Inquiries
1. What global forces affected change in Europe ca. 1750?
2. What role did commercial activity play in developing the Ottoman Empire and Mughal Empire?
3. How does the centralization of the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan compare to the efforts of the Bourbon Dynasty in France?
4. Why was silver a global commodity?
5. How did the large African kingdoms approach trade, territory, and people?
6. How did the relationship between African kingdoms and European merchants change over time?

Inquiries
1. How did the concepts of natural law, social contract, consent of the governed, and the rights of citizens influence historical events following the Enlightenment?
2. What are some examples of resistance to colonization in the Americas? Were they effective?
3. How did nationalism differ from previous political ideas?
4. How did new technologies lead to the mass production of goods?
5. How did revolution and industrialization lead to competing political and economic ideologies?
6. How did the various groups and individuals create and challenge the systems of imperialism?
7. What were the long-term effects of global imperialism?

Inquiries
1. How were WWI and WWII examples of total war?
2. Would Karl Marx have supported the Russian Revolution and Soviet state?
3. How did WWI lead to WWII?
4. How did geo-politics and natural resources allocation influence the relations between nations and regions following WWII?
5. How did the Cold War begin? Which countries were involved in the Cold War? How was the Cold War fought?

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Inquiries
1. Why is the world becoming increasingly urbanized?
2. How has modernization created tension and conflict regarding social norms, gender roles and institutions?
3. Can modernity and traditionalism co-exist?
4. Has modernization and development improved the status of women and children?
5. Does a technologically interconnected world decrease the likelihood of conflict?
6. Can a cell phone launch a revolution? How has technology shaped and influenced world events such as the Arab Spring?
7. Can we live in the Anthropocene Epoch? When did this epoch begin?

Inquiries
1. What does it mean to live in a global world? How is this world different from the world of 50 years ago? 500?
2. Can the gap between rich and poor nations be resolved? Why or why not?
3. Are we living in the Anthropocene Epoch? When did this epoch begin?
4. How are the problems of deforestation, desertification, global warming, and the extirpation of entire species of animals and plants examples of global interdependence?
5. What role should the U.N. play?
## UNIT 1: The World in 1750 C.E.

### 10.1 THE WORLD in 1750:
The world in 1750 was marked by powerful Eurasian states and empires, coastal African kingdoms, and growing European maritime empires. The interaction of these states, empires, and kingdoms disrupted regional trade networks and influenced the development of new global trade networks. (Standards 2, 3, 5)

- Eurasian States and Empires ca. 1750 10.1a (including brief review of major historical forces that shaped the world in 1750)
  - Map of world in 1750 (highlighting major empires)
  - The Renaissance and Scientific Revolution
  - Absolutist states
  - Characteristics of the Bourbon Dynasty
  - The Encounter, European colonialism, and the growth of transoceanic trade routes
  - Atlantic World, Indian Ocean Trade, Acapulco to China silver trade
  - The Great Divergence

### 10.2 ENLIGHTENMENT, REVOLUTION, and NATIONALISM:
The Enlightenment called into question traditional beliefs and inspired widespread political, economic, and social change. This intellectual movement was used to challenge political authorities in Europe and colonial rule in the Americas. These ideas inspired political and social movements. (Standards 2, 3, 5)

- The Enlightenment in Europe (1689–ca. 1796 C.E.) 10.2a, 10.2b
  - The writings of Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Wilberforce
  - The concepts of natural law (social contract, consent of the governed, the rights of citizens)
  - Abolitionism

- The impact of the Enlightenment on national and democracy

- The influence of Enlightenment ideas on issues of gender and abolition

- The Enlightened Despots (Maria Theresa, Catherine the Great, and Fredrick the Great)

### 10.5 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1914–1945):
World War I and World War II led to geopolitical changes, human and environmental devastation, and attempts to bring stability and peace. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

- World War I (1914 – 1918 C.E.) 10.5a, 10.5b
  - Human and physical geography (pre and post-war political maps, diagrams of trenches and trench maps)
  - Causes of war
  - Effects of war
  - Effects of technological advances on warfare
  - Armenian Genocide (1915)
  - Collapse of Ottoman Empire

