

Massachusetts History and Social Science Curriculum Framework Addressed By The CHOICES Program

The words in italics after the standard refer to a Choices unit on that topic.

World History II Learning Standards

Industrial Revolution and Social and Political Change in Europe, 1800-1914

WHII.11 Describe the causes of 19th century European imperialism. (*South Africa, Congo, India/Pakistan, Brazil*)

WHII.12 Identify major developments in Indian history in the 19th and early 20th centuries
C. rise of Indian nationalism...ideas of Gandhi (*India/Pakistan*)

WHII.15 Identify major developments of African history in the 19th & early 20th centuries.
A. Africa's interaction with imperialism (*Congo, South Africa*)
B. new patterns of employment (*Congo, South Africa*)
C. origins of African nationalism (*Congo, South Africa*)

The Great Wars, 1914-1945

WHII.18 Summarize the major events and consequences of World War I.
B. League of Nations and attempts at disarmament (*Wilson & League*)
C. collapse of Romanov dynasty and Bolshevik revolution (*Russian Revolution*)
D. post-war economic and political instability in Germany (*Weimar & Rise of Hitler*)
E. the Armenian genocide in Turkey (*Genocide*)
F. unprecedented loss of life from prolonged trench warfare (*Wilson & League*)

WHII.19 Identify major developments in the Middle East before World War II.
G. growing importance of Middle Eastern oil fields to world politics and world economy (*Middle East*)

WHII.21 Describe the rise of totalitarianism...ideas of Mussolini, Hitler, Lenin, and Stalin.
(*Weimar & Rise of Hitler, FDR & Isolationism, Charting Russia's Future*)

WHII.22 Summarize the consequences of Soviet communism to 1945.
A. establishment of a one-party dictatorship under Lenin (*Russian Revolution*)
D. Soviet Union's emergence as an industrial power (*Charting Russia's Future*)

WHII.23 Describe the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s.
B. Japanese invasion of China and the Rape of Nanking (*FDR & Isolationism*)
C. Germany militarization...and attack on Poland (*Weimar & Rise of Hitler*)

WHII.25 Identify the goals, leadership, and post-war plans of the allied leaders.
A. Churchill (*FDR & Isolationism, Cold War*)
B. Franklin Roosevelt (*FDR & Isolationism, Cold War*)

C. Joseph Stalin (*FDR & Isolationism, Cold War*)

WHII.26 Describe the background, course, and consequences of the Holocaust... (*Weimar & Rise of Hitler, Genocide*)

WHII.27 Explain the reasons for the dropping of atom bombs on Japan and its short and long-term effects. (*Atomic Bomb*)

WHII.28 Explain the consequences of World War II.

D. emergence of U.S. and Soviet Union as world's two superpowers (*Cold War*)

WHII.29 Describe reasons for the establishment of the United Nations.... (*United Nations*)

Cold War Era, 1945-1989

WHII.30 Summarize factors that contributed to the Cold War....(*Cold War*)

WHII.31 Describe the policy of containment, including the Truman Doctrine...(*Cold War*)

WHII.32 Describe the development of the arms race and key events of the Cold War era.

E. conflicts involving Cuba and Berlin (*Cuba*)

F. the Vietnam War (*Vietnam*)

H. arms control agreements (*Nuclear Weapons*)

WHII.33 Describe the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, and the triumph of the Communist Revolution in China in 1949. (*China*)

WHII.34 Identify the political and economic upheavals in China after the Chinese Revolution.

E. China's economic modernization and its growing involvement in world trade (*China*)

WHII.38 Describe the development and goals of nationalist movements in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, including the ideas and importance of nationalist leaders.

A. Fidel Castro (*Cuba*)

C. Ho Chi Minh (*China*)

E. Jawaharlal Nehru (*India/Pakistan*)

WHII.39 Explain the background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, and the subsequent military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab world.

B. anti-Semitism and the Holocaust (*Genocide*)

E. the 1967 and 1973 wars between Israel and neighboring Arab states (*Middle East*)

The Contemporary World, 1989-2001

WHII.40 Identify the causes for the decline and collapse of the Soviet union and the communist regimes of Eastern Europe.

A. weaknesses of the Soviet command economy (*Russia's Transition. Charting Russia's Future*)

B. burdens of Soviet military commitments (*Russia's Transition. Charting Russia's Future*)

WHII.41 Explain the role of various leaders in transforming the Soviet union and Eastern Europe.

A. Mikhail Gorbachev (*Russia's Transition, Charting Russia's Future*)

WHII.42 Analyze the consequences of the Soviet union's breakup.

A. development of market economies (*Russia's Transition. Charting Russia's Future*)

B. political and social instability (*Russia's Transition. Charting Russia's Future*)

C. danger of the spread of nuclear technology and other technologies of mass destruction to rogue states and terrorist organizations (*Nuclear Weapons*)

WHII.43 Identify the sources of ethnic and religious conflicts in the following nations and regions.

B. the Balkans (*Genocide*)

C. Sudan and Rwanda (*Genocide*)

WHII.44 Explain the reasons for the fall of apartheid in South Africa, including the influence and ideas of Nelson Mandela. (*South Africa*)

WHII.48 Describe America's response to and the wider consequences of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. (*Terrorism*)

U.S. History I Learning Standards

The Political and Intellectual Origins of the American Nation: The Revolution and the Constitution, 1763-1789

USI.1 Explain the political and economic factors that contributed to the American Revolution.

