

Standards Document Name	Domain	Standards (=Student Expectations)	Plus Standards (=Breakouts)	Citations
Oklahoma Academic Standards for Social Studies	Modern World History Practice Standards	MWH.1 Students will apply critical thinking skills to address authentic civic issues.	<p>MWH.1.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the virtue of civil discourse to analyze and address real-world problems.</p> <p>A. Evaluate the impact of perspectives, civil discourse, and democratic principles on addressing civic issues.</p> <p>B. Engage in a range of deliberative and democratic processes to develop strategies to address authentic, real-world problems in community and out-of-school contexts.</p> <p>C. Gather and evaluate information regarding complex problems, assessing individual and collective actions taken to address them.</p>	<p>A. Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900</p> <p>Critical Thinking Questions: Q1</p> <p>Page 485</p> <p>B. Chapter 18: Industrialization and Imperialism: The Making of the European Global Order</p> <p>Critical Thinking Questions: Q3</p> <p>Page 515</p> <p>C. Chapter 15: The Muslim Empires</p> <p>Critical Thinking Questions: Q1</p> <p>Page 406</p>
			<p>MWH.1.2 Develop practices which demonstrate an understanding that social studies involves the evaluation of evidence.</p> <p>A. Develop, investigate, and evaluate plausible answers to essential questions that reflect enduring understandings across time, real world circumstances, and social studies disciplines.</p>	<p>A. Chapter 12: Early Latin America</p> <p>Critical Thinking Questions: Q3</p> <p>Page 329</p> <p>B. Part IV AP Test Prep</p>

			<p>B. Evaluate points of agreement and disagreement from reliable information and expert interpretations used to answer supporting questions related to content knowledge.</p> <p>C. Reinforce critical thinking by evaluating and challenging ideas and assumptions, analyzing and explaining inconsistencies in reasoning.</p> <p>D. Demonstrate understanding of content through the development of self-driven inquiries and the completion of multi-staged, - authentic tasks and assessments. .</p>	<p>Section II</p> <p>Part A: Document-Based Question</p> <p>Document 1 and Document 2</p> <p>Page 605</p> <p>C. Chapter 1: Foundations of the Human Empire</p> <p>1.9 The Civilization Map</p> <p>Thinking Historically</p> <p>Page 37</p> <p>D. Chapter 1: Foundations of the Human Empire</p> <p>1.3 Complex Societies: The Rise of Civilizations</p> <p>Thinking Historically</p> <p>Pages 17-18</p>
		<p>MWH.2 Students will use interdisciplinary tools to acquire, apply, and evaluate content understanding of</p>	<p>MWH.2.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of government, the benefits of democratic systems, and their responsibilities as citizens.</p>	<p>A. Part III: AP Test Prep</p> <p>Part A: Document-Based Question</p>

		the four strands of social studies.	<p>A. Evaluate various significant documents from the United States and other nations to compare civic virtues and principles of political systems.</p> <p>B. Evaluate the impact of the structure and powers exercised by governmental systems on public policy, using historical and contemporary examples.</p> <p>C. Analyze the impact of constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements, by comparing how various governmental powers and responsibilities have changed over time.</p>	<p>Document 4</p> <p>Page 438</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Chapter 18: Industrialization and Imperialism: The Making of the European Global Order</p> <p>18.3 Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change</p> <p>Visualizing the Past: Capitalism and Colonialism</p> <p>Page 509</p> <p>C.</p> <p>Chapter 30: Power, Politics, and Conflict in World History, 1990-2019</p> <p>Critical Thinking Questions: Q4</p> <p>Page 910</p>
			<p>MWH.2.2 Develop skills which demonstrate an understanding of historical events and the people who shaped our history.</p> <p>A. Gather and evaluate the usefulness of various formats of evidence for specific inquiry, analyzing the broader historical context, and assessing potential bias and credibility of sources.</p> <p>B. Analyze complex and interacting factors that influence multiple perspectives during</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>Chapter 2: The Global System Around 1200 C.E.: Diverse Cultures and Growing Contacts</p> <p>Critical Thinking Questions: Q2</p> <p>Page 66</p> <p>B.</p>

			<p>different historical eras and contemporary events.</p> <p>C. Evaluate how multiple, complex events are shaped by unique circumstances of time and place; construct and interpret parallel timelines.</p>	<p>Chapter 27: Latin America: Revolution and Reaction into the Twenty-First Century</p> <p>27.2 Radical Options in the 1950s</p> <p>Document: The People Speak</p> <p>Page 799</p> <p>C.</p> <p>Chapter 10: The World Economy</p> <p>Critical Thinking Questions: Q3</p> <p>Page 274</p>
			<p>MWH.2.3 Demonstrate a mastery of geographic concepts and the use of geographic tools to understand the impact of geography on the past and present.</p> <p>A. Actively engage in asking and answering geographic questions by acquiring, organizing, and analyzing multiple sources of data and information about the world’s past and present.</p> <p>B. Compare and analyze complex maps and mapping technologies to analyze spatial patterns of human and physical environments, explaining relationships between the environment and events, past and present.</p> <p>C. Evaluate the extent to which political and economic decisions have had significant impact on</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>This text does not require students to demonstrate this skill.</p> <p>B.</p> <p>This text does not require students to demonstrate this skill.</p> <p>C.</p> <p>Chapter 24: A Second Global Conflict and the End of the European World Order</p> <p>Critical Thinking: Q2</p> <p>Page 729</p>

			human and physical environments of various places and regions.	
			<p>MWH.2.4 Identify the principles of economic systems and develop an understanding of the benefits of a market system in local, national, and global settings.</p> <p>A. Evaluate economic data from charts and graphs, noting trends and making predictions.</p> <p>B. Construct arguments using a combination of evidence regarding solutions used by nations to address historical or contemporary economic issues.</p> <p>C. Evaluate the impact, both intended and unintended, of government policies on market outcomes at national and global levels, past and present.</p>	<p>A. Part III: AP Test Prep</p> <p>Part A: Multiple-Choice Questions</p> <p>Questions 7-10</p> <p>Page 434</p> <p>B. Chapter 14: The Rise of Russia</p> <p>Critical Thinking Questions: Q5</p> <p>Page 376</p> <p>C. Chapter 30: Power, Politics, and Conflict in World History, 1990-2019</p> <p>30.4 The United States as the Sole Superpower</p> <p>Thinking Historically: Terrorism, Then and Now</p> <p>Page 901</p>
		MWH.3 Students will engage in critical, active reading of primary and secondary sources related to social	<p>MWH.3.1 Comprehend, evaluate, and synthesize textual sources to acquire and refine knowledge in the social studies.</p> <p>A. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, evaluating</p>	<p>A. Chapter 25: Globalization and Industrial Growth</p> <p>25.2 The Range of Globalization</p>

