

Appendix I: Implementing Teaching Standards

7.H.1.2 Summarize the literal meaning of historical documents in order to establish context.

Students will read *A Long Way Gone* to establish a deeper understanding of what life as a child soldier was like in order to gain context for the Sierra Leone Civil War.

7.H.1.3 Use primary and secondary sources to interpret various historical perspectives. *A Long Way Gone* serves as a primary source document since it was a memoir. Students will be asked at various times to understand the historical perspective of Ishmael Beah and how it influenced his writing of the memoir.

7.H.2.1 Analyze the effects of social, economic, military and political conflict among nations, regions, and groups (e.g. war, genocide, imperialism and colonization). The 11-year conflict in Sierra Leone was a direct effect of neopatrimonial rule between groups in Sierra Leone, directly relating to this standard.

7.H.2.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of cooperative efforts and consensus building among nations, regions, and groups (e.g. Humanitarian efforts, United Nations, World Health Organization, Non Governmental Organizations, European Union and Organization of American States).

The collective efforts of the UN and the international community to stop the fighting in Sierra Leone needs to be analyzed, as it will be, but that includes the way the community ignored the fighting because of events such as “Black Hawk Down.”

7.H.2.4 Analyze the economic, political, and social impacts of disease (e.g. smallpox, malaria, bubonic plague, AIDS and avian flu) in modern societies.

Evaluating the impacts of Ebola on Sierra Leone today will directly relate to the discussion of how disease can have political impacts and create political instability.

7.E.1.1 Explain how competition for resources affects the economic relationship among nations (e.g. colonialism, imperialism, globalization and interdependence).

Even though we do not specifically discuss how the competition for resources created competition between countries, competition for privatized state resources along ethnic social groupings (neopatrimonialism) is a key factor in creating the grounds for the civil war. Thus, the relationships created between people in Sierra Leone because of its unique political economy is how this unit is relevant to our standards.

7.E.1.2 Explain the implications of economic decisions in national and international affairs (e.g. OPEC, NAFTA, G20, WTO, EU and economic alliances).

Increased global interaction and the decision making of international organizations such as the IMF and World Bank with Sierra Leone was a key cause to the collapse of Sierra Leone into civil war (in the context of its neopatrimonial system of governance).