



Bentley, Traditions & Encounters 6e 2020 Update

Correlation to AP[®] World History: Modern Framework

UNIT 3 Land Based Empires

1450-1750

THEMATIC FOCUS	LEARNING OBJECTIVE	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	CHAPTER	PAGE NUMBER
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TOPIC 3.1 Empires Expand				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 3: Learning Objective A Explain how and why various land-based empires developed and expanded from 1450 to 1750.</p>	<p>HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.II Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.</p>	Chapter 24 Chapter 27	539, 614,
		<p>KC-4.3.II.B Land empires included the Manchu in Central and East Asia; the Mughal in South and Central Asia; the Ottoman in Southern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa; and the Safavids in the Middle East.</p>	Chapter 26, Chapter 27,	586- 591,609- 624,
		<p>KC-4.3.III.i Political and religious disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states</p>	Chapter 23, Chapter 27,	519, 520, 521, 611 - 614, 623, 624,

governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.				
TOPIC 3.2 Empires: Administration				
THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 3: Learning Objective B Explain how rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power in land-based empires from 1450 to 1750.	KC-4.3.I.C Recruitment and use of bureaucratic elites, as well as the development of military professionals, became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources.	Chapter 23, Chapter 26, Chapter 27	514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 589, 590, 591, 595, 614, 617,
		KC-4.3.I.A Rulers continued to use religious ideas, art, and monumental architecture to legitimize their rule.	Chapter 25, Chapter 27,	586, 597, 598, 610, 611, 613, 615, 617, 621, 622, 623,
		KC-4.3.I.D Rulers used tribute collection, tax farming, and innovative tax-collection systems to generate revenue in order to forward state power and expansion.	24 26, 27	

for different purposes.				
TOPIC 3.3 Empires: Belief Systems				
THEMATIC FOCUS Cultural Developments and Interactions CDI The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 3: Learning Objective C Explain continuity and change within the various belief systems during the period from 1450 to 1750.	KC-4.1.VI.i The Protestant Reformation marked a break with existing Christian traditions and both the Protestant and Catholic reformations contributed to the growth of Christianity.	Chapter 23	507-511, 515, 516,
		KC-4.1.VI.ii Political rivalries between the Ottoman and Safavid empires intensified the split within Islam between Sunni and Shi'a.	Chapter 27	613, 614,
		KC-4.1.VI.iii Sikhism developed in South Asia in a context of interactions between Hinduism and Islam.		
TOPIC 3.4 Comparison in Land-Based Empires				
	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 3: Learning Objective D	KC-4.1 The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and had a significant social impact on the world.	Chapter 24 Chapter 25,	535- 559, 560-589

	Compare the methods by which various empires increased their influence from 1450 to 1750.	KC-4.1.VI In some cases, the increase and intensification of interactions between newly connected hemispheres expanded the reach and furthered development of existing religions, and contributed to religious conflicts and the development of syncretic belief systems and practices.	Chapter 24, Chapter 25 Chapter 27	552, 553, 563-565, 567, 568, 610-618, 620, 621,
		KC-4.3 Empires achieved increased scope and influence around the world, shaping and being shaped by the diverse populations they incorporated.	Chapter 24, Chapter 25,	535- 559, 560-589, 608, 631,
		KC-4.3.II Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.	Chapter 24	535, 559
		KC-4.3.III.i Political and religious disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states.		
		KC-4.3.II.B Land empires included the Manchu in Central and East Asia; Mughal in South and Central Asia; Ottoman in Southern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa; and the Safavids in the Middle East.	Chapter 26 Chapter 27,	586-591, 608-631

UNIT 4 Trans Oceanic Connections

1450-1750

THEMATIC FOCUS LEARNING OBJECTIVE Historical DEVELOPMENT CHAPTER PAGES

TOPIC 4.1 Technological Innovations from 1450 to 1750				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Technology and Innovation TEC Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective A Explain how cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of technology and facilitated changes in patterns of trade and travel from 1450 to 1750.</p>	<p>KC-4.1.II Knowledge, scientific learning, and technology from the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds spread, facilitating European technological developments and innovation.</p>	Chapter 22	479-484
		<p>KC-4.1.II.A The developments included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of regional wind and currents patterns—all of which made transoceanic travel and trade</p>	Chapter 22	482, 483,

		possible.		
TOPIC 4.2 Exploration: Causes and Events from 1450 to 1750				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective B Describe the role of states in the expansion of maritime exploration from 1450 to 1750</p>	<p>KC-4.1.III New state-supported transoceanic maritime exploration occurred in this period.</p>	<p>Chapter 22 Chapter 24 Chapter 26</p>	<p>481- 489 535-559, 594,</p>
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Economics Systems ECN As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective C Explain the economic causes and effects of maritime exploration by the various European states.</p>	<p>KC-4.1.III.A Portuguese development of maritime technology and navigational skills led to increased travel to and trade with Africa and Asia and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire.</p>	<p>Chapter 22</p>	<p>481- 485, 487, 488,</p>
		<p>KC-4.1.III.B Spanish sponsorship of the voyages of Columbus and</p>	<p>Chapter 22 Chapter 24</p>	<p>485, 486, 488, 535-</p>

		subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade.		559
		KC-4.1.III.C Northern Atlantic crossings were undertaken under English, French, and Dutch sponsorship, often with the goal of finding alternative sailing routes to Asia.	Chapter 22 Chapter 24	489, 543, 544,
TOPIC 4.3 Columbian Exchange				
THEMATIC FOCUS Humans and the Environments ENV The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective D Explain the causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effects on the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.1.V The new connections between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres resulted in the exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases, known as the Columbian Exchange.	Chapter 22 Chapter 24 Chapter 26 Chapter 27	499, 539, 540, 569, 593, 618, 619,
		KC-4.1.V.A European colonization of the Americas led to the unintentional transfer of disease vectors, including mosquitoes and	Chapter 22 Chapter 24	499, 500, 539, 540, 544,

		rats, and the spread of diseases that were endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere, including smallpox, measles, and malaria. Some of these diseases substantially reduced the indigenous populations, with catastrophic effects in many areas.		
		KC-4.1.V.B American foods became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East.	Chapter 22, Chapter 25, Chapter 26, Chapter 27	501, 502, 521, 522, 569, 593, 618, 619,
		KC-4.1.V.C Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African slaves.	Chapter 22	501, 502,
		KC-4.1.V.D Populations in Afro-Eurasia benefitted nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops.	Chapter 22, Chapter 25, Chapter 26, Chapter 27	501, 502, 569, 593, 618, 619,

4.4 Maritime Empires Established

<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective E Explain the process of state building and expansion among various empires and states in the period from 1450 to 1750.</p>	<p>KC-4.3.II.A.i Europeans established new trading posts in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks. Some Asian states sought to limit the disruptive economic and cultural effects of European-dominated long-distance trade by adopting restrictive or isolationist trade policies.</p>	<p>Chapter 22 Chapter 25, Chapter 26</p>	<p>490-494, 562-577, 599, 601, 602,</p>
		<p>KC-4.3.II.C Driven largely by political, religious, and economic rivalries, European states established new maritime empires, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British.</p>	<p>Chapter 22, Chapter 24,</p>	<p>481-505, 535-459,</p>
		<p>KC-4.3.II.A.ii The expansion of maritime trading networks fostered the growth of states in Africa, including the Asante and the Kingdom of the Kongo, whose participation in trading networks led to an increase in their influence.</p>	<p>Chapter 25,</p>	<p>560-572,</p>

<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Economics Systems ECN As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective F Explain the continuities and changes in economic systems and labor systems from 1450 to 1750.</p>	<p>HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.II.A.iii Despite some disruption and restructuring due to the arrival of Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch merchants, existing trade networks in the Indian Ocean continued to flourish and included intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants.</p>		
		<p>KC-4.2.II.D Newly developed colonial economies in the Americas largely depended on agriculture, utilized existing labor systems, including the Incan mit'a, and introduced new labor systems including chattel slavery, indentured servitude, and encomienda and hacienda systems.</p>	<p>Chapter 24, Chapter 25,</p>	<p>545, 546, 549-551, 569-582</p>
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Social Interactions and Organization SIO The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective G Explain changes and continuities in systems of slavery in the period from 1450 to 1750.</p>	<p>KC-4.2.II.B Slavery in Africa continued in its traditional forms, including incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean regions.</p>	<p>Chapter 25</p>	<p>565</p>
		<p>KC-4.2.II.C The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas,</p>	<p>Chapter 24,</p>	<p>550-552, 569-582,</p>

political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.		leading to significant demographic, social, and cultural changes.		
TOPIC 4.5 Maritime Empires Maintained and Developed				
THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective H Explain how rulers employed economic strategies to consolidate and maintain power throughout the period from 1450 to 1750.	KC-4.1.IV.C Mercantilist policies and practices were used by European rulers to expand and control their economies and claim overseas territories. Joint-stock companies, influenced by these mercantilist principles, were used by rulers and merchants to finance exploration and were used by rulers to compete against one another in global trade.	Chapter 23	522-523
		KC-4.3.III.ii Economic disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states.	Chapter 23	523,
THEMATIC FOCUS Economics Systems ECN As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective I Explain the continuities and changes in networks of exchange from 1450 to 1750.	KC-4.1.IV.D.i The Atlantic trading system involved the movement of goods, wealth, and labor, including slaves.	Chapter 25,	571-573,
		KC-4.1.IV The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by chartered European monopoly	Chapter 26,	594,

		<p>companies and the global flow of silver, especially from Spanish colonies in the Americas, which was used to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets and satisfy Chinese demand for silver. Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic and regional shipping services developed by European merchants.</p>		
		<p>KC-4.2.II.A Peasant and artisan labor continued and intensified in many regions as the demand for food and consumer goods increased.</p>	Chapter 27	
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Social Interactions and Organization SIO The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective J Explain how political, economic, and cultural factors affected society from 1450 to 1750.</p>	<p>KC-4.2.III.C Some notable gender and family restructuring occurred, including demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades.</p>		
		<p>KC-4.1.IV.D.ii The Atlantic trading system involved the movement of labor—including slaves—and the mixing of African, American, and European cultures</p>	Chapter 25	571-573

