Maryland Social Studies

Modern World History

Collapse and Expansion (1300-1750) MWH.1

1 **Students will evaluate the regional reactions to the collapse of the interregional stability by:** MWH.1.1

- a Analyzing the interregional impacts of the bubonic plague and the collapse of the Mongol Empireس(MWH.1.1.a) MWH.1.1.A
- b Summarizing the achievements of the Ottoman Empireس(MWH.1.1.b) MWH.1.1.B
- c Explaining the causes and effects of Islamic expansion and Eurasian trade routes on political and cultural life in West African Kingdomsس(MWH.1.1.c) MWH.1.1.C
- d Examining the factors that led to the rise and collapse of Ming Chinaس(MWH.1.1.d) MWH.1.1.D
- e Assessing the causes and effects of the Mughal Empire on Indiaس(MWH.1.1.e) MWH.1.1.E
- f Evaluating the impact of technology, the Renaissance, and the Reformation on the stability of Western Europeس(MWH.1.1.f) MWH.1.1.F

2 **Students will analyze the regional origins and global consequences of overseas expansion in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries by:** MWH.1.2

- a Explaining the causes and consequences of European (Portuguese, Dutch, Spanish, English and French) exploration and colonization of the Americasس(MWH.1.2.a) MWH.1.2.A
- b Assessing the ways in which the Columbian Exchange and the trans-Atlantic African slave trade affected Europe, Asia, Africa, and the indigenous peoples of the Americasس(MWH.1.2.b) MWH.1.2.B
- c Explaining how plantation production of sugar and tobacco and the mining of silver in the Americas impacted the economies of Europe, South America, and East Asia and global labor systemsس(MWH.1.2.c) MWH.1.2.C

Revolutions and their Consequences (1750-1890) MWH.2

1 **Students will analyze how the interregional spread of political ideas such as self-government and liberty in Europe and America served as a catalyst for global changes by:** MWH.2.1

- a Explaining how the English Civil War and the Revolution of 1688 affected government, religion, economy, and society in Britain as well as the American colonies(MWH.2.1.a) MWH.2.1.A
- b Comparing the causes, character, and consequences of the American and French Revolutionsس(MWH.2.1.b) MWH.2.1.B

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c Evaluating the impact of the end of the trans-Atlantic trade of enslaved persons on Africa, the Americas, and Europeس MWH.2.1.c) MWH.2.1.C

2 **Students will assess the global impact of democracy on the regional creation of nation-states in the Americas by:** MWH.2.2

a Analyzing how democratic ideals led to revolutions in Haiti, Mexico, and throughout South Americaس MWH.2.2.a) MWH.2.2.A

b Assessing the successes and failures of democracy in Latin American countries following independenceس MWH.2.2.b) MWH.2.2.B

3 **Students will analyze the regional causes and interregional growth of Industrialization by:** MWH.2.3

a Analyzing how scientific and technological advancements in communication, transportation, and agriculture led to the early Industrial Revolution in Englandس MWH.2.3.a) MWH.2.3.A

b Examining how the factory system and capitalism changed economic relationshipsس MWH.2.3.b) MWH.2.3.B

c Comparing the internal and external geographic, economic, technological, energy and political factors that resulted in industrialization in Western European countries and the United States with those of Russia and Japanس MWH.2.3.c) MWH.2.3.C

4 **Students will identify the immediate and long-term regional, interregional, and global effects of Industrialization by:** MWH.2.4

a Analyzing the impacts of Socialist and Marxist beliefs and programs on politics, industry, and labor relations in late 19th century Europeس MWH.2.4.a) MWH.2.4.A

b Explaining how industrialization led to demographic changes, migration, urbanization, disease, pollution, women's suffrage, and the emergence of new social classesس MWH.2.4.b) MWH.2.4.B

c Analyzing the causes of the economic gap between industrialized and non-industrialized countries and regions by comparing the positions of Britain, China, the African continent, and India at the end of the 19th Centuryس MWH.2.4.c) MWH.2.4.C

