

## **Tenth Grade World History & Geography Standards**

The following is a brief overview of the California Content Standards for World History.

### **10.1 Development of Western Political Thought**

1. Judeo-Christian and Greco-Roman law, reason, faith, and duties of the individual
2. Western political ideas, rule of law, illegitimacy of tyranny, Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Politics
3. Influence of the U.S. Constitution on political systems in the contemporary world

### **10.2 The Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, & the French Revolution**

1. Major ideas of philosophers, effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America
2. Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, the American Declaration of Independence, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, and the U.S. Bill of Rights
3. American Revolution
4. French Revolution
5. Nationalism, Congress of Vienna, Concert of Europe, Revolutions of 1848

### **10.3 The Industrial Revolution**

1. Industrialization in England
2. Scientific and technological changes, new forms of energy, social, economic, and cultural change
3. Population growth, shift from rural to urban migration, growth of cities
4. Evolution of work and labor, demise of slave trade, effects of immigration, mining and manufacturing, division of labor, and the union movement.
5. Natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and capital in an industrial economy.
6. Emergence of capitalism and responses such as Utopianism, Social Democracy, Socialism, and Communism.
7. Classicism, Romanticism and social criticism

### **10.4 New Imperialism**

1. Industrial economies, imperialism and colonialism as they relate to national security, moral issues, Social Darwinism, material issues e.g. land, resources, and technology
2. Colonial rule
3. Colonizers' and colonized perspectives of imperialism, immediate and long-term responses to colonial rule
4. Struggle for independence of colonized regions of the world, roles of leaders, ideology and religion

### **10.5 Causes & Course of the First World War**

1. Arguments for entering into war, role of political and economic rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, domestic discontent and disorder, propaganda and nationalism in mobilizing the civilian population in support of "total war"
2. Theaters of battle, major turning points, importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes
3. Effect of Russian Revolution and United States entry on outcome of the war
4. Nature of the war, human costs (military and civilian), colonial peoples contribution to the war effort
5. Human rights violations and genocide, Ottoman government's actions against Armenian citizens

### **10.6 Effects of the First World War**

1. Roles of world leaders, terms and influence of the Treaty of Versailles, Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, causes and effects of the United States's rejection of the League of Nations

2. Effects of the war and peace treaties on population movement, international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East
3. Disillusionment with prewar institutions, authorities, and values, resulting void leading to totalitarian governments
4. Influence of World War I on Western literature, art, and intellectual life

### **10.7 Rise of Totalitarianism**

1. Causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution
2. Stalin's rise to power in the Soviet Union, the connection between economic policies, political policies, the absence of a free press, and systematic violations of human rights
3. Rise, aggression, and human costs of totalitarian regimes in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union

### **10.8 Causes & Consequences of World War II**

1. German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s
2. Role of appeasement, nonintervention (isolationism), and domestic distractions in Europe and the United States prior to the outbreak of World War II
3. Importance of geographic factors of the Allied and Axis powers, major turning points, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions
4. Political, diplomatic, and military leaders
5. Nazi policy of racial purity, treatment of European Jews, Final Solution and the Holocaust
6. Human costs of the war (civilian and military)

### **10.9 Post-World War II World**

1. Economic and military power shifts caused by the war, the Yalta Pact, development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan
2. Causes of the Cold War, competition for influence
3. Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, America's postwar policy of economic and military aid and the resulting economic and political competition
4. Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, political and economic upheavals in China, the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square
5. Uprisings in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia and those countries' resurgence in the 1970s and 1980s
6. Nationalism in the Middle East, effect of Holocaust on world opinion regarding a Jewish state, and the significance and effects of location and creation of Israel on world affairs
7. Collapse of the Soviet Union, weakness of the command economy, burdens of military commitments, and growing resistance to Soviet rule
8. United Nations, purposes and functions of the Warsaw Pact, SEATO, NATO, and the Organization of American States

### **10.10 Nation Building in the Contemporary World** (Middle East, Africa, Asia OR Latin America)

1. Challenges in regions, geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and international relationships
2. Recent history of regions, political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns
3. Current trends and their roles on individual freedom and democracy

### **10.11 World Economy, & the Information, Technological and Communications Revolutions**