- The war as reflected in literature, art, and propaganda

- Revolution and Change in Russia (ca. 1905 – 1939 C.E.) 10.5d
  - Czar Nicholas II
  - The Revolution of 1905
  - March Revolution and provisional government
  - Bolshevik Revolution
  - Modernization of a feudal society

- Education, healthcare

### 10.7 DECOLONIZATION and NATIONALISM (1900–2000):
Nationalist and decolonization movements employed a variety of methods, including nonviolent resistance and armed struggle. Tensions and conflicts often continued after independence as new challenges arose. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

- India and Indochina — Independence (1931 – 1975 C.E.) 10.7a
  - Collapse of European imperialism
  - Muslim/Hindu conflicts
  - Status of the caste system
  - Roles of Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru

- Nonviolent movement/civil disobedience
  - Amritsar massacre, Salt March
  - Nonalignment

- Kashmir and Punjab

- Partitioning of India/creation of Pakistan (role of Muslim League)

- French colonialism in Indochina
  - Ho Chi Minh vs. Wilson on self-determination

- Vietnam War (1954-1975)

- United States involvement

### 10.8 TENSIONS BETWEEN TRADITIONAL CULTURES and MODERNIZATION:
Tensions between traditional cultures and elements of modernization. Reactions for and against modernization depend on perspective and context. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

- Tensions Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization 10.8a
  - Shift from traditional rural, agrarian condition to a secular, urban, industrial condition
  - Multiple perspectives on change
  - Attempts to balance modernization and tradition

- Population pressures and poverty

- Status of women and children

- Ethnic/religious tensions

- Global migration and urbanization

### 10.9 GLOBALIZATION and a CHANGING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT (1990 – PRESENT):
Technological changes have resulted in a more interconnected world affecting economic and political relations in some cases leading to conflict and in others to efforts to cooperate. Globalization and population pressures have led to strains on the environment. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

- Globalization and an Increasingly Interconnected World 10.9a
  - Scientific and technological advances
  - Satellite technology
  - Information age/Computer Revolution/Internet – Arab Spring and Tahir Square

- Shifts in business and the global marketplace

- Space exploration

- Literacy and education

- Epidemics

- Medical breakthroughs

- Improved standard of living and life expectancy

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**Grade 10: Global History and Geography | 12**
### The New York City Department of Education Grades 9-12 Social Studies Scope and Sequence

**Grade 10: Global History and Geography**

#### UNIT 1: The World in 1750 C.E.

**SEPTEMBER**

**Essential Question:** How were global kingdoms and empires built? What conditions favor empire building?

- Interactions with Outsiders 10.1b
- Eurasian States and Empire ca. 1750
  - Ottoman Empire (ca. 1571 – ca. 1750 C.E.)
    - Human and physical geography (importance of Istanbul, extent of the empire)
    - Location and relative size compared to the Safavid Empire and Mughal Empire
    - Religious and ethnic tolerance (secularism)
    - Trade (increased competition from Americas and neighboring empires)
    - Role of Janissary and use of gunpowder
    - Islam as a unifying force within the empire, tolerance for People of the Book
    - Declining power

- Mughal Empire (1526 – ca. 1750 C.E.)
  - Human and physical geography (Himalayas, Indian Ocean, monsoons, Indian Ocean trade, British Empire)
  - Location and relative size compared to the Safavid Empire and Ottaman Empire
  - Religious and ethnic tolerance (Muslim control of Hindu majority, persecution of Sikhs)

- Political Revolutions 10.2c
  - Human and physical geography of revolutions (Atlantic world, maps, natural resources and monoculture, role of seamen, slaves and colonists, transfer of ideas and connection to trade)
  - French Revolution (1799 – 1815 C.E.)
  - Influence of the American Revolution
  - Influence of Enlightenment thinking
  - Causes
  - Effect of class distinctions and economic roles in France prior to the Revolution
  - Key individuals (Maximilien de Robespierre, Louis XVI and Olympe de Gouges)
  - Leadership of women
  - Influence on France and other nations
  - Response of European powers
  - Rise to power of Napoleon