A. impact on the colonies of the French and Indian War, including how the war led to an overhaul of British imperial policy from 1763 to 1775. (*More Perfect Union*)

USI.2 Explain the historical and intellectual influences on the American Revolution and the formation and framework of the American government.

A. legacy of ancient Greece and Rome (*More Perfect Union*)

B. political theories of such European philosophers as Locke and Montesquieu (*More Perfect Union*)

USI.3 Explain the influence and ideas of the Declaration of independence and the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson. (*More Perfect Union*)

USI.4 Analyze how Americans resisted British politics before 1775 and analyze the reasons for the American victory and the British defeat during the Revolutionary war. (*More Perfect Union*)

USI.5 Explain the role of Massachusetts in the Revolution, including important events that took place in Massachusetts and important leaders from Massachusetts.

B. Boston Tea Party (*More Perfect Union*)

C. Battles of Lexington and Concord (*More Perfect Union*)

D. Sam Adams and John Adams (*More Perfect Union*)

USI.6 Explain the reasons for the adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, including why its drafts created a weak central government; analyze the shortcomings of the national government under the Articles; and describe the crucial events (e.g., Shay’s rebellion) leading to the Constitutional Convention. (*More Perfect Union*)

USI.7 Explain the roles of various founders at the Constitutional Convention. Describe the major debates that occurred at the Convention and the “Great Compromise” that was reached. (*More Perfect Union*)

USI.8 Describe the debate over the ratification of the Constitution between Federalists and Anti-Federalists and explain the key ideas contained in the Federalist papers. (*More Perfect Union*)

USI.9 Explain the reasons for the passage of the Bill of Rights.

C. particular ways in which the Bill of Rights protects basic freedoms, restricts government power, and ensures rights to persons accused of crimes. (*More Perfect Union*)

USI.10 On a map of North America, identify the first 13 states to ratify the Constitution. (*More Perfect Union*)

Political Democratization, Westward Expansion, and Diplomatic Developments, 1790-1860

USI.22 Summarize the major policies and political developments that took place during the presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson.

D. Louisiana Purchase (*Challenges to New Republic*)

U.S. History II Learning Standards

Industrial America and Its Emerging Role in International Affairs, 1870-1920

USII.3 Describe the causes of the immigration of Southern & Eastern Europeans, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese to America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and describe the major roles of these immigrants in the industrialization of America. (*Immigration*)

USII.6 Analyze the causes and course of America’s growing role in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I.

D. Spanish-American War (*Reluctant Colossus*)

I. American entry into World War I (*Wilson & League of Nations*)

J. **USII.7** Explain the course and significance of President Wilson’s wartime diplomacy, including his Fourteen Points, the league of nations, and the failure of the Versailles treaty. (*Wilson & League of Nations*)

World War II, 1939-1945

USII.14 Explain the strength of American isolationism after World War I and analyze its impact on U.S. foreign policy. (*FDR and Isolationism*)

USII.15 Analyze how German aggression in Europe and Japanese aggression in Asia contributed to the start of World War II and summarize the major battles and events of the war. On a map of the world, locate the Allied and Axis powers. (*FDR and Isolationism*)

USII.16 Explain the reasons for the dropping of atom bombs on Japan and their short and long-term effects. (*Atomic Bomb*)

The Cold War Abroad, 1945-1989

USII.18 Analyze the factors that contributed to the Cold War and describe the policy of containment as America's response to Soviet expansionist policies. (*Cold War*)

USII.20 Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War and summarize the diplomatic and military policies of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. (*Vietnam*)

USII.21 Analyze how the failure of communist economic policies as well as U.S.-sponsored resistance to Soviet military and diplomatic initiatives contributed to ending the Cold War. (*Russia's Transition, Charting Russia's Future*)

Contemporary America, 1980-2001

USII.30 Describe some of the major economic and social trends of the late 20th century.

C. major immigration and demographic changes such as the rise in Asian and Hispanic immigration (both legal and illegal) (*Immigration*)

USII.31 Analyze the important domestic policies of the Clinton presidency.

A. passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1993 (*Trade*)

USII.33 Analyze the course and consequences of America's recent diplomatic initiatives.

E. America's response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York City and on the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. (*Terrorism*)

Grade 12 Elective: Economics

Trade

E.7.8 Evaluate the arguments for and against free trade. (*Trade*)

Grade 12 Elective: American Government

The Relationship of the United States to Other Nations in World Affairs

USG.4.1 Describe how the world is divided politically, and give examples of ways nation states interact, including trade, tourism, diplomacy, treaties and agreements, and military action. (*U.S. Role*)

USG.4.4 Describe the tools used to carry out U.S. foreign policy. (*U.S. Role, Immigration, Trade, Genocide, Foreign Aid, Global Environment, United Nations, Nuclear Weapons*)

USG.4.7 Explain and evaluate participation by the United States government in international organizations. (*United Nations*)

Units published by the Choices Program address these standards. Information is available at www.choices.edu