Connecticut Social Studies

High School: Modern World History

Develop Questions and Plan Inquiries	a	Explain how a question reflects an enduring issue in Modern World History. MW.INQ.1.A
	b	Explain how supporting questions contribute to an inquiry and how new compelling and supporting questions emerge when engaging sources that represent varied perspectives. MW.INQ.1.B
	c	Determine the kinds of sources that will be helpful in answering compelling and supporting questions, taking into consideration multiple points of view represented in the sources, the types of sources available, and the potential uses of the sources. MW.INQ.1.
Apply Disciplinary Concepts and Tools	a	Apply disciplinary knowledge and practices to demonstrate an understanding of modern world history content. MW.INQ.2.A
Evaluate Sources and Use Evidence	a	Gather relevant information from multiple sources representing a wide range of views and mediums while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value to guide the selection of credible sources. MW.INQ.3.A
	b	Organize and prioritize evidence directly and substantively from multiple sources in order to develop or strengthen claims (e.g., detect inconsistencies). MW.INQ.3.B
	c	Refine claims and counterclaims by pointing out strengths and limitations of arguments and explanations (e.g., precision, significance, knowledge conveyed). MW.INQ.3.C
Communicate Conclusions and Take Informed Action	a	Construct arguments using precise and knowledgeable claims, with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses. MW.INQ.4.A
	b	Construct explanations using sound reasoning, correct sequence, relevant examples, and pertinent details to contextualize evidence and arguments (e.g., chronology, causation, procedure). MW.INQ.4.B
	c	Critique historical arguments and explanations while acknowledging the trengths and weaknesses given the purpose and audience (e.g., credibility, bias, easoning, sequencing, details). MW.INQ.4.C

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	d Present arguments and explanations that feature evocative ideas and multiple perspectives about modern world history topics to reach a range of audiences and venues outside the classroom using print, oral, and digital technologies. MW.INQ.4.D
	e Analyze the characteristics and causation of ongoing global problems, both past and present, using a multidisciplinary lens. MW.INQ.4.E
	f Evaluate and implement strategies for individual and collective action to address global problems in classrooms, schools, and out-of-school civic contexts. MW.INQ.4.F
Exchange and Interconnections MW-1	**1** Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by the movement of individuals and groups during maritime exploration (e.g., Treaty of Tordesillas, Seven Voyages of Zheng He, Columbian exchange). MW.HIS.1.A
	2 Analyze how current interpretations of cultural exchange of the early modern world are limited by the availability of sources and the perspectives represented (e.g., accounts by Gomes de Zurara, Conquistadors, Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq, Francisco de Almeida, Bartolomé de las Casas, Francis Xavier). MW.HIS.8.A
	3 Evaluate the impact of settlement on the environmental and cultural characteristics of the early modern world (e.g., hacienda, encomienda, Jesuit missionaries, East India Company, Ottoman Empire, unification of Japan, Indigenous genocide). MW.GEO.6.A
	4 Describe how the Atlantic system affected global trade through cultural diffusion and competition (e.g., de-emphasis of Silk Road, extraction of natural resources, growth of transatlantic slave trade, colonization of the Americas). MW.ECO.5.A
Enlightenment and Revolutions MW-2	**1** Evaluate how the Enlightenment and Scientific Revolution shaped institutions in society (e.g., deism, individual liberty, religious tolerance, reason, scientific method). MW.HIS.1.B
	2 Analyze how the diffusion of Enlightenment ideas influenced revolutions (e.g., United States, France, Haiti, Venezuela). MW.HIS.2.A
	3 Demonstrate spatial awareness by creating maps to illustrate the environmental characteristics and patterns of trade in early modern world history using digital technologies (e.g., colonialism, enslavement, imperialism, revolution). MW.GEO.1.A
	4 Evaluate the extent to which political and social change was advanced by women in the Enlightenment and Scientific Revolution (e.g., Mary Wollstonecraft, Margaret Cavendish, Maria Winkleman, Maria Merian). MW.HIS.1.C

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	5	**Analyze how theories of government developed in the Age of Enlightenment represented new ideas about the balance between rights of the individual and power of the government.** MW.CIV.2.A
Industry and Progress MW-3	1	**Analyze how industrialization gave rise to new ideals and their related policies (e.g., laissez-faire, communism, feminism, socialism, utilitarianism, utopianism).** MW.HIS.5.A
	2	**Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of industrialization (e.g., geographic features, technological innovations, access to capital, exploitative foreign policies and impact on native populations, environmental degradation, population trends, labor standards).** MW.HIS.14.A
	3	**Analyze the relationships and interactions between growing industry and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them (e.g., air pollution, hydropower, mining, dredging).** MW.GEO.4.A
	4	**Evaluate how the cultural and environmental changes caused by industrialization influenced spatial patterns of trade and land use (e.g., Enclosure Movement, Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, Treaty of Amity and Commerce, Suez Canal).** MW.GEO.10.A
	5	**Evaluate the extent to which competition for access to resources existed during industrialization (e.g., Chinese tea, silk, and porcelain; South African gold, salt, and ivory; Indian spices and jewels).** MW.ECO.4.A
	6	**Analyze how the Industrial Revolution impacted the balance of power among nations (e.g., Opium Wars, Sino-Japanese relations prior to and post the Meiji Reformation, Crimean War, Zulu War, Mahdist War, Anglo-German naval arms race, Scramble for Africa).** MW.HIS.14.B
Global Imperialism MW-4	1	**Analyze how access to resources resulted in imperialist policies that had a range of costs and benefits for different groups (e.g., West African diamonds, Middle Eastern oil, Congolese rubber, Indian spices, Panama Canal, Manchuria).** MW.ECO.1.A
	2	**Evaluate how imperialism was shaped by rivalries between industrialized nation-states for political and economic power (e.g., Japan, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany).** MW.HIS.1.D
	3	**Analyze the complex and interacting cultural, religious, and racial factors that influenced perspectives of imperialist policies (e.g., Rudyard Kipling, E. D. Morel, Dadabhai Naoroji, Boxer Rebellion, Sepoy Rebellion).** MW.HIS.4.A
	4	**Explain the relationships between the locations of places and the impact of imperialism using maps and other representations (e.g., social, cultural, economic, political).** MW.GEO.2.A

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5 **Analyze how historical events during imperialism influenced migration patterns and population distribution (e.g., Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, Royal Niger Company, Monroe Doctrine, Battle of Port Arthur).** MW.GEO.7.A

6 **Investigate how different groups have struggled to gain freedom, equality, and social justice at the national and international levels (e.g., Nelson Mandela, Ho Chi Minh, Kwame Nkrumah, Indian National Congress).** MW.CIV.12.A

Global Conflicts and Decolonization MW-5

1 **Evaluate how the causes and effects of World War I influenced global conflicts in the 20th century (e.g., imperialism, industrialization, nationalism, collapse of empires, communism, socialism, fascism).** MW.HIS.1.E

2 **Investigate the ways in which antisemitic beliefs and other discriminatory policies in Europe led to the persecution and murder of millions of Jews as well as Roma, disabled people, LGBTQ+ individuals, and political prisoners during the Holocaust (e.g., Nuremberg Race Laws, Final Solution, Aktion T4).** MW.HIS.1.F

3 **Synthesize sources from the Holocaust to develop questions and explore the experiences of survivors, victims, resisters, collaborators, bystanders, and rescuers (e.g., survivor testimony, memoirs, government documents, museums exhibits, historical fiction, and film).** MW.HIS.9.A

4 **Develop a historical argument about the long-term causes and triggering events that led to World War II (e.g., militarism, nationalism, Treaty of Versailles, Japanese imperialism, appeasement).** MW.HIS.15.A

5 **Analyze how changes in military technology impacted the outcomes of various conflicts throughout the 20th century (e.g., barbed wire, bio-chemicals, flamethrowers, submarines, tanks, aircraft, computer technology, nuclear weapons).** MW.HIS.2.B

6 **Evaluate how resistance movements and decolonization were shaped by post-World War II circumstances and broader historical contexts (e.g., India, Kenya, Vietnam, Korea, Algeria, Indonesia, Hungary, Germany).** MW.HIS.1.G

7 **Examine ways in which decolonization altered the balance of power within and among nations (e.g., independence movements, decline of European political imperialism, economic imperialism, ascendency of United States and Soviet Union as leading world powers).** MW.HIS.2.C

8 **Analyze complex and interacting factors that influenced the perspectives about international laws and treaties in the Cold War era (e.g., United Nations, Geneva Conventions, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Warsaw Pact, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty).** MW.HIS.4.B

9 **Analyze the complex and interacting factors that led to genocide during different historical eras (e.g., Armenia, Uganda, Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Darfur).** MW.HIS.4.C

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10 **Analyze how developments in multimedia shaped the perspectives of individuals and groups in the 20th century (e.g., comic books, communication technologies, film, propaganda, public service announcements, radio).** MW.HIS.5.B

11 **Analyze the impact of treaties and laws on the maintenance of national and international order in the 20th century (e.g., Apartheid, European Economic Community, Camp David Accords, Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty, Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, Latin American Integration Association).** MW.CIV.3.A

12 **Analyze means of protecting or limiting human rights in the 20th century (e.g., Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Resolution 181, Partition of India, Dirty War in Argentina, Cultural Revolution in China, Khmer Rouge, Stolen Generations in Australia).** MW.CIV.14.A

13 **Analyze historical and contemporary examples of the formation, dissolution or restructuring of governments (e.g., Soviet Union, Israel, Republic of Iran, Zaire, Cuban Revolution, Sandinista National Liberation Front).** MW.CIV.14.B

Economic Globalization and Global Governance MW-6

1 **Analyze the impact of scientific and technological change in the late 20th and early 21st century (e.g., International Space Station, computer technology, vaccines and public health, Global Positioning Systems, cellular technology, Artificial Intelligence).** MW.HIS.2.D

2 **Develop questions about strategies used to promote and extend human rights and their significance in both historical and contemporary global contexts (e.g., litigation, lobbying, protests, social media, economic sanctions, diplomacy).** MW.HIS.3.A

3 **Analyze the multiple and complex causes and effects of national and global public health issues (e.g., HIV/AIDS, Ebola, reproductive health, addiction, climate change, nutrition, potable water, COVID pandemic).** MW.HIS.14.C

4 **Evaluate the multinational political and economic agreements that have led to changes in cultural and environmental characteristics among and within nations (e.g., European Union, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, North American Free Trade Agreement, Trans-Pacific Partnership, International Monetary Fund).** MW.GEO.5.A

5 **Evaluate how the growth of the global economy has led to changes in settlement patterns (e.g., urbanization, resource scarcity, immigration, emigration, war, industrial waste).** MW.GEO.8.A

6 **Evaluate the influence of long-term climate variability on contemporary human migration, settlement patterns, resource use, and land use at local-to-global scales (e.g., heat waves, desertification, loss of biodiversity, fish migration, irrigation, wildfires).** MW.GEO.9.A

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7 **Evaluate how economic globalization and the expanding use of scarce resources has led to conflict and cooperation within and among nations and international organizations (e.g., Role of International Monetary Fund austerity policy in Jamaica, 2003 invasion of Iraq, Annexation of Crimea, African Union, Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement, International Group of Seven).** MW.GEO.11.A

8 **Evaluate the effectiveness of the international organizations in sustaining or undermining global cooperation (League of Nations, United Nations, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, European Union, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, International Court of Justice, Community of Latin American and Caribbean States).** MW.ECO.14.A

9 **Analyze how individuals and groups advocate for economic, political, and social change in international contexts (e.g., legislation, courts, resistance, protest, boycott, conscious consumerism).** MW.CIV.12.A

10 **Analyze national and international responses to refugee crises sparked by natural disasters, war, and genocide (e.g., Ukraine, Syria, Rohingya, Somalia, Latin America).** MW.CIV.5.A

11 **Describe an international economic policy in terms of intended and unintended market outcomes (e.g., sanctions, free trade agreements, tariffs).** MW.ECO.8.A

12 **Analyze the role of comparative advantage in international trade in the late 20th century and early 21st century (e.g., natural resources, labor availability, infrastructure, capital goods, climate).** MW.ECO.14.A

13 **Explain how free-trade alliances and agreements have affected economic growth in different nations in the late 20th century and 21st century (e.g., standard of living, e-commerce, intellectual property, outsourcing, multinational organizations).** MW.ECO.15.A

14 **Evaluate the role of various media platforms such as television, newspapers, and social media in shaping reactions to events (e.g., Vietnam War, Tiananmen Square, fall of the Berlin Wall, Arab Spring, Russo-Ukrainian War, 2016 and 2020 U.S. Presidential Elections).** MW.CIV.5.B