

THE DECLINE OF EUROPEAN COLONIALISM		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-1A. Breakup of British Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of British Commonwealth, independence for colonial territories • Troubled Ireland: Easter Rebellion, Irish Free State • Indian nationalism and independence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sepoy Rebellion ○ Mahatma Gandhi, Salt March ○ Partition of India into Hindu and Muslim states • Geography of India and South Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Overview: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legacy of British colonial rule: English language, rail system ▪ Himalayas, Mt. Everest, K-2 ▪ Very high population densities and growth rates, food shortages ▪ Monsoons ▪ Rivers: Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra ▪ Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal ▪ Pakistan, Karachi ▪ Bangladesh ▪ Sri Lanka ○ India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Second most populous country after China ▪ Subsistence agriculture ▪ Caste system, “untouchables” ▪ Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras ▪ Longstanding tension between Hindus and Moslems 			
HG-1B. People’s Republic of China	<p>CREATION OF PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ China under European domination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opium Wars, Boxer Rebellion • Sun Yat Sen ○ Communists take power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mao Zedong: The Long March • Defeat of nationalists led by Chiang Kai-Shek • Soviet-Communist Chinese 30-Year Friendship Treaty ○ Geography of China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-fifth of world population ▪ 4,000-year-old culture ▪ Third largest national territory, regional climates 			

HG-1B. People's Republic of China (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Huang He (Yellow) River, Chang Jiang (Yangtze) River ▪ Tibetan Plateau, Gobi Desert ▪ Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea ▪ Great Wall, Grand Canal • Social and economic characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major cities: Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou (formerly Canton), Shenyang ▪ World's largest producer of coal and agriculture products, major mineral producer ▪ Off-shore oil reserves ○ Multi-dialectal, including Mandarin, Cantonese ○ Hong Kong, special coastal economic zones ○ Taiwan, Taipei 			
THE GOLD WAR		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-2A. Origins of Cold War	<p>ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Post-WWII devastation in Europe, Marshall Plan, Bretton Woods Conference ○ Western fear of communist expansion, Soviet fear of capitalist influences ○ Truman Doctrine, policy of containment of communism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of NATO, Warsaw Pact • The "Iron Curtain" (Churchill) • Berlin Airlift • Eastern European resistance, Hungarian Revolution, Berlin Wall, Prague Spring 			
HG-2B. Korean War	<p>THE KOREAN WAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inchon, Chinese entry, removal of MacArthur ○ Partition of Korea, truce line near the 38th Parallel 			
HG-2C. America in Cold War	<p>AMERICA IN THE COLD WAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ McCarthyism, House Unamerican Activities Committee, "witch hunts" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hollywood Blacklist • Spy cases: Alger Hiss, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg ○ The Eisenhower Years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secret operations, CIA, FBI counterespionage, J.Edgar Hoover, U-2 incident • Soviet Sputnik satellite, "Missile Gap", Yuri Gagarin • Eisenhower's farewell speech, the "military-industrial complex" 			

HG-2C. America in Cold War (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Kennedy Years, “Ask not what your country can do for you...” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attack on organized crime, Robert F. Kennedy ● Cuban Missile Crisis, Fidel Castro, Bay of Pigs Invasion ● Nuclear deterrence, “mutual assured destruction,” Nuclear Test Ban Treaty ● Kennedy assassination in 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald, Warren Commission ○ Space exploration, U.S. moon landing, Neil Armstrong ○ American culture in the ‘50s and ‘60s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Levittown and the rise of the suburban lifestyle, automobile-centered city planning ● Influence of television ● Baby Boom generation, rock and roll, Woodstock festival, 26th Amendment 			
THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-3. Civil Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Segregation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, doctrine of “separate but equal” ○ “Jim Crow” laws ● Post-war steps toward desegregation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jackie Robinson breaks color barrier in baseball ○ Truman desegregates Armed Forces ○ Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem Congressman ○ Integration of public schools: Brown v. Board of Education (1954), Thurgood Marshall ● Montgomery Bus Boycott, Rosa Parks ● Southern “massive resistance” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Federal troops open schools in Little Rock, Arkansas ○ Murder of Medgar Evers ○ Alabama Governor George Wallace “stands in schoolhouse door” ● Nonviolent challenges to segregation: “We shall overcome” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Woolworth lunch counter sit-ins ○ Freedom riders, CORE ○ Black voter registration drives ○ Martin Luther King, Jr. ○ Southern Christian Leadership Conference ○ March on Washington, “I have a dream” speech ○ “Letter from Birmingham Jail” ○ Selma to Montgomery March ● President Johnson and the civil rights movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Great Society, War on Poverty, Medicare ○ Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, affirmative action ● African American militance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Malcolm X ○ Black Power, Black Panthers ○ Watts and Newark riots ● Assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy 			

