

Statewide Dual Credit Learning Objectives

Survey of World History (HIST 1220)

Topics Covered

1. Age of European Exploration and the Columbian Exchange
2. Early Modern Europe: Reformation
3. Early Modern European political and economic developments: Absolutism and Capitalism
4. Scientific Revolution/Enlightenment
5. Colonial Americas
6. Africa, the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, and the African Diaspora
7. Change and continuity in Early Modern China (through 18th century)
8. Early Modern Japan
9. Early Modern Islamic Empires
10. Tsarist Russia
11. Revolution and Nationalism in Europe and the Americas (1789 – 1914)
12. Industrial Revolution
13. Imperial Russia and the Russian Revolution
14. The End of the Qing and the Chinese Revolution
15. The Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Revolution
16. Japan and the Meiji Restoration
17. “New” Imperialism and Global Empires
18. World War I
19. Between the Wars (1919 – 1939): Global Depression, Fascism, Soviet Communism, and Age of Anxiety
20. World War II
21. The Cold War
22. Communist China
23. Postwar De-colonization and Nation-Building
24. Arab-Israeli Conflict
25. Globalization

Learning Objectives

1. Age of European Exploration and the Columbian Exchange

- a. Identify the dynamics of trade and political power that led to European exploration of the New World.
- b. Describe the significance of great explorers such as da Gama, Columbus and Magellan and how their voyages changed Europe’s conception of the globe and of their world.

- c. Understand the impact of the arrival of Europeans on native cultures and how the native rulers in the Americas tried to use the arrival of the Europeans for their own political ends
- d. Assess the impact of the Columbian Exchange on both the New World and the Old from an environmental, demographic, ecological, social and economic perspective.

2. Early Modern Europe: Reformation

- a. Identify specific issues and doctrinal disputes as well as leading figures surrounding the rise of the Protestant movement in Europe.
- b. Describe the response of the Roman Catholic Church (Catholic Reformation) to the emergence of Protestant churches in Europe.
- c. Assess the impact of the Protestant and Catholic (Counter) Reformation on political, social and economic developments in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

3. Early Modern European political and economic developments: Absolutism and Capitalism

- a. Compare and contrast the new monarchies of Spain and France and the constitutional states in England and the Netherlands.
- b. Describe the development and characteristics of absolute monarchies in Europe.
- c. Compare and contrast absolute monarchies in France and Russia.
- d. Explain the rise of the European states system
- e. Identify and discuss key features of early modern European capitalist society.
- f. Identify and discuss key features of early modern European protoindustrialization.

4. Scientific Revolution/Enlightenment

- a. Review the ideas of the Scientific Revolution
- b. Discuss the impact of the leading figures of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment
- c. Identify the philosophes and study their ideas during the 1700s
- d. Explain “enlightened despotism”
- e. Study the impacts of the Enlightenment on World Civilization

5. Colonial Americas

- a. Compare and contrast the factors that help explain the Spanish and Portuguese conquests in the Americas.
- b. Identify the ways in which both these empires sought to exploit economically their gains in the New World.
- c. Compare and contrast the societies that developed in Colonial Latin America and the North American British colonies.

- d. Discuss the manner in which the rise of these two empires involved the Roman Catholic Church and its relations with these powers.
- e. Compare and contrast the settlement patterns of the European powers (England, France, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Sweden) in the Americas.

6. Africa, the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, and the African Diaspora

- a. Assess how the “Atlantic System” affected the social and political development in Africa and the Americas.
- b. Describe the factors that led to the development of the African Slave Trade in Europe, Americas and Africa
- c. Evaluate the effects slavery had on economic and social life on African peoples as well as on African states.
- d. Define “Pan-Africanism”, and describe how and why it was coined and by whom.
- e. Define the concept of “migration” and discuss how it led to African diaspora.

7. Change and continuity in Early Modern China (through 18th century)

- a. Compare and contrast the origins, change and continuity in the Ming and Qing Dynasties.
- b. Appraise the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties’ isolationism in light of the early Ming outward-looking policy, including naval ventures on the high seas.
- c. Appraise the achievement of China under the Ming and especially the early Qing Dynasties.
- d. Analyze Chinese contact with Europeans.
- e. Examine the impact of China and Europe on each other in this period.
- f. Analyze critically early Qing strength during its initial contacts with Western nations.
- g. Appraise why the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties differed from the Tokugawa Shogunate in attitudes to Europeans, especially the Jesuit (Society of Jesus) Catholic missionaries.
- h. Examine the impact of Early Modern China on other Asian nations.

