

Curriculum Map

Name of Teacher Altaf Siddiqui

Subject Global History 3

Month September

Unit/Theme
Absolute Monarchs in Europe:
Enduring Understandings
When faced with crises, many heads of state take on additional economic or political power to address issues. How did Louis' abuse of power lead to revolution that would inspire the call for democratic government throughout the world? Why do many Russians today debate whether to model themselves in the West or the focus on traditional Russian culture? How Prussia built a strong military tradition in Germany that contributed to in part to two world wars in the twentieth century. How many of the government reforms of 17 th Century England contributed to the democratic traditions across the world?
Essential Questions
Why did the absolute monarchs come to power in many parts of Europe and how did they maintain their authority? What is the significance of England's defeat of the Spanish Armada? Why did the Dutch revolt against Spain? What does the Dutch art reveal about the culture of the Netherlands in the mid sixteenth and mid seventeenth century? Why did the Dutch prosper in the mid sixteenth century? What role did religion play in the struggle between the Spanish and the Dutch? Students will Examine the Rise of absolute government in Spain and subsequent period of Golden Age on the Iberian Peninsula. How was Philip II typical of an absolute monarch? Students will be able to understand what are the benefits and drawbacks for society when a ruler monopolizes important decision making? Why didn't Spain's economy benefit from the gold and silver from the Americas? What nonreligious factors might have provoked Philip II to send the Armada against England? Students will discover the rise of Dutch Republic and how the commercial revolution transformed Holland into a leading center of global trade. Students will learn about the making of France as the most powerful state in Europe under Louis XIV and the rise of absolutism. What does Louis XIV's use of intendants suggest about his approach to controlling the nobility? How did Louis's treatment of the nobles reflect his belief in his absolute authority? How did Louis's wars against weaker countries backfire? Students will learn about the Rise of Central monarchies in Austria and Prussia What were the major conflicts in the Thirty Years' War? How did the Peace of Westphalia lay the foundation of modern Europe? Why did Maria Theresa make an alliance with the French Kings, Austria's chief enemies? Why might ruling an empire with a vastly diverse assortment of people be difficult? What steps did the Prussian monarchs take to become absolute monarchs? Students will learn about the transformation of Russia under Czar Peter the Great into an absolute state. What were the long-term effects of Ivan's murder of his oldest son?

How was Russia culturally different from western Europe?
Where some of the ways Peter tried to westernize Russia?
Who do you think was more of an absolute monarch: Ivan the Terrible or Peter the Great?
Which class of Russian society probably didn't benefit from Peter's reforms? Why?
How might Peter's attempts at westernization have affected his people's opinion of Christians in western Europe?
Students will examine the formation of limited monarchy under the constitutional and parliamentary government in England under the Stuart Monarchy.
Why did Charles I defy Parliament again and again?
What did Cromwell's rule have in common with an absolute monarchy?
How was the overthrow of James II different from the overthrow of Charles I?
What was the purpose of the English Bill of Rights?
What effect did the British Cabinet system have on U.S. democracy?
Why was the execution of Charles I so significant?
How did King Charles I actions create conflict with the Parliament?
Why do you think King James II fled to France when William of Orange led his army to London?
What conditions in England made the execution of one king and the overthrow of another possible?
How might Cromwell's rule be viewed differently by the Irish and the English?
How did Parliament try to limit the power of the English monarchy?
What were the causes, participants, and outcome of the English civil War?
What rights were guaranteed by the Habeas Corpus Act?

Activities

Class discussions, analysis of primary and secondary documents, visual learning, reading comprehension

Assessments

Formative (Throughout)

Summative (End of Year)

Time Frame/Month**Resources/Sites(Primary/Secondary)**

Primary sources

Documentaries/movie clips

Textbook Name (Chapters/Pages)

World History: HMH Social Studies: Textbook Pages 666-707

Curriculum Map

Name of Teacher Altaf Siddiqui

Subject Global History II

Month October

Unit/Theme
The Scientific Revolution and The Age of Enlightenment
Enduring Understandings
Understand the use of questioning led to the development of the scientific method still in use today.

Make connection between discoveries and developments made during the Scientific Revolution continue to impact science and society today.

Understand and make a connection to their many freedoms protected in the American Bill of Rights are a result of Enlightenment thinking.

Understand enlightenment inspired the French Revolution, American Revolution, Haitian Revolution and Revolutions across Latin America.

Understand Enlightenment ideas inspired governments across the world in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Enlightenment problem-solving approach to government and society prevails in modern civilization today.

Various freedom and enjoyed in many countries today are a result of Enlightenment thinking.

Essential Question:

Chapter 18 Section 1

What impact did travel by Europeans have on the launching of the Scientific Revolution?

How did Kepler's findings support the heliocentric theory?

How did Descartes's approach to science differ from Bacon's?

Why did the Catholic Church oppose the spreading of the heliocentric theory by scientists?

How did the scientific method differ from the approach generally followed by Medieval scholars?

Why might institutions of authority tend to reject new development by scientists and other thinkers?

Do you agree with Galileo's actions during his Inquisition? Explain

Why was the law of gravitation important?

Why was Galen's description of human anatomy inaccurate?

Chapter 18 Section 2

How did a revolution in intellectual activity changed European's view of government and society?

How does John Locke's view of human nature differ from that of Thomas Hobbes?

How do Rousseau and Montesquieu differ in their view of the role of laws in a democracy?

What did all of the philosophes see as the purpose and value of reason?

Why did John Locke oppose the idea of an absolute monarch running a country?

What did social critics such as the philosophes hope to accomplish through their writing and art?

Explain how the following statements reflects enlightenment ideas: "Power should be a check to power."

Why was Voltaire's use satire effect?

Were the philosophes optimistic about the future of humankind? Explain.

How did the enlightenment ideas spread through the Western world and profoundly influenced the arts and government?

Why did the Catholic Church seek to censor the writings of enlightenment thinkers?

Chapter 18 Section 3

How did Baroque and neoclassical architecture differ?

Why do you think the issue of education was important to both Mary Astell and Mary Wollstonecraft?

How accurately does the term "enlightened despots" describe Catherine the Great? Explain

Why did the ideas of the Enlightenment not have much impact on the lives of poorer Europeans?

How did a revolution in intellectual activity change European's view of government and society?
What impact did travel by Europeans have on the launching of the Scientific Revolution?
In what way did Copernicus's theory contradict religious views?
Why do you think Galileo chose to recant?
How was the scientific method of exploring ideas different from looking into history for answer?
Why might the Church dislike the ideas of Bacon and Descartes?
Which characteristics did classical music and neoclassical architecture have in common?
Why was the term "enlightened despot" appropriate to describe rulers such as Joseph II and Catherine the Great?
What advantages did salons have over earlier forms of communication in spreading ideas?
Why might some women have been critical of the Enlightenment?
How did the Encyclopedia project reflect the age of Enlightenment?

Activities

Student project, class presentations, collaborative group work, class/group discussions, analysis of primary and secondary documents, visual learning, reading comprehension.
Handout on John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau, documents on Scientific Revolution

Assessments

Students Presentations and Standardized Regents Style Exam

Time Frame/Month

Resources/Websites(Primary/Secondary)

Primary sources
Documentaries/movie clips

Textbook Name (Chapters/Pages)

World History: HMH Social Studies: Textbook Pages 710-733

Curriculum Map

Name of Teacher Altaf Siddiqui

Subject Global History II

Month November 2020

Unit/Theme

Revolutions Sweep the West

Enduring Understandings

How did discontent and enlightenment ideas, inspire revolutions across Latin America against the Spanish and Portuguese?

Which Enlightenment ideas inspired revolutionaries in Across the west?

Why could only *Peninsulars* hold the highest offices?

Who did the Spanish feel toward the Native population?

Identify the elements of colonial society that caused unrest in Latin America?

Explain How Haiti won independence.

Describe the activities of Bolivar and Jose de San Martin in South American wars of Independence.

Describe Brazil's peaceful liberation against Portugal.

Essential Question:

Chapter 20 Section 1

Why might the structure of Latin American colonial society have led to unrest?

How did the American Revolution inspire the slaves of Saint Domingue to revolt?
How Could just 30,000 French Troops force Toussaint and his army of 100,000 to halt the revolution?
From the view of the colonial powers, why were the creoles the most dangerous part of the population?
What factors caused the revolution in Latin America?
What was there about father Miguel Hidalgo that inspired people to follow him in rebellion?
Why did Iturbide first defeat a revolution and then lead one?
Why might the Brazilians have liked having the Portuguese capital in Rio de Janeiro?
Why didn't King John VI object to giving Brazil its freedom?

