

Northern Marianas College
CURRICULUM ACTION REQUEST

Effective Semester / Session: Fall 2009

Type of Action:

- New
- Modification
- Move to Inactive (Stop Out)
- Cancellation

Course Alpha and Number: HI 122

Course Title: History of World Civilizations II

Reason for initiating, modifying, or canceling course, or other pertinent comment:

The course guide has been upgraded to reflect changes in the department name, the textbook edition, the English Placement Level, the curriculum content, the student learning outcomes, and the assessment measures.

Frank Sobolewski July 28, 2009

Proposer Date

Frank Sobolewski July 28, 2009

Department Chair Date

[Signature]

English and Format Reviewer Date
8/14/09

[Signature]

Dean of Academic Programs and Services Date
08.18.09

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Course Guide

Course : HI 122 History of World Civilizations II

1. **Department:** Social Sciences and Fine Arts

2. **Purpose**

This course provides students with a survey of world history from about 1650 to the present. This course seeks to contribute to a well-rounded education by tracing changes in technologies; social, economic, and governmental structures; and ideologies. Assigned essays will help promote critical thinking and communication skills.

3. **Description**

A. Required/Recommended Textbook(s) and Related Materials

Required: Duiker, William J., and Jackson J. Spielvogel. *World History*. Volume II: Since 1500. 6th ed. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2010.
Readability Level: Grade 11.9

B. Contact Hours

1. **Lecture:** 3 per week / 45 per semester
2. **Lab:**
3. **Other:**

C. Credits

1. **Number:** 3
2. **Type:** Regular Degree Credits

D. Catalogue Course Description

This course is the second half of a comprehensive two-semester sequence. This course presents a survey of the history of world civilizations from about 1650 to the present. Among the topics discussed in this course are the age of absolute monarchies in Europe in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, the Scientific and Industrial Revolutions in Europe, European nationalism and imperialism in the 19th century, the rise of modern Japan, rebellions and revolutions in China, World War I, World War II, the Cold War, the emergence of independent nations in the Third World, and the collapse of the Soviet Union and communism in Europe at the end of the Cold War. Prerequisites: None. English Placement Level: EN 101. Math Placement Level: None. (Offered Spring)

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E. Degree or Certificate Requirements Met by Course

This course fulfills the General Education requirement for Social Sciences—History for the A.A. Degree in Liberal Arts, the General Education requirement for History for the B.S. Degree in Elementary Education, one of the General Education social sciences requirements for the A.A. Degree in Business, and the General Education requirement for Social and Behavioral Sciences for the Associate in Science Degree in Natural Resource Management and for the A.A.S. Degree in Business Administration: Accounting Emphasis, Business Management Emphasis, and Computer Applications Emphasis.

F. Course Activities and Design

Course activities include lectures, group discussions, essays as homework assignments, viewing and discussing relevant videotapes, unit exams, and a final exam.

4. Course Prerequisite(s); Concurrent Course Enrollment; Required English/Mathematics Proficiency Level(s):

Prerequisites: None.

English Placement Level: EN 101

Math Placement Level: None

5. Estimated Cost of Course; Instructional Resources Needed:

To the Student: Tuition for a 3-credit course and cost of textbook.

To the College: Instructor's salary.

Instructional resources needed for this course include chalk and chalkboard, wall maps, TV/VCR and videotaped programs, and library books and periodicals to be identified by the instructor.

6. Method of Evaluation

Student grades will be based on the regular letter grade system as described below.

- A. Excellent – grade points: 4.0;
- B. Above average – grade points: 3.0;
- C. Average – grade points: 2.0;
- D. Below average – grade points: 1.0;
- F. Failure – grade points: 0.0.

NMC's grading and attendance policies will be followed.

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7. Course Outline

This is a topical outline and does not necessarily indicate the sequence in which the material is presented.

