

Curriculum Map
4.1 & Common Core Standards
Fulton Independent School District

Subject/Course:	World History
Grade:	10
Revision Date:	12-23-2014

Timeline (Days or weeks/dates)	Kentucky Core Assessment Standard/4.1/EOC Standard	Learning Target	Introduce Progressing Master Review On Going (all must get to "M")	Assessment	Lesson/Content
WEEK #					
1-2	Renaissance SS-HS-5.3.1 Students will explain how humans began to rediscover the ideas of the Classical Age (e.g. , humanism, developments in art and architecture, literature, political theories) and to question their place in the universe during the Renaissance and Reformation.	-Describe the changes in European society and in cities that stimulated the beginnings of the Renaissance. -Examine the ideas that formed the basis for the Italian Renaissance. -Describe the contributions that artists and scientists made to the Renaissance. -Describe how the Renaissance spread to Northern Europe. -Explain various contributions that writers and philosophers made to	Ongoing process	-Daily Formative Assessments -Test on Topic	Humanism Secular Machiavelli Medici Leonardo da Vinci Michelangelo Raphael Copernicus Galileo Perspective Gutenberg Printing Press More Erasmus Shakespeare Pisan Durer Eyck

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		<p>the northern Renaissance.</p> <p>-Compare and contrast the works of the northern artists to those of the Italian Renaissance.</p>			
3-4	<p>Reformation SS-HS-5.3.1</p> <p>Students will explain how humans began to rediscover the ideas of the Classical Age (e.g., humanism, developments in art and architecture, literature, political theories) and to question their place in the universe during the Renaissance and Reformation.</p>	<p>-Describe the various arguments against the Church prior to the Reformation.</p> <p>-Describe the challenges that Martin Luther put before the Church.</p> <p>-Explain how Protestantism spread to other areas.</p> <p>-Describe the effects of the Reformation in England.</p> <p>-Explain the various reforms made by the Catholic Church.</p> <p>-Examine the religious and social effects of the Counter Reformation.</p> <p>-Describe the wars that occurred because of the Counter Reformation.</p>	Ongoing process	<p>-Daily Formative Assessments</p> <p>-Test on Topic</p>	<p>Protestant Reformation</p> <p>Indulgences</p> <p>Martin Luther</p> <p>Theocracy</p> <p>John Calvin</p> <p>Predestination</p> <p>Henry VIII</p> <p>Church of England</p> <p>Annulment</p> <p>Elizabeth I</p> <p>Counter Reformation</p> <p>Jesuits</p> <p>Ignatius of Loyola</p> <p>Council of Trent</p> <p>Inquisition</p>
5-8	<p>Exploration SS-HS-5.3.2</p> <p>Students will explain and give examples of how new ideas and technologies led to an Age of Exploration by Europeans that brought</p>	<p>-Describe the new technologies that allowed European explorers to sail to the New World</p> <p>-Examine the discoveries made by explorers from Portugal and Spain.</p>	Ongoing process	<p>-Daily Formative Assessments</p> <p>-Test on Topic</p>	<p>Caravel</p> <p>Henry the Navigator</p> <p>Vasco da Gama</p> <p>Christopher Columbus</p> <p>Ferdinand Magellan</p> <p>Circumnavigate</p>

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	<p>great wealth to the absolute monarchies and caused significant political, economic and social changes (disease, religious ideas, technologies, new plants/ animals, forms of government) to the other regions of the world.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Describe the reasons that many nations chose to send explorers to the New World. -Explain how Spain built an empire in the Americas. -Describe the types of colonies that the Portuguese established in the New World. -Explain what life was like in the French, Dutch, and English colonies in the Americas. -Explain the Columbian Exchange. -Describe the term mercantilism and how it pushed the drive to establish colonies. -Explain how global trade led to the rise of capitalism in Europe. -Examine the beginnings of the Atlantic Slave Trade. -Describe how slavery evolved in the American colonies. -Describe the consequences of the slave trade. 			<p>Sir Francis Drake Henry Hudson Encomienda Cortes Conquistador Moctezuma II Pizarro Atahualpa Viceroys De Las Casas Tordesillas Columbian Exchange Mercantilism Balance of Trade Subsidies Capitalism Joint Stock Co Plantations Triangular Trade Middle Passage Diaspora</p>