5 **Students will analyze how and why regional industrialized nations were able to create global imperial empires by:** MWH.2.5

a Explaining how the need for raw materials, new markets, and cheap labor led to imperialism in Africa and Asiaس MWH.2.5.a) MWH.2.5.A

b Analyzing how Social Darwinism and scientific racism were used to justify western imperialism throughout the non-western worldس MWH.2.5.b) MWH.2.5.B

c Examining how warfare, technology, and/or diplomacy were employed by industrialized nations to establish and strengthen control over colonial possessionsس MWH.2.5.c) MWH.2.5.C

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d Examining the influence of European ideology, culture, and religious norms on the creation of new political relationships, national identities, and social systems on the peoples of Africa, India, and Chinaس MWH.2.5.d) MWH.2.5.D

e Explaining the impact of the Berlin Conference on the political geography of Africaس MWH.2.5.e) MWH.2.5.E

6 Students will analyze the origin and effectiveness of regional resistance movements in India, Africa, and Asia by: MWH.2.6

a Assessing the social, economic, and intellectual origins and significant events that led to the development of Indian Nationalismس MWH.2.6.a) MWH.2.6.A

b Comparing the methods and effectiveness of military, political, and religious resistance movements in German Southeast Africa/Tanganyika, Samori Ture in French West Africa/Guinea, Asante in Gold Coast/Ghana, and Menelik II in Ethiopiaس MWH.2.6.b) MWH.2.6.B

c Examining the creation of, and relationships among, those within the South African caste systemس MWH.2.6.c) MWH.2.6.C

d Analyzing how and why Qing/Manchu China resisted industrialization and trade with Europe and the effectiveness of the Taiping Uprising and the Boxer Rebellion in resisting economic imperialismس MWH.2.6.d) MWH.2.6.D

7 Students will compare how regional powers attempted to meet the challenges of modernization and interregional territorial expansion by: MWH.2.7

a Assessing the causes and impacts of the Tanzimat Reformers on the Ottoman Empireس MWH.2.7.a) MWH.2.7.A

b Analyzing the internal and external factors impacting Russian modernization and growth as an imperial powerس MWH.2.7.b) MWH.2.7.B

c Evaluating the how rapid economic growth and policies of the Meiji state influenced Japanese imperial and colonial expansionس MWH.2.7.c) MWH.2.7.C

8 Students will analyze the regional causes and interregional and global impacts of nationalism during the 18th and 19th centuries by: MWH.2.8

a Evaluating the impact of nationalism on the development of Western (Germany, Italy) and non-Western (China, India, Egypt, Mexico, or Argentina) nationsس MWH.2.8.a) MWH.2.8.A

b Analyzing how nationalism was a source of tension and conflict in places such as the Ottoman Empireس MWH.2.8.b) MWH.2.8.B

Crisis and Global Acceleration (1890-1994) MWH.3

1 Students will analyze how regional tensions and interregional competition led to World War One by: MWH.3.1

a Evaluating how growing tensions among rival European states and empires, compounded by nationalism, militarism, imperial competition, and alliance systems led to the outbreak of warس MWH.3.1.a) MWH.3.1.A

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2 **Students will describe the global scope and human costs of World War One by:** MWH.3.2

- a Assessing the effectiveness of the major strategies and turning points of the warس MWH.3.2.a) MWH.3.2.A
- b Analyzing how scientific and technological inventions impacted civilian populations and military personnelس MWH.3.2.b) MWH.3.2.B
- c Analyzing the effect of media to promote ideologies through propaganda on the warس MWH.3.2.c) MWH.3.2.C
- d Evaluating the contributions to, and impact of World War I on, colonial peoples in South Asia, Africa, and the Middle Eastس MWH.3.2.d) MWH.3.2.D
- e Evaluating the experience of the Armenian people within the Ottoman Empireس MWH.3.2.e) MWH.3.2.E
- f Assessing the global effects of the influenza pandemicس MWH.3.2.f) MWH.3.2.F
- g Explaining the domestic and international causes of the Russian Revolutions and its impact on World War Oneس MWH.3.2.g) MWH.3.2.G

