

Statewide Dual Credit Learning Objectives

World History

Topic 1: Age of European Exploration and the Columbian Exchange		Key Terms
1a	Identify the dynamics of trade and political power that led to European exploration of the New World.	Marco Polo, Prince Henry the Navigator, <i>reconquista</i> , Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castille, spice trade, Treaty of Tordesillas
1b	Describe the significance of great explorers such as da Gama, Columbus, and Magellan and how their voyages changed Europe’s conception of the globe and of their world.	Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, Pedro Álvares Cabral
1c	Understand the impact of the arrival of Europeans on native cultures and how the native rulers in the Americas tried to use the arrival of the Europeans for their own political ends.	Hernan Cortes and the Aztecs, Francisco Pizzaro and the Incas, conquistadores, smallpox
1d	Assess the impact of the Columbian Exchange on both the New World and the Old from an environmental, demographic, ecological, social, and economic perspective.	Columbian Exchange
Topic 2: Early Modern Europe: Reformation		Key Terms
2a	Identify the primary factors from the late medieval period that led to the Reformation.	Conciliar movement, the Western Schism, doctrine, ecclesiastic, Council of Trent, humanism, John Wycliffe, Jan Hus, the Vulgate Bible
2b	Explain Luther’s criticisms of Catholicism and identify the key features of Luther’s teachings.	Ninety-five Theses, indulgences, sola fide (by faith alone), sola scriptura (by scripture alone), excommunication, Johann Tetzel
2c	Discuss the major causes and contours of the English Reformation and its key developments.	Henry VIII, Canon Law, Thomas Cromwell, annulment, nationalism, Edward VI, Thomas Cranmer, Mary I, Elizabeth I, Puritans
2d	Identify the main points John Calvin’s theology and compare and contrast it with Lutheranism.	Five Points of Calvinism, Huguenots, predestination, the “elect”
2e	Discuss Anabaptism and why and they were persecuted throughout Europe by both Catholics and Protestants	Anabaptists, Ulrich Zwingli, infant baptism, Magisterial Protestants

- 2f** Discuss the topic of religious conflict as a result of the Reformation, to include the wars of religion in France from 1562-1598 the causes and outcome of the Thirty Years' War.
- 2g** Identify the contributing factors that led to the persecution of witches in early modern Europe and its eventual decline.

Edict of Nantes, Real Presence, St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, the War of the Three Henrys (1587-1589), Peace of Augsburg, *cuius regio, eius religio*, Ferdinand II, Thirty Years' War, Bohemian Revolt, defenestration, Edict of Restitution, Gustavus Adolphus, Pomerania, Peace of Prague, Peace of Westphalia, letters of marque, fief, Imperial Diet
the Trials of 1580-1630, Johannes Kepler, the Witch Trials and Women

Topic 3: Early Modern European political and economic developments: Absolutism and Capitalism

Key Terms

- 3a** Explain the significance of the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 and define the nation-state.
- 3b** Discuss the religious and political developments in England from the reign of Elizabeth I to the Glorious Revolution in 1688 and Spain under Philip II
- 3c** Define enlightened absolutism and discuss the specific reigns of Frederick the Great of Prussia, Catherine the Great and Peter the Great of Russia, Louis XIV of France and Maria Theresa and Joseph II of Austria.

Peace of Westphalia, nation-state, Westphalian system/sovereignty, constitutive theory of statehood, declarative theory of statehood
Elizabeth I, Anglo-Spanish War, French Catholic League, Religious Settlement, Spanish Armada, Roanoke Colony, nationalism, James I, Charles I, eleven years' tyranny, habeas corpus, Tonnage and Poundage, Petition of Right, English Civil War, Gunpowder Plot, Long Parliament, Oliver Cromwell, Rump Parliament, Roundheads, New Model Army, Barebone's Parliament, Interregnum, Instrument of Government, Declaration of Breda, Indemnity and Oblivion Act, Convention Parliament, Pride's Purge of 1648, Glorious Revolution, Test Act, Penal Laws, Divine Right of Kings, Declaration of Indulgence, Philip II of Spain, Catholic League, Eighty Years' War, Moriscos
Frederick II of Prussia, enlightened absolutism (despotism), Anti-Machiavel, the Prince, Seven Years' War, Freemason, Junkers, Peter the Great, Grand Embassy, boyars, serfdom, Table of Ranks, kholops, Collegia, Treaty of Nystad, the Great Northern War, Treaty of Thorn, Eternal Peace Treaty of 1686, Saint Petersburg, Holy Synod, Catherine II (the Great) of

		Russia, Cossacks, Hermitage Museum, Pugachev's Rebellion, the Smolny Institute, Cardinal Richelieu, Louis XIV, League of the Rhine, Jansenism, the Fronde, Declaration of the Clergy of France, Edict of Fontainebleau, Code Noir, Gallicanism, Triple Alliance, Maria-Theresa, the War of Austrian Succession, the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, Joseph II of Austria, the Serfdom Patent, the Edict of Tolerance, Josephinism, the Patent of Toleration
3d	Identify the causes and key development of the War of Spanish Succession and discuss the significance of the Peace of Utrecht.	Treaty of London, Treaty of Utrecht, Treaty of the Hague, Treaties of Rastatt and Baden, Grand Alliance, William of Orange
3e	Explain the key features Absolutism and the political philosophy of Thomas Hobbes.	Thomas Hobbes, natural rights, social contract theory, Leviathan
3f	Discuss Adam Smith and the principles of capitalism and compare and contrast mercantilism and capitalism.	Adam Smith, capitalism, "commercial society", mercantilism, free trade, limited government intervention, division of labor, self-interest, 'the invisible hand' (supply and demand), parsimony
3g	Discuss the rise of the British textile industry before the Industrial Revolution, including technological developments and the effects early factories had on society.	Calico Acts, putting-out system, cottage industry, spinning mule, water frame, spinning jenny, flying shuttle, factory system, Luddites
3h	Explain the background leading up to the Seven Years' War and identify the key features of the war and discuss its aftermath.	the Seven Years' War, the Westminster Convention of 1756, Treaty of Hubertusburg, French and India War, diplomatic revolution, Second Miracle of the House of Brandenburg, Fantastic War, Treaty of Paris

Topic 4: Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment

Key Terms

4a	Review the ideas of the Scientific Revolution.	heliocentric model, elliptical orbits, scientific method, empiricism, inductive reasoning, deductive reasoning, deism, natural rights, social contract, general will
4b	Identify the leading figures of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment and discuss their contributions and impacts.	Nicolaus Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Johannes Kepler, Tycho Brahe, Galileo Galilei, Isaac Newton, John Locke, Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, Montesquieu, <i>Encyclopedie</i> , Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Adam Smith, Cesare Beccaria

4c	Examine the term “enlightened absolutism” and explain the extent to which Prussia, Russia, or Austria exhibited its characteristics.	enlightened absolutism, Frederick II of Prussia (“the Great”), Catherine II of Russia (“the Great”), Maria Theresa, Joseph II of Austria
4e	Study the impacts of the Enlightenment on World Civilization.	separation of powers, constitutional government, religious toleration and the separation of church and state, rights of man, liberty

Topic 5: Colonial Americas

Key Terms

5a	Analyze the differences between the Toltec, Aztec, Inca, and North American indigenous groups.	Toltecs, Quetzalcoatl, Nahuatl, suyus, mita, Viceroyalty of Peru, Inca Civil War, Numic languages, potlatch, animism, Hopewell mounds, Mississippian Culture
5b	Analyze the differences in how Europeans established different colonial models in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean Worlds.	Tabula Rogeriana, Pax Mongolica, Maritime Republics, Vasco da Gama, India and Brazil, Reconquista, Treaty of Zaragoza, Treaty of Tordesillas, Requerimiento
5c	Compare and contrast the Spanish, French, Dutch, English, and Portuguese colonial systems.	Captaincies, Christopher Columbus, Columbian Exchange, Jamestown, Plymouth, Navigation Acts, Mercantilism, mercantile colonies, New France, Carib Expulsion, Dutch West Indies Company, Bartolomé de las Casas, Hernándo Cortés, Triangular Trade, Constitutionalist Revolution, Brazilian War of Independence
5d	Compare the Spanish and English colonial systems and their treatment of indigenous populations.	House of Burgess, Audiencia, Caste Paintings, Spanish Inquisition, Puritans, Creole, Junta

Topic 6: Africa, the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, and the African Diaspora

Key Terms

6a	Assess how Trans-Atlantic trade affected the social and political development in Africa and the Americas.	Cartagena, Sao Tome, Angola, Saint-Domingue, Luanda, Bight of Benin, Elmina
6b	Describe the factors that led to the development of the African Slave Trade in Europe, Americas, and Africa.	indentured servants, Columbian Exchange, Dahomey, Triangle Trade, Mercantilism, asiento system
6c	Evaluate the effects slavery had on economic and social life on African peoples as well as on African states.	Afonso of Congo, Gustavus Vassa, Middle Passage, Oyo Empire, Betsimisaraka Kingdom, Merina Kingdom

Topic 7: Early Modern East Asia: China, Japan, and Korea

Key Terms

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| 7a | Identify and assess the forms, effects, and repercussions of east Asian contacts with Europeans between 1200 and 1800. | Jesuits, Mateo Ricci, Father Xaiver |
| 7b | Identify and analyze differences and similarities of the responses of east Asian states toward Europeans, along with accompanying attitudes toward Europeans. | |
| 7c | Examine the impact of east Asia and Europe on each between 1400 and 1800. | |
| 7d | Compare and contrast the origins, change and continuity in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. | |
| 7e | Explain the political and social structures of the Ming Dynasty, the Qing Dynasty, and the Tokugawa Shogunates, and compare and contrast these structures | Kangxi, Qianlong, Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Tokugawa Ieyasu |
| 7f | Identify and assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Ming Dynasty, the Qing Dynasty, and the Tokugawa Shogunate, particularly with respect to governance and responding to European contacts | |
| 7g | Identify the political conflicts among the daimyo involved in the civil war that preceded the formation of the Tokugawa Shogunate. | daimyo, fudai daimyo, tozamo daimyo, ronin |
| 7h | Appraise the success of the Tokugawa Shogunate in restoring the power and authority central government in Japan. | edict prohibiting Christianity in Japan, Tokugawa eviction of Christian missionaries, Closed Country Edict, Deshima |
| 7i | Compare and contrast the decline of the Ming Dynasty, the Qing Dynasty, and the Tokugawa Shogunate. | |
| 7j | Examine the impact of Early Modern China on other Asian nations, particularly Korea and the southeast Asian states. | Dai Viet, Joseon Dynasty |
| 7k | Identify and assess the responses Korea and the southeast Asian states to the continuing Chinese presence across east Asia between 1400 and 1800. | |

Topic 8: Early Modern Islamic Empires

Key Terms

- 8a** Describe the origins of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal empires as outgrowths of Turco-Mongol power in late medieval Eurasia.
- 8b** Identify the historical significance of the conversion of Iran to a Shiite Islamic state under the Safavid Dynasty (1501-1722).
- 8c** Assess the contributions of these three empires to the early-modern world.
- 8d** Describe the internal factors that led to decline in the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries and show how the growing commercial and military power of European nations facilitated that decline. Battle of Lepanto, harem, devshirme, Janissaries, millet, sipahis, zamindars, beys
- 8e** Define the term “Gunpowder Empire” and evaluate whether the Mughal, the Ottoman, and the Safavid empires should be defined as one. “Gunpowder Empire”
- 8f** Compare the religious, military, political, and financial policies of the main Mughal rulers from Babur to Aurangzeb.
- 8g** Discuss gender roles in Early Modern Islamic Empires.
- 8h** Analyze resistance to the British by the declining Mughals.

