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AP[®] World History: Modern

COURSE AND EXAM DESCRIPTION

Effective
Fall 2019

WHAP 2019 Course and Exam Description

Unit	Unit Title	Time Period	Weighting
1	The Global Tapestry	c. 1200 to c. 1450	8-10%
2	Networks of Exchange	c. 1200 to c. 1450	8-10%
3	Land-Based Empires	c. 1450 to c. 1750	12-15%
4	Transoceanic Interconnections	c. 1450 to c. 1750	12-15%
5	Revolutions	c. 1750 to c. 1900	12-15%
6	Consequences of Industrialization	c. 1750 to c. 1900	12-15%
7	Global Conflict	c. 1900 to the Present	8-10%
8	Cold War and Decolonization	c. 1900 to the Present	8-10%
9	Globalization	c. 1900 to the Present	8-10%

Theme 1: Humans and the Environment (ENV); the environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.

Theme 2: Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI); the development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

Theme 3: Governance (GOV); a variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

Theme 4: Economic Systems (ECN); as societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.

Theme 5: Social Interactions and Organization (SIO); the process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

Theme 6: Technology and Innovation (TEC); human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences

I. The Global Tapestry (c. 1200 to c. 1450)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
1.1 Developments in East Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450			
GOV	1.A: Explain the systems of government employed by Chinese dynasties and how they developed over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.2.I.A: Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the Song Dynasty of China, which utilized traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy to maintain and justify its rule. 	<p>Cultural traditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filial piety in East Asia Influence of Neo-Confucianism and Buddhism in East Asia Confucian traditions of both respect for and expected deference from women Chinese literary and scholarly traditions and their spread to Heian Japan and Korea <p>Branches of Buddhism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theravada Mahayana Tibetan <p>Technological innovations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Champa rice Transportation innovations, like the Grand Canal expansion Steel and iron production Textiles and porcelains for export
CDI	1.B: Explain the effects of Chinese cultural traditions on East Asia over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.1.III.D.i: Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions. KC-3.1.III.D.ii: Buddhism and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices. 	
ECN	1.C: Explain the effects of innovation on the Chinese economy over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.3.III.A.i: The economy of Song China became increasingly commercialized while continuing to depend on free peasant and artisanal labor. KC-3.1.I.D: The economy of Song China flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing. 	

I. The Global Tapestry (c. 1200 to c. 1450)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
1.2 Developments in Dar al-Islam from c. 1200 to c. 1450			
CDI	1.D: Explain how systems of belief and their practices affected society in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.1.III.D.iii: Islam, Judaism, Christianity, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia. 	<p>New Islamic political entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seljuk Empire • Mamluk sultanate of Egypt • Delhi sultanates <p>Innovations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advances in mathematics (Nasir al-Din al-Tusi) • Advances in literature ('A'ishah al-Ba'uniiyyah) • Advances in medicine <p>Transfers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation and commentaries on Greek moral and natural philosophy • House of Wisdom in Abbasid Bagdad • Scholarly and cultural transfers in Muslim and Christian Spain
GOV	1.E: Explain the causes and effects of the rise of Islamic states over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.2.I: As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity 	
TEC	1.F: Explain the effects of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.2.II.A.i: Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers. 	
1.3 Developments in South and Southeast Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450			
CDI	1.G: Explain how the various belief systems and practices of South and Southeast Asia affected society over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.1.III.D.iv: Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia. 	<p>Beliefs and practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhakti movement • Sufism • Buddhist monasticism <p>Hindu/Buddhist states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vijayanagara Empire • Srivijaya Empire • Rajput kingdoms • Khmer Empire • Majapahit • Sukhothai kingdom • Sinhala dynasties
GOV	1.H: Explain how and why various states of South and Southeast Asia developed and maintained power over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.2.I.B.i: State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia. 	
1.4 State Building in the Americas			
GOV	1.I: Explain how and why states in the Americas developed and changed over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.2.I.D.i: In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach. 	<p>State systems in the Americas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maya city-states • Mexica • Inca • Chaco • Mesa Verde • Cahokia

I. The Global Tapestry (c. 1200 to c. 1450)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
1.5 State Building in Africa			
GOV	1.J: Explain how and why states in Africa developed and changed over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.2.I.D.ii: In Africa, as in Eurasia and the Americas, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity and expanded in scope and reach. 	State systems in Africa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Zimbabwe Ethiopia Hausa kingdoms
1.6 Developments in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450			
CDI	1.K: Explain how the beliefs and practices of the predominant religions in Europe affected European society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.1.III.D.v: Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Europe. 	
GOV	1.L: Explain the causes and consequences of political decentralization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.2.I.B.ii: Europe was politically fragmented and characterized by decentralized monarchies, feudalism, and the manorial system. 	
SIO	1.M: Explain the effects of agriculture on social organization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.3.III.C: Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on free and coerced labor, including serfdom. 	
1.7 Comparison in the Period from c. 1200 to c. 1450			
Argumentation: The final topic in this unit provides an opportunity to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit’s key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic – argumentation.	1.N: Explain the similarities and differences in the processes of state formation from c. 1200 to c. 1450.	Review: Unit 1 Key Concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.2: State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.2.I: As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity KC-3.2.I.A: Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the Song Dynasty of China, which utilized traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy to maintain and justify its rule. KC-3.2.I.B.i: State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia. KC-3.2.I.D.i: In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach. KC-3.2.I.D.ii: In Africa, as in Eurasia and the Americas, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity and expanded in scope and reach. 	

