

**Union County Educational Services Commission
High School Course Syllabus**

Title: 20th Century History

Timeline: Full Year; 5 Credits

Course Description:

Students in Modern World History study the major turning points that shaped the modern world, from the Renaissance through the present, including the cause and course of the World Wars I & II. They trace the rise of democratic ideas and develop an understanding of the historical roots of current world issues, especially as they pertain to international relations. They extrapolate from the American experience that democratic ideals are often achieved at a high price, remain vulnerable, and are not practiced everywhere in the world.

Scope and Sequence:

- I. 1900-1924
- II. 1925-1949
- III. 1950-1974
- IV. 1975-1999

Refer to the attached curriculum map for a detailed outline of course objectives.

Curriculum Alignment:

New Jersey Student Learning Standards - Social Studies

Grading Procedures:

Do Now	10%
Participation	20%
Class Assignments	50%
Assessments	20%

Adoption Date:

June 2024

**Union County Educational Services Commission
Curriculum Mapping – Twentieth-Century History**

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Length of Unit	10 Weeks	10 Weeks	10 Weeks	10 Weeks
Topics	1900-1924	1925-1949	1950-1974	1975-1999
Essential Question(s)	<p>How would our world be different today if Archduke Franz Ferdinand was never shot?</p> <p>What makes a war among nations a “world” war?</p>	<p>What made the Second World War different than the first?</p> <p>What can be learned about World War II and the nature of humanity?</p>	<p>Why is the Korean War known as the “Forgotten War?”</p> <p>Why was the Cold War labeled as being “cold,” and was it ever a threat to humanity?</p>	<p>What do you believe to be the most significant event in the 20th Century, and why?</p> <p>Do you believe the United States should have a role in all major global affairs and conflicts? Why or why not?</p>
Standards	<p>6.1.12.A.5.a - Assess the impact of governmental efforts to regulate industrial and financial systems in order to provide economic stability.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.5.b - Analyze the effectiveness of governmental policies and of actions by groups and individuals to address discrimination against new immigrants, Native Americans, and African Americans.</p> <p>6.1.12.B.5.b - Assess the impact of rapid urbanization on the environment and on the quality of life in cities.</p> <p>6.1.12.C.5.a - Analyze the economic practices of corporations and monopolies</p>	<p>6.1.12.D.6.c - Analyze the successes and failures of efforts to expand women’s rights, including the work of important leaders (i.e., Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Alice Paul, and Lucy Stone) and the eventual ratification of the 19th Amendment.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.7.a - Analyze the reasons for the policy of neutrality regarding World War I, and explain why the United States eventually entered the war.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.7.b - Evaluate the impact of government policies designed to promote patriotism and to protect national security during times of war on individual rights</p>	<p>6.1.12.A.11.a - Evaluate the effectiveness of international agreements following World War I (e.g., League of Nations, Treaty of Versailles, Washington Naval Conference, Kellogg- Briand Pact) in preventing international disputes.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.11.b - Compare and contrast different perspectives about how the United States should respond to aggressive policies and actions taken by other nations at this time.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.11.c - Determine if American policies regarding Japanese internment and actions against other minority groups were a denial of civil rights.</p>	<p>6.1.12.A.12.a - Analyze ideological differences and other factors that contributed to the Cold War and to United States involvement in conflicts intended to contain communism, including the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Vietnam War.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.12.b - Examine constitutional issues involving war powers, as they relate to United States military intervention in the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and other conflicts.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.12.c - Explain how the Arab-Israeli conflict influenced American foreign policy.</p>

	<p>regarding the production and marketing of goods, and determine the positive or negative impact of these practices on individuals and the nation and the need for government regulations.</p> <p>6.1.12.C.5.b - Compare and contrast economic development of the North, South, and West in the post-Civil War period.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.5.b - Evaluate how events led to the creation of labor and agricultural organizations that protect the rights of workers.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.5.d - Relate varying immigrants' experiences to gender, race, ethnicity, or occupation.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.6.a - Evaluate the effectiveness of Progressive reforms in preventing unfair business practices and political corruption and in promoting social justice.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.6.c - Relate the creation of African American advocacy organizations (i.e., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) to United States Supreme Court decisions (i.e., Plessy v. Ferguson) and</p>	<p>(i.e., the Espionage Act and the Sedition Amendment).</p> <p>6.1.12.A.7.c - Analyze the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations from the perspectives of different countries.</p> <p>6.1.12.C.7.b - Assess the immediate and long-term impact of women and African Americans entering the work force in large numbers during World War I.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.8.a - Relate government policies to the prosperity of the country during the 1920s, and determine the impact of these policies on business and the consumer.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.8.a - Explain why the Great Migration led to heightened racial tensions, restrictive laws, a rise in repressive organizations, and an increase in violence.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.8.b - Assess the impact of artists, writers, and musicians of the 1920s, including the Harlem Renaissance, on American culture and values.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.9.a - Analyze how the actions and policies of</p>	<p>6.1.12.A.11.d - Analyze the decision to use the atomic bomb and the consequences of doing so.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.11.e - Assess the responses of the United States and other nations to the violation of human rights that occurred during the Holocaust and other genocides.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.11.d - Compare the varying perspectives of victims, survivors, bystanders, rescuers, and perpetrators during the Holocaust.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.11.e - Explain how World War II and the Holocaust led to the creation of international organizations (i.e., the United Nations) to protect human rights, and describe the subsequent impact of these organizations.</p>	<p>6.1.12.D.12.a - Analyze the impact of American governmental policies on independence movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and the Middle East.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.12.b - Analyze efforts to eliminate communism, such as McCarthyism, and their impact on individual civil liberties.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.12.c - Evaluate how the development of nuclear weapons by industrialized countries and developing countries affected international relations.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.12.d - Compare and contrast American public support of the government and military during the Vietnam War with that of other conflicts.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.12.e - Analyze the role that media played in bringing information to the American public and shaping public attitudes toward the Vietnam War.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.13.b - Analyze the effectiveness of national legislation, policies, and Supreme Court decisions (i.e., the Civil Rights Act, the</p>
--	---	---	--	---

