

1914-Present Study Guide

Key Concept #1: Science & The Environment

1. *Essential Understanding:* Rapid advances in science, assisted by the development of new technology, spread throughout the world.
 - a. How did new modes of communication virtually eliminate the problem of geographic distance? Consider the impact of the internet.
 - b. What new scientific models transformed human understanding of the world?
 - i. Know one of the following *scientific models* as an example: theory of relativity, quantum mechanics, Big Bang theory, psychology
 - c. What was the Green Revolution? What are the arguments for the positive and negative consequences of the Green Revolution?
 - d. What medical innovations increased humans' ability to survive?
 - i. Know the impact of one of the following *medical innovations*: the polio vaccine, antibiotics, artificial heart
 - e. How did energy technologies improve productivity and increase the ability to manufacture material goods? Consider the use of oil and/or nuclear power.
2. *Essential Understanding:* As the global population exploded, humans fundamentally changed their relationship with the environment.
 - a. How did demand for resources change humans' relationship with the environment? How did it change their relationship with other societies? Consider depletion of rainforests and global competition for resources during the Cold War.
 - b. Global warming was a major consequence of the release of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere. Not a question. Just know this.
 - c. Pollution threatened the world's supply of water and clean air. Deforestation and desertification were continuing consequences of the human impact on the environment. Rates of extinction of other species accelerated sharply. Not a question. Just know this.
3. *Essential Understanding:* Disease, scientific innovations, and conflict led to demographic shifts.
 - a. Diseases associated with poverty persisted, while other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human survival. In addition, changing lifestyles and increased longevity led to higher incidence of certain diseases.
 - i. Know one of the following *diseases associated with poverty* as an example: malaria, tuberculosis, cholera
 - ii. Know one of the following *emergent epidemic diseases* as an example: 1918 spanish flu pandemic or HIV/AIDS
 - iii. Know one of the following *diseases associated with changing lifestyle* as an example: diabetes, heart disease, alzheimer's
 - b. More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility and transformed sexual practices. Not a question. Just know this.
 - c. Improved military technology and new tactics led to increased levels of wartime casualties.
 - i. Know one of the following *technologies* as an example: tanks, airplanes, the atomic bomb
 - ii. Know one of the following *tactics* as an example: trench warfare, blitzkrieg, firebombing
 - iii. Know one of the following examples of *wartime casualties* as an example: Nanjing (Nanking), Dresden, Hiroshima

Key Concept #2: Global Conflicts and Their Consequences

1. *Essential Understanding:* Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and transoceanic empires gave way to new forms of transregional political organization by the century's end.
 - a. What internal and external factors led to the collapse of the older land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing China empires?
 - i. Factors in the Ottoman defeat in World War I
 - ii. Causes of the Russian Revolution
 - iii. Causes of the Chinese Revolution of 1912
 - b. What colonies negotiated their independence?
 - i. Understand the following examples of *negotiated independence*: India from Britain, Ghana from France
 - c. What colonies gained their independence through armed struggle?
 - i. Understand the following examples of *independence through armed struggle*: Algeria & Vietnam from France
2. *Essential Understanding:* Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.
 - a. What nationalist leaders in Asia and Africa challenged imperial rule?
 - i. Understand one of the following *nationalist leaders* as examples: Mohandas Gandhi, Ho Chi Minh, Kwame Nkrumah
 - b. What regional, religious, or ethnic movements challenged both colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries?
 - i. Know one of the following examples of *regional, religious, or ethnic movements*: Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Quebecois or Biafra separatists
 - c. What transnational movements sought to unite people across national boundaries?
 - i. Know one of the following examples of transnational movements: Communism (Comintern), Pan-Arabism, Pan-Africanism
 - d. What movements to redistribute land and resources developed with Africa, Asia, and Latin America?
 - i. Understand the following examples of land redistribution: Mexican Constitution of 1917, collectivization of agriculture, nationalization of property in Iran
3. *Essential Understanding:* Political changes were accompanied by major demographic and social consequences.
 - a. How did the redrawing of old colonial boundaries lead to population resettlements?
 - i. Understand the following examples of *population resettlements*: partition of India & Pakistan and Jewish settlement of Palestine
 - b. How did the migration of former colonial subjects impact ties between the colony and its colonizer after independence?
 - i. Understand the following example of *colonial migration*: Algerians to France
 - c. How did the proliferation of conflicts lead to ethnic violence and the displacement of peoples?
 - i. Know the following examples of *ethnic violence* in the 20th century: Armenian genocide, the Holocaust, Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, genocide in Rwanda
 - ii. Know one of the following examples of displaced peoples: Palestinians or Darfurians
4. *Essential Understanding:* Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented global scale.
 - a. *Why were World War I and World War II considered total wars?
 - i. Understand the following ideas associated with the world wars and/or total war: fascism, command economy, propaganda, military conscription, use of colonial troops (ANZAC)

