

## Period 4 1900 to the Present

### TOPIC 7.1 Shifting Power After 1900

#### Learning Objective A

Explain how internal and external factors contributed to change in various states after 1900.

- A. The West dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and maritime empires gave way to new states by the century's end.
- B. The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. These changes in Russia eventually led to communist revolution.
- C. States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis.

### Topic 7.2 Causes of World War I

#### Learning Objective B

Explain the causes and consequences of World War I.

- A. The causes of World War I included imperialist expansion and competition for resources. In addition, territorial and regional conflicts combined with a flawed alliance system and intense nationalism to escalate the tensions into global conflict.

### TOPIC 7.3 Conducting World War I

#### Learning Objective C

Explain how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.

- A. World War I was the first total war. Governments used a variety of strategies, including political propaganda, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize populations (both in the home countries and the colonies) for the purpose of waging war.
- B. New military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties.

### Topic 7.4 Economy in the Interwar Period

#### Learning Objective D

Explain how different governments responded to economic crisis after 1900.

- A. Following World War I and the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.
- B. In the Soviet Union, the government controlled the national economy through the Five Year Plans, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population.

#### ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Government intervention in the economy:

- The New Deal
- The fascist corporatist economy
- Governments with strong popular support in Brazil and Mexico

### TOPIC 7.5 Unresolved Tensions After World War I

#### Learning Objective E

Explain the continuities and changes in territorial holdings from 1900 to the present.

- A. Between the two world wars, Western and Japanese imperial states predominantly maintained control over colonial holdings; in some cases, they gained additional territories through conquest or treaty settlement and in other cases faced anti-imperial resistance.

#### ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Territorial gains:

- Transfer of former German colonies to Great Britain and France under the system of League of Nations mandates
- Manchukuo/Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere Anti-imperial resistance:
- Indian National Congress

- West African resistance (strikes/congresses) to French rule

### **Topic 7.6 Causes of World War II**

#### **Learning Objective F**

Explain the causes and consequences of World War II.

A. The causes of World War II included the unsustainable peace settlement after World War I, the global economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression, continued imperialist aspirations, and especially the rise to power of fascist and totalitarian regimes that resulted in the aggressive militarism of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler.

### **TOPIC 7.7 Conducting World War II**

#### **Learning Objective G**

Explain similarities and differences in how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.

A. World War II was a total war. Governments used a variety of strategies, including political propaganda, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize populations (both in the home countries and the colonies or former colonies) for the purpose of waging war. Governments used ideologies, including fascism and communism to mobilize all of their state's resources for war and, in the case of totalitarian states, to repress basic freedoms and dominate many aspects of daily life during the course of the conflicts and beyond.

B. New military technology and new tactics, including the atomic bomb, fire-bombing, and the waging of "total war" led to increased levels of wartime casualties.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Western democracies mobilizing for war:

- Great Britain under Winston Churchill
- United States under Franklin Roosevelt

Totalitarian states mobilizing for war:

- Germany under Adolf Hitler
- USSR under Joseph Stalin

### **TOPIC 7.8 Mass Atrocities After 1900**

#### **Learning Objective H**

Explain the various causes and consequences of mass atrocities in the period from 1900 to the present.

A. The rise of extremist groups in power led to the attempted destruction of specific populations, notably the Nazi killing of the Jews in the Holocaust during World War II, and to other atrocities, acts of genocide, or ethnic violence.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Genocide, ethnic violence, or attempted destruction of specific populations:

- Armenians in the Ottoman Empire during and after World War I
- Cambodia during the late 1970s
- Tutsi in Rwanda in the 1990s
- Ukraine in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and 1930s

### **TOPIC 7.9 Causation in Global Conflict**

#### **Learning Objective I**

Explain the relative significance of the causes of global conflict in the period 1900 to the present.

A. Rapid advances in science and technology altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to advances in communication, transportation, industry, agriculture, and medicine.

B. Peoples and states around the world challenged the existing political and social order in varying ways, leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts.

C. The West dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and maritime empires gave way to new states by the century's end.

D. The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. These changes in Russia eventually led to communist revolution.

E. States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis.

### **TOPIC 8.1 Setting the Stage for the Cold War and Decolonization**

#### **Learning Objective A**

Explain the historical context of the Cold War after 1945.

A. Hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled following World War I; however, in the years following World War II, increasing anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.

B. Technological and economic gains experienced during World War II by the victorious nations shifted the global balance of power.

### **Topic 8.2 The Cold War**

#### **Learning Objective B**

Explain the causes and effects of the ideological struggle of the Cold War.

A. The global balance of economic and political power shifted during and after World War II and rapidly evolved into the Cold War. The democracy of the United States and the authoritarian communist Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological conflict and a power struggle between capitalism and communism across the globe.

B. Groups and individuals, including the Non-Aligned Movement, opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social orders.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Non-Aligned Movement:

- Sukarno in Indonesia
- Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana

### **TOPIC 8.3 Effects of the Cold War**

#### **Learning Objective C**

Compare the ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union sought to maintain influence over the course of the Cold War.

