NEW MILFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

New Milford, Connecticut



Modern World History

December 2021

BOE Approved March 2022

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## New Milford's Mission Statement

The mission of the New Milford Public Schools, a collaborative partnership of students, educators, family and community, is to prepare each and every student to compete and excel in an ever-changing world, embrace challenges with vigor, respect and appreciate the worth of every human being, and contribute to society by providing effective instruction and dynamic curriculum, offering a wide range of valuable experiences, and inspiring students to pursue their dreams and aspirations.

#### Modern World History

#### Grade 10

Modern World History is a full-year course designed to help students develop reading, researching, analytical, writing, cooperative, and organizational skills through the study of the peoples of the world in the last 500 years. It follows the 9th grade World History course as part of a two year sequence. Students will investigate political, economic, religious, social, intellectual, and artistic events, achievements, and challenges. Students will observe the global interconnectedness of the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia through trade, migration, warfare, and peacemaking. Each unit of study is structured around a theme such as, political unity and disunity, trade and economic competition, and religious and intellectual movements. As time allows, teachers will present current event case studies in conjunction with historical events. Particular attention will be paid to the manner in which three waves of globalization have brought various regions of the world closer. Students will have opportunities to examine cause and effect, change over time, comparison and contrast, and interpretation of primary sources and infographics of real world data. Students will demonstrate their learning through a variety of media. The course is also intended to provide a hands-on opportunity for students to practice problem resolution skills and assess the manner in which nations have related toward one another in the past and present.

## Pacing Guide

Include a list of the units and the approximate number of days/weeks it will take to teach the unit.

1. Review of 1st Wave of GlobalizationThree to five 80 minute block periods2. Absolutism and Revolutions in Thought and GovernmentEleven to thirteen 80 minute block periods3. Industrialization & the Emergence of a Modern EconomyEight to ten 80 minute block periods4. 2nd Wave of Globalization: Nationalism & ImperialismFourteen to sixteen 80 minute block periodsMidterm ExamS. World Wars & Cold War beginnings5. World Wars & Cold War beginningsNineteen to twenty-one 80 minute block periods6. Nationalism, Decolonization, & Independence MovementsFifteen to seventeen 80 minute block periods7. 3rd Wave of Globalization: Computer RevolutionEight to ten 80 minute block periods

Final Exam

ESTABLISHED GOALS	Transfer	
HIST 9–12.2 Analyze change and continuity in historical eras. HIST 9–12.14 Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in	<ul> <li>Students will be able to independently use their learning to</li> <li>1. Describe the causes and consequences of global interdependence in trade, migration, and communication.</li> <li>2. Assess the impact of political, economic, religious, social, intellectual, artistic, and/or technological change in one part of the world on another part of the world.</li> </ul>	
the past.	M	eaning
CCSS ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.3: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas. CCSS ELA-Literacy.WHST.8: Gather relevant information from multiple	<ul> <li>UNDERSTANDINGS</li> <li>Students will understand that</li> <li>1. Transoceanic trade routes linked the world as never before.</li> <li>2. Exchanges of food, technologies, diseases, and ideas transformed how people ate, lived, and saw the world around them.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS</li> <li>Students will keep considering</li> <li>1. What does cultural diffusion add to human possibility?</li> <li>2. How do improvements in transportation and communication both enrich and imperil human life?</li> </ul>
authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively;		3. What makes the world modern?
assess the strengths and limitations of	Acq	quisition
each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and over-reliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.	<ul> <li>Students will know</li> <li>Review of 9th grade unit on global exchange</li> <li>Exploration</li> <li>Colonization in the Americas</li> <li>Triangular trade</li> <li>Trans-Atlantic slavery</li> <li>European trading ports in Africa and Asia</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students will be skilled at</li> <li>Explaining the economic causes and effects of maritime exploration by the various European states.</li> <li>Explaining changes and continuities in systems of slavery during this period.</li> </ul>
INQ 9–12.10 Construct arguments using precise and knowledgeable claims, with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses.		Analyzing resistance efforts from indigenous people in response to European colonization. Comparing and contrasting the role of social hierarchy and gender relations in this time period.

	Crafting a historical argument using evidence.
INQ 9–12.12 Present adaptations of	
arguments and explanations that	Explaining a source's point of view, purpose, historical
feature evocative ideas and	situation, and audience.
perspectives on issues and topics to	
reach a range of audiences and venues	Composing a thesis that addresses a question or prompt
outside the classroom using print and	in a comprehensive manner and portrays understanding
oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays,	of multiple sides of an issue.
letters, debates, speeches, reports, and	
maps) and digital technologies (e.g.,	
Internet, social media, and digital	
documentary).	

Code	Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence
		PERFORMANCE TASK(S):
		Students will show that they really understand evidence of
		The global community represents cultural diffusion of goods, ideas, and technologies through trade, migration, and warfare and every person is a part of the global community.
T, M, A	Teacher created rubric with 3 criteria and 4 bands of success: • Required Elements	Goal/Challenge = Create a poster that shows how they are a part of a global community.
	<ul> <li>Authentic Content</li> <li>Presentation Style</li> </ul>	Role = A researcher in the student's own family history and cultural experience.
		Audience = Classmates within and outside of their class period.
		Situation = Using research methods (interview, picture & image search, data collection) students will identify examples of goods, ideas, and technologies that make up a significant part of their families' material culture (items frequently used , i.e. phone, car, clothing); intellectual/spiritual culture (political, religious beliefs); and aesthetic culture (art, music); and how their families came to call New Milford home (i.e., where did their ancestors come from?)
		Product and performance = Students use a piece of 9x12" poster paper or 2 Google slides to display an image or collage of images on one side and 4-5 sentences on the other side to show and tell their personal part within the global community.
		Standards/criteria for success = Posters are personally authentic and complete with all required elements displayed in an easy to read format.

		OTHER EVIDENCE:
		Students will show they have achieved Stage 1 goals by
A	Evaluation of student notebooks with these criteria for success: accuracy in definitions and descriptions of vocabulary terms, key people, and historical concepts.	Guided reading and note-taking from primary and secondary sources, global studies textbook, and teacher-created slideshows about globalization.
М, А	Evaluation of student participation in collaborative small group and whole class discussions with these criteria of success: cooperation, effective time management, accurate and thoughtful contributions that move discussions in a positive direction.	Answering daily review, preview, summary, and speculative questions.
T, M, A	Evaluation of student critical thinking and/or creative generation of ideas with these criteria for success: cooperative and collaborative approach; accuracy and comprehensive responses to prompts; focused and articulate presentation of ideas.	Creating visual, oral, and/or written responses to show, organize, analyze, document, propose, role-play, and/or assess a political, economic, social, and/or cultural issue presented before a simulated world audience.
т, м	Evaluation of student test-taking skills with these criteria of success: accuracy and completion, ability to eliminate distractors.	Multiple choice, stimulus-based, and short answer quizzes.
T, M, A	Evaluation of student mastery of content and skills with these criteria of success: accuracy, depth in detail, and completion of all tasks.	Multiple choice, stimulus-based, short answer, and short essay tests.

# Stage 3

Code	Pre-Assessment
	Show 8-10 illustrative photos of classrooms around the world and of international organizations at work around the world on white board and ask students to ask questions, make connections to things they already know, make predictions about what content they might learn in this unit.
	Scavenger hunt like activity to review first global age content

	Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction	Progress Monitoring
	Student success at transfer meaning and acquisition depends on	
Μ, Α	Teacher will provide readings from textbook or primary and secondary	
	sources (Brown University Choices, Stanford Program in International and	
	Cross-Cultural Education {SPICE}, Yale Center for International and Area	
	Studies, NYTimes/Scholastic Upfront and/or Stanford History Education	
	Group Reading Like a Historian) about the first wave of globalization.	
M <i>,</i> A	Students will take notes to acquire domain specific vocabulary and general	Teacher review of notes as students pair with a partner to
,	and specific biographical details, and paraphrase sources to demonstrate	review difficult concepts, unfamiliar terms, and questions.
	comprehension.	
		Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses from
Μ, Α	Teacher will ask provocative, open-ended questions using unit vocabulary,	multiple students.
	concepts, and skills, i.e. "How do improvements in transportation and	
	communication both enrich and imperil human life?".	Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses to scaffolded
		questions from multiple students.
Μ, Α	Students will view short videos (from NYTimes Learning Network, PBS,	
	BBC, TED-Ed, or National Geographic) and answer interpretive, inferential,	Teacher circulates to ensure that students are practicing low
	and analysis questions.	to higher level thinking skills. Periodic pauses for students to
M <i>,</i> A	Students will complete a graphic organizer to analyze cultural diffusion.	explain answers in their own words.
IVI, A	Students will complete a graphic organizer to analyze cultural unrusion.	Teacher looks for engaged and evidence-based responses
T, M, A	Students will work cooperatively to discuss, interpret, analyze, and/or	from multiple students.
1, 101, 7	make judgments about the transition to the modern world.	
T, M, A	Students will practice test-taking strategies with practice quizzes to explain	
	why the right answer is correct and how the other choices serve as	
	distractors.	
T, M, A	Students will practice argumentative writing strategies to isolate elements	
	of the argumentative writing process, i.e. claim/thesis, historical context,	
	reasoning, gathering evidence, explaining evidence, documenting	
	evidence, summarizing, making conclusions, and transitioning.	