II. Networks of Exchange (c. 1200 to c. 1450)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
2.1 The Silk Roads			
ECN	2.A: Explain the causes and effects of growth of networks of exchange after 1200.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-3.1.I.A.i: Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes - including the Silk Roads—promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities. • KC-3.1.I.C.i: The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the caravanserai, forms of credit, and the development of money economies. • KC-3.3.I.B: Demand for luxury goods increased in Afro-Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; manufacture of iron and steel expanded in China. 	<p>Trading cities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kashgar • Samarkand <p>New forms of credit and money economies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bills of exchange • Banking houses • Use of paper money
2.2 The Mongol Empire and the Making of the Modern World			
GOV	2.B: Explain the process of state building and decline in Eurasia over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-3.2.I.B.iii: Empires collapsed in different regions of the world and in some areas were replaced by new imperial states, including the Mongol khanates. 	<p>Technological and cultural transfers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of Greco-Islamic medical knowledge to western Europe • Transfer of numbering systems to Europe • Adoption of Uyghur script
ECN	2.C: Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-3.1.I.E.i: The expansion of empires—including the Mongols—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into their conquerors’ economies and trade networks. 	
CDI	2.D: Explain the significance of the Mongol Empire in larger patterns of continuity and change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-3.2.II.A.ii: Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires, including the Mongols, encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers. 	
2.3 Exchange in the Indian Ocean			
ECN	2.E: Explain the causes of the growth of networks of exchange after 1200.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-3.1.I.A.ii: Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes, including the Indian Ocean, promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities. 	<p>Growth of states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City-states of the Swahili Coast • Gujarat • Sultanate of Malacca <p>Diasporic communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab and Persian communities in East Africa • Chinese merchant communities in Southeast Asia • Malay communities in the Indian Ocean basin
CDI	2.F: Explain the effects of the growth of networks of exchange after 1200.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-3.1.III.B: In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous cultures and, in turn, indigenous cultures influenced merchant cultures. • KC-3.2.II.A.iii: Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, including during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He. 	

ENV: Humans and the Environment

ECN: Economic Systems

CDI: Cultural Developments and Interactions

SIO: Social Interactions and Organization

GOV: Governance

TEC: Technology and Innovation

II. Networks of Exchange (c. 1200 to c. 1450)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
2.3 Exchange in the Indian Ocean (continued)			
ENV	2.G: Explain the role of environmental factors in the development of networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.1.II.A.i: The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge, including advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds. 	
2.4 Trans-Saharan Trade Routes			
TEC	2.H: Explain the causes and effects of the growth of trans-Saharan trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.1.II.A.ii: The growth of interregional trade was encouraged by innovations in existing transportation technologies. KC-3.1.I.A.iv: Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes, including the trans-Saharan trade network. 	Technologies encouraging interregional trade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camel saddle Caravans
GOV	2.I: Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.1.I.E.ii: The expansion of empires—including Mali in West Africa—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into the economies and trade networks. 	
2.5 Cultural Consequences of Connectivity			
CDI	2.J: Explain the intellectual and cultural effects of the various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from c. 1200 to c. 1450.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.1.III.D: Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovations. KC-3.3.II: The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline and periods of increased urbanization, buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks. KC-3.1.III.C: As exchange networks intensified, an increasing number of travelers within Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels. 	Diffusion of cultural traditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The influence of Buddhism in East Asia The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism into Southeast Asia The spread of Islam in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia Diffusion of scientific or technological innovations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gunpowder from China Paper from China Travelers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ibn Battuta Margery Kempe Marco Polo
2.6 Environmental Consequences of Connectivity			
ENV	2.K: Explain the environmental effects of the various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from c. 1200 to c. 1450.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-3.1.IV: There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, with epidemic diseases, including the bubonic plague, along trade routes. 	Diffusion of crops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bananas in Africa New rice varieties in East Asia Spread of citrus in the Mediterranean

II. Networks of Exchange (c. 1200 to c. 1450)

Review Skill Learning Objective Review: Unit 2 Key Concepts

2.7 Comparison of Economic Exchange

<p>Argumentation: The final topic in this unit provides an opportunity to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit's key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic – argumentation.</p>	<p>2.L: Explain the similarities and differences among the various networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-3.1: A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-3.1.I.A.i: Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes - including the Silk Roads—promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities. ○ KC-3.1.I.C.i: The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the caravanserai, forms of credit, and the development of money economies. • KC-3.3: Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-3.3.I.B: Demand for luxury goods increased in Afro-Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; manufacture of iron and steel expanded in China.
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III. Land-Based Empires (c. 1450 to c. 1750)

Thematic Focus Learning Objective Historical Developments Illustrative Examples

3.1 Empires Expand

<p>GOV</p>	<p>3.A: Explain how and why various land-based empires developed and expanded from 1450 to 1750.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.3.II: Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres. • KC-4.3.II.B: Land empires included the Manchu in Central and East Asia; the Mughal in South and Central Asia; the Ottoman in Southern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa; and the Safavids in the Middle East. • KC-4.3.III.i: Political and religious disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states. 	<p>State rivalries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safavid–Mughal conflict • Songhai Empire's conflict with Morocco
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3.2 Empires: Administration

<p>GOV</p>	<p>3.B: Explain how rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power in land-based empires from 1450 to 1750.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.3.I.C: Recruitment and use of bureaucratic elites, as well as the development of military professionals, became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources. • KC-4.3.I.A: Rulers continued to use religious ideas, art, and monumental architecture to legitimize their rule. • KC-4.3.I.D: Rulers used tribute collection, tax farming, and innovative tax-collection systems to generate revenue in order to forward state power and expansion. 	<p>Bureaucratic elites or military professionals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ottoman devshirme • Salaried samurai <p>Religious ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexica human sacrifice • Eur. notions of divine right • Songhai promotion of Islam <p>Art and monumental architecture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qing imperial portraits • Incan sun temple of Cuzco • Mughal mausolea and mosques • Eur. palaces (ex. Versailles) <p>Tax-collection systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mughal zamindar tax collection • Ottoman tax farming • Mexica tribute lists • Ming practice of collecting taxes in hard currency
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III. Land-Based Empires (c. 1450 to c. 1750)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
3.3 Empires: Belief Systems			
CDI	3.C: Explain continuity and change within the various belief systems during the period from 1450 to 1750.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.1.VI.i: The Protestant Reformation marked a break with existing Christian traditions and both the Protestant and Catholic reformations contributed to the growth of Christianity. • KC-4.1.VI.ii: Political rivalries between the Ottoman and Safavid empires intensified the split within Islam between Sunni and Shi'a. • KC-4.1.VI.iii: Sikhism developed in South Asia in a context of interactions between Hinduism and Islam. 	
3.4 Comparison in Land-Based Empires			
Argumentation: The final topic in this unit provides an opportunity to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit's key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic – argumentation.	3.D: Compare the methods by which various empires increased their influence from 1450 to 1750.	Review: Unit 3 Key Concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.1: The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and had a significant social impact on the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-4.1.VI: In some cases, the increase and intensification of interactions between newly connected hemispheres expanded the reach and furthered development of existing religions, and contributed to religious conflicts and the development of syncretic belief systems and practices. • KC-4.3: Empires achieved increased scope and influence around the world, shaping and being shaped by the diverse populations they incorporated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-4.3.II: Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres. ○ KC-4.3.II.B: Land empires included the Manchu in Central and East Asia; the Mughal in South and Central Asia; the Ottoman in Southern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa; and the Safavids in the Middle East. ○ KC-4.3.III.i: Political and religious disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states. 	

