



## *What Citizens Need to Know About World Affairs*



*What Citizens Need to Know About World Affairs* addresses select Arizona Social Studies Standards.

### **History: Grades 9 - 12**

#### **ISS-P7. Trace the causes, effects and events of World War I, with emphasis on:**

PO 1. the rise of nationalism, including the unification of Germany and Otto Von Bismarck's leadership

PO 2. the rise of ethnic and ideological conflicts, including the Balkans, Austria-Hungary, and the decline of the Ottoman Empire

PO 3. the importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes

PO 4. the human costs of the mechanization of war such as the machine gun, airplane, gasoline, submarine, trench warfare, and the tanks

PO 5. the effects of the Russian revolution and the implementation of communist rule

PO 6. the conditions and failures of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations

- *Chapter 18, Europe, addresses World War I and contains links to The World War I Document Archive.*
- *Chapters 5 and 17 discuss the League of Nations.*
- *Chapters 10 and 19 discuss the Treaty of Versailles.*

#### **ISS-P8. Analyze the causes and events of World War II, with emphasis on:**

PO 1. the rise of totalitarianism and militarism in Japan and Germany

PO 2. Nazi Germany's attempts to eliminate the Jews and other minorities through the Holocaust

PO 3. influence of world conflicts prior to World War II, including the Spanish Civil War, Italian Invasion of Ethiopia, and the Japanese invasion of Manchuria

PO 4. Germany's aggression that led to the war, including England's attempts at appeasement

PO 5. the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939 and the invasion of Poland

PO 6. the political, diplomatic and military leadership, including Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Franklin Roosevelt, Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, George Patton, and Rommel

PO 7. the principal theaters of battle, major turning points, and geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes, including Pearl Harbor, D day invasion, the use of the atomic bomb, and the reasons for Allied victory

- *Chapter 18 discusses World War II. Topics include the Holocaust and Nazi Germany. Links to web sites such as World War II, Adolf Hitler Table of Contents and Nazi Rule supplement text material.*
- *Chapter 21 discusses Japan's World War II involvement.*

**ISS-P9. Analyze the international developments after World War II and during the Cold War, with emphasis on:**

- PO 1. war crimes trials, including the Nuremberg Trials
- PO 2. the creation of the modern state of Israel and conflicts in the Middle East
- PO 3. the rebuilding of Western Europe, including the Marshall Plan and NATO
- PO 4. Soviet control of Eastern Europe, including the Warsaw Pact and Hungarian Revolt
- PO 5. the creation and role of the United Nations, including the Security Council
- PO 6. Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Revolution, including the Long March, Taiwan, and the Cultural Revolution
- PO 7. the legacy of genocide from totalitarian regimes, including Stalin, Hitler, Mao, and Pol Pot
- PO 8. the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union and end of communism in Europe

- *Chapter 18 examines post World War II Europe, The Cold War, Soviet control of Eastern Europe and the United Nations. The Nuremberg Trials, The Berlin (Postdam) Conference, and Joseph Stalin are examples of related web sites found in this chapter.*
- *Chapter 21 examines China under Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Revolution, and Communist takeover of Indochina including the Vietnamese government of Pol Pot.*

**ISS-P10. Evaluate the ideologies and outcomes of independence movements in the developing world with emphasis on:**

- PO 1. French Indochina and the Vietnam War, including the role of Ho Chi Minh
- PO 2. Gandhi's non-violence movement for India's independence
- PO 3. the fight against apartheid in south Africa and evolution from white minority government, including the role of Nelson Mandela
- PO 4. the struggle for democracy in Latin America
- PO 5. the Mexican Revolution, including land and labor reforms

- *Chapter 21 focuses on Asia and includes discussions of the Vietnam conflict and India's non-violent movement for independence.*
- *Chapter 20 focuses on Africa and includes a discussion on South Africa's race relations.*
- *Chapter 22 focuses on Latin America and the struggle for democracy.*

**Geography 1: Grades 9 – 12**  
**Focus: The Contemporary World**

**3SS-P1. Acquire, process, and analyze geographic information about people, places and environments by constructing, interpreting, and using geographic tools, with emphasis on:**

PO 1. constructing and interpreting maps to infer geographic relationships, distributions, and features, including interpreting thematic maps of world population growth and United States and international time zones

PO 2. selecting appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems and changes, including aerial photography to analyze changes in land use, such as urban growth

- *Chapter 1 examines the world from a spatial perspective. Links to physical and political world maps are available.*

**3SS-P2. Analyze natural and human characteristics of places in the world studied to define regions, their relationships, and their pattern of change, with emphasis on:**

PO 1. the interrelationships among natural and human processes that shape the geographic characteristics of regions, including connections among economic development, organization, population growth, and environmental change

PO 2. applying the concept of region to organize the study of geographic issue using multiple criteria

PO 3. ways, places, and regions studied reflect economic, physical, cultural changes and how their relationships, roles and patterns may change as a result

PO 4. how the character and meaning of a place is related to its economic, social, and cultural characteristics and why different groups in society view places and regions differently

- *Part I Global Perspectives, looks at the world via spatial, time, and cultural perspectives. World regions are presented: geographic regions, climate regions, political regions, economic regions, religious regions and language regions.*

**3SS-P3. Analyze how economic, political, cultural, and social processes interact to shape patterns and characteristics of human populations, interdependence, and cooperation and conflict, with emphasis on:**

PO 1. the interpretation of charts and graphics of population growth and demographics, including birth and death rates, population growth rates, doubling time and life expectancy

PO 2. the factors that contribute to human migration and the affect of migration on the character of places of origin and destination, including along the U.S.-Mexico border

PO 3. how cooperation and conflict are involved in shaping the distribution of political, social, and economic spaces on the Earth at different scales, including Israel and the Middle East, the former Soviet Union, and sub-Saharan Africa

PO 4. how differing points of view and self-interests play a role in conflict over territory and resources, including the impact of culture, politics, strategic locations, and resources

PO 5. the spread of cultural traits that lead to cultural convergence and divergence, including the widespread use of English and the role of the global media

PO 6. function and change in the size, structure, and arrangement of urban and suburban areas, including the growth of Arizona cities

PO 7. interrelationships among settlement, migration, population-distribution patterns, landforms, climates, and patterns of vegetation

- *Chapter 12, Population, examines world demographics. Topics include migration, population increases and decreases, refugees, family planning and epidemics.*
- *Chapter 19 examines the Middle East and the conflict in that region.*
- *Chapter 18 examines the Soviet Union with a link to the web site, Russia -Ten Years After.*
- *Chapter 3 discusses the existence of a common language as a unifying force throughout regions.*

**3SS-P4. Analyze the interactions between human activities and the natural world in different regions, including changes in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of natural resources, with emphasis on:**

PO 1. how the Earth's natural systems affect humans, including how climatic and seasonal changes impact different regions of the globe

PO 2. how humans perceive, react to, and prepare for natural hazards

PO 3. how changes in the natural environment can increase or diminish its capacity to support human activity

PO 4. ways technology has affected the definition and use of, as well as access to, resources, and expanded human capacity to modify the natural environment

PO 5. the diversity and productivity of ecosystems

PO 6. policies and programs for resource use and management, including the trade-off between environmental quality and economic growth in the twentieth century

- *Chapter 15 discusses the environment and the interaction of humans and the natural environment. Air, land, and water pollution are featured topics.*
- *Chapter 14 discusses natural resources, scarcity and distribution.*