



Hamburg Area School District

Course Guide

Name:	World Cultures
Grade(s):	10
Length:	<i>Place an X next to the correct option</i>
X	Full-Year (180 Sessions)
	Semester (90 Sessions)
	Quarter (45 Sessions)
	Other (Specify):
Text:	World History: The Modern Era, Author: Elisabeth Gaynor Ellis, Anthony Esler, Pearson, copyright 2011
Date Approved or Updated:	2020-2021

Description: World Cultures covers all aspects of cultural development of the world from the Reformation (1500's) through World War I (1918). It uses both time perspective and current events to illustrate cultural developments in the western and non-western world. The course brings out the importance of economic, geographic, political, and social influences upon the formation of the combined cultural regions of the world.

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Course Name: World Cultures
Unit: The Reformation

Time Line: 3 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Vocabulary	Standards/Anchors
How did revolts against the Roman Catholic Church change European Society?	List the factors that lead to the Reformation Describe Martin Luther's role in shaping the Protestant Reformation. Explain the issues listed in the "95 Theses". Interpret the teachings and impact of John Calvin. Recall the causes of the "Peasants Revolt".	Indulgences Martin Luther Wittenberg Charles V	8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
How did the Wars of the Reformation impact Europeans?	List the political and social changes that took place because of the Wars of Reformation. Discuss the gains and losses of Protestant and Catholic Princes. Recognize the changes in military practice during the Wars of the Reformation.	Diet	7.1.12.B 8.1.1W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
What Religions were created because of the Reformation?	Demonstrate the new ideas that Protestantism embraced. Describe where in Europe different sects of Protestantism took hold. Understand why England formed a new church. List the changes of the Catholic Reformation. Explain the role of the Jesuits in the Counter-Reformation. Explain why many groups faced persecution during the Reformation. Describe the Three Pillars of Catholic Reformation.	John Calvin Geneva Theocracy Thomas Cranmer Council of Trent Ignatius of Loyola Teresa of Avila Peace of Westphalia Inquisition	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
How did individuals from this time period contribute to the changes to European politics, economics, and society? (Research Project)	Identify the contributions that individuals made to society from the Reformation through the Enlightenment period. Compare the contributions of different political figures from the Reformation through the	Henry VIII Mary Tudor Elizabeth Tudor	8.1.W.B 8.1.W.C 8.1.W.D 8.4.W.B

	Enlightenment. Discuss how individuals changed European economy from the Reformation through the Enlightenment.		
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**Course Name: World Cultures
Unit: The Scientific Revolution**

Time Line: 1 Cycle

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Vocabulary	Standards/Anchors
What Discoveries were made during the Scientific Revolution?	Illustrate how new discoveries in astronomy. Understand the new scientific method and how it developed. Discuss the contributions that Newton and other scientists made to the Scientific Revolution.	Nicolas Copernicus Heliocentric Galileo Scientific Method Hypothesis Calculus	8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D

**Hamburg Area School District
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Course Name: World Cultures

Unit: Beginnings of the Global Age: Europe, Africa, & Asia

Time Line: 3 cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Vocabulary	Standards/Anchors
Why did Europeans explore the World?	List the European motivation for exploring the seas. Discuss advances in maritime technology. Summarize early Portuguese and Spanish exploration. Compare European searches for a direct route to Asia.	Prince Henry Cartographer Circumnavigate Vasco Da Gama	7.1.12.B 7.3.12.C 7.3.12.D 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.B
How did Africa change during and after European Exploration?	Describe how the Portuguese established footholds on Africa's coast. Show how European actions affected the slave trade and the rise of African states. Summarize how the European presence in Africa expanded.	Mombasa Malindi Plantation Affonso I Asante kingdom Osei Tutu Oyo Empire Cape Town Boers	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.D
What Empires did European nations build in South and Southeast Asia?	Describe the Portuguese trading empire in South and Southeast Asia. Describe the rise of Dutch and Spanish dominance in the region. Explain how the decline of Mughal India affected European traders in the region.	Afonso de Albuquerque Mughal empire Goa Malacca Outpost Dutch East India Company Sovereign	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.D

