**CAPE HISTORY – UNIT 2 THE ATLANTIC WORLD AND GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION**

**Term 1 Module 1 – The Atlantic World: Revolutionary Changes**

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| **Topic** | **General Objectives** | **Specific Objectives** | **Summary of Content** |
| **Atlantic Revolutions: concepts, causes, course and impact** | 1. Understand the philosophies and ideas that shaped revolutionary changes in the Atlantic World, 1750-1920;
 | 1. Explain the concepts and ideas that shaped the Atlantic revolutions (including the Enlightenment);
2. Examine the causes and course of the American War of Independence and the French Revolution and their consequences for the Atlantic up to 1800;
3. Explain the economic linkages between the Industrial Revolution in England and the Atlantic economy up to 1900;
 | 1. Concepts of Revolutions: definition and types – political, economic, social.
	1. European Enlightenment: ideas and significance.
2. American War of Independence: causes, course and consequences up to 1789.
	1. French Revolution: causes, course and consequences up to 1799.
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| **Evaluation Activities** |
| * End of month Test
* Multiple Choice Quiz
* Worksheets
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**Term 1 Module 1 – The Atlantic World: Revolutionary Changes**

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| **Topic** | **General Objectives** | **Specific Objectives** | **Summary of Content** |
| **Economic Revolutions****Manifest Destiny and Development** | 1. Appreciate how slavery in the Atlantic world and the trans-Atlantic trade in African captives contributed to the Industrial Revolution in England and the Atlantic economy;
2. Understand the process of industrialization in the United States;
3. Understand the process of industrialization in the United States;
4. Understand the struggles by Latin American colonies to achieve and consolidate their independence.
 | 1. Explain the economic linkages between the Industrial Revolution in England and the Atlantic economy up to 1900;
2. Evaluate the factors that contributed to the emergence of the United States as an industrial power and the consequences of this development up to 1900;
3. Evaluate the principles underlying Manifest Destiny and its implications for United States continental expansion in the nineteenth century
4. Analyze United States’ interventions in Latin America up to 1917 and the process of independence and national development in Brazil and Venezuela in the nineteenth century
 | 1. The Industrial Revolution in England from 1750: Atlantic causes and global impact:
	* 1. internal causes;
		2. contribution of the wider Atlantic to European industrialization;
		3. impact on the Caribbean and Latin America.
2. Industrialization and economic growth in the United States of America after 1783:
	* 1. factors that contributed to industrialization;
		2. impact of USA industrialization on the Caribbean and Latin America.
3. Concept and implications of Manifest Destiny:
	1. imperial identity of the United States of America up to 1917;
	2. United States continental expansion in the nineteenth century;
	3. United States intervention in Latin America up to 1917.
4. Independence and national development up to 1900: Brazil **or** Venezuela
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| **Evaluation Activities** |
| * End of month Test
* Worksheets
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**Term 1 Module 2 – International Relations: Conflict and Liberation**

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| **Topic** | **General Objectives** | **Specific Objectives** | **Summary of Content** |
| **Global Conflicts and Totalitarianism** | 1. Understand the nature and significance of European conflicts and the emergence of totalitarianism in the twentieth century;
 | 1. Examine the causes, course and impact of the First and Second World Wars;
2. Explain the causes and course of the Russian revolutions in 1917 and the consequences up to 1924;
 | 1. The First World War: causes, course and impact.
	1. The Second World War: causes, course, and impact (including the rise of fascism and Nazism in Europe).
2. The Russian Revolutions:
	1. The Revolution of February 1917: causes, course and impact;
	2. The Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917–1924: causes, course and impact.
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| **Evaluation Activities** |
| * End of month Test
* Group Presentations
* Multiple Choice Quiz
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**Term 2 Module 2 – International Relations: Conflict and Liberation**

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| **Topic** | **General Objectives** | **Specific Objectives** | **Summary of Content** |
| **Decolonization and Liberation: 1857-1970** | 1. Understand the nature and significance of European conflicts and the emergence of totalitarianism in the twentieth century;
2. Understand the political relations within which the twentieth-century world order developed.
 | 1. Explain the concepts of colonialism and decolonization;
2. Evaluate the strategies of constitutional decolonization in India and Africa;
3. Assess the liberation movements in Africa and India.
 | 1. Decolonization in India: process and impact, 1857-1947:
	1. The Nationalist Movement
2. The role of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru in the achievement of India’s independence
	1. The impact of India’s independence on the global decolonization movement.
3. Decolonization in Africa: Ghana, 1957-1965:
	1. Kwame Nkrumah and the Convention People's Party in Ghana, 1945-1957;
	2. The aftermath of independence: impact and challenges.
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| **Evaluation Activities** |
| * Multiple Choice Quiz
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**Term 2 Module 3 – International Relations: Justice, Peace and Reconciliation**

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| **Topic** | **General Objectives** | **Specific Objectives** | **Summary of Content** |
| **Apartheid and The Liberation Struggle In South Africa** | 1. Understand the historical roots of the conflicts over the ending of the Apartheid regime in South Africa;
2. Understand the role of men and women in the (internal and international) struggle for liberation in South Africa;
 | 1. Evaluate the impact of the Apartheid system on South Africa;
2. Examine the lives of various South African male and female icons and their contribution to the ending of Apartheid;
3. Examine the role of the African National Congress in the liberation struggle in South Africa;
4. Assess the contribution of the international community to the dismantling of the Apartheid regime in South Africa;
 | 1. The Apartheid System: definitions and practices
	1. dismantling Apartheid in South Africa.
	2. architects of the Liberation Movement in South Africa (for example, Nelson Mandela, Steven Biko and Winnie Mandela);
	3. the Role of the African National Congress (ANC);
	4. the contribution of the international community.
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| **Evaluation Activities** |
| * End of month Test
* Worksheets
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**Term 2 Module 3 – International Relations: Justice, Peace and Reconciliation**

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| **Topic** | **General Objectives** | **Specific Objectives** | **Summary of Content** |
| **Reconciliation and Reparations** | 1. Understand the concepts of peace, reconciliation and reparatory justice;
2. Understand the potential of reparatory justice to contribute to peace and reconciliation between the States in conflict.
 | 1. Explain the historical basis of the Caribbean reparatory justice movement.
 | 1. The concept of reparatory justice.
2. The concept of reconciliation.
3. Historical reparations
	1. Haiti to France;
	2. Britain to the Caribbean planters;
	3. Germany to the Jews
4. The historical justification for CARICOM’s demands for reparatory justice.
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| **Evaluation Activities** |
| * End of month Test
* Worksheets
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