

CONTEMPORARY

Period IV (1900 CE – Present)

Name: _____ Block: _____

GLOBAL CONFLICT

7.1 SHIFTING POWER AFTER 1900

I CAN EXPLAIN HOW INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO CHANGE IN VARIOUS STATES AFTER 1900.

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

A. In the space below, identify an internal factor and an external factor that resulted in the collapse of older, land-based empires.

	Internal Factor for Collapse	External Factor for Collapse
Ottoman Empire		
Russian Empire		
Qing Dynasty in China		

B. In the space below, describe how states around the world challenged the existing political and social order.

	Ideas it opposed	Outcome
Mexican Revolution		

7.2 CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

I CAN EXPLAIN THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF WWI.

DESCRIBE THE LISTED CAUSE OF WWI	DESCRIBE THE CONSEQUENCE
Imperialist Expansion and Competition for Resources:	
Territorial and Regional Conflicts:	
Nationalism:	
Alliance System:	

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7.3 CONDUCTING WORLD WAR I

I CAN EXPLAIN HOW GOVERNMENTS USED A VARIETY OF METHODS TO CONDUCT WAR.

A. Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented scale.


Define Total War: _____

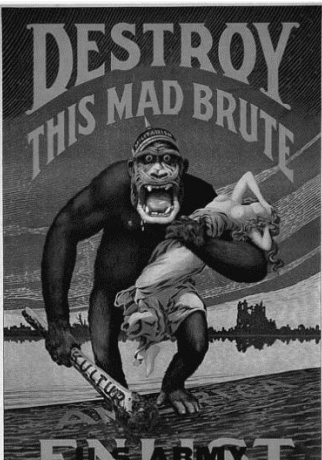
Why are World War I and World War II considered total wars?

On the grid below, explain how the ideology compelled their peoples to mobilize and wage war during WWI.

Ideology	Mobilization for War
Nationalism	

On the grid below, explain how each of the images was used to mobilize populations for war during WWI.

<u>Nation:</u> 	
<u>Type of Media:</u> 	
<u>Significance:</u> 	

<u>Nation:</u> 	
<u>Type of Media:</u> 	

<u>Significance:</u>	
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B. Identify and explain THREE new types of military technology.

<u>Military Tech 1:</u>	
<u>Military Tech 2:</u>	
<u>Military Tech 3:</u>	

7.4 ECONOMY IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

I CAN EXPLAIN HOW DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS RESPONDED TO ECONOMIC CRISIS AFTER 1900.

Following WWI and the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.

Describe each of the following government interventions in the economy:

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION	HOW DID IT WORK? WHAT POLICIES, PLANS, LEADERS ENACTED REFORMS?
FDR's New Deal	
Fascist Corporatist Economy	
Popularist governments in Brazil and Mexico	
Stalin's Five Year Plans	

7.5 UNRESOLVED TENSIONS AFTER WORLD WAR I

I CAN EXPLAIN THE CONTINUITIES AND CHANGES IN TERRITORIAL HOLDINGS FROM 1900 TO PRESENT.

Between the two world wars, Western and Japanese imperial states predominantly maintained control over colonial holdings, but there were cases where imperial states gained more territory or faced anti-imperial resistance.

A. In the space provided, describe these two territorial gains.

League of Nations Mandate System	How was territory gained?	What was the resulting situation of imperial control?
Manchukuo/ Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere	How was territory gained?	What was the resulting situation of imperial control?

B. In the space provided, explain how the imperial state faced anti-imperial resistance

Indian National Congress	
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7.6 CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II

I CAN EXPLAIN THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCE OF WWII.

DESCRIBE THE LISTED CAUSE OF WWII	DESCRIBE THE CONSEQUENCE
Treaty of Versailles:	
Great Depression:	
Countries' Imperialist Aspirations:	
Rise of Totalitarian Regimes:	


7.7 CONDUCTING WORLD WAR II

I CAN EXPLAIN SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN HOW GOVERNMENTS USED A VARIETY OF METHODS TO CONDUCT WAR.

A. World War II was a total war and governments used a variety of strategies to mobilize populations. On the grid below, explain how each ideology compelled their peoples to mobilize and wage war during WWII.

Ideology	Mobilization for War
Fascism	
Nationalism	
Communism	

Explain how the media below was used to mobilize populations for WWII.

<u>Nation:</u>	 <p data-bbox="964 747 1497 1054">We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender, and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our Empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British Fleet, would carry on the struggle, until, in God's good time, the New World, with all its power and might, steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the old.</p> <p data-bbox="1140 1075 1321 1108">(Winston Churchill)</p>
<u>Type of Media:</u>	
<u>Significance:</u>	

B. Identify and explain THREE new types of military technology and/or tactics used in WWII.

<u>Military Tech/Tactic 1:</u>	
<u>Military Tech/Tactic 2:</u>	
<u>Military Tech/Tactic 3:</u>	

7.8 MASS ATROCITIES AFTER 1900

I CAN EXPLAIN THE VARIOUS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MASS ATROCITIES IN THE PERIOD 1900 TO PRESENT.