Chapter 20 Section 3

How nationalism contributed to the formation of two new nations and a new political order in Europe?
How can nationalism unify and how can it break empires and groups apart?
What reasons might Garibaldi have had to step aside and let then Sardinian king rule?
Bismarck Ignored both the parliament and the Constitution, how do you think this action would affect Prussian government?
Why did the southern German states resist unification until 1871?
How were the Italian and German unification movements similar?
How did nationalism threaten the unification of the Hapsburg Empire?
How can nationalism be both a unifying and a disuniting force?
How did Giuseppe Garibaldi play an important role in the eventual unification of Italy?
Why did the Austrian, Russian, and Ottoman Empires face such great challenges to their control of land?
Why did Italian nationalists agree to unite Italy under the leadership of Piedmont-Sardinia?
Why did the southern German states resist unification until 1871?
How did nationalism upset the international balance of power established at the Congress of Vienna?

Activities

Analyzing primary and secondary documents on German unification and Latin American Revolutions, visual learning (clip on Franco-Prussian War and Haitian Revolution), Reading comprehension (Document analysis on Why Creole lead the Revolution in Latin America).

Free Response Question on why creoles lead the fight in Latin America.

Handouts on Nationalism and

Assessments

Free Response Question (writing assessment) and Standardized Regents Style Exam

Time Frame/Month

Resources/Websites(Primary/Secondary)

Primary sources

Documentaries/movie clips

Textbook Name (Chapters/Pages)

World History: HMH Social Studies: Textbook Pages 778-805

Curriculum Map

Name of Teacher Altaf Siddiqui

Subject Global History II

Month December 2020

Unit/Theme

The Industrial Revolution

Enduring Understandings

Explain the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in England

How did Industrial revolution start in England and spread to other part of globe?

Describe key inventions that furthered the Industrial Revolution

Identify the key inventions in the area of transportation.

Why might it be easier for large farms than for family farms to experiment with new technology?

What is the correlation between improved food supplies and living conditions and an increase in population?

Why did some entrepreneurs want to link Liverpool and Manchester?

How do you think most British people reacted to railroad?

How did rising population help the Industrial revolution develop?

How did Great Britain's geography and natural resources allow the country to industrialize rapidly?

Essential Question:

Chapter 21 Section 1

How did the railroad impact the British industry?

How did population growth spur the Industrial Revolution?

How were English cotton industry and American cotton producers linked together?

How did the abilities of James Watt and Matthew Boulton complement each other?

What might have been the impact of improved water and land transportation on the family life of a person who worked in a factory far from home?

How did steam powered boats impact industry in England?

How were the steamboat and the locomotive similar in their economic impact?

Chapter 21 Section 2 and 3

How did factory system change the way people lived and worked, introducing a variety of problems?

How do you think the life span of a child laborer in a factory in 1842 compares to that of a laborer in a rural area?

What were the working conditions like in the factories in urban centers?

Why might the way merchants earned money make landowners look down on them? How did the merchants view their workers?

Describe the social class in Britain

In what way did Industrial Revolution provide hope for people?

How might the mode of transportation available to you be better and more efficient after the Industrial Revolution?

How did geography play a role in development of Manchester?

Why did people flock to British cities and towns during the Industrial Revolution?

How did Industrial Revolution contribute to city growth?

Why do you think young children continued to do heavy work in factories and industries?

How did class tensions affect by the Industrial Revolution?

How did rapid urbanization create poor living conditions in most British cities?

How did the industrial Revolution improve the lives of skilled workers?

How did the wealth generated by the industrial Revolution change the social and political structure of nineteenth century Britain?

The Industrial Revolution had been described as a mixed blessing. Do you agree or disagree?

Chapter 21 section 4

How did the Industrial Revolution lead to economic, social, and political reforms in the 19th Century?
Define and analyze socio-economic and political theory of communism, socialism, utilitarianism and Laissez Faire capitalism.

What were the ideas of Marx and Engels concerning relations between the owners and the working class?

Activities

Students will be working on guided notes chart on Industrial Revolution. Have student research inventions and key developments which facilitated industrialization?

Analyzing primary and secondary documents on Causes and impact of Industrial revolution on demographics, visual learning (clip on Capitalism, communism, Cholera outbreak in London in 1850s and child labor).

