

Period 4 Key Overview and Historical Developments

1900 - Present

Terms:

WWI

Archduke Francis Ferdinand	Western Front	Balfour Declaration	Zimmerman telegram
Self-determination	No-man's land	Bolsheviks	Influenza pandemic
Pan-Slavism	New weapons	February & October	Paris Peace Conference
Triple Alliance = Central Powers	Eastern Front	Revolutions	Fourteen Points
Triple Entente	Total War	Lenin	Treaty of Versailles
Schlieffen Plan	Women in war	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	League of Nations
Black Hand	Gallipoli	Unrestricted submarine warfare	Mandate System
	Armenian genocide		

Inter-War Years: The Age of Anxiety

Lost generation	New Deal	Collectivization	National Socialism
Albert Einstein	Russian Civil War	Kulaks	Eugenics
Sigmund Freud	War communism	Great Purge	Antisemitism
Psychoanalysis	New Economic Policy	Fascism	Nuremberg Laws
Great Depression	Joseph Stalin	Xenophobia	Kristallnacht
Black Thursday	Five Year Plans	Benito Mussolini	Pogrom
Economic nationalism			

WWII & Cold War

Axis Powers	Joseph Stalin	Greater East Asia	Marshall Plan
Allied Powers	German-Soviet	Co-Prosperity Sphere	NATO/Warsaw Pact
Rape of Nanjing	Non-Aggression Pact	D-Day	Berlin Airlift
Benito Mussolini	Blitzkrieg	Hiroshima, Nagasaki	Domino theory
Spanish Civil War	Battle of Britain	Holocaust	Bay of Pigs
Adolf Hitler	Operation Barbarossa	"comfort women"	Cuban Missile Crisis
Sudetenland	Pearl Harbor	Cold War	De-Stalinization
Munich Conference	Winston Churchill	United Nations	detente
		Truman Doctrine	

Nationalism in Asia, Africa, Latin America

Indian National Congress	May Fourth Movement	Long March	Dollar Diplomacy
Mohandas Gandhi	Chinese Communist Party	African Nationalism	Good Neighbor Policy
India Act	Mao Zedong	Pan-Africansim	Anastacio Somoza Garcia
Muhammad Ali Jinnah	Guomindang	Fidel Castro	Lazaro Cardenas
Sun Yatsen	Jiang Jieshi	Diego Rivera	United Fruit Company

End of Empire

Winston Churchill	Vietnamization	Nelson Mandela	Islamism
Muhammad Ali Jinnah	Zionist/Balfour Declaration	FW de Klerk	Iranian Revolution
Jawaharal Nehru	Israel/Palestine	Great Leap Forward	Saddam Hussein
Nonaligned Movement	Nasser	Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution	Iran-Iraq War
Ho Chi Minh	Suez Crisis	Deng Xiaoping	Organization of African Unity
French-Indochina War	Algerian, Kenyan, Ghanan independence	Tiananmen Square Incident	"El Milagro Mexicano"
Geneva Conference	Apartheid	Indira Gandhi	Juan Peron/Evita
Lyndon Johnson	African National Congress	Green Revolution	
Viet Cong			

Globalization

Ronald Reagan	Globalization	ASEAN	Taliban
Mikhail Gorbachev	Free trade	McDonaldization	Iraq War
Green Revolution	World Trade Organization	Pan-America	

Velvet Revolution
Nov. 9, 1989
Perestroika
Glasnost

Little Tigers
BRICs
European Union
OPEC

Climate Change
Global Warming
Global disease
Al-Qaeda

Nongovernmental
Organizations
Feminism

SNAPSHOT 1900 - present

- rapid advances in science and technology
- global warfare (WWI, WWII, Cold War)
- new weapons and methods of warfare
- decolonization of Africa, Asia, Middle East
- Communism: USSR, China, North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba
- Indian/Pakistan Independence
- Stalin, Mao Zedong
- Green Revolution
- Tiananmen Square Incident
- Rise & Fall of Berlin Wall
- Little Tigers
- World Trade Organization
- European Union, African National Congress, Pan-America
- Global Warming, Climate change

Events and Patterns

- increasing global population growth
- imperial competition and other factors leading to "Great War"
- trans-regional Influenza pandemic
- European "mandates," new Middle East states/countries
- secular, democratic Turkey
- Armenian, Jewish (and others), Cambodian, Rwandan genocides
- Mexican, Russian, and Chinese revolutions
- U.S.S.R. - first communist state
- some successful women's suffrage/voting rights movements
- Great Depression, WWII
- decolonization and non-aligned movement, Israel
- U.S. occupation of Japan – democracy, economic "miracle"
- Cold War, collapse of USSR
- South African apartheid
- Cuban and Iranian revolutions

Historical Developments

7.1 Shifting Power

- I can explain the shift in power from land-based and maritime empires to new states.
- I can analyze the internal and external factors that led to the collapse of older, land-based empires: Qing, Ottoman, Russia (Communist Revolution)
- I can explain how the Mexican Revolution challenged existing political and social order

7.2 Causes of World War I

- I can analyze the following causes leading to WWI: Imperialist expansion & competition for resources, Territorial and regions conflicts, Flawed alliance system, Intense nationalism

7.3 Conducting World War I

- I can describe how WWI was the first total war due to the use of the following strategies: Political propaganda, art, media, Intensified nationalism; Mobilization of populations from home and colonial countries in order to wage war
- I can give examples of new military technology and how the technology led to increased wartime casualties

7.4 Economy in the Interwar Period

- I can analyze how governments became more active in economic life because of the Great Depression: The New Deal; The fascist corporatist economy
- I can describe the Soviet Five Year Plan and how it used repressive policies leading to negative repercussions.