On the grids below, identify TWO instances as to how the proliferation of conflicts led to various forms of genocide or ethnic violence. Choose from: Armenians, Cambodians, Tutsi, Ukrainians

<u>Date (years):</u>	<u>Relative Location (AP Region):</u>
<u>Perpetrators:</u>	<u>Victims:</u>

<u>Causes:</u>	<u>Outcomes:</u>

<u>Date (years):</u>	<u>Relative Location (AP Region):</u>
<u>Perpetrators:</u>	<u>Victims:</u>
<u>Causes:</u>	<u>Outcomes:</u>

COLD WAR AND DECOLONIZATION

8.1 SETTING THE STAGE FOR THE COLD WAR AND DECOLONIZATION

I CAN EXPLAIN THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE COLD WAR AFTER 1945.

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

On the map, label and color-code the new nation-states that emerged from the restructuring of former imperial holdings.

Identify the new nation-states after the dissolution of empires from 1900 to present.

NOTE: All boundaries represent contemporary state boundaries.

Red (former British Empire) – India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya
 Yellow (former French Empire) – Algeria, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam,
 Blue (former American Empire) - Philippines
 Green (former Dutch Empire) - Indonesia
 Orange (former Belgian Empire)



B. Why did the Soviet Union and the United States emerge as superpowers following World War Two?

ECONOMIC REASONS:

TECHNOLOGICAL REASONS:

8.2 THE COLD WAR

I CAN EXPLAIN THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE OF THE COLD WAR.

A. In the space provided, identify **THREE** areas of **non-military** ideological competition between the Soviet Union and United States during the Cold War period.

Competition Area	Soviet Union	United States

A. In the space provided, identify and explain how groups and/or individuals opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social orders.

Non-Aligned Movement	
Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa	
Tiananmen Square Protests	

8.3 EFFECTS OF THE COLD WAR

I CAN COMPARE THE WAYS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION SOUGHT TO MAINTAIN INFLUENCE OVER THE COURSE OF THE COLD WAR.

A. Identify and explain the two major military alliances that developed during the Cold War period.

<u>Alliance 1:</u>	
<u>Alliance 2:</u>	

B. Identify and explain THREE proxy wars that occurred during the Cold War period on the grids below.

<u>Date (years):</u>	<u>Relative Location (AP Region):</u>
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<u>Major Nation-State Combatants:</u>	<u>Key Individuals/Groups:</u>
<u>Causes:</u>	<u>Outcomes:</u>

<u>Date (years):</u>	<u>Relative Location (AP Region):</u>
<u>Major Nation-State Combatants:</u>	<u>Key Individuals/Groups:</u>
<u>Causes:</u>	<u>Outcomes:</u>

<u>Date (years):</u>	<u>Relative Location (AP Region):</u>
<u>Major Nation-State Combatants:</u>	<u>Key Individuals/Groups:</u>
<u>Causes:</u>	<u>Outcomes:</u>

8.4 SPREAD OF COMMUNISM AFTER 1900

I CAN EXPLAIN THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CHINA'S ADOPTION OF COMMUNISM.

Describe the causes and consequences of the Chinese Communist Revolution.

CAUSES	<p>Internal Tensions:</p> <p>Japanese Aggression:</p>
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HOW DID THE REVOLUTION HAPPEN?	
CONSEQUENCES	<p>Great Leap Forward:</p> <p>Outcomes:</p>

I CAN EXPLAIN THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF MOVEMENTS TO REDISTRIBUTE ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

In the space below, identify how a movement to redistribute land and resources developed in the listed regions.

<u>Latin America:</u>	
<u>Africa:</u>	
<u>Asia:</u>	

8.5 DECOLONIZATION AFTER 1900

I CAN EXPLAIN THE PROCESSES BY WHICH VARIOUS PEOPLES PURSUED INDEPENDENCE AFTER 1900.

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

- A. In the space below, identify TWO examples of African and/or Asian nationalist leaders/parties that challenged imperial rule and the methods they used.

<u>Nationalist 1:</u>	
<u>Nationalist 2:</u>	

- B. In the space below, identify TWO colonies that negotiated for their independence and explain the process they undertook

<u>Colony 1:</u>	
<u>Colony 2:</u>	

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In the space below, identify TWO colonies that achieved independence through armed struggle and explain the process they undertook

<u>Colony 1:</u>	
<u>Colony 2:</u>	

C. In the space below, identify THREE movements that challenged colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries and the methods they used.

<u>Regional Movement:</u>	
<u>Religious Movement:</u>	
<u>Ethnic Movement:</u>	

8.6 NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

I CAN EXPLAIN HOW POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE PERIOD FROM C.1900 TO THE PRESENT LED TO TERRITORIAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND NATIONALIST DEVELOPMENTS.

A. The redrawing of political boundaries after the withdrawal of former colonial authorities led to the creation of new states. Identify three new states created by redrawn political boundaries:

B. In the space below, identify TWO instances in which the redrawing of old colonial boundaries led to population displacement and resettlements.

Colonial Boundary/Nation	Redrawn Boundary/Nation-State	Impact on Population

C. In the space below, identify TWO instances of governments guiding economic life to promote development in states that were newly independent after WWII.

Newly Independent State	Leader	Policies

D. In the space below, describe how migrations of colonial subjects to imperial metropolises (the former colonizing country, usually major cities) maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and metropole after the dissolution of empire.

<u>Metropole:</u>	<u>Colonial Subject:</u> FILIPINOS
Relationship before Dissolution/Migration	Relationship after Dissolution/Migration

<u>Metropole:</u>	<u>Colonial Subject:</u> SOUTH ASIANS
Relationship before Dissolution/Migration	Relationship after Dissolution/Migration

8.7 GLOBAL RESISTANCE TO ESTABLISHED POWER STRUCTURES
I CAN EXPLAIN VARIOUS REACTIONS TO EXISTING POWER STRUCTURES IN THE PERIOD AFTER 1900.

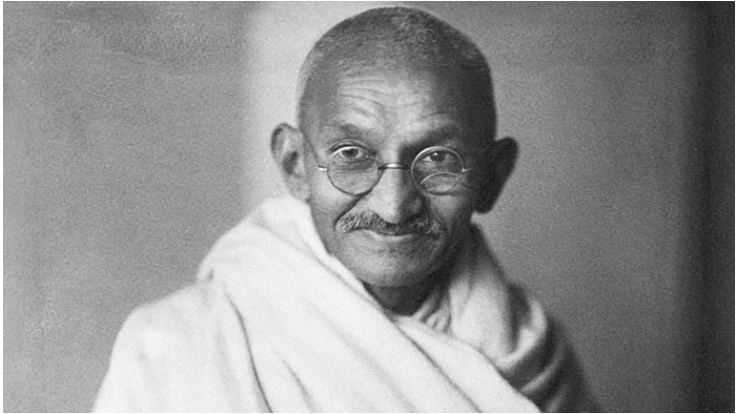
Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups –including states – opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified these conflicts.


A. For each of the images below, explain how they were representative of the promotion of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.

<u>Identify/Label</u>	
<u>Date (year)</u>	
<u>What is the image depicting?</u>	
<u>How does the image represent a challenge to war?</u>	

<u>Identify/Label</u>	
<u>Date (year)</u>	

<u>What were they protesting against?</u>	
<u>How does the event represent a challenge to war?</u>	

<u>Individual</u>	
<u>Date (year)</u>	
<u>What were they protesting against?</u>	
<u>How did the person promote nonviolence?</u>	

<u>Individual</u>	
<u>Date (year)</u>	
<u>What were they protesting against?</u>	
<u>How did the person promote nonviolence?</u>	

B. In the space provided, provide TWO examples as to how militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict.

Military/Militarized State	Conflict Responded To:	Effect of Response:
IDI AMIN'S UGANDA		
PINOCHET'S CHILE		

C. In the space provided, explain how movements used violence against civilians to achieve political aims.

<u>Date (years):</u>	<u>Relative Location (AP Region):</u>
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<u>Group Name:</u> AL-QAEDA	<u>Motivations:</u>
<u>Methods:</u>	<u>Outcomes:</u>

8.8 END OF THE COLD WAR

I CAN EXPLAIN THE CAUSES OF THE END OF THE COLD WAR.

Explain how the following causes led to the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union:

CAUSE	How did these technologies/events/factors lead to the end of the Cold War?
U.S. military and technological development	
Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan	
Public opinion and economic weakness in communist countries	

GLOBALIZATION

9.1 ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY AND EXCHANGE AFTER 1900

I CAN EXPLAIN HOW THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES CHANGED THE WORLD FROM 1900 TO PRESENT.

- A. On the grid below, explain how TWO new modes of communication and ONE new mode of transportation reduced the problem of geographic distance.

<u>Comm 1:</u>	
<u>Comm 2:</u>	
<u>Trans:</u>	

B. In the space below, identify THREE energy technologies that helped to raise productivity and increase the production of material goods.

<u>Energy Tech 1:</u>	
<u>Energy Tech 2:</u>	
<u>Energy Tech 3:</u>	

C. Explain the impact of more effective birth control on the following:

Control over Fertility	
Transformed Sexual Practices	

D. Define Green Revolution: _____

In the space below, explain how the listed technologies and agricultural innovations increased global food production.