8. Early Modern Japan (Tokugawa Shogunate)

- a. Define the Tokugawa social and political structure, and compare and contrast it to the Qing dynasty in China.
- b. Compose an argument as to the strengths and weaknesses of Tokugawa and Chinese Qing Dynasty social structures.
- c. Identify the daimyo involved in the civil war that preceded the formation of the Tokugawa Shogunate.
- d. Appraise the success of Tokugawa Ieyasu in reuniting Japan.
- e. Analyze the causes of the Tokugawa Shogunate’s decline during the nineteenth century
- f. Recall Japanese contact with Europeans particularly the Jesuit Order (Society of Jesus), the Portuguese and Spanish, and the Dutch.
- g. Appraise why the Tokugawa Shoguns banned Portuguese and Spanish Catholic Christians from the realm but allowed the Protestant Christians to trade there instead.

- h. Construct the role for “Dutch studies” in Tokugawa history.

9. Early Modern Islamic Empires (i.e. Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal)

- a. Describe the origins of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal empires as outgrowths of Turco-Mongol power in late medieval Eurasia.
- b. Identify the historical significance of the conversion of Iran to a Shiite Islamic state under the Safavid Dynasty (1501-1722).
- c. Assess the contributions of these three empires to the early-modern world.
- d. Describe the internal factors that led to decline in the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires from the 17th through the 19th centuries and show how the growing commercial and military power of European nations facilitated that decline.
- e. Define the term “Gunpowder Empire” and evaluate whether the Mughal should be defined as one.
- f. Compare the religious, military, political, and financial policies of the main Mughal rulers from Babur to Aurangzeb.
- g. Discuss gender roles in Early Modern Islamic Empires.
- h. Analyze resistance to the British by the declining Mughals.

10. Tsarist Russia (from Ivan III to Catherine the Great)

- a. Explain the influence of the Byzantine Empire and the Mongol conquest on the political and cultural development of Russia by the beginning of the Early Modern era (c. 1500 CE).
- b. Identify the impact of specific institutions, the Russian Orthodox Church and serfdom, on Russian government and society.
- c. Describe the reforms of Peter the Great and their effects on subsequent Russian political, social, economic, and cultural developments.
- d. Trace the expansion of the Russian Empire from the 16th through the 19th centuries and identify its causes.

11. Revolution and Nationalism in Europe and the Americas (1789 – 1914)

- a. Identify and assess the origins, main events, consequences, and historical legacies of the American Revolution
- b. Identify and assess the origins, main events, consequences, and historical legacies of the French Revolution
- c. Explain the consolidation of national states in Europe during the 19th century
- d. Discuss the US in the 19th century: “Manifest Destiny”, westward expansion, the Civil War, and Reconstruction
- e. Trace and discuss the wars of independence and political experimentation in Latin America during the 19th century

12. Industrial Revolution

- a. Identify and assess the conditions and factors that led to the origins of the early Industrial Revolution in England.
- b. Identify key individuals and their contributions and actions in the making of the Industrial Revolution.
- c. Analyze the human and environmental consequences of the factory system that emerged in the Industrial Revolution.
- d. Examine and appraise the new political theories and responses as a result of the Industrial Revolution.

13. Imperial Russia and the Russian Revolution

- a. Explain the long term and short term causes of the Russian Revolutions.
- b. Examine the development of radical ideologies in 19th century Russia.
- c. Identify the major events and historical figures of the Russian Revolutions
- d. Describe the immediate global impact of these revolutions.

14. The End of the Qing and the Chinese Revolution

- a. Analyze the weaknesses of the Qing dynasty in the 19th century which opened China to foreign influence and aggression.
- b. Compare and contrast the reactions of the Chinese and Japanese governments to foreign aggression in the 19th century.
- c. Assess the perception of Western ideas in China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- d. Identify the main events and historical figures in the collapse of the Qing Dynasty and the emergence of the Republic of China by 1912.

15. The Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Revolution

- a. Identify the challenges that Western modernity and industrialization posed to the Ottoman Empire during the 18th and 19th centuries and the efforts the Ottoman Empire made to adapt some aspects of Westernization in an attempt to strengthen the state.
- b. Describe the significance of the Tanzimat reforms, the constitutional movement, and the revolution of 1908-9 to late Ottoman history and the reactions to these historical developments
- c. Assess the impact of World War I (and Allied diplomacy) on the dissolution of the Ottoman state.
- d. Explain the role of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the Turkish nationalist movement in the war of liberation and in founding the secular, authoritarian republic during the 1920s.

16. Japan and the Meiji Restoration

- a. Explain the reactions to Western ideas and foreign aggression in Tokugawa Japan in the 19th century.

- b. Identify the main reforms and their significance during the Meiji Restoration.
- c. Explain the emergence of Japan as a world power by the early 20th century.