IV. Transoceanic Interconnections (c. 1450 to c. 1750)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
4.1 Technological Innovations from 1450 to 1750			
TEC	4.A: Explain how cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of technology and facilitated changes in patterns of trade and travel from 1450 to 1750.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.1.II: Knowledge, scientific learning, and technology from the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds spread, facilitating European technological developments and innovation. • KC-4.1.II.A: The developments included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of regional wind and currents patterns—all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible. 	Innovations in ship design: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caravel • Carrack • Fluyt European technological developments influenced by cross-cultural interactions with the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lateen sail • Compass • Astronomical charts

IV. Transoceanic Interconnections (c. 1450 to c. 1750)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
4.2 Exploration: Causes and Events from 1450 to 1750			
GOV	4.B: Describe the role of states in the expansion of maritime exploration from 1450 to 1750.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.1.III: New state-supported transoceanic maritime exploration occurred in this period. 	
ECN	4.C: Explain the economic causes and effects of maritime exploration by the various European states.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.1.III.A: Portuguese development of maritime technology and navigational skills led to increased travel to and trade with Africa and Asia and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire. • KC-4.1.III.B: Spanish sponsorship of the voyages of Columbus and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade. • KC-4.1.III.C: Northern Atlantic crossings were undertaken under English, French, and Dutch sponsorship, often with the goal of finding alternative sailing routes to Asia. 	
4.3 Columbian Exchange			
ENV	4.D: Explain the causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effects on the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.1.V: The new connections between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres resulted in the exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases, known as the Columbian Exchange. • KC-4.1.V.A: European colonization of the Americas led to the unintentional transfer of disease vectors, including mosquitoes and rats, and the spread of diseases that were endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere, including smallpox, measles, and malaria. Some of these diseases substantially reduced the indigenous populations, with catastrophic effects in many areas. • KC-4.1.V.B: American foods became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East. • KC-4.1.V.C: Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African slaves. • KC-4.1.V.D: Populations in Afro-Eurasia benefitted nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops. 	<p>Domesticated animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horses • Pigs • Cattle <p>Foods brought by African slaves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Okra • Rice

IV. Transoceanic Interconnections (c. 1450 to c. 1750)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
4.4 Maritime Empires Established			
GOV	4.E: Explain the process of state building and expansion among various empires and states in the period from 1450 to 1750.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.3.II.A.i: Europeans established new trading posts in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks. Some Asian states sought to limit the disruptive economic and cultural effects of European-dominated long-distance trade by adopting restrictive or isolationist trade policies. • KC-4.3.II.C: Driven largely by political, religious, and economic rivalries, European states established new maritime empires, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British. • KC-4.3.II.A.ii: The expansion of maritime trading networks fostered the growth of states in Africa, including the Asante and the Kingdom of the Kongo, whose participation in trading networks led to an increase in their influence. 	<p>Asian states that adopted restrictive or isolationist trade policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ming China • Tokugawa Japan
ECN	4.F: Explain the continuities and changes in economic systems and labor systems from 1450 to 1750.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.3.II.A.iii: Despite some disruption and restructuring due to the arrival of Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch merchants, existing trade networks in the Indian Ocean continued to flourish and included intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants. • KC-4.2.II.D: Newly developed colonial economies in the Americas largely depended on agriculture, utilized existing labor systems, including the Incan mit'a, and introduced new labor systems including chattel slavery, indentured servitude, and encomienda and hacienda systems. 	<p>Indian Ocean Asian merchants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swahili Arabs • Omanis • Gujaratis • Javanese
ENV	4.G: Explain changes and continuities in systems of slavery in the period from 1450 to 1750.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.2.II.B: Slavery in Africa continued in its traditional forms, including incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean regions. • KC-4.2.II.C: The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas, leading to significant demographic, social, and cultural changes. 	
4.5 Maritime Empires Maintained and Developed			
GOV	4.H: Explain how rulers employed economic strategies to consolidate and maintain power throughout the period from 1450 to 1750.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.1.IV.C: Mercantilist policies and practices were used by European rulers to expand and control their economies and claim overseas territories. Joint-stock companies, influenced by these mercantilist principles, were used by rulers and merchants to finance exploration and were used by rulers to compete against one another in global trade. • KC-4.3.III.ii: Economic disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states. 	<p>Competition over trade routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim–European rivalry in the Indian Ocean • Moroccan conflict with the Songhai Empire

