

# Wayne Local Schools World History

**Nine Weeks:** 3<sup>rd</sup> Nine Weeks

**Historical Thinking and Skills**

**Achievements and Crises (1900-1945) (Grading Period 3)**

<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
<b>History</b>	<b>Geography</b>	<b>Economics and Financial Literacy</b>	<b>Government</b>	

**TOPIC: HISTORICAL THINKING AND SKILLS (Throughout Nine Weeks)**

**CONTENT STATEMENTS**

**3. Historians develop theses and use evidence to support or refute positions.**

**TOPIC: Achievements and Crises (1900-1945)**

**CONTENT STATEMENTS**

**TOPIC: ACHIEVEMENTS AND CRISES (1900-1945) (9 Weeks)**

**14. The causes of World War I included militarism, imperialism, nationalism and alliances.**

**15. The consequences of World War I and the worldwide depression set the stage for the Russian Revolution, the rise of totalitarianism, aggressive Axis expansion and the policy of appeasement, which in turn led to World War II.**

**16. Oppression and discrimination resulted in the Armenian Genocide during World War I and the Holocaust, the state-sponsored mass murder of Jews and other groups, during World War II.**

**17. World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and began the atomic age.**

**Key Vocabulary:** Conscription, Francis Ferdinand, Triple Alliance, Triple Entente, Black Hand, Gavrilo Princip, Propaganda, Trench Warfare, No Man's Land, War of Attrition, Lusitania, Total War, Russian Revolution, Czar Nicholas II, Rasputin, Soviets, Bolsheviks, Lenin, Bolshevik Slogans Women's March to Petrograd, Paris Peace Conference, Wilson's 14 Point Plan, Rhineland, Reparations, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, Allied Powers, Central Powers, Trigger Event, Treaty of Versailles, Reparations, Blitzkrieg, Isolationism Internment Camps, Final Solution, Appeasement, Rhineland, Sudetenland, Anschluss, Axis Powers Trigger Event Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact ,Luftwaffe, Genocide, Pearl Harbor, Normandy Invasion, Ghettos, Aushwitz, Holocaust, Iron Curtain, Yalta Conference, Mobilization, Allied Powers, Potsdam Conference, Tehran Conference, Cold War, Totalitarianism, Propaganda, Einsatzgruppen, Battle of London

**Concept:** evidence, expansion, conflict

**Student Outcomes**

**C.S. 14**

**The student will understand:**

The causes of World War I included militarism, imperialism, nationalism and alliances.

**The student will know:**

How to define militarism, imperialism, nationalism, and alliances and explain the impact each had on causing World War I.

**C.S. 15**

**The student will understand:**

The consequences of World War I and the worldwide depression set the stage for the Russian Revolution, the rise of totalitarianism, aggressive Axis expansion and the policy of appeasement which in turn led to World War II.

**The student will know:**

How to discuss the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the territorial changes after World War I, the relationship between World War I and the rise of communism in Russia analyze the relationship between the consequences of World War I and the rise of totalitarianism, analyze the relationship between the consequences of World War I and Axis expansion, analyze the relationship between the consequences of World War I and appeasement.

**C.S. 16**

**The student will understand:**

How and why oppression and discrimination resulted in the Armenian Genocide during World War I and the Holocaust, the state-sponsored mass murder of Jews and other groups, during World War II.

**The student will know:**

How to describe the Armenian genocide during World War I, identify groups targeted by Nazi Germany during the Holocaust, describe the discrimination against Jews in Nazi Germany, explain the Final Solution, connect oppression and discrimination to the Armenian Genocide, and connect oppression and discrimination to the Holocaust.

**C.S. 17**

**The student will understand:**

How World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and started the atomic age.

**The student will know:**

How to describe the physical, social, economic, cultural effects of World War II, explain how World War II led to zones of occupation in Eastern Europe, and explain how atomic weapons changed the nature of warfare.

I can.....	
I will.....	

- I can select examples of advancements in technology, communication and transportation and explain how some have improved lives and others have had negative consequences.
- I can explain how militarism, imperialism, nationalism and alliances were causes of World War I.
- I can explain how the consequences of World War I and the worldwide depression set the stage for the Russian Revolution, the rise of totalitarianism, aggressive Axis expansion and the policy of appeasement, which, in turn, led to World War II.
- I can explain how and why oppression and discrimination resulted in the Armenian Genocide during World War I and the Holocaust, the state-sponsored mass murder of Jews and other groups, during World War II.
- I can describe how World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and started the atomic age.

I will.....

- I will define and explain how militarism, imperialism, nationalism, alliances contributed to World War I
- I will explain the consequences of World War I including the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, territorial changes, rise of communism and totalitarianism
- I will describe the Armenian genocide during World War I, groups targeted by Nazi Germany, and connect oppression and discrimination to the Holocaust
- I will describe the physical, social, cultural and economic effects of World War II.
- I will explain how World War II led to zones of occupation in Eastern Europe.
- I will explain how atomic weapons changed the nature of warfare.