		Philippines Sepoys	
How did the differences between Africans and Europeans effect relations?	Describe the contact between Europe and Ming China. Summarize the Manchu conquest and its impact on European trade. List the factors that led Korea to isolate itself from other nations. Explain Japan's attitudes toward foreign trade and how they changed.	Macao Guangzhou Matteo Ricci Manchus Qing Qianlong Lord MacCartney Nagasaki	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.D

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Course Name: World Cultures

Unit: Beginnings of the Global Age: Europe and the Americas

Time Line: 3 cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Vocabulary	Standards/Anchors
How did the Spanish conquer the Americas?	Describe the results of the first encounters between the Spanish and Native Americans. Explain how Cortés and Pizarro gained control of the Aztec and Incan empires. List the short-term and long-term effects of the Spanish on the peoples of the Americas.	Conquistador Immunity Hernan Cortes Tenochtitlan Malinche Alliance Moctezuma Francisco Pizarro	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.D

How did Spain and Portugal build colonies in the Americas?	Describe how Spain ruled its empire in the Americas. List the major features of Spanish colonial society and culture. Illustrate how Portugal and other European nations challenged Spanish power.	Viceroy Encomiendaa Bartolome de Las Casas Peon Peninsular Creole Mestizo Mulatto Privateer	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.D
How did Europeans shape North America?	Summarize why the colony of New France grew slowly. Compare the establishment and growth of the 13 English Colonies with New France. List the reasons why Europeans competed for power in North America. Describe how Europeans affected Native Americans.	New France Revenue Pilgrims Compact French and Indian War Treaty of Paris	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.D
How did the Atlantic slave trade change Africa and the European colonies?	Illustrate how Triangular Trade worked. Describe the Middle Passage and its effects. Summarize the impact of the Atlantic slave trade on Africa, Europe, and the Americas.	Olaudah Equiano Triangular Trade Middle Passage Mutiny	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.D
How did Exploration change the European economies??	Appraise how European exploration led to the Columbian Exchange. Analyze the commercial revolution. Understand the impact that mercantilism had on European and colonial economies.	Columbian Exchange Inflation Price Revolution Capitalism Entrepreneur Mercantilism Tariff	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C

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**Course Name: World Cultures
Unit: Age of Absolutism**

Time Line: 3 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Vocabulary	Standards/Anchors
What was Spain's golden age?	Examine the empire that Charles V inherited. Describe how Spanish power increased under Philip II. Explain how the arts flourished during Spain's golden age.	Hapsburg Empire Charles V Philip II Absolute Monarch Divine Right Armada El Greco Miguel de Cervantes	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.D
How did Louis XIV create an Absolute Monarchy in France?	Describe how Henry IV rebuilt France after the wars of religion. Examine how Louis XIV became an absolute monarch. Illustrate how Versailles was a symbol of royal power. Compare and contrast Louis XIV's successes and failures.	Huguenots Henry IV Edict of Nantes Cardinal Richelieu Louis XIV Intendant Jean-Baptist Colbert Versailles Levee Balance of Power	8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
How did the British Parliament maintain power over the British Monarch?	Discuss the Tudor monarchs' relations with Parliament. Describe how clashes between the Stuarts and Parliament ushered in a century of revolution. Illustrate how the English Civil War and the development of the Commonwealth led to the Glorious Revolution. Examine the development of English constitutional government.	James I Dissenter Puritans Charles I Oliver Cromwell English Bill of Rights Limited Monarchy Constitutional Government Cabinet Oligarchy	8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
What was the result of the Thirty Years' War?	Identify the causes and results of the Thirty Years' War. Appraise how Austria and Prussia became great powers. Demonstrate how European nations tried to maintain a balance of power.	Electoral Ferdinand Mercenary Depopulation Peace of Westphalia Maria Theresa War of the Austrian Succession Prussia Frederick William I	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D

		Frederick II	
How did Peter the Great and Catherine the Great strengthen Russia and expand its territory?	Interpret the steps taken by Peter the Great to make Russia a modern state. Categorize the steps Peter took to expand Russia's border. Describe how Catherine the Great strengthened Russia.	Peter the Great Westernization Autocratic Boyar Warm-water port St. Petersburg Catherine the Great Partition	7.1.12.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D

**Hamburg Area School District
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**Course Name: World Cultures
Unit: The Enlightenment**