ENV: Humans and the Environment

CDI: Cultural Developments and Interactions

GOV: Governance

ECN: Economic Systems

SIO: Social Interactions and Organization

TEC: Technology and Innovation

IV. Transoceanic Interconnections (c. 1450 to c. 1750)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
4.5 Maritime Empires Maintained and Developed (continued)			
ECN	4.I: Explain the continuities and changes in networks of exchange from 1450 to 1750.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.1.IV.D.i: The Atlantic trading system involved the movement of goods, wealth, and labor, including slaves. • KC-4.1.IV: The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by chartered European monopoly companies and the global flow of silver, especially from Spanish colonies in the Americas, which was used to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets and satisfy Chinese demand for silver. Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic and regional shipping services developed by European merchants. • KC-4.2.II.A: Peasant and artisan labor continued and intensified in many regions as the demand for food and consumer goods increased. 	<p>Increased peasant and artisan labor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Europe— wool and linen • India—cotton • China—silk
SIO	4.J: Explain how political, economic, and cultural factors affected society from 1450 to 1750.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.2.III.C: Some notable gender and family restructuring occurred, including demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades. • KC-4.1.IV.D.ii: The Atlantic trading system involved the movement of labor—including slaves—and the mixing of African, American, and European cultures and peoples, with all parties contributing to this cultural synthesis. 	
CDI	4.K: Explain the similarities and differences in how various belief systems affected societies from 1450 to 1750.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.1.VI: In some cases, the increase and intensification of interactions between newly connected hemispheres expanded the reach and furthered development of existing religions, and contributed to religious conflicts and the development of syncretic belief systems and practices. 	
4.6 Maritime Empires Maintained and Developed			
GOV	4.L: Explain the effects of the development of state power from 1450 to 1750.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.3.III.iii: State expansion and centralization led to resistance from an array of social, political, and economic groups on a local level. • KC-5.3.III.C: Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas. 	<p>Local resistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pueblo Revolts • Fronde • Cossack revolts • Maratha conflict with Mughals • Ana Nzinga's resistance (as ruler of Ndongo and Matamba) • Metacom's War (King Philip's War) <p>Slave resistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of Maroon societies in the Caribbean and Brazil • North American slave resistance

IV. Transoceanic Interconnections (c. 1450 to c. 1750)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
4.7 Changing Social Hierarchies from 1450 to 1750			
<p>SIO</p>	<p>4.M: Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained or have changed over time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.3.I.B: Many states, such as the Mughal and Ottoman empires, adopted practices to accommodate the ethnic and religious diversity of their subjects or to utilize the economic, political, and military contributions of different ethnic or religious groups. In other cases, states suppressed diversity or limited certain groups' roles in society, politics, or the economy. • KC-4.2.III.A: Imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites, including in China with the transition to the Qing Dynasty and in the Americas with the rise of the Casta system. • KC-4.2.III.B: The power of existing political and economic elites fluctuated as the elites confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs and leaders. 	<p>Differential treatment of groups in society, politics, and the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expulsion of Jews from Spain and Portugal; the acceptance of Jews in the Ottoman Empire • Restrictive policies against Han Chinese in Qing China • Varying status of different classes of women within the Ottoman Empire <p>Existing elites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ottoman timars • Russian boyars • European nobility
4.8 Continuity and Change from 1450 to 1750			
<p>Argumentation: The final topic in this unit provides an opportunity to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit's key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic – argumentation.</p>	<p>4.N: Explain how economic developments from 1450 to 1750 affected social structures over time.</p>	<p>Review: Unit 4 Key Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-4.1: The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and had a significant social impact on the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-4.1.II: Knowledge, scientific learning, and technology from the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds spread, facilitating European technological developments and innovation. ○ KC-4.1.II.A: The developments included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of regional wind and currents patterns—all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible. • KC-4.2: Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-4.2.II: The demand for labor intensified as a result of the growing global demand for raw materials and finished products. Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed in nature, plantations expanded, and the Atlantic slave trade developed and intensified. • KC-4.3: Empires achieved increased scope and influence around the world, shaping and being shaped by the diverse populations they incorporated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-4.3.III.ii: Economic disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states. 	

V. Revolutions (c. 1750 to c. 1900)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
5.1 The Enlightenment			
CDI	5.A: Explain the intellectual and ideological context in which revolutions swept the Atlantic world from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.3.I.A: Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract. • KC-5.3.I: The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments. • KC-5.3.II.i: Nationalism also became a major force shaping the historical development of states and empires. 	
SIO	5.B: Explain how the Enlightenment affected societies over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.3.I.C: Enlightenment ideas and religious ideals influenced various reform movements. These reform movements contributed to the expansion of rights, as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom. • KC-5.3.IV.B: Demands for women's suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies. 	Demands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary Wollstonecraft's A Vindication of the Rights of Woman • Olympe de Gouges's Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen • Seneca Falls Conference (1848) organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott
5.2 Nationalism and Revolutions in the Period from 1750 to 1900			
GOV	5.C: Explain causes and effects of the various revolutions in the period from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.3.II.ii: People around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. This was sometimes harnessed by governments to foster a sense of unity. • KC-5.3: The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world. • KC-5.3.IV.A.i: Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of systems of government and various ideologies, including democracy and 19th-century liberalism. • KC-5.3.III.B: Colonial subjects in the Americas led a series of rebellions inspired by democratic ideals. The American Revolution, and its successful establishment of a republic, the United States of America, was a model and inspiration for a number of the revolutions that followed. The American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements facilitated the emergence of independent states in the Americas. 	Call for national unification or liberation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propaganda Movement in the Philippines • Maori nationalism and the New Zealand wars in New Zealand • Puerto Rico—writings of Lola Rodríguez de Tió • German and Italian unifications • Balkan nationalisms • Ottomanism

V. Revolutions (c. 1750 to c. 1900)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
5.2 Nationalism and Revolutions in the Period from 1750 to 1900 (continued)			
GOV	5.C: Explain causes and effects of the various revolutions in the period from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.3.I.B: The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents—including the American Declaration of Independence during the American Revolution, the French “Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen” during the French Revolution, and Bolívar’s “Letter from Jamaica” on the eve of the Latin American revolutions—influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals. • KC-5.3.II.iii: Newly imagined national communities often linked this new national identity with borders of the state, and in some cases, nationalists challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions. 	
5.3 Industrial Revolution Begins			
ENV	5.D: Explain how environmental factors contributed to industrialization from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.1.I.A: A variety of factors contributed to the growth of industrial production and eventually resulted in the Industrial Revolution, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proximity to waterways; access to rivers and canals ○ Geographical distribution of coal, iron, and timber ○ Urbanization ○ Improved agricultural productivity ○ Legal protection of private property ○ Access to foreign resources ○ Accumulation of capital • KC-5.1.I.C: The development of the factory system concentrated production in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor. 	
5.4 Industrialization Spreads in the Period from 1750 to 1900			
TEC	5.E: Explain how different modes and locations of production have developed and changed over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.1.II.B: The rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and the U.S. contributed to the increase in these regions’ share of global manufacturing during the first Industrial Revolution. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions’ share in global manufacturing declined. • KC-5.1.I.D: As new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan. 	<p>Decline of Middle Eastern and Asian share in global manufacturing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shipbuilding in India and Southeast Asia • Iron works in India • Textile production in India and Egypt