7.5 Unresolved Tensions after World War I

- I can explain shifts in imperial states and their colonies in regard to the following: Western & Japanese states maintained control over colonial holdings; Some powers gained additional territories through conquest or treaties [Transfer German colonies, League of Nations Mandates, Manchuko]; Some powers faced anti-imperial resistance; Indian National Congress

7.6 Causes of World War II

- I can analyze the following causes leading to WWII: Unsustainable WWI peace settlement; Global economic crisis (Great Depression); Continued imperialist aspirations; Rise of fascist and totalitarian regimes (Nazi Germany)

7.7 Conducting World War II

- I can analyze why WWII is considered a total war for the following reasons: Political propaganda, political art, media; Intensified nationalism; Mobilization of home and colonial populations for waging war; Use of ideologies in order to mobilize all state resources (fascism & communism) [Protect democracy- US & UK, Lebensraum- Germany/Hitler]; Use of ideologies to repress basic freedoms and control daily life (usually totalitarian states)
- I can provide examples of new military technology that increased wartime casualties: Atomic bomb; Fire-bombing

7.8 Mass Atrocities

- I can explain how the rise of extremist groups in power led to the attempted destruction of specific populations; **Holocaust** WWII; **Armenians** after WWI

7.9 Causation in Global Conflict

- I can analyze how rapid advances in science and technology altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world leading to advances in: Communication, Transportation, Industry, Agriculture, Medicine
- I can explain how peoples and states around the world challenged existing political social order in varying ways leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts using the following examples: Western domination at the beginning of the 20th century while land-based and maritime empires declined; The collapse of the Qing, Ottoman and Russian empires due to internal and external factors; Russia entering into a

communist revolution; How states around the world challenged the existing political and social order (including the Mexican Revolution) that arose as a result of political crisis

8.1 Setting the stage for the Cold War and Decolonization

- I can explain that post-WWII hopes for self-government went unfulfilled
- I can explain that after WWII increasing anti-imperialist sentiment contributor to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states
- I can explain how victorious nations after WWII shifted global power through technological and economic gains

8.2 The Cold War

- I can analyze how the global balance of economic and political power shifted and evolved into the Cold War
- I can analyze how ideological conflict emerged through the democracy of the United States and authoritarian communist Soviet Union.
- I can describe how groups and individuals, including the Non-Aligned Movement, opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social orders such as Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana.

8.3 Effects of the Cold War

- I can describe the new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- I can explain how the Cold War led to nuclear proliferation and proxy wars between and within postcolonial states: Latin America- Sandinistas; Africa- Congo Crisis; Asia- Korean War

8.4 Spread of Communism

- I can explain how internal tension and Japanese aggression allowed for Chinese communists to seize power which led to a communist revolution.
- I can describe how the Chinese communist government controlled the national economy leading to: The Great Leap Forward; Repressive Policies; Negative repercussions for the population
- I can explain how movements to redistribute land and resources sometimes advocating communism or socialism: Africa- Mengistu Haile Mariam in Ethiopia; Asia- Vietnamese Independence; Latin America- Cuban Revolution

8.5 Decolonization

- I can give examples of how nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and African sought varying degrees of autonomy within independence from imperial rule such as: Indian National Congress; Ho Chi Minh
- I can analyze different approaches that colonies use to gain independence: negotiated their independence, achieved (India); armed struggle (Vietnam)
- I can describe how regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged the following while sometimes seeking autonomy: Colonial ruler; Inherited imperial boundaries

8.6 Newly Independent States

- I can explain how the redrawing of political boundaries after the withdrawal of former colonial authorities led to new states such as Israel
- I can analyze how the Partition of Indian and the creation of the State of Israel led to conflict along with population displacements and/or resettlements
- I can describe how governments of newly independent states after WWII often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development
- I can explain how after the dissolution of an empire, former colonial subjects migrated to imperial metropolises, usually in major cities. This maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole.