A. The Cold War produced new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and led to nuclear proliferation and proxy wars between and within postcolonial states in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Proxy wars:

- Korean War
- Angolan Civil War
- Sandinista-Contras conflict in Nicaragua

### **Topic 8.4 Spread of Communism After 1900**

#### **Learning Objective D**

Explain the causes and consequences of China's adoption of communism.

A. As a result of internal tension and Japanese aggression, Chinese communists seized power. These changes in China eventually led to communist revolution.

B. In communist China, the government controlled the national economy through the Great Leap Forward, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Land and resource redistribution:

- Communist Revolution for Vietnamese independence
- Mengistu Haile Mariam in Ethiopia

- Land reform in Kerala and other states within India
- White Revolution in Iran

### **Learning Objective E**

Explain the causes and effects of movements to redistribute economic resources.

A. Movements to redistribute land and resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism or socialism.

### **TOPIC 8.5 Decolonization After 1900**

#### **Learning Objective F**

Compare the processes by which various peoples pursued independence after 1900.

A. Nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and Africa sought varying degrees of autonomy within or independence from imperial rule.

B. After the end of World War II, some colonies negotiated their independence, while others achieved independence through armed struggle.

C. Regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries. Some of these movements advocated for autonomy.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Nationalist leaders and parties:

- Indian National Congress
- Ho Chi Minh in French Indochina (Vietnam)
- Kwame Nkrumah in British Gold Coast (Ghana)
- Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt

Negotiated independence:

- India from the British Empire
- The Gold Coast from the British Empire
- French West Africa Independence through armed struggle:
- Algeria from the French empire
- Angola from the Portuguese empire
- Vietnam from the French empire

Regional, religious, and ethnic movements:

- Muslim League in British India
- Québécois separatist movement in Canada
- Biafra secessionist movement in Nigeria

### **Topic 8.6 Newly Independent States**

#### **Learning Objective G**

Explain how political changes in the period from c. 1900 to the present led to territorial, demographic, and nationalist developments. The redrawing of political boundaries after the withdrawal of former colonial authorities led to the creation of new states.

A. The redrawing of political boundaries in some cases led to conflict as well as population displacement and/or resettlements, including those related to the Partition of India and the creation of the state of Israel.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

States created by redrawing of political boundaries:

- Israel
- Cambodia
- Pakistan

### **Unit 8: Learning Objective H**

Explain the economic changes and continuities resulting from the process of decolonization.

A. In newly independent states after World War II, governments often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development.

B. The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises (the former colonizing country), usually in the major cities, maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of empires.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Governments guiding economic life:

- Gamal Abdel Nasser's promotion of economic development in Egypt
- Indira Ghandi's economic policies
- Julius Nyerere's modernization in Tanzania
- Sirimavo Bandaranaike's economic policies

Migrations:

- South Asians to Britain
- Algerians to France
- Filipinos to the United States

### **Topic 8.7 Global Resistance to Established Power Structures After 1900**

#### **Learning Objective I**

Explain various reactions to existing power structures in the period after 1900.

A. Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups— including states—opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflicts.

B. Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some, such as Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Nelson Mandela, promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.

C. Militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict.

D. Some movements used violence against civilians in an effort to achieve political aims.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Responses that intensified conflict:

- Chile under Augusto Pinochet
- Spain under Francisco Franco
- Uganda under Idi Amin
- The buildup of the military–industrial complex and weapons trading

Movements that used violence:

- Shining Path
- Al-Qaeda

### **TOPIC 8.8 End of the Cold War**

#### **Learning Objective J**

Explain the causes of the end of the Cold War.

A. Advances in U.S. military and technological development, the Soviet Union's costly and ultimately failed invasion of Afghanistan, and public discontent and economic weakness in communist countries led to the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

### **TOPIC 8.9 Causation in the Age of the Cold War and Decolonization**

#### **Learning Objective K**

Explain the extent to which the effects of the Cold War were similar in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

A. Peoples and states around the world challenged the existing political and social order in varying ways, leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts.

B. Hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled following the World War I; however, in the years following the World War II, increasing anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.

C. The Cold War conflict extended beyond its basic ideological origins to have profound effects on economic, political, social, and cultural aspects of global events.

D. The role of the state in the domestic economy varied, and new institutions of global association emerged and continued to develop throughout the century.

E. States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20th century.

### **TOPIC 9.1 Advances in Technology and Exchange After 1900**

#### **Learning Objective A**

Explain how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900 to present.

A. New modes of communication—including radio communication, cellular communication, and the internet—as well as transportation, including air travel and shipping containers, reduced the problem of geographic distance.

B. Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.

C. 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.

D. The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically modified forms of agriculture.

E. Medical innovations, including vaccines and antibiotics, increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives.

### **TOPIC 9.2 Technological Advances and Limitations After 1900: Disease**

#### **Learning Objective B**

Explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time. Diseases, as well as medical and scientific developments, had significant effects on populations around the world.