V. Revolutions (c. 1750 to c. 1900)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
5.5 Technology of the Industrial Age			
TEC	5.F: Explain how technology shaped economic production over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.1.I.B: The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to take advantage of both existing and vast newly discovered resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies. • KC-5.1.I.E: The “second industrial revolution” led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity, and precision machinery during the second half of the 19th century. • KC-5.1.IV: Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph made exploration, development, and communication possible in interior regions globally, which led to increased trade and migration. 	
5.6 Industrialization: Government’s Role from 1750 to 1900			
GOV	5.G: Explain the causes and effects of economic strategies of different states and empires.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.1.V.C: As the influence of the Industrial Revolution grew, a small number of states and governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization. • KC-5.2.II.A: The expansion of U.S. and European influence in Asia led to internal reform in Japan that supported industrialization and led to the growing regional power of Japan in the Meiji Era. 	<p>State-sponsored visions of industrialization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muhammad Ali’s development of a cotton textile industry in Egypt
5.7 Economic Developments and Innovations in the Industrial Age			
ECN	5.H: Explain the development of economic systems, ideologies, and institutions and how they contributed to change in the period from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.1.III.A: Western European countries began abandoning mercantilism and adopting free trade policies, partly in response to the growing acceptance of Adam Smith’s theories of laissez-faire capitalism and free markets. • KC-5.1.III.B: The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses that relied on new practices in banking and finance. • KC-5.1: The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods. 	<p>Transnational businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) • Unilever based in England and the Netherlands and operating in British West Africa and the Belgian Congo <p>Financial instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock markets • Limited-liability corporations

ENV: Humans and the Environment

CDI: Cultural Developments and Interactions

GOV: Governance

ECN: Economic Systems

SIO: Social Interactions and Organization

TEC: Technology and Innovation

V. Revolutions (c. 1750 to c. 1900)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
5.8 Reactions to the Industrial Economy from 1750 1900			
SIO	5.I: Explain the causes and effects of calls for changes in industrial societies from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.1.V.D: In response to the social and economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism, some governments, organizations, and individuals promoted various types of political, social, educational, and urban reforms. • KC-5.1.V.A: In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves, often in labor unions, to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages. Workers' movements and political parties emerged in different areas, promoting alternative visions of society. • KC-5.3.IV.A.ii: Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, including those espoused by Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and communism. • KC-5.1.V.B: In response to the expansion of industrializing states, some governments in Asia and Africa, including the Ottoman Empire and Qing China, sought to reform and modernize their economies and militaries. Reform efforts were often resisted by some members of government or established elite groups. 	
5.9 Society and the Industrial Age			
SIO	5.J: Explain how industrialization caused change in existing social hierarchies and standards of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.1.VI.A: New social classes, including the middle class and the industrial working class, developed. • KC-5.1.VI.B: While women and often children in working class families typically held wage-earning jobs to supplement their families' income, middle-class women who did not have the same economic demands to satisfy were increasingly limited to roles in the household or roles focused on child development. • KC-5.1.VI.C: The rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism at times led to a variety of challenges, including pollution, poverty, increased crime, public health crises, housing shortages, and insufficient infrastructure to accommodate urban growth. 	

5.10 Continuity and Change in the Industrial Age

<p>Argumentation: The final topic in this unit provides an opportunity to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit's key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic – argumentation.</p>	<p>5.K: Explain the extent to which industrialization brought change from 1750 to 1900.</p>	<p>Review: Unit 5 Key Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.1: The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-5.1.IV: Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph made exploration, development, and communication possible in interior regions globally, which led to increased trade and migration. • KC-5.3: The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-5.3.I.A: Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract. ○ KC-5.3.I: The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments. ○ KC-5.3.II.i: Nationalism also became a major force shaping the historical development of states and empires.
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ENV: Humans and the Environment

CDI: Cultural Developments and Interactions

GOV: Governance

ECN: Economic Systems

SIO: Social Interactions and Organization

TEC: Technology and Innovation

VI. Consequences of Industrialization (c. 1750 to c. 1900)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
6.1 Rationales for Imperialism from 1750 to 1900			
CDI	6.A: Explain how ideologies contributed to the development of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.2.III: A range of cultural, religious, and racial ideologies were used to justify imperialism, including Social Darwinism, nationalism, the concept of the civilizing mission, and the desire to religiously convert indigenous populations. 	
6.2 State Expansion from 1750 to 1900			
GOV	6.B: Compare processes by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.2.I.A: Some states with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies and in some cases assumed direct control over colonies previously held by non-state entities. • KC-5.2.I.B: European states as well as the United States and Japan acquired territories throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined. • KC-5.2.I.C: Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa. • KC-5.2.I.D: Europeans established settler colonies in some parts of their empires. • KC-5.2.II.B: The United States, Russia, and Japan expanded their land holdings by conquering and settling neighboring territories. 	<p>Non-state to state colonial control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift from the private ownership of the Congo by King Leopold II to the Belgium government • Shift from the Dutch East India Company to Dutch government control in Indonesia and Southeast Asia <p>European states that expanded empires in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain in West Africa • Belgium in the Congo • French in West Africa <p>Settler colonies established in empires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand

VI. Consequences of Industrialization (c. 1750 to c. 1900)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
6.3 Indigenous Responses to State Expansion from 1750 to 1900			
GOV	6.C: Explain how and why internal and external factors have influenced the process of state building from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.3.III.D: Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements. • KC-5.2.II.C: Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries. • KC-5.3.III.E: Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to rebellions, some of which were influenced by religious ideas. 	<p>Direct resistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Túpac Amaru II's rebellion in Peru • Samory Touré's military battles in West Africa • Yaa Asantewaa War in West Africa • 1857 rebellion in India <p>New states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of independent states in the Balkans • Sokoto Caliphate in modern-day Nigeria • Cherokee Nation • Zulu Kingdom <p>Rebellions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghost Dance in the U.S. • Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement in Southern Africa • Mahdist wars in Sudan
6.4 Global Economic Development from 1750 to 1900			
ENV	6.D: Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.1.II.A: The need for raw materials for factories and increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centers led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods. 	<p>Resource export economies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton production in Egypt • Rubber extraction in the Amazon and the Congo basin • The palm oil trade in West Africa • The guano industries in Peru and Chile • Meat from Argentina and Uruguay • Diamonds from Africa
6.5 Economic Imperialism from 1750 to 1900			
ECN	6.E: Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-5.2.I.E: Industrialized states and businesses within those states practiced economic imperialism primarily in Asia and Latin America. • KC-5.1.II.C: Trade in some commodities was organized in a way that gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage. 	<p>Industrialized states practicing economic imperialism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain and France expanding their influence in China through the Opium Wars • The construction of the Port of Buenos Aires with the support of British firms <p>Commodities that contributed to European and American economic advantage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opium produced in the Middle East or South Asia and exported to China • Cotton grown in South Asia and Egypt and exported to Great Britain and other European countries • Palm oil produced in sub-Saharan Africa and exported to European countries • Copper extracted in Chile

