

Unit 9: The World at War	
Unit Overview	This unit uses the conceptual lens of historical turning points and individuals to examine the causes and effects of WWI; the rise of Bolshevism; post-war worldwide depression; and the rise of Fascism which eventually led to the outbreak and the major events of World War II.
Cycle Assessment	WHIS Assessment Blueprint C4 6WK

TEKS Being Covered	Key Academic Vocabulary	Misconceptions
<p>® WHS.11A Summarize the international, political, and economic causes of the global depression.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.11B Explain the responses of governments to the global depression such as in the United States, Germany, Great Britain, and France.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.19D Explain the significance of the League of Nations and the United Nations.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.27E Identify the contributions of significant scientists and inventors such as Marie Curie, Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, Louis Pasteur, and James Watt.</p> <p>® WHS.12A Describe the emergence and characteristics of totalitarianism.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.12B Explain the roles of various world leaders, including Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Hideki Tojo, Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill, prior to and during World War II.</p> <p>® WHS.17D Identify the historical origins and characteristics of fascism.</p>	<p>World War I Bolshevism Russian Revolution Treaty of Versailles Trench Warfare Militarism Nationalism Imperialism Alliances Total War Propaganda Armistice League of Nations Great Depression Fascism Adolf Hitler Benito Mussolini Rise of Totalitarianism Nazi Party Weimar Republic Appeasement Axis Powers Allied Powers Holocaust Pearl Harbor Battle of Stalingrad D-Day The Manhattan Project Nuremberg Trials</p>	<p>Possible misconceptions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War I was solely caused by assassination. • Bolshevism only affected Russia, not other countries. • The Treaty of Versailles ended all European tensions. • Fascism was popular in all European countries. • The Great Depression only affected the United States. • Hitler was the only leader responsible for WWII. • The League of Nations prevented further wars. • Appeasement was an effective long-term solution. • The Holocaust only happened in Germany.

	Cold War Genocide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D-Day was the final turning point of WWII.
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Week 22	Monday January 27, 2025	Tuesday January 28, 2025	Wednesday January 29, 2025	Thursday January 30, 2025	Friday January 31, 2025
LO		SWBAT identify and explain the main causes of the Russian Revolution, the March and October 1917 revolutions, as well as the effect of WWI on the Russian Revolution and the effect of the Russian Revolution on WWI.		SWBAT summarize the causes of the global depression, explain the responses of various countries to the global depression, and identify the contributions of Albert Einstein.	
DOL		Given a set of questions, students will identify and explain the main causes of the Russian Revolution, the March and October 1917 revolutions, as well as the effect of WWI on the Russian Revolution and the effect of the Russian Revolution on WWI by answering at least 4 of 5 questions correctly.		Given a set of questions, students will summarize the causes of the global depression, explain the responses of various countries to the global depression, and identify the contributions of Albert Einstein by answering at least 4 of 5 questions.	

TEKS		<p>Ⓢ WHS.1F Identify major causes and describe the major effects of the following important turning points in world history from 1914 to the present: the world wars and their impact on political, economic, and social systems; communist revolutions and their impact on the Cold War; independence movements; and globalization.</p> <p>Ⓡ WHS.10D Identify the causes of the February (March) and October (November) revolutions of 1917 in Russia, their effects on the outcome of World War I, and the Bolshevik establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.</p>		<p>Ⓡ WHS.11A Summarize the international, political, and economic causes of the global depression.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.11B Explain the responses of governments to the global depression such as in the United States, Germany, Great Britain, and France.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.19D Explain the significance of the League of Nations and the United Nations.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.27E Identify the contributions of significant scientists and inventors such as Marie Curie, Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, Louis Pasteur, and James Watt.</p>	
Resource		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom 	

