

# Kent City High School Curriculum Map for World History

| Unit/<br>Duration   | Essential Questions  | Standards  | Assessment   | Literacy<br>Activities   | Skills  |
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| Unit 1:<br>Foundations<br>of World<br>History<br>Eras 1-3,<br>Beginnings to<br>300 C.E.<br><br>3 weeks                  | <p>Topic 1: From Hunter Gatherer Societies to Classical Civilizations-- How might three (world, interregional, and regional) perspectives of world events help us better understand the past? What role did geography play in the development of early civilizations? How did classical civilizations expand regional interactions and networks?</p> <p>Topic 2: World Religions-- What is a “world religion”? Why did some belief systems become world religions, and others not?</p> | <p>WHG F1: <u>World Historical and Geographical “Habits of Mind” and Central Concepts</u>—Explain and use key conceptual devices world historians/geographers use to organize the past including periodization schemes and different spatial frames.</p> <p>WHG F2: <u>Systems of Human Organizations</u>—Use examples to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires.</p> <p>WHG F3: <u>Growth and Development of World Religions</u>—Explain the way that the world religions or beliefs of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew.</p> | Create a book or a pamphlet describing the development of farming and the role geography played. | <p>Close Reading</p> <p>Paragraph writing</p>                    | <p>Thinking like a historian</p> <p>Conducting a historical conversation</p> <p>Explaining cause and effect relationships</p> |
| Unit 2:<br><br>Era<br>4—Expanding<br>and<br>Intensified<br>Hemispheric<br>Interactions,<br>300-1500 C.E.<br><br>5 weeks | <p>Topic 1: Crisis in the Classical World-- Why do empires collapse? How and to what effect did interregional contact and exchange increase during this era?</p> <p><i>Topic 2: The Rise and Decline of Empires-- How and to what effect did interregional contact and exchange increase during this era? How were the reasons for empire growth</i></p>   | <p><i>WHG 4.1.1: Crisis in the Classical World</i></p> <p>Explain the responses to common forces of change that led to the ultimate collapse of classical empires and discuss the consequences of their collapse.</p> <p><i>WHG 4.1.3: Trade Networks and Contacts-</i> Analyze the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional trading systems both within and between societies.</p> <p><i>WHG 4.2.1: Growth of Islam--</i>Identify and explain the origins and expansion of Islam and the creation of the Islamic Empire.</p>   | Analyze a timeline and use the information to explain cause and effect relationships.            | <p>Close Reading</p> <p>Reading and Recording data on a map.</p> | <p>Explaining cause and effect relationships</p> <p>Historical thinking</p> <p>Chronological thinking</p>                     |

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|  | <p>and decline similar and different in various world regions?</p> <p><i>Topic 3: Networks of Exchange</i>--How did the world religions expand their influence across Afro-Eurasia during this era? How and to what effect did interregional contact and exchange increase during this era? How is the Plague an example of a “global” event in this era?</p> | <p><i>WHG 4.2.2:</i>     <u>Unification of Eurasia under the Mongols</u><br/>Using historical and modern maps, locate and describe the geographic patterns of Mongol conquest and expansion</p> <p><i>WHG 4.3.1:</i>     <u>Africa to 1500</u> Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies and the significant changes in African society.</p> <p><i>WHG 4.3.2:</i>     <u>The Americas to 1500</u> - Describe the diverse characteristics of early American civilizations and societies in North, Central, and South America by comparing and contrasting the major aspects of American Indian civilizations and societies.</p> <p><i>WHG 4.3.3:</i>     <u>China to 1500</u> - Explain how Chinese dynasties responded to the internal and external challenges caused by ethnic diversity, physical geography, population growth, and Mongol invasion to achieve relative political stability, economic prosperity, and technological innovation.</p> <p><i>WHG 4.3.4:</i>     <u>The Eastern European System and the Byzantine Empire to 1500</u> - Analyze restructuring of the Eastern European system.</p> <p><i>WHG 4.3.5:</i>     <u>Western Europe to 1500</u> - Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe.</p> <p><i>WHG 4.1.2:</i>     <u>World Religions</u> - Using historical and modern maps and other documents, analyze the continuing spread of major world religions during this era and</p> |  |  |  |
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|  |   | <p>describe encounters between religious groups.</p> <p><i>WHG 4.2.3:</i> <u>The Plague</u> - Using historical and modern maps and other evidence, explain the causes and spread of the Plague and analyze the demographic, economic, social, and political consequences of this pandemic.</p>   |                  |   |   |
| <p>Unit 3: Era 5<br/>The Emergence of the First Global Age, 15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Centuries</p> <p>6 Weeks</p> | <p>Topic 1: “Gunpowder” Empires: Why do historians refer to the empires in this era as “gunpowder empires”? How do the Eurasian empires in this era compare to those in earlier eras (e.g., China, Rome, Mongol) in their systems of governance and capacity to unify their territories politically, economically, and culturally? Why did the “gunpowder” empires weaken?</p> <p>Topic 2: Europe in Transition: How did secularism change the way many Europeans thought about themselves and the world around them? How influential were internal factors (e.g., Renaissance, Reformation, demographic, economic, and social changes) and factors external to Europe (e.g., decline of the Mughal empire and the decreasing engagement of China and</p> | <p><i>WHG 5.1.2:</i> <u>World Religions</u> - Use historical and modern maps to analyze major territorial transformations and movements of world religions including the expulsion of Muslims and Jews from Spain, Christianity to the Americas, and Islam to Southeast Asia, and evaluate the impact of these transformations/movements on the respective human systems.</p> <p><i>WHG 5.3.1:</i> <u>Ottoman Empire through the 18th Century</u> - Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p><i>WHG 5.3.2:</i> <u>East Asia through the 18th Century</u> - Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in East Asia.</p> <p><i>WHG 5.3.3:</i> <u>South Asia/India through the 18th Century</u> - Analyze the global economic significance of India and the role of foreign influence in the political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in India</p> | PASST Era 5 Test | <p>Close Reading</p> <p>Reading and Recording data on a map</p> | <p>Explaining cause and effect relationships</p> <p>Historical thinking</p> <p>Chronological thinking</p> |