Time Line: 2 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Vocabulary	Standards/Anchors
What effects did Enlightenment philosophers have on government and society?	Analyze how science led to the Enlightenment. Compare the ideas of Hobbes and Locke. Examine the beliefs and contributions of the <i>philisophes</i> . Describe how economic thinking changed during this time.	Natural Law Thomas Hobbes John Locke Social Contract Natural Right Philosophe Montesquieu Voltaire Diderot Rousseau Laissez faire Adam Smith	8.1.12.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.B 8.4.W.C

As Enlightenment ideas spread across Europe, what cultural and political changes took place?	<p>Identify the roles that censorship and salons played in the spread of new ideas.</p> <p>Interpret how the Enlightenment affected the arts and literature.</p> <p>Discuss how <i>philosophes</i> influenced enlightened despots.</p> <p>Explain why Enlightenment ideas were slow to reach most Europeans.</p>	<p>Censorship</p> <p>Salons</p> <p>Baroque</p> <p>Rococo</p> <p>Enlightened Despot</p> <p>Frederick the Great</p> <p>Catherine the Great</p> <p>Joseph II</p>	<p>8.1.W.A</p> <p>8.4.W.A</p> <p>8.4.W.B</p> <p>8.4.W.C</p>
Enlightenment Poster Project	<p>Identify the important individuals of the Enlightenment.</p> <p>Summarize the social, political, and/or economic contributions of Enlightenment individuals.</p>		<p>8.1.W.B</p> <p>8.1.W.C</p> <p>8.1.W.D</p> <p>8.4.W.A</p>

Course Name: World Cultures

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Unit: French Revolution and Napoleon

Time Line: 4 Cycles

Essential Content/ Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Volume	Standards/Anchors
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What led to the Storming of the Bastille, and therefore, to the start of the French Revolution?	<p>Categorize the social divisions of France's old order.</p> <p>List the reasons for France's economic troubles in 1789.</p> <p>Explain why Louis XVI called the Estates-General.</p> <p>Summarize the result of the assembly of the Estates-General.</p> <p>Examine why Parisians stormed the Bastille.</p>	<p>Ancient regime</p> <p>Estate</p> <p>Bourgeoisie</p> <p>Deficit spending</p> <p>Louis XVI</p> <p>Jacques Necker</p> <p>Estates-General</p> <p>Cahier</p> <p>Tennis Court Oath</p> <p>Bastille</p>	<p>7.1.12.B</p> <p>8.1.W.A</p> <p>8.4.W.A</p> <p>8.4.W.C</p> <p>8.4.W.D</p>
What political and social reforms did the National Assembly institute in the first stage of the French Revolution?	<p>Explain how the political crisis of 1789 led to popular revolts.</p> <p>Categorize the moderate reforms enacted by the National Assembly in August 1789.</p> <p>Describe the mixed reaction around Europe to the events unfolding in France.</p>	<p>Faction</p> <p>Marquis de Lafayette</p> <p>Olympe de Gouges</p> <p>Marie Antoinette</p> <p>Émigré</p> <p>Sans-culotte</p> <p>Republic</p> <p>Jacobins</p>	<p>8.4.W.A</p> <p>8.4.W.C</p> <p>8.4.W.D</p>
What events occurred during the radical phase of the French Revolution?	<p>Understand how and why radicals abolished the monarchy.</p> <p>Describe why the Committee of Public Safety was created and why the Reign of Terror resulted.</p> <p>Demonstrate how the excesses of the Convention led to the formation of the Directory.</p> <p>Identify how the French people were affected by the changes brought about by the revolution</p>	<p>Suffrage</p> <p>Robespierre</p> <p>Reign of Terror</p> <p>Guillotine</p> <p>Napoleon</p> <p>Nationalism</p> <p>Marseilles</p>	<p>8.1.W.A</p> <p>8.4.W.A</p> <p>8.4.W.C</p> <p>8.4.W.D</p>
What affect did Napoleon's rise and fall from power impact Europe and the world during and since the Napoleonic Era?	<p>Examine Napoleon's rise to power and why the French strongly supported him.</p> <p>Describe Napoleon's empire.</p> <p>Identify the challenges Napoleon's empire faced.</p> <p>List the events that led to Napoleon's downfall.</p> <p>Outline how the Congress of Vienna tried to create a lasting peace.</p>	<p>Plebescite</p> <p>Napoleonic Code</p> <p>Annex</p> <p>Continental System</p> <p>Guerrilla Warfare</p> <p>Scorched-earth policy</p> <p>Abdicate</p> <p>Congress of Vienna</p> <p>Legitimacy</p> <p>Concert of Europe</p>	<p>7.3.12.B</p> <p>8.1.W.A</p> <p>8.4.W.A</p> <p>8.4.W.C</p> <p>8.4.W.D</p>