ESTABLISHED GOALS	Tra	ansfer
from the CT Common Core and CT Social Studies Framework HIST 9–12.2 Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.	<ul> <li>Students will be able to independently use their learning to</li> <li>1. Apply the scientific method to problem-solving in all areas of life and society.</li> <li>2. Analyze how new ideas in politics and economics can revolutionize societies.</li> <li>3. Consider the differences between evolutionary and revolutionary changes.</li> <li>4. Debate what is the proper balance between the rights of the individual and the power of government.</li> </ul>	
HIST 9–12.14 Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past.		
		eaning
CCSS ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.3: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details	<ul> <li>UNDERSTANDINGS</li> <li>Students will understand that</li> <li>1. Monarchs in Europe and Asia claimed divine right to rule and established absolutism and enlightened absolutism.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS</li> <li>Students will keep considering</li> <li>1. Why power was consolidated in absolute monarchs in some places while others established constitutional monarchies.</li> </ul>
and ideas. CCSS ELA-Literacy.WHST.8: Gather	2. Enlightenment philosophers applied reason to political, social, and economic problems.	2. Who were the leading figures of the Enlightenment and how did their intellectual contributions change governments and societies?
relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively;	<ol> <li>Unequal distribution of power sparked revolutions in the Americas and Europe.</li> </ol>	3. Why did citizens challenge established society?
assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding	<ol> <li>Ideas such as natural rights and consent of the governed fundamentally changed the relationship between people and their governments.</li> </ol>	4. How did political changes lead to changes in socioeconomic classes? Are there examples of political changes without socioeconomic changes?
plagiarism and over-reliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.	<ol> <li>The quest for the expansion of rights extended to movements that sought the abolition of slavery and women's rights.</li> </ol>	5. To what extent did established patterns of society give way to new countries, social class interactions, and new forms of art, literature, and music?
INQ 9–12.10 Construct arguments using precise and knowledgeable	<ol> <li>Both the French and Haitian revolutions were followed by tremendous social upheaval while</li> </ol>	6. How can we best balance the desire for change

claims, with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses.	the revolutions in North and South America were spearheaded by elites and led to few social changes in the short term.	with the desire for stability?
	Ac	quisition
<ul> <li>INQ 9–12.12 Present adaptations of arguments and explanations that feature evocative ideas and perspectives on issues and topics to reach a range of audiences and venues outside the classroom using print and oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays, letters, debates, speeches, reports, and maps) and digital technologies (e.g., Internet, social media, and digital documentary).</li> <li>CIV 9–12.1 Distinguish the powers and responsibilities of local, state, tribal, national, and international civic and political institutions to address social and political problems.</li> <li>CIV 9–12.2 Evaluate social and political systems in different contexts, times, and places, that promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles.</li> </ul>	Students will know Absolutism (& England as the exception) absolutism enlightened absolutism divine right to rule/Mandate of Heaven constitutional monarchy English Bill of Rights Enlightenment natural law natural rights social contract Thomas Hobbes John Locke Baron de Montesquieu Voltaire (Francois Marie Arouet) Jean-Jacques Rousseau Thomas Jefferson Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen Vindication of the Rights of Woman Revolutions Declaration of Independence American Bill of Rights ancien regime bourgeoisie Estates General faction Reign of Terror Napoleonic Code Louis XVI Maximilien Robespierre Napoleon Bonaparte Toussaint L'Ouverture	<ul> <li>Students will be skilled at</li> <li>Explaining the development of absolutism in government.</li> <li>Explaining the development of constitutional forms of government.</li> <li>Analyzing how literature, arts, and music reflected ideas before and after the Enlightenment.</li> <li>Contrasting the lives of the elite with the agrarian poor, and the rising middle class.</li> <li>Comparing the ideas of the various Enlightenment philosophers.</li> <li>Describing how Enlightenment ideas helped bring about revolutions in Europe and the Americas.</li> <li>Describing the influence of women in advocating for women's rights.</li> <li>Detailing the impacts of the American, French, Haitian, and Latin American revolutions on the Americas and Europe.</li> <li>Crafting a historical argument using evidence.</li> <li>Explaining a source's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and audience.</li> <li>Composing a thesis that addresses a question or prompt in a comprehensive manner and portrays understanding of multiple sides of an issue.</li> </ul>

•	Miguel Hidalgo Jose Moreles	
•	Simon Bolivar	
•	Jose San Martin	
•	peninsulares	
•	creoles	
•	mestizos	
•	mulattoes	

Code	Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence
Code		PERFORMANCE TASK(S):
		Students will show that they really understand evidence of
		Revolutions in thought and government took many forms producing a spectrum of results. Some regions experienced pronounced political and social changes, while other regions experienced few changes.
Т, М, А	School-wide Communication Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success: Purpose and Focus Organization, Unity, Coherence	Goal/Challenge = Create a museum display (12"x16") poster with illustration and informational placard that synthesizes visual and text data about a specific region experiencing a revolution in thought and government for use as a classroom resource.
	<ul><li>Development</li><li>Language/Media</li><li>Conventions</li></ul>	Role = An expert on a region's revolutionary experience (American colonies, France, Haiti, Latin America).
		Audience = Classmates within and outside of their class period.
		Situation = Students research data from multiple print and electronic sources, plan, and produce a poster that is prominently displayed in the classroom.
		Product and performance = Students create and present a poster to their classmates as part of a museum gallery walk, including a Works Cited page in proper MLA format.
		Standards/criteria for success = Posters are accurate and complete with all required elements displayed in a colorful, easy to read format.
		There are different perspectives on a region's response to revolutionary ideas which present an opportunity to take a stance and defend a position using evidence from primary and secondary sources.
т, м, а	Social Studies Department Argumentative Writing Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success: <ul> <li>Introduction with claim and historical context</li> </ul>	Students will demonstrate the following facets of understanding: explain, apply, interpret, take a perspective, and show empathy when conducting a formal debate and/or writing a formal essay in response to a prompt. The response will

	<ul> <li>Support using evidence</li> <li>Support using explanatory bridges</li> <li>Critical thinking</li> <li>Conventions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>include a claim, reasons to support the claim, and historical context in the introduction. Each reason will have its own paragraph and be supported with evidence from multiple sources and explained (bridged) to show its support of the claim. Evidence will be documented with in-text citations and a Works Cited in proper MLA format. The essay will have a conclusion that restates the claim and reasons and offers some insight or calls the reader to action.</li> <li>Possible prompts: <ul> <li>Compare and contrast the revolutions in America, France, Haiti, Mexico, and/or Greater Colombia.</li> <li>Which group was more successful in bringing about political and social change during the revolutionary period: moderates or radicals?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		OTHER EVIDENCE: Students will show they have achieved Stage 1 goals by
A	Evaluation of student notebooks with these criteria for success: accuracy in definitions and descriptions of vocabulary terms, key people, and historical concepts.	Guided reading and note-taking from primary and secondary sources, global studies textbook, and teacher-created slideshows about absolutism and revolutions in thought and government: divine right and enlightened absolutism, Enlightenment, revolutions in North and South American and France.
М, А	Evaluation of student participation in collaborative small group and whole class discussions with these criteria of success: cooperation, effective time management, accurate and thoughtful contributions that move discussions in a positive direction.	Answering daily review, preview, summary, and speculative questions.
т, м, а	Evaluation of student critical thinking and/or creative generation of ideas with these criteria for success: cooperative and collaborative approach; accuracy and comprehensive responses to prompts; focused and articulate presentation of ideas.	Creating visual, oral, and/or written responses to show, organize, analyze, document, propose, role-play, and/or assess a political, economic, social, and/or cultural situation within Europe and the Americas. For example, students will compare and contrast primary sources such as the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen and the Jamaica Letter.
т, м	Evaluation of student test-taking skills with these criteria of success: accuracy and completion, ability to eliminate distractors.	Multiple choice and short answer quizzes
Т, М, А	Evaluation of student mastery of content and skills	Multiple choice, stimulus-based, short answer, and short essay tests.

with these criteria of success: accuracy, depth in detail,	
and completion of all tasks.	

Code	<b>Pre-Assessment</b> Whole class discussion asking, "What are your rights?" and probing questions about where rights come from, are they inalienable, and who protects/violates human rights.	
	Sampling of popular music about revolutions, from The Beatles to John Mayer. Discussion and/or personal reflection writing on what elements are needed to revolt and be successful in bringing about meaningful change.	
	Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction Student success at transfer meaning and acquisition depends on	Progress Monitoring
М, А	Teacher will provide readings from textbook or primary and secondary sources (Brown University Choices, Stanford Program in International and Cross-Cultural Education {SPICE}, Yale Center for International and Area Studies, NYTimes/Scholastic Upfront and/or Stanford History Education Group Reading Like a Historian) about Absolutism, Enlightenment, and revolutions in the Americas and Europe.	
М, А	Students will take notes to acquire domain specific vocabulary and general and specific biographical details, and paraphrase sources to demonstrate comprehension.	Teacher review of notes as students pair with a partner to review difficult concepts, unfamiliar terms, and questions. May result in whole class review and discussion if the majority of students are struggling with a vocabulary term,
М, А	Students will view short videos (from NYTimes Learning Network, PBS, BBC, TED-Ed, or National Geographic) and answer interpretive, inferential, and analysis questions.	concept, and/or skill. Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses from multiple students.
M, A	Students will create a graphic organization to compare and contrast different countries with absolute rulers and how England is an exception with its evolutionary change to a constitution of the crown.	Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses to scaffolded questions from multiple students.
М, А	Teacher will ask provocative, open-ended questions, such as "Why did citizens challenge established society?" to promote discussion of Enlightenment philosophies.	Teacher circulates to ensure that students are practicing low to higher level thinking skills. Periodic pauses for students to explain answers in their own words.

Μ, Α	Students will view illustrations and photographs of revolutionary leaders and discuss cooperatively to compare and contrast goals, successes, and failures. Students may make "Most Wanted" posters to demonstrate comprehension, evaluation and synthesis.	Teacher looks for engaged and evidence-based responses from multiple students.
T, M ,A	Students will practice test-taking strategies with practice quizzes to explain why the right answer is correct and how the other choices serve as distractors.	
T, M, A	Students will practice argumentative writing strategies to isolate elements of the argumentative writing process. They will practice taking a stance and defending a historical claim.	

ESTABLISHED GOALS from the CT Common Core and CT	Tr	ansfer
Social Studies Framework HIST 9–12.2 Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.	<ul> <li>Students will be able to independently use their learning to</li> <li>1. Assess the impact of technological changes on societies.</li> <li>2. Evaluate the needs of all people in a modern economy.</li> </ul>	
HIST 9–12.14 Analyze multiple and	M	eaning
complex causes and effects of events in	UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
the past. CCSS ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.3: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details	<ul> <li>Students will understand that</li> <li>1. Changes in resources, means of production, and growing populations sparked the industrial revolution.</li> <li>2. Effects of industrialization included rapid urbanization, rise of a new middle class, new</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students will keep considering</li> <li>1. How will people continue to innovate and produce the goods and services deemed necessary by modern society?</li> <li>2. How can modern society mitigate the social, economic, and environmental harm caused by</li> </ul>
CCSS ELA-Literacy.WHST.8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific	<ul> <li>forms of communication and transportation, disruptions to family life, and environmental degradation.</li> <li>3. Not everyone prospered as a result of the Industrial Revolution, nor did all places experience industrialization in the same way.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>3. To what extent did industrialization influence new economic systems, settlement patterns, social class interactions, changes to family life and standards of living, the creation of mass society, and new forms of art, literature, and music?</li> </ul>
task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and over-reliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.	<ol> <li>The plight of the proletariat prompted the teachings of Karl Marx and economists are still debating the proper balance of power between free enterprise, workers' rights, and government regulation.</li> </ol>	4. Who were the leading figures of the Industrial Revolution and how did their intellectual and practical contributions change governments and societies?
INQ 9–12.10 Construct arguments	Acq	uisition
using precise and knowledgeable claims, with evidence from multiple	Students will know	Students will be skilled at
sources, while acknowledging	Industrial Revolution	• Comparing and contrasting capitalism, socialism,

counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses.

INQ 9–12.12 Present adaptations of arguments and explanations that feature evocative ideas and perspectives on issues and topics to reach a range of audiences and venues outside the classroom using print and oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays, letters, debates, speeches, reports, and maps) and digital technologies (e.g., Internet, social media, and digital documentary).

GEO 9–12.6 Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions.

ECO 9–12.1 Analyze how incentives influence choices that may result in policies with a range of costs and benefits for different groups.

ECO 9–12.3 Explain why advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.

- industrialization
- automation
- capital
- entrepreneur
- factory system
- child labor
- urbanization
- standard of living
- social mobility
- free market enterprise
- capitalism
- socialism
- communism
- proletariat
- Adam Smith
- Karl Marx
- inventors
- advances in science, communication, and transportation

# Social changes

- changes in business and labor practices
- women's suffrage
- public education
- changes in art, music, literature

and communism

- Considering the reasoning supporting Adam Smith's beliefs in a free market system and the reasoning supporting Karl Marx's beliefs in communism.
- Identifying the causes and effects of the Industrial Revolution on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services
- Explaining the relationship between political and economic changes brought on by the industrial revolution.
- Evaluating the changes in human lives brought on by the industrial revolution, especially for women and children.
- Identifying the contributions of inventors, artists, writers, musicians, and reformers in response to economic and technological changes.
- Explaining reasons that the Industrial Revolution was experienced with far less intensity in regions such as Latin America, the Ottoman empire, China, and Russia.
- Crafting a historical argument using evidence.
- Explaining a source's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and audience.
- Composing a thesis that addresses a question or prompt in a comprehensive manner and portrays understanding of multiple sides of an issue.

Code	Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence
		PERFORMANCE TASK(S):
		Students will show that they really understand evidence of
T, M, A	<ul> <li>School-wide Communication Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success: <ul> <li>Purpose and Focus</li> <li>Organization, Unity, Coherence</li> <li>Development</li> <li>Language/Media</li> <li>Conventions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The Industrial Revolution altered human lives across the globe as realized through changes in agriculture, manufacturing, business practices, ideas about the role of entrepreneurs and laborers, living patterns in urban and rural areas, migration, social mobility across socioeconomic classes, technology, communication, resource extraction, and globalization. Goal/Challenge = Create a digital infographic that may be displayed in a museum kiosk with illustrations and facts that synthesizes visual and text data about a specific person, place, invention, or event experiencing industrialization for use as a classroom resource.
		Role = An expert on a specific person, place, invention, or event.
		Audience = Classmates within and outside of their class period.
		Situation = Students research data from multiple print and electronic sources, plan, and produce a digital infographic that is republished in the Google Classroom.
		Product and performance = Students create and present a digital infographic to their classmates as part of a museum kiosk demonstration, including a Works Cited page in proper MLA format.
		Standards/criteria for success = Digital infographics are accurate and complete with all required elements displayed in a colorful, easy to manipulate format.
		There are different perspectives on industrialization which present an opportunity to take a stance and defend a position using evidence from primary and secondary sources.
T, M, A	Social Studies Department Argumentative Writing Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success:	Students will demonstrate the following facets of understanding: explain, apply, interpret, take a perspective, and show empathy when conducting a formal

	<ul> <li>Introduction with claim and historical context</li> <li>Support using evidence</li> <li>Support using explanatory bridges</li> <li>Critical thinking</li> <li>Conventions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>debate and/or writing a formal essay in response to a prompt. The response will include a claim, reasons to support the claim, and historical context in the introduction. Each reason will have its own paragraph and be supported with evidence from multiple sources and explained (bridged) to show its support of the claim. Evidence will be documented with in-text citations and a Works Cited in proper MLA format. The essay will have a conclusion that restates the claim and reasons and offers some insight or calls the reader to action.</li> <li>Possible prompts: <ul> <li>Different parts of the world experienced industrialization at different times. Choose any two areas to compare and contrast their experiences in response to industrialization (Great Britain, Japan, Mexico, Bangladesh).</li> <li>Did industrialization bring about more benefits or problems for people and societies?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
A	Evaluation of student notebooks with these criteria for success: accuracy in definitions and descriptions of vocabulary terms, key people, and historical concepts.	OTHER EVIDENCE: Students will show they have achieved Stage 1 goals by Guided reading and note-taking from primary and secondary sources, global studies textbook, and teacher-created slideshows about industrialization, socioeconomic changes in response to industrialization, and the emergence of a modern economy in various places (Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and Bangladesh) and times (18th → 21st centuries).
М, А	Evaluation of student participation in collaborative small group and whole class discussions with these criteria of success: cooperation, effective time management, accurate and thoughtful contributions that move discussions in a positive direction.	Answering daily review, preview, summary, and speculative questions.
т, м, а	Evaluation of student critical thinking and/or creative generation of ideas with these criteria for success: cooperative and collaborative approach; accuracy and comprehensive responses to prompts; focused and articulate presentation of ideas.	Creating visual, oral, and/or written responses to show, organize, analyze, document, propose, role-play, and/or assess a political, economic, social, and/or cultural situation within Europe, Asia and the Americas. For example, students will role play a debate in the British parliament over working conditions in the factories. Then they can connect it to current debates over working conditions around the world today.
т, м	Evaluation of student test-taking skills with these	Multiple choice and short answer quizzes.

	criteria of success: accuracy and completion, ability to eliminate distractors.	
т, м, а	Evaluation of student mastery of content and skills with these criteria of success: accuracy, depth in detail, and completion of all tasks.	Multiple choice, stimulus-based, short answer, and short essay tests.

Code	<b>Pre-Assessment</b> Whole class discussion based on responses to the question, "If you could bring any product or service to market, what would it be, how would it work, how do you know you could make/provide it?"		
	Personal reflection or whole class discussion about fairness and equal opportunity in work and international trade.		
	Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction Student success at transfer meaning and acquisition depends on	Progress Monitoring	
M, A	Teacher will provide readings from textbook or primary and secondary sources (Brown University Choices, Stanford Program in International and Cross-Cultural Education {SPICE}, Yale Center for International and Area Studies, NYTimes/Scholastic Upfront and/or Stanford History Education Group Reading Like a Historian) about industrialization and the creation of a modern economy.		
M, A	Students will take notes to acquire domain specific vocabulary and general and specific biographical details, and paraphrase sources to demonstrate comprehension.	Teacher review of notes as students pair with a partner to review difficult concepts, unfamiliar terms, and questions. May result in whole class review and discussion if the majority of students are struggling with a vocabulary term,	
Μ, Α	Teacher will ask provocative, open-ended questions using unit vocabulary, concepts, and skills, i.e. "How can modern society mitigate the social,	concept, and/or skill.	
	economic, and environmental harm caused by industrialization?".	Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses from multiple students.	
Μ, Α	Students will view short videos (from NYTimes Learning Network, PBS, BBC, TED-Ed, or National Geographic) and answer interpretive, inferential, and analysis questions.	Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses to scaffolded questions from multiple students.	
M,A	Students will complete a graphic organizer to analyze changes in politics, economies, society, and culture/the arts as a result of the industrial revolution.	Teacher circulates to ensure that students are practicing low to higher level thinking skills. Periodic pauses for students to explain answers in their own words.	
M,A	Students will work cooperatively to discuss, interpret, analyze, and/or make judgments about the transition to the modern world. Students make a promotional poster for a new product or service.	Teacher looks for engaged and evidence-based responses from multiple students.	
T, M ,A	Students will practice test-taking strategies with practice quizzes to explain		

	why the right answer is correct and how the other choices serve as distractors.	
T, M, A	Students will practice argumentative writing strategies to isolate elements of the argumentative writing process, i.e. claim/thesis, historical context, reasoning, gathering evidence, explaining evidence, documenting evidence, summarizing, making conclusions, and transitioning.	