cultural institutions and organization.		and peoples, with all parties contributing to this cultural synthesis.		
THEMATIC FOCUS Cultural Developments and Interactions CDI The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective K Explain the similarities and differences in how various belief systems affected societies from 1450 to 1750.	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.1.VI In some cases, the increase and intensification of interactions between newly connected hemispheres expanded the reach and furthered development of existing religions, and contributed to religious conflicts and the development of syncretic belief systems and practices.	Chapter 24, Chapter 25	552, 553, 563-568, 579, 580,
TOPIC 4.6 Internal and External Challenges to State Power from 1450 to 1750				
THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain,	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective L Explain the effects of the development of state power from 1450 to 1750.	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.III.iii State expansion and centralization led to resistance from an array of social, political, and economic groups on a local level.	Chapter 24, Chapter 25, Chapter 27,	548, 549, 568, 569, 578, 579, 616, 624, 625, 626,
		KC-5.3.III.C Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas.	Chapter 24, Chapter 25	548, 549,578, 579,

retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.				
TOPIC 4.7 Changing Social Hierarchies from 1450 to 1750				
THEMATIC FOCUS Social Interactions and Organization SIO The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective M Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained or have changed over time.	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.I.B Many states, such as the Mughal and Ottoman empires, adopted practices to accommodate the ethnic and religious diversity of their subjects or to utilize the economic, political, and military contributions of different ethnic or religious groups. In other cases, states suppressed diversity or limited certain groups' roles in society, politics, or the economy.	Chapter 27	614, 615, 616, 620, 621, 624, 625, 626,
		KC-4.2.III.A Imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites, including in China with the transition to the Qing Dynasty and in the Americas with the rise of the Casta system.	Chapter 26	585-591, 599-601,
		KC-4.2.III.B The power of existing		

		political and economic elites fluctuated as the elites confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs and leaders.		
TOPIC 4.8 Continuity and Change from 1450 to 1750				
	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 4: Learning Objective N Explain how economic developments from 1450 to 1750 affected social structures over time.	KC-4.1 The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and had a significant social impact on the world.	Chapter 24, Chapter 25,	535-559, 560-589,
		KC-4.1.II Knowledge, scientific learning, and technology from the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds spread, facilitating European technological developments and innovation.	Chapter 22	481- 485, 487, 488,
		KC-4.1.II.A The developments included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of regional wind and currents patterns—all of which made	Chapter 22	481- 485, 487, 488,

		transoceanic travel and trade possible.		
		KC-4.2 Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes.	Chapter 24	539, 546, 546-552
		KC-4.2.II The demand for labor intensified as a result of the growing global demand for raw materials and finished products. Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed in nature, plantations expanded, and the Atlantic slave trade developed and intensified.	Chapter 24 Chapter 25,	554, 551, 552, 569-582,
		KC-4.3 Empires achieved increased scope and influence around the world, shaping and being shaped by the diverse populations they incorporated.	Chapter 24 Chapter 25, Chapter 26, Chapter 27	535-559, 560-583, 584-607 608-627
		KC-4.3.III.ii Economic disputes led to rivalries and conflict		

		between states.		
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UNIT 5 Revolutions

1750-1900

THEMATIC FOCUS

LEARNING
OBJECTIVE

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

CHAPTER PAGES
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TOPIC 5.1 The Enlightenment				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Cultural Developments and Interactions CDI The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 5: Learning Objective A Explain the intellectual and ideological context in which revolutions swept the Atlantic world from 1750 to 1900.</p>	<p>KC-5.3.I.A Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.</p>	<p>Chapter 23, Chapter 28</p>	<p>526-531, 635-638, 640-644,</p>
		<p>KC-5.3.I The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.</p>	<p>Chapter 28</p>	<p>635-638, 640-644,</p>
		<p>KC-5.3.II.i Nationalism also became a major force shaping the historical</p>	<p>Chapter 28</p>	<p>635, 636, 656-663</p>

		development of states and empires.		
THEMATIC FOCUS Social Interactions and Organization SIO The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 5: Learning Objective B Explain how the Enlightenment affected societies over time.	KC-5.3.I.C Enlightenment ideas and religious ideals influenced various reform movements. These reform movements contributed to the expansion of rights, as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom.	Chapter 28	653-656
		KC-5.3.IV.B Demands for women’s suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies.	Chapter 28	635, 636,
TOPIC 5.2 Nationalism and Revolutions in the Period from 1750 to 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 5: Learning Objective C Explain causes and effects of the various revolutions in the period from 1750 to 1900.	KC-5.3.II.ii People around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. This was sometimes harnessed by governments to foster a sense of unity	Chapter 28	640-652, 660-664
		KC-5.3 The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.	Chapter 28, Chapter 31	640-652,

		KC-5.3.IV.A.i Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of systems of government and various ideologies, including democracy and 19th-century liberalism.	Chapter 28	640-652, 723-726, 730-732, 736, 737, 739
		KC-5.3.III.B Colonial subjects in the Americas led a series of rebellions inspired by democratic ideals. The American Revolution, and its successful establishment of a republic, the United States of America, was a model and inspiration for a number of the revolutions that followed. The American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements facilitated the emergence of independent states in the Americas.	Chapter 28	640-652,
		KC-5.3.I.B The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents— including the American Declaration of Independence during the American Revolution, the French “Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen” during the French Revolution, and Bolívar’s “Letter from Jamaica” on the eve of the Latin American revolutions— influenced resistance to existing political	Chapter 28	640-652,

		authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals.		
		KC-5.3.II.iii Newly imagined national communities often linked this new national identity with borders of the state, and in some cases, nationalists challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions.	Chapter 28	660-664
TOPIC 5.3 Industrial Revolution Begins				
THEMATIC FOCUS Humans and the Environments ENV The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 5: Learning Objective D Explain how environmental factors contributed to industrialization from 1750 to 1900.	KC-5.1.I.A A variety of factors contributed to the growth of industrial production and eventually resulted in the Industrial Revolution, including: Proximity to waterways; access to rivers and canals; Geographical distribution of coal, iron, and timber; Urbanization; Improved agricultural productivity; Legal protection of private property; Access to foreign resources; Accumulation of capital	Chapter 29	667- 671,
		KC-5.1.I.C The development of the factory system concentrated production in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor.	Chapter 29	667, 668, 671,672, 673,
TOPIC 5.4 Industrialization Spreads in the Period from 1750 to 1900				

