

Mount Pleasant Central School District

Global IIR, Social Studies



We believe that all students should have a global perspective of diverse cultural, economic and political systems by showing understanding through inquiry, application and analysis.

| Unit Title | Month | Content | Vocabulary | Standards | Skills | Big Ideas | Assessments |
|--------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| The World in 1750 | | | | | | | |
| 10.1 THE WORLD in 1750 | | Detailed study of dominant Eurasian empires (Ottoman, Mughal, Qing), African kingdoms, and the role of European maritime exploration. Exploration of diplomacy, trade, and cultural interactions shaping the world order. | - Eurasian Empires, Coastal Kingdoms, Global Trade, Imperialism, Silk Road, Trans-Saharan Trade, Monarchy, Diplomacy, Tributary System, Cultural Exchange | Development, Movement, and Interaction. Time, Continuity, and Change: Development and Transformation of Social Structures | - Evaluate evidence from diverse sources; identify geographic influences on empire development; analyze diplomatic relations and cultural interactions. | - 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. | Source analysis activities, map labeling and interpretation; class debates on empire interactions; unit test with multiple-choice and essay questions. |

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| 1750–1914: An Age of Revolutions, Industrialization, and Empires | | | | | | | |
| 10.2: ENLIGHTENMENT, REVOLUTION, AND NATIONALISM | | Exploration of Enlightenment ideas and philosophies; impact on political revolutions in Europe and the Americas; rise of nationalism and its effect on state-building and political change. | - Enlightenment, Reason, Social Contract, Natural Rights, Revolution, Nationalism, Liberalism, Absolutism, Consent of the Governed, Constitutionalism | Development, Movement, and Interaction. Time, Continuity and Change, Development and Transformation of Social Structures | - Interpret political philosophies; analyze causes and effects of revolutions; evaluate the role of nationalism; construct timelines of key events. | - 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 | Written responses to philosophical excerpts; cause-effect charts; role-play debates on revolutionary ideas; project on nationalist movements. |

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| | | | | | | and social movements. | |
| 10.3 CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION | | Study of technological innovations, changes in agriculture and production methods, origins of the Industrial Revolution in Britain, spread to other regions, and social and economic consequences including urbanization. | - Industrialization, Urbanization, Mechanization, Factory System, Capitalism, Socialism, Labor Union, Agricultural Revolution, Innovation, Steam Engine | Development, Movement, and Interaction. Time, Continuity and Change, Geography, Humans, and the Environment | - Analyze technological innovation impacts; interpret economic data; evaluate social changes; compare pre- and post-industrial societies. | - 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. | Data interpretation worksheets; essays on social reforms; presentations on industrial inventions; quizzes on vocabulary and concepts. |
| 10.4 IMPERIALISM | | Examination of European imperial expansion in Africa | - Imperialism, Colonialism, Protectorate, Sphere | Development, Movement, and Interaction. Time, | - Assess motives and methods of imperialism; analyze | - Western European interactions with Africa and Asia shifted | Political cartoon analysis; DBQs on imperialism; case |

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| | | and Asia; motives such as economic interests and nationalism; methods of control; responses and resistance from colonized peoples; impact on global trade and cultural exchanges. | of Influence, Scramble for Africa, Social Darwinism, Missionary, Nationalism, Exploitation, Resistance | Continuity and Change, Geography, Humans, and the Environment | resistance movements; interpret political cartoons; evaluate economic impacts of colonialism. | 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. | study reports; tests including map and short answer questions. |
| 1914–Present: Crisis and Achievement in the 20th Century | | | | | | | |