ESTABLISHED GOALS	Tr	ansfer
from the CT Common Core and CT Social Studies Framework	Students will be able to independently use their learning	to
<ul> <li>HIST 9–12.2 Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.</li> <li>HIST 9–12.14 Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Determine the power and limits of a nation-state across time and place.</li> <li>Evaluate the arguments used by those in power to exert political, economic, or intellectual control over others.</li> <li>Elaborate on the challenges of diversity.</li> </ol>	
CCSS ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.3: Determine	M	eaning
the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear	UNDERSTANDINGS Students will understand that	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS Students will keep considering
the relationships among the key details and ideas.	<ol> <li>Nationalism can sometimes lead to unity and sometimes to disunity.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>How did nationalism ignite conflict between traditionalists and modernists?</li> </ol>
CCSS ELA-Literacy.WHST.8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources,	2. The rise of nationalism in Europe and the Americas from 1750-1914 is correlated with an increasing state of competition among	2. Why do some ideas unite people while others are divided?
using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of	states.	3. What drives governments and societies to expand beyond their borders?
each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding	<ol> <li>Motives for imperialism included the need for natural resources, new markets, racism, and the spread of religious beliefs.</li> </ol>	4. What are the responsibilities of powerful nations toward those who are less powerful?
plagiarism and over-reliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.	<ol> <li>Using superior military technology and advanced communication and transportation, imperialist empires dominated other less</li> </ol>	5. Why do people resist subjugation and what methods are most successful?
INQ 9–12.10 Construct arguments using precise and knowledgeable	powerful peoples. 5. Subjugated people fought back against their	6. Who were the leading figures of nationalism and imperialism and how did their contributions change governments and societies?
claims, with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging	oppressors in a variety of ways including physical resistance, accommodation,	7. To what extent did European imperialism bring

counterclaims and evidentiary	
weaknesses.	

INQ 9–12.12 Present adaptations of arguments and explanations that feature evocative ideas and perspectives on issues and topics to reach a range of audiences and venues outside the classroom using print and oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays, letters, debates, speeches, reports, and maps) and digital technologies (e.g., Internet, social media, and digital documentary).

CIV 9–12.1 Distinguish the powers and responsibilities of local, state, tribal, national, and international civic and political institutions to address social and political problems.

GEO 9–12.6 Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions.

ECO 9–12.1 Analyze how incentives influence choices that may result in policies with a range of costs and benefits for different groups.

synthesis, and adaptation.	benefits and problems to non-Western societies?	
Acquisition		
Students will know	Students will be skilled at	
Nationalism <ul> <li>ideology</li> <li>autonomy/autonomous</li> <li>nationality/ethnicity</li> <li>unification</li> <li>Zionism</li> <li>Otto von Bismarck</li> </ul> <li>Imperialism <ul> <li>colony/protectorate/sphere of influence</li> <li>Scramble for Africa/Berlin Conference</li> <li>British East India Company</li> <li>Dutch East India Company</li> <li>Dutch East India Company</li> <li>Opium War</li> <li>Taiping Rebellion</li> <li>Qing Dynasty</li> <li>Sun Yatsen/Sun Yixian</li> <li>Tokugawa Shogunate</li> <li>Meiji Restoration</li> <li>Sino-Japanese War</li> <li>Monroe Doctrine</li> <li>Shaka Zulu</li> <li>Boer Wars</li> <li>Ethiopian independence</li> <li>Suez Canal</li> <li>direct vs. indirect rule</li> </ul></li>	<ul> <li>Identifying the influence of nationalism in popular revolts, state-building, and imperialism.</li> <li>Describing participation by common people, ethnic minorities, industrialists, and government officials in promoting and resisting imperialism.</li> <li>Comparing and contrasting the comprehensiveness of imperialism in different parts of the world.</li> <li>Compare and contrast the responses of different people to imperialist actions.</li> <li>Describing the economic policies followed by imperialist powers, and the consequences of these policies.</li> <li>Explaining the political, economic, and social causes of European imperialism.</li> <li>Describing the technological factors that contributed to the success of imperialism.</li> <li>Analyzing the relationship between culture and economics on migration to seek work.</li> <li>Analyzing the relationship between a nation's economic interests and its foreign policy.</li> </ul>	
<ul><li>Sepoy Rebellion</li><li>Indian National Congress</li></ul>	<ul><li>Crafting a historical argument using evidence.</li><li>Explaining a source's point of view, purpose,</li></ul>	

historical situation, and audience.

• Muslim League

BOE Approved March 2022

Code	Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence
		PERFORMANCE TASK(S):
		Students will show that they really understand evidence of
т, м, а	School-wide Communication Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success:	Imperialism was imposed in many different facets with a spectrum of results.
	<ul> <li>Purpose and Focus</li> <li>Organization, Unity, Coherence</li> </ul>	Goal/Challenge = Present a well-researched claim at a simulated international conference.
	<ul> <li>Development</li> <li>Language/Media</li> <li>Conventions</li> </ul>	Role = An expert delegate from a specific country within an affected region of the world: Europe, Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, or East Asia.
		Audience = Classmates within their class period.
		Situation = Students research data from multiple print and electronic sources, plan, and present an oral claim at a simulated international conference.
		Product and performance = Students present an oral claim to their classmates as part of a simulated international conference, including a Works Cited page in proper MLA format.
		Standards/criteria for success = Oral claims are accurate and complete with all required elements presented in an eloquent, easy to understand speech.
		Both nationalism and imperialism were caused by and responses to increasing global interaction. In turn they resulted in far-reaching consequences for all people involved. These ideas present an opportunity to consider long and short term causes and effects in history.
Т, М, А	Social Studies Department Writing Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success: Introduction with claim and historical context Support using evidence Support using explanatory bridges	Students will demonstrate the following facets of understanding: explain, apply, interpret, take a perspective, and show empathy when conducting a formal debate and/or writing a formal essay in response to a prompt. The response will include a claim, reasons to support the claim, and historical context in the introduction. Each reason will have its own paragraph and be

	<ul> <li>Critical thinking</li> <li>Conventions</li> </ul>	supported with evidence from multiple sources and explained (bridged) to show its support of the claim. Evidence will be documented with in-text citations and a Works Cited in proper MLA format. The essay will have a conclusion that restates the claim and reasons and offers some insight or calls the reader to action.
		<ul> <li>Possible prompts:</li> <li>Describe the causes and consequences of nationalism in two or more regions of the world (Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, South &amp; Southeast Asia, and/or East Asia).</li> <li>Explain the causes and consequences of imperialism in two or more regions of the world (Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, South &amp; Southeast Asia, and/or East Asia).</li> <li>Compare and contrast earlier waves of colonization (1500-1750) with the colonization of the imperialist period (1750-1914).</li> <li>Compare and contrast the resistance to imperialism in two or more regions of the world (Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, South &amp; Southeast Asia, and/or East Asia).</li> </ul>
		OTHER EVIDENCE: Students will show they have achieved Stage 1 goals by
A	Evaluation of student notebooks with these criteria for success: accuracy in definitions and descriptions of vocabulary terms, key people, and historical concepts.	Guided reading and note-taking from primary and secondary sources, global studies textbook, and teacher-created slideshows about nationalism and imperialism in the following regions: Europe, Africa, Middle East, India, East Asia, and/or Southeast Asia
М, А	Evaluation of student participation in collaborative small group and whole class discussions with these criteria of success: cooperation, effective time management, accurate and thoughtful contributions that move discussions in a positive direction.	Answering daily review, preview, summary, and speculative questions.
т, м, а	Evaluation of student critical thinking and/or creative generation of ideas with these criteria for success: cooperative and collaborative approach; accuracy and comprehensive responses to prompts; focused and articulate presentation of ideas.	Creating visual, oral, and/or written responses to show, organize, analyze, document, propose, role-play, and/or assess a political, economic, social, and/or cultural situation within Europe, Africa, Middle East, India, East Asia, and/or Southeast Asia. For example, students can role play "Gentlemen of the Jungle" by Jomo Kenyatta.

Т, М	Evaluation of student test-taking skills with these criteria of success: accuracy and completion, ability to eliminate distractors.	Multiple choice and short answer quizzes.
т, м, а	Evaluation of student mastery of content and skills with these criteria of success: accuracy, depth in detail, and completion of all tasks.	Multiple choice, stimulus-based, short answer, and short essay tests.

