

Unit 4 AP World History Schedule 1900-Present

To be **completed** the week of **April 17 & beyond**

___ **100 Pts: Unit 7 Notes Due April 17:** Prior to each quiz the notes must be shown and stamped. After each chapter show me them to be stamped and to receive credit at the end of the unit. The notes and documents are all found on historyuncorked.com. **If they are not completed by the test date you will not be penalized, though they are recommended!**

___ **100 Pts: Document Interpretation Due April 2:** (Interpret 15 written documents/15 pictures/cartoons) To earn credit you must show me what you wrote and show you understand each document. After proving you understand the documents you will get them stamped. (You can work on these together. If you are having issues with documents do not hesitate to ask)

1. Which document is it
2. Discuss POV, Intended Audience, Contextualization, Author's purpose
3. Explain the relevance of this document to the time period
4. What is the basic meaning of the document

___ **100 Pts for each: Crash Course Due April 14:** Must watch 10 of the 18. For your points you must explain/discuss the crash course with me. **(Turn in at one time) Students must do at least one World War, one World War II, and the Globalization I & II. You must do at least ONE Khan video**

#36 Archdukes, Cynicism, & WW I

#37 Communist, Nationalist, & China Revolution

#38 WW II

#39 USA & USSR: Cold War

#40 Decolonization

#41 Globalization I

#42 Globalization II

Khan World War I

Khan The Cold War

#200 WW II: Resources

#221 Congo & Africa's WW

#223 Conflict in Israel

#226 Iran's Revolution

#210 Who Started WW I

#212 The Rise of the West

#205 War & Civilization

Khan World War II

Khan Overview of Chinese History

Chapter Quizzes:

___ **100 Pts: Chapter 33-34 Quiz done on Quia (Due March 10)**

___ **100 Pts: Chapter 35-37 Quiz done on Quia (Due March 25)**

___ **100 Pts Extra Credit Choice Assignment Due April 19:** Watch the remaining Crash Course (9), Do the Additional Documents (approx. 15), or do 2 Practice Multiple Choice Test from a workbook 35 question minimum.

___ **100 Pts: Paper 6, 7, & Paper 8 You MUST do 2 of the 3 (Due Feb 28, March 20, April 24)**

___ **100 Pts DBQ 5 OR DBQ 6 (Due March 27 or May 1)**

___ **50 Pts: Project Check 1 & 2 (Feb 28 & March 24 Extra Credit)**

___ **100 Pts: Vocab Test Due April 3**

___ **100 Pts: Unit Test Due April 17**

___ **100 Pts Thesis Test (March 31 & April 28)**

___ **100 Pts Short Answer Test (March 31 & April 28)**

___ **Project: AKA Beast Due May 11-12:**

****Note** Upon finishing early with everything you will be expected to either work on the AP Project or do a variety of workbook assignments to prepare you for the AP Exam*****

Period 6: Accelerating Global Change and Realignments, c. 1900 to the Present

Key Concept 6.1 Science and the Environment Rapid advances in science altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to the development of new technologies. These changes enabled unprecedented population growth, which altered how humans interacted with the environment and threatened delicate ecological balances at local, regional, and global levels.

I. Researchers made rapid advances in science that spread throughout the world, assisted by the development of new technology.

A. New modes of communication and transportation virtually eliminated the problem of geographic distance.

Example of *migrant ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America
- Indians in East and southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia

Example: of the *regulation of immigrants*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Chinese Exclusion Acts
- The White Australia Policy

B. *New scientific paradigms* transformed human understanding of the world.

C. The Green Revolution produced food for the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically enhanced forms of agriculture.

D. *Medical innovations* increased the ability of humans to survive.

E. Energy technologies including the use of oil and nuclear power raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.

II. As the global population expanded at an unprecedented rate, humans fundamentally changed their relationship with the environment.

A. Humans exploited and competed over the earth's finite resources more intensely than ever before in human history.

B. Global warming was a major consequence of the release of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere.

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.

Example: of *new scientific paradigms*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The theory of relativity
- Quantum mechanics
- The Big Bang theory
- Psychology

Example: of *medical innovations*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The polio vaccine
- Antibiotics
- The artificial heart

III. 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*.

B. More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility and transformed sexual practices.

Example: of ***diseases associated with poverty***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Malaria
- Tuberculosis
- Cholera

Example: example of ***emergent epidemic diseases***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The 1918 influenza pandemic
- Ebola
- HIV/AIDS

Example: of ***diseases associated with changing lifestyles***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Alzheimer's disease

C. *Improved military technology* and *new tactics* led to increased levels of *wartime casualties*.

Key Concept 6.2 Global Conflicts and Their Consequences At the beginning of the twentieth century, a European-dominated global political order existed, which also included the United States, Russia, and Japan. Over the course of the century, peoples and states around the world challenged this order in ways that sought to redistribute power within the existing order and to restructure empires, while those peoples and states in power attempted to maintain the status quo. Other peoples and states sought to overturn the political order itself. These challenges to, and the attempts to maintain, the political order manifested themselves in an unprecedented level of conflict with high human casualties. In the context of these conflicts, many regimes in both older and newer states struggled with maintaining political stability and were challenged by internal and external factors, including ethnic and religious conflicts, secessionist movements, territorial partitions, economic dependency, and the legacies of colonialism.

Example: of ***improved military technology***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Tanks
- Airplanes
- The atomic bomb

Example: of ***new tactics***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Trench warfare
- Firebombing

Example: of ***wartime casualties***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Nanjing
- Dresden
- Hiroshima

I. Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the twentieth century, but both land-based and transoceanic empires gave way to new forms of transregional political organization by the century's end.

A. The older land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires *collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors*.

B. Some colonies negotiated their independence.

C. Some colonies achieved independence through armed struggle.

II. Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.

Example: of ***internal and external factors***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Economic hardship
- Political and social discontent
- Technological stagnation
- Military defeat

Example: of ***negotiated independence***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- India from the British Empire
- The Gold Coast from the British Empire

Example: of ***independence through armed struggle***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Algeria and Vietnam from the French empire
- Angola from the Portuguese empire

A. *Nationalist leaders* in Asia and Africa challenged imperial rule.

B. *Regional, religious, and ethnic movements* challenged both colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries.

C. *Transnational movements* sought to unite people across national boundaries.

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

III. Political changes were accompanied by major demographic and social consequences.

Example of ***nationalist leaders***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Mohandas Gandhi
- Ho Chi Minh
- Kwame Nkrumah

Example: of ***regional, religious, and ethnic movements***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- The Quebecois separatist movement
- The Biafra secessionist movement

Example of ***transnational movements***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Communism
- Pan-Arabism
- Pan-Africanism

A. The redrawing of old colonial boundaries led to *population resettlements*.

B. *The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises* maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of empires.

C. The proliferation of conflicts led to various forms of *ethnic violence* and the *displacement of peoples resulting in refugee populations*.

Example: of **population resettlements**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The India/Pakistan partition
- The Zionist Jewish settlement of Palestine
- The division of the Middle East into mandatory states

Example: of **such migrations**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

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

Example: of **such ethnic violence**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Armenia
- The Holocaust
- Cambodia
- Rwanda

Example: of **displacement of peoples**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Palestinians
- Darfurians

IV. Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented global scale.

A. World War I and World War II were the first “total wars.” Governments used ideologies, including fascism, nationalism and communism, to *mobilize all of their state’s resources*, including peoples, both in the home countries and the colonies or former colonies, *for the purpose of waging war*. Governments also used a variety of strategies, including political speeches, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize these populations.

B. The *sources of global conflict* in the first half of the century varied.

Required examples of the **sources of global conflict**:

- Imperialist expansion by European powers and Japan
- Competition for resources
- Ethnic conflict
- Great power rivalries between Great Britain and Germany
- Nationalist ideologies
- The economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression.

C. The global balance of economic and political power shifted after the end of World War II and rapidly evolved into the Cold War. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological struggles between capitalism and communism throughout the globe.