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9-12	<p>Absolutism SS-HS-5.3.2</p> <p>Students will explain and give examples of how new ideas and technologies led to an Age of Exploration by Europeans that brought great wealth to the absolute monarchies and caused significant political, economic and social changes (disease, religious ideas, technologies, new plants/ animals, forms of government) to the other regions of the world.</p>	<p>-Explain how absolute monarchs believed they had a divine right to rule.</p> <p>-Describe the challenges that King Charles I faced when becoming Emperor Charles V.</p> <p>-Describe various artistic achievements of Spain's Golden Age.</p> <p>-Explain how Spain both rose and fell under Philip II.</p> <p>-Describe how Henry IV ended France's wars of religion.</p> <p>-Discuss how Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu strengthened the French monarchy.</p> <p>-Describe various contributions and events in the monarchy of Louis XIV.</p> <p>-Describe the relationship between the Tudors and Parliament.</p> <p>-Describe the events that led to the English Civil War.</p> <p>-Examine the results of the English</p>	Ongoing process	<p>-Daily Formative Assessments</p> <p>-Test on Topic</p>	<p>Absolute Monarch</p> <p>Divine Right</p> <p>Charles V</p> <p>Peace of Augsburg</p> <p>Philip II</p> <p>El Greco</p> <p>Cervantes</p> <p>Armada</p> <p>Huguenot</p> <p>Massacre</p> <p>Henry IV</p> <p>Edict of Nantes</p> <p>Louis XIII</p> <p>Cardinal Richelieu</p> <p>Louis XIV</p> <p>War of Spanish Succession</p> <p>Treaty of Utrecht</p> <p>Puritans</p> <p>Charles I</p> <p>Royalists</p> <p>Oliver Cromwell</p> <p>Commonwealth</p> <p>Restoration</p> <p>Charles II</p> <p>William and Mary</p> <p>Glorious Revolution</p> <p>Constitutional Monarchy</p> <p>Boyars</p> <p>Czar</p> <p>Ivan IV</p> <p>Peter the Great</p> <p>Westernization</p>

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		<p>Civil War.</p> <p>-Describe the consequences of the monarchy returning to England.</p> <p>-Explain how Ivan IV strengthened the Russian monarchy.</p> <p>-Describe the various reforms that Peter the Great made in Russia.</p> <p>-Explain the effects of Catherine the Great's rule in Russia.</p> <p>-Examine the new states that formed in Central Europe during the 1600s and 1700s.</p>			<p>Catherine the Great</p> <p>Thirty Years War</p> <p>Treaty of Westphalia</p> <p>Maria Theresa</p> <p>Frederick the Great</p>
13-15	<p>Enlightenment SS-HS-5.3.3</p> <p>Students will analyze how an Age of Revolution brought about changes in science, thought, government and industry (e.g., Newtonian physics, free trade principles, rise of democratic principles, development of the modern state) that shaped the modern world, and evaluate the long range</p>	<p>-Describe various changes that led to the dawn of modern science.</p> <p>-Explain discoveries that occurred in astronomy, math, and physics during the Scientific Revolution.</p> <p>-Explain how early scientists advanced their knowledge of biology and chemistry.</p> <p>-Describe how scientific ideas moved beyond the realm of science and affected society.</p> <p>-Explain how the Enlightenment</p>	Ongoing process	<p>-Daily Formative Assessments</p> <p>-Test on Topic</p>	<p>Geocentric Theory</p> <p>Scientific Revolution</p> <p>Scientific Method</p> <p>Rene Descartes</p> <p>Nicholas Copernicus</p> <p>Heliocentric Theory</p> <p>Galileo Galilei</p> <p>Isaac Newton</p> <p>Enlightenment</p> <p>Salons</p> <p>Social Contract</p> <p>John Locke</p> <p>Jean-Jacques Rousseau</p> <p>Baron de Montesquieu</p> <p>Philosophes</p> <p>Voltaire</p>

