

Appendix 1: Implementing Teaching Standards

WH.H.5 Essential Standard and Clarifying Objectives

Students will analyze the motivation and impact of exploration and expansion.

Standard 5.1 states that students will understand the consequences of conquest resulting in an increase of global interaction among people groups and the colonizing mother country, with the rise in patterns of trade ultimately leading to conflict. In order for students to fully comprehend the motivation for exploration they will learn about the technological innovations needed for individual countries to have the ability to become major colonial powers in standard 5.2, where the students analyze power needed to control resources in Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Columbian Exchange. Standard 5.3 shows the overarching consequences of exploration on the indigenous populations, cultures native to the newly-discovered territory, and how the environment was used for gain by the desires of the colonial power. Leading into the era of modern capitalism, standard WH.H.5.4 analyzes the role of joint-stock companies, government funding for overseas trade, and the rise in corporations, all setting the stage for international trade on a mass scale by those countries whose economic systems are the most reliable and consistent.

WH.H.6 Essential Standard and Clarifying Objectives

Students will understand why an age of revolutions occur and how philosophical thought on politics, the economy, and society changes.

Standard 6.1 states students will explore how new patterns of thought through the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment influenced society through famous philosophes such as Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Paine, Smith, Bacon, Descartes, Galileo, Newton, etc, while writing of natural rights, deductive reasoning, and questioning the accuracy and leadership of the Roman Catholic Church. In turn, standard 6.2 displays the impacts of the previous standard as independence movements are on the rise due to the new ideas based in secularism and humanism, allowing the people to stand together and demand change. Standard 6.3 states the students will analyze the physical geography and natural resources available in certain regions and within individual countries, and how these factors influenced industrialism and changes in the environment through new agricultural methods. Being of the utmost important within Essential Standard 6, the student begins to finally analyze the dawn of modernization with the Industrial Revolution in standard 6.4. Students will also see the transition from rural agricultural living to that of mass urbanization, along with the social and economic reform that must accompany a transition occurring at such a fast rate. The rise of the middle class is analyzed within this standard along with the concept of increased productivity, labor laws, and excess money allowing for the rise in the demand of luxury goods.

WH.H.7 Essential Standard and Clarifying Objectives

Students will analyze national, regional, and ethnic interests and realize how they contribute to conflicts among groups and nations in the modern era.

In standard 7.2, students analyze the economic and military competition among nations, specifically European, in terms of the influences of nationalism, imperialism, militarism, and industrialization. Students will finally see the unification of the Germanic states, led by the powerful Prussia, with a show of military strength being the nationalistic trait unifying this country. This trait leads students into standard 7.3 as they analyze economic and political rivalries, ethnic and regional conflicts, and nationalism and imperialism as underlying causes of World War I and World War II. In standard 7.4 the social and economic conditions of colonial rule have long-term consequences contributing to the rise of nationalistic movements in Africa, India, and other regions of Southeast Asia. This vitally displays the effects of the previous 50 years of history and how outside governing powers are eventually cast off, however usually under duress of war from the colonized. The power struggle between democracy, socialism, and communism are analyzed in standard 7.5 as the students study capitalism as the dominate economic system along with the varied responses to it from various nations and groups. Standard 7.6 continues to explain how an economic crisis contributes to the growth of political and economic movements such as the nationalistic movements mentioned above.

WH.H.8 Essential Standard and Clarifying Objectives

Students analyze conflicts in the last half of the twentieth century in terms of global interdependence and shifts in power politically, economically, socially and also evaluating environmental changes.

Standard 8.1 shows students analyzing global wars and how they challenge political and economic power structures and then give rise to new balances of power as seen through the Persian Gulf War. A major impact of new balances of power are the political institutions on the international scene and are analyzed in standard 8.2, and how those deal with major crisis such as the Berlin Blockade, the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the OPEC oil crisis, the Iranian Revolution, attacks of September 11,2001, terrorist attacks globally, etc. Standard 8.3 has students analyzing the “new” balance of power and the search for peace and stability in terms of how each has influenced global interactions since the last half of the twentieth century.

In standard 8.4, students analyze scientific, technological and medical innovations of postwar decades in terms of their impact on systems of production, global trade and standards of living. This gives the students a foundation to then explore standard 8.5 in how population growth, urbanization, industrialization, warfare and the global market economy have contributed to changes in the environment through events such as deforestation, pollution, Ozone depletion, climate change, global warming, industrial

emissions and fuel combustion, habitat destruction, etc. Standard 8.6 demonstrates how liberal democracy, private enterprise and human rights movements have reshaped political, economic and social life in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe, the Soviet Union and the United States through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the end of the Cold War. Leading into standard 8.7, the motivation for terrorist groups and movements along with the extent of their impact on politics and society in various countries is seen such as Al Qaeda, Hamas, Hezbollah, etc.