THE VIETNAM WAR & THE RISE OF SOCIAL ACTIVISM		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-4A. Vietnam War	<p>THE VIETNAM WAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ French Indochina War: Dien Bien Phu, Ho Chi Minh, Viet Cong ○ Domino Theory ○ U.S. takes charge of the war, Special Forces, Tonkin Gulf Resolution ○ Tet Offensive, My Lai Massacre ○ Antiwar protests, Kent State, The Pentagon Papers, “hawks” and “doves” ○ American disengagement, Nixon’s “Vietnamization” policy, Kissinger, War Powers Act ○ Watergate scandal, resignation of Nixon ○ Vietnam, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) 			
HG-4B. Activism	<p>SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feminist movement, “women’s liberation” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Betty Friedan, National Organization for Women ● <i>Roe v. Wade</i> ● Failure of the Equal Rights Amendment ○ Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers ○ American Indian Movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Second Wounded Knee ● Federal recognition of Indian right to self-determination ○ Emergence of environmentalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rachel Carson, <i>Silent Spring</i> ● Environmental Protection Agency, Endangered Species Act, Clean Air and Water Acts ● Disasters such as Love Canal, Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, Exxon Valdez 			
THE MIDDLE EAST & OIL POLITICS		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-5A. History	<p>HISTORY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ League of Nations’ territorial mandates in Middle East ○ Creation of Israel in 1948, David Ben-Gurion ○ Suez Crisis, Gamal Abal Nasser ○ Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat ○ Arab-Israeli Wars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Six-Day War, Israel occupies West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, Yom Kippur War, OPEC oil embargo ○ Camp David Peace Treaty ○ Islamic fundamentalism, Iranian hostage crisis, Iran-Iraq War ○ Persian Gulf War 			

HG-5B. Geography	<p>GEOGRAPHY OF THE MIDDLE EAST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Heartland of great early civilizations, Nile River, Mesopotamia, “Fertile Crescent” ● Generally hot, arid conditions with thin, poor soils ● Generally speak Arabic, except in Turkey (Turkish), Israel (Hebrew), Iran (Persian) ● Predominant religion is Islam ● Sunni and Shiite sects ● Principle holy places: Makkah (also spelled Mecca) and Medina in Saudi Arabia ○ Oil: world’s most valuable commodity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greatest known oil reserves concentrated around the Persian Gulf ● Strait of Hormuz, shipping routes and national imports ● Extraction of Arab oil required Western technology, which introduced competing cultural influences to Islam ○ Egypt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Most populous Arab country ● Nile River and delta, surrounded by inhospitable deserts ● Aswan Dam, lake Nasser ● Cairo (largest city in Africa), Alexandria ● Suez Canal, Sinai peninsula, Red Sea ○ Israel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Formed by the United Nations in 1948 as homeland for Jewish people ● Jerusalem: Holy city for Judaism (Wailing Wall, Temple Mount), Christianity (Church of the Holy Sepulcher), and Islam (Dome of the Rock) ● Tel Aviv, West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan heights ● Jordan River, Sea of Galilee, Dead Sea (lowest point on earth), Gulf of Aqaba ○ Middle East states and cities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lebanon: Beirut ● Jordan: Amman ● Syria: Damascus ● Iraq: Baghdad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kurdish minority population (also in Turkey and Iran) ● Iran: Tehran ● Kuwait ● Saudi Arabia: Riyadh, Makkah ○ Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Istanbul (formerly Constantinople) ● Bosphorus, Dardanelles ● Ataturk Dam controls upper Euphrates River 			
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THE END OF THE COLD WAR: THE EXPANSION OF DEMOCRACY AND CONTINUING CHALLENGES		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-6A. Policy of Detente	<p>THE AMERICAN POLICTY OF DETENTE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diplomatic opening to China ○ Strategic Arms Limitations Talks ○ Jimmy Carter’s human rights basis for diplomacy 			
HG-6B. Breakup of USSR	<p>BREAKUP OF THE USSR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ History <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arms race exhausts USSR economy, Afghanistan War ● Helsinki Accord on human rights, Andrei Sakharov ● Mikhail Gorbachev ● Solidarity labor movement, Lech Walesa ● Reunification of Germany, demolition of the Berlin Wall ○ Geography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consequences of the breakup of the Soviet Union ● New European states from former Soviet Union: Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Ukraine ● Newly independent Muslim states in Asia (with ethnic Russian minorities): Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan ● Caucasus, mountainous region where Western and Islamic cultures meet: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia ○ Legacies of Soviet policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Numerous internal republics, many language distinctions ● Forced relocation of large numbers of ethnic minorities ● Environmental poisoning from industrial and farm practices 			
HG-6C. Communist China	<p>CHINA UNDER COMMUNISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Cultural Revolution ○ Tiananmen Square 			
HG-6D. Modern Europe	<p>CONTEMPORARY EUROPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Toward European unity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● European Economic Community, “Common Market” ● European Parliament, Brussels, Maastricht Treaty on European Union ● France linked to Britain by the Channel Tunnel (“Chunnel”) ○ Conflict and change in Central Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geography of the Balkan region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethnically fragmented, mixture of languages and religions ▪ Mountainous region, Danube River ▪ Seas: Adriatic, Ionian, Black, Aegean, Mediterranean 			