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	impact of these changes on the modern world.	<p>was influenced by reason.</p> <p>-Describe new views that philosophers had on government.</p> <p>-Describe new views that philosophers had on society.</p> <p>-Explain how the Enlightenment ideas spread.</p> <p>-Explain various causes of change and crisis in the American colonies.</p> <p>-Describe the struggle for independence and how it was affected by Enlightenment concepts.</p> <p>-Explain how the American colonists formed a new government after their revolution.</p>			<p>Enlightened Despots</p> <p>Stamp Act</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>Benjamin Franklin</p> <p>George Washington</p> <p>Treaty of Paris</p> <p>James Madison</p> <p>Federal System</p>
16-18	<p>French Revolution SS-HS-5.3.3</p> <p>Students will analyze how an Age of Revolution brought about changes in science, thought, government and industry (e.g., Newtonian physics, free trade principles, rise of democratic principles,</p>	<p>-Explain the causes of the French Revolution.</p> <p>-Describe the events at the beginning of the Revolution.</p> <p>-Explain how the French created a new nation without a monarch.</p> <p>-Describe the changes the radical government made in French society and politics.</p>	Ongoing process	<p>-Daily Formative Assessments</p> <p>-Test on Topic</p>	<p>Old Order</p> <p>King Louis XVI</p> <p>Marie-Antoinette</p> <p>First Estate</p> <p>Second Estate</p> <p>Third Estate</p> <p>Bourgeoisie</p> <p>Sans Culottes</p> <p>Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen</p> <p>Radical</p>

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	development of the modern state) that shaped the modern world, and evaluate the long range impact of these changes on the modern world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Explain the period of the Reign of Terror and how it ended. -Describe Napoleon's rise to power. -Explain how as emperor Napoleon dominated Europe. -Identify and describe Napoleon's most important policies. -Describe the events that caused disaster and defeat for Napoleon. -Describe Napoleon's last campaigns. -Explain the achievements of the Congress of Vienna. -Summarize the legacies of the French Revolution. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robespierre Guillotine Counterrevolution Reign of Terror Napoleon Bonaparte Admiral Nelson Coup d`etat Plebiscite Continental System Nationalism Czar Alexander I Hundred Days Duke of Wellington Prince Metternich Talleyrand Indemnity Reactionary
19-21	<p>Industrial Revolution SS-HS-5.3.3</p> <p>Students will analyze how an Age of Revolution brought about changes in science, thought, government and industry (e.g., Newtonian physics, free trade principles, rise of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Explain why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain. -Describe how industrialization caused a revolution in the textile industry. -Describe the effect of steam power on the industrial revolution. -Identify where the industrial 	Ongoing process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Daily Formative Assessments -Test on Topic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Revolution Enclosure Movement Factors of Production Cottage Industry Factory Industrialization Jethro Tull Richard Arkwright James Watt Robert Fulton Labor Union