Code	<b>Pre-Assessment</b> Have students sketch a family tree of ancestors or make a list of family traditions to remind themselves of their nationalities/ethnic roots. Discuss differences between nationalism and patriotism.		
	Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction Student success at transfer meaning and acquisition depends on Teacher will provide readings from textbook or primary and secondary sources (Brown University Choices, Stanford Program in International and Cross-Cultural Education {SPICE}, Yale Center for International and Area Studies, NYTimes/Scholastic Upfront and/or Stanford History Education Group Reading Like a Historian) about nationalism and imperialism.	Progress Monitoring	
M, A	Students will take notes to acquire domain specific vocabulary and general and specific biographical details, and paraphrase sources to demonstrate comprehension.	Teacher review of notes as students pair with a partner to review difficult concepts, unfamiliar terms, and questions. May result in whole class review and discussion if the majority of students are struggling with a vocabulary term,	
M, A	Teacher will ask provocative, open-ended questions using unit vocabulary, concepts, and skills, i.e. "What are the responsibilities of powerful nations toward those who are less powerful?" or "Why do people resist subjugation and what methods are most successful?"	concept, and/or skill. Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses from multiple students.	
Μ, Α	Students will view short videos (from NYTimes Learning Network, PBS, BBC, TED-Ed, or National Geographic) and answer interpretive, inferential, and analysis questions.	Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses to scaffolded questions from multiple students.	
М, А	Students will label a world map to visually organize colonial powers, colonized regions, and where subjugated people resisted imperialism.	Teacher circulates to ensure that students are practicing low to higher level thinking skills. Periodic pauses for students to explain answers in their own words.	
M <i>,</i> A	Students will work cooperatively to discuss, interpret, analyze, and/or make judgments about nationalism and imperialism. Students may create a political cartoon questioning the stated goals of imperialists and/or the real impact on the people colonized.	Teacher looks for engaged and evidence-based responses from multiple students.	
T, M ,A	Students will practice test-taking strategies with practice quizzes to explain		

	why the right answer is correct and how the other choices serve as distractors.	
T, M, A		
	Students will practice argumentative writing strategies to isolate elements	
	of the argumentative writing process, i.e. claim/thesis, historical context,	
	reasoning, gathering evidence, explaining evidence, documenting	
	evidence, summarizing, making conclusions, and transitioning.	

ESTABLISHED GOALS	Transfer	
from the CT Common Core and CT	Students will be able to independently use their learning to	
Social Studies Framework	1. Evaluate the decision making process in the lead up to war.	
	2. Assessing the moral and legal claims that buttress the justificat	tions of war and settling the peace.
HIST 9–12.2 Analyze change and		
continuity in historical eras.		
HIST 9–12.14 Analyze multiple and		
complex causes and effects of events in	Meaning	
the past.	UNDERSTANDINGS ESSENTIAL Q	-
		keep considering
CCSS ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.3: Determine		ar ever justified?
the central ideas or information of a	nationalism, and a system of competing	
primary or secondary source; provide		t are the short and long term causes and
an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details	War I. cons	equences of war?
and ideas.	2. Modern military technology led to high 3. Wha	t are the advantages and disadvantages of
	, , ,	nological change?
CCSS ELA-Literacy.WHST.8: Gather	alike.	
relevant information from multiple		t is responsible action with regards to
authoritative print and digital sources,		essive militarism and authoritarianism?
using advanced searches effectively;	governments directed economies and	
assess the strengths and limitations of	5	did geography and technology impact
each source in terms of the specific		ing in the world wars?
task, purpose, and audience; integrate		
information into the text selectively to	4. Communists seized power in Russia. 6. Who	were the leading figures of the world wars
maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding	and l	how did their actions change governments
plagiarism and over-reliance on any	5. Crimes against humanity are more likely to and s	societies?
one source and following a standard	occur in times of conflict.	
format for citation.		t were some of the human, economic, and
	polit	ical costs of the world wars?
INQ 9–12.10 Construct arguments		
using precise and knowledgeable		have attempts of conflict resolution created
claims, with evidence from multiple	furth	ner problems?
sources, while acknowledging		

counterclaims and evidentiary	Acquisition		
weaknesses.	Students will know	Students will be skilled at	
	World War I		
INQ 9–12.12 Present adaptations of	militarism	• Describing the short and long term causes of	
arguments and explanations that	alliances	WWI, WWII, and the Cold War.	
feature evocative ideas and	<ul> <li>imperialism</li> </ul>	Analyzing how alliances both helped and hindered	
perspectives on issues and topics to	nationalism	war and peacemaking efforts.	
reach a range of audiences and venues	mobilization	Identifying and describing the impacts of military	
outside the classroom using print and	Balkans: Serbia	technology on military personnel and civilians.	
oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays,	stalemate	• Tracing the course of the world wars on multiple	
letters, debates, speeches, reports, and	<ul> <li>trench warfare</li> </ul>	battle fronts.	
maps) and digital technologies (e.g.,	<ul> <li>modern military technology: poison gas,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Explaining how and why the world wars were</li> </ul>	
Internet, social media, and digital	machine guns, tanks, fighter aircraft,	global in scale.	
documentary).	submarines	<ul> <li>Describing the effects of total war in terms of</li> </ul>	
	• total war	financial costs and loss of human life.	
CIV 9–12.1 Distinguish the powers and	conscription	• Evaluating the effectiveness of peace treaties that	
responsibilities of local, state, tribal,	<ul> <li>propaganda</li> </ul>	have multiple aims: assign blame, punish, allow	
national, and international civic and	<ul> <li>self-determination</li> </ul>	self-determination, prevent future aggression.	
political institutions to address social	reparations	<ul> <li>Describing how total war changed politics,</li> </ul>	
and political problems.	Treaty of Versailles	economies, and societies, especially for civilians.	
	mandate system	• Tracing the course of the political and economic	
CIV 9–12.2 Evaluate social and political	Russian Revolution	revolutions in Russia and the USSR.	
systems in different contexts, times,	• USSR	Differentiate between the ideals and realities of	
and places, that promote civic virtues	Vladimir Lenin	warfare and peacemaking.	
and enact democratic principles.	Bolsheviks	Describe how the political and economic effects	
	Joseph Stalin	of WWI changed the power structures of many	
GEO 9–12.6 Evaluate the impact of	Changes in art, music, literature, science, technology	countries.	
economic activities and political	between the wars	Analyzing the use of terror to control civilian	
decisions on spatial patterns within and	Changes in politics, economics, and society between	populations.	
among urban, suburban, and rural	the wars	Compare and contrast democracy, fascism,	
regions.	Great Depression	Nazism, and totalitarianism.	
ECO 9–12.1 Analyze how incentives	WWII ● Fascism	Tracing the decision making in the years leading     up to WWW	
influence choices that may result in	<ul> <li>Fascisini</li> <li>Nazismi</li> </ul>	<ul><li>up to WWII.</li><li>Describing the short and long term consequences</li></ul>	
policies with a range of costs and	totalitarianism	of the world wars.	
benefits for different groups.	Adolf Hitler	<ul> <li>Tracing the events that led to the Holocaust and</li> </ul>	
	Benito Mussolini	other genocides during the world wars.	
	Francisco Franco	<ul> <li>Assessing the impact of war and peace on military</li> </ul>	
	appeasement	and civilian populations.	

<ul> <li>Axis Powers</li> <li>Allied Powers</li> <li>modern military technology: machine guns, tanks, fighter and bomber aircraft, submarines, aircraft carriers, atomic bombs</li> <li>blitzkrieg</li> <li>Winston Churchill</li> <li>Franklin Roosevelt</li> <li>Harry Truman</li> <li>Hiroshima and Nagasaki</li> <li>civilian deaths</li> <li>Post WWII world and Cold War</li> <li>genocide</li> <li>Holocaust</li> <li>United Nations</li> <li>Marshall Plan</li> <li>Berlin Wall</li> <li>nuclear arms race</li> <li>detente</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Considering how to assign blame in international affairs. Crafting a historical argument using evidence.</li> <li>Explaining a source's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and audience.</li> <li>Composing a thesis that addresses a question or prompt in a comprehensive manner and portrays understanding of multiple sides of an issue.</li> </ul>
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Code	Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence
		PERFORMANCE TASK(S):
		Students will show that they really understand evidence of
		The all-encompassing nature of total global warfare including examples from political, economic, social, technological, intellectual, and artistic spheres.
T, M, A	School-wide Communication Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success: • Purpose and Focus	Goal/Challenge = Present a narrated slideshow or video on any aspect of total war.
	<ul> <li>Organization, Unity, Coherence</li> <li>Development</li> <li>Language/Media</li> </ul>	Role = An expert in a political, economic, social, technological, intellectual, and artistic sphere.
	Conventions	Audience = Classmates within and beyond their class period.
		Situation = Students research data from multiple print and electronic sources, plan, and present a narrated slideshow or video.
		Product and performance = Students present a narrated slideshow or video (3-5 minutes in duration), including a Works Cited page in proper MLA format.
		Standards/criteria for success = Facts, images, and data are accurate and complete with all required elements presented in an eloquent, easy to understand slideshow or video.
		The interconnectedness of civilians and combatants during the world wars.
T, M, A	School-wide Communication Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success: • Purpose and Focus	Goal/Challenge = Present a series of letters between two fictional, but historically accurate, people who would have lived between 1914 and 1945.
	<ul><li>Organization, Unity, Coherence</li><li>Development</li></ul>	Role = Students work in pairs assuming the fictional, but historically accurate identities of two people who lived through the world wars.
	<ul><li>Language/Media</li><li>Conventions</li></ul>	Audience = Classmates within and beyond their class period.
		Situation = Students research data from multiple print and electronic sources,