**OCTOBER -- NOVEMBER**

**UNIT 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750 – 1814 C.E.)**

**DECEMBER -- JANUARY**

**Essential Question:** How are turning points in world history defined?

- Interwar Period (1919 – 1939 C.E.) 10.5c, 10.5d
  - Lenin's rule in Russia
  - Stalin and the rise of a modern totalitarian state
  - Development of ideology and nationalism under Lenin and Stalin
  - Russification of ethnic republics
  - Forced famine in Ukraine
  - Reign of Terror

- Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations
  - Modernization and westernization of a secular Turkey (Atatürk)
  - Women's suffrage movement
  - Great Depression
  - Influence of the Great Depression on the rise of totalitarian dictators
  - Weimar Republic and the rise of fascism

- Spanish Civil War (1936 – 1939)
  - Policy of appeasement (Munich Pact)
  - Arab nationalism and Zionism

- Guerrilla warfare
- War of liberation
- Southeast Asian (Vietnam/Ho Chi Minh, Cambodia/Po Pot/Khmer Rouge, Aung San Suu Kyi – Myanmar)
- Vietnamese
- Fall of Saigon

**FEBRUARY – MARCH**


**Essential Question:** How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?

  - Changing political boundaries in Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, and Kenya)
  - Pan Africanism
  - Roles of Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah
  - Economic links to former colonial powers
  - Ethnic tensions vs. nationalism (Nigeria and civil war)
  - Apartheid
  - Freedom Charter (1954)
  - Economics: mines, labor
  - Townships, Passbooks, Bantustans
  - Political and economic instability

- Asia (China, India, Indonesia, South Korea)
- Modernization and Traditional Culture 10.8b
  - Changes in technology (communication and transportation)
  - Interactions between people and those in authority
  - Efforts to affect change in government policy, engage people in the political process
  - Use of social media, control access to information
  - Terrorism

- Lenin's rule in Russia
- Stalin and the rise of a modern totalitarian state
- Development of ideology and nationalism under Lenin and Stalin
- Russification of ethnic republics
- Forced famine in Ukraine
- Reign of Terror

**APRIL**

**UNIT 4: Decolonization and Nationalism**

**Essential Question:** Was the collapse of European imperialism inevitable?

- Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations
  - Modernization and westernization of a secular Turkey (Atatürk)
  - Women's suffrage movement
  - Great Depression
  - Influence of the Great Depression on the rise of totalitarian dictators
  - Weimar Republic and the rise of fascism

- Spanish Civil War (1936 – 1939)
  - Policy of appeasement (Munich Pact)
  - Arab nationalism and Zionism

- Guerrilla warfare
- War of liberation
- Southeast Asian (Vietnam/Ho Chi Minh, Cambodia/Po Pot/Khmer Rouge, Aung San Suu Kyi – Myanmar)
- Vietnamese
- Fall of Saigon

**MAY – JUNE**

**UNIT 5: Tensions Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization**

**Essential Question:** What is the price of modernization?

  - Changing political boundaries in Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, and Kenya)
  - Pan Africanism
  - Roles of Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah
  - Economic links to former colonial powers
  - Ethnic tensions vs. nationalism (Nigeria and civil war)
  - Apartheid
  - Freedom Charter (1954)
  - Economics: mines, labor
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- Asia (China, India, Indonesia, South Korea)
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  - Changes in technology (communication and transportation)
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  - Efforts to affect change in government policy, engage people in the political process
  - Use of social media, control access to information
  - Terrorism

- Lenin's rule in Russia
- Stalin and the rise of a modern totalitarian state
- Development of ideology and nationalism under Lenin and Stalin
- Russification of ethnic republics
- Forced famine in Ukraine
- Reign of Terror

**UNIT 6: Globalization and the Changing Environment**

**Essential Question:** Is globalization a force for progress and prosperity?

- Globalization: a Contentious Concept 10.9b
  - Identifying supporting arguments and criticisms of globalization
  - Free market export-oriented economies vs. localized sustainable activities
  - Development of a mixed economy in China and its role in the global economy
  - Multinational corporations and cartels: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
  - Roles of World Trade Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and microfinance institutions
  - Economic growth and economic downturns (recession, depression on a national and a global scale)
  - Economic development and inequality
  - Migration and labor
  - Ethnic diversity vs. homogenization
  - The Environment and Sustainability 10.9c
  - Exponential world population growth
  - Uneven distribution of world population, birth rates, roles of women
  - Pollution (air, water, toxic waste) in Europe
## UNIT 1: The World in 1750 C.E.