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	democratic principles, development of the modern state) that shaped the modern world, and evaluate the long range impact of these changes on the modern world.	<p>revolution spread after Great Britain.</p> <p>-Explain the organization of production before factories.</p> <p>-Describe what factories and factory towns were like.</p> <p>-Explain how the factory system affected workers.</p> <p>-Identify mass production and describe its effects.</p> <p>-Describe the new ideas about economics that developed during the industrial revolution.</p> <p>-Contrast the economic ideas of capitalism and communism.</p> <p>-Explain how the industrial revolution affected society as a whole.</p> <p>-Describe the effects of electrical power on industry and daily life.</p> <p>-Explain various advances in transportation that occurred during the industrial age.</p> <p>-Describe the advances in</p>			<p>Strike</p> <p>Mass Production</p> <p>Interchangeable Parts</p> <p>Assembly Line</p> <p>Laissez-faire</p> <p>Adam Smith</p> <p>Thomas Malthus</p> <p>Entrepreneur</p> <p>Andrew Carnegie</p> <p>Socialism</p> <p>Karl Marx</p> <p>Communism</p> <p>Standard of Living</p> <p>Michael Faraday</p> <p>Thomas Edison</p> <p>Bessemer Process</p> <p>Henry Ford</p> <p>Wright Brothers</p> <p>Telegraph</p> <p>Samuel Morse</p> <p>Alexander G. Bell</p> <p>Guglielmo Marconi</p> <p>Charles Darwin</p> <p>Marie Curie</p> <p>Radioactivity</p> <p>Albert Einstein</p> <p>Louis Pasteur</p> <p>Pasteurization</p> <p>Anesthetic</p> <p>Ivan Pavlov</p> <p>Sigmund Freud</p> <p>Urbanization</p> <p>Romanticism</p> <p>William Wordsworth</p>

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		<p>communication during the industrial age.</p> <p>-Describe new breakthroughs in science and medicine during the industrial age.</p> <p>-Explain how new breakthroughs in medicine affected the quality of life of people.</p> <p>-Describe new ideas and fields in the social sciences that developed during the industrial age.</p> <p>-Describe how cities grew and changed during the late 1800s.</p> <p>-Identify and explain new developments in education, leisure, and the arts.</p>			<p>Ludwig van Beethoven</p> <p>Realism</p> <p>Charles Dickens</p> <p>Leo Tolstoy</p> <p>Henrik Ibsen</p> <p>Impressionism</p>
22-24	<p>Reforms and Nationalism SS-HS-5.3.3</p> <p>Students will analyze how an Age of Revolution brought about changes in science, thought, government and industry (e.g., Newtonian physics, free trade principles, rise of democratic principles,</p>	<p>-Explain how social and political reforms changed life in Britain during the early 1800s.</p> <p>-Describe the various reforms that helped to shape the Victorian Era.</p> <p>-Describe changes that occurred in the territories that made up the British Empire.</p> <p>-Explain what happened during</p>	Ongoing process	<p>-Daily Formative Assessments</p> <p>-Test on Topic</p>	<p>Queen Victoria</p> <p>Victorian Era</p> <p>Benjamin Disraeli</p> <p>Suffrage</p> <p>Emmeline Pankhurst</p> <p>Louis Philippe</p> <p>Louis Napoleon</p> <p>Dreyfus Affair</p> <p>Anti-Semitism</p> <p>Theodor Herzl</p> <p>Zionism</p> <p>Toussaint L'Ouverture</p>

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	<p>development of the modern state) that shaped the modern world, and evaluate the long range impact of these changes on the modern world.</p>	<p>the Revolution of 1830.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Describe the results of the birth of the French Republic. -Explain how the Dreyfus affair revealed divisions within French society. -Describe how early struggles in Latin America affected Haiti and other colonies. -Describe the events that led to independence in Mexico. -Identify the key revolutionary leaders in South America and describe what they achieved. -Explain how the US expanded during the first half of the 1800s. -Describe what issues led to civil war in the US. -Describe the role of nationalism in Italy after the Congress of Vienna. -Identify the key unification figures in Italy and describe how the nation was united. -Explain the various challenges 			<p>Creoles Peninsulares Miguel Hidalgo Jose Morelos Simon Bolivar Jose de San Martin Pedro I Louisiana Purchase Monroe Doctrine Manifest Destiny Trail of Tears Abolition Abraham Lincoln Secession Emancipation Proclamation Giuseppe Mazzini Camillo di Cavour Giuseppe Garibaldi Red Shirts Victor Emmanuel Frederick Wilhelm IV Zollverein Otto von Bismarck Wilhelm I Realpolitik Austro-Prussian War Franco-Prussian War Franz Joseph I Magyars Duel Monarchy Crimean War Balkan Wars Young Turks</p>