Reading comprehension (Document analysis events that lead to the beginning of Industrial Revolution).

Students were prepared, and worked in groups (in breakout rooms) for a Debate between two teams, each team was assigned a topic of Communism and Capitalism.

Assessments

Free Response Question (writing assessment) and Standardized Regents Style Exam

Time Frame/Month

Resources/Sites(Primary/Secondary)

Primary sources

Documentaries/movie clips

Textbook Name (Chapters/Pages)

World History: HMH Social Studies: Textbook Pages 816-855

Curriculum Map

Name of Teacher: Altaf Siddiqui

Subject Global History II

Month: January 2021

Unit/Theme

Age of Imperialism

Enduring Understandings

What role did European imperialism play in shaping the modern world

Why did European embarked on a new phase of empire building that affected both Africa and the rest of the world.

How did European use scientific racism to control the African masses?

What role did geopolitics play in European quest to control land in the Middle East?

How political events in this vital resource area of Middle East are still influenced by actions from the imperialistic period?

How India, Pakistan, Bangladesh have their political, social roots in their colonial past.

Why do you think European powers established spheres of influence in China rather than colonies, as they did in Africa and other parts of Asia?

What internal challenges did China face during 19th Century and how did the Chinese governments react to these challenges?

How Japan's continued development of its own way of life had made it a leading world power?

Essential Question:

Chapter 23 Section 1

How did Berlin Conference of 1884 help the Europeans claim territories in Africa?

How did the Berlin Conference help Leopold in his effort to secure Congo as his personal State?

How Europe in the 19th Century ignored the claims of African ethnic groups, kingdoms and city-states, and established colonies on the continent?

Evaluate whether if King Leopold II's imperialistic intentions were legitimate or not? Analyze the Free Belgian Congo State and Leopold's quest to exploit Congo.

How did the Berlin Conference help Europeans carve up African colonies?

What were some European motives in gaining colonies in Africa?

What are some different kinds of colonies (forms of imperialism)?

How did the Europeans use race relations to control African people?

Were there differences between direct control and indirect control of colonies in Africa?

How did colonial rule cause a breakdown in traditional African culture?

What important questions should be asked about the Industrial Revolution and how it related to European imperialism in Africa?

How did European use the theory of Social Darwinism to justify land grab in Africa and to rule over the people across Africa?

Why were African resistance movements, such as those carried out by the Ashanti, usually unsuccessful?

What attitude about the British does Cecil Rhodes' present on the nature of British imperialism in Africa?

Chapter 23 Section 2

Why did the European nations expand their empires by seizing territories from Muslim states?

In what ways Ottoman Empire was in decline at the end of 19th century?

How did the Crimean war help lead to the decline of the Ottoman Empire?

How did control of Egypt play a strategic role for Britain and France?

Why was the Suez Canal built?

Why did Great Britain want to control the Suez Canal?

How were the reactions of African and Muslim rulers to imperialism similar? How were they different?

Chapter 23 section 4

As the Mughal Empire declined, Britain seized Indian territory and soon controlled almost the whole subcontinent.

On which continents were Indian goods being traded?

What attitude did the native people have toward the British?

What was the Sepoy Mutiny and what caused the sepoy to rebel against the Company Raj?

In what ways did the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 change the political nature of India and British administration of India?

What did the East Company achieve after its charter being granted in 1603?

What form did British rule take under the British Raj?

How did economic imperialism lead to India's becoming a British colony?

How did imperialism continue to unity and to the growth of nationalism in India?

What was impact of British colonial policies in India and How did these policies contribute to wide spread famine during the British Raj? The Victorian Holocaust.

Chapter 24: Section 1

How did economic pressure force China to open to foreign trade and influence?

How did Imperialism, economic instability and revolution affect China?

How did China react to growing pressure from England to trade with European counterparts?

What were the underlying causes of the Opium War between China and Britain?

What were the provisions of Treat of Nanjing between China and Britain?

How did China respond to Opium War and how did it transform itself after the Opium War?

What were the results of the Taiping Rebellion?

What importance did spheres of influence have for China?

Why did the Boxer Rebellion fail?

How did China change as a result of failed Boxer Rebellion?

Why did the Chinese have little interest in trading with the West?

What internal problems did China face prior to the Taiping Rebellion?

What were the similarities and differences between the Taiping Rebellion and the Boxer Rebellion?