		studies concepts.	<p>features such as author, date, and origin of information.</p> <p>B. Analyze information from visual, oral, digital, and interactive texts (e.g., maps, charts, images, political cartoons, videos) in order to draw conclusions and defend arguments.</p>	<p>Document: Protests Against Globalization</p> <p>Page 741</p> <p>B. Part III: AP Test Prep</p> <p>Part A: Multiple-Choice Questions</p> <p>Questions 4-6</p> <p>Page 434</p>
			<p>MWH.3.2 Students will apply critical reading and thinking skills to interpret, evaluate, and respond to a variety of complex texts and perspectives.</p> <p>A. Evaluate the extent to which historical or cultural perspectives affect an author’s stated or implied purpose.</p> <p>B. Evaluate the author’s point of view, potential bias, and how authors can reach different conclusions regarding the same issue.</p> <p>C. Actively listen, evaluate, and analyze a speaker’s message, asking questions while engaged in collaborative discussions about social studies topics and texts.</p>	<p>A. Chapter 10: The World Economy</p> <p>10.4 Colonial Expansion</p> <p>Document: Western Conquerors: Tactics and Motives</p> <p>Review Questions</p> <p>Page 268</p> <p>B. Chapter 22: Descent into the Abyss: World War I and the Crisis of the European Global Order</p> <p>22.4 The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order</p> <p>Document: Lessons for the</p>

				<p>Colonized from the Slaughter in the Trenches</p> <p>Page 644</p> <p>C. Chapter 26: Western Society and Eastern Europe in the Decades of the Cold War</p> <p>26.6 Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions</p> <p>Document: A Cold War Speech</p> <p>Page 784</p>
		<p>MWH.4 Students will develop a variety of evidence-based written products designed for multiple purposes.</p>	<p>MWH.4.1 Summarize and paraphrase, integrate evidence, and cite sources to create written products, research projects, and presentations for multiple purposes related to social studies content.</p> <p>A. Compose informative essays and written products, developing a thesis, citing and incorporating evidence from multiple sources and maintaining an organized, formal structure.</p> <p>B. Compose argumentative written products, including a precise claim as distinguished from opposing claims, organizing logical reasoning, and providing credible evidence to develop an argument.</p>	<p>A. Chapter 4: East Asia in the Era of Warlords</p> <p>4.3 The Rise of the Samurai in Japan</p> <p>Thinking Historically: Comparing Feudalisms</p> <p>Page 116</p> <p>B. Chapter 1: Foundations of the Human Experience</p>

				<p>1.4 Regional Traditions and Contacts: The Classical Period</p> <p>Thinking Historically: Inequality as the Social Norm</p> <p>Page 24</p>
				<p>MWH.4.2 Engage in authentic research to acquire, refine, and share knowledge through written presentations and products.</p> <p>A. Develop self-generated theses or claims related to independent research and investigations using credible and relevant sources.</p> <p>B. Integrate quotes and summaries of research findings into written products while avoiding plagiarism.</p> <p>C. Construct presentations or products for a designated audience, using research and reasoning to enhance understanding of a topic or issue.</p>

				<p>Nation-Building in East Asia and the Pacific Rim</p> <p>29.2 The Pacific Rim: More Japans?</p> <p>Visualizing the Past: Pacific Rim Growth</p> <p>Page 860</p>
	<p>Modern World History Content Standards</p>	<p>MWH.1 The student will analyze the impact of the patterns of ancient political, economic, and cultural development.</p>	<p>MWH.1.1 Explain how geographical and environmental factors impacted settlement and cultural development.</p> <p>A. Explain different ways in which societies interact across regions (e.g., trade, exploration, colonization) resulting in cultural diffusion (e.g., the Silk Road, Trans-Saharan exchange).</p> <p>B. Describe the institution of slavery prior to the 15th century as a widespread result of warfare and economic practices.</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>Chapter 1: Foundations of the Human Experience</p> <p>1.6 Trade and Regional Contacts</p> <p>Page 27</p> <p>Chapter 2: the Global System Around 1200 C.E.: Diverse Cultures and Growing Contacts</p> <p>2.4 Trade, Empires, and Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p>Page 54</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Chapter 3: The Mongol Empire</p> <p>3.3 Conquest: The Mongol Empire Under Chinggis Khan</p> <p>Page 89</p>