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| 10.5 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1914–1945) WWI & WWII | | Causes and course of World War I and World War II; major battles and turning points; political and social consequences; human cost including genocide and civilian suffering; emergence of new global powers. | - Militarism, Alliance System, Trench Warfare, Total War, Treaty of Versailles, Fascism, Holocaust, Axis Powers, Allied Powers, Genocide | Development, Movement, and Interaction. Time, Continuity and Change, Geography, Humans, and the Environment, Development and Transformation of Social Structures | - Analyze causes and consequences of wars; interpret propaganda; evaluate peace efforts; synthesize information from multiple sources. | - World War I and World War II led to geopolitical changes, human and environmental devastation, and attempts to bring stability and peace. | Essay on war causes; propaganda analysis; timeline creation; exams with document-based questions. |
| 10.6 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1945–1991: THE COLD WAR) | | Origins of the Cold War; ideological conflict between democracy/capitalism and communism; key events including Korean and Vietnam wars; nuclear arms race; détente and eventual Cold War end. | - Cold War, Communism, Capitalism, NATO, Warsaw Pact, Iron Curtain, Detente, Proxy War, Nuclear Arms Race, Berlin Wall | Development, Movement, and Interaction. Time, Continuity and Change, Geography, Humans, and the Environment, Development and Transformation of Social Structures | - Compare political ideologies; analyze conflict case studies; evaluate diplomacy and treaty outcomes; interpret primary source speeches. | - 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, | DBQs on Cold War events; map activities showing alliances; oral presentations on proxy wars; unit tests. |

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| | | | | | | economic, and military competition. | |
| 10.7 DECOLONIZATION AND NATIONALISM (1900–2000) | | Processes of decolonization in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East; nationalist movements and leaders; post-independence challenges including political instability and economic development; Cold War influences. | - Decolonization, Nationalism, Independence, Nonviolent Resistance, Apartheid, Partition, Guerrilla Warfare, Self-Determination, Neocolonialism, Zionism | Development, Movement, and Interaction. Time, Continuity and Change, Geography, Humans, and the Environment, Development and Transformation of Social Structures | - Analyze independence movements; evaluate methods of resistance; compare post-colonial challenges; interpret political speeches. | - 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. | Research projects on nationalist leaders; essays on decolonization methods; debates; quizzes on key vocabulary. |
| Contemporary Issues | | | | | | | |
| 10.8 TENSIONS BETWEEN | | Analysis of cultural changes due to | - Modernization, Tradition, Cultural | Development, Movement, and | - Analyze cultural change impacts; | - Tensions exist between traditional | Case study analyses; reflection essays; |

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| TRADITIONAL CULTURES AND MODERNIZATION | | modernization; conflicts between traditional values and modern political, economic, and social forces; case studies illustrating diverse responses worldwide. | Diffusion, Globalization, Urbanization, Secularism, Fundamentalism, Westernization, Identity, Reform | Interaction. Time, Continuity and Change, Geography, Humans, and the Environment, Development and Transformation of Social Structures | compare traditional and modern values; interpret case studies; evaluate social tensions. | cultures and agents of modernization. Reactions for and against modernization depend on perspective and context. | group discussions; formative quizzes. |
| 10.9 GLOBALIZATION AND A CHANGING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT (1990–PRESENT) | | Impact of globalization on economics, technology, culture, and politics; environmental challenges such as climate change; international cooperation and conflicts; role of international organizations. | Globalization, Interdependence, Technology, Climate Change, Sustainability, Economic Development, Population Pressure, NGO (Non-Governmental Organization), Environmentalism, Trade Bloc | Development, Movement, and Interaction. Time, Continuity and Change, Geography, Humans, and the Environment, Development and Transformation of Social Structures | Interpret global economic data; evaluate environmental challenges; analyze international cooperation efforts; synthesize information from diverse sources. | - 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 | Data analysis worksheets; projects on globalization effects; presentations; tests with multiple-choice and short answers. |

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| | | | | | | have led to strains on the environment. | |
| 10.10 HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS | | Examination of major human rights violations since WWII; role of the United Nations and international law; case studies of genocide, ethnic cleansing, and responses to oppression; ongoing human rights struggles. | Human Rights, Genocide, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Refugee, Apartheid, Ethnic Cleansing, Discrimination, Justice, Amnesty, War Crimes | Development, Movement, and Interaction of Cultures, Development and Transformation of Social Structures | Analyze historical and contemporary human rights cases; interpret legal documents; evaluate global responses; construct arguments using evidence. | - 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. | DBQs on human rights; mock trials or debates; research papers; unit exams including essay questions. |

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