

# Modern World History

## Historical Thinking

**1 The use of primary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.** MWH.9-12.1

- a Explain the difference between a primary and secondary source. MWH.9-12.1A
  - b Identify a credible source of information. MWH.9-12.1B
  - c Distinguish between a primary and secondary source. MWH.9-12.1C
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**2 Historians develop theses and use evidence to support or refute positions.** MWH.9-12.2

- a Develop a thesis to support or refute a position. MWH.9-12.2A
  - b Identify a piece of evidence that supports a given thesis. MWH.9-12.2B
  - c Match evidence with the thesis it supports. MWH.9-12.2C
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**3 Historians analyze cause, effect, sequence and correlation in historical events, including multiple causation and long- and short-term causal relations.** MWH.9-12.3

- a Describe the cause or result of a historical event and a possible alternate course of action. MWH.9-12.3A
  - b Identify the cause and result of a given historical event. MWH.9-12.3B
  - c Identify a historical event occurring before or after another given event. MWH.9-12.3C
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## Age of Enlightenment

**4 The Scientific Revolution impacted religious, political and cultural institutions by challenging how people viewed the world.** MWH.9-12.4

- a Explain how new ideas from the Scientific Revolution changed existing governments and religious institutions. MWH.9-12.4A
- b Describe an old idea that was challenged or disproven during the Scientific Revolution. MWH.9-12.4B
- c Identify one major individual, idea or invention from the Scientific Revolution. MWH.9-12.4C

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**5 Enlightenment ideas regarding human nature and society challenged religious authority, absolute rule and mercantilism.** MWH.9-12.5

- a Describe how one major Enlightenment idea challenged traditional ways of thinking. MWH.9-12.5A
- b Distinguish between the Enlightenment and other major historical periods (e.g., the Industrial Revolution, the Cold War). MWH.9-12.5B
- c Identify one major Enlightenment idea. MWH.9-12.5C

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**6 Enlightenment ideas on the relationship of the individual and the government influenced the American and French Revolutions.** MWH.9-12.6

- a Identify how individual rights changed after the American Revolution. MWH.9-12.6A
- b Compare individuals and governments. MWH.9-12.6B
- c Identify one of the Rights of Man. MWH.9-12.6C

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**7 The American and French Revolutions influenced Latin American revolutions for independence.** MWH.9-12.7

- a Explain similarities between the American and French revolutions. MWH.9-12.7A
- b Describe what a (political) revolution is. MWH.9-12.7B
- c Identify a Latin American country that experienced a political revolution as a result of the American and French revolutions. MWH.9-12.7C

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**8 Industrialization had social, political and economic effects on Western Europe and the world.** MWH.9-12.8

- a Describe one social, political or economic impact of industrialization on Western Europe. MWH.9-12.8A
- b Define industrialization. MWH.9-12.8B
- c Identify one Western European country. MWH.9-12.8C

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**Imperialism (1800–1914)**

**9 Imperial expansion had political, economic and social roots.** MWH.9-12.9

- a Describe political, economic and social reasons for Imperial expansion. MWH.9-12.9A
- b Identify a reason for Imperial expansion. MWH.9-12.9B
- c Identify an Imperialist country. MWH.9-12.9C

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**10 Imperialism involved land acquisition, extraction of raw materials, spread of Western values and direct political control.** MWH.9-12.10

- a Give examples of land acquisition, extraction of raw materials, spread of Western values, and direct political control (e.g., missionaries, rubber acquisition). MWH.9-12.10A
  - b Categorize examples of land acquisition, extraction of raw materials, spread of Western values, and direct political control (e.g., missionaries, rubber acquisition). MWH.9-12.10B
  - c Identify an example of Imperialism. MWH.9-12.10C
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**11 The consequences of Imperialism were viewed differently by the colonizers and the colonized.** MWH.9-12.11

- a Provide one example of how Imperialism was viewed by the colonizers and the colonized. MWH.9-12.11A
  - c Identify a colonizing region and a colonized region. MWH.9-12.11C
  - b Determine whether a given historical document from the Imperialist era was written by the colonizers or the colonized. MWH.9-12.11B
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**Achievements and Crises (1900–1945)**

**12 Advances in technology, communication and transportation improved lives but also had negative consequences.** MWH.9-12.12

- a Describe a positive and a negative impact of advancements in technology, communication or transportation during the early 20th century. MWH.9-12.12A
  - b List several advancements in technology during the early 20th century. MWH.9-12.12B
  - c Identify an advancement in technology, communication or transportation during the early 20th century. MWH.9-12.12C
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**13 The causes of World War I included militarism, imperialism, nationalism and alliances.** MWH.9-12.13

- a Describe the main causes of World War I (i.e., militarism, imperialism, nationalism and alliances). MWH.9-12.13A
- b Identify the main causes of World War I (i.e., militarism, imperialism, nationalism and alliances). MWH.9-12.13B
- c Identify the meaning of war (e.g., two countries fighting with each another). MWH.9-12.13C

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**14 The consequences of World War I and the worldwide depression set the stage for the Russian Revolution, the rise of totalitarianism, aggressive Axis expansion and the policy of appeasement, which in turn led to World War II.** MWH.9-12.14

- a Describe three causes of World War II (e.g., the Russian Revolution, totalitarianism, aggressive Axis expansion, appeasement). MWH.9-12.14A
- b Define totalitarianism and appeasement. MWH.9-12.14B
- c Identify one consequence of World War I. MWH.9-12.14C