A. Diseases associated with poverty persisted while other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human populations, in some cases leading to social disruption. These outbreaks spurred technological and medical advances. Some diseases occurred at higher incidence merely because of increased longevity.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Diseases associated with poverty:

- Malaria
- Tuberculosis
- Cholera
- Emergent epidemic diseases:
  - 1918 influenza pandemic
- Ebola
- HIV/AIDS

Diseases associated with increased longevity:

- Heart disease
- Alzheimer's disease

### **TOPIC 9.3 Technological Advances: Debates About the Environment After 1900**

#### **Learning Objective C**

Explain the causes and effects of environmental changes in the period from 1900 to present.

A. As human activity contributed to deforestation, desertification, a decline in air quality, and increased consumption of the world's supply of fresh water, humans competed over these and other resources more intensely than ever before.

B. The release of greenhouse gases and pollutants into the atmosphere contributed to debates about the nature and causes of climate change.

#### **Topic 9.4 Economics in the Global Age**

##### **Learning Objective D**

A. In a trend accelerated by the end of the Cold War, many governments encouraged free-market economic policies and promoted economic liberalization in the late 20th century.

B. In the late 20th century, revolutions in information and communications technology led to the growth of knowledge economies in some regions, while industrial production and manufacturing were increasingly situated in Asia and Latin America.

C. Changing economic institutions, multinational corporations, and regional trade agreements reflected the spread of principles and practices associated with free-market economics throughout the world.

##### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Governments' increased encouragement of free-market policies:

- The United States under Ronald Reagan
- Britain under Margaret Thatcher
- China under Deng Xiaoping
- Chile under Augusto Pinochet

Knowledge economies:

- Finland
- Japan
- U.S.

Asian production and manufacturing economies:

- Vietnam
- Bangladesh

Latin American production and manufacturing economies:

- Mexico
- Honduras

Economic institutions and regional trade agreements:

- World Trade Organization (WTO)
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Multinational corporations:

- Nestlé
- Nissan
- Mahindra and Mahindra

#### **TOPIC 9.5 Calls for Reform and Responses After 1900**

##### **Learning Objective E**

Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained and challenged over time.

A. Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion.

B. In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion.

C. Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of global integration.

##### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Challenges to assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion:

- The U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially as it sought to protect the rights of children, women, and refugees
- Global feminism movements

- Negritude movement
- Liberation theology in Latin America

Increased access to education and political and professional roles:

- The right to vote and/or to hold public office granted to women in the United States (1920), Brazil (1932), Turkey (1934), Japan (1945), India (1947), and Morocco (1963)
- The rising rate of female literacy and the increasing numbers of women in higher education, in most parts of the world
- The U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1965
- The end of apartheid
- Caste reservation in India
- Environmental movements:
  - Greenpeace
  - Professor Wangari Maathai's Green Belt Movement in Kenya

Economic movements:

- World Fair Trade Organization

### **TOPIC 9.6 Globalized Culture After 1900**

#### **Learning Objective F**

Explain how and why globalization changed culture over time.

- Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in the arts and in the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became more global.
- Arts, entertainment, and popular culture increasingly reflected the influence of a globalized society.
- Consumer culture became globalized and transcended national borders.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Global culture:

- Music: Reggae
- Movies: Bollywood
- Social media: Facebook, Twitter
- Television: BBC
- Sports: World Cup soccer, the Olympics

Global consumerism:

- Online commerce: Alibaba, eBay
- Global brands: Toyota, Coca-Cola

### **TOPIC 9.7 Resistance to Globalization After 1900**

#### **Learning Objective G**

Explain the various responses to increasing globalization from 1900 to present.

- Responses to rising cultural and economic globalization took a variety of forms.

#### **ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

Responses to economic globalization:

- Anti-IMF and anti-World Bank activism
- Advent of locally developed social media (Weibo in China)

### **Topic 9.8 Institutions Developing in a Globalized World**

#### **Learning Objective H**

Explain how and why globalization changed international interactions among states.

- New international organizations, including the United Nations, formed with the stated goal of maintaining world peace and facilitating international cooperation.

### **TOPIC 9.9 Continuity and Change in a Globalized World**

#### **Learning Objective I**

Explain the extent to which science and technology brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.



## **REVIEW: UNIT KEY CONCEPTS**

- A. Rapid advances in science and technology altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to advances in communication, transportation, industry, agriculture, and medicine.
- B. New modes of communication— including radio communication, cellular communication, and the internet—as well as transportation, including air travel and shipping containers, reduced the problem of geographic distance.
- C. Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.
- D. 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. The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically modified forms of agriculture.
- E. Medical innovations, including vaccines and antibiotics, increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives.
- F. States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20th century.
- G. Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion. In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion.
- H. Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in the arts and in the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became more global.
- I. Arts, entertainment, and popular culture increasingly reflected the influence of a globalized society.
- J. Consumer culture became globalized and transcended national borders.