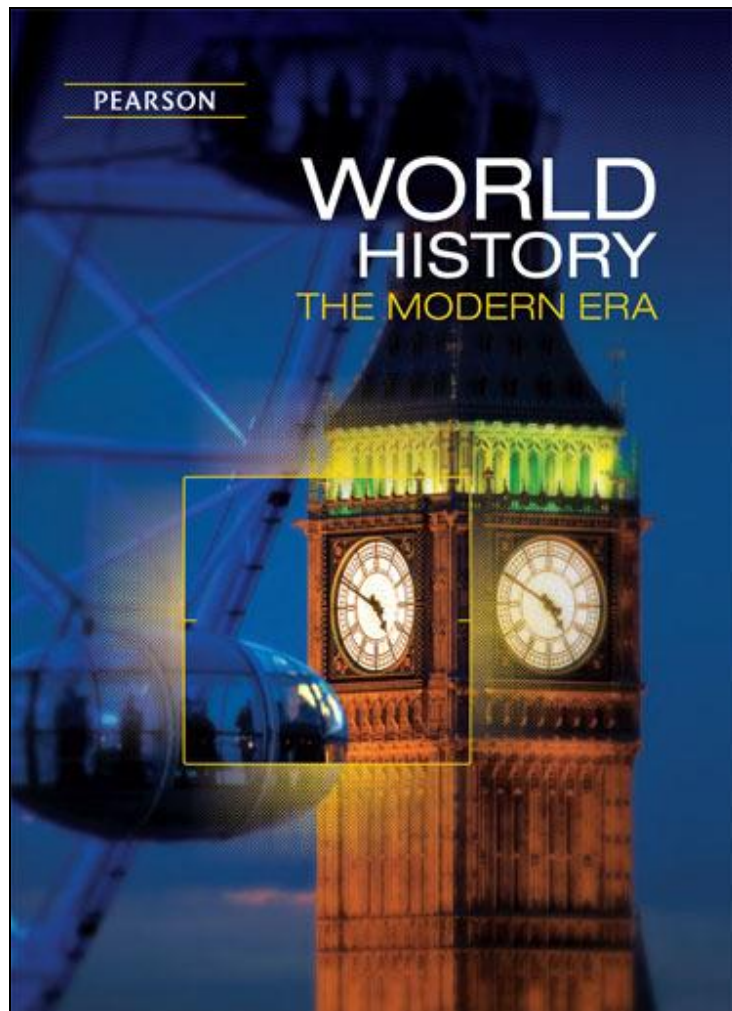


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To

**Ohio's New Learning Standards
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Introduction

This document demonstrates how ***Pearson World History, The Modern Era, ©2016*** meets Ohio’s New Learning Standards, Modern World History, High School.

Pearson is excited to announce its NEW *World History* program! The program invites students to truly experience the scope and impact of history through engaging stories from some of the most compelling and eventful times in the history of our world. The program bridges time-tested best practices, curriculum standard expectations, and technology to help prepare students to be college and career ready all while bringing world history to life. The program is available in print, digital, and blended options.

The ***Pearson World History*** program uses a research tested four-part learning model to enhance teaching and understanding.

1. **Connect:** Students make learning personal as they connect to content through a story and activate their prior knowledge, personal experience, and perspective.
2. **Investigate:** Students actively learn, investigate, and acquire key content knowledge through a variety of components both in print and digital.
3. **Synthesize:** Students extend their understanding by applying what they just learned in a quick recap and “pull-it-all-together” exercise before they move on to the next lesson.
4. **Demonstrate:** Students demonstrate their understanding through a variety of authentic, formative, and summative assessments.

Technology Reimagined with Pearson’s Realize™ Platform

- eText Student Edition with valuable tools for individualized instruction, remediation, or enrichment
- NBC Learn™ MyStory Videos that engage students in every chapter
- Interactive Reading and Note Taking Study Guide allows for differentiated instruction and assessments
- Online Lesson Planner; Standards-based planner that helps to save prep time.
- Assessments; built-in progress monitoring includes both formative and summative assessments
- Teacher Lesson Plans with point-of-use resources
- Flipped Videos available to assign to students or serve as quick refreshers