THEMATIC FOCUS Technology and Innovation TEC Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 5: Learning Objective E Explain how different modes and locations of production have developed and changed over time.	KC-5.1.II.B The rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and the U.S. contributed to the increase in these regions' share of global manufacturing during the first Industrial Revolution. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions' share in global manufacturing declined.	Chapter 29	670-675
		KC-5.1.I.D As new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan.	Chapter 29	672-675, 740-743,
TOPIC 5.5 Technology of the Industrial Age				
THEMATIC FOCUS Technology and Innovation TEC Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 5: Learning Objective F Explain how technology shaped economic production	KC-5.1.I.B The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to take advantage of both existing and vast newly discovered resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.	29	29
		KC-5.1.I.E The “second industrial revolution” led to new methods in the	29	29

	over time	production of steel, chemicals, electricity, and precision machinery during the second half of the 19th century		
		KC-5.1.IV Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph made exploration, development, and communication possible in interior regions globally, which led to increased trade and migration.	Chapter 29	679,680,
TOPIC 5.6 Industrialization: Government's Role from 1750 to 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 5: Learning Objective G Explain the causes and effects of economic strategies of different states and empires.	KC-5.1.V.C As the influence of the Industrial Revolution grew, a small number of states and governments promoted their own state sponsored visions of industrialization.	31	720-745
		KC-5.2.II.A The expansion of U.S. and European influence in Asia led to internal reform in Japan that supported industrialization and led to the growing regional power of Japan in the Meiji Era.	31	740-743
TOPIC 5.7 Economic Developments and Innovations in the Industrial Age				
THEMATIC FOCUS Economics Systems	LEARNING OBJECTIVE	KC-5.1.III.A Western European countries began abandoning mercantilism and		

ECN As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.	Unit 5: Learning Objective H Explain the development of economic systems, ideologies, and institutions and how they contributed to change in the period from 1750 to 1900.	adopting free trade policies, partly in response to the growing acceptance of Adam Smith’s theories of laissez-faire capitalism and free markets.		
		KC-5.1.III.B The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses that relied on new practices in banking and finance.	29	29
		KC-5.1 The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods.	29	29
TOPIC 5.8 Reactions to the Industrial Economy from 1750 to 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Social Interactions and Organization SIO The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 5: Learning Objective I Explain the causes and effects of calls for changes in	KC-5.1.V.D In response to the social and economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism, some governments, organizations, and individuals promoted various types of political, social, educational, and urban reforms.	Chapter 29 Chapter 31,	673, 683, 725-731 736-738, 741, 742
		KC-5.1.V.A In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves, often in labor unions, to improve working	Chapter 29	686, 687,

organization.	industrial societies from 1750 to 1900.	conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages. Workers' movements and political parties emerged in different areas, promoting alternative visions of society.		
		KC-5.3.IV.A.ii Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, including those espoused by Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and communism.	Chapter 29	685, 686,
		KC-5.1.V.B In response to the expansion of industrializing states, some governments in Asia and Africa, including the Ottoman Empire and Qing China, sought to reform and modernize their economies and militaries. Reform efforts were often resisted by some members of government or established elite groups.	Chapter 31	720-743,
TOPIC 5.9 Society and the Industrial Age				
THEMATIC FOCUS Social Interactions and Organization SIO The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 5: Learning Objective J Explain how	KC-5.1.VI.A New social classes, including the middle class and the industrial working class, developed.	Chapter 29	681, 682, 683,
		KC-5.1.VI.B While women and often	Chapter 29	682, 683,

interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.	industrialization caused change in existing social hierarchies and standards of living.	children in working class families typically held wage-earning jobs to supplement their families' income, middle-class women who did not have the same economic demands to satisfy were increasingly limited to roles in the household or roles focused on child development.		
		KC-5.1.VI.C The rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism at times led to a variety of challenges, including pollution, poverty, increased crime, public health crises, housing shortages, and insufficient infrastructure to accommodate urban growth.	Chapter 29	680,
TOPIC 5.10 Continuity and Change in the Industrial Age				
	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 5: Learning Objective K Explain the extent to which industrialization brought	KC-5.1 The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods.		
		KC-5.1.IV Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph made exploration, development, and communication possible in interior regions globally, which led to increased	Chapter 29	679,680

	change from 1750 to 1900.	trade and migration.		
		KC-5.3 The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.	Chapter 28 Chapter 31,	640-652, 723-726, 730-732, 736, 737, 739
		KC-5.3.I.A Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.	Chapter 28	635-638, 640-644,
		KC-5.3.I The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.	Chapter 28	635-638, 640-644,
		KC-5.3.II.i Nationalism also became a major force shaping the historical development of states and empires	Chapter 28, Chapter 31,	635, 636, 656-663, 742,

Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization

c. 1750 to c. 1900

THEMATIC FOCUS	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	CHAPTER	PAGE NUMBERS
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TOPIC 6.1 Rationales for Imperialism from 1750 to 1900				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Cultural Developments and Interactions CDI The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 6: Learning Objective A Explain how ideologies contributed to the development of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.</p>	<p>KC-5.2.III A range of cultural, religious, and racial ideologies were used to justify imperialism, including Social Darwinism, nationalism, the concept of the civilizing mission, and the desire to religiously convert indigenous populations.</p>	<p>Chapter 32</p>	<p>747, 748, 749, 750, 768, 769,</p>
TOPIC 6.2 State Expansion from 1750 to 1900				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline.</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 6: Learning Objective B</p>	<p>KC-5.2.I.A Some states with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies and in some cases assumed direct control over colonies previously</p>	<p>Chapter 32</p>	<p>754, 757, 758,</p>

Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.	Compare processes by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750 to 1900.	held by non-state entities.		
		KC-5.2.I.B European states as well as the United States and Japan acquired territories throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.	Chapter 32	760-765,
		KC-5.2.I.C Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa.	Chapter 32	757-760
		KC-5.2.I.D Europeans established settler colonies in some parts of their empires.	Chapter 32	753, 757-760,
		KC-5.2.II.B The United States, Russia, and Japan expanded their land holdings by conquering and settling neighboring territories.	Chapter 30	695-697

TOPIC 6.3 Indigenous Responses to State Expansion from 1750 to 1900

THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 6: Learning Objective C Explain how and why internal and external factors have influenced the process of state	KC-5.3.III.D Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.	Chapter 32 35	768-771, 835-839, 843-845,
		KC-5.2.II.C Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries.	Chapter 31 Chapter 34	723-726, 730-732, 736, 737, 739, 835-

in different ways and for different purposes.	building from 1750 to 1900.			842, 846, 849, 850, 851,
		KC-5.3.III.E Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to rebellions, some of which were influenced by religious ideas.	Chapter 31	723-726, 730-732, 736, 737, 739
TOPIC 6.4 Global Economic Development from 1750 to 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Humans and the Environments ENV The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 6: Learning Objective D Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-5.1.II.A The need for raw materials for factories and increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centers led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.	Chapter 32,	765, 766,
TOPIC 6.5 Economic Imperialism from 1750 to 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Economics Systems ECN As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange,	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 6: Learning Objective E Explain	KC-5.2.I.E Industrialized states and businesses within those states practiced economic imperialism primarily in Asia and Latin America.	Chapter 31 Chapter 34,	709, 710, 724, 732-736, 739, 740,

and consume goods and services.	how various economic factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900	KC-5.1.II.C Trade in some commodities was organized in a way that gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage.	Chapter 30,	709, 710, 724, 732-736, 739, 740,
TOPIC 6.6 Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World				
THEMATIC FOCUS Humans and the Environments ENV The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 6: Learning Objective F Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-5.4.I Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.	Chapter 30 Chapter 31	693-697, 731,
		KC-5.4.I.B Because of the nature of new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.	Chapter 30	693,694, 695, 705, 706,
THEMATIC FOCUS Economics Systems ECN As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 6: Learning Objective G Explain how various	KC-5.4.II.A Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.	Chapter 30	693-695,
		KC-5.4.II.B The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semicoerced labor migration,	Chapter 31, 32,	727, 728

	economic factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.	including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.		
TOPIC 6.7 Effects of Migration				
THEMATIC FOCUS Social Interactions and Organization SIO The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 6: Learning Objective H Explain how and why new patterns of migration affected society from 1750 to 1900.	KC-5.4.III.A Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.		30
		KC-5.4.III.B Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments.	Chapter 30	706,
		KC-5.4.III.C Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders.	Chapter 30	712, 713,
TOPIC 6.8 Causation in the Imperial Age				
	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit	KC-5.1 The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of	31	31

	6: Learning Objective I Explain the relative significance of the effects of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.	living for some, and to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods.		
		KC-5.2 As states industrialized, they also expanded existing overseas empires and established new colonies and transoceanic relationships.	32	746-772
		KC-5.3 The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.	Chapter 31	723-726, 730-732, 736, 737, 739
		KC-5.4 As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changed dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly.	Chapter 30	693-697, 705, 706, 712, 713, 705, 706,

UNIT 7 Global Conflict

c. 1900 to the present

THEMATIC FOCUS	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	CHAPTER	PAGE NUMBER
TOPIC 7.1 Shifting Power After 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 7: Learning Objective A Explain how internal and external factors contributed to change in various states after 1900.	KC-6.2.I The West dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and maritime empires gave way to new states by the century's end.	Chapter 30 Chapter 33 Chapter 34 Chapter 35	721-739 731-807 811-829 854-885
		KC-6.2.I.A The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. These changes in Russia eventually led to communist revolution.	Chapter 31	721-739 833, 834, 837-839
		KC-6.2.II.D States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis	Chapter 30, Chapter 35,	703, 704, 835-842, 846, 849, 850, 851,
TOPIC 7.2 Causes of World War I				
THEMATIC FOCUS	LEARNING	KC-6.2.IV.B.i The causes of World War I	Chapter 33	781-785,

