

Curriculum Map Template: Global Studies II (10th Grade)

| Timeline (Quarter 1) | Global 10 Content Themes | Content Knowledge Base | Key Vocabulary | CCSS Key Idea | CCSS Conceptual Understandings | NYS Standards |
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| Unit 5 (1) PH Chapters: <u>Chapter 13</u> The Renaissance and Reformation <u>Chapter 16</u> Age of Absolutism <u>Chapter 17</u> The Enlightenment and the American Revolution <u>Chapter 18</u> The French Revolution and Napoleon <u>Chapter 19</u> Industrial Revolution Begins | Age of Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change, Re-birth, Nation-States – Revolution <u>Revolutions:</u> Philosophical (Scientific) -Economic (Industrial) -Religious (Reformation) -Socio-political (Motherland) (Colonies) Essential Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did changes in economics, philosophy, and technology influence the structure of power in the world? What factors contributed to the rise of | Europe <u>Humanities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philosophy and renewal of interest in classical works <ol style="list-style-type: none"> New take on old works Build-up and adaptation of political/social thoughts Theocracy v. Monarchy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Church and State fight for power/control Both lose grip on the people Science/reason v. religion Shift from Autocracy to democratic republics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Glorious Revolution French Revolution Russian Revolution Dumas in Austro-Hungary Middle class takes over nobility Increases in population create political instability Society shifts focus from groups to individuals Great Migration Emergence of new Democracies Revolutions inspired by America change the power dynamic in Europe <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rise of educated urban Middle Class leads to awareness Awareness combined with | Humanities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Darwinism <i>Magna Carta</i> Reformation Lutheranism Anglicanism Emigrate Immigrate National Assembly Communication Push/Pull Factors Estates General Bourgeoisie Salon <i>Sans Culottes</i> Tennis Court Oath Bolshevik Menshevik Rasputin Robespierre <i>Ancien Regime</i> Suffrage Ethnicity Nationalism Toussaint L'Ouverture Miguel Hidalgo Simon Bolivar Missionaries Laissez Faire | 9.7 9.8 10.1 10.2 | 9.7d, 9.7f 9.8a, 9.8b 10.1a, 10.1b, 10.1c, 10.1d, 10.1e 10.2a, 10.2b, 10.2c, 10.2d, 10.2e, 10.2f, 10.2g, 10.2h, 10.2i | |

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| <p>Chapter 20 Revolutions in Europe and Latin America</p> <p>Chapter 21 Life In the Industrial Age</p> | <p>the Middle class?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the rise of the Middle Class change the power dynamics of world governments ? What is the relationship between government and businesses? | <p>radical Enlightenment ideals leads to revolution</p> <p>III. Revolution sows seeds of power structure change: land no longer equal to money/power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal Declaration of Human Rights Industrial Revolution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. England's Natural Advantage II. Germany close behind Irish Potato Famine Philosophies of "Motherland" influence revolutionary ideas in the colonies <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift from manor system to trade/money-based system Educated middle class gain economic influence with increased purchasing power Agrarian v. Manufacturing Population increases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Migration II. Need for more resources III. Monopolization of land led to rise of cities Shift from land and titles as currency to money as currency Industrial Revolution <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakdown of natural advantage causes duress Natural resources strained by human interference | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clandestine tactics Enclosure Acts Impressment Napoleon Napoleonic Code <p>Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karl Marx Adam Smith Free Market Capitalism Jacques Necker Deficit Spending Trade Deficit Positive Trade Balance Radical Socialism Liberal Conservative Simon Bolivar Jose de San Martin Toussaint L'Ouverture . <p>Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British Waterways Iron Ore Water turbine Hispaniola Waterways aid Industry Absentee Landlord | | | |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serbia • Balkans • English waterways and coal mines/colonial resources boost Industrialization • Liverpool and Manchester • World Shrinks as communication systems develop • Germany’s Rhineland becomes industrial hub <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. “Colonize” neighboring European countries II. Consolidated empire III. Austria-Hungary, Czechoslovakia <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon’s Grand Army utilized new techniques/military technology • Industrialization allowed for mass production • Led to professional, standing armies <p>Americas</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educated Creoles see Revolution in North America, read translated versions of Declaration • Cause/Effect: Napoleon’s connection to Latin America <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Invasion of Spain and replacement of crown creates opportunity in Latin American colonies II. Napoleon attempts to thwart | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blight <p>Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bayonets • Muskets • Rifling • Artillery • Cavalry • Railroads • Guerrilla Tactics • Interchangeable parts • Water wheel • Turbine • Smelting • Steam Power | | |
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| | | <p style="text-align: center;">Haitian uprising unsuccessfully</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States as competing industrial power <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercantilisms and imperialism causes abuses that lead to conditions ripe for revolution • United States economy threatens old order • U.S. dabbles in Imperialism <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trans-Atlantic travel limits European control of colonies “absentee landlord” • Monroe Doctrine establishes Western Hemisphere as under the influence of U.S. • Latin American climate/disease aids independence • Tropical climate leads to colonial import <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. smuggles/coopts industrial designs • Introduction of guns/machine guns helps Latin American revolutions succeed • Mass Production | | | | |
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Curriculum Map Template: Global Studies II (10th Grade)

