

Unit 11: 20th and 21st Century Political and Social Issues	
Unit Overview	This unit addresses social and political issues of the 20th and 21st centuries as students examine sources of conflict stemming from emerging nationalism and independence movements, social oppression, and terrorism. This unit also looks at examples of growing globalization and interdependence among nations.
Assessment Blueprint	Mid-Cycle Assessment

TEKS Being Covered	Key Academic Vocabulary	Misconceptions
<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.13E Summarize the rise of independence movements in Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia and reasons for ongoing conflicts.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.21E Identify examples of individuals who led resistance to political oppression such as Nelson Mandela, Mohandas Gandhi, Las Madres de la Plaza de Mayo, and Chinese student protestors in Tiananmen Square.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.13F Discuss factors contributing to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the rejection of the existence of the state of Israel by the Arab League and a majority of Arab nations.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.21D Identify examples of genocide, including the Holocaust and genocide in Armenia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur.</p> <p>Ⓢ WHS.21C Identify examples of politically motivated mass murders such as in Cambodia, China, Latin America, and the Soviet Union.</p>	<p>Nationalism Independence movements Decolonization Civil rights movements Social oppression Apartheid Genocide Terrorism Cold War conflicts Middle East conflicts Ethnic tensions Human rights violations Globalization Economic interdependence United Nations European Union Trade agreements Refugee crises Technological advancements Climate change agreements</p>	<p>Possible misconceptions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism always leads to positive outcomes. • Independence movements were always peaceful. • Social oppression no longer exists today. • Terrorism only happens in the Middle East. • Globalization benefits all countries equally. • The Cold War ended all global conflicts. • The United Nations controls all world affairs. • Climate change only affects certain regions.

<p>⑤ WHS.14A Explain the impact of geopolitical influences on the development of radical Islamic terrorism.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.14B Explain the impact of radical Islamic terrorism on global events.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.14C Explain the U.S. response to the events surrounding September 11, 2001, and other acts of radical Islamic terrorism.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.16C Describe the economic impact of globalization.</p>		
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Week 26	Monday February 24, 2025	Tuesday February 25, 2025	Wednesday February 26, 2025	Thursday February 27, 2025	Friday February 28, 2025
LO		<p>SWBAT identify important leaders of independence movements and major causes and effects of independence movements after WWII.</p> <p>SWBAT summarize and evaluate the methods leaders used to gain independence in Africa, South Asia, and SE Asia.</p>		<p>SWBAT identify examples of genocide in Armenia, Darfur, Rwanda and the Balkans.</p>	
DOL		<p>Given a set of questions, students will identify key leaders and causes of post-WWII independence movements and summarize/evaluate their methods in Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia by answering at least 4 of 5 questions correctly.</p>		<p>Given a set of questions, students will identify examples of genocide in Armenia, Darfur, Rwanda and the Balkans by answering at least 4 of 5 questions.</p>	
TEKS		<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; independence movements; and globalization.</p> <p>® WHS.13E Summarize the rise of independence movements in Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia and reasons for ongoing conflicts.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.21E Identify examples of individuals who led resistance to political oppression such as Nelson Mandela, Mohandas Gandhi, Las Madres de la Plaza de Mayo, and Chinese student protestors in Tiananmen Square.</p>		<p>⑤ 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 27	Monday March 3, 2025	Tuesday March 4, 2025	Wednesday March 5, 2025	Thursday March 6, 2025	Friday March 7, 2025
LO	SWBAT identify examples of political mass murders and individuals and groups that stood up to political oppression.		SWBAT define terrorism and identify the motives of terrorists around the world. SWBAT explain the U.S. response to terrorism after 9/11.		SWBAT describe and identify globalization as well as the causes and effects of globalization.
DOL	Given a set of questions, students will identify examples of political mass murders and individuals and groups that stood up to political oppression by answering at least 4 of 5 questions correctly.		Given a set of questions, students will define terrorism, identify the motives of terrorists worldwide, and explain the U.S. response to terrorism after 9/11 by answering at least 4 of 5 questions correctly.		Given a set of questions, students will describe and identify globalization as well as the causes and effects of globalization by answering at least 4 of 5 questions correctly.
TEKS	<p>⑤ WHS.21C Identify examples of politically motivated mass murders such as in Cambodia, China, Latin America, and the Soviet Union.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.21E Identify examples of individuals who led resistance to political oppression such as Nelson Mandela, Mohandas Gandhi, Las Madres de la Plaza de Mayo, and Chinese student protestors in Tiananmen Square.</p>		<p>⑤ WHS.14A Explain the impact of geopolitical influences on the development of radical Islamic terrorism.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.14B Explain the impact of radical Islamic terrorism on global events.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.14C Explain the U.S. response to the events surrounding September 11, 2001, and other acts of radical Islamic terrorism.</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; independence movements; and globalization.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.16C Describe the economic impact of globalization.</p>
Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom

Unit 12: Cross-chronological ESP Connections

Unit Overview

This unit addresses various social/cultural connections that span multiple eras and societies. By using the lens of gender/age, artistic expression, and change over time, students can explore these concepts by highlighting the accomplishments of groups and individuals as well as examining the various political ideas and institutions and technological innovations that have led to significant ESP change in world history.

TEKS Being Covered	Key Academic Vocabulary	Misconceptions
<p>⑤ WHS.23A Describe the changing roles of women, children, and families during major eras of world history.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.23B Describe the major influences of women during major eras of world history such as Elizabeth I, Queen Victoria, Mother Teresa, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, and Golda Meir.</p>	<p>Gender roles Age dynamics Artistic expression Cultural identity Feminism Social movements Political ideologies Political institutions Technological innovations Industrial Revolution Renaissance art Enlightenment ideas Civil rights Suffrage movements Labor rights Social reform Education reform Scientific advancements Revolution Human rights Globalization</p>	<p>Possible misconceptions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender roles have always been the same worldwide. Artistic expression has never influenced political change. Technology's impact was immediate and always positive. Feminism only emerged in the 20th century. Social movements are only about protests and marches. Political institutions are always fair and equal. Industrial Revolution only affected Europe and America. Age dynamics have been unchanged throughout history. Women were always excluded from political participation. Scientific advancements always benefit everyone equally.

Week 28	Monday March 17, 2025	Tuesday March 18, 2025	Wednesday March 19, 2025	Thursday March 20, 2025	Friday March 21, 2025
LO		SWBAT describe how roles of women have changed over time and the influence of famous women in history.		SWBAT describe how roles of women have changed over time and the influence of famous women in history.	
DOL		Given a set of questions, students will describe how roles of women have changed over time and the influence of famous women in history by answering at least 4 of 5 questions correctly.		***Mid Cycle Assessment***	
TEKS		<p>⑤ WHS.23A Describe the changing roles of women, children, and families during major eras of world history.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.23B Describe the major influences of women during major eras of world history such as Elizabeth I, Queen Victoria, Mother Teresa, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, and Golda Meir.</p>		<p>⑤ WHS.23A Describe the changing roles of women, children, and families during major eras of world history.</p> <p>⑤ WHS.23B Describe the major influences of women during major eras of world history such as Elizabeth I, Queen Victoria, Mother Teresa, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, and Golda Meir.</p>	
Resource		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Classroom 	