	<p>state and local governmental policies.</p> <p>6.1.12.C.6.a - Evaluate the effectiveness of labor and agricultural organizations in improving economic opportunities for various groups.</p>	<p>the United States government contributed to the Great Depression.</p> <p>6.1.12.B.9.a - Determine how agricultural practices, overproduction, and the Dust Bowl intensified the worsening economic situation during the Great Depression.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.9.a - Explore the global context of the Great Depression and the reasons for the worldwide economic collapse.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.9.b - Analyze the impact of the Great Depression on the American family, migratory groups, and ethnic and racial minorities.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.10.a - Evaluate the arguments regarding the role of the federal government during the New Deal era.</p> <p>6.1.12.A.10.b - Assess the effectiveness of governmental policies enacted during the New Deal period (i.e., the FDIC, NLRB, and Social Security) in protecting the welfare of individuals.</p>	<p>Voting Rights Act, the Equal Rights Amendment, Title VII, Title IX, Affirmative Action, Brown v. Board of Education, and Roe v. Wade) in promoting civil liberties and equal opportunities.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.15.a - Compare United Nations policies and goals (i.e., the International Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals) intended to promote human rights and prevent the violation of human rights with actions taken by the United States.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.15.b - Compare the perspectives of other nations and the United States regarding United States foreign policy.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.15.c - Explain how and why religious tensions and historic differences in the Middle East have led to international conflicts, and analyze the effectiveness of United States policy and actions in bringing peaceful resolutions to the region.</p> <p>6.1.12.D.15.d - Analyze the reasons for terrorism and the impact that terrorism has had on individuals and</p>
--	--	---	---

				government policies, and assess the effectiveness of actions taken by the United States and other nations to prevent terrorism.
Content	<p>The Second Boer War (1899-1902)</p> <p>The Wright Brothers and the Airplane (1909)</p> <p>The Titanic (1912)</p> <p>The Great War (World War I) Begins / The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (1914)</p> <p>The Sinking of the Lusitania (1915)</p> <p>The Russian Revolution (1917-1925)</p> <p>World War I Ends (1918)</p> <p>The League of Nations (1920)</p> <p>Rise of Adolph Hitler (1921)</p>	<p>World War II (1939 - 1945)</p> <p>The Holocaust (1941-1945)</p> <p>Pearl Harbor (1941)</p> <p>The Atomic Bomb: Hiroshima & Nagasaki (1945)</p> <p>The Truman Doctrine (1947)</p> <p>The Cold War Begins (1947)</p> <p>The Marshall Plan & Post-War Europe (1948)</p>	<p>The Korean War (1950-1953)</p> <p>The Death of Stalin (1953)</p> <p>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954)</p> <p>The Warsaw Pact (1955)</p> <p>The Hungarian Revolution (1956)</p> <p>Sputnik & The Space Race (1957)</p> <p>China & the Great Leap Forward (1958)</p> <p>Seeds of The Vietnam War (1959)</p> <p>JFK is Elected (1960)</p>	<p>The Vietnam War Ends (1975)</p> <p>Ford is Elected President (1976)</p> <p>The Iranian Revolution (1979)</p> <p>Attempted Assassination of Reagan / Election of Reagan (1980, 1981)</p> <p>The War in the Falkland Islands (1982)</p> <p>Stanislov Petrov & the Threat of Nuclear War (1983)</p> <p>The Iran-Contra Affair Begins (1985-1987)</p> <p>The End of the Iran-Iraq War (1988)</p> <p>The Berlin Wall Falls (1988)</p>

	The Roots of World War II / Germany (1919 - 1939)		<p>Construction Begins on the Berlin Wall (1961)</p> <p>Conflict Escalates in Vietnam (1962)</p> <p>JFK is Assassinated (1963)</p> <p>The Civil Rights Act (1964)</p> <p>Winston Churchill Dies (1965)</p> <p>Operation Beaver Cage: Vietnam War (1967)</p> <p>Nixon is Elected President (1969)</p>	<p>Mandela is Released from Prison (1990)</p> <p>The Fall of the Soviet Union (1990)</p> <p>Clinton Becomes President (1993)</p> <p>Apartheid Ends in South Africa (1994)</p> <p>Northern Ireland Conflict (1996)</p> <p>Putin Invades Chechnya (1999)</p>
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compare present and past events to evaluate the consequences of past decisions and to apply lessons learned. - Analyze how change occurs through time due to shifting values and beliefs as well as technological advancements and changes in the political and economic landscape. - Construct various forms of geographic representations to show the spatial patterns of physical and human phenomena. - Relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions. - Distinguish valid arguments from false arguments when interpreting current and historical events. - Evaluate sources for validity and credibility and detect propaganda, censorship, and bias. - Gather relevant information from multiple sources representing a wide range of views (including historians and experts) while using the date, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. - Demonstrate effective presentation skills by presenting information in a clear, concise, and well-organized manner taking into consideration the appropriate use of language for the task and audience. 			
Holocaust / Amistad Requirement Topic(s)	<p>Inequalities (social, financial, etc)</p> <p>The Holocaust</p> <p>African-American role in war effort</p> <p>Newark Race Riots</p> <p>Civil Rights Movement; Martin Luther King, Jr.; Malcolm X</p>			