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<p>Topic: Historical Thinking and Skills Students apply skills by utilizing a variety of resources to construct theses and support or refute contentions made by others. Alternative explanations of historical events are analyzed and questions of historical inevitability are explored.</p>	
<p>Content Statements</p>	
<p>1. Historical events provide opportunities to examine alternative courses of action.</p>	<p>SE: Predict Consequences, 59, 253, 322, 451, 516; Express Problems Clearly, 61, 486, 492, 521; Solve Problems, 358</p> <p>Topic 11 Assessment (2. Summarize Reasons and Use a Decision-Making Process), 500; Topic 12 Assessment (16. Summarize Impact and Use a Problem-Solving Process), 562</p> <p>21st Century Skills: Solve Problems, 635–636; Make Decisions, 636–637</p>
<p>2. The use of primary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.</p>	<p>SE: <i>Topic Assessment:</i> Primary Sources exist in blue for many activities: Topic Assessment, 33–34, 76–77, 145–148, 186–188, 243–244, 297–298, 329–330, 387–390, 425–426, 463–464, 500–502, 561–563</p> <p><i>Primary Sources are embedded within the text (examples):</i> 18, 54, 99, 103, 181, 195, 211, 309, 401, 407, 415, 431, 453</p> <p>Analyze Political Cartoons, 180, 193, 210, 211, 215, 221, 227, 228, 263, 293, 305, 317, 320, 363, 364, 381, 395, 399, 449, 560</p> <p><i>Critical Thinking Questions:</i> Cite Evidence, 21, 43, 131, 138, 159, 168, 200, 216, 253, 258, 281, 317, 338, 424, 438, 492, 499, 531; Support a Point of View with Evidence, 88, 269; Support Ideas with Evidence, 313, 541; Support Ideas with Examples, 224, 381, 386</p>

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<p>(Continued) 2. The use of primary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.</p>	<p>(Continued) <i>21st Century Skills:</i> Interpret Sources, 618; Analyze Primary and Secondary Sources, 628–629; Compare Viewpoints, 629–630; Identify Bias, 630–631; Evaluate Existing Arguments, 631–632; Consider and Counter Opposing Arguments, 632–633</p>
<p>3. Historians develop theses and use evidence to support or refute positions.</p>	<p>SE: <u>Arguments and Starting Points for Position Papers on Major Events (examples):</u> Topic 1 Assessment (15. Identify the Contributions), 34 Topic 3 Assessment (6. Explain the Political Philosophies), 145; ((23. Create Visual Presentations), 148; Topic 5 Assessment (14. Identify the Characteristics), 244; Topic 12 Assessment (16. Summarize Impact and Use a Problem-Solving Process), 562</p> <p><i>Critical Thinking Questions:</i> Cite Evidence, 21, 43, 131, 138, 159, 168, 200, 216, 253, 258, 281, 317, 338, 424, 438, 492, 499, 531; Support a Point of View with Evidence, 88, 269; Support Ideas with Evidence, 313, 541; Support Ideas with Examples, 224, 381, 386</p> <p><i>21st Century Skills:</i> Interpret Sources, 618; Analyze Primary and Secondary Sources, 628–629; Compare Viewpoints, 629–630; Identify Bias, 630–631; Evaluate Existing Arguments, 631–632; Consider and Counter Opposing Arguments, 632–633</p>