17. “New” Imperialism and Global Empires

- a. Explain how imperialism affected the states and peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the 19th century and early 20th century.
- b. Evaluate the effectiveness of anti-colonial movements in this era.
- c. Assess the political, social, economic, and cultural legacies of European colonialism
- d. Discuss the causes of the “New” imperialism in the 19th century

18. World War I

- a. Analyze and identify the role of the MAIN (Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, and Nationalism) causes of World War I.
- b. Discuss the impact of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on the mobilization toward war in 1914.
- c. Identify and explain the principle theaters of battle (western front), major battles, and major turning points of World War I.
- d. Explain how the Russian Revolution and the entry of the United States affected the course and outcome of the war in 1917.
- e. Explain the nature of the war and its human costs (military and civilian) on all sides of the conflict, including unprecedented loss of life.
- f. Describe advances in new technology and weaponry used in WW I.
- g. Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders at the Paris Peace Conference and the consequences of the treaties that ended the war.
- h. Analyze how the outcome of World War I contributed to nationalist movements globally.

19. Between the Wars (1919 – 1939): Global Depression, Fascism, Soviet Communism, and Age of Anxiety

- a. Describe the effects and impact of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East.
- c. Explain the challenge to liberalism by totalitarianism through the movements of Communism, Fascism, and National Socialism.
- d. Summarize and explain the factors that led to the global depression in the 1930s.
- e. Compare and contrast the reactions of nations worldwide to this global depression.

20. World War II

- a. Explain the factors that resulted in the outbreak of the Second World War.

- b. Identify and explain the principle theaters of war, major battles, and major turning points of World War II.
- c. Explain Axis Powers' racial policies and how they led to genocide including the Holocaust.
- d. Examine the defeat of Germany and Japan and the consequences of the postwar settlements.

21. The Cold War

- a. Trace the escalation of tensions and the development of open hostility at the wartime conferences among the Big Three.
- b. Understand and weigh the elements of the Cold War, including military realities, ideology, and long-term national identities of the participants.
- c. Compare the economic and political situations in Europe immediately after WWII that contributed to the Cold War.
- d. Analyze the Cold War era complexities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America related to decolonization.
- e. Compare and contrast the ways that the United States and the Soviet Union fought the Cold War.
- f. Analyze the long-term effects of the Cold War on the political, social, and economic realities of developed and developing nations.
- g. Define and provide examples of "Containment" in action from 1945-1990.
- h. Analyze the decline and fall of Communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in the late 1980s.

22. Communist China

- a. Describe how the conflict between the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang, Guomindang) and the Chinese Communist Party was affected by external and internal developments in China.
- b. Explain the factors that contributed to the Communist Party's victory in the civil war.
- c. Assess the economic, political and cultural changes brought by the Chinese Revolution.
- d. Critically examine the reasons for the Western world's support for the nationalists in the Chinese Revolution and the settlement in Taiwan.
- e. Describe the issues that led to the Sino-Soviet split.
- f. Compare and contrast Deng Xiaoping's policies and programs with Mao Zedong's.

23. Postwar De-colonization and Nation-Building

- a. Identify and assess the major political, economic and social challenges faced by the newly emerging nations in the post war era and analyze how these different nations responded to those challenges.
- b. Describe how and why the process of decolonization and Nation-Building varied within Africa and Asia.
- c. Assess the effects of the Cold War on Africans as they embarked on nation building.

- d. Critically discuss whether the postwar era was good or bad for the majority of the African peoples.
- e. Examine the factors that weakened European powers and contributed to the cause of independence in Africa and Asia.
- f. Identify the key themes used in the Indian independence movement that were later repeated by other colonial settings.
- g. Analyze the causes of Gandhi's appeal, the strengths and weaknesses of his approach to independence and his global influence
- h. Compare Gandhi's ideas and actions with those of Nehru and other Indian nationalists.
- i. Assess the causes and results of the partition of the Indian subcontinent into two and later three countries.

24. Arab-Israeli Conflict

- a. Describe how ethnic and religious history of Palestine in the late 19th and 20th centuries shaped both the Zionist and Arab claims to Palestine
- b. Assess the impact of European anti-Semitism on the historical roots of Zionism in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- c. Define the central role of Egypt in this conflict (Suez Crisis, 6-Day War, Yom Kippur War, Camp David Accords).
- d. Assess how the role of unresolved issues from Arab-Israeli conflicts has raised obstacles to peace and destabilized the region.

25. Globalization

- a. Analyze the international structure that emerged in the post-Cold War era.
- b. Define the concept of "globalization," and describe its causes and consequences.
- c. Evaluate how global social, political, and technological trends have shaped contemporary life.