**Essential Question:** How were global kingdoms and empires built? What conditions favor empire building?

- Decline in power after Akbar the Great
- Cotton and textile trade with Europeans
- Tokugawa Shogunate (1603 – ca. 1750 C.E.)
- Human and physical geography (archipelago and mountainous topography, Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan)
- Location and relative size compared to China and Korea
- Centralization of government at Edo/Tokyo
- Shift from feudal structure, control of daimyo, development of bureaucracy
- Use of gunpowder
- View of outsiders, shift from acceptance toward persecution of Christians and Jews
- Increased isolation
- Qing Dynasty (1644 – ca. 1750 C.E.)
- Human and physical geography (expansion of Great Wall)
- Location and relative size compared to contemporary world empires
- Overseas trade (silver, tea, porcelain, textiles)
- Influence of the French Revolution on these movements, Atlantic World as a conduit for the spread of the ideals of liberty
- Class and/or racial subjugation as a precursor to revolution
- Economic relations with the metropole (France and Spain)
- Simon Bolivar, Toussaint L’Ouverture, José de San Martín
- Gran Colombia
- Haitian Constitution (1801, 1804 and 1809)
- Relationship to the United States of America, before and after the Revolution
- The Reaction Against Revolutionary Ideas 10.2c
- Balance of power politics and the Congress of Vienna, Klemens von Metternich
- Revolutions of 1848
- Russian absolutism: reforms and expansion
- Expansion of Russia into Siberia
- World War II (Causes and Impact) 10.5a, 10.5b, 10.5c, 10.5d, 10.5e
- Human and physical geography (pre and post-war political maps)
- The Nazi and Japanese states
- Key individuals (Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt, Tojo)
- Atrocities and genocide (The Holocaust – Jews, Poles, Roma, homosexuals, Ukrainian Holodomor)
- Resistance
- Japan’s role (Nanjing, Bataan, Pearl Harbor)
- Effects of technological advances on warfare
- Connection Between World War I and World War II 10.5a, 10.5b, 10.5c, 10.5d, 10.5e
- Use of total war
- Comparisons and contrasts of the long- and short-term causes and effects for World War I and World War II
- Comparisons and contrasts of the technologies utilized in both World War I and World War II
- Conflicts and Change in Middle East 10.7c, 10.8b
- Human and physical geography (natural resources, Asian Dam, remapping after the fall of the Ottoman Empire, Suez Canal)
- Overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy (1952), Gamal Nasser
- Role of religious beliefs and secularism
- Creation of State of Israel, Arab Palestinians, and Israel's Arab neighbors
- Roles of individuals and organizations (Golda Meir, Yasir Arafat, Anwar Sadat, King Hussein, Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization)
- Arab-Israeli wars
- Persian Gulf War (Saddam Hussein)
- Islamic fundamentalism
- The Iranian Revolution (Ayatollah Khomeini vs. Shah) compared to Turkey under the rule of Kemal Atatürk
- Chinese Communist Revolution (1936 – 1997 C.E.) 10.7d
- Chinese Civil War and creation of People's Republic of China and Taiwan
- Communist rise to power (1936 – 1949), Long March, Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek), Mao Zedong
- Ecological threat from pesticides and toxic substances
- Rachel Carson on pollution and development of modern environmentalism
- Deforestation (Amazon Basin)
- Desertification (Sahel)
- Nuclear safety (Chernobyl)
- Endangered species (Africa, South America, Australia)
- Green Revolution
- GMO vs. indigenous crops (Mexico, France, South Africa)
- Uranium mining (South Africa, United States, Niger)
- Access to potable water
- Global warming and climate change
- International response to climate change (Kyoto)
- International Possibilities and Conflict 10.9d
- Economic Interdependence
- World hunger
- North/South dichotomy (issues of development and post-colonialism)
- Threats to global security
- Efforts to address conflicts and issues (UN, NATO, EU, NGOs)
The New York City Department of Education Grades 9-12 Social Studies Scope and Sequence

UNIT 1: The World in 1750 C.E.

SEPTMBER

Essential Question: How were global kingdoms and empires built? What conditions favor empire building?

- Neo-Confucianism and the influence of Confucian ideals, including subjugation of women
- Decline in power
- Coastal African Kingdoms: Ashanti, Benin, Dahomey (ca. 1440 – ca. 1750 C.E.)
- Human and physical geography (Gold Coast, currents, proximity to North and South America)
- Location and relative size compared to one another and neighboring peoples
- Different approaches to trade and interactions with Europeans
- Ashanti (gold, maize, slave trade)
- Benin (pepper, textiles, ivory, slave trade)
- Dahomey (western guns for slaves trade)
- Technological and artistic achievements
- Changing relationship over time with Europeans including view of slave trade

UNIT 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750 – 1914 C.E.)

OCTOBER – NOVEMBER

Essential Question: How are turning points in world history defined?

- Latin America: The Failure of Democracy and the Search for Stability 10.2b, 10.2c
- Human and physical geography (political maps of revolutions and connections to mother countries)
- Roles of social classes
- Roles of the Church and military
- Role of cash crop economies in a global market
- The Mexican Revolution
- Cultural Identity and Nationalism 10.2d
- Global nationalism (1815 – 1919 C.E.)
- Human and physical geography (Italian city-states, political borders, linguistic maps)
- Role in political revolutions
- Force for unity and self-determination
  - Unification of Italy, Germany (Camillo Cavour, Garibaldi, Otto von Bismarck)
  - Asian and Middle Eastern nationalism
  - Dissolution of the Ottoman and Austrian Empires
- Zionism
- Force leading to conflicts
  - Balkans before World War I
  - Decline of Ottoman Empire

- 10.3 CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: Innovations in agriculture, production, and transportation led to the Industrial Revolution, which originated in Western Europe and spread over time to Japan and other regions. This led to major population shifts and transformed economic and social systems. (Standard 2, 3, 4)
  - Economic and Social Revolutions 10.3a
    - Human and physical geography (resource extraction, trade demands of island nations)
    - Agrarian Revolution
  - The British Industrial Revolution (1770-ca. 1870s C.E.) 10.3b, 10.3c
    - Causes
    - Capitalism/market economy
    - Factory system
    - Innovations in energy, technology, communication, transportation
    - Shift from mercantilism to laissez-faire economics (Adam Smith, The Wealth of Nations)
    - Changes in social classes

- Changing roles of men, women, and children
- Urbanization (Manchester, London, growth of slums)
- Responses to Industrialization 10.3c, 10.3d
  - Influence of reform movements
  - Utopian reform (Robert Owen)
  - Legislative reform, Sadler Report
  - Role of unions
  - Labor unrest
  - Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and communism, The Communist Manifesto
  - Parliamentary reforms, expansion of suffrage
  - Writers (Dickens and Zola)
  - Global migrations during 19th Century
  - Writings of Thomas Malthus (Essay on the Principles of Population)
  - Irish potato famine (1845 – 1850)
  - Causes
  - Capitalism/market economy
  - Factory system
  - Innovations in energy, technology, communication, transportation
  - Shift from mercantilism to laissez-faire economics (Adam Smith, The Wealth of Nations)
  - Changes in social classes

10.6 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1945–1991: THE COLD WAR): The second half of the 20th century was shaped by the Cold War, a legacy of World War II. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as global superpowers engaged in ideological, political, economic, and military competition. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

- Cold War Balance of Power (1945–1991 C.E.) 10.6a
  - Human and physical geography of the world in 1945 (North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)/Warsaw Pact, Iron Curtain)
  - Origins of tensions at end of WWII (Yalta and Potsdam)
  - Emergence of the superpowers and the ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union
  - Political climate of the Cold War (Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine, Berlin airlift/blockade, and a divided Germany)
  - Joint occupation of Germany and Japan

UNIT 3: Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 – 1991 C.E.)

DECEMBER – JANUARY

Essential Question: How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?