			<p>MWH.1.2 Analyze the influence of religious, political, and philosophical ideas on society.</p> <p>A. Compare the origins and spread of the world’s major religions and philosophies, including Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Confucianism, and Sikhism.</p> <p>B. Describe ancient Mesopotamia’s Code of Hammurabi as one of the earliest legal codes.</p> <p>C. Examine the influence of Judeo-Christian ethics and Mosaic law on early American political and legal systems, as well as modern legal systems.</p> <p>D. Explain ancient Athens’ experience with direct democracy, including the concept of liberty; identify modern political principles which developed in ancient Greece (e.g., the city-state, civic participation through voting, law-making bodies).</p> <p>E. Evaluate the contributions of the Roman civilization to law and government by describing the Roman Republic’s development of the principle of separation of powers, the concept of civic duty, written laws, and the rule of law.</p> <p>F. Compare the impact of Greek and Roman philosophers, including Plato, Aristotle and Cicero including their lasting influence on ideas and principles of government.</p> <p>G. Describe the contributions of the Byzantine Empire, including the influence of Constantine on</p>	<p>A. Chapter 1: Foundations of the Human Experience</p> <p>Critical Thinking Questions: Q4</p> <p>Page 39</p> <p>B. Chapter 1: Foundations of the Human Experience</p> <p>Document: Hammurabi’s Law Code</p> <p>Page 19</p> <p>C. This topic is not covered in this text.</p> <p>D. This topic is not covered in detail this text.</p> <p>E. This topic is not covered in detail this text.</p> <p>F. Chapter 1: Foundations of the Human Experience</p> <p>1.6 Trade and Regional Contacts</p> <p>Page 27</p> <p>G.</p>
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			Christianity and the significance of the Justinian Code.	Chapter 2: the Global System Around 1200 C.E.: Diverse Cultures and Growing Contacts  2.5 Europe, East, and West  2.5.1 Byzantium  Page 57
		MWH.2 The student will analyze patterns of social, economic, political, and cultural changes during the Late Middle Ages to the Age of Exploration.	MWH.2.1 Describe the impact of medieval English legal and constitutional practices, as established in the Magna Carta, on the rise of modern democratic principles (e.g., common law, limitation of a monarch’s power, parliament, habeas corpus, and concepts related to the rule of law.)	Chapter 6: Europe in the Mongol Era  6.3 Western Europe  6.3.1 Political Patterns  Page 153
			MWH.2.2 Assess the origins and significance of the Italian Renaissance and the revival of classical learning.  A. Examine intellectual development and advances (e.g., vernacular literature and expanded literacy, the arts, engineering, human anatomy), focusing on the selected historical figures (e.g., Machiavelli, Michelangelo, da Vinci, Raphael, Erasmus).  B. Describe how humanism furthered the values of republicanism, liberty, and individualism.	A. Chapter 11: The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750  11.1 The First Big Changes: Culture and Commerce, 1450-1650  11.1.1 The Italian Renaissance  Pages 278-280  B. Chapter 11: The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750  11.1 The First Big Changes: Culture and Commerce, 1450-1650

				<p>11.1.1 The Italian Renaissance</p> <p>Page 278</p>
			<p>MWH.2.3 Summarize the causes of and influence of the theological movements of the Reformation and how those movements subsequently transformed society.</p> <p>A. Explain reasons for the growing discontent with the Catholic Church, including the main ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin, and the role of William Tyndale.</p> <p>B. Trace the spread of Protestantism across Europe, including Lutherans, Reformed (Calvinist), Church of England, Anabaptists, and the effects on European society (e.g., idea and practice of religious tolerance, Calvinist work ethic).</p> <p>C. Explain the purposes and policies of the Catholic Counter-Reformation.</p> <p>D. Describe tensions between religious and secular authorities, and doctrines, including the English Reformation and the consolidation of royal power.</p> <p>E. Explain new ways of disseminating information, such as Gutenberg’s invention of the printing press and the translation of the Bible into the vernacular.</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>Chapter 11: The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750</p> <p>11.1 The First Big Changes: Culture and Commerce, 1450-1650</p> <p>11.1.4 The Protestant and Catholic Reformations</p> <p>Pages 280-281</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Chapter 11: The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750</p> <p>11.1 The First Big Changes: Culture and Commerce, 1450-1650</p> <p>11.1.5 The End of Christian Unity in the West</p> <p>Page 282</p> <p>C.</p> <p>This topic is not covered in this text.</p> <p>D.</p> <p>Chapter 11: The Transformation of</p>

				<p>the West, 1450-1750</p> <p>11.1 The First Big Changes: Culture and Commerce, 1450-1650</p> <p>11.1.5 The End of Christian Unity in the West</p> <p>Page 282</p> <p>E.</p> <p>Chapter 11: The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750</p> <p>11.1 The First Big Changes: Culture and Commerce, 1450-1650</p> <p>11.1.3 Changes in Technology and Family</p> <p>Page 280</p>
				<p>MWH.2.4 Evaluate the legacy of the Scientific Revolution on society, focusing on major theories and discoveries.</p> <p>A. Explain how the scientific method and new technologies, such as the telescope and microscope, led to new theories of the universe.</p> <p>B. Describe the accomplishments of major figures of the Scientific Revolution (e.g., Nicolaus Copernicus, Johannes Kepler, Galileo Galilei, Francis Bacon, Isaac Newton) as well as the impact of Islamic learning on</p>

			<p>global scholarship and scientific thought.</p>	<p>11.3 The Scientific Revolution: The Next Phase of Change</p> <p>11.3.1 Did Copernicus Copy?</p> <p>11.3.2 Science: The New Authority</p> <p>Pages 286-288</p>
			<p>MWH.2.5 Analyze migration, settlement patterns, and cultural diffusion caused by a competition among European nations during the Age of Exploration.</p> <p>A. Explain the economic and religious motivations that prompted European exploratory expeditions into the Western Hemisphere and describe how these expeditions led to the expansion of the Spanish and Portuguese empires in Latin America.</p> <p>B. Examine how the Doctrine of Discovery was used to legitimize European colonization of lands and Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>C. Explain how the origins of modern capitalism, mercantilism, and the market economy in Europe impacted international trading patterns, prompting global exploration and rivalry.</p> <p>D. Describe the major economic and cultural effects of the Columbian Exchange and explain how the enslavement of Indigenous peoples and Africans was used for the development and growth of colonial economies.</p>	<p>A. Chapter 10: The World Economy</p> <p>10.1 The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power</p> <p>Pages 253-258</p> <p>B. This topic is not covered in this text.</p> <p>C. Part III: The Early Modern Period, 1450-1750: The World Shrinks</p> <p>The Big Changes</p> <p>Page 247</p> <p>D. Chapter 10: The World Economy</p> <p>10.2 The Colombian Exchange of Disease and Food</p> <p>Pages 259-261</p> <p>E.</p>