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		<p>that Italy faced after unification.</p> <p>-Describe the steps that Germany took towards unification.</p> <p>-Explain Bismarck's plan for Germany and how he hoped to achieve it.</p> <p>-Explain how wars led to the unification of the German Empire.</p> <p>-Analyze ways in which Germany grew and changed after unification.</p> <p>-Describe how the Austrian Empire struggled with nationalism in 1848 and afterward.</p> <p>-Explain the origin and purpose of the dual monarchy in Austria Hungary.</p> <p>-Describe how nationalism created conflict in the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>-Analyze the structure of Russia's society and government in the early 1800s.</p> <p>-Explain examples of reform and repression in Russia.</p>			<p>Autocracy Serfs Alexander II Pogroms Trans-Siberian RR Russo-Japanese War Socialist Republic Vladimir Lenin Bloody Sunday Duma</p>

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		-Explain how war and revolution affected Russia in the early 1900s.			
25-26	<p>Imperialism SS-HS-5.3.4</p> <p>Students will analyze how nationalism, militarism and imperialism led to world conflicts and the rise of totalitarian governments (e.g., European imperialism in Africa, World War I, the Bolshevik Revolution, Nazism, World War II).</p>	<p>-Explain the factors that set the stage for European imperialism in Asia and Africa.</p> <p>-Describe the role that the British East India Company played in India.</p> <p>-Describe daily life in India after it became a British colony.</p> <p>-Explain how Western nations gained powers and influence in China in the 1800s.</p> <p>-Describe what led to the rise of Japan as a major power.</p> <p>-Explain how European power and influence increased in Southeast Asia.</p> <p>-Explain the factors that led to the New Imperialism of the latter 1800s.</p> <p>-Describe how European powers claimed territory in Africa.</p> <p>-Describe how Africans resisted European imperialism.</p>	Ongoing process	<p>-Daily Formative Assessments</p> <p>-Test on Topic</p>	<p>British East India Co.</p> <p>Sepoy Mutiny</p> <p>Raj</p> <p>Indian National Congress</p> <p>Muslim League</p> <p>Unequal Treaties</p> <p>Extraterritoriality</p> <p>Taiping Rebellion</p> <p>Boxer Rebellion</p> <p>Sun Yixian</p> <p>Treaty of Kanagawa</p> <p>Emperor Meiji</p> <p>Sino-Japanese War</p> <p>New Imperialism</p> <p>Social Darwinism</p> <p>Cecil Rhodes</p> <p>Suez Canal</p> <p>Berlin Conference</p> <p>Leopold II</p> <p>Shaka</p> <p>Menelik II</p> <p>Antonio Santa Anna</p> <p>Porfirio Diaz</p> <p>Emiliano Zapata</p> <p>Pancho Villa</p> <p>Venustiano Carranza</p> <p>Jose Marti</p> <p>Spanish-American War</p> <p>Emilio Aguinaldo</p> <p>Roosevelt Corollary</p>