| Timeline (Quarter 2) | Global 10 Content Themes | Content Knowledge Base | Key Vocabulary | CCSS Key Idea | CCSS Conceptual Understandings | NYS Standards |
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| <p>Unit 6 (2)</p> <p><u>Chapter 22</u> Nationalism Triumphs in Europe</p> <p><u>Chapter 23</u> Growth of Western Democracies</p> <p><u>Chapter 24</u> The New Imperialism</p> <p><u>Chapter 25</u> New Global Patterns</p> | <p>Response to Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism • Competition over Resources: Renewed Imperialism • Power consolidation, Empire building • Nationalism exploited in order to consolidate power, unify nations. • Renewed interest in Imperialism in order to satisfy post-industrial resource needs • | <p>Europe: <u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unification of Germany, Italy, Old empires decline in favor of nationalism • Shared culture becomes more important than religion • Democratization of England • Decline of royal power • Growth of Parliament • Russian reform and reactions • Tsar’s efforts to Westernize • Responsive governments avoid motherland revolutions • England • Germany • United State • Nationalist sentiments develop and are exploited by governments • Various nation-states experiment with new forms of government • Conservative v. Liberal • Democratic v. Autocratic • Rivalry, Nationalism and ethno-centrism led governments to make decisions that have lasting affects • Russo-Japan War- Russia vastly underestimates Japans military capacity • Boer Wars | <p>Humanities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Reich • realpolitik • Unification • Concert of Europe • Enlightened Despots • Nationalism • Home-Rule • Self-Rule • Metternich • Bismarck • Garibaldi • Disraeli • Gladstone • Westernization • Social Darwinism • Victorianism • Progressivism • cultural dissidence • extremism <p>Economics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive Trade Balance • Monopoly • Trusts • Robber Barons • Tycoons • Gilded Age • Spheres of Influence | <p>10.3</p> <p>10.4</p> | <p>10.3a, 0.3b, 10.3c, 10.3d, 10.3e, 10.3f</p> <p>10.4a</p> | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italy in Ethiopia • Franco-Prussian War <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivalry, Nationalism and ethno-centrism led governments to make decisions that have lasting affects • Russo-Japan War- Russia vastly underestimates Japans military capacity • Revolution disrupts economic growth • Relationships between business and government leads to innovation and concentration of wealth • Growth in military-industrial complex • Rivalry between industrialized nations intensifies • Competition over world markets and resources • New Technology leads to new economic system • Colonies -> Raw Materials exported • Homeland -> Manufactured Goods sent back to colonial markets • Energy shifts from human-> water-> steam (coal) -> oil -> electric <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe’s growing population and dwindling resources create need for expansion • Arbitrary political boundaries cause | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saturated markets • Monroe Doctrine <p>Geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Dark Heart” of Africa • Sub-Saharan • Warm Water Port • Ural Mountains • Pyrenees • Pacific Rim <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rifling • Radio and Mass Media • Steam Engine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steam Boat - Railroad - Machinery • interchangeable parts • Mass Production • Steel • Manufactured Goods • Infrastructure | | | |
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| | | <p>shifting borders and tension between countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction between colonies and homeland • People from the colonies travel to the motherland • Learn new things like technologies, philosophy • Demands for increased standard of living • People return to colonies with new knowledge <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift from human power to machine allows for mass production • Increased mobility led to increased markets and new urban development • Trans-Siberian Railroad • Development of steel allows for better in infrastructure • Irrigation systems increase land use • Electric light increases productivity and market opportunities <p>Asia:</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-isolationist responses • Japan- Meiji Restoration • China- Further subjugation, spheres of influence • Trans-Siberian Railroad <p><u>Economics</u></p> | | | | |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resources become huge money makers for European powers • Negative trade balances destabilize nations • Japan's economic advantages allow imperialist tendencies <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Advantage: • Japan's island status create natural protection • China's porous border enables easy colonization • The large size of China's physical borders makes centralized government difficult • De-centralized government • Lack of response to changing industrial world (Conservative) • Easily influenced and colonized by industrialized foreign nations • England • USA • Russia • Japan • Germany • Weaken government contributes to loss of longtime colonies of the Chinese Empire • Southeast Asia • Tibet • Korea • Manchuria | | | | |
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| | | <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technological Advancements shift government’s responsiveness to crises • Sino-Japanese War • Russo-Japanese War <p>Africa:</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some African Nations respond to changes and modernize and others become colonies of western powers • “White Man’s Burden” • Islamic Renaissance creates unified resistance to western attempts at colonization <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization creates demand for what Africa has to offer <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate affects areas of colonization • Natural Resources get harvested by Europeans • Jungles and hard navigation leads to interior of Africa (“Dark Heart”) largely untouched • Suez Canal <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology allows Europeans to easily colonize and subjugate • Steam Power takes Belgian | | | | |
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| | | <p>explorers into previously uncharted interior of Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization creates demand for Iron, which Africa has plenty of <p>Americas:</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Revolutionary power vacuums leave new nations susceptible to new influences/colonization • United States begins to assert itself in Latin America <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banana Republics • Spheres of Influence <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panama Canal • Transcontinental Railroad • Panama Canal • Erie Canal <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass Production • Assembly Line • Electricity • Steel | | | | |
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| Timeline (Quarter 3) | Global 10 Content Themes | Content Knowledge Base | Key Vocabulary | CCSS Key Idea | CCSS Conceptual Understandings | NYS Standards |
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| Unit 7 (3) | <p>The Impact of Nationalism, Unification, Home Rule and Revolution-</p> <p>World Wars-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A weak solution to the problems that an industrialized world creates <p><u>Essential Questions:</u></p> <p>What conditions in the industrialized world would eventual cause radical instability, depression and conflict?</p> | <p>Worlds Collide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization causes overproduction, increased population, and militarization • Issues arise between tense European powers • Philosophical Extremism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Darwinism II. Laissez Faire III. Niche IV. Fascism V. Marxism • World War I <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. 1st War since Napoleonic II. Technology changed, tactics didn't • Impact of World War I • World War II • Power vacuum • Two Super Powers form Super Treaties/ Alliances <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Warsaw Pact II. NATO • Failing Empires lose colonies and de-centralize governments • Cold War <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Korea, Vietnam as hot points II. Competition over markets | <p>Humanities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Militarism • Escalation • Stockpile • Marshall Plan • Treaty of Versailles • United Nations • League of Nations • Gandhi • Mao Zedong • James Conley • Michael Collins • Sin Fein • IRA • Chiang Kai-Shek • Great Leap Forward • The Long March • Little Red Books • Reeducation • Fascism • Nationalism • Nuremberg • Self-Rule • Israel/Palestine • Satellite Nation • Bloc • <p>Economics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overproduction • Bubble | <p>10.4</p> <p>10.5</p> <p>10.6</p> | <p>10.4a, 10.4b, 10.4c, 10.4d, 10.4e, 10.4f, 10.4g, 10.4h, 10.4i</p> <p>10.5a, 10.5b, 10.5c, 10.5d, 10.5e, 10.5f</p> <p>10.6a, 10.6b, 10.6c, 10.6d, 10.6e</p> | <p>2, 3, 5</p> |