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Course Name: World Cultures
Unit: The Industrial Revolution

Time Line: 3 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Vocabulary	Standards/Anchors
What events helped bring about the Industrial Revolution?	Describe why life changed as industry spread. Demonstrate how an agricultural revolution led to the growth of industry. List the new technologies that helped trigger the Industrial Revolution.	Anesthetic Enclosure James Watt smelt	7.1.12.B 7.3.12.C 8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
What key factors allowed Britain to lead the way in the Industrial Revolution?	Identify why Britain was the starting point for the Industrial Revolution. Illustrate the changes that transformed the textile industry. Explain the significance of the Industrial Revolution.	Capital Enterprise Entrepreneur Putting-out system Eli Whitney Turnpike Liverpool Manchester	7.3.12.D 8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
What were the social effects of the Industrial Revolution?	Explain what caused urbanization and what life was like in the new industrial cities. Compare and contrast the industrial working class and the new middle class. Describe how the factory system and mines changed the way people worked. Appraise the benefits and challenges of industrialization.	Urbanization Tenement Labor Union	8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.B 8.4.W.D
What new ideas about economics and society were fostered as a result of the Industrial Revolution?	Recognize laissez-faire economics and the beliefs of those who supported it. Describe the doctrine of utilitarianism. List the theories of socialism. Explain Marx's views of the working class and the response to Marxism.	Thomas Malthus Jeremy Bentham Utilitarianism Socialism Means of production Robert Owen Karl Marx Communism Proletariat	5.1.12.A 5.2.12.A 5.3.12.K 8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.D

		Social democracy	
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**Hamburg Area School District
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**Course Name: World Cultures
Unit: Nationalism & Imperialism**

Time Line: 2 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Vocabulary	Standards/Anchors
How did Otto von Bismarck, the Chancellor of Prussia, lead the drive for German unity?	Identify several events that promoted German unity during the early 1800s. Describe how Bismarck unified Germany. Examine the basic political organization of the new German empire.	Otto von Bismarck Chancellor Realpolitik Annex Kaiser Reich	7.1.12.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
How did Germany increase its power after unifying in 1871?	Describe how Germany became an industrial giant. Identify the reasons why Bismarck was called the Iron Chancellor. Explain the policies of Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Kulturkampf William II Social Welfare	8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.B
How did Western nations come to dominate much of the world in the late 1800s?	List the causes of the “new imperialism.” Demonstrate how Western imperialism spread so rapidly. Examine how imperial governments ruled their empires.	Imperialism Protectorate Sphere of influence	7.1.12.A 7.3.12.B 7.3.12.D 8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A

How did imperialist European powers claim control over most of Africa by the end of the 1800s?	<p>List the forces that shaped Africa.</p> <p>Explain why European contact with Africa increased during the 1800s.</p> <p>Demonstrate how Leopold II started a scramble for colonies.</p> <p>Describe how Africans resisted imperialism.</p>	<p>Usman dan Fodio</p> <p>Shaka</p> <p>Paternalistic</p> <p>David Livingstone</p> <p>Henry Stanley</p> <p>King Leopold II</p> <p>Boer War</p> <p>Samori Toure</p> <p>Yaa Asantewaa</p> <p>Nehanda</p> <p>Menelik II</p> <p>Elite</p>	<p>7.1.12.A</p> <p>7.3.12.B</p> <p>8.1.W.A</p> <p>8.4.W.A</p>
How did Western powers use diplomacy and war to gain power in Qing China?	<p>Describe what trade rights Westerners sought in China.</p> <p>List the internal problems Chinese reformers tried to solve.</p> <p>Illustrate how the Qing dynasty fell.</p>	<p>Balance of Trade</p> <p>Trade Surplus</p> <p>Trade Deficit</p> <p>Opium War</p> <p>Indemnity</p> <p>Extraterritoriality</p> <p>Taiping Rebellion</p> <p>Sino-Japanese War</p> <p>Open Door Policy</p> <p>Guang Xu</p> <p>Boxer Uprising</p> <p>Sun Yixian</p>	<p>7.1.12.A</p> <p>7.3.12.B</p> <p>8.1.W.A</p> <p>8.4.W.A</p>