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|  | <p>Japan) in increasing Europe's global power?</p> <p>Topic 3: A Growing Global Economy</p> <p>How did the nature of slavery and servitude change during this era? How did economic gains lead to political and militaristic power for Europe? How did growing trade, the spread of ideas, and technological developments result in the First Global Age?</p> | <p>and South Asia including the Mughal Empire and the beginnings of European contact.</p> <p><i>WHG 5.3.4:</i> <u>Russia through the 18th Century</u> - Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in Russia including</p> <p><i>WHG 5.3.5:</i> <u>Europe through the 18th Century</u> - Analyze the major political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in Europe.</p> <p><i>WHG 6.1.5:</i> <u>Interpreting Europe's Increasing Global Power</u> – Describe Europe's increasing global power between 1500 and 1900, and evaluate the merits of the argument that this rise was caused by factors internal to Europe (e.g., Renaissance, Reformation, demographic, economic, and social change) or factors external to Europe (e.g., decline of the Mughal and Ottoman empires and the decreasing engagement of China and Japan in global interactions).</p> <p><i>WHG 5.1.1:</i> <u>Emerging Global System</u> - Analyze the impact of increased oceanic travel including changes in the global system of trade, migration, and political power as compared to the previous era.</p> |  |  |  |
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|  |  | <p><i>WHG 5.2.1:</i> <u>European Exploration/Conquest and Colombian Exchange</u> - Analyze the demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest and of the Columbian Exchange in the late 15th and 16th centuries.</p> <p><i>WHG 5.2.2:</i> <u>Trans-African and Trans-Atlantic Slave Systems</u> - Analyze the emerging trans-Atlantic slave system and compare it to other systems of labor existing during this era.</p> <p><i>WHG 5.3.6:</i> <u>Latin America through the 18th Century</u> – Analyze colonial transformations in Latin America.</p>  |                  |   |   |
| <p>Unit 4: Era 6<br/>An Age of Global Revolutions<br/>18<sup>th</sup> Century to 1914</p> <p>8 weeks</p> | <p>Topic 1: Nationalism and Political Revolutions-- How did the rise of nationalism and the growth of nation-states lead to political revolutions? What were the global consequences of political revolutions in this era? How and why did life change during the Age of Global Revolutions?</p> <p>Topic 2: Industrialization-- How and why was the growth of industrialism a global phenomenon? Why does the Industrial Revolution happen when and where it does? Why were the short and long term</p> | <p><i>WHG 6.1.1:</i> <u>Global Revolutions</u> - Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce.</p> <p><i>WHG 6.2.1:</i> <u>Political Revolutions</u> - Analyze the Age of Revolutions by comparing and contrasting the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of at least three political and/or nationalistic revolutions (American, French, Haitian, Mexican or other Latin American, or Chinese Revolutions).</p> <p><i>WHG 6.2.2:</i> <u>Growth of Nationalism and Nation-states</u> - Compare and contrast</p> | PASST Era 6 Test | <p>Close Reading</p> <p>Reading and Recording data on a map</p> | <p>Explaining cause and effect relationships</p> <p>Historical thinking</p> <p>Chronological thinking</p> |