Topic 9: Revolution and Nationalism in Europe and the Americas (1789 –1914)

Key Terms

- 9a** Analyze the causes, main events, and results of the American Revolution. Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Battles of Lexington and Concord, George Washington, Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*, Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, Battle of Saratoga, Battle of Yorktown
- 9b** Analyze the causes, main events, and results of the French Revolution. Louis XVI, Estates-General, Jacobins, Fall of the Bastille, Tennis Court Oath, Rights of Man and the Citizen, National Constituent Assembly, Constitution of 1791, French Republic, sans-culottes, Reign of Terror, National Convention, Committee of Public Safety, Maximilian Robespierre, Thermidorian Reaction
- 9c** Explain the consolidation of national states in Europe during the 19th century. Giuseppe Mazzini, Young Italy, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Camillo Cavour, Burschenschaft, Frankfurt Assembly,

		Austro-Prussian War or Seven Weeks War, German Confederation, <i>Zollverein</i> , <i>Junkers</i> , Otto von Bismarck, <i>realpolitik</i> , Franco-Prussian War
9d	Discuss the US in the 19th century: “Manifest Destiny”, westward expansion, the Civil War, and Reconstruction.	“Manifest Destiny”, slavery, Confederate States of America, Emancipation Proclamation, Battle of Gettysburg
9e	Trace and discuss the wars of independence and political experimentation in Latin America during the 19th century.	Toussaint L’Ouverture, <i>peninsulares</i> , Simon Bolivar, creole, José de San Martin, Battle of Chacabuco

Topic 10: Industrial Revolution

Key Terms

10a	Identify and assess the impact of the Agricultural Revolution on the Industrial Revolution.	Enclosure Acts
10b	Identify and assess the conditions and factors that contributed to the cloth-based Industrial Revolution in England.	Calico Acts, mercantilism
10c	Identify and assess the conditions and factors that contributed to the iron-based Industrial Revolution in England.	Coke, Pig Iron, Bessemer Process
10d	Analyze the human and environmental consequences of Industrialization and the factory system in England.	Atmospheric Steam Engine, Salamanca
10e	Compare the lives of factory owners and workers in England during Industrialization.	Spinning Jenny, Water Frame
10f	Compare the new political and labor organizations with governmental responses to worker unrest.	Luddites, Truck System

Topic 11: Imperial Russia and the Russian Revolution

Key Terms

11a	Explain the long term and short term causes of the 1905 and 1917 Russian Revolutions.	Bolshevik Party, St. Petersburg Soviet, Russo-Japanese War, State Duma, Bloody Sunday, Russification, Russian Constitution of 1906, October Manifesto, February Revolution, Soviet, Russian Provisional Government, July Days, Decree on the Land
11b	Identify the major events and historical figures of the Russian Revolutions.	Tsar Nicholas II, Father Gapon, Vladimir Lenin, Alexander Kerensky, Sergei Witte
11c	Describe the immediate global impact of these revolutions.	Marxism-Leninism, October Revolution, Red Army, White Army, Cheka, Russian Civil War, Joseph Stalin, First Five Year Plan, Great Purge, Karl Marx

Topic 12: The End of the Qing and the Chinese Revolution**Key Terms**

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| 12a | Analyze the weaknesses of the Qing dynasty in the 19th century that opened China to foreign influence and aggression. | Yong Ying System, British East India Company, Opium Wars, Treaty of Nanking, Treaty of Tientsin, Convention of Beijing, Taiping Rebellion, Hong Xiuquan, Dungan Revolt, Self-Strengthening Movement |
| 12b | Compare and contrast the reactions of the Chinese and Japanese governments to foreign aggression in the 19th century. | Hundred Days Reform, Guangxu Emperor, Empress Dowager Cixi |
| 12c | Assess the perception of Western ideas in China in the 19th and early 20th centuries. | Righteous and Harmonious Fists (Yihetuan), New Policies |
| 12d | Identify the main events and historical figures in the collapse of the Qing Dynasty and the emergence of the Republic of China by 1912. | Boxer Rebellion, Juye Incident, Seymour Expedition, First Sino-Japanese War, Open Door Policy, Revolution of 1911, Sun Yat-sen, Wuchang Uprising, Kuomintang, Yuan Shikai, Warlord Era, May Fourth Movement |

Topic 13: The Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Revolution**Key Terms**