VI. Consequences of Industrialization (c. 1750 to c. 1900)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
6.6 Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World			
ENV	6.F: Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-5.4.I: Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living. KC-5.4.I.B: Because of the nature of new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies. 	Return of migrants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific Lebanese merchants in the Americas Italian industrial workers in Argentina
ECN	6.G: Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-5.4.II.A: Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work. KC-5.4.II.B: The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi-coerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor. 	Migrants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irish to the United States British engineers and geologists to South Asia and Africa
6.7 Effects of Migration			
SIO	6.H: Explain how and why new patterns of migration affected society from 1750 to 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-5.4.III.A: Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men. KC-5.4.III.B: Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments. KC-5.4.III.C: Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders. 	Migrant ethnic enclaves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America Indians in East and Southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia Irish in North America Italians in North and South America Regulation of immigrants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese Exclusion Act White Australia policy
6.8 Causation in the Imperial Age			
Argumentation: The final topic in this unit provides an opportunity to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit's key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic – argumentation.	6.I: Explain the relative significance of the effects of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.	Review: Unit 6 Key Concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-5.1: The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods. KC-5.2: As states industrialized, they also expanded existing overseas empires and established new colonies and transoceanic relationships. KC-5.3: The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world. KC-5.4: As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changed dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly. 	

VII. Global Conflict (c. 1900 to the Present)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
7.1 Shifting Power After 1900			
GOV	7.A: Explain how internal and external factors contributed to change in various states after 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.2.I: The West dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and maritime empires gave way to new states by the century's end. • KC-6.2.I.A: The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. These changes in Russia eventually led to communist revolution • KC-6.2.II.D: States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis. 	
7.2 Causes of World War I			
GOV	7.B: Explain the causes and consequences of World War I.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.2.IV.B.i: The causes of World War I included imperialist expansion and competition for resources. In addition, territorial and regional conflicts combined with a flawed alliance system and intense nationalism to escalate the tensions into global conflict. 	
7.3 Conducting World War I			
ECN	7.C: Explain how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.2.IV.A.i: World War I was the first total war. Governments used a variety of strategies, including political propaganda, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize populations (both in the home countries and the colonies) for the purpose of waging war. • KC-6.1.III.C.i: New military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties. 	
7.4 Economy in the Interwar Period			
ECN	7.D: Explain how different governments responded to economic crisis after 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.3.I.B: Following World War I and the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life. • KC-6.3.I.A.i: In the Soviet Union, the government controlled the national economy through the Five Year Plans, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population. 	<p>Government intervention in the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Deal • The fascist corporatist economy • Governments with strong popular support in Brazil and Mexico
7.5 Unresolved Tensions After World War I			
GOV	7.E: Explain the continuities and changes in territorial holdings from 1900 to the present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.2.I.B: Between the two world wars, Western and Japanese imperial states predominantly maintained control over colonial holdings; in some cases, they gained additional territories through conquest or treaty settlement and in other cases faced anti-imperial resistance. 	<p>Territorial gains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of former German colonies to Great Britain and France under the system of League of Nations mandates • Manchukuo/Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere <p>Anti-imperial resistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian National Congress • West African resistance (strikes/congresses) to French rule

VII. Global Conflict (c. 1900 to the Present)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
7.6 Causes of World War II			
GOV	7.F: Explain the causes and consequences of World War II.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.2.IV.B.ii: The causes of World War II included the unsustainable peace settlement after World War I, the global economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression, continued imperialist aspirations, and especially the rise to power of fascist and totalitarian regimes that resulted in the aggressive militarism of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler. 	
7.7 Conducting World War II			
GOV	7.G: Explain similarities and differences in how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.2.IV.A.ii: World War II was a total war. Governments used a variety of strategies, including political propaganda, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize populations (both in the home countries and the colonies or former colonies) for the purpose of waging war. Governments used ideologies, including fascism and communism to mobilize all of their state’s resources for war and, in the case of totalitarian states, to repress basic freedoms and dominate many aspects of daily life during the course of the conflicts and beyond. KC-6.1.III.C.ii: New military technology and new tactics, including the atomic bomb, fire-bombing, and the waging of “total war” led to increased levels of wartime casualties. 	<p>Western democracies mobilizing for war:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Britain under Winston Churchill United States under Franklin Roosevelt <p>Totalitarian states mobilizing for war:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany under Adolf Hitler USSR under Joseph Stalin
7.8 Mass Atrocities After 1900			
SIO	7.H: Explain the various causes and consequences of mass atrocities in the period from 1900 to the present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.2.III.C: The rise of extremist groups in power led to the attempted destruction of specific populations, notably the Nazi killing of the Jews in the Holocaust during World War II, and to other atrocities, acts of genocide, or ethnic violence. 	<p>Genocide, ethnic violence, or attempted destruction of specific populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armenians in the Ottoman Empire during and after World War I Cambodia during the late 1970s Tutsi in Rwanda in the 1990s Ukraine in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and 1930s
7.9 Causation in Global Conflict			
Argumentation: The final topic in this unit provides an opportunity to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit’s key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic – argumentation.	7.I: Explain how different governments responded to economic crisis after 1900.	<p>Review: Unit 7 Key Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.1: Rapid advances in science and technology altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to advances in communication, transportation, industry, agriculture, and medicine. KC-6.2: Peoples and states around the world challenged the existing political and social order in varying ways, leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.2.I: The West dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and maritime empires gave way to new states by the century’s end. KC-6.2.I.A: The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. These changes in Russia eventually led to communist revolution. KC-6.2.II.D: States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis. 	