<p>Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE Unit 7: Learning Objective B Explain the causes and consequences of World War I.</p>	<p>included imperialist expansion and competition for resources. In addition, territorial and regional conflicts combined with a flawed alliance system and intense nationalism to escalate the tensions into global conflict.</p>		
<h3>TOPIC 7.3 Conducting World War I</h3>				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Technology and Innovation TEC Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 7: Learning Objective C Explain how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.</p>	<p>KC-6.2.IV.A.i World War I was the first total war. Governments used a variety of strategies, including political propaganda, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize populations (both in the home countries and the colonies) for the purpose of waging war.</p>	<p>Chapter 33</p>	<p>791-793</p>
		<p>KC-6.1.III.C.i New military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties.</p>	<p>Chapter 33</p>	<p>787-791, 795, 996, 798, 799,</p>
<h3>TOPIC 7.4 Economy in the Interwar Period</h3>				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Economics Systems ECN As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways</p>	<p>Unit 7: Learning Objective D Explain how different</p>	<p>KC-6.3.I.B Following World War I and the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.</p>	<p>Chapter 34</p>	<p>819-824</p>

that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.	governments responded to economic crisis after 1900	KC-6.3.I.A.i In the Soviet Union, the government controlled the national economy through the Five Year Plans, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population.	Chapter 34	821-824
TOPIC 7.5 Unresolved Tensions After World War I				
THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.	Unit 7: Learning Objective E Explain the continuities and changes in territorial holdings from 1900 to the present.	KC-6.2.I.B Between the two world wars, Western and Japanese imperial states predominantly maintained control over colonial holdings; in some cases, they gained additional territories through conquest or treaty settlement and in other cases faced anti-imperial resistance.	Chapter 33	801-807
TOPIC 7.6 Causes of World War II				
THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions,	Unit 7: Learning Objective F Explain the causes and consequences of World War II.	KC-6.2.IV.B.ii The causes of World War II included the unsustainable peace settlement after World War I, the global economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression, continued imperialist aspirations, and especially the rise to power of fascist and totalitarian regimes that resulted in the aggressive militarism of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler.	Chapter 33 Chapter 34	801-807 811-829,

policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.				
TOPIC 7.7 Conducting World War II				
THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.	Unit 7: Learning Objective G Explain similarities and differences in how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.	KC-6.2.IV.A.ii World War II was a total war. Governments used a variety of strategies, including political propaganda, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize populations (both in the home countries and the colonies or former colonies) for the purpose of waging war. Governments used ideologies, including fascism and communism to mobilize all of their state’s resources for war and, in the case of totalitarian states, to repress basic freedoms and dominate many aspects of daily life during the course of the conflicts and beyond.	Chapter 36	857-875,
		KC-6.1.III.C.ii New military technology and new tactics, including the atomic bomb, fire-bombing, and the waging of “total war” led to increased levels of wartime casualties.	Chapter 34	857, 860-866
TOPIC 7.8 Mass Atrocities After 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Social Interactions and Organization SIO The process by which	Unit 7: Learning Objective H Explain the	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENS KC-6.2.III.C The rise of extremist groups in power led to the attempted destruction of specific populations,	Chapter 34	827-839 868- 875

societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.	various causes and consequences of mass atrocities in the period from 1900 to the present.	notably the Nazi killing of the Jews in the Holocaust during World War II, and to other atrocities, acts of genocide, or ethnic violence.		
TOPIC 7.9 Causation in Global Conflict				
LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 7: Learning Objective I Explain the relative significance of the causes of global conflict in the period 1900 to the present.	KC-6.1 Rapid advances in science and technology altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to advances in communication, transportation, industry, agriculture, and medicine.		Chapter 33	787-791, 793, 795, 996, 798, 799,
	KC-6.2 Peoples and states around the world challenged the existing political and social order in varying ways, leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts.		Chapter 30, Chapter 35, Chapter 36	703, 704, 835-842, 846, 849, 850, 851, 857-875
	KC-6.2.I The West dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and maritime empires gave way to new states by the century's end.		Chapter 30 Chapter 33 Chapter 34 Chapter 35	721-739 731-807 811-829 854-885
	KC-6.2.I.A The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. These changes in Russia eventually led to communist revolution.		Chapter 31	721-739 833, 834, 837-839

	KC-6.2.II.D States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis.	Chapter 30, Chapter 35,	703, 704, 835-842, 846, 849, 850, 851,
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UNIT 8 Cold War and Decolonization

c. 1900 to the present

THEMATIC FOCUS	LEARNING OBJECTIVE	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	CHAPTER	PAGE NUMBER
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TOPIC 8.1 Setting the Stage for the Cold War and Decolonization				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p>	<p>Unit 8: Learning Objective A Explain the historical context of the Cold War after 1945.</p>	<p>KC-6.2.II Hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled following World War I; however, in the years following World War II, increasing anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.</p>	<p>Chapter 37</p>	<p>887-908</p>
		<p>KC-6.2.IV.C.i Technological and economic gains experienced during World War II by the victorious nations shifted the global balance of power.</p>	<p>35-37</p>	
TOPIC 8.2 The Cold War				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Cultural Developments and Interactions CDI The development of ideas,</p>	<p>Unit 8: Learning Objective B Explain the causes and effects of the</p>	<p>KC-6.2.IV.C.ii The global balance of economic and political power shifted during and after World War II and rapidly</p>	<p>Chapter 36</p>	<p>875-883</p>

