

# Essential Understandings

## *For Honors 10 World History and Literature*

<b>Theme: Economics</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The availability of, type of, and access to resources interact with culture and the individual.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Philosophies of production, distribution, and consumption of resources affect and are affected by cultural structures.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The need for, availability of, and access to resources impact and are impacted by global interactions, reactions, and change.</li></ul>
<b>Theme: Culture</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Geographic and socioeconomic environments are interrelated with the development and evolution of a culture.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Language, literature, and the arts reflect the values and beliefs of a society and impact the transmission of culture.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Political and social structures influence and are influenced by cultural evolution.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Culture seeks to disperse itself through assimilation or domination.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The expressions, attitudes, and beliefs of a culture are an outgrowth of and an influence on the culture's historical memory.</li></ul>
<b>Theme: Science and Technology</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Science and technological change exist within and are external to values, beliefs, and attitudes.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scientific advancement and the proliferation of technology interact with the individual and society.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Politics and science/technology interface positively and negatively.</li></ul>
<b>Theme: Government</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shifting rights and responsibilities change and are changed by societies and individuals.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The exertion of power and authority stimulates and suppresses both cooperation and conflict.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Migration of goods, people, and ideas contribute to and detract from the transformation of political systems.</li></ul>

# *Honors 10 World History and Literature*

## *Guiding Questions for Use with Students*

### **First Quarter: 1500-1700**

1. How did contact with Middle Eastern cultures influence the advent of the Italian Renaissance?
2. What effects did the invention of the printing press have on the people of Europe, their beliefs, attitudes and activities?
3. How were art, literature, politics, theology, and science a reflection of the philosophy of Humanism in Europe?
4. How did isolationist policies impact colonization? Why might a culture choose to maintain such policies?
5. How might contacts between cultures encourage cooperation or foster isolationism?
6. How did ethnocentrism contribute to the dispersal of culture in a new land?
7. How did exploration affect indigenous cultures?
8. How did the roles of women and children vary as a result of culture and geography?
9. How did political, cultural, and economic beliefs and conditions influence assumptions about slavery? How might these assumptions allow a society to support and perpetuate the slave trade? How might the institution of slavery affect the enslavers and the slaves?
10. How did the economic philosophy of the time interact with the social structure of a society?
11. How did organized religion interact with societies?
12. It has been said that absolute power corrupts absolutely. Does it? Demonstrate your thinking using examples within this time period.
13. How can a government policy promote or retard the evolution of a culture?
14. How did individual contributions affect growth, oppression, and change during the 16th and 17th centuries?

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## *Guiding Questions for Use with Students*

### **Second Quarter: 1700-1850**

1. How do ideas of political, social and/or economic revolution impact social equality, democracy, human rights, constitutionalism, and nationalism?
2. What social and scientific changes occur as a result of evolution? ...revolution? How does one assess the success or failure of a revolution?
3. How did the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution contribute to political, social, and economic transformations in Europe and the world?
4. How do culture and geographic location reflect in the roles of women and children?
5. How does organized religion influence social groups?
6. How does the desire for, need for, and/or access to resources lead to social and political change and interaction?
7. What forces, attitudes, and beliefs influence the evolution of constitutional government?
8. How did trade affect the growth of capitalism?
9. How did individual contributions affect growth, oppression, and change during the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries?

## *Honors 10 World History and Literature*

### *Guiding Questions for Use with Students*

#### **Third Quarter: 1850-1929**

1. What were the short and long term political, social, economic, and scientific/technological effects of the Industrial Revolution on global societies?
2. What were the long-reaching social, political and economic effects of industrialization? How did it impact women and children in different cultures?
3. How did Imperialism affect individual states and the global community?
4. How did social and economic depressions impact the local and the global community?
5. How did the events and ideologies in Europe affect the populations of Latin America, Asia, and Africa and vice versa?
6. What factors related to Industrialization and Imperialism led to global conflict and the outbreak of World War I?
7. How did individual contributions affect growth, oppression, and change during the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries?

# *Honors 10 World History and Literature*

## *Guiding Questions for Use with Students*

### **Fourth Quarter: 1929- Present**

1. What may cause a local incident to trigger a global event or crisis? Support with examples throughout history.
2. How does superpower tension produce war by proxy?
3. What were the social and economic consequences for non-superpower countries during the Cold War?
4. How does interaction among generations result in confrontation or alignment, and at what point do their ideologies converge, split, or polarize?
5. How did the social strata of cultures evolve during the 20th century, specifically addressing women and children?
6. What causes innovations to be adopted within or rejected by different cultures?
7. How do ideological filters limit perspective?
8. Why is historical memory more far reaching in some cultures than in others? How is historical memory used as a basis for geographical claim?
9. How have technological advances been used in the pursuit of political domination and manipulation?
10. How can technology cause a culture to question its value system? How does technology impact the individual in everyday life?
11. How did individual contributions affect growth, oppression, and change during the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries?
12. Given the lens of history, how does one forecast the future? What components must be considered and why? Should one forecast the future?