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Course Profile: Global History and Geography 10R

<u>Department</u>	Social Studies	
<u>Course Name</u>	Global History and Geography 10R	
<u>Course Length</u>	1 Year	
<u>High School Credits</u>	1 Credit 10th Grade Social Studies	
<u>Description</u>	Global History & Geography 10 provides a snapshot of world history beginning in circa 1750. The course continues chronologically up to the present. Several concepts are woven throughout the course including industrialization, nationalism, imperialism, conflict, technology, and the interconnectedness of the world. The last three key ideas focus on global issues, applying a more thematic approach. While the course emphasizes the importance of historical and spatial thinking, all of the social studies practices and standards are included in the study of global history and geography.	
<u>Target/eligible students</u>	10 th Grade students	
<u>State Learning Standards Link(s)</u>	<p>http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/curriculum-instruction/framework-9-12-with-2017-updates.pdf</p> <p>Five content areas for standards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of the United States and New York 2. World History 3. Geography 4. Economics 5. Civics, Citizenship and Government <p>Themes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Individual Development and Cultural Identity (ID) 2 Development, Movement, and Interaction of Cultures (MOV) 3 Time, Continuity, and Change (TCC) 4 Geography, Humans, and the Environment (GEO) 5 Development and Transformation of Social Structures (SOC) 6 Power, Authority, and Governance (GOV) 7 Civic Ideals and Practices (CIV) 8 Creation, Expansion, and Interaction of Economic Systems (ECO) 9 Science, Technology, and Innovation (TECH) 10 Global Connections and Exchange (EXCH) 	<p>p. 5 p. 6 p. 7 p. 3-4</p> <p>Pg. 21</p>
<u>Primary texts and materials</u>	<p>Various textbooks and primary source books/resources including but not limited to:</p> <p>Beck, Roger B. et al. <i>World History: Patterns of Interaction</i>. McDougal Littell, 2008.</p> <p>Colon, Jose, et al. <i>World History</i>. HMH, 2018.</p>	

<u>Scope/Sequence</u>	*Standards/ Themes	Key Ideas, Terms, and Concepts	
10.1 The World in c. 1750	(Standards: 2, 3, 5; Themes: ID, GEO, GOV, EXCH) The world in 1750 was marked by powerful Eurasian states and empires, coastal African kingdoms, and growing European maritime empires. The interactions of these states, empires, and kingdoms disrupted regional trade networks and influenced the development of new global trade networks.	10.1a Powerful Eurasian states and empires faced and responded to challenges c. 1750. 10.1b Perceptions of outsiders and interactions with them varied across Eurasia.	Pg. 21
10.2 Enlightenment, Revolutions, & Nationalism	(Standards: 2, 3, 5; Themes: MOV, TCC, GEO, SOC, GOV, CIV) The Enlightenment called into question traditional beliefs and inspired widespread political, economic, and social change. This intellectual movement was used to challenge political authorities in Europe and colonial rule in the Americas. These ideals inspired political and social movements.	10.2a Enlightenment thinkers developed political philosophies based on natural laws, which included the concepts of social contract, consent of the governed, and the rights of citizens. 10.2b Individuals used Enlightenment ideals to challenge traditional beliefs and secure people's rights in reform movements, such as women's rights and abolition; some leaders may be considered enlightened despots. 10.2c Individuals and groups drew upon principles of the Enlightenment to spread rebellions and call for revolutions in France and the Americas. 10.2d Cultural identity and nationalism inspired political movements that attempted to unify people into new nation-states and posed challenges to multinational states.	Pg. 21
10.3 Causes & Effects of the Industrial Revolution	(Standard: 2, 3, 4; Themes: MOV, TCC, GEO, SOC, ECO, TECH) Innovations in agriculture, production, and transportation led to the Industrial Revolution, which originated in Western Europe and spread over time to Japan and other regions. This led to major population shifts and transformed economic and social systems	10.3a Agricultural innovations and technologies enabled people to alter their environment, allowing them to increase and support farming on a large scale. . 10.3b Factors including new economic theories and practices, new sources of energy, and technological innovations influenced the development of new communication and transportation systems and new methods of production. These developments had numerous effects. 10.3c Shifts in population from rural to urban areas led to social changes in class structure, family structure, and the daily lives of people.	Pgs. 21-22

		10.3d Social and political reform, as well as new ideologies, developed in response to industrial growth.	
10.4 Imperialism	(Standards: 2, 3, 4; Themes: MOV, TCC, GEO, GOV, EXCH) Western European interactions with Africa and Asia shifted from limited regional contacts along the coast to greater influence and connections throughout these regions. Competing industrialized states sought to control and transport raw materials and create new markets across the world	10.4a European industrialized states and Japan sought to play a dominant role in the world and to control natural resources for political, economic, and cultural reasons. 10.4b Those who faced being colonized engaged in varying forms of resistance and adaptation to colonial rule with varying degrees of success. 10.4c International conflicts developed as imperial powers competed for control. Claims over land often resulted in borders being shifted on political maps, often with little regard for traditional cultures and commerce (e.g., Berlin Conference).	Pgs. 22-23
10.5 Unresolved Global Conflict (1914-1945)	Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GEO, GOV, CIV, TECH, EXCH) World War I and World War II led to geopolitical changes, human and environmental devastation, and attempts to bring stability and peace.	10.5a International competition, fueled by nationalism, imperialism, and militarism along with shifts in the balance of power and alliances, led to world wars. 10.5b Technological developments increased the extent of damage and casualties in both World War I and World War II. 10.5c The devastation of the world wars and use of total war led people to explore ways to prevent future world wars. 10.5d Nationalism and ideology played a significant role in shaping the period between the world wars. 10.5e Human atrocities and mass murders occurred in this time period.	Pg. 23
10.6 Unresolved Global Conflict (1945-1991)	(Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GOV, ECO, TECH, EXCH) The second half of the 20th century was shaped by the Cold War, a legacy of World War II. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as global superpowers engaged in ideological, political, economic, and military competition.	10.6a The Cold War originated from tensions near the end of World War II as plans for peace were made and implemented. The Cold War was characterized by competition for power and ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union 10.6b The Cold War was a period of confrontations and attempts at peaceful coexistence 10.6c The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the communist bloc in Europe had a global impact	Pg. 24

<p>10.7 Decolonization & Nationalism (1900-2000)</p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GEO, SOC, GOV, CIV,)</p> <p>Nationalist and decolonization movements employed a variety of methods, including nonviolent resistance and armed struggle. Tensions and conflicts often continued after independence as new challenges arose.</p>	<p>10.7a Independence movements in India and Indochina developed in response to European control.</p> <p>10.7b African independence movements gained strength as European states struggled economically after World War II. European efforts to limit African nationalist movements were often unsuccessful.</p> <p>10.7c Nationalism in the Middle East was often influenced by factors such as religious beliefs and secularism.</p> <p>10.7d Nationalism in China influenced the removal of the imperial regime, led to numerous conflicts, and resulted in the formation of the communist People's Republic of China.</p>	<p>Pg. 24</p>
<p>10.8 Tension Between Traditional Cultures & Modernization</p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: ID, TCC, SOC, GOV, CIV, TECH)</p> <p>Tensions exist between traditional cultures and agents of modernization. Reactions for and against modernization depend on perspective and context.</p>	<p>10.8a Cultures and countries experience and view modernization differently. For some, it is a change from a traditional rural, agrarian condition to a secular, urban, industrial condition. Some see modernization as a potential threat and others as an opportunity to be met.</p> <p>10.8b Tensions between agents of modernization and traditional cultures have resulted in ongoing debates within affected societies regarding social norms, gender roles, and the role of authorities and institutions.</p>	<p>Pg. 25</p>
<p>10.9 Globalization & A Changing Environment (1900-present)</p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: MOV, TCC, GEO, GOV, ECO, TECH, EXCH)</p> <p>Technological changes have resulted in a more interconnected world, affecting economic and political relations and in some cases leading to conflict and in others to efforts to cooperate. Globalization and population pressures have led to strains on the environment.</p>	<p>10.9a Technological changes in communication and transportation systems allow for instantaneous interconnections and new networks of exchange between people and places that have lessened the effects of time and distance.</p> <p>10.9a Technological changes in communication and transportation systems allow for instantaneous interconnections and new networks of exchange between people and places that have lessened the effects of time and distance.</p> <p>10.9c Population pressures, industrialization, and urbanization have increased demands for limited natural resources and food resources, often straining the environment.</p> <p>10.9c Population pressures, industrialization, and urbanization have increased demands for limited natural resources and food resources, often straining the environment.</p>	<p>Pg. 25-26</p>

<p>10.10 Human Rights Violations</p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 5; Themes: ID, TCC, SOC, GOV, CIV)</p> <p>Since the Holocaust, human rights violations have generated worldwide attention and concern. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights has provided a set of principles to guide efforts to protect threatened groups and has served as a lens through which historical occurrences of oppression can be evaluated.</p>	<p>10.10a Following World War II, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) was written. This provides a set of principles to guide efforts to protect threatened groups.</p> <p>10.10a Following World War II, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) was written. This provides a set of principles to guide efforts to protect threatened groups.</p> <p>10.10c Historical and contemporary violations of human rights can be evaluated, using the principles and articles established within the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p>	<p>Pg. 27</p>
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