Chapter 24: 2

How Japan followed the model of Western powers by industrializing and expanding its foreign influence?

How did Japan's Island location influence its culture and government?

Why did Japan remain isolated throughout 16th to 19th century? How did Japan's Island location influence its culture and government?

How was Japan governed throughout 16th through 19th Century?

How did the Tokugawa Shogunate view the Western traders?

What events led to the Treaty of Kanagawa?

How was the Treaty of Kanagawa similar to the treaties that China signed with various European powers?

How was arrival of Matthew Perry viewed by the Japanese?

How did Japan react from the pressure from the United States to open its ports for trade and to establish commercial ties with the United States?

What challenges did Japan face with the arrival of American forces on Edo Bay?

What events caused Japan to end its isolation and begin westernization?

How did Japan transform itself under the Meiji Restoration?

How did Japan become an industrialized nation under the Meiji government?

How did Japan modernize itself under the Meiji government?

How did the restoration lead to enormous changes in Japan's political and social structure?

How were westernization of Russia and Japan similar? (recall)

What were the results of Japan's growing imperialism at the end of the 19th century?

How did Japan begin its quest to build an empire?

What influences do you think were most important in motivating Japan to build its empire?

How did Japan treat the Koreans after it annexed the country?

Briefly explain the Sino-Japanese War

Briefly explain Japan's invasion and annexation of Korea

Briefly explain the Russo-Japanese war of 1905?

Activities
Student will be working on Notes taking skills.
Analyzing primary and secondary documents on Causes and impact of European Imperialism on the colonized people and the resources of the land, visual learning (clips Imperialism in Congo, India, Scramble for Africa).
Packet on European Imperialism of Africa
Regents Thematic Essay on Territorial Expansion
<u>Reading Analysis: Letters of Millard Fillmore and Matthew Perry to the Emperor of Japan.</u>
Assessments
Free Response Question (writing assessment) and Standardized Regents Style Exam
Time Frame/Month
Resources/Websites(Primary/Secondary)
Primary sources
Documentaries/movie clips
Textbook Name (Chapters/Pages)
World History: HMH Social Studies: Textbook Pages 894- 952

Curriculum Map

Name of Teacher: Altaf Siddiqui

Subject Global History II

Month: February 2021

Unit/Theme
World War One and Russian Resolution
Enduring Understandings
What were long term causes of World War One?
How the war propelled the United States to a new position of international power, which it still holds today?
How did women contribute to war effort? How did their efforts change the perception of women?
After winning the war, the allies dictated a harsh peace settlement that left many nations feeling betrayed?
Essential Question:
Chapter 25 Section 1
How did militarism, nationalism, imperialism and complex alliances lead to the outbreak of World War One?
How Ethnic conflict in the Balkan region, which helped ignite the war, continued to erupt in that area in the 1990s?
How did Militarism create tensions in Europe in the late 19th century and early 20th century?
How did Imperialism create tension amongst European countries in the late 19th century and early 20th century?
How did complex alliances amongst European countries create animosity and distrust in the late 19th century?
How did nationalism lead to World War One?
Why did World War One last so long?
How do imperialism and militarism work together to promote war?
How did political rivalry between Triple Entente and Triple Alliances create tensions in Europe on the Eve of World War One?
How could a dispute between Two European powers involve other nations in the conflict?
What are some examples of nationalism? (Pan-Slavism)

Chapter 25 Section 2

What role did nationalism play in the Balkan region leading to the assassination of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand?

What role did the Black Hand (secret society) play in the assassination of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand?

What were the reasons for the hostility between Austria-Hungary and Serbia?

In the period leading up to World War One, how did nationalism unite or divide citizens?

What ideas and beliefs led to the Armenian genocide?

Do you think World War One was inevitable? Use historical information/data to support your answer.

Chapter 25 section 3

Why did the Allies consider the Dardanelles of strategic importance? Explain why the Dardanelles campaign of 1915 was a failure for the Allies.

How was the experience of war different for the subjects of European colonies in Africa and India?

How did the government of the warring nations fight a total war?

Explain why casualties and loss of life were so high in 1916, particularly at Verdun and the Somme.

To what extent was the United States able to honor its pledge of neutrality in 1914-16?

Was the entry of the United States into World War I inevitable? Or was it a consequence of unforeseen factors?

How did Allies win the war?

How was propaganda used on the either sides to influence public opinion?