			E. Explain how overseas expansion led to the development of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, analyzing European debates about the morality of slavery.	Chapter 13: Africa and the Africans in the Age of the Atlantic Slave Trade 13.2 The Atlantic Slave Trade  Pages 334-336
		MWH.3 The student will analyze developments in politics, science, and philosophy contributing to human advancement and the rise of modern institutions of self-government.	<p>MWH.3.1 Compare theories and forms of government regarding sources of authority and legitimacy, including the role of the citizen and the concept of individual liberty.</p> <p>A. Distinguish between limited and unlimited forms of government, by describing the growing consolidation of political power in Europe manifested in the rise of nation-states and monarchies.</p> <p>B. Describe historic and contemporary examples of theocracies, based on the concept that civil affairs should be determined by religious laws and governed by religious leaders.</p> <p>C. Examine the Dynastic Cycle (Chinese Mandate of Heaven) by explaining its principle that virtuous rulers are bestowed power from a heavenly mandate, yet subject to rebellion if abusive.</p> <p>D. Describe the theory of Absolutism which supports the exercise of unlimited power according to an inherited “divine right” to rule (e.g., Louis XIV).</p> <p>E. Examine rule by Enlightened Monarchs and how the ideas of the Enlightenment tempered Absolutism (e.g., Frederick the Great, Catherine the Great).</p>	<p>A. Chapter 11: Transformation of the West, 1450-1750  11.4 Political Change  Pages 288-292</p> <p>B. This topic is not covered in the text.</p> <p>C. Chapter 4: East Asia in the Era of Warlords  4.3 The Rise of the Samurai in Japan  Page 113</p> <p>D. Chapter 11: Transformation of the West, 1450-1750  11.4 Political Change  11.4.1 Absolute Monarchies  Pages 288-289</p>

			<p>F. Analyze government's source of authority under a Constitutional Monarchy by explaining how and why powers are limited by a written or unwritten constitution (e.g., English Parliament).</p>	<p>E. Chapter 11: Transformation of the West, 1450-1750</p> <p>11.5 The West by 1750</p> <p>Page 292</p> <p>F. Chapter 11: Transformation of the West, 1450-1750</p> <p>11.4 Political Change</p> <p>11.4.2 Parliamentary Monarchies</p> <p>Page 291</p>
			<p>MWH.3.2 Explain England's response to Absolutism in Europe, which influenced American thoughts on self-government.</p> <p>A. Identify the causes, essential events, and effects of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution.</p> <p>B. Examine the development of parliamentary sovereignty, constitutional mixed government, and liberty in England, including the importance of the English Bill of Rights and how it limited the power of the monarch.</p> <p>C. Describe England's fiscal, commercial, and technological innovations, including the culture of trade, England's military success in successive wars with</p>	<p>A. Chapter 11: The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750</p> <p>11.1 The First Big Changes: Culture and Commerce, 1450-1650</p> <p>11.1.5 The End of Christian Unity in the West</p> <p>Page 282</p> <p>B. Chapter 11: The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750</p>

			France, and the consequent establishment of a British Empire in North America.	<p>11.1 The First Big Changes: Culture and Commerce, 1450-1650</p> <p>11.1.5 The End of Christian Unity in the West</p> <p>Page 282</p> <p>C.</p> <p>Chapter 10: The World Economy</p> <p>10.3 Toward a World Economy</p> <p>10.3.4 The Expansionist Trend</p> <p>Page 265</p>
			<p>MWH.3.3 Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment on modern government and economic institutions.</p> <p>A. Explain how the major ideas of Enlightened philosophy influenced the concepts of natural rights and consent of the governed.</p> <p>B. Describe the contributions of major Enlightenment thinkers (e.g., Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau), contrasting the views of Thomas Hobbes regarding the “divine right” theory.</p> <p>C. Examine the origins, meanings, and effects of John Locke’s Second Treatise of Government.</p> <p>D. Examine the impact of Adam Smith’s theories, as presented in The Wealth of Nations, on</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>Chapter 11: The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750</p> <p>11.5 The West by 1750</p> <p>11.5.2 Enlightenment Thought and Popular Culture</p> <p>Page 293</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Chapter 11: The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750</p> <p>11.5 The West by 1750</p> <p>11.5.2 Enlightenment</p>

			<p>modern economic thought and free enterprise.</p>	<p>Thought and Popular Culture</p> <p>Page 293</p> <p>C.</p> <p>Chapter 11: The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750</p> <p>11.3 The Scientific Revolution: The Next Phase of Change</p> <p>11.3.2 Science: The New Authority</p> <p>Pages 286-288</p> <p>D.</p> <p>Chapter 11: The Transformation of the West, 1450-1750</p> <p>11.5 The West by 1750</p> <p>11.5.2 Enlightenment Thought and Popular Culture</p> <p>Page 293</p>
		<p>MWH.4 The student will analyze the political, economic, and social transformations brought about by the events of the age of revolutions.</p>	<p>MWH.4.1 Analyze the complex political, social, and economic causes culminating in the French Revolution.</p> <p>A. Examine the influence of Enlightenment philosophy, economic conditions, the rising influence of the middle class, and the excesses and corruption of the French monarchy on demands for reform.</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900</p> <p>17.1 Context for Revolution</p> <p>Pages 458-459</p> <p>B.</p>

			<p>B. Trace the significant events of the French Revolution (e.g., convening of the Estates General, Tennis Court Oath, storming of the Bastille, execution of Louis XVI, Reign of Terror) and analyze the political concepts presented in Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen.</p>	<p>Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900</p> <p>17.2 The Age of Revolution</p>
			<p>C. Explain the major effects of the French Revolution (e.g., contribution to modern nationalism, political, economic, and cultural debilitation of the Catholic church) and analyze how its support for ideas of popular sovereignty and legal equality served as a model for later revolutions.</p>	<p>17.2.2 Crisis in France in 1789</p> <p>17.2.3 The French Revolution: Radical and Authoritarian Phases</p> <p>Pages 460-463</p> <p>C. Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900</p> <p>17.2 The Age of Revolution</p> <p>17.2.4 A Conservative Settlement and the Revolutionary Legacy</p> <p>Pages 463-464</p>
			<p>MWH.4.2 Explain how the intellectual thoughts of the American and French Revolutions regarding self-rule inspired revolutionary movements globally, such as democratic revolutions in Haiti, Mexico, and South America.</p>	<p>Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900</p> <p>17.2 The Age of Revolution</p> <p>17.2.4 A Conservative Settlement and</p>

				the Revolutionary Legacy  Pages 463-464
			MWH.4.3 Describe the legacy of the Napoleonic Wars including an accelerated rise of nationalism across Europe, Britain’s role in maintaining a balance-of-power, and how the Congress of Vienna attempted to establish a new political order in Europe.	Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900  17.2 The Age of Revolution  17.2.2 Crisis in France in 1789  17.2.3 The French Revolution: Radical and Authoritarian Phases  Pages 460-463
		MWH.5 The student will analyze the massive social, economic, and cultural change brought about by the Industrial Revolution.	MWH.5.1 Examine the causes and characteristics of the Industrial Revolution.  A. Explain how the Industrial Revolution began in England due to its natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and access to capital.  B. Evaluate the extent to which the Second Agricultural Revolution and innovations in energy, mechanization, and transportation enabled industrialization.  C. Explain how an entrepreneurial culture led to technological innovations such as the steam engine, railroad, and the application of scientific research to industrial innovation.	A. Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900  17.3 The Industrial Revolution: First Phases  Pages 464-467  B. Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900  17.3 The Industrial Revolution: First Phases