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4. Historians analyze cause, effect, sequence and correlation in historical events, including multiple causation and long-and short-term causal relations.	SE: 21 st Century Skills: Sequence, 609; Analyze Cause and Effect, 611–612; Identify Cause and Effect, 7, 10, 15, 27, 32, 43, 48, 50, 53, 66, 68, 70, 72, 75, 91, 95, 97, 101, 120, 129, 134, 136, 140, 156, 159, 165, 170, 171, 183, 185, 240, 242, 253, 259, 260, 264, 265, 268, 270, 275, 277, 281, 286, 287, 289, 292, 294, 296, 305, 307, 310, 313, 322, 324, 328, 338, 340, 345, 347, 349, 352, 356, 361, 364, 367, 371, 375, 379, 386, 417, 433, 446, 461, 462, 476, 478, 492, 499, 516, 519, 520, 521, 525, 528, 533, 535, 536, 539, 555, 560; Sequence, 275, 335
Topic: Age of Enlightenment (1600-1800) The Age of Enlightenment developed from the Scientific Revolution of the 16th and 17th centuries. A new focus on reasoning was used to understand social, political and economic institutions.	
Content Statements	
5. The Scientific Revolution impacted religious, political, and cultural institutions by challenging how people viewed the world.	SE: The Scientific Revolution, 28–32 Topic 1 Assessment (13. Describe the Major Effects and Explain Its Impact), 34; (14. Describe Major Causes and Effects), 34; (15. Identify the Contributions), 34; Topic 3 Assessment (20. Identify and Describe Major Effects), 148
6. Enlightenment thinkers applied reason to discover natural laws guiding human nature in social, political and economic systems and institutions.	SE: The Enlightenment, 107–114 Topic 3 Assessment (3. Explain Development), 145; (4. Analyze Examples), 145; (7. Identify the Influence and Explain the Development), 146; (20. Identify and Describe Major Effects), 148
7. Enlightenment ideas challenged practices related to religious authority, absolute rule and mercantilism.	SE: Hobbes and Locke on the Role of Government, 108; The <i>Philosophes</i> , 109–110; New Economic Ideas, 111; The Enlightened Despots, 113–114 Topic 3 Assessment (3. Explain Development), 145; (7. Identify the Influence and Explain the Development), 146; (20. Identify and Describe Major Effects), 148

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<p>Topic: Age of Revolutions (1750-1914) The Age of Revolutions was a period of two world-encompassing and interrelated developments: the democratic revolution and the industrial revolution. Both had political, economic and social consequences on a global scale.</p>	
<p>Content Statements</p>	
<p>8. Enlightenment ideas on the relationship of the individual and the government influenced the American Revolution, French Revolution and Latin American wars for independence.</p>	<p>SE: The American Revolution, 115–120; The French Revolution Begins, 121–129; A Radical Phase, 130–136; Revolutions Sweep Europe, 192–200; Latin American Nations Win Independence, 201–205</p> <p>Topic Assessment: Topic 3 Assessment (18. Compare the Consequences), 147; (19. Compare Characteristics), 148; (21. Compare Consequences), 148; Topic 5 Assessment (3. Trace the Influence), 243; (5. Identify Influence), 243</p>
<p>9. Industrialization had social, political and economic effects on Western Europe and the world.</p>	<p>SE: The Industrial Revolution Begins, 152–159; Social Impact of Industrialization, 160–168; The Second Industrial Revolution, 169–175; Changing Ways of Life and Thought, 176–185; Topic Assessment, 186–188</p> <p>Examples: Topic 4 Assessment (3. Identify Major Causes), 186; (4. Explain the Collapse), 186; (9. Identify Important Changes), 186; (12. Explain Economic Changes and Identify Bias), 187</p>
<p>Topic: Imperialism (1800-1914) The industrialized nations embarked upon a competition for overseas empires that had profound implications for the entire world. This “new imperialism” focused on the underdeveloped world and led to the domination and exploitation of Asia, Africa and Latin America.</p>	
<p>Content Statements</p>	
<p>10. Imperial expansion had political, economic and social roots.</p>	<p>SE: The New Imperialism, 248–253; European Nations Scramble for Colonies, 257–258</p> <p>Topic 7 Assessment (1. Identify Major Causes), 329; (2. Identify Major Causes), 329; (14. Identify Economic Motivations for European Imperialism), 298</p>

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11. Imperialism involved land acquisition, extraction of raw materials, spread of Western values and direct political control.	<p>SE: European Colonies in Africa, 254–260; India Becomes a Colony, 266–270; Southeast Asia and the Pacific, 282–287; The Americas and the Age of Imperialism, 288–296</p> <p>Topic 6 Assessment (3. Identify Causes of European Imperialism), 297; (4. Describe the Major Effects of European Imperialism), 297; (5 & 6. Identify Influences on European Imperialism), 297; (7. Explain Characteristics of European Imperialism), 297</p>
12. The consequences of imperialism were viewed differently by the colonizers and the colonized.	<p>SE: Some Resist Imperialism, 250; The Effects of Imperialism, 252–253; African Resistance, 259–260; The Sepoy Rebellion, 267; Diverse Views on Culture, 269; New Zealand’s Story, 286–287</p> <p>Topic 6 Assessment (4. Describe the Major Effects of European Imperialism), 297; (9. Explain Impact), 297</p>
<p>Topic: Achievements and Crises (1900–1945) The first half of the 20th century was one of rapid technological advances. It was a period when the tensions between industrialized nations resulted in World War I and set the stage for World War II. While World War II transformed the balance of world power, it was the most destructive and costly war in terms of human casualties and material resources expended.</p>	
<p>Content Statements</p>	
13. Advances in technology, communication and transportation improved lives, but also had negative consequences.	<p>SE: The Second Industrial Revolution, 169–175; Modern Military Technology, 310–311; End of the War in the Pacific, 410–421</p> <p>Topic 6 Assessment (12. Explain the Roles of Military Technology), 298; (13. Explain the Roles of Transportation Technology), 298; (15. Explain the Role of Medical Advancements), 298; (16. Explain the Role of Communication Technology), 298</p>