Week 23	Monday February 3, 2025	Tuesday February 4, 2025	Wednesday February 5, 2025	Thursday February 6, 2025	Friday February 7, 2025
LO	SWBAT identify the characteristics of fascism and totalitarianism as well as explain how fascism and totalitarianism was expressed in Italy, Germany, and the Soviet Union.				
DOL	Given a set of questions, students will explain the causes for WWII and identify the roles of WWII leaders and evaluate their effectiveness in leading their countries during the war by answering at least 4 of 5				

	questions correctly.				
TEKS	<p>® WHS.12A Describe the emergence and characteristics of totalitarianism.</p> <p>§ WHS.12B Explain the roles of various world leaders, including Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Hideki Tojo, Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill, prior to and during World War II.</p> <p>® WHS.17D Identify the historical origins and characteristics of fascism.</p>				
Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom 				

Unit 10: World War II and the Cold War

Unit Overview

This unit begins with the significant events and individuals of World War II and then uses the conceptual lens of balance of power to analyze cold war ideologies and the impact of change over time in East/West relationships.

TEKS Being Covered	Key Academic Vocabulary	Misconceptions
<p>§ WHS.12B Explain the roles of various world leaders, including Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Hideki Tojo, Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill, prior to and during World War II.</p> <p>® WHS.12C Explain the major causes and events of World War II, including the German invasions of Poland and the Soviet Union, the Holocaust, the</p>	<p>Axis Powers Allies Totalitarianism Appeasement Blitzkrieg Pearl Harbor Holocaust D-Day</p>	<p>Possible misconceptions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cold War was only about nuclear weapons. The Allies won World War II without the USSR.

<p>attack on Pearl Harbor, the Normandy landings, and the dropping of the atomic bombs.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.21D Identify examples of genocide, including the Holocaust and genocide in Armenia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.1F Identify major causes and describe the major effects of the following important turning points in world history from 1914 to the present: the world wars and their impact on political, economic, and social systems; communist revolutions and their impact on the Cold War;...</p> <p>® WHS.12C Explain the major causes and events of World War II, including the German invasions of Poland and the Soviet Union, the Holocaust, the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Normandy landings, and the dropping of the atomic bombs.</p> <p>® WHS.13A Summarize how the outcome of World War II contributed to the development of the Cold War.</p> <p>® WHS.13B Summarize the factors that contributed to communism in China, including Mao Zedong's role in its rise.</p> <p>® WHS.13C Identify major events of the Cold War, including the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the arms race.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.27C Explain the effects of major new military technologies on World War I, World War II, and the Cold War.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.13D Explain the roles of modern world leaders, including Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, Lech Walesa, and Pope John Paul II, in the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.17E Explain why communist command economies collapsed in competition with free market economies at the end of the 20th century.</p>	<p>Manhattan Project V-J Day Iron Curtain Cold War Containment Truman Doctrine Marshall Plan NATO Warsaw Pact Berlin Airlift Cuban Missile Crisis Sputnik McCarthyism Arms Race Domino Theory Warsaw Uprising Berlin Wall Proxy Wars Korean War Vietnam War Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) Detente Glasnost Perestroika</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States never directly fought the USSR. • The Cold War was only a military conflict. • All Cold War tensions were ideological in nature. • The USSR was solely responsible for the Iron Curtain. • The Cuban Missile Crisis led directly to war. • The Marshall Plan was only about economic aid. • NATO and the Warsaw Pact were identical organizations. • The Berlin Wall was built immediately after World War II. • McCarthyism was supported by the entire U.S. government. • The Cold War ended with the fall of the Berlin Wall.
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Week 23	Monday February 3, 2025	Tuesday February 4, 2025	Wednesday February 5, 2025	Thursday February 6, 2025	Friday February 7, 2025
LO			SWBAT explain the causes for WWII and identify the roles of WWII leaders and evaluate their effectiveness in leading their countries during the war.		SWBAT explain the importance of the Normandy landings on the outcome of World War II and the causes and effects of the Holocaust.
DOL			Given a set of questions, students will explain the importance of the Normandy landings on the outcome of World War II and the causes and effects of the Holocaust by answering at least 4 of 5 questions correctly.		Given a set of questions, students will explain the importance of the Normandy landings on the outcome of World War II and the causes and effects of the Holocaust by answering at least 4 of 5 questions correctly.