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|  | <p>effects of industrialization inevitable?</p> <p>Topic 3: Imperialism-- How did a small number of European states achieve control over most of the world by the end of this era? How did the colonial experience compare in different regions of the world?</p> | <p>the rise of the nation-states in a western context (e.g., Germany, Italy) and non-western context (e.g., Meiji Japan).</p> <p><i>WHG 6.3.1:</i> <u>Europe</u> - Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe.</p> <p><i>WHG 6.1.2:</i> <u>World-wide Migrations and Population Changes</u> - Analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations of Europeans, Africans, and Asians during this era, including the impact of industrialism, imperialism, changing diets, and scientific advances on worldwide demographic trends.</p> <p><i>WHG 6.1.3:</i> <u>Increasing Global Interconnections</u> - Describe increasing global interconnections between societies, through the emergence and spread of ideas, innovations, and commodities.</p> <p><i>WHG 6.1.4:</i> <u>Changes in Economic and Political Systems</u> - Compare the emerging economic and political systems (industrialism and democracy) with the economic and political systems of the previous era (agriculture and absolutism).</p> |  |  |  |
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|   |   | <p><i>WHG 6.2.3:</i> <u>Industrialization</u> - Analyze the origins, characteristics, and consequences of industrialization across the world.</p> <p><i>WHG 6.3.2:</i> <u>East Asia</u>--Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations in East Asia.</p> <p><i>WHG 6.1.5:</i> <u>Interpreting Europe's Increasing Global Power</u></p> <p>Describe Europe's increasing global power between 1500 and 1900, and evaluate the merits of the argument that this rise was caused by factors internal to Europe (e.g., Renaissance, Reformation, demographic, economic, and social changes) or factors external to Europe (e.g., decline of Mughal and Ottoman empires and the decreasing engagement of China and Japan in global interactions).</p> <p><i>WHG 6.2.4:</i> <u>Imperialism</u></p> <p>Analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism.</p> <p><i>WHG 6.3.3:</i> <u>Africa</u></p> <p>Evaluate the different experiences of African societies north and south of the Sahara with imperialism (e.g., Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Congo).</p> |                  |   |   |
| Unit 5: Era 7 Global Crisis and Achievement 1900-1945 | How did economic crisis and world wars influence the global balance of military, political, and economic power during the first half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century? | <p><i>WHG 7.1.1:</i> <u>Increasing Government and Political Power</u> - Explain the expanding role of state power in managing economies, transportation systems, and technologies, and other social</p>   | PASST Era 7 Test | <p>Close Reading</p> <p>Reading and Recording</p> | Explaining cause and effect relationships |