- 1.0 Muslim Empires from the 16th to the 18th Century
 - 1.1 The Ottoman Empire
 - 1.2 The Safavid Empire of Persia
 - 1.3 The Mughal (Mogul) Empire of India

- 2.0 East Asia from the 16th to the 18th Century
 - 2.1 The Qing (Manchu) Dynasty in China
 - 2.2 Japan under the Tokugawa Shogunate

- 3.0 The Intellectual Revolution in the West
 - 3.1 The Scientific Revolution
 - 3.2 The Enlightenment

- 4.0 The Age of Political Revolutions
 - 4.1 Changing economic and social patterns
 - 4.2 Colonial Empires and Revolutions
 - 4.3 Absolute Monarchies in Europe
 - 4.3.1 France under King Louis XIV and King Louis XV
 - 4.3.2 Prussia under Frederick William the Great Elector, King Frederick I, and King Frederick II the Great
 - 4.3.3 Austria under Empress Maria Theresa and Emperor Joseph II
 - 4.3.4 Russia under Czar Ivan IV the Terrible, Czar Peter the Great, and Empress Catherine II the Great
 - 4.4 The French Revolution
 - 4.4.1 Background: The Reign of King Louis XVI
 - 4.4.2 Rule by the National Assembly: June 1789 to September 1791
 - 4.4.3 Rule by the Legislative Assembly: October 1791 to September 1792
 - 4.4.4 Rule by the National Convention: September 1792 to October 1795
 - 4.4.5 Rule by the Directory: October 1795 to November 1799
 - 4.5 The Napoleonic Era
 - 4.5.1 Rule by the Consulate: November 1799 to November 1804
 - 4.5.2 The First French Empire: December 1804 to March 1814
 - 4.5.3 The Decline and Fall of Napoleon: June 1812 to June 1815

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- 5.0 The Emergence of Modern Society
 - 5.1 The Industrial Revolution
 - 5.2 Social, geographical, and economic impacts of industrialization
 - 5.3 New Ideologies: Socialism and Communism
 - 5.4 The Growth of Nationalism
 - 5.4.1 Revolutions and Nationalism in Latin America
 - 5.4.2 Revolutions of 1848 in Europe
 - 5.4.3 The Unification of Italy: 1859 to 1870
 - 5.4.4 The Unification of Germany: 1861 to 1871
 - 5.4.5 Nationalism in the Austrian Empire
 - 5.4.6 Nationalism in the Balkan Peninsula
 - 5.4.7 Nationalism in Canada

- 6.0 19th Century Global Imperialism
 - 6.1 The spread of colonial rule
 - 6.2 Motives and philosophy of colonialism
 - 6.3 Colonial impact in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific
 - 6.4 Opposition and resistance to colonialism
 - 6.5 European Imperialism in Southeast Asia

- 7.0 China and Japan in the 19th Century
 - 7.1 European imperialism and internal turmoil and decay in China
 - 7.1.1 The First Opium War (1839-1842)
 - 7.1.2 The Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)
 - 7.1.3 The Second Opium War (1856-1860)
 - 7.1.4 The Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895)
 - 7.1.5 Reform efforts in 1898
 - 7.1.6 The Boxer Rebellion (1900)
 - 7.1.7 The Chinese Republican Revolution of 1911
 - 7.2 The Rise of Modern Japan
 - 7.2.1 The opening of Japan to U.S. and foreign trade in the 1850's
 - 7.2.2 The overthrow of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the Meiji Restoration in 1868
 - 7.2.3 Changes in Japanese government and politics
 - 7.2.4 Changes in the Japanese economy
 - 7.2.5 Changes in Japanese society
 - 7.2.6 Japanese Imperial Expansion
 - 7.2.6.1 Japanese acquisition of the Ryukyu Islands
 - 7.2.6.2 The Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) and Japanese acquisition of Taiwan
 - 7.2.6.3 The Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
 - 7.2.6.4 Japanese acquisition of Korea

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8.0 World War I

- 7.1 The causes of World War I
- 7.2 The military campaigns
- 7.3 The results of World War I
- 7.4 The Peace Treaty of Versailles and its failure