- Compulsory education laws
- Growth of Irish nationalism
- Relationship of industrialization to Irish potato famine (1845 – 1850)
- Writings of Thomas Malthus (Essay on the Principles of Population)
- Irish potato famine (1845 – 1850)
- Causes
- Capitalism/market economy
- Factory system
- Innovations in energy, technology, communication, transportation
- Shift from mercantilism to laissez-faire economics (Adam Smith, The Wealth of Nations)
- Changes in social classes

UNIT 4: Decolonization and Nationalism

FEBRUARY – MARCH

Essential Question: as the collapse of European imperialism inevitable?

- Communism under Mao Zedong
- Communism under Deng Xiaoping
- Fifth modernization: Democracy (Tiananmen Square, April/May 1989)
- Return of Hong Kong (July 1, 1997)
- Social systems

Political and economic change in Latin America (1930-1999 C.E.)

- Physical setting
- Argentina (Eva Peron, Mothers of the Plaza De Mayo)
- Fidel Castro’s Cuban Revolution (causes and effects, U.S. embargo)
- Dominican Republic under Rafael Trujillo
- Nicaragua’s Sandinistas and U.S. backed Contras
- Guatemala’s indigenous rights campaign
- Colombian Civil War (militia and FARC)
- Mexico (fall of PRI, gang violence, government corruption)
- Changing role of Roman Catholic Church in Latin America
- Latin American immigration to the United States
- Return of the Panama Canal
UNIT 2:
An Age of Revolution and Empire
(1750 – 1914 C.E.)

Essential Question:
How are turning points in world history defined?

10.4 IMPERIALISM: Western European interactions with Africa and Asia shifted from limited regional contacts along the coast to greater influence and connections throughout these regions. Competing imperialist states sought to control and transport raw materials and create new markets across the world. (Standards 2, 3, 4)

Imperialism (ca. 1757 – 1914 C.E.)
10.4a, 10.4b, 10.4c

British in India
- British East India Company
- Role of tea and opium
- British exploitation of ethnic conflict
- Resistance (Sepoy Mutiny)
- Role of Indigenous and British women in a range of social classes

Resisting and Adapting to Colonial Rule 10.4a, 10.4b, 10.4c
British, French, Belgians, and Germans in Africa
- The Congress of Berlin (Berlin Conference)
- Direct and indirect rule in Africa (Congo and South Africa)
- African resistance (Zulu Empire, Ethiopia, Southern Egypt/Sudan)

Changes in political maps
- Disregard for traditional cultures and commerce
- Changes and continuities of ethnic groups and regions from ca. 1800 – ca. 1914

Cold War Confrontations and Attempts at Peace 10.6b
- Policy of containment and efforts to expand communism
- Nuclear weapons proliferation, rise of the military-industrial complex and space race

Essential Question:
How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?

10.10 HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: Since the Holocaust, human rights violations have generated worldwide attention and concern. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights has provided a set of principles to guide efforts to protect threatened groups and has served as a lens by which historical occurrences of oppression can be evaluated. (Standards 2, 5)

Human Rights Violations and the Efforts to Protect Threatened Groups 10.10a, 10.10b
- United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- Influences on creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Holocaust, Nuremberg Trials, Tokyo Trials)
- Roles of the United Nations
- International and multinational efforts to protect human rights, maintain peace, stability, and economic prosperity
- Case Studies of Human Rights Violations 10.10c
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles and articles
- Roles of perpetrator and bystanders
- Use of ideology and role of ethnic and/or religious conflict
- Atrocities committed under Augusto Pinochet, Deng Xiaoping, and Slobodan Milosevic
- Cambodia, Rwanda, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Syria
- Policy of apartheid in South Africa and the growth of the anti-apartheid movements
- Nelson Mandela’s role in anti-apartheid movements
- Mother Teresa, Aung San Suu Kyi, the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, Malala Yousafzai (educational rights for women) Rigoberta Menchu (indigenous rights)

Environmental and Human Rights
- Role of nonaligned nations
- Challenges faced by post-communist Russia (Boris Yeltsin)

African resistance (Zulu Empire, Ethiopia, Southern Egypt/Sudan)

Multiple perspectives toward imperialism
- Perspective of missionaries, indigenous people, women, merchants, government officials
- Immediate and long-term changes made under European rule
- Long-term effects in Europe and the rest of the world