

Regents Global History and Geography II
Course Syllabus 2017-18
Schroon Lake Central School
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Course Content -- This class covers the history of the world from 1750 to the present. The difficulty level of the course is aligned to the New York State Regents Examination in Global History and Geography, which will be the final examination for the course.

Workload -- Sixty minutes of class time is budgeted for each of the assignments in a topic of study, which is more than the average student typically needs to complete them. It is seldom possible to do these tasks outside class and students who have poor attendance cannot pass easily. There are, on average, **two** homework assignments each week which consist of writing a summary in response to a text. Besides learning events and the causes and effects of human history, students work toward proficiency in effectively debating issues, analyzing and assessing the reliability of historical sources, and presenting their thoughts well in writing. Every month, there is a Regents Review assignment online.

Grading -- Each marking period is 22.2% of a student's GPA and the Regents examination is 11.1% of the GPA. The tasks within each marking period are also weighted: 65% of a marking period grade is the "high order task" category, 25% consists of those tasks identified as "low order tasks", and 10% is the knowledge test given at the end of each marking period. This test covers everything since the start of the year.

Late tasks lose ten points per day late. The late deduction does not apply to absences. Students who are absent will receive a temporary zero for the task they missed and will have five school days to make up the missed task. Late work in this case is not accepted. Student work submissions are typically graded and posted to the online grade book within four school days. Late work submissions do not receive special treatment; late work submitted will also usually take four days before being graded.

Textbook -- Students are not required to borrow a particular textbook for the course, but if they wish to they may. When students return a borrowed textbook, they are expected to check it back in with me instead of simply placing it on the book pile. This is because if someone else takes that book without my having checked it in, then the original borrower remains liable for replacing the textbook.

Web Site: <https://www.teacherswebhost.com/joneshistory> -- All students have a free account at my web site and so may any parents who wish. The course is entirely taught from this web site and parents will find there all course materials and lesson plans and due dates.

Topics of Study

10.1 THE WORLD in 1750: The world in 1750 was marked by powerful Eurasian states and empires, coastal African kingdoms, and growing European maritime empires. The interaction of these states, empires, and kingdoms disrupted regional trade networks and influenced the development of new global trade networks.

10.2: ENLIGHTENMENT, REVOLUTION, AND NATIONALISM: The Enlightenment called into question traditional beliefs and inspired widespread political, economic, and social change. This intellectual movement was used to challenge political authorities in Europe and colonial rule in the Americas. These ideals inspired political and social movements.

10.3 CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: Innovations in agriculture, production, and transportation led to the Industrial Revolution, which originated in Western Europe and spread over time to Japan and other regions. This led to major population shifts and transformed economic and social systems.

10.4 IMPERIALISM: Western European interactions with Africa and Asia shifted from limited regional contacts along the coast to greater influence and connections throughout these regions. Competing industrialized states sought to control and transport raw materials and create new markets across the world.

10.5 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1914–1945): World War I and World War II led to geopolitical changes, human and environmental devastation, and attempts to bring stability and peace.

10.6 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1945–1991: THE COLD WAR): The second half of the 20th century was shaped by the Cold War, a legacy of World War II. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as global superpowers engaged in ideological, political, economic, and military competition.

10.7 DECOLONIZATION AND NATIONALISM (1900–2000): Nationalist and decolonization movements employed a variety of methods, including nonviolent resistance and armed struggle. Tensions and conflicts often continued after independence as new challenges arose.

10.8 TENSIONS BETWEEN TRADITIONAL CULTURES AND MODERNIZATION: Tensions exist between traditional cultures and agents of modernization. Reactions for and against modernization depend on perspective and context.

10.9 GLOBALIZATION AND A CHANGING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT (1990–PRESENT): Technological changes have resulted in a more interconnected world affecting economic and political relations in some cases leading to conflict and in others to efforts to cooperate. Globalization and population pressures have led to strains on the environment.

10.10 HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: Since the Holocaust, human rights violations have generated worldwide attention and concern. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights has provided a set of principles to guide efforts to protect threatened groups and has served as a lens by which historical occurrences of oppression can be evaluated.