



LINCOLN-WOODSTOCK COOPERATIVE SCHOOL DISTRICT COURSE SYLLABUS

Course Name: Advanced Placement World History: Modern

Length: Full year

Teacher: Logan Placey

Course Description:

AP World History: Modern is a rigorous, college-level course designed to explore significant global events, individuals, developments, and processes from c. 1200 CE to the present. Students will develop and apply historical thinking skills to analyze primary and secondary sources, make historical connections, engage in chronological reasoning, and construct compelling historical arguments. The course emphasizes a global perspective, examining interactions and developments across Africa, the Americas, Asia, Oceania, and Europe.

Competencies or Standards Assessed:

[College Board AP World Standards and Skills](#)

Anchor Texts or Major Curriculum:

Ways of the World: A Global History with Sources by Robert W. Strayer and Eric W. Nelson, 5th Edition, 2023.

World History Modern: 1200-Present AP Edition, AMSCO, 2022.

[AP World History Course and Examination Description](#)

Course Outline (major units of study):

Unit Title	Essential Question or Overarching Understanding
Unit 1: The Global Tapestry (1200-1450)	1. What were the major cultural traditions of various states around the world in the period 1200-1450? 2. How did the major cultural traditions affect the governments, societies, and economies of these states?
Unit 2: Networks of Exchange (1200-1450)	1. How did the Trans-Saharan, Indian Ocean, and Silk Roads networks of exchange develop in the period 1200-1450? 2. What effects did the Mongol conquests have on the economies, societies, and environments of states in Afro-Eurasia? 3. How did increased contacts lead to cultural and technological exchanges in Afro-Eurasia? 4. How did networks of exchange create the conditions for a globally-connected world for the

	first time?
Unit 3: Land-Based Empires (1450-1750)	1. How did gunpowder weapons lead to the rise of land-based empires in the period 1450-1750? 2. How did rulers of these states consolidate and legitimize their power? 3. How did major belief systems change during this time period?
Unit 4: Transoceanic Interconnections (1450-1750)	1. How did technological innovations and exchanges allow for European exploration in the period 1450-1750? 2. What were the causes and context of European colonization of the Americas and the Indian Ocean? 3. What were the positive and negative effects of Columbian exchange on states and societies around the world? 4. By what methods did European powers acquire and maintain their maritime empires? 5. How did indigenous states respond to European incursion? 6. How did European colonization affect the societies, economies, and belief systems of peoples around the world?
Unit 5: Revolutions (1750-1900)	1. What are the causes, beliefs, and effects of the major intellectual developments of the Enlightenment, nationalism, abolitionism, and women's suffrage? 2. How did the intellectual developments above lead to several political revolutions around the world? 3. What were the major causes and effects of the French, American, Latin American, and Haitian Revolutions? 4. What factors created the conditions for industrialization to occur in this period? 5. How and why did various states around the world choose or choose not to industrialize? 6. What were the major technological innovations of the Industrial Revolution? 7. What role did various governments play in a state's industrialization efforts? 8. How did the Industrial Revolution change various economic institutions both in industrialized and non-industrialized states? 9. How did the Industrial Revolution alter existing social structures and standards of living in industrialized states? 10. How and why did communism, socialism, and labor unions form in response to the Industrial Revolution?



LINCOLN-WOODSTOCK COOPERATIVE SCHOOL DISTRICT
COURSE SYLLABUS

Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization (1750-1900)	1. What are the similarities and differences between imperialism of this period and colonization/empire building of the period 1450-1750? 2. How did imperialist states use ideas of racial superiority, social Darwinism, and the civilizing mission to justify imperialist expansion? 3. How did industrialization and the need for raw materials influence imperialist expansion? 4. What methods did imperialist states use to acquire and maintain their new holdings? 5. How did indigenous states respond to imperial expansion? 6. What effects did imperialism's desire for raw materials have on the economies, societies, and environments of indigenous states? 7. What is the difference between economic imperialism and direct imperialism? 8. How did imperialism and industrialization lead to new patterns of migration during this period? 9. How did these new patterns of migration affect the societies of the places involved?
Unit 7: Global Conflict (1900-present)	1. How did global political power shift early in this period? 2. How did states react to these changes in political power? 3. What were the causes of World War I? 4. How did states conduct World War I? 5. What were the political and economic developments that happened during the inter-war period? 6. What were the causes of World War II? 7. How did states conduct World War II? 8. What were the causes and consequences of mass atrocities committed during this time period?
Unit 8: Cold War and Decolonization (1900-present)	1. What was the historical context that led to the Cold War after World War II? 2. What were the causes and effects of the ideological differences and struggle during the Cold War? 3. What were the political consequences of the United States' and Soviet Union's efforts to influence over various states during the Cold War? 4. What were the causes and effects of the spread of communism during and after the Cold War? 5. By what means did states previously under the control of foreign powers gain independence? 6. How did the formation of new states create

	political, social, demographic, and economic challenges in these new states? 7. How did states around the world resist the existing global power structures? 8. What were the causes of the end of the Cold War?
Unit 9: Globalization (1900-present)	1. What new technologies developed during this time period? 2. How did these new technologies, such as advances in medicine, birth control, communications, sources of energy, and agriculture, affect societies around the world? 3. How did advances in medicine combat existing diseases, while increasing prevalence of other diseases? 4. How did technological innovations affect the global environment? 5. How did globalization change economic institutions around the world? 6. How did advances in technology and education challenge existing social and religious norms around the world? 7. How did globalization affect culture around the world? 8. How did globalization create new international institutions? 9. How have groups of people around the world resisted globalization?

Portrait of a Learner

Independent Learner

I make thoughtful plans and do my best to reach personal goals using feedback to work through challenges.

Responsible Collaborator

I work with others to achieve shared goals by listening actively, contributing ideas, and managing conflict.

Critical Thinker

I analyze information, ask thoughtful questions, and apply reasoning skills to solve problems and make decisions.

Effective Communicator

I express ideas clearly, adapting strategies based on the audience, setting, and/or purpose.

Global Citizen

I show that I care and take responsibility by helping in my community and the world around me.

Additional Classroom Expectations: