

Major Themes in:
World History,
Culture, and
Geography: The
Modern World

Development of Western Political Thought (3)

Definition: The moral and ethical principles that led to modern governments

Standard: 10.1 Students relate the moral and ethical principles in ancient Greek and Roman philosophy, in Judaism, and in Christianity to the development of Western political thought.

•Judeo-Christian

•Judaism

- Monotheistic (Belief in one god)
- Torah (“teachings”)
 - Belief that the Messiah has not yet come
 - All humans are born equal and should be treated equally by the law
 - 10 Commandments (list of religious and moral imperatives)
 - Good works are just as important as belief in God
 - God judges a person based on their whole lifetime of actions and beliefs
 - Reject the notion that anyone can or should die for anyone else’s sin
 - Live a sacred life in this world according to God’s will, rather than hope of spiritual salvation in a future one
 - Do not believe in the concept of Hell, they believe in a heaven but it is not the focus
 - Do not believe that only those following one specific faith can be “saved”
 - Non-Jews have the freedom to practice their own religion
 - Believed in freedom of speech
 - Code of law allowed for due process to ensure fair trials, and had the right to bail, believed in “eye for eye”
 - Do not believe that kings rule by divine right, they had to adhere to the 10 commandments
 - Believed in majority rule, also recorded the minority opinion
- “Covenant” between God and man
- The written Torah, not the whims of kings, was considered the law of the land

•Christianity

- Monotheistic
- Outgrowth of Judaism
- Roman persecution of the Christians
- Bible
 - 10 Commandments (list of religious and moral imperatives)
 - New Testament extensions of Judaic principles
 - (example: Eye for an eye to turn the other cheek)
 - Belief in a Messiah (Jesus Christ)
 - Original sin atoned for by God giving his son
 - Adherence to Law was superseded by faith in Christ as the path to God

•Greco-Roman

•Greeks

- Polytheistic (Belief in many gods)
- Socrates (Logic and reason used to investigate the universe, society, and morality. Citizens must obey the laws of the state)
- Plato (Human institutions should aim at social justice and order. Every member of society should do the job it was designed to perform)
- Aristotle (Logic is the key to happiness and can bring you closer to God, Three basic types of government: Monarchy, Oligarchy, Democracy)

•Romans

- Polytheistic
- Conquered many different peoples and spread their system of law
 - Logos-”meaning” or rational order” of the universe (Each and every event, physical and historical, has a place within this larger rational order
 - “duty”-The responsibility to perform the functions into which you have been born, to the best of your abilities
 - The most important aspect of duty is to obey and respect authority
 - Offered a written language (Latin), a legal system, and well-run cities
- Granted religious tolerance as long as they also honored the Roman Gods
 - Romans had problems with monotheistic religions

Enlightenment and Revolutions (5)

**Definition: Use of logic and reason
to understand the natural world**

Standard: 10.2 Students compare and contrast the Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution and their enduring effects worldwide on the political expectations for self-government and individual liberty.

- Scientific Revolution-** Scientists began to question accepted beliefs and make new theories based on experimentation
- Scientific Method** (Information-Hypothesis-Testing-If successful then becomes theory or law-If not a new hypothesis is derived)
 - Scientific Thinkers-** Bacon (experiments play a key role in scientific theories), Galileo (invention of the telescope), Copernicus-Heliocentric Theory (Sun was the center of the universe), Newton (Gravity and Calculus), Decartes (The universe is a mechanical system that can be described in mechanical terms).
- Glorious Revolution** (Protestant William and Mary became King and Queen of England and agreed to accept the Bill of Rights and rule within the parameters of Parliament) LIMITED GOV'T
- Enlightenment-** Revolution in intellectual activity changed Europeans' view of government and society
 - Political Thinkers/Philosophes-** Locke (Natural Rights-Life-Liberty and Property, Changing your government, Social Contract), Jefferson (Utilized many enlightenment thinkers ideas and wrote the Declaration of Independence), Rousseau (Social Contract), Voltaire (Religious tolerance and freedom of speech), Montesquieu (Separation of Powers), Hobbes (Rule of Law), Wollstonecraft (Women's Rights)
 - Democratic Developments in England** (Jury Trial, Common Law, Magna Carta, Creation of Parliament, Constitutional Monarchy, Bill of Rights)
- American/French/Latin American Revolutions**

Industrialization (5)

Definition: Use of science and technology to produce goods (hands to machine)

Standard: 10.3 Students analyze the effects of the Industrial Revolution in England, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States.

- Great Britain was first country to industrialize 17th and 18th century
 - 3 factors of production (Land, Labor, Capital)
- Machine produced goods
- Specialization
- Steam Engine/Coal
- Advances in technology
- Unskilled Labor/Child Labor
- Quantity not Quality
- Competition
- Use of water power led to Urbanization
- Response to Industrialization
 - Utopianism
 - Socialism
 - Communism

Urbanization (5)

Definition: Movement of people from rural to urban settings (farms to cities)

Standard: 10.3.3 Describe the growth of population, rural to urban migration, and growth of cities associated with the Industrial Revolution.

- Water power led to urbanization (workers need to come to where the power was)
- Poor Sanitation
- Poverty
- Rise in crime
- Cheap Labor
- High Competition
- Low skilled workers
- Overpopulation
- Vertical Development
- Child Labor
- Social Programs
 - Work Week Limits
 - Child Labor Laws
 - Compulsory Education

Immigration (4)

Definition: Movement of people from one country to another

Standard: 10.3.4 Trace the evolution of work and labor, including the demise of the slave trade and the effects of immigration.

- Push/Pull (religion/ food/ jobs/ money/ idea of riches,lure immigrants)
- Cheap labor
- Added workforce
- Added competition
- Blending of cultures
- Cultural ghettos
- Xenophobia (fear of foreigners)

Imperialism (4)

Definition: One country dominating another country socially, economically and politically

Standard: 10.4 Students analyze patterns of global change in the era of New Imperialism in at least two of the following regions or countries: Africa, Southeast Asia, China, India, Latin America, and the Philippines.

- Competition among European nations
- Major cause was industrialization
 - Search for cheap labor, raw materials and new markets
- Social Darwinism “Survival of the fittest”
- Home Rule or Ruled over
- Disease
- Missionaries (bring church to heathens)
- Blending of cultures
- Sphere of influence

Nationalism (3)

Definition: Extreme pride for one's country

Standard: 10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.

- Reaction to being under the control of another culture (Wanted self rule)
- Led to the creation of new countries
- Led to rivalries
- Rivalries led to hostility and hatred
- WWI-Balkans (Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand)
- Revolutions (Europe and Latin America)

Militarism (3)

Definition: Build up of arms

Standard: 10.5 Students analyze the causes and course of the First World War.

- To show their power to other countries
- Led to huge casualties
- Competition among nations
- Large Standing Army
- Rise in technology

World War I (8)

Definition: The Great War/Total War

Standard: 10.5 Students analyze the causes and course of the First World War.

- Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- Central v. Allied Powers
- Leaders during WWI
 - Russia-Lenin
 - France-George Clemenceau
 - Great Britain-David Lloyd George
 - Germany-Kaiser Wilhelm II
 - US-Woodrow Wilson
- The Balkans (Powder Keg)
- Secret Alliances
- European Arena
- Trench Warfare
- New Technology (machine guns, tanks, u-boats, poison gas, planes)
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (Russia's withdrew from the war on unfavorable terms due to the Russian Revolution)
- US involvement (sinking of the Lusitania/Zimmerman Note/"Keeping the World safe for democracy")
- Treaty of Versailles (Wanted to punish Germany and would later lead to WWII)
- League of Nations (Woodrow Wilson's Idea, US didn't join)
- Fourteen Points (Woodrow Wilson's plan for postwar world)
- Lost Generation-disillusioned writers of the 1920's

Interwar Years (8)

Definition: The time between World War I and World War II

Standards: 10.6 Students analyze the effects of the First World War; 10.7 Students analyze the rise of totalitarian governments after World War I.

- Great Depression (world wide)
 - Led to countries worrying about domestic problems and not foreign problems
 - New Deal was the US response
 - Created large public works projects
 - Increase of government spending
- Expansion of Japan 1920's & 1930's
 - 1937 Rape of Nanking
- Led to totalitarian leaders
 - Communist (Stalin)
 - Fascist (Hitler & Mussolini)
 - Democratic (FDR)
- Hitler's defiance of the Treaty of Versailles
 - Built back up the military
 - Annexation of land (Alsace-Lorraine)
- Appeasement by France and Great Britain
- Non-aggression pact between Germany and Soviet Union (To prevent a two front war)

World War II (5)

Definition: World War I the Sequel

Standard: 10.8 Students analyze the causes and consequences of World War II.

- Axis (Germany, Italy, and Japan) and Allies (Gr. Britain, France, USSR, & US)
- Germany's attack of Poland was start of WWII
- US remained isolationists
 - Pearl Harbor brought US into the war (Dec 7, 1941)
- Pacific Theater
 - Strategy of "Island Hopping"
 - Battle of Midway (Major turning point in the Pacific)
 - Battle of Iwo Jima
 - Battle of Guadalcanal
 - Dropping of the Atomic Bomb (Hiroshima & Nagasaki)
- European Theater
 - Battle of Britain
 - Battle of the Bulge
 - D-Day (Operation Overlord- June 6, 1944)
 - Battle of Stalingrad
- WWII Conferences
 - Cairo (Pledged Japanese unconditional surrender)
 - Tehran (Plans for the invasion of France, USSR to help against Japan after the defeat of Germany)
 - Yalta (Plans for post war world)
 - Potsdam (US and USSR had ideological differences, start of Cold War)
- Holocaust
- Japanese Internment

Cold War (9)

Definition: US v. USSR (No direct fighting)

Standard: 10.9 Students analyze the international developments in the post-World World War II world.

- Truman Doctrine (Moved US foreign policy away from isolationism)
- Marshall Plan (Recovery Plan for Europe, Prevent the spread of Communism, US now most influential world power)
- Red Scare
- Nuclear War
- Berlin Airlift
- Arms Race
- Space Race
- China
 - Rise of Mao Tse-tung, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, Tiananmen Square uprising
- World Organizations
 - United Nations, NATO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact, Organization of American States
- Domino Theory
- Iron Curtain
- Berlin Wall
- Containment
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Korea
- Vietnam
- Fall of the Soviet Union
 - Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (Economic restructuring)

Global Interdependence

(4)

Definition: Making the world smaller, connecting with other cultures

Standards: 10.10 Students analyze instances of nation-building in the contemporary world in at least two of the following regions or countries: the Middle East, Africa, Mexico and other parts of Latin America, and China; 10.11 Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions (e.g., television, satellites, computers).

- Creation of Israel
- Middle East Tensions
 - “intifada”-violence and civil disobedience by Palestinian directed against Israel
- AIDS epidemic
- International Space Station
- Intertwining economies
- Mass communication (internet, e-mail, satellites, instant news)
- Rise of World Terrorism