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Course Name: World Cultures
Unit: World War I

Time Line: 3 Cycles

Essential Content/ Essential Questions	Performance Objectives		Standards/Anchors
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Why and how did World War I begin in 1914?	Describe how international rivalries and nationalism pushed Europe toward war. Explain how the assassination in Sarajevo led to the start of World War I. List the causes and effects of the European alliance system.	Entente Militarism Alsace and Lorraine Ultimatum Mobilize Neutrality	7.1.12.B 8.1.W.A 8.1.W.C 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C
How and where was World War I fought?	Explain the reasons a stalemate developed on the Western Front. Illustrate how technology made World War I different from earlier wars. Outline the course of the war on the Eastern Front, in other parts of Europe, in Turkey, and in the Middle East. Describe how colonies fought in the war.	Stalemate Zeppelin U-Boat Convoy Dardanelles T. E. Lawrence	7.1.12.B 7.3.12.B 8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
How did the Allies win World War I?	Evaluate how World War I became a total war. Describe the effect that years of warfare had on morale. Examine the causes and effects of American entry into the war. Categorize events that led to the end of the war.	Total War Conscription Contraband Lusitania Propaganda Atrocity Fourteen Points Self-Determination Armistice	8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
What factors influenced the peace treaties that ended World War I, and how did people react to them.	List the costs of World War I. Describe the issues faced by the delegates to the Paris Peace Conference. Explain why many people were dissatisfied with the Treaty of Versailles and other peace settlements.	Pandemic Reparations Radicals Collective Security Mandate	8.1.W.A 8.1.W.B 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
How did two revolutions and a civil war bring about Communist control of Russia?	Explain the causes of the March Revolution. Explain the goals of Lenin and the Bolsheviks in the November Revolution. Examine how the Communists defeated their opponents in Russia's civil war. Describe how the Communist state developed under Lenin.	Proletariat Soviet Cheka Commissar	8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D

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Course Name: World Cultures

Unit: Postwar Nationalism and Totalitarianism

Time Line: 3 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives		Standards/Anchors
How did Nationalism contribute to changes in Africa and the Middle East following World War I?	Describe how Africans resisted colonial rule. Explain how nationalism grew in Africa. Interpret how Turkey and Persia Modernized. Evaluate how European mandates contributed to the growth of Arab Nationalism. Examine the roots of conflict between Jews and Arabs in the Palestinian mandate.	Apartheid Pan-Africanism Negritude Movement Asia Minor Pan-Arabism Balfour Declaration	7.1.12.B 8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
How did China cope with internal division and foreign invasion in the early 1900s?	Explain the key challenges faced by the Chinese Republic in the early 1900s. Define the struggle between two rival parties as they fought to control China. Describe how invasion by Japan affected China.	Twenty-One Demands May Fourth Movement Vanguard Guomindang Long March	7.1.12.B 8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
What political and economic challenges did the leading democracies face in the 1920s and 1930s?	Summarize the domestic and foreign policy issues Europe faced after World War I. Compare the postwar economic situation in Britain, France, and the United States. Analyze how the Great Depression began and spread and how Britain, France, and the United States tried to address it.	Maginot Line Kellogg-Briand Pact Disarmament General Strike Overproduction Finance Federal Reserve Great Depression Franklin D. Roosevelt New Deal	7.1.12.B 8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
How did Stalin transform the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state?	List the effects of Stalin's five year plans. Illustrate how Stalin tried to control how people thought in the Soviet Union. Describe communist changes to Soviet society. Outline Soviet foreign policy under Stalin.	Command Economy Collectives Kulaks Gulag Socialist Realism Russification Atheism Comintern	7.1.12.B 8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D

How did Hitler and the Nazi party establish and maintain a totalitarian government in Germany?	Describe the problems faced by the Weimar Republic. Categorize the Nazi party's political, social, economic, and cultural policies. Summarize the rise of authoritarian rule in Eastern Europe in the 1920s and 1930s.	Chancellor Ruhr Valley Third Reich Gestapo Nuremberg Laws	7.1.12.B 8.1.W.A 8.4.W.A 8.4.W.C 8.4.W.D
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