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| 13a | Identify the challenges that Western modernity and industrialization posed to the Ottoman Empire during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the efforts the Ottoman Empire made to adapt some aspects of Westernization in an attempt to strengthen the state. | 1911- 1912 Italo-Ottoman War, Balkan Wars |
| 13b | Describe the significance of the Tanzimat reforms, the constitutional movement, and the revolution of 1908-1909 to late Ottoman history and the reactions to these historical developments, in the global context of reform as led by the industrialized West and its movement toward representative and responsible government. | Tanzimat era/reforms, Young Turks, Second Constitutional Era, Sultan Abdulhamid II |
| 13c | Assess the impact of World War I, including Allied diplomacy, on the dissolution of the Ottoman state, on its own terms, along within the context of the dissolution of other traditional multinational empires at the end of the First World War, including the Austrian, German, and Russian empires. | Berlin-Baghdad railway, Gallipoli Campaign |

13d	Explain the role of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the Turkish nationalist movement in the war of liberation and in founding the secular, authoritarian republic during the 1920s.	Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, Ankara Government, Republic of Turkey
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Topic 14: Japan and the Meiji Restoration

Key Terms

14a	Explain the reactions to Western ideas and foreign aggression in Tokugawa Japan in the nineteenth century, particularly within the context of the responses of other tradition, preindustrial societies to impositions by the industrialized West.	“Black Ships”
14b	Identify the main reforms and their significance during the Meiji Restoration, including within the context of other conservative and traditional societies’ efforts to modernize during the nineteenth century.	1890 Constitution, <i>bunmei keika</i>
14c	Explain the emergence of Japan as a world power by the early 20th century, including within the context of the emergence of other world powers.	First (1894-1895) Sino-Japanese War, Treaty of Shimonoseki, Liadong Peninsula, 1904-1905 Russo Japanese War, Trans-Siberian Railway, Battle of Tsushima Strait, 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth

Topic 15: Imperialism in Africa, Asia, and Latin America

Key Terms

15a	Evaluate the problems of the early Latin American Republics and nation-building.	Cabildos, Assimilation, hagiographic, Ignacio Allende, Benito Juárez, Mexican Empire, War of the Triple Alliance, Caudillismo, Gran Colombia, New Granada, Federation, Guayaquil Conference, Liberalism versus Conservatism, Positivism
15b	Assess the impact of North American and European interference in early Latin American Republics.	William Walker, Monroe Doctrine, Failed Dream of a Unified Latin America, Maximilian I, Napoleon III, Platt Amendment, Rubber Tappers
15c	Evaluate the importance of natural resources, such as guano, in 19th century Latin America.	Guano Islands, War of the Pacific, Chaco War, Brazilian gold, coffee, and sugar
15d	Explain how imperialism affected the states and peoples of Asia and Africa in the 19th century and early 20th century.	Enfield rifle, Sepoys, Government of India Act, British Raj, French Indochina, Franco-Siamese War, Congo Free State, <i>Force Publique</i> , French West Africa, <i>pieds-noirs</i> , Lord Cromer, Cecil Rhodes, Herero and Nama Genocide, Liberia

15e	Evaluate the effectiveness of anti-colonial movements in this era.	Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, Dong Du Movement, Phan Boi Chau, Boer Wars
15f	Assess the political, social, economic, and cultural legacies of European colonialism.	<i>mission civilisatrice</i> , Thomas Babington Macaulay, Jamsetji Tata, Paul Doumer, Leopold II of Belgium, Battle of Adwa
15g	Discuss the causes of the “New” imperialism in the 19th century.	quinine, Henry Morton Stanley, Berlin Conference, Fashoda Incident