		plan, and present a series of letters.
		Product and performance = Students present a series of letters (minimum 5 letters), spanning the years 1914-1945, including a Works Cited page in proper MLA format.
		Standards/criteria for success = Personal accounts are accurate and complete with all required elements presented in an eloquent, easy to read series of letters .
		The world wars of the 20th century were caused by and responses to increasing global interaction. In turn they resulted in far-reaching consequences for all people involved. These ideas present an opportunity to consider long and short term causes and effects in history.
Т, М, А	<ul> <li>Social Studies Department Writing Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success:</li> <li>Introduction with claim and historical context</li> <li>Support using evidence</li> <li>Support using explanatory bridges</li> <li>Critical thinking</li> <li>Conventions</li> </ul>	Students will demonstrate the following facets of understanding: explain, apply, interpret, take a perspective, and show empathy when conducting a formal debate and/or writing a formal essay in response to a prompt. The response will include a claim, reasons to support the claim, and historical context in the introduction. Each reason will have its own paragraph and be supported with evidence from multiple sources and explained (bridged) to show its support of the claim. Evidence will be documented with in-text citations and a Works Cited in proper MLA format. The essay will have a conclusion that restates the claim and reasons and offers some insight or calls the reader to action.
		<ul> <li>Possible prompts:</li> <li>Describe the causes and consequences of World War I. In your response include examples of consequences that are outside of the European theater of war.</li> <li>Explain the causes and consequences of World War II. In your response include examples of consequences that are outside of the European theater of war.</li> <li>Compare and contrast World War I and World War II across two or more</li> </ul>
		categories: governments and leaders, military technology, impacts on civilians.
		After the horrors of the world wars and the genocides of the 20th century, the world community decided to expressly list and describe human rights. The United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights present an opportunity

		to explore international governance and an international criminal court.
Т, М, А	<ul> <li>Social Studies Department Writing Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success:</li> <li>Introduction with claim and historical context</li> <li>Support using evidence</li> <li>Support using explanatory bridges</li> <li>Critical thinking</li> <li>Conventions</li> </ul>	Students will demonstrate the following facets of understanding: explain, apply, interpret, take a perspective, and show empathy when conducting a formal presentation before the UN General Assembly in response to a prompt. The response will include a claim, reasons to support the claim, and historical context in the introduction. Each reason will have its own paragraph and be supported with evidence from multiple sources and explained (bridged) to show its support of the claim. Evidence will be documented with in-text citations and a Works Cited in proper MLA format. The essay will have a conclusion that restates the claim and reasons and offers some insight or calls the reader to action.
		<ul> <li>Possible prompts:</li> <li>How can the world assign blame for the loss of life during warfare and genocide?</li> <li>Is war ever justified?</li> <li>How can the international community secure the peace?</li> <li>How can the world keep the promise of "Never Again"?</li> </ul>
		OTHER EVIDENCE: Students will show they have achieved Stage 1 goals by
A	Evaluation of student notebooks with these criteria for success: accuracy in definitions and descriptions of vocabulary terms, key people, and historical concepts.	Guided reading and note-taking from primary and secondary sources, global studies textbook, and teacher-created slideshows about the long-term and immediate causes of the two world wars, the immediate and long term consequences of the two world wars, technological, political, social, economic changes during the period of the two world wars, and efforts at peace-making before, during, and after the two world wars.
М, А	Evaluation of student participation in collaborative small group and whole class discussions with these criteria of success: cooperation, effective time management, accurate and thoughtful contributions that move discussions in a positive direction.	Answering daily review, preview, summary, and speculative questions.
T, M, A	Evaluation of student critical thinking and/or creative generation of ideas with these criteria for success:	Creating visual, oral, and/or written responses to show, organize, analyze, document, propose, role-play, and/or assess a political, economic, social, and/or

	cooperative and collaborative approach; accuracy and comprehensive responses to prompts; focused and articulate presentation of ideas.	cultural situation within and between Europe, Middle East, Africa, and Asia. For example, students can offer alternative plans of action to consider in the face of acts of aggression leading up to World War II, i.e. Japan in Manchuria, Italy in Ethiopia, Germany in the Sudetenland.
т, м	Evaluation of student test-taking skills with these criteria of success: accuracy and completion, ability to eliminate distractors.	Multiple choice and short answer quizzes.
Т, М, А	Evaluation of student mastery of content and skills with these criteria of success: accuracy, depth in detail, and completion of all tasks.	Multiple choice, stimulus-based, short answer, and short essay tests.

Code	Pre-Assessme	nt
	Class discussion around the sacrifices made in war.	
	Class discussion or personal reflection around the need for safety and stabil	ity, following a charismatic leader, and/or seeking revenge.
	Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction	Progress Monitoring
	Student success at transfer meaning and acquisition depends on	
	5	
	Teacher will provide readings from textbook or primary and secondary	Teacher review of notes as students pair with a partner to
	sources (Brown University Choices, Stanford Program in International and	review difficult concepts, unfamiliar terms, and questions.
	Cross-Cultural Education {SPICE}, Yale Center for International and Area Studies, NYTimes/Scholastic Upfront and/or Stanford History Education	May result in whole class review and discussion if the majority of students are struggling with a vocabulary term,
	Group Reading Like a Historian) about the 20th century world wars.	concept, and/or skill.
Μ, Α	Students will take notes to acquire domain specific vocabulary and general	
	and specific biographical details, and paraphrase sources to demonstrate	
	comprehension.	
M <i>,</i> A	Teacher will ask provocative, open-ended questions using unit vocabulary,	Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses from
,	concepts, and skills, i.e. "Is war ever justified?" or "How have attempts of	multiple students.
	conflict resolution created further problems?"	
Μ, Α	Students will view short videos (from NYTimes Learning Network, PBS, BBC, TED-Ed, or National Geographic) and answer interpretive, inferential,	Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses to scaffolded questions from multiple students.
	and analysis questions.	questions nom maniple students.
M <i>,</i> A	Students will label a world map to visually organize the multiple theaters	Teacher circulates to ensure that students are practicing low
	of war.	to higher level thinking skills. Periodic pauses for students to
M <i>,</i> A	Students will work cooperatively to discuss, interpret, analyze, and/or	explain answers in their own words.
ivi, A	make judgments about the causes and effects of world war. Students may	Teacher looks for engaged and evidence-based responses
	create propaganda posters that address civilian populations during a	from multiple students.
	period of total war.	
T, M ,A	Students will practice test-taking strategies with practice quizzes to explain why the right answer is correct and how the other choices serve as	
	I will the right answer is correct and now the other choices serve as	

T, M, A

ESTABLISHED GOALS	Tri	ansfer
from the CT Common Core and CT Social Studies Framework HIST 9–12.2 Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.	<ul> <li>Students will be able to independently use their learning to</li> <li>1. Determine the power and limits of a nation-state across time and place.</li> <li>2. Evaluate the arguments used by those in power to exert political, economic, or intellectual control over others.</li> <li>3. Elaborate on the challenges of diversity.</li> </ul>	
HIST 9–12.14 Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past.		
CCSS ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.3: Determine		eaning
the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas. CCSS ELA-Literacy.WHST.8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and over-reliance on any	<ul> <li>UNDERSTANDINGS</li> <li>Students will understand that</li> <li>1. Nationalism can sometimes lead to unity and sometimes to disunity.</li> <li>2. The rise of nationalism in Africa, Middle East, and Asia in the 20th century is correlated with the fractures caused by the world wars and the desire for self-determination and independence from colonial regimes.</li> <li>3. Examples of nationalism and decolonization movements include Pan-Africanism, Pan-Arabism, Zionism, and Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign in India.</li> <li>4. Continued competition during the Cold War</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS</li> <li>Students will keep considering</li> <li>1. How did nationalism ignite conflict between traditionalists and modernists?</li> <li>2. Who were the leading figures of the decolonization movement and how did their actions change governments and societies?</li> <li>3. What are common causes and effects of decolonization and independence movements?</li> <li>4. How did international relationships change when previously subjugated nations in Africa and Asia pursued nationalist and and independence movements?</li> </ul>
one source and following a standard format for citation.	impacted decolonization and independence movements.	<ol><li>How did nations in Africa, Middle East, and Asia modernize?</li></ol>
INQ 9–12.10 Construct arguments	Acq	uisition

using precise and knowledgeable claims, with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses.

INQ 9–12.12 Present adaptations of arguments and explanations that feature evocative ideas and perspectives on issues and topics to reach a range of audiences and venues outside the classroom using print and oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays, letters, debates, speeches, reports, and maps) and digital technologies (e.g., Internet, social media, and digital documentary).

CIV 9–12.1 Distinguish the powers and responsibilities of local, state, tribal, national, and international civic and political institutions to address social and political problems.

CIV 9–12.2 Evaluate social and political systems in different contexts, times, and places, that promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles.

GEO 9–12.6 Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions.

ECO 9–12.1 Analyze how incentives influence choices that may result in policies with a range of costs and benefits for different groups.

#### Students will know... Chinese Revolution

- Sun Yatsen
- Chiang Kaishek
- Mao Zedong
- Deng Xiaoping
- May Fourth Movement
- Nationalists
- Communists
- Chinese Civil War
- Taiwan
- Great Leap Forward
- Cultural Revolution
- Four Modernizations
- Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

### Vietnam

- Ho Chi Minh
- Dien Bien Phu
- Viet Cong/guerilla warfare

# Africa

- Congo Patrice Lumumba, Joseph Mobutu, Joseph Kabila, Katanga province
- Algeria National Liberation Front, guerilla warfare, political Islam
- South Africa Afrikaners, apartheid, African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu, FW de Klerk

# India/Pakistan

- Mohandes Gandhi
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Indian National Congress
- Muslim League
- Partition
- India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kashmir
- civil disobedience

Students will be skilled at...

