

Wayne Local Schools World History

2015-2016

Nine Weeks: 1st nine weeks
Historical Thinking and Skills
Age of the Enlightenment
Age of Revolutions

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| History X | Geography X | Economics and Financial Literacy | Government X | |
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Essential Standard:
HISTORICAL THINKING AND SKILLS (Throughout Nine Weeks)
CONTENT STATEMENTS:
 1. Historical events provide opportunities to examine alternative courses of action.
 2. The use of primary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.

TOPIC: AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT (1600-1800) (4 Weeks)
CONTENT STATEMENTS:
 5. The Scientific Revolution impacted religious, political, and cultural institutions by challenging how people viewed the world.
 6. Enlightenment thinkers applied reason to discover natural laws guiding human nature in social, political and economic systems and institutions.
 7. Enlightenment ideas challenged practices related to religious authority, absolute rule and mercantilism.

TOPIC: AGE OF REVOLUTIONS (1750-1914) (5 Weeks)
CONTENT STATEMENTS:
 8. Enlightenment ideas on the relationship of the individual and the government influenced the American Revolution, French Revolution and Latin American wars for independence.

Key Vocabulary: Galileo, Hobbes, Kepler, Divine Right, Elliptical, Wollstonecraft, Heliocentric, Tabula Rasa, Geocentric, Ptolemaic System, Scientific Method, Copernicus, Isaac Newton, Separation of Powers, Laissez Faire, Social Contract, Salon, John Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Adam Smith, Rousseau, Diderot, Thomas Jefferson, Bill of Rights, No taxation without representation, Philosophes, 1st Estate, 2nd Estate, 3rd Estate, Taille, Bourgeoisie, Estates General, Deficit Spending, National Assembly, Tennis Court Oath, Storming of the Bastille, Declaration of the Rights of Man, Women’s March to Versailles, Limited Monarchy, Legislative Assembly, Sans-culottes, National Convention, Universal Male Suffrage, Jacobins, Girondin, Mountain, Republic, Committee of Public Safety, Maximillian Robespierre, Reign of Terror, Guillotine, Directory, Coup d tat, Consulate, Napoleonic Code, Waterloo, Louis XVIII

Concept: credibility, society, revolution

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| Student Outcomes | Materials Needed |
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C.S. 1

The student will understand:

To appreciate the decisions of some individuals and the actions of some groups without putting 21st century values and interpretations on

The student will know:

The possible consequences and outcomes of moments in history.

For example: *What if Napoleon had not been defeated at Waterloo?*

C.S. 2

The student will understand:

The use of primary and secondary sources in the study of history includes an analysis of their credibility.

The student will know:

The qualifications and reputation of the author, agreement with other credible sources, perspective or bias of the author (including stereotypes), accuracy and internal consistency, and the circumstances in which the author prepared the source..

For example: *The use of a credible source such as CNN versus Wikipedia*

C.S 5

The student will understand:

How the Scientific Revolution's impact on religious, political and cultural institutions challenged how people viewed the world.

The student will know:

The scientific method paved the way for modern science. New scientific discoveries resulted from this new way of explaining natural phenomena impacting the study of anatomy, astronomy, mathematics, medicine.

For example: *The Royal Society of London and the French Academy of Science helped establish the credibility of science as a discipline*

C.S. 6

The student will understand:

The Enlightenment thinkers applied reason to discover natural laws guiding human nature in social, political and economic systems and institutions.

The student will know:

The Enlightenment movement began in Europe and inspired change across the world. Enlightenment thinkers believed in the influence of nature and in human progress. Some suggested that humans were naturally good and by freely exercising reason, would act for the common good. This required freedom from the restraints of the government and the church.

For example: *The influence the Enlightenment thinkers had on the American and French Revolutions*

- Internet
- SS text book
- Time readers (if available)

C.S. 7

The student will understand:

How Enlightenment ideas challenged practices related to religious authority, absolute rule and mercantilism.

The student will know:

Philosophical thought during the Enlightenment impacted religion, government and economics in Europe. Challenges to religious authority began during the Scientific Revolution with a shift away from the belief that truth is revealed solely through the Bible and the Church. There was a rejection of many of the Church's doctrines and an increased focus on earthly as well as spiritual welfare. There was a shift from forms of government in which power was held by only one or few individuals to forms of government in which many have a say, both directly and indirectly. Enlightenment ideas promoted the belief in a social contract between the governed and their government. The mercantilist system was challenged due to a growing belief that natural laws could define an economic system including a free-market economy with limited government regulation

For example: *Galileo challenging the Catholic Church, Montesquieu's idea of separation of powers, Adams Smith's belief in laissez-faire*

C.S. 8

The student will understand:

How Enlightenment ideas influenced the American Revolution, French Revolution and Latin American wars for independence.

The student will know:

The chain of political, economic and social changes that developed during the Enlightenment Age inspired the American Revolution, French Revolution and Latin American wars for independence. Enlightenment writers explored the relationship between governments and the people they governed. The ideas they espoused included freedom, natural rights, self-determination, limited government, consent of the governed and the common good.

Leaders of revolutions and wars for independence during this time based their quests for political change upon Enlightenment ideas.

For example: *The influence of John Locke on Thomas Jefferson and his subsequent writing of the Declaration of Independence*

C.S. 9

The student will understand:

Analyze the social, political and economic effects of industrialization on Western Europe and the world.

The student will know:

The Industrial Revolution transformed Europe and North America in the late 18th and 19th centuries. It had positive and negative effects on class distinctions, family life and the daily working lives of men, women and children. Population growth and migrations, urbanization and emigration out of Europe were impacted by the move to an industrialized economy.

The Industrial Revolution led to movements for political and social reform in England, Western Europe and the United

States. It also expanded the world-market economy.

For example: *The creation of distinct classes of citizens in industrialized countries and the influence of middle class values*

I can.....

- I can understand relationships between events.
- I can understand the use of primary and secondary sources and to check for credibility
- I can understand the impact the scientific revolution had on religion, politics, and culture
- I can understand how the Enlightenment thinkers used natural law
- I can understand Enlightenment ideas challenged religious authority, absolute rule, and mercantilism
- I can understand the influence Enlightenment ideas had on the American, French, and Latin American revolutions
- I can understand how industrialization had social, political, and economic effects on the world

I will.....

- I will provide a decision point in world history
- I will provide examples of primary and secondary sources related to history content being studied.
- I will have students use charts/graphic organizers to show cause-and-effect relationships between the ideas of the Scientific Revolution and changing views of religious, political and cultural institutions.
- I will have students complete graphic organizers illustrating the Enlightenment thinkers' theories of human behavior
- I will describe the changes in peoples' relationship with the church, and the shift toward more democratic forms of government and capitalism.
- I will provide research on the impact of Enlightenment ideas on the American Revolution, French Revolution and Latin American wars for independence.
- I will analyze the impact of middle class values on society after the industrial revolution