			<p>D. Describe the social and economic consequences of industrialization, such as population growth, increased life expectancy, rural to urban migration, harsh living conditions for the urban poor, and growth of the middle class.</p>	<p>Pages 464-467</p> <p>C.</p> <p>Part IV: The Dawn of the Industrial Age, 1750-1900</p> <p>Globalization</p> <p>Page 451</p> <p>D.</p> <p>Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900</p> <p>17.5 Cultural Transformations</p> <p>Page 474</p>
			<p>MWH.5.2 Analyze responses to and the legacy of the Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>A. Examine how the abolition of slavery within the British Empire was influenced by Christian humanitarianism, and examine the role of various antislavery societies, including the work of William Wilberforce.</p> <p>B. Explain the rise of trade unionism and the birth of the Labour Party, including the effects of various social and political reforms, such as Liberalism (John Stuart Mill) and modern conservatism (school of Edmund Burke).</p> <p>C. Examine the concept of economic interventionism (e.g., economic protectionism, child labor laws, legislation for old age pensions, health insurance).</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>Chapter 13: Africa and the Africans in the Age of the Atlantic Slave Trade</p> <p>13.5 The African Diaspora</p> <p>13.5.5 The End of the Slave Trade and the Abolition of Slavery</p> <p>Page 356</p> <p>B.</p> <p>This topic is not covered in the text.</p> <p>C.</p> <p>Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society</p>

			<p>D. Describe the rise of socialism, including the ideas and influence of Robert Owen and Karl Marx, as well as the major ideas of Marx and Engels' The Communist Manifesto.</p> <p>E. Describe the European intellectual revolution and the ideal of academic freedom, including leading figures (e.g., Marie Curie, Charles Darwin, Gregor Mendel).</p>	<p>in the West, 1750-1900</p> <p>17.4 The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850-1900</p> <p>17.4.4 The Social Question and New Government Functions</p> <p>Page 471</p> <p>D. Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900</p> <p>17.4 The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850-1900</p> <p>17.4.4 The Social Question and New Government Functions</p> <p>Page 471</p> <p>E. Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900</p> <p>17.5 Cultural Transformations</p> <p>17.5.2 Advances in Scientific Knowledge</p> <p>Page 475</p>
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			<p>MWH.5.3 Evaluate the impact of industrialization on global imperialism.</p> <p>A. Explain the economic, political, and social justifications supporting imperialist ideology and colonialism (e.g., Social Darwinism, economic gain and resources, Christian missions, strategic advantage, and Nationalism).</p> <p>B. Describe the consequences of imperialism and the growth of national rivalry in Asia, Africa, and the Americas (e.g., territorial conquests and the development of settler colonies, European investments abroad and imperial reshaping of colonial economies, the exploitation of natural resources, changes in life expectancy, inhumane treatment of Indigenous populations, and the spread of Christianity in Africa and Asia).</p> <p>C. Describe the outcomes of the Berlin Conference and the impact of superimposed boundaries on Africa’s Indigenous populations and establishing spheres of influence.</p> <p>D. Assess the political, economic, and cultural impact of the British Raj, Britain’s subordination of India, characterized by the benefits of economic, educational, and infrastructure investments, at the costs of exploitation and self-rule.</p> <p>E. Describe important political, economic, and cultural aspects of the decay of the Qing dynasty, including growing Western influence and the Boxer Rebellion.</p>	<p>A. Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900</p> <p>17.5 Cultural Transformations</p> <p>17.5.2 Advances in Scientific Knowledge</p> <p>Page 475</p> <p>B. Chapter 17: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750-1900</p> <p>17.6 Western Settler Societies</p> <p>Pages 474-476</p> <p>C. Chapter 18: Industrialization and Imperialism: The Making of the European Global Order</p> <p>18.3 Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change</p> <p>18.3.4 White Settler Colonies in South Africa and the Pacific</p> <p>Page 509</p> <p>D.</p>
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				<p>Chapter 18: Industrialization and Imperialism: The Making of the European Global Order</p> <p>18.1 The Shift to Land Empires in Asia</p> <p>18.1.2 Keystone of the World Empire: The Rise of British Rule in India</p> <p>Pages 492-498</p> <p>E.</p> <p>Chapter 20: Civilizations in Crisis: The Ottoman Empire, the Islamic Heartlands, and Qing China</p> <p>20.3 The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty</p> <p>Pages 563-573</p>
		<p>MWH.6 The student will evaluate the global transformation created by the World Wars.</p>	<p>MWH.6.1 Analyze the underlying causes and significant events of World War I.</p> <p>A. Describe complex and multiple causes of World War I (e.g., German militarism and an arms race, nationalism, industrial and colonial competition) and examine Europe’s alliances affected by a power vacuum attributed to the declining power of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires.</p> <p>B. Summarize the significant events of World War I and why</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>Chapter 22: Descent into the Abyss: World War I and the Crisis of the European Global Order</p> <p>22.1 The Coming of the Great War</p> <p>Pages 632-633</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Chapter 22: Descent into the Abyss: World War</p>

			<p>the conflict was considered a “total war” (e.g., use of industrial and chemical weapons, prolonged trench warfare, expansion into a global conflict) with a focus on the war’s significant turning points (e.g., Battles of the Marne, Verdun, the Somme).</p>	<p>I and the Crisis of the European Global Order</p> <p>22.2 A World at War</p> <p>22.2.1 The War in Eastern Europe and Italy</p> <p>Page 635</p>
			<p>MWH.6.2 Evaluate the lasting effects of World War I.</p> <p>A. Describe the economic destruction and unprecedented loss of life, including the Armenian genocide.</p> <p>B. Explain post-war political instability (e.g., collapse of the Russian, Ottoman, and Austrian Empires).</p> <p>C. Examine the immediate consequences of the Treaty of Versailles, including the “war guilt” clause, the establishment of European mandates and the rise of Zionism, as well as the subsequent rise of regional nationalist movements.</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>Chapter 22: Descent into the Abyss: World War I and the Crisis of the European Global Order</p> <p>22.2 A World at War</p> <p>22.2.3 The War Beyond Europe</p> <p>Page 640</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Chapter 22: Descent into the Abyss: World War I and the Crisis of the European Global Order</p> <p>22.2 A World at War</p> <p>22.2.4 Endgame: The Return of Offensive Warfare</p> <p>Pages 640-641</p> <p>C.</p> <p>Chapter 22: Descent into the Abyss: World War</p>