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14. The causes of World War I included militarism, imperialism, nationalism and alliances.	SE: World War I Begins, 302–307 Topic 7 Assessment (1. Identify Major Causes), 329; (2. Identify Major Causes), 329; (4. Identify Importance), 329; (9. Identify Importance and Locate Places and Regions), 330
15. The consequences of World War I and the worldwide depression set the stage for the Russian Revolution, the rise of totalitarianism, aggressive Axis expansion and the policy of appeasement which in turn led to World War II.	SE: World War I Ends, 314–322; Revolution in Russia, 323–328 Topic 7 Assessment (3. Identify Major Effects), 329; (7. Explain Impact), 329; (12. Identify Causes), 330
16. Oppression and discrimination resulted in the Armenian Genocide during World War I and the Holocaust, the state-sponsored mass murder of Jews and other groups, during World War II.	SE: Armenian Genocide, 263; The Holocaust, 406–412 Topic 6 Assessment (11. Identify Politically Motivated Mass Murders), 298; Topic 9 Assessment (9. Explain Roles and Identify Examples), 426
17. World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and began the atomic age.	SE: Soviet Aggression Grows, 431–432; Two Opposing Sides in Europe, 433; The Nuclear Arms Race, 435; The Western Democracies and Japan, 439–446 Topic 10 Assessment (3. Describe Effects), 463; (4. Summarize Outcome and Identify Major Events), 463

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Topic: The Cold War (1945-1991) Conflicting political and economic ideologies after World War II resulted in the Cold War. The Cold War overlapped with the era of decolonization and national liberation.	
18. The United States and the Soviet Union became superpowers and competed for global influence.	<p>SE: The Cold War Ear, 428–429; A New Global Conflict, 430–438; The Western Democracies and Japan, 439–446; Communism in East Asia, 447–451; War in Southeast Asia, 452–456; The Cold War Ends, 457–462; Topic Assessment, 463–464</p> <p>Examples: Topic 10 Assessment (3. Describe Effects), 463; (4. Summarize Outcome and Identify Major Events), 463; (5. Summarize Role and Differences), 463; (8. Identify Events), 463; (14. Explain Effects), 464; (16. Summarize Outcome), 464</p>
19. Treaties and agreements at the end of World War II changed national boundaries and created multinational organizations.	<p>SE: The United Nations Is Formed, 423; Marshall Plan, 543; New Alliances, 432</p> <p>Topic 9 Assessment (15. Explain the Significance of the United Nations), 426; Topic 10 Assessment (3. Describe Effects), 463</p>
20. Religious diversity, the end of colonial rule and rising nationalism have led to regional conflicts in the Middle East.	<p>SE: Nationalism and Conflicts in the Middle East, 343–345; The Modern Middle East Takes Shape, 485–492; Conflicts in the Middle East, 493–500</p> <p>Topic 11 Assessment (12. Describe Major Influences), 502; (13. Summarize and Locate Places), 502; (14. Explain), 502; (15. Summarize Impact), 502; (16. Summarize the Reasons), 502</p>
21. Postwar global politics led to the rise of nationalist movements in Africa and Southeast Asia.	<p>SE: New Nations in South Asia and Southeast Asia, 468–476; African Nations Win Independence, 477–484</p> <p>India Seeks Self-Rule, 346–349; Independence and Partition in South Asia, 468–469; Challenges to Modern India, 470; Assessment: Identify Cause and Effect, 476</p>