- Identifying the influence of nationalism in popular revolts, independence, and state-building.
- Describing participation by common people, ethnic minorities, revolutionaries, and government officials in promoting nationalism and independence movements.
- Comparing and contrasting the comprehensiveness of decolonization in different parts of the world.
- Comparing and contrasting the responses of different people to nationalist actions.
- Identifying and analyzing how political and economic inequalities may sometimes lead to revolutions.
- Crafting a historical argument using evidence.
- Explaining a source's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and audience.
- Composing a thesis that addresses a question or prompt in a comprehensive manner and portrays understanding of multiple sides of an issue.

	Amritear Maccaero
	Amritsar Massacre
ECO 9–12.3 Explain why advancements	Salt March
in technology and investments in	
capital goods and human capital	Israel and Arab Nationalism
increase economic growth and	Zionism
standards of living.	Balfour Declaration
-	<ul> <li>Hussayn-McMahon Letter</li> </ul>
	Mandate system
	• UN Partition Plan, UN Resolution 194, UN
	Resolution 242
	<ul> <li>Israeli War of Independence</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>competing "rights of return"</li> </ul>
	• 1967 Six Day War
	• West Bank, Gaza, Golan Heights, Jerusalem
	• PLO, Yasir Arafat, PA, Mahmoud Abbas
	• Hamas
	<ul> <li>intifadas, suicide bombers, rocket attacks</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>settlements, checkpoints, The Wall</li> </ul>
	• Two State Solution v. One State Solution
	• obstacles to peace

Code	Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence
		PERFORMANCE TASK(S):
		Students will show that they really understand evidence of
		Decolonization, new nationalist movements, and wars of independence had some common themes while also experiencing events particular to its own experience.
T, M, A	<ul> <li>School-wide Communication Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success:</li> <li>Purpose and Focus</li> <li>Organization, Unity, Coherence</li> <li>Development</li> </ul>	Goal/Challenge = Create a museum display (12"x16") poster with illustration and informational placard that synthesizes visual and text data about a specific region experiencing decolonization, new nationalist movements, and wars of independence for use as a classroom resource.
	<ul> <li>Language/Media</li> <li>Conventions</li> </ul>	Role = An expert on a region's independence experience (Africa, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Middle East).
		Audience = Classmates within and outside of their class period.
		Situation = Students research data from multiple print and electronic sources, plan, and produce a poster that is prominently displayed in the classroom.
		Product and performance = Students create and present a poster to their classmates as part of a museum gallery walk, including a Works Cited page in proper MLA format.
		Standards/criteria for success = Posters are accurate and complete with all required elements displayed in a colorful, easy to read format.
		Decolonization, new nationalist movements, and wars of independence had varying degrees of success.
т, м, а	School-wide Communication Rubric with 5 criteria and 4 bands of success: Purpose and Focus Organization, Unity, Coherence	Goal/Challenge = Present a series of social media posts that trace the course of events and actions by people working towards independence and a new national identity.

	<ul> <li>Development</li> <li>Language/Media</li> <li>Conventions</li> </ul>	Role = Students assume a fictional, but historically accurate identity of a person who lived through the decolonization and eventual independence of their specific country. Audience = Classmates within and beyond their class period. Situation = Students research data from multiple print and electronic sources, plan, and present a series of social media posts. Product and performance = Students present a series of social media posts (minimum 10), spanning the specific years of a country's independence, including a Works Cited page in proper MLA format.
		Standards/criteria for success = Social media posts are accurate and complete with all required elements presented in an eloquent, easy to read series of posts. The nationalist and independence movements that accompanied decolonization brought full global citizenship to many parts of the world. These ideas present an opportunity to consider the importance of recognizing the histories of everyone
T, M, A	<ul> <li>Social Studies Department Writing Rubric with 5</li> <li>criteria and 4 bands of success: <ul> <li>Introduction with claim and historical context</li> <li>Support using evidence</li> <li>Support using explanatory bridges</li> <li>Critical thinking</li> <li>Conventions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<i>in the world.</i> Students will demonstrate the following facets of understanding: explain, apply, interpret, take a perspective, and show empathy when presenting a formal TED-Ed talk and/or writing a formal essay in response to a prompt. The response will include a claim, reasons to support the claim, and historical context in the introduction. Each reason will have its own paragraph and be supported with evidence from multiple sources and explained (bridged) to show its support of the claim. Evidence will be documented with in-text citations and a Works Cited in proper MLA format. The essay will have a conclusion that restates the claim and reasons and offers some insight or calls the reader to action.
		<ul> <li>Possible prompts:</li> <li>Choose a revolutionary leader from a newly independent country in the 20th century and describe how they played a decisive role in their country's history.</li> <li>Choose a political, economic, or social movement and describe how it played a decisive role in winning the independence of a new country in the 20th century.</li> </ul>

		<ul> <li>Choose a newly independent country in the 20th century that still struggles with political, economic, or social discord despite its people's efforts.</li> </ul>
		OTHER EVIDENCE: Students will show they have achieved Stage 1 goals by
A	Evaluation of student notebooks with these criteria for success: accuracy in definitions and descriptions of vocabulary terms, key people, and historical concepts.	Guided reading and note-taking from primary and secondary sources, global studies textbook, and teacher-created slideshows about decolonization, independence movements, and nationalism in Asia, Middle East, and Africa.
Μ, Α	Evaluation of student participation in collaborative small group and whole class discussions with these criteria of success: cooperation, effective time management, accurate and thoughtful contributions that move discussions in a positive direction.	Answering daily review, preview, summary, and speculative questions.
T, M, A	Evaluation of student critical thinking and/or creative generation of ideas with these criteria for success: cooperative and collaborative approach; accuracy and comprehensive responses to prompts; focused and articulate presentation of ideas.	Creating visual, oral, and/or written responses to show, organize, analyze, document, propose, role-play, and/or assess a political, economic, social, and/or cultural situation within Asia, Middle East, and Africa. For example, students can analyze primary sources on the partition of India. They can contrast Nehru and Gandhi's argument for a unified India with Jinnah's argument for a separate Muslim state. They can then examine excerpts from people who experienced the violence of partition to see the effects of that decision.
т, М	Evaluation of student test-taking skills with these criteria of success: accuracy and completion, ability to eliminate distractors.	Multiple choice and short answer quizzes.
т, м, а	Evaluation of student mastery of content and skills with these criteria of success: accuracy, depth in detail, and completion of all tasks.	Multiple choice, stimulus-based, short answer, and short essay tests.

Code	<b>Pre-Assessme</b> "Know-Want to Know" questioning about newly independent countries in th	
	Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction Student success at transfer meaning and acquisition depends on Teacher will provide readings from textbook or primary and secondary sources (Brown University Choices, Stanford Program in International and Cross-Cultural Education {SPICE}, Yale Center for International and Area Studies, NYTimes/Scholastic Upfront and/or Stanford History Education Group Reading Like a Historian) about the second wave of nationalism, decolonization and wars of independence.	Progress Monitoring
M, A M, A	Students will take notes to acquire domain specific vocabulary and general and specific biographical details, and paraphrase sources to demonstrate comprehension. Teacher will ask provocative, open-ended questions using unit vocabulary, concepts, and skills, i.e. "How did nationalism ignite conflict between	Teacher review of notes as students pair with a partner to review difficult concepts, unfamiliar terms, and questions. May result in whole class review and discussion if the majority of students are struggling with a vocabulary term, concept, and/or skill.
М, А	traditionalists and modernists?" Students will view short videos (from NYTimes Learning Network, PBS, BBC, TED-Ed, or National Geographic) and answer interpretive, inferential, and analysis questions.	Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses from multiple students. Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses to scaffolded questions from multiple students.
М, А	Students will make a graphic organizer to compare wars of independence in Asia and Africa including categories for leaders, goals, involvement of outside forces, and outcomes.	Teacher circulates to ensure that students are practicing low to higher level thinking skills. Periodic pauses for students to explain answers in their own words.
М, А	Students will work cooperatively to discuss, interpret, analyze, and/or make judgments about the actions of common people, ethnic minorities, revolutionaries, and government officials in promoting nationalism and independence movements. Students may create social media posts from multiple perspectives.	Teacher looks for engaged and evidence-based responses from multiple students.

T, M ,A	Students will practice test-taking strategies with practice quizzes to explain why the right answer is correct and how the other choices serve as distractors.	
T, M, A	Students will practice argumentative writing strategies to isolate elements of the argumentative writing process, i.e. claim/thesis, historical context, reasoning, gathering evidence, explaining evidence, documenting evidence, summarizing, making conclusions, and transitioning.	

