

## Overview of Modern World History A

The framework for Modern World History A is designed to continue developing the social studies thinking skills of students began in middle school and continued into high school. Additionally, the framework and associated resources emphasize that students are expected to further develop their skill at writing evidence based argumentative essays that highlight their use of social studies thinking skills. The framework is designed to help students view themselves as global citizens. The design of the framework was influenced by leading world historians who advocate the teaching of world history from global, regional, and interregional spatial levels as well as through historical concepts. The spatial levels and historical concepts help to inform planning.

<b>Unit 1</b> The Emergence of the Global Age	<b>Why and how did interaction increase and change the existing political, economic, and social order from 1450 to 1750?</b> Students learn how global empires emerged as expanding trade networks connected both hemispheres of the world. They examine the political, economic, and social impacts this had, including how people responded to new cultural interactions.
<b>Unit 2</b> Global Revolutions and Reactions	<b>How did innovation and new ideas lead to political, economic, and social changes from 1500 - 1900?</b> Students learn how new religious ideas challenged existing religious and political systems globally. They examine how societies responded to new scientific knowledge. Students also learn how new ideas spread to unite people in revolution.
<b>Unit 3</b> Industrialization Leads to Empire Building	<b>How did industrialization lead to empire building that changed existing political, economic, and social systems from 1750-1914?</b> Students learn the causes of the Industrial Revolution. They examine why imperialism was a consequence of industrialization and how it was practiced differently around the world. Students learn about how global interaction increased as a result of imperialism.
<b>Unit 4</b> Global Competition through World War I	<b>How did global competition lead to conflict, cooperation, and innovation from 1914 to 1919?</b> Students learn how competition led to WWI as well as the effect the war had on homefronts and colonies. They learn about the impact of new war technologies as well as the impact of the Russian Revolution on WWI. Students learn how peace was established through cooperation.