Topic 16: World War 1	Key Terms	
16a	Analyze and identify the role of the MAIN (Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, and Nationalism) causes of World War I.	militarism, imperialism, jingoism, conscription, nationalism, alliance-system, Triple Alliance, Triple Entente, Central Powers
16b	Discuss the impact of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.	Pan-Slavism, Balkans, July Crisis, Black Hand, Gavrilo Princip, Young Bosnia, Franz Ferdinand
16c	Identify and explain the principal theaters of war (Western Front, Eastern Front, Middle East, Africa, Atlantic Ocean), major battles, and major turning points of World War I.	Western Front, Eastern Front, Africa Theater, Middle East Theater, Schlieffen Plan, counter-offensive, First Battle of the Marne, Siege of Liege, trench warfare, Battle of the Somme, Race to the Sea, East Africa Campaign, Ottoman Empire, Gallipoli, The Arab Revolt, The Battle of Jutland, Unrestricted Submarine Warfare, U-boat, blockade, Tannenberg, Brusilov Offensive, Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
16d	Explore the role of the United States as firstly, a neutral, then a combatant nation in World War I.	American neutrality, Sinking of the Lusitania, Zimmermann Telegram
16e	Explain the nature of the war and its human costs (military and civilian) on all sides of the conflict, including unprecedented loss of life.	Homefront, Theater of War, civilian, prisoner of war, total war, Armenian Genocide
16f	Describe advances in new technology and weaponry used in WW I.	trench warfare, militarism, triplane, tank, poison gas, artillery/mortar, personal arms, submarine warfare
16g	Evaluate the global impact of the 1918 flu on soldiers and civilians at the end of World War I.	influenza, pandemic
16h	Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders at the Paris Peace Conference and the consequences of the treaties that ended the war.	Woodrow Wilson, Vittorio Orlando, David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau, Treaty of Versailles, Paris Peace

Conference, idealism, Fourteen Points, League of Nations, Stab-in-the-Back Myth

16i Analyze how the outcome of World War I contributed to nationalist movements globally.

communism, Weimar Republic, Soviet Union, German Revolution of 1918-19, collapse of monarchies

Topic 17: Between the Wars (1919 –1939): Soviet Communism, Fascism, and Global Depression

Key Terms

17a Explain how the social, political, and military costs of World War I fostered geographic and demographic shifts in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.

self-determination

17b Explain the global challenge to liberalism by totalitarianism through the movements of communism, fascism, and National Socialism.

fascism, liberalism, totalitarianism, communism, National Socialism, Kellogg-Briand Pact, annexation, multi-lateral treaty, Five-Year Plan, Joseph Stalin, Soviet Purges

17c Evaluate the factors that led to the global depression in the 1930s.

gold-standard, speculation, Black Tuesday, stock market, credit, tariff

17d Compare and contrast the reactions of nations worldwide to this global depression.

autarky, protectionism, Social Darwinism, Benito Mussolini, statism, Showa Period, Hirohito, Shinto, Francisco Franco, Spanish Civil War, falangism, Beer Hall Putsch, Adolf Hitler, Iron Guard, National Socialist German Worker’s Party, *Mein Kampf*, Hitler Youth, Aryan, eugenics, Nuremberg Rally, Reichstag Fire Decree, Night of Long Knives, Kristallnacht, anti-Semitism, Nuremberg Laws, *Anschluss*, *Lebensraum*

Topic 18: World War II

Key Terms

18a Explain the conditions in Germany that led to rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party and the key features of Nazism.

fascist, Nazi Party, antisemitism, Adolf Hitler

18b Describe the key features of Benito Mussolini’s fascism, his rise to power in Italy, and Italian expansion in the 1920s and 1930s.

Blackshirts, Benito Mussolini, March on Rome

18c Identify key features of Japanese politics and territorial expansion prior to the outbreak of World War II, including the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War.

Nanking Massacre, Manchurian Incident, Tripartite Pact

18d Analyze the political atmosphere in the Soviet Union and Nazi-Soviet relations, the