ESTABLISHED GOALS	Т	ransfer
from the CT Common Core and CT		
Social Studies Framework	Students will be able to independently use their learning	
	1. Consider how personal and cultural experiences	
HIST 9–12.2 Analyze change and	2. Determine who is responsible for protecting hu	0
continuity in historical eras.	3. Assess the impact of technological changes on s	
	4. Evaluate the needs of all people in a modern ec	onomy.
HIST 9–12.14 Analyze multiple and		
complex causes and effects of events in		
the past.	M	leaning
CCSS ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.3: Determine	UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
the central ideas or information of a	Students will understand that	Students will keep considering
primary or secondary source; provide		
an accurate summary that makes clear	1. Industrialized nations and economically	1. How and why did the balance of world power
the relationships among the key details	developing nations are interdependent	shift away from Western Europe?
and ideas.	economically and politically.	
		2. Who were the leading figures of globalization and
CCSS ELA-Literacy.WHST.8: Gather	2. Technology, free trade, and international	how did their intellectual contributions change
relevant information from multiple	organizations, including non-governmental	governments and societies?
authoritative print and digital sources,	organizations, have contributed to	
using advanced searches effectively;	globalization.	3. How will people continue to innovate and
assess the strengths and limitations of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	produce the goods and services deemed
each source in terms of the specific	3. Effects of globalization include continued	necessary by modern society?
task, purpose, and audience; integrate	rapid urbanization, rise of a new global middle	
information into the text selectively to	class, new forms of communication and	4. How can modern society mitigate the social,
maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding	transportation, disruptions to family life, and	economic, and environmental harm caused by globalization?
plagiarism and over-reliance on any	environmental degradation.	giobalization:
one source and following a standard format for citation.	4. Not everyone has prospered as a result of	5. To what extent has globalization influenced new
	globalization, nor have all places experienced	social class interactions, the creation of global
INQ 9–12.10 Construct arguments	globalization, nor nave an places experienced	society, and new forms of art, literature, and
using precise and knowledgeable	0.0000	music?
claims, with evidence from multiple	5. Issues of global concern include poverty,	
sources, while acknowledging	human rights, and the environment (pollution	

INQ 9–12.12 Present adaptations of arguments and explanations that feature evocative ideas and	<ol> <li>Terrorism presents a new set of challenges for nations and international organizations like the United Nations.</li> </ol>		
perspectives on issues and topics to	Acq	cquisition	
reach a range of audiences and venues	Students will know	Students will be skilled at	
outside the classroom using print and	Technology		
oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays,	<ul> <li>computer revolution</li> </ul>	Identifying the causes and effects of globalization	
letters, debates, speeches, reports, and	Internet	on the production, distribution, and consumption	
maps) and digital technologies (e.g.,	• bio-tech	of goods and services	
Internet, social media, and digital	<ul> <li>space exploration</li> </ul>	• Explaining the relationship between political and	
documentary).	<ul> <li>Examples of global culture: Facebook, TikTok</li> </ul>	economic changes brought on by globalization.	
	International relations	Identifying the changes in human lives brought on	
CIV 9–12.1 Distinguish the powers and	<ul> <li>international treaty organizations,</li> </ul>	by globalization.	
responsibilities of local, state, tribal,	international economic associations	<ul> <li>Comparing and contrasting the effects of</li> </ul>	
national, and international civic and	<ul> <li>multinational corporations</li> </ul>	globalization on the upper, middle, and lower	
political institutions to address social	<ul> <li>nongovernmental organizations</li> </ul>	classes within industrialized and developing	
and political problems.	<ul> <li>nuclear nonproliferation</li> </ul>	nations.	
	terrorism	• Evaluating the contributions of inventors, artists,	
CIV 9–12.2 Evaluate social and political	<ul> <li>Islamic fundamentalism, Al Qaeda, ISIS</li> </ul>	writers, musicians, and reformers in response to	
systems in different contexts, times,	Economic development	economic and technological changes.	
and places, that promote civic virtues	Human Development Index	Debating whether globalization and international	
and enact democratic principles.	<ul> <li>Purchasing Power Parity</li> </ul>	trade has led to greater cooperation or conflict.	
	sustainable development	Crafting a historical argument using evidence.	
GEO 9–12.6 Evaluate the impact of	import substitution	<ul> <li>Explaining a source's point of view, purpose,</li> </ul>	
economic activities and political	<ul> <li>birth and death rates</li> </ul>	historical situation, and audience.	
decisions on spatial patterns within and	urbanization	Composing a thesis that addresses a question or	
among urban, suburban, and rural	population density	prompt in a comprehensive manner and portrays	
regions.	Human Rights	understanding of multiple sides of an issue.	
ECO 0-12 1 Applyzo how incentives	Universal Declaration of Human Rights,		
ECO 9–12.1 Analyze how incentives influence choices that may result in	specifically rights for internally displaced		
policies with a range of costs and	persons, migrants, women, and children		
benefits for different groups.	<ul> <li>indigenous populations</li> <li>otheric cloansing (geneside)</li> </ul>		
benefits for different groups.	ethnic cleansing/genocide     literacy rates		
ECO 9–12.3 Explain why advancements	<ul> <li>literacy rates</li> <li>Environment</li> </ul>		
in technology and investments in	Green Revolution		

	capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.	<ul> <li>desertification</li> <li>sea level rise</li> <li>spread of global diseases (AIDS, flu, Covid)</li> <li>climate change, global warming, pollution</li> </ul>	
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### STAGE 2

Code	Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence
т, м, а	Peer assessment using a student-created rubric	<ul> <li>PERFORMANCE TASK(S): Students will show that they really understand evidence of</li> <li>Advances in technology and communication have brought the world closer together than ever before, yet societies are experiencing stress fractures as globalization challenges established models of governance, economics, social mobility, education, and family structures. These themes allow students to explore change and continuity over time.</li> <li>Students will demonstrate the following facets of understanding: explain, apply, interpret, take a perspective, and show empathy when writing a personal reflection in response to a prompt.</li> <li>Possible prompts: <ul> <li>Choose a recent change in the world and describe how it affects your daily life.</li> <li>Choose one of the many seismic changes you studied in world and modern world history and argue how it was a nexus event (central to understanding a major theme of the world's history).</li> <li>Choose a person, idea, or event in world history and place it in an alternative universe. Narrate how it may have changed history in a different way.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		OTHER EVIDENCE: Students will show they have achieved Stage 1 goals by
A	Evaluation of student notebooks with these criteria for success: accuracy in definitions and descriptions of vocabulary terms, key people, and historical concepts.	Guided reading and note-taking from primary and secondary sources, global studies textbook, and teacher-created slideshows about globalization.
M, A	Evaluation of student participation in collaborative small group and whole class discussions with these criteria of success: cooperation, effective time management, accurate and thoughtful contributions that move discussions in a positive direction.	Answering daily review, preview, summary, and speculative questions.
Т, М, А	Evaluation of student critical thinking and/or creative generation of ideas with these criteria for success: cooperative and collaborative approach; accuracy and comprehensive responses to prompts; focused and articulate presentation of ideas.	Creating visual, oral, and/or written responses to show, organize, analyze, document, propose, role-play, and/or assess a political, economic, social, and/or cultural situation across the globe. For example, students can collaborate in groups to find examples of the globalization of culture in the areas of music, movies, social media, global sporting events, global online commerce, global brands, and global food and drink.
т, м	Evaluation of student test-taking skills with these criteria of success: accuracy and completion, ability to eliminate distractors.	Multiple choice and short answer quizzes
Т, М, А	Evaluation of student mastery of content and skills with these criteria of success: accuracy, depth in detail, and completion of all tasks.	Multiple choice, stimulus-based, short answer, and short essay tests.

Code	<i>Pre-Assessme</i> Interview an older family member, neighbor, or adult at school about a char a class discussion about "the way life was" in comparison to the way it is in about the near and far futures.	nge in their daily life because of technological change. Conduct
	Summary of Key Learning Events and InstructionStudent success at transfer meaning and acquisition depends onTeacher will provide readings from textbook or primary and secondary sources (Brown University Choices, Stanford Program in International and Cross-Cultural Education {SPICE}, Yale Center for International and Area Studies, NYTimes/Scholastic Upfront and/or Stanford History Education Group Reading Like a Historian) about contemporary globalization.	Progress Monitoring
М, А	Students will take notes to acquire domain specific vocabulary and general and specific biographical details, and paraphrase sources to demonstrate comprehension.	Teacher review of notes as students pair with a partner to review difficult concepts, unfamiliar terms, and questions. May result in whole class review and discussion if the majority of students are struggling with a vocabulary term,
М, А	Teacher will ask provocative, open-ended questions using unit vocabulary, concepts, and skills, i.e. "How can modern society mitigate the social, economic, and environmental harm caused by globalization?"	concept, and/or skill. Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses from multiple students.
Μ, Α	Students will view short videos (from NYTimes Learning Network, PBS, BBC, TED-Ed, or National Geographic) and answer interpretive, inferential, and analysis questions.	Teacher looks for engaged and varied responses to scaffolded questions from multiple students.
М, А	Students will make a graphic organizer to rank order the most promising innovations and the most pressing problems of the 21st century.	Teacher circulates to ensure that students are practicing low to higher level thinking skills. Periodic pauses for students to explain answers in their own words.
Μ, Α	Students will work cooperatively to discuss, interpret, analyze, and/or make judgments about the changes brought on by globalization and suggest changes to more successfully live with globalization. Students may give speeches to advocate for changes.	Teacher looks for engaged and evidence-based responses from multiple students.
Т, М ,А	Students will practice test-taking strategies with practice quizzes to explain why the right answer is correct and how the other choices serve as	

	distractors.
T, M, A	Students will practice argumentative writing strategies to isolate elements
	of the argumentative writing process, i.e. claim/thesis, historical context,
	reasoning, gathering evidence, explaining evidence, documenting
	evidence, summarizing, making conclusions, and transitioning.