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| | | <p style="text-align: center;">III. Global implications</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the power structure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Rivalry and competition of super powers II. Alliances III. Protectorates IV. Countries become more involved in Foreign Affairs • Corporate interest have increased influence in politics • Treaties and their impact <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Promises kept and broken II. Restitution and Revenge III. League of Nation- Attempts at Lasting Peace IV. Appeasement, Imperialism Aggression • Totalitarianism and Militarism (Evening the Score) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Germany II. Spain III. Italy IV. Japan • World War II begins <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Initial defeat of Poland, England, France II. Japan challenges US in the Pacific • Uneasy Alliances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock Market Crash • Inflation • Depression • Capitalism • Communism • Power Vacuum • Coup D'états • Junta • Boycott • Inequality • Leverage <p>Geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geopolitics • Global Conflict • Balkans • Western, Eastern Fronts • Mediterranean Sea • Quagmire • Manchuria • Port Arthur <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbed Wire • Machine Guns • Gas • Airplanes • Artillery • U-Boats • Tanks • Mass-Production • Arms Race • H-Bomb, A-Bomb • Automobile | | |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. US II. England III. USSR • Formation of UN and Marshall Plan • Independence movements in the colonies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. India's nonviolence II. Algeria's Terrorism III. Ireland IV. China- Communism V. Latin America • <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Markets expand • Short-lived Boom, followed by collapse • Stock Market Crash and Depression • Over farming • Deficit Spending <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advances have negative impact causing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Overproduction II. Need for markets III. Need for natural resources IV. Volatility in the global economy V. Increasing inequality • Communication improvements shrink the world | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone • Communication systems | | |
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