<p>beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p>	<p>ideological struggle of the Cold War.</p>	<p>evolved into the Cold War. The democracy of the United States and the authoritarian communist Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological conflict and a power struggle between capitalism and communism across the globe.</p>		
		<p>KC-6.2.V.B Groups and individuals, including the Non-Aligned Movement, opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social orders.</p>	<p>Chapter 36</p>	<p>890</p>
<p>TOPIC 8.3 Effects of the Cold War</p>				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p>	<p>Unit 8: Learning Objective C Compare the ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union sought to maintain influence over the course of the Cold War.</p>	<p>KC-6.2.IV.D The Cold War produced new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and led to nuclear proliferation and proxy wars between and within postcolonial states in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.</p>	<p>Chapter 36</p>	<p>875-882,</p>

TOPIC 8.4 Spread of Communism After 1900

<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Economics Systems ECN As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.</p>	<p>Unit 8: Learning Objective D Explain the causes and consequences of China’s adoption of communism.</p>	<p>KC-6.2.I.i As a result of internal tension and Japanese aggression, Chinese communists seized power. These changes in China eventually led to communist revolution.</p>	Chapter 36	857-878-879,
		<p>KC-6.3.I.A.ii In communist China, the government controlled the national economy through the Great Leap Forward, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population</p>	Chapter 37	901-903
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Social Interactions and Organization SIO The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 8: Learning Objective E Explain the causes and effects of movements to redistribute economic resources</p>	<p>KC-6.2.II.D.i Movements to redistribute land and resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism or socialism.</p>	Chapter 37	887-906

TOPIC 8.5 Decolonization After 1900

<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors</p>	<p>Unit 8: Learning Objective F Compare the processes by which</p>	<p>KC-6.2.II.A Nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and Africa sought varying degrees of autonomy within or</p>	Chapter 37	887-906
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<p>contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p>	<p>various peoples pursued independence after 1900.</p>	<p>independence from imperial rule.</p>		
		<p>KC-6.2.I.C After the end of World War II, some colonies negotiated their independence, while others achieved independence through armed struggle.</p>	<p>Chapter 37</p>	<p>887-906</p>
		<p>KC-6.2.II.B Regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries. Some of these movements advocated for autonomy.</p>	<p>Chapter 37</p>	<p>887-906</p>
<p>TOPIC 8.6 Newly Independent States</p>				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p>	<p>Unit 8: Learning Objective G Explain how political changes in the period from c. 1900 to the present led to territorial, demographic, and nationalist developments.</p>	<p>KC-6.2.III.A.i The redrawing of political boundaries after the withdrawal of former colonial authorities led to the creation of new states.</p>	<p>Chapter 37</p>	<p>887-906</p>
		<p>KC-6.2.III.A.ii The redrawing of political boundaries in some cases led to conflict as well as population displacement and/or resettlements, including those related to the Partition of India and the creation of the state of Israel.</p>	<p>Chapter 37</p>	<p>887-906</p>
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Economics Systems ECN As societies develop, they affect and are</p>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 8: Learning Objective H</p>	<p>KC-6.3.I.C In newly independent states after World War II, governments often took on a strong role in guiding economic</p>	<p>Chapter 37</p>	<p>887-906</p>

affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.	Explain the economic changes and continuities resulting from the process of decolonization.	life to promote development		
		KC-6.2.III.B The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises (the former colonizing country), usually in the major cities, maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of empires.	Chapter 38	938-940
TOPIC 8.7 Global Resistance to Established Power Structures After 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Cultural Developments and Interactions CDI The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.	Unit 8: Learning Objective I Explain various reactions to existing power structures in the period after 1900.	KC-6.2.V Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups—including states—opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflicts.	Chapters 33-38	778-946
		KC-6.2.V.A Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some, such as Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Nelson Mandela, promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.	Chapter 36	887, 888, 899-900,
		KC-6.2.V.C Militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict	Chapters 33-38	778-946

		KC-6.2.V.D Some movements used violence against civilians in an effort to achieve political aims.	Chapter 38	929-932
TOPIC 8.8 End of the Cold War				
THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.	Unit 8: Learning Objective J Explain the causes of the end of the Cold War.	KC-6.2.IV.E Advances in U.S. military and technological development, the Soviet Union's costly and ultimately failed invasion of Afghanistan, and public discontent and economic weakness in communist countries led to the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union.	Chapter 38	911-916
TOPIC 8.9 Causation in the Age of the Cold War and Decolonization				
LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 8: Learning Objective K Explain the extent to which the effects of the Cold War were similar in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.	KC-6.2 Peoples and states around the world challenged the existing political and social order in varying ways, leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts.		Chapter 33	778- 809
	KC-6.2.II Hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled following the World War I; however, in the years following the World War II, increasing anti imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.		Chapter 37	887-908
	KC-6.2.IV.C The Cold War conflict extended beyond its basic		Chapter 36	875-908

	ideological origins to have profound effects on economic, political, social, and cultural aspects of global events.	Chapter 37	911-916
	KC-6.3 The role of the state in the domestic economy varied, and new institutions of global association emerged and continued to develop throughout the century		
	KC-6.3.I States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20th century.		