TEKS			<p>Ⓢ WHS.12B Explain the roles of various world leaders, including Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Hideki Tojo, Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill, prior to and during World War II.</p> <p>Ⓡ WHS.12C Explain the major causes and events of World War II, including the German invasions of Poland and the Soviet Union, the Holocaust, the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Normandy landings, and the dropping of the atomic bombs.</p>		<p>Ⓡ WHS.12C Explain the major causes and events of World War II, including the German invasions of Poland and the Soviet Union, the Holocaust, the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Normandy landings, and the dropping of the atomic bombs.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.21D Identify examples of genocide, including the Holocaust and genocide in Armenia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur.</p>
Resource			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom

Week 24	Monday February 10, 2025	Tuesday February 11, 2025	Wednesday February 12, 2025	Thursday February 13, 2025	Friday February 14, 2025
LO		<p>SWBAT identify and explain how new technology helped WWII, how the dropping of the atomic bombs ended the war, and explain how Mao Zedong rose to power in China and give a summary of how Chinese communism differed from Soviet communism.</p> <p>SWBAT to summarize how the ending of WWII helped begin the Cold War.</p>		<p>SWBAT identify the causes and effects of the Korean War and the Vietnam War as well as explain how the Korean War and Vietnam War are results of Cold War policies.</p>	

DOL		Given a set of questions, students will explain and identify how technology impacted WWII, the role of atomic bombs in ending the war, Mao Zedong's rise to power, differences between Chinese and Soviet communism, and how WWII's end led to the Cold War by answering at least 4 of 5 questions correctly.		Given a set of questions, students will identify the causes and effects of the Korean War and the Vietnam War as well as explain how the Korean War and Vietnam War are results of Cold War policies by answering at least 4 of 5 questions correctly.	
TEKS		<p>Ⓢ WHS.1F Identify major causes and describe the major effects of the following important turning points in world history from 1914 to the present: the world wars and their impact on political, economic, and social systems; communist revolutions and their impact on the Cold War;...</p> <p>Ⓡ WHS.12C Explain the major causes and events of World War II, including the German invasions of Poland and the Soviet Union, the Holocaust, the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Normandy landings, and the dropping of the atomic bombs.</p> <p>Ⓡ WHS.13A Summarize how the outcome of World War II contributed to the development of the Cold War.</p> <p>Ⓡ WHS.13B Summarize the factors that contributed to communism in China, including Mao Zedong's role in its rise.</p> <p>Ⓡ WHS.13C Identify major events of the Cold War, including the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the arms race.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.27C Explain the effects of major new military technologies on World War I, World War II, and the Cold War.</p>		<p>Ⓢ WHS.1F Identify major causes and describe the major effects of the following important turning points in world history from 1914 to the present: the world wars and their impact on political, economic, and social systems; communist revolutions and their impact on the Cold War;...</p> <p>Ⓡ WHS.13C Identify major events of the Cold War, including the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the arms race.</p>	
Resource		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom 	

Week 25	Monday February 17, 2025	Tuesday February 18, 2025	Wednesday February 19, 2025	Thursday February 20, 2025	Friday February 21, 2025
LO	President's Day		SWBAT explain the roles of leaders in ending the Cold War and how the failure of command economies helped end the Cold War.		Cycle Assessment
DOL			Given a set of questions, students will explain the roles of leaders in ending the Cold War and how the failure of command economies helped end the Cold War by answering at least 4 of 5 questions correctly.		
TEKS			<p>⑤ WHS.13D Explain the roles of modern world leaders, including Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, Lech Walesa, and Pope John Paul II, in the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.17E Explain why communist command economies collapsed in competition with free market economies at the end of the 20th century.</p>		
Resource			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HISD Curriculum Design 		