

# Honors World History

		Description of Average Weekly Outside Requirements	
<b>Main Topics</b> <b>(What main ideas/concepts will be covered?):</b>  The interaction of cultures from the Beginning of the Byzantine Empire to the present with an emphasis on European culture and the regions affected by it.	<b>Rationale</b> <b>(Why should a student take this course?)</b>  Through this course, students understand reasons why the various cultures of the modern world formed and the results, both positive and negative, of their interactions. This course sets the foundation for all other history courses at Lincoln High School.	<b>Reading</b> <b>(Text, document, etc):</b> Students will read from the textbook, approximately 5 pages at a time, between 3 and 4 times a week. The text is written at a high school level and is designed to meet the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards required for graduation.	<b>Written</b> <b>(Terms, questions, outlines, free response, etc):</b> Students will answer questions and/or define vocabulary terms related to the content reading. These questions/terms are generally assigned for homework and are reinforced through classroom assignments and/or discussion.
<b>Grade Composition</b> <b>(How are grades determined?):</b> (*May vary by teacher) 30% Unit Tests 20% Quizzes 15% Notebook Check 20% Projects/Essays 15% Homework	<b>Skill Development</b> <b>(What skills are developed in this course and how?)</b> Analysis- students will be given situations in which they will be required to understand the consequences of the actions of kingdoms or empires.	<b>Sample Textbook Excerpt:</b> While peace and harmony characterized much of Europe at the beginning of the 1900s, there were less visible—and darker—forces at work as well. Below the surface of peace and goodwill, Europe witnessed several gradual developments that would ultimately help propel the continent into war.  <b>The Rise of Nationalism</b> One such development was the growth of nationalism, or a deep devotion to one's nation. Nationalism can serve as a unifying force within a country. However, it also can cause intense competition among nations, with each seeking to overpower the other. By the turn of the 20th century, a fierce rivalry indeed had developed among Europe's Great Powers. Those nations were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and France. This increasing rivalry among European nations stemmed from several sources. Competition for materials and markets was one. Territorial disputes were another. France, for example, had never gotten over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany in the Franco-Prussian War (1870). Austria-Hungary and Russia both tried to dominate in the Balkans, a region in southeast Europe. Within the Balkans, the intense nationalism of Serbs, Bulgarians, Romanians and other ethnic groups led to demands for independence.	
<b>Required Skills</b> <b>(What skills are necessary to be successful in this course?)</b>  Reading/Comprehension Work Ethic – Nightly Homework Open Mind- New Concepts Basic Writing- Analytical Note Taking Organization	Point of View – Students will learn how to explore a situation from multiple perspectives to gain an objective understanding of why a historical event occurred.		