UNIT 9 Globalization

c. 1900 to the present

THEMATIC FOCUS	LEARNING OBJECTIVE	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT	CHAPTER	PAGE NUMBER
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TOPIC 9.1 Advances in Technology and Exchange After 1900				
<p>THEMATIC FOCUS Technology and Innovation TEC Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>	<p>Unit 9: Learning Objective A Explain how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900 to present.</p>	<p>KC-6.1.I.A New modes of communication—including radio communication, cellular communication, and the internet—as well as transportation, including air travel and shipping containers, reduced the problem of geographic distance.</p>	Chapter 38	916-917
		<p>KC-6.1.I.D Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.</p>		
		<p>KC-6.1.III.B More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility, transformed reproductive practices, and contributed to declining rates of fertility in much of the world.</p>	Chapter 38	926-927
		<p>KC-6.1.I.B The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained</p>		

		the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically modified forms of agriculture.		
		KC-6.1.I.C Medical innovations, including vaccines and antibiotics, increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives.	Chapter 33 Chapter 38	790, 933
TOPIC 9.2 Technological Advances and Limitations After 1900: Disease				
THEMATIC FOCUS Humans and the Environments ENV The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.	Unit 9: Learning Objective B Explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time.	KC-6.1.III Diseases, as well as medical and scientific developments, had significant effects on populations around the world.	Chapter 38	790, 927-929, 933
		KC-6.1.III.A Diseases associated with poverty persisted while other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human populations, in some cases leading to social disruption. These outbreaks spurred technological and medical advances. Some diseases occurred at higher incidence merely because of increased longevity.	Chapter 38	927-929
TOPIC 9.3 Technological Advances: Debates About the Environment After 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Humans and the Environments ENV The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their	Unit 9: Learning Objective C Explain the causes and effects of environmental	KC-6.1.II.A As human activity contributed to deforestation, desertification, a decline in air quality, and increased consumption of the world's supply of fresh water, humans competed over these and other resources more intensely than ever before.	Chapter 38	926

environments.	changes in the period from 1900 to present.	KC-6.1.II.B The release of greenhouse gases and pollutants into the atmosphere contributed to debates about the nature and causes of climate change.	Chapter 33 Chapter 38	791, 926
TOPIC 9.4 Economics in the Global Age				
THEMATIC FOCUS Economics Systems ECN As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.	Unit 9: Learning Objective D Explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present.	KC-6.3.I.D In a trend accelerated by the end of the Cold War, many governments encouraged freemarket economic policies and promoted economic liberalization in the late 20th century.	Chapter 38	916-922
		KC-6.3.I.E In the late 20th century, revolutions in information and communications technology led to the growth of knowledge economies in some regions, while industrial production and manufacturing were increasingly situated in Asia and Latin America.	Chapter 38	920-923
		KC-6.3.II.B Changing economic institutions, multinational corporations, and regional trade agreements reflected the spread of principles and practices associated with free-market economics throughout the world.	Chapter 38	916-922
TOPIC 9.5 Calls for Reform and Responses After 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Social Interactions and Organization SIO The process by which	Unit 9: Learning Objective E Explain how	KC-6.3.III.i Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion.	Chapter 36 Chapter 38	887, 888, 899 900, 934-940

societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.	social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained and challenged over time.	KC-6.3.III.ii In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion.	Chapter 38	934-937
		KC-6.3.II.C.i Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of global integration.	Chapter 38	924-926
TOPIC 9.6 Globalized Culture After 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Cultural Developments and Interactions CDI The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.	Unit 9: Learning Objective F Explain how and why globalization changed culture over time.	KC-6.3.IV.i Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in the arts and in the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became more global.	Chapter 38	921-923
		KC-6.3.IV.ii Arts, entertainment, and popular culture increasingly reflected the influence of a globalized society.	Chapter 38	921-923
		KC-6.3.IV.iii Consumer culture became globalized and transcended national borders.	Chapter 38	921-923
TOPIC 9.7 Resistance to Globalization After 1900				
THEMATIC FOCUS Cultural Developments and Interactions CDI The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions	LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 9: Learning Objective G Explain the various	KC-6.3.IV.iv Responses to rising cultural and economic globalization took a variety of forms.	Chapter 38	921-923

of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.	responses to increasing globalization from 1900 to present.			
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TOPIC 9.8 Institutions Developing in a Globalized World

THEMATIC FOCUS Governance GOV A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.	Unit 9: Learning Objective H Explain how and why globalization changed international interactions among states.	KC-6.3.II.A New international organizations, including the United Nations, formed with the stated goal of maintaining world peace and facilitating international cooperation.	Chapter 38	932-934,
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TOPIC 9.9 Continuity and Change in a Globalized World

LEARNING OBJECTIVE Unit 9: Learning Objective I Explain the extent to which science and technology brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.	KC-6.1 Rapid advances in science and technology altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to advances in communication, transportation, industry, agriculture, and medicine.	Chapter 38	923
	KC-6.1.I.A New modes of communication— including radio communication, cellular communication, and the internet—as well as transportation, including air travel and shipping containers, reduced	Chapter 38	916-917

	the problem of geographic distance.		
	KC-6.1.I.D Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.		
	KC-6.1.III.B More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility, transformed reproductive practices, and contributed to declining rates of fertility in much of the world.	Chapter 38	926, 927
	KC-6.1.I.B The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically modified forms of agriculture.		
	KC-6.1.I.C Medical innovations, including vaccines and antibiotics, increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives		
	KC-6.3.I States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20th century.	Chapter 38	914-920
	KC-6.3.III.i Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion.	Chapter 36 Chapter 38	887, 888, 899 900, 934-940
	KC-6.3.III.ii In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion.	Chapter 38	936
	KC-6.3.IV.i Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in the arts and in the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became more global.	Chapter 38	921-923

	KC-6.3.IV.ii Arts, entertainment, and popular culture increasingly reflected the influence of a globalized society.	Chapter 38	921-923
	KC-6.3.IV.iii Consumer culture became globalized and transcended national borders.	Chapter 38	921-923