- b. *What were the sources of global conflict in the 20th century?
 - i. Identify examples for the following *sources of global conflicts*:
 1. imperialist expansion by European powers and Japan
 2. competition for resources
 3. ethnic conflict
 4. power rivalries between Great Britain and Germany
 5. nationalist identities
 6. economic crisis caused by the Great Depression
 - c. *What were the causes of the Cold War?
 - d. Understand the following military alliances created during the Cold War: NATO and the Warsaw Pact, proxy wars in Latin America (Nicaragua), Africa (the Congo), and Asia (Vietnam)
 - e. How did the dissolution of the Soviet Union end the Cold War?
 - i. Know the following terms: Mikhail Gorbachev, glasnost, perestroika
5. Essential Understanding: Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups – including states – opposed this trend. While other individuals and groups intensified conflicts.
- a. What groups or individuals challenged the violence of the 20th century?
 - i. Know one of the following as an example of an *individual who challenged war* in the 20th century: Picasso & his Guernica, Thich Quang Duc
 - ii. Know one of the following as an example of an *individual who promoted nonviolence* in the 20th century: Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - b. What groups or individuals opposed and promoted alternatives to existing economic, political, and social organization?
 - i. Understand the following examples of a *group or individual that challenged existing orders*: communist leaders Vladimir Lenin and Mao Zedong, the Non-Aligned Movement, Tiananmen Square protesters
 - c. How did militarized states respond to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict? Consider U.S. and Soviet support of dictatorships, the arms race, etc.
 - d. Which 20th century movements used violence against civilians to achieve political aims?
 - i. Know one of the following *movements that used violence against civilians*: Irish Republican Army or Al-Qaeda
 - e. What was the impact of global conflicts on popular culture? Consider the following James Bond movies and popular video games (Call of Duty)

Key Concept #3: New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society, and Culture

1. *Essential Understanding*: States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20th century.
 - a. What did the Soviet Union and China use to control their economies?
 - i. Understand the following examples of *command economy*: Five-Year Plans, Great Leap Forward
 - b. How did the Great Depression change the nature of Western economies?
 - i. Understand one of the following examples of *new government intervention in the economy*: the New Deal, Fascist corporatist economy
 - c. How did some governments guide economic development to promote economic development after World War II?

- i. Understand the following *method used by government to promote economic development*: Japanese keiretsu
 - d. How did some governments encourage free market economic policies at the end of the 20th century?
 - i. Understand the following examples of *governments encouraging free market policies*: Reaganomics, policies of Deng Xiaoping
- 2. *Essential Understanding*: States, communities and individuals became increasingly interdependent, a process facilitated by the growth of institutions of global governance.
 - a. What new international organizations were created to maintain world peace?
 - i. Know the following *organizations created to maintain world peace*: League of Nations, United Nations
 - b. What new economic institutions were created to spread free market economics throughout the world?
 - i. Know one of the following *organizations created to spread free market economics*: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - c. What organizations were created to respond to humanitarian crises throughout the world?
 - i. Know one of the following *organizations created to respond humanitarian crises*: UNICEF, Red Cross, World Health Organization (WHO), Amnesty International, Doctors Without Borders
 - d. What regional trade agreements were created to promote economic cooperation between nations?
 - i. Know one of the following *regional trade agreements created to promote economic cooperation between nations*: European Union (EU), NAFTA, ASEAN, or Mercosur
 - e. What multinational corporations began to challenge state authority?
 - i. Know one of the following *multinational corporations that challenged state authority*: Coca-Cola in India, Nestle in Africa
 - f. What global movements protested the inequality of environmental and economic consequences of global integration?
 - i. Know one of the following *global movements protested the inequality of environmental and economic consequences of global integration*: Greenpeace or Earth Day
- 3. *Essential Understanding*: People conceptualized society and culture in new ways.
 - a. How did the notion of human rights gain support throughout the world?
 - i. Know one of the following examples of *human rights*: UN Declaration of Human Rights
 - b. How did increased interactions between diverse peoples lead to formation of new cultural identities?
 - i. Know one of the following examples of *new cultural identities*: Negritude
 - c. How did believers develop new forms of spirituality or use existing faiths to challenge political issues?
 - i. Know one of the following examples of *new forms of spirituality*: Hare Krishna, Falun Gong
 - ii. Know one of the following examples of using *existing faiths to challenge political issues*: Islamic fundamentalism, Liberation Theology
- 4. *Essential Understanding*: Popular and consumer became global
 - a. How did sports were widely practiced and reflected national and social aspirations?
 - i. Know one of the following examples of *sports reflecting national and social aspirations*: World Cup soccer, the Olympics, cricket
 - b. How did communication enable the spread of music and film? Consider reggae & Bollywood