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| 5 weeks | <p>What role did heritage, nationalism, and genocide play in affecting state policy and world politics?</p> <p>How did new technologies and scientific breakthroughs both benefit and imperil humankind?</p> | <p>environments, including its impact of the daily lives of their citizens.</p> <p><i>WHG 7.1.2</i>    <u>Comparative Global Power</u> - Use historical and modern maps and other sources to analyze and explain the changes in the global balance of military, political, and economic power between 1900 and 1945 (including the changing role of the United States and those resisting foreign domination).</p> <p><i>WHG 7.1.3:</i>    <u>Twentieth Century Genocide</u> - Use various sources including works of journalists, journals, oral histories, films, interviews, and writings of participants to analyze the causes and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Romas (Gypsies), and Jews, and the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.</p> <p><i>WHG 7.1.4</i>    <u>Global Technology</u> - Describe significant technological innovations and scientific breakthroughs in transportation, communication, medicine, and warfare and analyze how they both benefited and imperiled humanity.</p> <p><i>WHG 7.1.5:</i>    <u>Total War</u> - Compare and contrast modern warfare and its resolution with warfare in the previous eras: include analysis of the role of technology and civilians.</p> |  | data on a map | <p>Historical thinking</p> <p>Chronological thinking</p> |
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|  |  | <p><i>WHG 7.2.1:</i> <u>World War I</u> - Analyze the causes, characteristics, and long-term consequences of World War I by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● analyzing the causes of the war including nationalism, industrialization, disputes over territory, systems of alliances, imperialism, and militarism</li> <li>● analyzing the distinctive characteristics and impacts of the war on the soldiers and people at home</li> <li>● explaining the major decisions made in the Versailles Treaty and analyzing its spatial and political consequences, including the mandate system, reparations, and national self-determination around the globe.</li> </ul> <p><i>WHG 7.2.2:</i> <u>Inter-war Period</u> - Analyze the transformations that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● examining the causes and consequences of the economic depression on different regions, nations, and the globe</li> <li>● describing and explaining the rise of fascism and the spread of communism in Europe and Asia</li> <li>● comparing and contrasting the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
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|  |  | <p><i>WHG 7.2.3:</i> <u>World War II</u> - Analyze the causes, course, characteristics, and immediate consequences of World War II by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• explaining the causes of World War II, including aggression and conflict appeasement that led to war in Europe and Asia (e.g., Versailles Treaty provisions, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, Spanish Civil War, rape of Nanjing, annexation of Austria and Sudetenland)</li> <li>• explaining the Nazi ideology, policies, and consequences of the Holocaust (or Shoah)</li> <li>• analyzing the major turning points and unique characteristics of the war</li> <li>• explaining the spatial and political impact of the Allied negotiations on the nations of Eastern Europe and the world</li> <li>• analyzing the immediate consequences of the war's end including the devastation, effects on population, dawn of the atomic age, the occupation of Germany and Japan</li> <li>• describing the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as global superpowers.</li> </ul> <p><i>WHG 7.2.4:</i> <u>Revolutionary and/or Independence Movements</u> - Compare two revolutionary and/or independence movements of this era (Latin America, India, China, the Arab</p> |  |  |  |
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|  |  | <p>World, and Africa) with at least one from the previous era.</p> <p><i>WHG 7.3.1:</i> <u>Russian Revolution</u> - Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of Bolsheviks through the conclusion of World War II, including the five-year plans, collectivization of agriculture, and military purges.</p> <p><i>WHG 7.3.2:</i> <u>Europe and Rise of Fascism and Totalitarian States</u> - Compare the ideologies, policies, and governing methods of at least two 20th-century dictatorial regimes (Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Soviet Union) with those absolutist states in earlier eras.</p> <p><i>WHG 7.3.3:</i> <u>Asia</u> - Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japanese imperialism</li> <li>• Chinese nationalism, the emergence of communism, and civil war</li> <li>• Indian independence struggle.</li> </ul> <p><i>WHG 7.3.4:</i> <u>The Americas</u> - Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic imperialism (e.g., dollar diplomacy)</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
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|   |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>foreign military intervention and political revolutions in Central and South America</li> <li>nationalization of foreign investments.</li> </ul> <p><i>WHG 7.3.5:</i> <u>Middle East</u> - Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the decline of the Ottoman Empire</li> <li>changes in the Arab world including the growth of Arab nationalism, rise of Arab nation-states, and the increasing complexity (e.g., political, geographic, economic, and religious) of Arab peoples</li> <li>the role of the Mandate system</li> <li>the discovery of petroleum resources.</li> </ul> |                  |   |   |
| <p>Unit 6:</p> <p>Era 8—The Cold War and its Aftermath: The 20<sup>th</sup> Century Since 1945</p> <p>4 weeks</p> | <p>Topic 1: Cold War—How would the United States, China, and the Soviet Union explain the causes of the Cold War? How did the opposing ideologies of the United States and the Soviet Union impact political, cultural, and economic developments in non-aligned and aligned nations? How did both the Cold War and its end reshape</p> | <p><i>WHG 8.1.1:</i> <u>Origins of the Cold War</u> - Describe the factors that contributed to the Cold War including the differences in ideologies and policies of the Soviet bloc and the West; political, economic, and military struggles in the 1940s and 1950s; and development of Communism in China.</p> <p><i>WHG 8.1.2:</i> <u>Cold War Conflicts</u> - Describe the major arenas of conflict, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the ways the Soviet Union and the United States attempted to</li> </ul>   | PASST Era 8 Test | <p>Close Reading</p> <p>Reading and Recording data on a map</p> | <p>Explaining cause and effect relationships</p> <p>Historical thinking</p> <p>Chronological thinking</p> |

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|  | <p>the political and economic structure of the world?</p> <p>Topic 2: Independence, Decolonization, and Democratization Movements—How did decolonization contribute to significant global political transformation? How does the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century reflect continuity and change in world history?</p> | <p>expand power and influence in Korea and Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ideological and military competition in THREE of the following areas: Congo, Cuba, Mozambique, Angola, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile, Indonesia, and Berlin</li> <li>• the arms and space race.</li> </ul> <p><i>WHG 8.1.3:</i> <u>End of the Cold War</u> - Develop an argument to explain the end of the Cold War and its significance as a 20th-century event, and the subsequent transitions from bi-polar to multi-polar center(s) of power.</p> <p><i>WHG 8.1.4:</i> <u>Mapping the 20th Century</u> - Using post-WWI, post-WWII, height of Cold War, and current world political maps, explain the changing configuration of political boundaries in the world caused by the World Wars, the Cold War, and the growth of nationalist sovereign states (including Israel, Jordan, Palestine).</p> <p><i>WHG 8.2.1:</i> <u>The Legacy of Imperialism</u> - Analyze the complex and changing legacy of imperialism in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America during and after the Cold War such as apartheid, civil war in Nigeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Guatemala, and the changing nature of exploitation of resources (human and natural).</p> |  |  |  |
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|  |   | <p><i>WHG 8.2.2:</i> <u>Independence, Decolonization, and Democratization Movements</u> - Compare the independence movements and formation of new nations in the Indian Subcontinent, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia during and after the Cold War.</p> <p><i>WHG 8.2.3:</i> <u>Middle East</u> - Analyze the interregional causes and consequences of conflicts in the Middle East, including the development of the state of Israel, Arab-Israeli disputes, Palestine, the Suez crisis, and the nature of the continuing conflict.</p>   |  |   |   |
| <p>Unit 7:<br/>Contemporary Global Issues, Past and Present</p> <p>3 weeks</p> | <p>How did global issues related to population and resource use reflect changes over the past fifty years?</p> <p>How are contemporary global issues reflective of both historic conflicts between civilization and increased globalization?</p> <p>What makes a matter a global issue?</p> | <p><i>WHG CG1:</i> <u>Population</u> - Explain the causes and consequences of population changes over the past 50 years by analyzing the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• population change (including birth rate, death rate, life expectancy, growth rate, doubling time, aging population, changes in science and technology)</li> <li>• distributions of population (including relative changes in urban-rural population, gender, age, patterns of migrations, and population density)</li> <li>• relationship of the population changes to global interactions, and their impact on three regions of the world.</li> </ul> | <p>Research a global issue and create a PowerPoint presentation to explain the causes and effects.</p> | <p>Close Reading</p> <p>Reading and Recording data on a map</p> | <p>Explaining cause and effect relationships</p> <p>Historical thinking</p> <p>Chronological thinking</p> |

*WHG CG2:* Resources - Explain the changes over the past 50 years in the use, distribution, and importance of natural resources (including land, water, energy, food, renewable, non-renewable, and flow resources) on human life, settlement, and interactions by describing and evaluating

- change in spatial distribution and use of natural resources
- the differences in ways societies have been using and distributing natural resources
- social, political, economic, and environmental consequences of the development, distribution, and use of natural resources
- major changes in networks for the production, distribution, and consumption of natural resources including growth of multinational corporations, and governmental and non-governmental organizations (e.g., OPEC, NAFTA, EU, NATO, World Trade Organization, Red Cross, Red Crescent)
- the impact of humans on the global environment.

*WHG CG3:* Patterns of Global Interactions - Define the process of globalization and evaluate the merit of this concept

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|  |  | <p>to describe the contemporary world by analyzing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic interdependence of the world's countries and world trade patterns</li> <li>• the exchanges of scientific, technological, and medical innovations</li> <li>• cultural diffusion and the different ways cultures/societies respond to "new" cultural ideas and patterns</li> <li>• comparative economic advantages and disadvantages of regions, regarding cost of labor, natural resources, location, and tradition</li> <li>• distribution of wealth and resources and efforts to narrow the inequitable distribution of resources.</li> </ul> <p><i>WHG CG4:</i> <u>Conflict, Cooperation, and Security</u> - Analyze the causes and challenges of continuing and new conflicts by describing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences (e.g., Israel/Palestine, Kashmir, Ukraine, Northern Ireland, al Qaeda, Shining Path)</li> <li>• causes of and responses to ethnic cleansing/genocide/mass extermination (e.g., Darfur, Rwanda, Cambodia, Bosnia)</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• local and global attempts at peacekeeping, security, democratization, and administering international justice and human rights</li><li>• the type of warfare used in these conflicts, including terrorism, private militias, and new technologies.</li></ul> |  |  |  |
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