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<p>(Continued) 21. Postwar global politics led to the rise of nationalist movements in Africa and Southeast Asia.</p>	<p>(Continued) Topic 8 Assessment (18. Identify Examples), 390; (19. Describe Major Causes and Effects), 390 Topic 11 Assessment (1. Summarize and Locate Places), 500; (2. Summarize Reasons and Use a Decision-Making Process), 500; (3. Summarize), 500; Topic 12 Assessment (18. Describe Changing Roles), 563; (20. Identify Examples), 563</p>
<p>22. Political and social struggles have resulted in expanded rights and freedoms for women and indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>SE: The United States Responds to New Challenges, 441–442; The Struggle for Women’s Rights, 545–546; Threats to Indigenous Peoples, 547 Topic 12 Assessment (18. Describe Changing Roles), 563</p>
<p>Topic: Globalization (1991-Present) The global balance of power shifted with the end of the Cold War. Wars, territorial disputes, ethnic and cultural conflicts, acts of terrorism, advances in technology, expansion of human rights, and changes in the global economy present new challenges.</p>	
<p>Content Statements</p>	
<p>23. The break-up of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War and created challenges for its former allies, the former Soviet republics, Europe, the United States and the non- aligned world.</p>	<p>SE: The Cold War Ends, 457–462 Examples: Topic 10 Assessment (1. Explain Economic Collapse), 463; (10. Explain Roles), 464; (15. Identify Individuals), 464</p>
<p>24. Regional and ethnic conflicts in the post-Cold War era have resulted in acts of terrorism, genocide and ethnic cleansing.</p>	<p>SE: Ethnic Conflict and Genocide, 482–484; Civil War in Bosnia, 534; Terrorism and International Security, 550–555 Topic 8 Assessment (13. Identify Examples), 389; Topic 9 Assessment (9. Explain Roles and Identify Examples), 426; Topic 10 Assessment (6. Identify Examples), 463; Topic 12 Assessment (13. Explain Influences), 562; (14. Explain and Summarize), 562; (15. Summarize the Development), 562</p>

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25. Political and cultural groups have struggled to achieve self-governance and self-determination.	<p>SE: The World Today, 504–505; Challenges of Development, 506–510; Challenges for African Nations, 511–516; Rapid Development in China and India, 517–521; Latin American Nations Move Toward Democracy, 522–528</p> <p>Topic 12 Assessment (5. Identify Characteristics), 561; (7. Summarize Reasons), 561; (10. Identify Examples), 562; (20. Identify Examples), 563</p>
26. Emerging economic powers and improvements in technology have created a more interdependent global economy.	<p>SE: The Industrialized World, 529–536; Globalization and Trade, 537–541; Social and Environmental Issues, 542–549; Advances in Science and Technology, 556–560</p> <p>Topic 12 Assessment (2. Summarize Impact), 561; (16. Summarize Impact and Use a Problem-Solving Process), 562</p>
27. Proliferation of nuclear weapons has created a challenge to world peace.	<p>SE: The Nuclear Arms Race, 434–435; The Cuban Missile Crisis, 436; The Cold War at Home, 438; The Threat of New Weapons, 550–551; Iran, Syria, and North Korea Pose Threats, 554</p> <p>Topic 10 Assessment (4. Summarize Outcome and Identify Major Events), 463; (14. Explain Effects), 464; Topic 12 Assessment (7. Summarize Reasons), 561</p>
28. The rapid increase of global population, coupled with an increase in life expectancy and mass migrations have created societal and governmental challenges.	<p>SE: Populations Skyrocket, 508; Rapid Growth of Cities, 510; Effects of Urbanization, 514; Impact of Rapid Population Growth, 520; People Search for a Better Life, 544–545</p> <p>Topic 12 Assessment (16. Summarize Impact and Use a Problem-Solving Process), 562</p>

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<p>29. Environmental concerns, impacted by population growth and heightened by international competition for the world's energy supplies, have resulted in a new environmental consciousness and a movement for the sustainability of the world's resources.</p>	<p>SE: Populations Skyrocket, 508; Rapid Growth of Cities, 510; Effects of Urbanization, 514; Social and Environmental Issues, 542–549</p> <p>Topic 12 Assessment (16. Summarize Impact and Use a Problem-Solving Process), 562</p>