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		<p>-Analyze how various groups struggled for power in Mexico before and during the Mexican Revolution.</p> <p>-Describe how growing US influence in Latin America changed the region.</p>			
27-29	<p>World War I SS-HS-5.3.4</p> <p>Students will analyze how nationalism, militarism and imperialism led to world conflicts and the rise of totalitarian governments (e.g., European imperialism in Africa, World War I, the Bolshevik Revolution, Nazism, World War II).</p>	<p>-Explain why Europe was on the brink of war in 1914.</p> <p>-Analyze the long and short term causes of the war in 1914.</p> <p>-Explain the results of the fighting in 1914.</p> <p>-Compare and contrast the World War I battlefield and weapons with those of earlier wars.</p> <p>-Analyze the effects of the war on the home front.</p> <p>-Describe what happened on the Western Front.</p> <p>-Explain how the war spread around the world.</p> <p>-Describe Russia's experiences in World War I.</p>	Ongoing process	<p>-Daily Formative Assessments</p> <p>-Test on Topic</p>	<p>Triple Alliance</p> <p>Triple Entente</p> <p>Franz Ferdinand</p> <p>Gavrilo Princip</p> <p>Neutral</p> <p>Central Powers</p> <p>Allied Powers</p> <p>Western Front</p> <p>Trench Warfare</p> <p>Total War</p> <p>Propaganda</p> <p>Battle of Verdun</p> <p>Gallipoli Campaign</p> <p>Genocide</p> <p>Bolsheviks</p> <p>Grigory Rasputin</p> <p>Marxism-Leninism</p> <p>Leon Trotsky</p> <p>New Economic Policy</p> <p>Woodrow Wilson</p> <p>U-boats</p> <p>Zimmerman Note</p> <p>Armistice</p> <p>Fourteen Points</p> <p>Treaty of Versailles</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Describe the major events of the Russian Revolution. -Explain the major events that took place following the Russian Revolution. -Explain the reasons for the US getting into the war. -Describe the events that brought an end to the war. -Explain the issues that made the peace process difficult following the war. -Analyze the different costs of the war. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> League of Nations Mandates Balfour Declaration
30-31	<p>Interwar Years SS-HS-5.3.4</p> <p>Students will analyze how nationalism, militarism and imperialism led to world conflicts and the rise of totalitarian governments (e.g., European imperialism in Africa, World War I, the Bolshevik Revolution, Nazism, World War II).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Explain the events that happened in China after World War I. -Describe the changes that took place in India following the war. -Explain how nationalism affected the Middle East. -Explain how nationalism affected Africa. -Describe what happened to the US economy during the 1920s. 	Ongoing process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Daily Formative Assessments -Test on Topic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jiang Jieshi Mao Zedong Long March Amritsar Massacre Mohandas Gandhi Kemal Ataturk Credit Black Tuesday Great Depression Franklin Roosevelt New Deal John Maynard Keynes Smoot-Hawley Tariff Manchurian Incident

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		<p>-Explain how the depression spread throughout the US.</p> <p>-Explain how the Depression affected the world.</p> <p>-Describe how Japan changed during the 1920s.</p> <p>-Explain why the Japanese military's influence grew after World War I.</p> <p>-Analyze the reasons for Japanese aggression in the 1930s.</p> <p>-Describe how Benito Mussolini ruled Italy.</p> <p>-Describe the changes in Russian society and government under Joseph Stalin.</p> <p>-Explain the rise of the Nazi Party and how Hitler changed German society and government.</p>			<p>Manchukuo</p> <p>Anti-Comintern Pact</p> <p>Nanjing Massacre</p> <p>Benito Mussolini</p> <p>Fascism</p> <p>Totalitarianism</p> <p>Joseph Stalin</p> <p>Gulag</p> <p>Adolf Hitler</p> <p>Nazi Party</p> <p>Anti-Semitism</p>
32-34	<p>World War II</p> <p>SS-HS-5.3.4</p> <p>Students will analyze how nationalism, militarism and imperialism led to world conflicts and the rise of totalitarian</p>	<p>-Analyze German expansion during the late 1930s.</p> <p>-Describe the various alliances the Axis powers made in the 1930s.</p> <p>-Explain the long and short term causes of World War II.</p>	Ongoing process	<p>-Daily Formative Assessments</p> <p>-Test on Topic</p>	<p>Appeasement</p> <p>Winston Churchill</p> <p>Axis Powers</p> <p>Nonaggression Pact</p> <p>Blitzkrieg</p> <p>Allies</p> <p>Battle of Britain</p> <p>Hideki Tojo</p>