				<p>I and the Crisis of the European Global Order</p> <p>22.3 Failed Peace and Global Turmoil</p> <p>Pages 643-644</p>
			<p>MWH.6.3 Analyze the causes, consequences, and impact of the Russian Revolution on global politics, social structures, human rights, and economic systems.</p> <p>A. Describe the growing political and social unrest under Czar Nicholas II, collapse of the Romanov dynasty, the emergence of the Bolshevik movement, and the Russian Civil War.</p> <p>B. Summarize the consequences of Soviet communism, including the establishment of a one-party dictatorship under Lenin, government seizure of private property, and the persecution of religious believers.</p> <p>C. Describe Stalin’s rise to power and establishment of a totalitarian regime resulting in the destruction of civil society (e.g., Great Purge’s oppression of political opposition, the destruction of individual rights, use of mass terror against internal enemies, genocidal starvation of the Ukrainians known as the Holodomor).</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>Chapter 23: The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response</p> <p>23.2 Revolution: The First Waves</p> <p>23.2.3 Revolution in Russia: Liberalism to Communism</p> <p>Page 669</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Chapter 23: The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response</p> <p>23.2 Revolution: The First Waves</p> <p>23.2.3 Revolution in Russia: Liberalism to Communism</p> <p>Page 671</p> <p>C.</p>

				<p>Chapter 23: The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response</p> <p>23.2 Revolution: The First Waves</p> <p>23.2.4 Stabilization of Russia’s Communist Regime</p> <p>Page 671</p>
			<p>MWH.6.4 Analyze the economic, social, and political conditions that resulted in World War II.</p> <p>A. Describe the various causes and consequences of the global economic collapse and evaluate how governments responded to the Great Depression, including English and French social welfare legislation, the growth of the mixed economy, and the welfare state.</p> <p>B. Explain how violations of the Treaty of Versailles and failure of the League of Nations, including attempts at disarmament and unrealistic expectations of massive reparations, fueled a second global conflict.</p> <p>C. Describe the drives for empire in the 1930s by evaluating the economic, social, and political conditions that allowed the rise of Fascist militarist regimes in Germany, Italy, Spain, and Japan.</p> <p>D. Identify the characteristics of fascism, including how such totalitarian regimes utilized</p>	<p>A. Chapter 23: The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response</p> <p>23.3 The Global Great Depression</p> <p>23.3.3 Responses to the Depression in Western Europe</p> <p>Page 683</p> <p>B. Chapter 23: The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response</p> <p>23.4 The Nazi Response</p> <p>Pages 685-686</p>

			<p>propaganda, repressed dissention, and instigated anti-Semitism (e.g., Nuremberg Laws in Germany).</p>	<p>C. Chapter 23: The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response</p> <p>23.5 Authoritarianism and New Militarism in Key Regions</p> <p>Pages 687-692</p> <p>D. Chapter 23: The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response</p> <p>23.5 Authoritarianism and New Militarism in Key Regions</p> <p>Pages 687-692</p>
			<p>MWH.6.5 Examine the significant events of World War II from a global perspective.</p> <p>A. Describe aggression by the Axis powers (e.g., Italy's invasion of Ethiopia; Germany's militarization, the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939, annexation of Austria, and attack on Poland; Japanese invasion of China, the Nanking Massacre) and the initial responses by the Allied nations.</p>	<p>A. Chapter 24: A Second Global Conflict and the End of the European World Order</p> <p>24.2 Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of the War in Europe and the Pacific</p>

			<p>B. Compare military campaigns in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific (e.g., Battle of the Atlantic, Battle of Britain, siege of Leningrad, Operation Torch, Operation Overlord), identifying Allied military leadership, major strategies, and sacrifices made by soldiers, as well as civilians.</p>	<p>24.2.1 The Japanese Invasion of China</p> <p>24.2.2 The Partition of Poland and the Nazi Preparations for War in the West</p> <p>Pages 705-706</p> <p>B. This topic is not covered in the text.</p>
			<p>MWH.6.6 Examine the background, causes, series of events, and effects of the Holocaust.</p> <p>A. Trace the roots and long tradition of anti-Semitism among Christians and 19th century ideas about race and nation.</p> <p>B. Describe the National Socialist Party's (Nazi) seizure of unchecked power, its dehumanization of the Jews and the parallel mass genocide of other victims (e.g., physically disabled, the Roma, homosexuals).</p> <p>C. Examine the effects of the Shoah (Jewish Holocaust) through eyewitnesses such as inmates, survivors, liberators, and perpetrators.</p> <p>D. Summarize world responses to the Shoah, including Christian opposition, the Nuremberg Trials, and the move to establish a Jewish homeland.</p>	<p>A. Chapter 24: A Second Global Conflict and the End of the European World Order</p> <p>24.3 The Conduct of the Second World War</p> <p>24.3.2 From Persecution to Genocide: Hitler's War Against the Jews</p> <p>Page 711</p> <p>B. Chapter 24: A Second Global Conflict and the End of the European World Order</p> <p>24.3 The Conduct of the Second World War</p>

			<p>E. Describe efforts to avoid the abuse of human rights by examining the intent of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the expansion of the Geneva Conventions.</p>	<p>24.3.2 From Persecution to Genocide: Hitler’s War Against the Jews</p> <p>Page 711</p> <p>C. This topic is not covered in the text.</p> <p>D. This topic is not covered in the text.</p> <p>E. This topic is not covered in the text.</p>
		<p>MWH.7 The student will evaluate post-World War II regional events leading to the transformations of the modern world.</p>	<p>MWH.7.1 Evaluate the effects of World War II including the origins and escalation of the Cold War.</p> <p>A. Explain the major consequences of World War II, including physical and economic destruction, the loss of life, including millions of civilians, the mass expulsion of ethnic minorities, and the devolution of colonial empires.</p> <p>B. Compare the ideological, political, and economic distinctions between the United States and Western bloc versus the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and the Eastern bloc, leading to the division of Europe, separation by an “Iron Curtain,” and adoption of a policy of containment.</p> <p>C. Explain how tensions escalated, fueled by the Berlin Blockade, Suez Canal Crisis, and subsequent</p>	<p>A. Chapter 24: A Second Global Conflict and the End of the European World Order</p> <p>24.5 Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa</p> <p>Pages 719-728</p> <p>B. Chapter 24: A Second Global Conflict and the End of the European World Order</p> <p>24.4 War’s End and the Emergence of the</p>

			<p>uprisings by people in Soviet-dominated satellites (e.g., Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia).</p> <p>D. Compare military power shifts caused by the war and a proliferation of nuclear armaments, describing the impact of transnational organizations and alliances (e.g., United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Warsaw Pact) and explaining the goals of the non-alignment movement.</p>	<p>Superpower Standoff in the Cold War</p> <p>Pages 716-718</p> <p>C. Chapter 24: A Second Global Conflict and the End of the European World Order</p> <p>24.3 The Conduct of the Second World War</p> <p>24.3.1 Nazi Blitzkrieg, Stalemate, and the Long Retreat</p> <p>Pages 707-710</p> <p>Chapter 26: Western Society and Eastern Europe in the Decades of the Cold War</p> <p>26.5 Eastern Europe After World War II: A Soviet Empire</p> <p>Pages 775-778</p> <p>D. Chapter 26: Western Society and Eastern Europe in the Decades of the Cold War</p>
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				<p>26.2 The Resurgence of Western Europe</p> <p>26.2.4 Toward Greater European Unity</p> <p>Pages 762-765</p>
			<p>MWH.7.2 Evaluate ongoing regional disputes of the Middle East.</p> <p>A. Describe the creation of the modern state of Israel, including the rationale for its establishment, the Zionist movement, and increased migration of European Jews to Palestine.</p> <p>B. Explain how the United Nations’ partitioning of the Palestine Mandate created refugees and contributed to growing tensions between Israel and neighboring Arab states (e.g., Six Day War) prompting proposals of a two-state solution.</p> <p>C. Examine the roots of the ongoing regional instability of the Middle East, including the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, the Iranian Revolution and its establishment of a theocracy, the Iran-Iraq conflict, and the invasion of Kuwait.</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>Chapter 24: A Second Global Conflict and the End of the European World Order</p> <p>24.5 Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa</p> <p>24.5.5 Conflicting Nationalisms: Arabs, Israelis, and the Palestinian Question</p> <p>Page 726</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Chapter 24: A Second Global Conflict and the End of the European World Order</p> <p>24.5 Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa</p>

				<p>24.5.5 Conflicting Nationalisms: Arabs, Israelis, and the Palestinian Question</p> <p>Page 726</p> <p>Chapter 28: Africa, the Middle East, and Asia in the Era of Independence</p> <p>Chapter 28: Africa, the Middle East, and Asia in the Era of Independence</p> <p>28.2 Postcolonial Options for Achieving Economic Growth and Social Justice</p> <p>28.2.2 Military Responses: Dictatorships and Revolutions</p> <p>Page 836</p> <p>C. Chapter 28: Africa, the Middle East, and Asia in the Era of Independence</p> <p>28.3 Delayed Revolutions, Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies</p>
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				<p>28.3.1 Iran: Religious Revivalism and the Rejection of the West</p> <p>Page 839</p> <p>D.</p> <p>Chapter 30: Power, Politics, and Conflict in World History, 1990-2019</p> <p>30.3 The Great Powers and New Disputes</p> <p>30.3.2 Endemic Conflicts</p> <p>Page 896</p>
			<p>MWH.7.3 Assess the impact of independence movements on self-government in South Asia.</p> <p>A. Describe the fall of the British Raj and the emergence of an independent India and Pakistan, including the rise of Indian nationalism and the All-India Muslim League, and analyze the influence and ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and Muhammad Ali Jinnah.</p> <p>B. Describe the partitioning of India and subsequent international relations (e.g., Indo-Pakistani wars, the Non-Aligned Movement, Indian and Pakistani democracy, experiences with Socialism, and free-market reforms).</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>Chapter 22: Descent into the Abyss: World War I and the Crisis of the European Global Order</p> <p>22.4 The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order</p> <p>22.4.1 India: The Makings of the Nationalist Challenge to the British Raj</p> <p>Pages 646-648</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Chapter 22: Descent into the Abyss: World War I and the Crisis of</p>

				<p>the European Global Order</p> <p>22.4 The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order</p> <p>22.4.1 India: The Makings of the Nationalist Challenge to the British Raj</p> <p>Pages 646-648</p>
			<p>MWH.7.4 Analyze political and cultural transformations occurring in East and Southeast Asia during the postwar era.</p> <p>A. Explain how civil conflicts in Korea and French Indo-China became proxy wars between superpowers over the spread of communism.</p> <p>B. Describe significant political and economic change in China, including the influence of Sun Yat-Sen and the 1911 nationalist revolution, and examine the consequences of the Chinese Civil War, which resulted in the establishment of a Communist regime and the emergence of a free, prosperous, and democratic Taiwan.</p> <p>C. Describe the effects of the Chinese Communist Revolution characterized by the repressive economic and social policies of Mao Tse-tung (e.g., Great Leap Forward and mass famine, Cultural Revolution and the terror of the Red Guards).</p>	<p>A. Chapter 23: The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response</p> <p>23.5 Authoritarianism and New Militarism in Key Regions</p> <p>23.5.6 The Militarization of Japan</p> <p>Pages 690-692</p> <p>B. Chapter 20: Civilizations in Crisis: the Ottoman Empire, the Islamic Heartlands, and Qing China</p>