First Five-Year Plan, Joseph Stalin, Bolsheviks, Treaty of Versailles, Popular

	state of France, the policy of appeasement led by Great Britain and American isolationism prior to World War II.	Front, Maginot Line, Anschluss, appeasement, Munich Agreement, Kellogg-Briand Pact, Lend-Lease Act, American isolationism
18e	Describe the early years of the war, including the invasion of Poland, Nazi expansion in Western Europe and the fall of France, the Battle of Britain, and the conflict in the Atlantic.	Battle of the Border, Gleiwitz incident, German-Soviet Frontier Treaty, Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, Wehrmacht, Dunkirk evacuation, Vichy France, Luftwaffe, Operation Sea Lion, Royal Air Force, the Blitz, Battle of the Atlantic, U-boat
18f	Analyze the significance of Hitler's decision to invade the Soviet Union and the war on the Eastern Front, including the Battle of Stalingrad, as well as how it was connected to Nazi racial ideology and the Holocaust.	Operation Barbarossa, Weltanschauungen, Mein Kampf, Einsatzgruppen, Operation Typhoon, Battle of Moscow, Battle of Stalingrad
18g	Connect the events of the Holocaust to previous Anti-Semitic policies and objectives taken under the Nazi regime and identify important details about the Holocaust.	Holocaust, Shoah, Kristallnacht, ghetto, concentration camps, extermination camps, genocide, Final Solution, Nuremberg Laws, Action T4 program, Auschwitz, Belzec, Majdanek, Sobibor, Chelmno, Treblinka, Warsaw Ghetto uprising
18h	Discuss the significance of Pearl Harbor and the early campaigns in the Pacific theater and connect the battles for Okinawa and Iwo Jima with the greater American "island hopping" strategy.	Pearl Harbor, Battle of Midway, Pacific Theater, Greater East-Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Guadalcanal, Europe first, island hopping, Iwo Jima, Okinawa
18i	Discuss the Allied war effort in North Africa, Sicily and Italy and Normandy as well as the last weeks of the war in Europe culminating in the defeat of Nazi Germany.	Ultra, pincer, Operation Torch, Battle of El Alamein, Tunisia Campaign, Operation Husky, the Italian Campaign, D-Day, Operation Overlord, Normandy, Battle of the Bulge, Battle of Berlin
18j	Analyze the relations between Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union as they developed during the Tehran Conference, the Yalta Conference, and the Potsdam Conference.	Tehran Conference, Big Three, Yalta Conference, Declaration of Liberated Europe, denazification, reparations, Potsdam Conference and Potsdam Agreements, Manhattan Project
18k	Analyze the decision to drop the atomic bombs and discuss the aftermath of World War II.	Operation Downfall, atomic bomb, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Potsdam Declaration, unconditional surrender, Paris Peace Treaties, German Instrument of Surrender, gulag, Executive Order 9066, the Atlantic Charter, United Nations, self-determination, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Topic 19: The Cold War

Key Terms

19a	Evaluate the differences between Marxist-Leninism and Stalinism in the Soviet Union.	Bourgeoisie, Socialism in One Country, Class Consciousness, Marxism-Leninism, Stalinism, Trotskyism, Socialist Realism, Great Purge, Kulaks, Holodomor, First Five Year Plan
19b	Analyze the impact of the Cold War on United States foreign policy.	Marshall Plan, containment, Potsdam Agreement, United Nations, Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Propaganda
19c	Compare and contrast the Soviet and United States perspectives in the Cold War.	Comparing United States and Soviet Union Propaganda, Massive retaliation, Iron Curtain, Warsaw Pact, NATO, Eastern Bloc, Soviet Socialist Republic, Satellite State, Truman Doctrine, Molotov Plan, National Security Act of 1947, Apollo 11, Sputnik 1, Berlin Wall
19d	Evaluate the impact of decolonization on the Cold War.	Non-Aligned Movement, Decolonization, John Foster Dulles, Suez, Canal, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Proxy War, War of attrition, Indian Independence Movement
19e	Assess the reasons that the Soviet Union dissolved	Titoists, Mátyás Rákosi, Cult of Personality, Cuban Missile Crisis, Moscow-Washington Hotline, Fidel Castro, Bay of Pigs Invasion, Goulash Communism, Gorbachev and Perestroika, glasnost, Sovereignty, deflection, Transition to a Market Economy