Why did Russia withdraw from World War One?

Chapter 25 section 4

How did Total war affect the warring nation's economy?

Recall information on events leading up to United States entrance into the war.

How did the different goals of the negotiators affect the peace treaty?

What complaints did the various mandated countries voice about the Treaty of Versailles?

How did map of Europe and Middle East change from prewar to post-war?

What was the goal of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points?

Why did the United States reject the Treaty of Versailles?

Were the Versailles treaties fair? Consider all the nations affected?

How did Germany react to the Treaty of Versailles?

Chapter 26 Section 1

How long term social, and economic unrest in Russia exploded in bloody revolution and ushered in the first Communist government.

How the communist Party controlled the Soviet Union until the country's breakup in 1991?

What reforms were initiated by Czar Alexander II?

Why did Czar Alexander III turn Russia into a police state, teeming with spies and informers?

What measures did Alexander III use to wipe out revolutionary threats?

Why did rapid industrialization in Russia lead to widespread social unrest?

How Russians faced crises at home and humiliation abroad?

What were the causes of Revolution of 1905?

What was the purpose of creating the Duma?

What did the Russo-Japanese War reveal about the leadership of Czar Nicolas II?

How did World War One help bring about the Russian Revolution?

How led to the rise of Rasputin? And how did he discredit the imperial government?

Why did Alexander Kerensky's decision to continue fighting the war cost him the support of the Russian people?

What problems did Lenin and the Bolsheviks face after the revolution?

What led to toppling of Czar's government in March of 1917?

Why were the effects of the March Revolution also causes of the Bolshevik Revolution?

Why did the Russians fight a bloody civil war from 1918 to 1920?

How did the Communist government prevent nationalism from threatening the new state created by the revolution?

Chapter 26 Section 2

After Lenin's death Why did Stalin Seize power?

How did Stalin transform the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state?

Describe the government under Stalin, dictatorial/ totalitarian state.

How and why did Stalin creates a Totalitarian Government?

Evaluate courses of action of the weapons of totalitarianism, which allows the most long-term control?

What was Stalin's Great Purge?

How would the actions of the Great Purge increase Stalin's power?

What was the major purpose of five-year plans in the Soviet Union?

What are the similarities and differences between propaganda and modern advertising campaigns?

Support your answer with examples.

How did Joseph Stalin's policies in Ukraine during the 1930s directly result in Genocide of 30 million Ukrainians?

What was a major cause of the famines in Ukraine between 1929 and 1935?

What was an economic change introduced in the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin?

Which goal did Joseph Stalin establish for the Soviet Union?

Why would the workers follow the Bolsheviks? What about the Bolsheviks beliefs appealed to Russian workers?

Was the New Economic Policy, passed by Lenin and his government in 1921, a "strategic retreat" – or a sign that their revolution had failed? In 1921 Lenin called for party unity and an end to factionalism. Discuss the impact that events like Kronstadt and the NEP had on unity within the Bolshevik movement.

Explain Joseph Stalin's career and contribution to the revolution up to and including 1922. How did Stalin ascend to the leadership of the party?

What were the implications of Stalin's leadership for the people of Russia? How did Stalin transform the Soviet Union in the first decade of his rule?

How different were Stalin's ideology and methods from those of Lenin? Did Stalin take the Communist Party down a new path – or did he continue and expand what Lenin had started?

How long term social, and economic unrest in Russia exploded in bloody revolution and ushered in the first Communist government.

How the communist Party controlled the Soviet Union until the country's breakup in 1991?

Why did Czar Alexander III turned Russia into a police state, teeming with spies and informers?

Activities

Student will be working on Notes taking skills.

Analyzing primary and secondary documents on Causes of World War One and Events of World War One and its Outcome.

Student will study and analyze the provisions of Treaty of Versailles

Students will work on primary source documents on Russian Revolution and the rise of Joseph Stalin.
Reading Analysis: on Russian Revolution, Leninism and Stalin

Students will examine propaganda poster created by either sides of countries participating World War One.

Students will examine posters created Bolsheviks under Lenin and later under Stalin.

Assessments

Free Response Question (writing assessment) and Standardized Regents Style Exam

Time Frame/Month

Resources/Websites(Primary/Secondary)

Primary sources

Documentaries/movie clips

Textbook Name (Chapters/Pages)

World History: HMH Social Studies: Textbook Pages 972- 1021