			<p>D. Explain the significance of pro-democracy movements (e.g., student protest at Tiananmen Square) and economic reforms under Deng Xiaoping, including China’s economic and technological modernization, its growing involvement in world trade, rise in power status, and rivalry with the United States.</p>	<p>20.3 The Rise and Fall of the Qing Dynasty</p> <p>20.3.5 The Fall of the Qing and the Rise of a Chinese Nationalist Alternative</p> <p>Pages 571-573</p> <p>C. Chapter 29: Rebirth and Revolution: Nation-Building in East Asia and the Pacific Rim</p> <p>29.3 Mao’s China: Vanguard of World Revolution</p> <p>29.3.1 The Communist Come to Power</p> <p>Pages 864-867</p> <p>D. Chapter 29: Rebirth and Revolution: Nation-Building in East Asia and the Pacific Rim</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Page 845</p>
			<p>MWH.7.5 Assess the impact of African independence movements on human rights and self-government.</p> <p>A. Explain the effects of Pan-Africanism on changing political boundaries.</p>	<p>A. Chapter 28: Africa, the Middle East, and Asia in the Era of Independence</p>

			<p>B. Describe the struggle for self-government in Ghana, including the influence of Kwame Nkrumah.</p> <p>C. Analyze the political, economic, and social context of South Africa’s apartheid system, assessing the role of international pressure and internal resistance in dismantling it, and describing the influence of Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu.</p>	<p>28.2 Postcolonial Options for Achieving Economic Growth and Social Justice</p> <p>28.2.1 Charismatic Populists and One-Party Rule</p> <p>Page 831</p> <p>B. Chapter 28: Africa, the Middle East, and Asia in the Era of Independence</p> <p>28.2 Postcolonial Options for Achieving Economic Growth and Social Justice</p> <p>28.2.1 Charismatic Populists and One-Party Rule</p> <p>Pages 831-832</p> <p>C. Chapter 28: Africa, the Middle East, and Asia in the Era of Independence</p> <p>28.3 Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movements in Settler Societies</p> <p>28.3.2 South Africa: The</p>
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				Apartheid State and Its Demise  Pages 841-842
			<p>MWH.7.6 Evaluate the conditions leading to the end of the Cold War.</p> <p>A. Analyze the effect of the collapse of the Soviet Union on global power dynamics, including the emergence of new democracies in Eastern Europe.</p> <p>B. Examine the goals of Poland’s Solidarity Movement as a broad anti-authoritarian civil resistance which advanced the causes of workers' rights and social change.</p> <p>C. Explain the effect of the burdens of Soviet military commitments resulted in the collapse of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>D. Explain how the policies of rapid political and economic restructuring under Mikhail Gorbachev, known as perestroika and glasnost, further contributed to the destabilization of the Soviet system and to the eventual breakup of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>E. Assess the effect of anticommunist policies of President Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, and Pope John Paul II, as well as Western diplomacy initiated by individuals, such as Willy Brandt, and resistance movements led by individuals, such as Vaclav Havel and Lech Walesa.</p> <p>F. Describe European politics since the fall of the Soviet Union, including Eastern Europe’s re-</p>	<p>A. Chapter 30: Power, Politics, and Conflict in World History: 1990-2019</p> <p>30.1 The End of the Cold War</p> <p>Page 883-891</p> <p>B. Chapter 30: Power, Politics, and Conflict in World History: 1990-2019</p> <p>30.1 The End of the Cold War</p> <p>30.1.4 Dismantling the Soviet Empire</p> <p>Page 887</p> <p>C. Chapter 30: Power, Politics, and Conflict in World History: 1990-2019</p> <p>30.1 The End of the Cold War</p> <p>30.1.5 Renewed Turmoil in the 1990s</p> <p>Page 890</p>

			<p>integration into the free West, the expansion of the European Union and NATO, Brexit, and the re-emergence of Russia as an independent power.</p> <p>G. Explain and describe the components of Western Europe’s postwar rise to modern prosperity (e.g., American-led free trade system, scientific, technological, and medical advances, welfare states, the economic recovery and development of Germany, and the mass rise in living standards).</p> <p>H. Describe the establishment of the European Union and the continued strength of national loyalties.</p>	<p>D. Chapter 30: Power, Politics, and Conflict in World History: 1990-2019</p> <p>30.1 The End of the Cold War</p> <p>30.1.3 The Age of Reform</p> <p>Pages 885-887</p> <p>E. This topic is not covered in the text.</p> <p>F. Chapter 30: Power, Politics, and Conflict in World History: 1990-2019</p> <p>30.1.4 Dismantling the Soviet Union</p> <p>Page 887</p> <p>30.6 Reassessing Globalization: A New Crisis?</p> <p>30.6.2 New Nationalist Debates</p> <p>Page 907</p> <p>G. This topic is not covered in the text.</p> <p>H.</p>
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				<p>Chapter 26: Western Society and Eastern Europe in the Decades of the Cold War</p> <p>26.2 The Resurgence of Western Europe</p> <p>26.2.4 Toward Greater European Unity</p> <p>Pages 762-765</p>
			<p>MWH.7.7 Analyze recent threats to global security and regional stability.</p> <p>A. Examine the religious, ethnic, and political origins and the lasting effects of ethnic conflict, modern genocide, and atrocities (e.g., Cambodia’s Khmer Rouge, Northern Ireland’s “Troubles”, Rwanda’s civil war, the Balkan’s ethnic cleansing).</p> <p>B. Identify conditions that have given rise to international terrorism and the risk of weapons of mass destruction, evaluating responses by governments and societies to such threats.</p> <p>C. Describe the challenges and impact of trade and economic interdependence on modern economies.</p>	<p>A. Chapter 30: Power, Politics, and Conflict in World History: 1990-2019</p> <p>30.3 The Great Powers and New Disputes</p> <p>30.3.3 Ethnic and Other Conflicts: A New Surge</p> <p>Page 897</p> <p>B. Chapter 30: Power, Politics, and Conflict in World History: 1990-2019</p> <p>30.4 The United States as the Sole Superpower</p> <p>Thinking Historically: Terrorism, Then and Now</p> <p>Page 901</p>

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				C. This topic is not covered in the text.
			MWH.7.8 Describe recent contributions affecting significant changes in contemporary societies in the fields of literature and the arts (e.g., J. R. R. Tolkien, Pablo Picasso), as well as in science and technology (e.g., Albert Einstein and theories of relativity, discovery of DNA, access to the World Wide Web).	Chapter 23: The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response  23.1 The Roaring Twenties  23.1.1 Bouncing Back?  Page 661