HG-6D. Modern Europe (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania ○ Countries that emerged from the breakup of Yugoslavia: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia ○ “Balkanization” 			
HG-6E. End of Apartheid	<p>THE END OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Background <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● British and Dutch colonialism in South Africa, Cecil Rhodes, Afrikaners ● African resistance, Zulu wars, Shaka ● Boer Wars ● Union of South Africa, majority nonwhite population but white minority rule ● Apartheid laws ○ African National Congress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nelson Mandela ○ Internal unrest and external pressures (such as economic sanctions) force South Africa to end apartheid, Mandela released 			
CIVICS: THE CONSTITUTION – PRINCIPLES AND STRUCTURE OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-7. Civics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overview of the U.S. Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ James Madison ○ Founders’ view of human nature ○ Concept of popular sovereignty, the Preamble ○ Rule of law ○ Separation of powers ○ Checks and balances ○ Enumeration of powers ○ Separation of church and state ○ Civilian control of the military ● Bill of Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Amendments protecting individual rights from infringement (1-3) ○ Amendments protecting those accused of crimes (5-8), Miranda ruling ○ Amendments reserving powers to the people and states (9-10) ○ Amendment process ○ Amendments 13 and 19 ● Legislative branch: role and powers of Congress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legislative and representative duties ○ Structure of the Congress, committee system, how a bill is passed ○ Budget authority, “power of the purse” ○ Power to impeach the president of federal judge 			

HG-7. Civics (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive branch: role and powers of the presidency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chief executive, cabinet departments, executive orders ○ Chief diplomat, commander-in- chief of the armed forces ○ Chief legislator, sign laws into effect, recommend laws, veto power ○ Appointment power, cabinet officers, federal judges • Judiciary: Supreme Court as Constitutional interpreter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Loose construction (interpretation) vs. strict construction of U.S. ○ Constitution ○ Concepts of due process of law, equal protection ○ Manbury v. Madison, principle of judicial review of federal law, Chief Justice John Marshall 			
GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA & MEXICO		Weeks 1-3	Weeks 4-6	Weeks 7-9
HG-8. Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The ten provinces and two territories, Nunavut (self-governing American Indian homeland), Ottawa ○ St. Lawrence River, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Grand Banks, Hudson Bay, McKenzie River, Mt. Logan ○ Two official languages: English and French, separatist movement in Quebec ○ Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, most Canadians live within 100 miles of U.S. ○ Rich mineral deposits in Canadian Shield, grain exporter ○ U.S. and Canada share longest open international boundary, affinities between neighboring U.S. and Canadian regions ○ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) • Mexico <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mexico City: home of nearly one-quarter of population, vulnerable to earthquakes ○ Guadalajara, Monterrey ○ Sierra Madre mountains, Gulf of California, Yucatan Peninsula ○ Oil and gas fields ○ Rapid population growth rate ○ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Maquiladoras 			