D. The Cold War produced new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and promoted proxy wars in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

E. The dissolution of the Soviet Union effectively ended the Cold War.

Example of **mobilization of a state’s resources**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Gurkha soldiers in India
 - The ANZAC troops in Australia
 - Military conscription
- [Return to the Table of Contents](#)

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

A. *Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.*

B. *Groups and individuals opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social orders.*

Example: of **groups and individuals who challenged war**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Picasso in his *Guernica*
- The antinuclear movement during the Cold War
- Thich Quang Duc by self-immolation

Example of **nonviolence**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Gandhi
- Martin Luther King

Example of **such groups and individuals**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Communist leaders such as Vladimir Lenin and Mao Zedong
- The Non-Aligned Movement, which presented an alternative political bloc to the Cold War
- The Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa
- Participants in the global uprisings of 1968
- The Tiananmen Square protesters that promoted democracy in China Return to the Table of Contents

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

D. *More movements used violence against civilians to achieve political aims.*

E. *Global conflicts had a profound influence on popular culture.*

Example: of **responses that intensified conflict**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The promotion of military dictatorship in Chile, Spain, and Uganda
- The United States' promotion of a New World Order after the Cold War
- The buildup of the "military-industrial complex" and arms trading

Example: of **movements who used violence**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- IRA
- ETA
- Al-Qaeda

Example of **popular culture influenced by global conflicts**, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Dada
- James Bond
- Socialist Realism
- Video games

Key Concept 6.3 New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society, and Culture

The twentieth century witnessed a great deal of warfare and the collapse of the global economy in the 1930s. In response to these challenges, the role of state in the domestic economy fluctuated, and new institutions of global governance emerged and continued to develop throughout the century. Scientific breakthroughs, new technologies, increasing levels of integration, changing relationships between humans and the environment, and the frequency of political conflict all contributed to global developments in which people crafted new understandings of society, culture, and historical interpretations. These new understandings often manifested themselves in, and were reinforced by, new forms of cultural production. Institutions of global governance both shaped and adapted to these social conditions.

I. States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the twentieth century.

A. In the Communist states of the Soviet Union and China, *governments controlled their national economies.*

B. At the beginning of the century in the United States and parts of Europe, governments played a minimal role in their national economies. With the onset of the Great Depression, *governments began to take a more active role in economic life.*

Example of *Communist governments controlling their national economies*, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The Five-Year Plans
- The Great Leap Forward

Example of ***government intervention in the economy***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The New Deal
- The Fascist corporatist economy

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

D. At the end of the twentieth century, many *governments encouraged free market economic policies and promoted economic liberalization.*

II. States, communities, and individuals became increasingly interdependent, a process facilitated by the growth of institutions of global governance.

A. *New international organizations* formed to maintain world peace and to facilitate international cooperation.

Teach one illustrative

example of ***governments guiding economic life***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Nasser's promotion of economic development in Egypt
- The encouragement of export-oriented economies in East Asia

Example of ***governments encouraging free market policies***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

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

Example of ***new international organizations***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The League of Nations

- The United Nations
- The International Criminal Court

B. *New economic institutions* sought to spread the principles and practices associated with free market economics throughout the world.

C. *Humanitarian organizations* developed to respond to humanitarian crises throughout the world.

D. *Regional trade agreements* created regional trading blocs designed to promote the movement of capital and goods across national borders.

E. *Multinational corporations* began to challenge state authority and autonomy.

Example of ***new economic institutions***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- World Bank
- World Trade Organization (WTO)

Example of ***humanitarian organizations***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- UNICEF
- The Red Cross
- Amnesty International
- Doctors Without Borders
- World Health Organization (WHO)

Example of ***regional trade agreements***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The European Union
- NAFTA
- ASEAN
- Mercosur

Example of ***multinational corporations***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Royal Dutch Shell
- Coca-Cola
- Sony

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

III. People conceptualized society and culture in new ways; some challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion, often using new technologies to spread reconfigured traditions.

A. The *notion of human rights* gained traction throughout the world.

B. Increased interactions among diverse peoples sometimes led to the formation of *new cultural identities* and *exclusionary reactions*.

Example: of ***protest movements***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Greenpeace
- Green Belt in Kenya
- Earth Day

Example: of ***human rights***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- The U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Women's rights
- The end of the White Australia Policy

Example: of ***new cultural identities***, either the one below or an example of your choice:

- Negritude

Example: of ***exclusionary reactions***, either from the list below or an example of your choice:

- Xenophobia
- Race riots
- Citizenship restrictions

C. Believers developed *new forms of spirituality* and chose to emphasize particular aspects of practice within existing faiths and apply them to political issues.

IV. Popular and consumer culture became global.

A. *Sports* were more widely practiced and reflected national and social aspirations.

B. Changes in communication and transportation technology enabled the *widespread diffusion of music and film*.