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**15 Oppression and discrimination resulted in the Armenian Genocide during World War I and the Holocaust during World War II.** MWH.9-12.15

- a Explain how oppression and discrimination resulted in the Armenian Genocide during World War I and the Holocaust during World War II. MWH.9-12.15A
- b Provide examples of oppression during World War II. MWH.9-12.15B
- c Identify an example of oppression during World War II. MWH.9-12.15C

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**16 World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and began the atomic age.** MWH.9-12.16

- a Identify reasons for post-WWII territorial occupation of Eastern Europe. MWH.9-12.16A
- b Identify countries that occupied Eastern Europe and Japan. MWH.9-12.16B
- c Identify an area that was occupied after World War II. MWH.9-12.16C

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## The Cold War (1945–1991)

**17 The United States and the Soviet Union became superpowers and competed for global influence.** MWH.9-12.17

- a Explain key differences between the United States and the Soviet Union in the decades following World War II (e.g., government and economic systems) MWH.9-12.17A
- b Describe the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union in the decades following World War II (e.g., the Cold War) MWH.9-12.17B
- c Identify the United States and Soviet Union (or Russia) on a globe or map. MWH.9-12.17C

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**18 Treaties and agreements at the end of World War II changed national boundaries and created multinational organizations.** MWH.9-12.18

- a Explain how World War II contributed to the creation of East and West Germany. MWH.9-12.18A
- b Explain what the United Nations does. MWH.9-12.18B
- c Identify the purpose of a treaty. MWH.9-12.18C

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**19 Religious diversity, the end of colonial rule and rising nationalism have led to regional conflicts in the Middle East.** MWH.9-12.19

- a Explain causes of historic regional conflicts in the Middle East. MWH.9-12.19A
- b Identify countries that have been involved in historic regional conflicts in the Middle East. MWH.9-12.19B
- c Identify a country in the Middle East. MWH.9-12.19C

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**20 Postwar global politics led to the rise of nationalist movements in Africa and Southeast Asia.** MWH.9-12.20

- a Research and summarize a nationalist movement in Africa or Southeast Asia. MWH.9-12.20A
- b Define nationalism. MWH.9-12.20B
- c Identify a country that experienced a nationalist movement following World War II. MWH.9-12.20C

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**21 Political and social struggles have resulted in expanded rights and freedoms for women and indigenous peoples.** MWH.9-12.21

- a Match political and/or social struggles with the resulting expanded rights and/or freedoms for women and/or indigenous peoples. MWH.9-12.21A
- b Define indigenous. MWH.9-12.21B
- c Identify a group who fought for expanded rights and freedoms (e.g., women or indigenous groups, such as Aboriginal Australians, Native Africans, American Indians). MWH.9-12.21C

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**Globalization (1991–Present)**

**22 The breakup of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War and created challenges for its former allies, the former Soviet republics, Europe, the United States and the non-aligned world.** MWH.9-12.22

- a Describe an impact resulting from the breakup of the Soviet Union. MWH.9-12.22A
- b List multiple countries that formerly belonged to the Soviet Union. MWH.9-12.22B
- c Identify a country that formerly belonged to the Soviet Union. MWH.9-12.22C

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**23 Regional and ethnic conflicts in the post–Cold War era have resulted in acts of terrorism, genocide and ethnic cleansing.** MWH.9-12.23

- a Link a post–Cold War act of terrorism, genocide or ethnic cleansing with a regional or ethnic conflict. MWH.9-12.23A
- b Define terrorism, genocide and ethnic cleansing. MWH.9-12.23B
- c Identify an example of terrorism. MWH.9-12.23C

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**24 Political and cultural groups have struggled to achieve self-governance and self-determination.** MWH.9-12.24

- a Identify several political groups that struggled to achieve self-governance and describe their struggles. MWH.9-12.24A
- b Identify several political and cultural groups that have struggled to achieve self-governance. MWH.9-12.24B
- c Identify a political or cultural group that has struggled to achieve self-governance. MWH.9-12.24C

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**25 Emerging economic powers and improvements in technology have created a more interdependent global economy.** MWH.9-12.25

- a Explain how an emerging economic power or an improvement in technology has created a more interdependent global economy. MWH.9-12.25A
- b Define interdependence. MWH.9-12.25B
- c Identify an emerging economic power. MWH.9-12.25C

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**26 Proliferation of nuclear weapons has created a challenge to world peace.** MWH.9-12.26

- a Explain how the proliferation of nuclear weapons has created a challenge to world peace. MWH.9-12.26A
- b Identify countries besides the United States and Russia that have nuclear weapons. MWH.9-12.26B
- c Identify a country that has nuclear weapons. MWH.9-12.26C

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**27 The rapid increase of global population, coupled with rising life expectancy and mass migrations, has created societal and governmental challenges.** MWH.9-12.27

- a Explain the relationship between increased life expectancy and the global population. MWH.9-12.27A
- b Identify causes of global societal challenges (e.g., increased global population, increased life expectancy, mass migrations). MWH.9-12.27B
- c Match definitions to the terms global population and life expectancy MWH.9-12.27C

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**28 Environmental concerns, impacted by population growth and heightened by international competition for the world's energy supplies, have resulted in a new environmental consciousness and a movement for the sustainability of the world's resources.** MWH.9-12.28