

HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL SCIENCES

American History State Standards

From Isolation to World War (1930-1945)

21. During the 1930s, the U.S. government attempted to distance the country from earlier interventionist policies in the Western Hemisphere as well as retain an isolationist approach to events in Europe and Asia until the beginning of WWII.

22. The United States mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II brought significant changes to American society.

23. Use of atomic weapons changed the nature of war, altered the balance of power and began the nuclear age.

Contemporary World Issues State Standards

Civil and Human Rights

8. Beliefs about civil and human rights vary among social and governmental systems.

9. Nations and international organizations pursue their own interests on issues related to civil and human rights, resulting in both conflict and cooperation particularly as it relates to injustices against minority groups.

10. Modern instances of genocide and ethnic cleansing present individual, organizational and national issues related to the responsibilities of participants and non-participants.

Modern World History State Standards

Achievements and Crises (1900-1945)

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.

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.

17. World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and began the atomic age.