

Week	Unit	CCA 4.1	Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Unit Project
Week 1 - 6 (1-3 for semester)	Renaissance and Reformation	SS-HS-5.3.1 Students will explain how humans began to rediscover the ideas of the Classical Age (e.g., humanism, developments in art and architecture, literature, political theories) and to question their place in the universe during the Renaissance and Reformation. DOK 2	Renaissance, Reformation, humanism, patron, perspective, city-states, humanities, vernacular, utopian, indulgence, recant, predestination, theocracy, excommunicate, annul persecution, heliocentric, hypothesis, theses, Jesuits, Catholic, Protestant	Explain how the Renaissance began and how it differed from Middle Ages?	Students will engage in a hands on learning activity called a webquest on both the Renaissance and the Reformation. Links on website)
				Why is the Renaissance considered to be the beginning of the modern era?	
Week 7 - 12 (4-6)	Exploration	SS-HS-5.3.2 Students will explain and give examples of how new ideas and technologies led to an Age of Exploration by Europeans that brought great wealth to the absolute monarchies and caused significant political, economic and social changes (disease, religious ideas, technologies, new plants/animals, forms of government) to the other regions of the world. DOK 2	Cartographers, Astrolabe, Caravel, Scurvy, Circumnavigate, Matrilineal, Conquistadors, Immunity, Outpost, Sepoy, Line of demarcation, Tenochtitlan, Alliances, Civil war, Viceroy, Plantation, Encomienda, Peon, Peninsular, Creole, Mestizo, Mulatto, Privateer, Mayflower Compact, Treaty of Paris, Compact, Revenue, Inflation, Capitalism, Tarriff, Entrepreneur, Mercantilism, Absolute monarch, Divine right, Armada, Intendants, Levee, Huguenots, Versailles, Balance of power, Dissenter, Habeas corpus, Limited monarchy, Parliament, Round heads, Cavaliers, Puritan, Commonwealth, Petition of right, Westernization, Boyar, Partition, Mercenary	How did the Age of Exploration bring about changes in Europe and around the globe? What changes occurred in Europe which caused the Age of Exploration?	Students will complete a unit project that includes a map of trade routes, biography of one particular explorer, and an artistic/creative method for representing the impact of technology on the Age.

<p style="text-align: center;">Week 13 - 18 (7 - 9)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Age of Revolution</p>	<p>SS-HS-5.3.3 Students will analyze how an Age of Revolution brought about changes in science, thought, government and industry (e.g., Newtonian physics, free trade principles, rise of democratic principles, development of the modern state) that shaped the modern world, and evaluate the long range impact of these changes on the modern world. DOK 3</p>	<p>Natural law, social contract, natural right, philosophe, physiocrat, laissez faire, censorship, enlightened despot, Tories, Whigs, constitutional government, cabinet, prime minister, oligarchy, Continental Congress, Treaty of Paris, Bill of Rights, popular sovereignty, loyalist, federal republic, National Assembly, Bastille, bourgeoisie, deficit spending, tyranny, republic, faction, émigré, suffrage, nationalism, secular, plebiscite, annex, blockade, alliance, abdicate, legitimacy, capital, urbanization, utilitarianism, proletariat, socialism, ideologies, conservatives, liberals, nationalist, autonomy, recession</p>	<p>How have the changes brought about by the Age of Revolution shaped the modern world? Analyze how changes in scientific thought, government and industry created the Age of Revolution.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Week 19 - 24 (10 - 12)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">World Wars/ ISM's</p>	<p>SS-HS-5.3.4 Students will analyze how nationalism, militarism and imperialism led to world conflicts and the rise of totalitarian governments (e.g., European imperialism in Africa, World War I, the Bolshevik Revolution, Nazism, World War II). DOK 3</p>	<p>Real politik, Reich, anarchist, chancellor, Kaiser, social welfare, emancipation, zemstro, pogrom, Duma, imperialism, protectorate, genocide, indemnity, extraterritoriality, diet, zaibatsu, homogeneous society, indigenous, confederation, militarism, entente, ultimatum, mobilize, neutrality, propaganda, atrocity, armistice, reparations, mandate, fascism</p>	<p>How did nationalism lead to WWI? How did imperialism affect the continent of Africa? What role did militarism play in the Bolshevik Revolution?</p>	<p>Students will work in pairs to create a Unit folder using various literacy strategies to explain the intricate system of allegiances during the World Wars. The class will also participate in a mock trial wherein various countries will be represented by individual students as they plead their case for various peace plans.</p>

<p>Week 25 - 30 (13 - 15)</p>	<p>Cold War</p>	<p>SS-HS-5.3.5 Students will explain the rise of both the United States and the Soviet Union to superpower status following World War II, the subsequent development of the Cold War, and the formation of new nations in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, and evaluate the impact of these events on the global community. DOK 3</p>	<p>Soviet, commissar, collective, totalitarian state, atheism, socialist realism, nationalization, apartheid, civil disobedience, repudiate, disarmament, sanction, appeasement, pacifism, collaborator, containment, modernization, super power, interdependence, fundamentalist</p>	<p>What led to the development of the Cold War? What new nations formed in Africa, Asia, eastern Europe, and the Middle East following WWII? Why? What are nationalism, militarism, and imperialism? How do communism and capitalism differ?</p>	
<p>Week 31 - 36 (16 - 18)</p>	<p>1950 - present</p>	<p>SS-HS-5.3.6 Students will explain how the second half of the 20th century was characterized by rapid social, political and economic changes that created new challenges (e.g., population growth, diminishing natural resources, environmental concerns, human rights issues, technological and scientific advances, shifting political alliances, globalization of the economy) in countries around the world, and give examples of how countries have addressed these challenges. DOK 2</p>	<p>Recession, euro, coalition, surplus, separatism, dissident, glasnost, ethnic cleansing, zaibatsu, gross domestic product, trade deficit, collectivization, commune, domino theory, deforestation, debt service, Kibbutz, desalinization, theocracy, intifada, mixed economy, desertification, import substitution, liberation theology, embargo, squatter</p>	<p>What social, political, and economic changes happened during the second half of the 20th century? What new challenges did each of these rapid changes create? What led to the population growth and diminishing resources following the end of WWII?</p>	<p>Students will create a montage with the use of technology to trace key elements of culture in the present day to developments in prior eras. See website for tutorials in various methods.</p>