VIII. Cold War and Decolonization (c. 1900 to the Present)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
8.1 Setting the Stage for the Cold War and Decolonization			
GOV	8.A: Explain the historical context of the Cold War after 1945.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.2.II: Hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled following World War I; however, in the years following World War II, increasing anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states. KC-6.2.IV.C.i: Technological and economic gains experienced during World War II by the victorious nations shifted the global balance of power. 	
8.2 The Cold War			
CDI	8.B: Explain the causes and effects of the ideological struggle of the Cold War.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.2.IV.C.ii: The global balance of economic and political power shifted during and after World War II and rapidly evolved into the Cold War. The democracy of the United States and the authoritarian communist Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological conflict and a power struggle between capitalism and communism across the globe. KC-6.2.V.B: Groups and individuals, including the Non-Aligned Movement, opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social orders. 	Non-Aligned Movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sukarno in Indonesia Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana
8.3 Effects of the Cold War			
GOV	8.C: Compare the ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union sought to maintain influence over the course of the Cold War.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.2.IV.D: The Cold War produced new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and led to nuclear proliferation and proxy wars between and within postcolonial states in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. 	Proxy wars: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Korean War Angolan Civil War Sandinista-Contras conflict in Nicaragua
8.4 Spread of Communism After 1900			
ECN	8.D: Explain how different governments responded to economic crisis after 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.2.I.i: As a result of internal tension and Japanese aggression, Chinese communists seized power. These changes in China eventually led to communist revolution. KC-6.3.I.A.ii: In communist China, the government controlled the national economy through the Great Leap Forward, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population. 	Land and resource redistribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communist Revolution for Vietnamese independence Mengistu Haile Mariam in Ethiopia Land reform in Kerala and other states within India White Revolution in Iran
SIO	8.E: Explain the causes and effects of movements to redistribute economic resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.2.II.D.i: Movements to redistribute land and resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism or socialism. 	

VIII. Cold War and Decolonization (c. 1900 to the Present)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
8.5 Decolonization After 1900			
GOV	8.F: Compare the processes by which various peoples pursued independence after 1900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.2.II.A: Nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and Africa sought varying degrees of autonomy within or independence from imperial rule. • KC-6.2.II.C: After the end of World War II, some colonies negotiated their independence, while others achieved independence through armed struggle. • KC-6.2.II.B: Regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries. Some of these movements advocated for autonomy. 	<p>Nationalist leaders and parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian National Congress • Ho Chi Minh in French Indochina (Vietnam) • Kwame Nkrumah in British Gold Coast (Ghana) • Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt <p>Negotiated independence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India from the British Empire • The Gold Coast from the British Empire • French West Africa <p>Independence through armed struggle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algeria from the French empire • Angola from the Portuguese empire • Vietnam from the French empire <p>Regional, religious, and ethnic movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim League in British India • Québécois separatist movement in Canada • Biafra secessionist movement in Nigeria
8.6 Newly Independent States			
GOV	8.G: Explain how political changes in the period from c. 1900 to the present led to territorial, demographic, and nationalist developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.2.III.A.i: The redrawing of political boundaries after the withdrawal of former colonial authorities led to the creation of new states. • KC-6.2.III.A.ii: The redrawing of political boundaries in some cases led to conflict as well as population displacement and/or resettlements, including those related to the Partition of India and the creation of the state of Israel. 	<p>States created by redrawing of political boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Israel • Cambodia • Pakistan <p>Governments guiding economic life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gamal Abdel Nasser's promotion of economic development in Egypt • Indira Ghandi's economic policies in India • Julius Nyerere's modernization in Tanzania • Sirimavo Bandaranaike's economic policies in Sri Lanka
ECN	8.H: Explain the economic changes and continuities resulting from the process of decolonization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.3.I.C: In newly independent states after World War II, governments often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development. • KC-6.2.III.B: The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises (the former colonizing country), usually in the major cities, maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of empires. 	<p>Migrations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Asians to Britain • Algerians to France • Filipinos to the United States

VIII. Cold War and Decolonization (c. 1900 to the Present)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
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8.7 Global Resistance to Established Power Structures After 1900

<p>CDI</p>	<p>8.I: Explain various reactions to existing power structures in the period after 1900.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.2.V: Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups— including states—opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflicts. • KC-6.2.V.A: Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some, such as Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Nelson Mandela, promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change. • KC-6.2.V.C: Militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict. • KC-6.2.V.D: Some movements used violence against civilians in an effort to achieve political aims. 	<p>Responses that intensified conflict:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile under Augusto Pinochet • Spain under Francisco Franco • Uganda under Idi Amin • The buildup of the military– industrial complex and weapons trading <p>Movements that used violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shining Path • Al-Qaeda
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8.8 End of the Cold War

<p>GOV</p>	<p>8.J: Explain the causes of the end of the Cold War.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.2.IV.E: Advances in U.S. military and technological development, the Soviet Union’s costly and ultimately failed invasion of Afghanistan, and public discontent and economic weakness in communist countries led to the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union. 	
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8.9 Causation in the Age of the Cold War and Decolonization