3 **Students will assess the regional, interregional, and global consequences of World War One by:** MWH.3.3

- a Assessing the effectiveness of the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations, and reparations on the balance of power in and geography of Europeس MWH.3.3.a) MWH.3.3.A
- b Explaining how the collapse of the German, Austrian, Russian, and Ottoman empires led to the eventual creation of new states in Europe and the Middle Eastس MWH.3.3.b) MWH.3.3.B
- c Explaining how the mandate system altered patterns of European colonial rule in Africa and the Middle East and contributed to the rise of Zionism, pan-Arabism and pan-Africanism and other nationalist struggles for independenceس MWH.3.3.c) MWH.3.3.C
- d Assessing the impact of World War One on the women's suffrage movement worldwideس MWH.3.3.d) MWH.3.3.D

4 **Students will describe the global causes and consequences of the Great Depression by:** MWH.3.4

- a Analyzing the political and economic causes of the Depressionس MWH.3.4.a) MWH.3.4.A
- b Comparing the impact of the Depression on the economies and societies in different countries, including its impact on colonial peoples of Africa and Asiaس MWH.3.4.b) MWH.3.4.B
- c Evaluating the global growth of nationalist and independence movements in Africa, Asia, Middle East, and Latin America including Sub-Saharan Africa, Indian Nationalism and independence, Pan Arabism/Arab Nationalism, and Mexican Indigenous movementsس MWH.3.4.c) MWH.3.4.C

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5 **Students will analyze how regional tensions and interregional competition led to World War Two by:** MWH.3.5

- a Explaining the rise of authoritarian leaders and how they utilized technology and propaganda to seize power in Italy, Germany, Spain, the Soviet Union, and Japanس MWH.3.5.a) MWH.3.5.A
- b Examining how the quest for territory and Western appeasement led to the expansion of German, Italian, and Japanese powerس MWH.3.5.b) MWH.3.5.B

6 **Students will analyze the global scope and human costs of World War Two by:** MWH.3.6

- a Assessing the effectiveness of the political leadership, major strategies, and turning points of the warس MWH.3.6.a) MWH.3.6.A
- b Comparing how scientific and technological innovations impacted civilians on the home front and military personnel on the battlefield in Great Britain, Europe, the Soviet Union, and Japanس MWH.3.6.b) MWH.3.6.B
- c Analyzing the contributions to and impact of World War Two on colonial peoples in South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Caribbeanس MWH.3.6.c) MWH.3.6.C
- d Analyzing the systematic and state-sponsored atrocities perpetrated by governments in Europe and Asia during World War Twoس MWH.3.6.d) MWH.3.6.D
- e Evaluating the cause, course, and consequences of the Holocaustس MWH.3.6.e) MWH.3.6.E

7 **Students will assess the regional, interregional and global consequences of World War Two by:** MWH.3.7

- a Identifying how global networks were accelerated by the creation of the United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bankس MWH.3.7.a) MWH.3.7.A
- b Assessing the impact of World War Two on the formation of new states such as Israel, and the continued development of national identities in India, China, and the Pan African movementس MWH.3.7.b) MWH.3.7.B

8 **Students will analyze the regional and interregional causes of the Cold War by:** MWH.3.8

- a Analyzing the political, economic, and ideological factors that led to the Cold Warس MWH.3.8.a) MWH.3.8.A
- b Describing the reactions of the Soviet Union to the tools of the Western policy of Containmentس MWH.3.8.b) MWH.3.8.B
- c Analyzing the causes, leadership, events, and consequences of the Chinese Communist Revolutionس MWH.3.8.c) MWH.3.8.C

9 **Students will examine the regional causes of post-World War II independence movements by:** MWH.3.9

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a Analyzing how Mohandas Gandhi in India, Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, and Ahmed been Bella in Algeria achieved colonial independenceس MWH.3.9.a) MWH.3.9.A