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	governments (e.g., European imperialism in Africa, World War I, the Bolshevik Revolution, Nazism, World War II).	<p>-Analyze the causes and effects of Japan's attack on the US.</p> <p>-Describe the ways in which Americans were involved during the early years of the war.</p> <p>-Explain the progression of the war in North Africa and Italy.</p> <p>-Identify and describe the turning point of the war in the Soviet Union.</p> <p>-Identify and describe the turning point of the war in the Pacific.</p> <p>-Analyze the history of Nazi anti-Semitism during the 1930s.</p> <p>-Describe the Nazi government's 'Final Solution'.</p> <p>-Explain how the world reacted to Hitler's efforts to destroy European Jews.</p> <p>-Analyze how the war ended in Europe.</p> <p>-Describe the tactics and results to end the war in the Pacific.</p>			<p>Isolationism</p> <p>Erwin Rommel</p> <p>Battle of El Alamein</p> <p>Dwight Eisenhower</p> <p>Siege of Leningrad</p> <p>Battle of Stalingrad</p> <p>Douglas MacArthur</p> <p>Bataan Death March</p> <p>Battle of Midway</p> <p>Guadalcanal</p> <p>Kamikazes</p> <p>Deported</p> <p>Final Solution</p> <p>Ghetto</p> <p>Concentration Camps</p> <p>Holocaust</p> <p>D-Day</p> <p>V-E Day</p> <p>Battle of Iwo Jima</p> <p>Battle of Okinawa</p> <p>Harry Truman</p> <p>Hirohito</p> <p>V-J Day</p> <p>Yalta Conference</p> <p>United Nations</p> <p>Potsdam Conference</p>

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35-36	<p>Cold War SS-HS-5.3.5</p> <p>Students will explain the rise of both the United States and the Soviet Union to superpower status following World War II, the subsequent development of the Cold War, and the formation of new nations in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, and evaluate the impact of these events on the global community.</p>	<p>-Explain the Allied plans for the postwar world.</p> <p>-Explain how the peace treaty after the war created problems for the Allies.</p> <p>-Describe how the Cold War conflict worsened in the late 1940s.</p> <p>-Identify and describe various early Cold War confrontations.</p> <p>-Explain how the arms race began in the 1950s and early 1960s.</p> <p>-Describe how the Cold War contributed to conflict around the world.</p> <p>-Explain how the superpowers attempted to achieve arms control during the Cold War.</p> <p>-Identify and describe major social changes that took place in North America after World War II.</p> <p>-Describe how Western Europe recovered economically in the postwar era.</p> <p>-Describe how Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union changed after World War II.</p>	Ongoing process	<p>-Daily Formative Assessments</p> <p>-Test on Topic</p>	<p>Nuremberg Trials</p> <p>Cold War</p> <p>Iron Curtain</p> <p>Truman Doctrine</p> <p>Marshall Plan</p> <p>Containment</p> <p>Berlin Airlift</p> <p>NATO</p> <p>Warsaw Pact</p> <p>Hydrogen Bomb</p> <p>Deterrence</p> <p>Arms Race</p> <p>Sputnik</p> <p>Bay of Pigs Invasion</p> <p>Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p>Nonaligned Nations</p> <p>Détente</p> <p>Martin Luther King Jr</p> <p>Counterculture</p> <p>Solidarity</p> <p>Mikhail Gorbachev</p> <p>Glasnost</p> <p>Perestroika</p> <p>Velvet Revolution</p> <p>Boris Yeltsin</p> <p>Ethnic Cleansing</p> <p>Internet</p> <p>Saddam Hussein</p> <p>Persian Gulf War</p> <p>Al Qaeda</p> <p>Osama bin Laden</p> <p>Taliban</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Analyze reasons for the break up of the Soviet Union. -Describe the changes that occurred in Europe after communism ended. -Explain the various challenges the US faces today including the economy and War on Terror. 			
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