<p>Argumentation: The final topic in this unit provides an opportunity to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit’s key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic – argumentation.</p>	<p>8.K: Explain the extent to which the effects of the Cold War were similar in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.</p>	<p>Review: Unit 8 Key Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.2: Peoples and states around the world challenged the existing political and social order in varying ways, leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-6.2.II: Hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled following the World War I; however, in the years following the World War II, increasing anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states. ○ KC-6.2.IV.C: The Cold War conflict extended beyond its basic ideological origins to have profound effects on economic, political, social, and cultural aspects of global events. • KC-6.3: The role of the state in the domestic economy varied, and new institutions of global association emerged and continued to develop throughout the century. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-6.3.I: States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20th century.
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IX. Globalization (c. 1900 to the Present)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
9.1 Advances in Technology and Exchange After 1900			
TEC	9.A: Explain how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900 to present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.1.I.A: New modes of communication—including radio communication, cellular communication, and the internet—as well as transportation, including air travel and shipping containers, reduced the problem of geographic distance. • KC-6.1.I.D: Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods. • KC-6.1.III.B: More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility, transformed reproductive practices, and contributed to declining rates of fertility in much of the world. • KC-6.1.I.B: The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained the earth’s growing population as it spread chemically and genetically modified forms of agriculture. • KC-6.1.I.C: Medical innovations, including vaccines and antibiotics, increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives. 	
9.2 Technological Advances and Limitations After 1900: Disease			
ENV	9.B: Explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.1.III: Diseases, as well as medical and scientific developments, had significant effects on populations around the world. • KC-6.1.III.A: Diseases associated with poverty persisted while other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human populations, in some cases leading to social disruption. These outbreaks spurred technological and medical advances. Some diseases occurred at higher incidence merely because of increased longevity. 	<p>Diseases associated with poverty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaria • Tuberculosis • Cholera <p>Emergent epidemic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1918 influenza pandemic • Ebola • HIV/AIDS <p>Diseases associated with increased longevity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart disease • Alzheimer’s disease
9.3 Technological Advances: Debates About the Environment After 1900			
ENV	9.C: Explain the causes and effects of environmental changes in the period from 1900 to present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.1.II.A: As human activity contributed to deforestation, desertification, a decline in air quality, and increased consumption of the world’s supply of fresh water, humans competed over these and other resources more intensely than ever before. • KC-6.1.II.B: The release of greenhouse gases and pollutants into the atmosphere contributed to debates about the nature and causes of climate change. 	

ENV: Humans and the Environment

CDI: Cultural Developments and Interactions

GOV: Governance

ECN: Economic Systems

SIO: Social Interactions and Organization

TEC: Technology and Innovation

IX. Globalization (c. 1900 to the Present)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
9.4 Economics in the Global Age			
ECN	9.D: Explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.3.I.D: In a trend accelerated by the end of the Cold War, many governments encouraged free market economic policies and promoted economic liberalization in the late 20th century. • KC-6.3.I.E: In the late 20th century, revolutions in information and communications technology led to the growth of knowledge economies in some regions, while industrial production and manufacturing were increasingly situated in Asia and Latin America. • KC-6.3.II.B: Changing economic institutions, multinational corporations, and regional trade agreements reflected the spread of principles and practices associated with free-market economics throughout the world. 	<p>Governments' increased encouragement of free-market policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States under Ronald Reagan • Britain under Margaret Thatcher • China under Deng Xiaoping • Chile under Augusto Pinochet <p>Knowledge economies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finland • Japan • U.S. <p>Asian production and manufacturing economies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam • Bangladesh <p>Latin American production and manufacturing economies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico • Honduras <p>Economic institutions and regional trade agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Trade Organization (WTO) • North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) • Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) <p>Multinational corporations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nestlé • Nissan • Mahindra and Mahindra

IX. Globalization (c. 1900 to the Present)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
9.5 Calls for Reform and Responses After 1900			
SIO	9.E: Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained and challenged over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.3.III.i: Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion. • KC-6.3.III.ii: In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion. • KC-6.3.II.C.i: Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of global integration. 	<p>Challenges to assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially as it sought to protect the rights of children, women, and refugees • Global feminism movements • Negritude movement • Liberation theology in Latin America <p>Increased access to education and political and professional roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to vote and/or to hold public office granted to women in the United States (1920), Brazil (1932), Turkey (1934), Japan (1945), India (1947), and Morocco (1963) • The rising rate of female literacy and the increasing numbers of women in higher education, in most parts of the world • The U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1965 • The end of apartheid • Caste reservation in India <p>Environmental movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenpeace • Professor Wangari Maathai's Green Belt Movement in Kenya <p>Economic movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Fair Trade Organization
9.6 Globalized Culture After 1900			
CDI	9.F: Explain how and why globalization changed culture over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-6.3.IV.i: Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in the arts and in the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became more global. • KC-6.3.IV.ii: Arts, entertainment, and popular culture increasingly reflected the influence of a globalized society. • KC-6.3.IV.iii: Consumer culture became globalized and transcended national borders. 	<p>Global culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Music: Reggae • Movies: Bollywood • Social media: Facebook, Twitter • Television: BBC • Sports: World Cup soccer, the Olympics <p>Global consumerism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online commerce: Alibaba, eBay • Global brands: Toyota, Coca-Cola

IX. Globalization (c. 1900 to the Present)

Thematic Focus	Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Illustrative Examples
9.7 Resistance to Globalization After 1900			
CDI	9.G: Explain the various responses to increasing globalization from 1900 to present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.3.IV.iv: Responses to rising cultural and economic globalization took a variety of forms. 	Responses to economic globalization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-IMF and anti-World Bank activism Advent of locally developed social media (Weibo in China)
9.8 Institutions Developing in a Globalized World			
GOV	9.H: Explain how and why globalization changed international interactions among states.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.3.II.A: New international organizations, including the United Nations, formed with the stated goal of maintaining world peace and facilitating international cooperation. 	
9.9 Continuity and Change in a Globalized World			
Argumentation: The final topic in this unit provides an opportunity to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit's key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic – argumentation.	9.I: Explain the extent to which science and technology brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.	Review: Unit 9 Key Concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.1: Rapid advances in science and technology altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to advances in communication, transportation, industry, agriculture, and medicine. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC-6.1.IA: New modes of communication— including radio communication, cellular communication, and the internet—as well as transportation, including air travel and shipping containers, reduced the problem of geographic distance. KC-6.1.ID: Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods. KC-6.1.III.B: More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility, transformed reproductive practices, and contributed to declining rates of fertility in much of the world. KC-6.1.IB: The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically modified forms of agriculture. KC-6.1.IC: Medical innovations, including vaccines and antibiotics, increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives. KC-6.3.I: States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20th century. KC-6.3.III.i: Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion. KC-6.3.III.ii: In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion. KC-6.3.IV.i: Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in the arts and in the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became more global. KC-6.3.IV.ii: Arts, entertainment, and popular culture increasingly reflected the influence of a globalized society. KC-6.3.IV.iii: Consumer culture became globalized and transcended national borders. 	