Topic 20: Communist China

Key Terms

20a	Describe how the conflict between the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang) and the Chinese Communist Party was affected by external and internal developments in China.	Chaing Kai-shek, Kuomintang (KMT) Nationalist Party
20b	Explain the factors that contributed to the Communist Party's victory in the civil war.	Second Sino-Japanese War 1937-1945, Mao Zedong
20c	Assess the economic, political, and cultural changes brought by the Chinese Revolution.	Cultural Revolution, Agrarian Socialism
20d	Examine the reasons for the Western world's support for the nationalists in the Chinese Revolution and the settlement in Taiwan.	Long March, Shanghai Massacre
20e	Compare Communist China's contribution to the Korean War with the Vietnam War.	Kim Il-sung, Ho Chi-Minh
20f	Compare and contrast Deng Xiaoping's policies and programs with Mao Zedong's.	Deng Xiaoping

Topic 21: Decolonization		Key Terms
21a	Analyze how the political, ethnic, and religious history of Palestine during the 19th and 20th centuries shaped the creation of Israel after the Second World War.	Protectorate, Atlantic Charter
21b	Describe how Egyptian President Abdel Nasser's idea of Arab nationalism affected Arab-Israeli relations from 1956-1973.	Gamal Abdel Nasser, Arab Nationalism, Pan Arabism
21c	Explain how the indigenous peoples of West African overthrew French colonial rule.	Mohammed V, Muammar Gaddafi
21d	Identify and assess the political, economic, and social problems encountered by the independent government in the Democratic Republic of the Congo/Zaire from 1960 to 1980.	Patrice Lumumba Mobutu Sese Seko
21e	Compare and contrast the post-colonial history of Rhodesia/Zimbabwe and South Africa.	Boers
21f	Compare and contrast the interpretations of the South African Apartheid system held by A. L. Geyer and Bishop Desmond Tutu.	Apartheid
Topic 22: Modern Latin America		Key Terms
22a	Evaluate the impact of the Mexican Revolution on the Mexican Economic Miracle.	Porfiriato, <i>Plan de la Noria</i> , Presidential Election of 1910, Treaty of Ciudad Juarez, Madero Presidency, Huerta Dictatorship, Carranza, Zapata, Pancho Villa, Nacional Revolutionary Party, Democratic Current, Mexican Economic Miracle, Bracero Program, Import Substitution Industrialization, Impact of World War II on Mexico, Surrealist Art Movement, Diego Rivera, Frida Kahlo, Institutional Revolutionary Party, Zapatista Army of National Liberation
22b	Assess how the Cuban Revolution impacted Latin America.	<i>Escopeteros</i> , embargo, Batista Regime, Che Guevara, Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, Sierra Maestra Mountains and guerrilla warfare, Cuban Missile Crisis, Bay of Pigs, Guatemalan Civil War, disappeared, Sandinista National Liberation Front, US Contras, ceasefire, FARC

22c Analyze the impact of military dictatorships, populism, and democracy in 20th century Latin America.

Latifúndios, coronelismo, Brazilian Miracle, habeas corpus, hyperinflation, recession, Infamous Decade, Import Substitution, Uriburu, Juan Perón, corporatism, third position ideology, Peronism, disappeared, command responsibility, Nunca Mas, Dirty War, Presidential Era, Carlos Ibañez, Ariostazo, Ibanistas, Radical Governments of Chile (1939-1952), Populism, Salvador Allende, Pinoche, Operation Condor, Military Junta, Plebiscite

22d Analyze the impact of the United States' policy of containment in conflicts during the 20th century.

Dirty War, Sandinistas, US Contra Scandal, Operation Condor, Military Junta, US Cuba Embargo, Chavismo, Hugo Chavez, Nicolás Maduro, Concertación, Trial of the Juntas, World Bank and National Debt in Argentina, North American Free Trade Agreement, Neo-Liberal Policies, Drug Cartels and Pablo Escobar

Topic 23: Globalization

Key Terms

23a Analyze the international structure that emerged in the post-Cold War era.

Maastricht Treaty, Belavezha Accords, Srebrenica, Dayton Agreement, World Trade Organization, Kyoto Protocol, Gulf War, Iraq War, NAFTA

23b Define the concept of “globalization,” and describe its causes and consequences.

“Golden Arches Theory”, neoliberalism, socialist market economy, World Wide Web

23c Evaluate how global social, political, and technological trends have shaped contemporary life.

Islamism, Salafism, al-Qaeda, Arab Spring, Digital Revolution, E-commerce, offshore outsourcing