10 **Students will compare the regional and interregional conflicts that accelerated the Cold War by:** MWH.3.10

a Explaining how Soviet and American relations influenced indirect conflicts in Asia, Africa, and the Americasس MWH.3.10.a) MWH.3.10.A

b Comparing resistance movements in Eastern Europe, Taiwan, India, and Pakistanس MWH.3.10.b) MWH.3.10.B

c Analyzing how the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square impacted the course of Chinese domestic and foreign policyس MWH.3.10.c) MWH.3.10.C

11 **Students will analyze the regional and interregional factors that contributed to the end of the Cold War by:** MWH.3.11

a Examining how the internal policies of Mikhail Gorbachev, leadership, revolt, and economic decline in Eastern Europe, and political and economic pressure from Western powers contributed to the decline of the Soviet Unionس MWH.3.11.a) MWH.3.11.A

Globalization (1970-Present) MWH.4

1 **Students will evaluate the regional and interregional forces that facilitated the growth of a globally interconnected world by:** MWH.4.1

a Explaining how the end of the Cold War and the post-Mao liberalization of the Chinese economy removed barriers to globalizationس MWH.4.1.a) MWH.4.1.A

b Analyzing the relationship between globalization and the growth of multinational corporationsس MWH.4.1.b) MWH.4.1.B

c Evaluating the impact of the European Union (EU), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank on trade and regional development, and global economic interdependenceس MWH.4.1.c) MWH.4.1.C

d Assessing the impact of digital communication and industrial technologies (outsourcing, containerization, global banking, and automation) on regional and global labor marketsس MWH.4.1.d) MWH.4.1.D

2 **Students will analyze the relationship between globalization, human migration, and the environment by:** MWH.4.2

a Comparing how globalization contributed to urbanization, population changes, and regional migration in the developing and the developed worldس MWH.4.2.a) MWH.4.2.A

b Analyzing how globalization challenged and reinforced local traditions regarding class, race, and gender rolesس MWH.4.2.b) MWH.4.2.B

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c Evaluating how new communications technologies globalized popular and consumer culture سMWH.4.2.c) MWH.4.2.C

d Analyzing the impact of population density and global travel on the spread of, and responses to, diseases سMWH.4.2.d) MWH.4.2.D

e Comparing regional, interregional, and global efforts to address resource scarcity, access to clean water, deforestation, global warming, and sustainable sources of energy سMWH.4.2.e) MWH.4.2.E

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3 **Students will trace the development of democracy and human rights throughout the world by:** MWH.4.3

a Analyzing how people have sought to gain access to democracy and human rights in Argentina, Guatemala, and Nicaragua سMWH.4.3.a) MWH.4.3.A

b Describing the factors that led to the end of Apartheid سMWH.4.3.b) MWH.4.3.B

c Examining the political, social, and economic factors that promoted and impeded the development of democracy in Egypt, Iraq, and Iran سMWH.4.3.c) MWH.4.3.C

d Evaluate the impact of self-rule in post-Colonial Africa سMWH.4.3.d) MWH.4.3.D

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4 **Students will examine the global responses to address regional conflicts during the second half of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st century by:** MWH.4.4

a Comparing and contrasting the causes and consequences of genocides and ethnic cleansings in South East Asia, Africa, and the Middle East سMWH.4.4.a) MWH.4.4.A

b Examining the role of the World Court, the United Nations and Non-Governmental Organizations (Red Cross, Doctors without Borders, UNICEF) in responding to conflicts in Africa, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia سMWH.4.4.b) MWH.4.4.B

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5 **Students will assess the impacts of non-state violence against civilian populations for political reasons and its impact on regional and global stability by:** MWH.4.5

a Comparing the outcomes of non-state aligned violence as a tool for political change in Northern Ireland, Spain, Russia, the Middle East, and Peru سMWH.4.5.a) MWH.4.5.A

b Examining the range of responses to non-state aligned violence in Europe, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East سMWH.4.5.b) MWH.4.5.B