Chemical Fertilizers, Pesticides, Herbicides	
Advanced Irrigation / Land Management	
Seed Hybridization / Genetically-Modified Organisms	

E. Provide THREE examples of medical innovations that increase the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives.

<u>Medical Innovation 1:</u>	
<u>Medical Innovation 2:</u>	
<u>Medical Innovation 3:</u>	

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9.2 TECHNOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS: DISEASE

I CAN EXPLAIN HOW ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AFFECTED HUMAN POPULATIONS OVER TIME.

Disease, scientific innovations, and conflict led to demographic shifts.

A. Identify two diseases associated with poverty and explain why they persisted during the time period.

<u>Poverty-related Disease 1:</u>	
<u>Poverty-related Disease 2:</u>	

B. Identify two new epidemics and explain why they represent a threat to human survival

<u>New Epidemic 1:</u>	
<u>New Epidemic 2:</u>	

C. Identify two diseases associated with increased longevity and changing lifestyles

<u>Longevity-related Disease:</u>	
<u>Lifestyle-related Disease:</u>	

9.3 TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES: DEBATES ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

I CAN EXPLAIN THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES IN THE PERIOD FROM 1900 TO PRESENT.

During the period of unprecedented global population expansion, humans fundamentally changed their relationship with the environment.

A. In the space below, provide examples of human activity that contributed to the following:

Deforestation	
Desertification	
Increased consumption of fresh water and clean air	

B. In the space below, identify causes and consequences of climate change

Cause	Consequence
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Greenhouse Gasses	
Pollutants	

9.4 ECONOMICS IN THE GLOBAL AGE

I CAN EXPLAIN THE CONTINUITIES AND CHANGES IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY FROM 1900 TO PRESENT.

- A. Provide TWO examples of how 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.

<u>State 1:</u>	<u>Free Market Policies Pursued:</u>
<u>State 2:</u>	<u>Free Market Policies Pursued:</u>

- B. Give TWO examples from the late 20th century of how revolutions in information and communications technology led to the growth of knowledge economies in some regions.

<u>State 1:</u> UNITED STATES	<u>Companies/products of this knowledge economy:</u>
<u>State 2:</u> JAPAN	<u>Companies/products of this knowledge economy:</u>

Give ONE example from the late 20th century of how industrial production and manufacturing were increasingly situated in Asia and Latin America.

<u>State 1:</u> MEXICO or HONDURAS	<u>Industries/Products:</u>
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- C. Identify THREE examples of changing economic institutions, multinational corporations, and regional trade agreements that reflect the spread of principles and practices associated with free market economics throughout the world.

<u>Institution:</u>	
<u>Multinational Corporation:</u>	
<u>Regional Trade Agreement:</u>	

9.5 CALLS FOR REFORM AND RESPONSES AFTER 1900

I CAN EXPLAIN HOW SOCIAL CATEGORIES, ROLES, AND PRACTICES HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED AND CHALLENGED OVER TIME.

People conceptualized society and culture in new ways; 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, and gender.

- A. In the space below, identify and explain various movements that challenged previously held assumptions in the listed categories.

	How did they challenge previously held assumptions?
<u>Race:</u>	
<u>Class:</u>	
<u>Gender:</u>	
<u>Religion:</u>	

- B. In the space below, provide an example of increased access to education AND an example of increased participation in new political and professional roles

<u>Access to Education:</u>
<u>Political & Professional Participation:</u>

- C. In the space below, identify examples of movements throughout the world that protested the inequality of environmental and economic consequences of global integration

<u>Environmental Protest Movement:</u>	
<u>Economic Protest Movement:</u>	

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9.6 GLOBALIZED CULTURE AFTER 1900

I CAN 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.

In the space below provide an example of both popular culture and consumer culture and explain how it reflected the influence of globalization.

<u>Consumer Culture:</u> (online commerce, global brands)	
<u>Popular Culture:</u> (arts, entertainment, pop culture)	

9.7 RESISTANCE TO GLOBALIZATION AFTER 1900

I CAN EXPLAIN THE VARIOUS RESPONSES TO INCREASING GLOBALIZATION FROM 1900 TO PRESENT.

Explain how the examples below are responses to the rising cultural and economic globalization.

RESPONSES TO GLOBALIZATION	What aspect of globalization is this response critical of?
Anti-IMF activism	
Weibo in China (locally-developed social media)	

9.8 INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPING IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

I CAN EXPLAIN HOW AND WHY GLOBALIZATION CHANGED INTERNATIONAL INTERACTIONS AMONG STATES.

States, communities, and individuals became increasingly interdependent, a process facilitated by the growth of institutions of global governance. In the space below, identify THREE examples of international organizations that formed to maintain world peace and to facilitate international cooperation.

<u>Organization 1:</u>	
<u>Organization 2:</u>	

<u>Organization 3:</u>	