9.0 The Rise of the Soviet Union

- 9.1 The overthrow of the Czar in the March 1917 Revolution
- 9.2 The Bolshevik Revolution of November 1917
- 9.3 The Russian Civil War (1918-1921)
- 9.4 Lenin's New Economic Policy (1921)
- 9.5 The struggle for power after Lenin's death (1924-1927)
- 9.6 Stalin's economic policies in his Five-Year Plans (1928-1937):
Collectivization of agriculture and rapid growth of heavy industry
- 9.7 Stalin's political purges (1936-1938)

10.0 World War II

- 10.1 The rise to power of totalitarian dictatorships in Germany and Italy
- 10.2 The rise of militarism in Japan in the 1930's
- 10.3 The road to World War II in Europe
 - 10.3.1 German military expansion (1935)
 - 10.3.2 Remilitarization of the Rhineland (1936)
 - 10.3.3 Formation of the Rome-Berlin Axis (1936)
 - 10.3.4 Annexation of Austria (1938)
 - 10.3.5 Munich conference and German occupation of the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia (1938)
 - 10.3.6 German occupation of Bohemia and Moravia (the rest of Czechoslovakia) (1939)
 - 10.3.7 German invasion and occupation of Poland (1939)
- 10.4 The Road to World War II in Asia
 - 10.4.1 Japanese invasion and occupation of Manchuria (1931)
 - 10.4.2 Japanese invasion of eastern China (1937)
 - 10.4.3 Japanese invasion and occupation of French Indochina (1941)
 - 10.4.4 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (1941)
 - 10.4.5 Japanese invasion and occupation of Guam (1941) and the Philippines (1941 and 1942)
 - 10.4.6 World War II in the Pacific
 - 10.4.7 World War II in Europe\
 - 10.4.8 The Holocaust

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- 11.0 The Cold War in Europe
 - 11.1 The Yalta Conference (1945)
 - 11.2 The Potsdam Conference (1945)
 - 11.3 Soviet occupation and control of eastern Europe
 - 11.4 The response of the United States
 - 11.4.1 The Truman Doctrine (1947)
 - 11.4.2 The Marshall Plan (1947)
 - 11.4.3 The Berlin Airlift (1948-1949)
 - 11.4.4 The Formation of NATO (1949)
 - 11.4.5 The Formation of the German Federal Republic (West Germany) (1949)
 - 11.5 Resistance to Communist rule in eastern Europe
 - 11.5.1 Protests in Poland (1956)
 - 11.5.2 The Hungarian Revolt (1956)
 - 11.5.3 The Reform Movement in Czechoslovakia (1968)
 - 11.5.4 The Solidarity Movement in Poland (1981-1989)
 - 11.6 Rivalries and Conflicts between the U.S. and the Soviet Union
 - 11.6.1 The nuclear arms race
 - 11.6.2 The space race
 - 11.6.3 The Berlin Wall
 - 11.6.4 The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - 11.6.5 The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan (1979-1989)
- 12.0 The Cold War in Asia
 - 12.1 The First Chinese Civil War between Nationalists and Communists (1927-1936)
 - 12.2 The Second Chinese Civil War between Nationalists and Communists (1946-1949)
 - 12.3 The Korean War (1950-1953)
 - 12.4 The Indochina War between France and the Communist Viet-Minh (1946-1954)
 - 12.5 The Civil War between the Viet Cong and the South Vietnamese government under President Ngo Dinh Diem
 - 12.6 The U.S. War in Vietnam (1964-1973)
 - 12.7 Communist triumphs in Vietnam and Cambodia (1975-1976)
 - 12.8 The political status of Taiwan
- 13.0 The End of the Cold War and the Collapse of Communism in Europe
 - 13.1 Détente between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the 1970's
 - 13.2 Economic stagnation in the Soviet Union in the 1970's and 1980's
 - 13.3 Reforms of perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness) in the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev

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- 13.4 The collapse of Communist governments in eastern Europe (East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania) (1989-1990)
- 13.5 The breakup of the Soviet Union (1991)
- 13.6 The breakup of Yugoslavia (1991-2008)
- 13.7 The expansion of NATO and the European Union into eastern Europe

- 14.0 The People's Republic of China
 - 14.1 New Democracy (1949-1955)
 - 14.2 Collectivization of agriculture and nationalization of industry (1955-1958)
 - 14.3 Great Leap Forward and the establishment of people's communes (1958-1960)
 - 14.4 The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Red Guards (1966-1976)
 - 14.5 The Four Modernizations under Deng Xiaoping: industry, technology, agriculture, and national defense
 - 14.6 The democracy movement in Tiananmen Square (1989)

- 15.0 South Asia
 - 15.1 The Sepoy Rebellion in India (1857)
 - 15.2 Economic effects of British colonial rule in India
 - 15.3 The movement of nonviolent resistance of Mohandas Gandhi for independence
 - 15.4 The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
 - 15.5 The partition of British India: Independence for India and Pakistan
 - 15.6 India under the rule of the Congress Party
 - 15.7 Chronic political instability and poverty in Pakistan
 - 15.8 Chronic political instability and poverty in Bangladesh

- 16.0 Nationalism and Islamic Fundamentalism in the Middle East
 - 16.1 A secular Republic of Turkey under President Mustafa Kemal Ataturk
 - 16.2 A secular Republic of Egypt under Presidents Gamal Abdel Nasser (1954-1970), Anwar al-Sadat (1970-1981), and Hosni Mubarak (1981-present)
 - 16.3 The Jewish state of Israel
 - 16.3.1 The Balfour Declaration (1917)
 - 16.3.2 The British Mandate of Palestine
 - 16.3.3 The partition and the end of the British mandate, and the establishment of the state of Israel (1948)

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- 16.3.4 Arab-Israeli War of 1948-1949
- 16.3.5 Arab-Israeli War of June 1967
- 16.3.6 Arab-Israeli War of 1973
- 16.3.7 Peace agreement between Israel and Egypt negotiated at Camp David, Maryland (1978)
- 16.3.8 The Intifada (uprising) by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) against Israel
- 16.3.9 Interim peace agreement between Israel and the PLO Establishing Palestinian autonomy under the Palestinian Authority (1993)
- 16.3.10 Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip (2005)
- 16.3.11 Takeover of the Gaza Strip by Hamas (2007)
- 16.4 A secular Republic of Syria
 - 16.4.1 Union with Egypt in the United Arab Republic (1958-1961)
 - 16.4.2 The Six-Day War with Israel and the loss of the Golan Heights (1967)
 - 16.4.3 The Yom Kippur War with Israel (1973)
 - 16.4.4 Military occupation of the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon (1976-2005)
 - 16.4.5 Support of the Shiite Hezbollah party and militia in Lebanon
- 16.5 The Islamic Republic of Iran
 - 16.5.1 Overthrow of the Shah of Iran (1979)
 - 16.5.2 Rule of Iran by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (1979-1989)
 - 16.5.3 Government of the moderate President Mohammad Khatami (1997-2005)
- 16.6 A secular and expansionist Iraq under Saddam Hussein (1979-2003)
 - 16.6.1 Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988)
 - 16.6.2 Kurdish revolts and violent suppression of Kurds in Iraq
 - 16.6.3 Invasion and occupation of Kuwait (1990)
 - 16.6.4 First war between the U.S.-led coalition and Iraq (1991)
 - 16.6.5 Second war between the U.S.-led coalition and Iraq (2003)
 - 16.6.6 Military occupation of Iraq by the U.S. and Great Britain
- 16.7 Chronic wars and political instability in Afghanistan
 - 16.7.1 The Soviet invasion and occupation (1979-1989)
 - 16.7.2 Rule by the Taliban (1996-2001)
 - 16.7.3 Armed resistance by the Northern Alliance to Taliban rule
 - 16.7.3 Terrorist attacks by al-Qaeda on the U.S. (2001)
 - 16.7.4 Overthrow of the Taliban by the U.S.-led coalition (2001)
 - 16.7.5 War between the U.S.-led coalition and Taliban insurgents

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8. Instructional Goals

This course will introduce students to:

- 1.0 The three Muslim empires in Asia from the 16th to the 18th century;
- 2.0 The rise, decline, and fall of the Ming Dynasty and the Qing (Manchu) Dynasty in China and the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan;
- 3.0 The major ideas of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment;
- 4.0 The major causes, events, and impacts of the French Revolution;
- 5.0 The rise of the Consulate of Napoleon in France, and the rise, decline, fall, and impacts of the Napoleonic Empire in Europe;
- 6.0 The major causes, events, and impacts of the Industrial Revolution;
- 7.0 The major causes, events, and impacts of the unification of Italy (1848-1870);
- 8.0 The major causes, events, and impacts of the unification of Germany (1848-1871);
- 9.0 The major causes, features, and impacts of 19th century global imperialism;
- 10.0 The major causes, events, features, and impacts of the modernization of Japan in the 19th century after the Meiji Restoration in 1868;
- 11.0 The major causes, events, and impacts of World War I;
- 12.0 The major events, features, and impacts of communist rule of the Soviet Union under Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin;
- 13.0 The major causes, events, and impacts of World War II;
- 14.0 The major causes, events, issues, and impacts of the Cold War in Europe;
- 15.0 The major causes, events, issues, and impacts of the Cold War in Asia;
- 16.0 The major causes, events, issues, and impacts of the end of the Cold War and the collapse of communism in Europe;

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- 17.0 The major events, issues, features, and impacts of communist rule of the People's Republic of China since 1949;
- 18.0 The nature of democracy in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, and the major events, issues, features, and impacts of democratic rule in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh since independence; and
- 19.0 The major causes, issues, events, and impacts of the conflicts in the Middle East since the end of World War II.

9. Student Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1.0 Explain the reasons for the decline and fall of the Ottoman Empire, the Safavid Dynasty in Persia, and the Mughal (Mogul) Empire in India;
- 2.0 Explain the reasons for the decline and fall of the Ming Dynasty and the Qing (Manchu) Dynasty in China and the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan;
- 3.0 Identify the leading persons of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment and their main contributions;
- 4.0 List the major governmental and legal changes that Napoleon made in France during the Consulate (1799-1804);
- 5.0 Explain the reasons for the decline and fall of Napoleon's Empire in Europe;
- 6.0 Explain the effects that the Industrial Revolution had on urban life, family life, and standards of living in Europe;
- 7.0 List the steps from 1848 to 1870 that led to the unification of Italy;
- 8.0 List the steps from 1848 to 1871 that led to the unification of Germany;
- 9.0 Explain how the European imperialist nations divided up Africa between 1880 and 1914, and explain the reasons for this imperialism;
- 10.0 Explain how Japan experienced an Industrial Revolution in the 19th century after the Meiji Restoration in 1868;
- 11.0 Explain the long-range causes and the immediate causes of World War I;

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- 12.0 Explain the political and economic changes that occurred in the Soviet Union from 1918 to 1938 under the rule of Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin;
- 13.0 Explain the long-range causes and the immediate causes of the outbreak of World War II in Europe in September 1939, and the outbreak of the War in the Pacific between the U.S. and Japan in December 1941;
- 14.0 List and explain the events from 1945 to 1949 that increased the hostility between the U.S. and the Soviet Union during the Cold War;
- 15.0 List and explain the events from 1945 to 1954 that increased the hostility between the U.S. and communist countries in Asia (the People's Republic of China, North Korea, and North Vietnam);
- 16.0 Explain why and how communism collapsed in Europe between 1989 and 1991, and why the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991;
- 17.0 Explain the economic problems and the economic changes that have occurred in the People's Republic of China under communist rule since 1949;
- 18.0 Explain why and how British India was divided into two nations, India and Pakistan, in the partition in 1947, and why Pakistan was divided into two nations, Pakistan and Bangladesh, in 1971; and
- 19.0 Explain the causes, the issues, and the major events of the international conflicts in the Middle East since World War II that have involved Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Egypt, Syria, Iran, and/or Iraq.

10.0 Assessment Measures

Assessment of student learning may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- 1.0 Periodic testing to assess the students' understanding of the course material and their ability to use critical thinking skills;
- 2.0 Writing assignments that assess the students' comprehension and application of various concepts covered in the course; and
- 3.0 Participation in classroom discussions.