8.7 Global Resistance to Established Power Structures

- I can explain why many individuals, groups and states opposed the trend of conflict while other individuals and groups intensified the conflicts.
- I can describe how the following individuals and groups challenged the many wars of the century by promoting the practice of nonviolence to bring about political change: Mohandas Gandhi; Martin Luther King Jr.; Nelson Mandela
- I can explain how militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict
- I can explain how some movements use violence against civilians in an effort to achieve political aims

8.8 End of the Cold War

- I can explain how the following factors led to the end of the Cold War: Advances in US military & technology development; Soviet Union's costly & failed invasion of Afghanistan; Public discontent and economic weaknesses in Communist countries

8.9 Causation in the Age of the Cold War & Decolonization

- I can analyze the following causal patterns: Challenges to existing political & social order and unprecedented worldwide conflicts; Unfulfilled hopes for greater self-government & increasing anti-imperialist sentiment & dissolution of empires & restructuring of states; The Cold War extended beyond ideology & effects on economic, political, social and cultural global events; Role of state in domestic economy & new institutions of global association; Various state responses to the economic challenges of the 20th century

9.1 Advances in Technology and Exchange

- I can explain how geographical distance was reduced through the following: Radio communication; Cellular communication; Internet; Air Travel; Shipping Containers
- I can describe how energy technologies, including petroleum and nuclear power, increased productivity & production of material goods
- I can analyze how more effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility, transformed reproductive practices, and contributed to declining rates of fertility in much of the world.
- I can explain how the Green Revolution and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained the earth's growing populations as it spread chemically and genetically modified forms of agriculture.
- I can explain how medical innovations increased human survival and live longer lives (vaccines & antibiotics)

9.2 Technological Advances and Limitations: Disease

- I can analyze how diseases, as well as medical and scientific developments, significantly impacted global populations
- I can evaluate how diseases associated with poverty persisted (malaria & cholera) while other diseases emerged as new epidemics (1918 Flu & Ebola)
- I can evaluate the impact of disease on social disruption.
- I can explain how disease outbreaks spurred technological and medical advances.

- I can describe how some diseases occurred at higher incidence merely because of increased longevity (Heart disease & Alzheimer's)

9.3 Technological Advances: Debates about the Environment

- I can describe that while deforestation, desertification, a decline in air quality, and increased consumption of the world's supply of freshwater humans competed over these and other resources more intensely than ever before.
- I can analyze how greenhouse gases and pollutants into the atmosphere contributed to debates about the nature and causes of climate change.

9.4 Economics in the Global Age

- I can analyze how the Cold War accelerated free-market economic policies and the promotion of economic liberalization (Reagan & Deng Xiaoping)
- I can compare the growth of knowledge economies in some regions (Finland & Japan) while other regions in Asia and Latin America were increasingly situated in manufacturing in Asia and Latin America (Vietnam, Bangladesh, Mexico)
- I can describe how changing economic institutions, multinational corporations (Nestle), and regional trade agreements reflected the spread of principles and practices associated with free-market economics throughout the world (World Trade Organization & NAFTA)

9.5 Calls for Reform and Responses

- I can describe how rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender and religion (Declaration of Human Rights, Negritude)
- I can analyze how access to education and participation in new political & professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender and religion (expansion of voting rights, end of Apartheid)
- I can describe how movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental (Greenpeace) and economic (World Fair Trade Organization) consequences of global integration

9.6 Globalized Culture

- I can analyze how political and social changes led to changes in the arts and in the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became more global (Reggae & Twitter)
- I can describe how arts, entertainment, and popular culture increasingly reflected the influence of a globalized society
- I can explain how consumer culture became more globalized and transcended national borders (Toyota & Coca-Cola)

9.7 Resistance to Globalization

- I can evaluate the variety of forms that reflect rising cultural and economic globalization in a variety of forms (anti-World Bank Activism)

9.8 Institutions Developing in a Globalized World

- I can describe how new international organizations, including the United Nations, formed with the stated goal of maintaining world peace and facilitating international corporation.

9.9 Continuity and Change in a Globalized World

- I can analyze the following continuities and change patterns: New modes of communication & travel / geographic distance; Energy technologies/ productivity/ availability of material goods; Birth control/ reproductive practices/fertility rates; Green Revolution/ productivity/ population growth/ use of chemicals & genetic science; Medical innovations/ longer lives; Economic challenges/ state responses; Rights-based discourses/ assumptions about race, class, gender and religion; Access to education/ participation in political profession roles/ inclusivity/ race, class, gender & religion; Political & social changes/ changes in arts/ consumer culture/ global; Globalized society/ arts, entertainment, and popular culture; National borders/ consumer culture

Essential Questions

1. To what extent does ideology play a role in explaining the frequency and duration of conflict in the 20th century? (Fascism, Communism, Democracy, Nationalism)
2. What are the economic, social, and political characteristics of globalization?
3. Does 20th-century globalization represent a new phenomenon in world history? Why or why not?
4. In what ways does popular culture (art, film, sport, etc.) reflect the major political, economic, and social issues of the time period?

CONTINUITIES

- Serf and slave systems ended in most parts of the world.
- nationalism
- colonial/national rebellions and independence movements
- globalization - increased interactions between people and states
- transportation, communication, travel, trade, and cultural diffusion
- multinational organizations – League of Nations, United Nations
- economic and political power of multinational corporations
- industrial based environmental degradation and deforestation
- military and economic alliances
- patriarchy in much of the developing and underdeveloped states

CHANGES

- the nature of war: more global, technology, widespread killing of civilians
- new patterns of nationalism (in Imperialized nations, internally in Latin America)
- drastic increase in globalization
- women's role
- accelerated technological developments