

World History

Unit 8 – The Cold War & Modern Middle East

Grade 10

Time for Completion: 8 class periods

Text: Prentice Hall World History The Modern Era

Chapters 18-22

State Standard: The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of significant individuals, groups, ideas, events, eras, and developments in the history of Kansas, the United States, and the world, utilizing essential analytical and research skills.

Indicator:

G3.4.5 REINFORCE: gives examples of how cultural cooperation and conflict are involved in shaping the distribution of and connections between cultural, political, and economic spaces on Earth (e.g. cultural: Hindu vs. Muslim; political: International Court of Justice and Hong Kong; economic: World Trade Organization)

H(W)4.2.7 analyzes the causes and impact of the Russian Revolution (e.g. the idea of communism as an economic alternative to capitalism; Vladimir Lenin, Karl Marx, Communist Manifesto, failure of tsarist regime, economic instability, beginnings of totalitarianism)

H(US)4.3.2 INTRODUCE analyzes the origins of the Cold War (e.g. the establishment of the Soviet Bloc, Mao's victory in China, Marshall Plan, Berlin Blockade, Iron Curtain)

H(W)4.3.2

Describes the emergence of contemporary Middle East (e.g. petroleum society, Zionism, Arab nationalism, Balfour Declaration, dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, Armenian Genocide, Ataturk's modernization of Turkey..)

H(W)4.4.1 analyzes the Cold War as the competition between two competing ideologies or world views and its impact on various regions of the world. (e.g. roots in WWII, Mao's China; the Cold War in Europe; NATO, Warsaw Pact, and the competition for non-aligned nations; collapse of communism in Europe)

H(W)4.4.3 ▲ (K)

describes the emergence of the Middle East as an influential region in world politics (e.g., creation of the state of Israel, emerging Middle Eastern post WWII *nationalism*: Suez Crisis, petroleum based *interdependence*).

(H(W)4.3.5 analyzes the independence movements in India (e.g., Gandhi, non-violence, Salt March, boycotts, creation of Pakistan).

CG1.5.3 ▲ (A) examines the purpose and functions of multi-national organizations (e.g., United Nations, NATO, International Red Cross).

SS.HS.3.2.2A World

analyzes the factors that contribute to human changes in regions (e.g., technology alters use of place, migration, changes in cultural characteristics, political factors).

Purpose of Unit:

Tested on State Assessment

Partian of India
International Court of Justice
World Trade Organization
Soviet Bloc
Mao's Victory in China
Marshall Plan
Berlin Blockade
Iron Curtain
Zionism
Arab nationalism
Balfour Declaration
Israel
Middle Eastern Nationalism
Suez Crisis
Petroleum Based Interdependence
United Nations
NATO
International Red Cross

Academic Skills	
GCHS Dept. Purpose	
Overlying Concept/Idea	

Unit 8 – Cold War

Historical Concepts/Vocabulary	Suggested Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UN• World Trade Organization• International Court of Justice• Soviet Bloc• Warsaw Pact• NATO• International Red Cross• Berlin Blockade• Marshall Plan• Iron Curtain• Berlin Wall• Partian of India (Hindu vs. Muslim)• Israel• Balfour Declaration• Zionism• Arab Nationalism• Mao's China• Cultural Revolution• Non-Alignment Movement• Nasser & Suez Crisis• Korean War• Vietnam War• Russian Afghan War• SALT• OPEC• Nuclear Weapons/MAD/Détente• Truman	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•

Unit 8 – Cold War

Other indicators to include:		
Geography (locations)	Economics	Government
India Beijing		

Suggested Map	
Suggested Map Skill	

Language Skills		
<u>Prefix:</u>	<u>Root Words:</u>	<u>Suffix:</u>

District Resources	Performance Assessment
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Accommodations: ESL/SPED	Enrichment
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Internet Sources:	
For Information www.eyewitnesstohistory.com General Info http://www.wsu.edu:8080/%7Edee/MA/CONTENTS.HTM	For Assignments:

Unit 8 – Cold War

State Assessment Examples

In 1948, Jews and Arabs fought a war over the

- A) partitioning of Palestine.
- B) water rights to the Jordan River.
- C) nationalization of the Suez Canal.
- D) control of oil in the Sinai Peninsula

In 1947, India was partitioned into separate countries primarily as a result of

- A) ethnic differences.
- B) political differences.
- C) religious differences.
- D) economic differences.

Notes: