

Period 6: Global Fragmentations and Realignments

Disclaimer: All of the work that I complete for this assignment will be my own. I will not use Quizlets, the internet, or social media, nor work in groups to complete the assignment. All of this assignment is in my own words. I understand that if it is determined that this isn't my own work, I will receive no extra credit points.

Signed:

Period 6 in a Nutshell: 1900-Present

World Wars, Cold War, Decolonization, Globalization

Beginning & End points: Road to WWI through the current state of world affairs

Key Concept 6.1: 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.

Key Concept 6.1--Rapid advances in science altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to advances in communication, transportation, industry, agriculture, and medicine.

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

A. New modes of communication—including the Internet, radio communication, and cellular communication—and transportation reduced the problem of geographic distance. (*Explain how these different forms of communication and transportation reduced geographic distance.*)

Internet, radio, cellular communication

New modes of transportation

B. The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically enhanced forms of agriculture. (*Define Green Revolution. Give examples of genetically enhanced agriculture.*)

Define Green Revolution:

Examples of genetically enhanced agriculture and where it takes place:

<p>B. The release of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere contributed to debates about the nature and causes of climate change.</p>	<p>Define Greenhouse gases:</p> <p>What are the causes of climate change?</p> <p>Why is there a debate about this?</p>
<p>III. Disease, scientific innovations, and conflict led to demographic shifts.</p>	
<p>A. Diseases associated with poverty persisted, while other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human survival. In addition, increased longevity led to higher incidence of certain diseases. <i>(Explain the significance of the diseases and how they are poverty based. Define the new epidemics and how they threaten human survival. Define the diseases due to longevity and why this is significant)</i></p>	<p>Diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuberculosis • Cholera • Malaria <p><u>Poverty based?</u></p> <p>New epidemics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1918 Influenza (Spanish Flu) • Ebola • HIV/AIDS <p><u>Threat to human survival?</u></p> <p>Diseases due to longevity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diabetes • Heart disease • Alzheimer's <p><u>Why is this significant?</u></p>

<p>B. More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility and transformed sexual practices.</p>	<p>What are some of the new forms of birth control?</p> <p>Why is this significant?</p>
<p>C. New military technology and new tactics and the waging of “total war” led to increased levels of wartime casualties.</p>	<p>Define “total war”</p> <p>New tactics/technology</p> <p>Why is this significant for war time casualties?</p>
<p>Key Concept 6.2: <i>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.</i></p>	
<p>Key Concept 6.2—Peoples and states around the world challenged the existing political and social order in varying ways, leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts.</p>	
<p>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 trans-regional political organization by the century’s end.</p>	
<p>A. The older land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. <i>(Be specific)</i></p>	<p>Internal Factors:</p> <p>Ottomans:</p> <p>Russia:</p> <p>Qing:</p> <p>External Factors:</p>

	<p>Ottomans:</p> <p>Russia:</p> <p>Qing:</p>
<p>B. Between the two world wars, European imperial states often maintained control over their colonies and in some cases gained additional territories. <i>(Why did the Europeans maintain control of their colonies? What is the significance of this?)</i></p>	<p>What additional territories were gained?</p>
<p>C. After the end of World War II, some colonies negotiated their independence, while other colonies achieved independence through armed struggle. <i>(When did these areas get independence? What is the significance of the negotiation or armed struggle for independence? Why did the Europeans finally give up the colonies?)</i></p>	<p><u>Negotiated independence:</u></p> <p>India:</p> <p>Gold Coast:</p> <p>French West Africa:</p> <p><u>Armed struggle for independence:</u></p> <p>Algeria and Vietnam (French):</p> <p>Angola (Portuguese):</p> <p>Kenya (British):</p> <p>Mau Mau Rebellion (British):</p> <p>Why did the Europeans give up the colonies?</p>

II. Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.	
<p>A. Nationalist leaders in Asia and Africa sought varying degrees of autonomy within or independence from imperial rule. <i>(Define autonomy. Explain the significance of each.)</i></p>	<p>Indian National Congress:</p> <p>Ho Chi Minh:</p> <p>Kwame Nkrumah:</p>
<p>B. Regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged both colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries. <i>(Why? What is the significance of each?)</i></p>	<p>Muslim League:</p> <p>Quebecois:</p> <p>Biafra:</p>
<p>C. Transnational movements sought to unite people across national boundaries. <i>(Why is this significant?)</i></p>	<p>Communism:</p> <p>Pan-Arabism:</p> <p>Pan-Africanism:</p>
<p>D. The Mexican Revolution arose in opposition to neocolonialism and economic imperialism, and movements to redistribute land and resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism or socialism. <i>(Explain what happens and the significance.)</i></p>	<p>Mexican Revolution:</p> <p>Africa:</p> <p>Asia:</p> <p>Latin America:</p>

<p>E. In many parts of the world, religious movements sought to redefine the relationship between the individual and the state. <i>(Name some of the religious movements and their significance.)</i></p>	
<p>III. Political changes were accompanied by major demographic and social consequences.</p>	
<p>A. The redrawing of old colonial boundaries led to conflict as well as population displacement and/or resettlements, such as the partitioning of India and Pakistan and population displacements following the creation of the state of Israel. <i>(What is the significance of this?)</i></p>	<p>Significance:</p> <p>Partition of India/Pakistan:</p> <p>Israeli/Palestinian conflict:</p>
<p>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. <i>(Define metropole. Why are the ties significant?)</i></p>	<p>Significance:</p> <p>South Asians to Britain:</p> <p>Filipinos to the US:</p>
<p>C. The rise of extremist groups in power led to the annihilation of specific populations, notably in the Holocaust during World War II, and to other atrocities, acts of genocide, or ethnic violence. <i>(Explain the significance of each.)</i></p>	<p>Holocaust:</p> <p>Armenian genocide:</p> <p>Killing Fields of Cambodia:</p> <p>Tutsi in Rwanda:</p>

IV. Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented global scale.	
<p>A. World War I and World War II were the first total wars. 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 states' resources for war and, in the case of totalitarian states, to direct many aspects of daily life during the course of the conflicts and beyond. <i>(Give examples of these strategies. What was the purpose of these movements/ strategies?)</i></p>	<p>Political propaganda</p> <p>Intensified nationalism</p> <p>Fascism</p> <p>Communism</p>
<p>B. The sources of global conflict in the first half of the century varied and included imperialist expansion by European powers and Japan, competition for resources, and the economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression, and the rise of fascist and totalitarian regimes to positions of power. <i>(Give examples of these global conflicts. Where are these "events" happening or who to? What is the significance of these events?)</i></p>	<p>Japanese Expansion</p> <p>Competition for resources</p> <p>Great Depression</p> <p>Rise of Fascism</p> <p>Rise of totalitarian regimes</p>
<p>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 democracy of the United States and the communist Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological conflict between capitalism and communism across the globe. This conflict extended beyond its basic ideological origins to have profound effects on economic, political, social, and cultural aspects of global events.</p>	<p>Cold War (<i>Define</i>):</p> <p><u>Effects</u>:</p> <p>Economic:</p>

<p>A. 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. <i>(Define non-violence as a political practice.)</i></p>	<p>How do the following challenge: Mohandas Gandhi:</p> <p>Martin Luther King Jr.:</p> <p>Nelson Mandela:</p>
<p>B. Groups and individuals, including the Non-Aligned Movement, opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social orders. <i>(How do the groups promote alternatives?)</i></p>	<p>Non-Aligned Movement:</p> <p>Anti-Apartheid Movement:</p> <p>Global uprisings of 1968:</p> <p>Tiananmen Square protesters:</p>
<p>C. Militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict. <i>(How do the following states do this?)</i></p>	<p>Military dictatorships: Spain:</p> <p>Chile:</p> <p>Uganda:</p>
<p>D. Some movements used violence against civilians to achieve political aims. <i>(What did the movements want and name some acts of violence.)</i></p>	<p>IRA:</p> <p>ETA:</p> <p>Al-Qaeda:</p>

Key Concept 6.3: *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.*

Key Concept 6.3—The role of the state in the domestic economy varied, and new institutions of global association emerged and continued to develop throughout the century.

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

A. In communist states, such as the Soviet Union and China, governments controlled their national economies, often through repressive policies and with negative repercussions for their populations. *(Explain and what are the significant of each?)*

Five Year Plans:

Great Leap Forward:

<p>B. Following World War I and the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life. <i>(Why is the significant?)</i></p>	<p>New Deal:</p> <p>Fascist corporatist economy:</p> <p>Popularist gov'ts of Brazil and Mexico:</p> <p>Significance:</p>
<p>C. In newly independent states after WWII, governments often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development. <i>(Why is this significant?)</i></p>	<p>Nasser (Egypt):</p> <p>Nehru (India):</p> <p>Julius Nyere (Tanzania):</p> <p>Significance:</p>

<p>D. 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. <i>(Explain the policies or what happened in each of the following.)</i></p>	<p>USA (Ronald Reagan):</p> <p>Britain (Margaret Thatcher):</p> <p>China (Deng Xiaoping):</p> <p>Chile (Pinochet):</p> <p>Pacific Rim nations:</p> <p>Korea:</p> <p>Vietnam:</p>
<p>E. 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 developing economies including the Pacific Rim and Latin America. <i>(Explain what was located where and the significance of this.)</i></p>	<p>Latin America:</p> <p>Japan:</p> <p>Korea:</p> <p>Singapore:</p> <p>China:</p> <p>Vietnam:</p>

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. <i>(How do these facilitate this?)</i>	League of Nations: The United Nations: International Criminal Court:
B. Changing economic institutions sought to spread the principles and practices associated with free market economics throughout the world. <i>(What are the purpose of these organizations?)</i>	<u>Economic Institutions:</u> International Monetary Fund (IMF): The World Bank: World Trade Organization (WTO): Multinational Corporations (MNC): <u>Regional Trade Agreements:</u> European Economic Community (EEC): North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Mercosur:
C. Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of environmental and economic consequences of global integration. <i>(Why are these significant? What doe each of these—to the right—protest?)</i>	Greenpeace: The Green Belt Movement (Kenya): Earth Day:

III. 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 these factors.

What are these and the significance of each?

Rights-based:

UN Declaration of Human Rights (esp. in the protection of children, women, and refugees):

Global feminism movements:

Negritude movement:

Liberation Theology (Latin America):

Islamic renewal movements (Egypt & Saudi Arabia):

Access to Education and political/professional roles:

Right to vote and hold public office:

US (1920):

Brazil (1932):

Turkey (1934):

Japan (1945):

India (1947):

Morocco (1963):

Education:

Rising literacy rates/females in higher education:

US Civil Rights Act 1965:

End of Apartheid:

	Caste & reservation in Indian Constitution (1950):
IV. Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in the arts and literature. In the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became global.	
<i>What are these and the significance of each?</i>	<p>Reggae:</p> <p>Bollywood:</p> <p>World Cup Soccer:</p> <p>The Olympics:</p>

The Modern World, 1914 CE – present

1. World War I

Students are required to know the causes, major events, and consequences of WWI

1) Causes

a) Imperialism

- i) No new lands to expand into – some nations didn't have many colonies (Germany, Italy)
- ii) Rivalries as nations competed for colonies
- iii) Sometimes armed conflict in colonial lands for control over resources

b) Nationalism

- i) Pride in one's nation, want one's nation to be the best and most powerful
- ii) Fostered conflict as nations competed to be the best
- iii) Justified imperialism, militarism
- iv) Caused disruptions in multi-ethnic nations (Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire); rebellions, revolts against foreign rule

c) Militarism

- i) Build up of a country's military; keeping a large standing army
- ii) Nations expanded their militaries as a show of power
- iii) Arms race: each nation needed to have a standing army because their neighbors had standing armies

d) Alliances

- i) Bismarck: German chancellor behind alliance system in Europe
- ii) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy allied; France, Great Britain, Russia allied

2) Events

- a) Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand: Serbian terrorists kill the Austrian duke and his wife as they honeymooned in Sarajevo
 - i) Austria demands Serbian submission
 - ii) Russia offers to back Serbians in defying Austrians
 - iii) Austria and Germany declare war on Serbia and Russia (along with Russia's allies)
- b) Schlieffen Plan
 - i) Germany knows Russia will take longer to mobilize, so plans to attack France first and then loop back through Germany to meet Russian troops
 - ii) Germany begins invasion by first cutting through Netherlands and Belgium
 - iii) Great Britain outraged at Germany's attack on neutral nations, begins to mobilize for war
 - iv) Conquest of Belgium takes longer than planned, by the time Germany gets to France, the French are ready to meet them in battle, and English arrive to reinforce French lines
- c) Trench warfare
 - i) War stalemates in France
 - ii) Both sides dig trenches; space between = no man's land
 - iii) Terrible conditions
- d) Technology
 - i) Tanks
 - ii) Poison gas
 - iii) Airplanes
 - iv) Machine guns
- e) War worldwide
 - i) China, Japan declare war on Germany and attack German spheres of influence in China
 - ii) Colonies in Africa involved
 - iii) Ottoman Empire: joins with Germany and Austria, wants to protect lands from increasingly aggressive Russia
 - iv) US joins after Russia pulls out (Revolution)
- f) Consequences
 - i) Wilson's 14 points: Wilson wants self-determination (for Europeans only); formation of League of Nations to ensure peaceful resolutions to conflicts; fair treatment for Germany and Austria
 - ii) Treaty of Versailles: war guilt clause that blames Germany and requires millions in reparations; creation of mandates = colonies controlled by members of the League of Nations (primarily Britain and France), such as the Middle East (former lands of Ottoman Empire), and were mostly lands taken away from the losers of the war
 - (1) In general, this treaty failed to resolve the initial conflicts and underlying causes of the war
 - iii) Destruction
 - (1) Death of a generation of men
 - (2) Widespread destruction of farmlands, towns, roads
 - iv) New countries
 - (1) Austria-Hungary broken into Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia
 - (2) Poland, Romania returns
 - (3) Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia gain independence China falls under

Why you should know this: You will be asked specific questions about the causes and consequences of WWI. You may also be asked to compare aspects of WWI with other wars, either with those that came before or with those that came after WWI.

Example: Using the following documents, compare the nature of the postwar world envisioned by the victorious nations after WWI and WWII.

To answer this question thoroughly, you would need to have an understanding of the causes of world conflict and how the leaders of the nations involved attempted to resolve (successfully or unsuccessfully) the conflict at the close of war. You would need to be familiar with peace settlements as well as negotiations along the way to achieving peace.

v) Japanese control

2. The Great Depression

The Great Depression had a global impact, so AP students are expected to know how the Great Depression happened, its worldwide effects, and attempts at recovery from the economic decline.

1) Causes

a) Overproduction

i) Agricultural

ii) Factories

b) Destruction of WWI

i) Germany unable to pay reparations

ii) Great Britain and France unable to pay war debts to US

c) Bank failures

i) Banks failed in Europe as people couldn't pay back loans

d) Stock Market Crash

i) Buying stock on the margin artificially inflated prices

ii) Stock values fell dramatically as people sold their stocks

iii) Millions of dollars "vanished" as stock prices bottomed out

iv) Banks failed as people couldn't pay back loans

2) Worldwide effects

a) Overproduction of agricultural goods caused drop in prices, hurting Latin American and African economies based on one or two cash crops

b) Tariffs put in place to protect domestic businesses, caused a decline in world trade

c) Widespread unemployment as businesses failed due to decline in trade

d) Inflation of prices, especially in Germany

e) Europe, USA, Japan, Latin America, Africa

3) Responses

a) Social welfare programs

i) Government pushes reforms that help relieve suffering caused by Depression

ii) USA: New Deal, Social Security, soup kitchens/bread lines, welfare

b) Rise of Fascism

i) Italy, Germany, Japan, Spain

ii) Attractive to people hurt by Depression

iii) Leaders stressed taking drastic measures to overcome economic decline, renewed interest in building military and becoming aggressive

Why you should know this: The Great Depression had a huge impact on the world's economy and had significant consequences in terms of how each nation responded to the suffering brought about by the Depression.

Example

1. Which of the following was true of the Great Depression?
 - a. It was alleviated by the flow of US funds to Europe during the 1930's
 - b. Global agriculture saw underproduction and low prices during the 1920s and 1930s
 - c. It was unaffected by Allied war debts
 - d. It was caused by an underproduction of raw materials in European colonies
 - e. It was tied into the payment of war reparations

You would have to be aware of the causes of the Great Depression, beyond just the stock market crash in the US, to identify the correct answer, (E).

3. World War II

As with WWI, AP students are required to know the causes, major events, peace settlements, and significance of WWII.

1) Causes

a) Fascist leaders

- i) Fascist parties became popular during the Great Depression in especially hard-hit countries like Germany and Italy because Fascist leaders effectively used scapegoats to place blame for the economic hardship; they also advertised plans for recovery that involved their nation becoming powerful and aggressive
- ii) Fascism in Germany (Hitler), Italy (Mussolini), Spain (Franco), and Japan (Hirohito and his staff of Generals)

b) Aggression

- i) Japan
 - (1) 1931: invades Manchuria
 - (2) 1937: invades China (Rape of Nanking)
- ii) Germany
 - (1) 1938: Anschluss (unification of Germany and Austria)
 - (2) 1938: annexation of Sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia)
 - (3) 1939: annexation of all of Czechoslovakia
- iii) Italy
 - (1) 1935: invades Ethiopia

c) Appeasement

- i) Great Britain, France allow acts of aggression for fear of another war
- ii) 1938: Munich Conference
 - (1) Hitler promises not to invade any more territories
 - (2) Great Britain and France accept
- iii) 1939: Soviet Union signs treaty of nonaggression with Germany

d) "Final straw"

- i) September 1939: Hitler invades Poland

2) Major Events

a) Alliances

- i) Axis powers: Germany, Italy, Japan
- ii) Allied powers: Great Britain, France, Soviet Union (later, the USA)

b) War in Europe

- i) Germany quickly overtakes France and establishes a puppet government, called Vichy France
- ii) British unable to do much due to German fortifications along France's northern borders
- iii) 1944: with the help of the US, British, French, Canadian, and American troops land on the beaches of Normandy and push through Germany fortifications
- iv) May 1945: Allied Victory over Europe

c) War in Africa

- i) German and Italian troops take over British and French lands in North Africa
- ii) British troops fight to reclaim these lands
- i) Desert Fox: German General Rommel, known for master strategy in the deserts of North Africa

d) War in the Pacific

- i) Japanese expand to control China, Korea, French Indochina, Dutch East Indies, Philippines, etc.
- ii) December 1941: attack on Pearl Harbor; US declares war on Axis powers
- iii) Island-hopping campaign: US forced to liberate the Pacific island by island
- iv) Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki led to victory in the Pacific in August 1945

e) Holocaust

- i) Final Solution: Hitler's plan to eliminate Jews in repayment for their supposed role in the Great Depression (diversionary tactic used for Hitler to gain power and win popularity)
- ii) Concentration Camps: work camps built to keep Jews, Greek Orthodox, Gypsies, Communists, Handicapped, Homosexuals, and anyone else Hitler didn't like or wanted to get rid of
- iii) Extermination Camps: some "work" camps were actually extermination camps, where people were sent to be killed
 - (1) Gassing: most people that died were "gassed" in large rooms that looked like shower rooms and then their bodies were burnt
 - (2) Executions: sometimes people were just executed and buried in ditches they had been forced to dig themselves
 - (3) Experimentations: Germany doctors ordered to perform medical experiments on prisoners, especially those that were already sick, were twins/triplets, or had some other kind of abnormality

- f) Technology
 - i) Atomic weapons
- 3) Peace Negotiations and Settlements
 - a) 1943: Tehran Conference
 - i) Allied powers decide to liberate France first
 - ii) Soviet Union to push through Eastern Europe and open an Eastern Front
 - b) 1945: Yalta Conference
 - i) Soviets agree to help the US fight Japan
 - ii) Decision to partition Germany into zones
 - c) 1945: Potsdam Conference
 - i) Soviets to control Poland
 - ii) Decision to separate Austria from Germany
- 4) Significance and Consequences of WWII
 - a) US occupation of Japan
 - i) Establishment of a constitutional monarchy; efforts led by MacArthur
 - b) Korea divided by US and Soviets
 - c) China gained freedom from Japan, but immediately saw civil war between Nationalists (KMT – Chiang Kai-shek) and the Communists (Mao Zedong)
 - d) Soviet occupation of most of Eastern Europe, creation of the Eastern bloc (communist satellites)
 - e) Nuremberg Trials: Prosecution of war criminals involved in the Holocaust
 - f) End of Western European dominance over the world; colonies push more than ever for independence
 - g) United Nations: organization to settle disagreements peacefully
 - h) Shift in world power to the USA and the USSR
 - i) Ushering in of the Cold War with USSR

Why you should know this: You will be asked questions about the causes, events, and consequences of WWII. You will also be asked to compare WWI and WWII

Example:

1. The nation that rose in power during WWI but declined in power during WWII was
 - a. Great Britain
 - b. Japan
 - c. Russia
 - d. The Ottoman Empire
 - e. Austria

If you are able to successfully compare the characteristics about both wars, you will arrive at the correct answer, (B)

4. The Rise of the Soviet Union

The history of Russia as tsarist rule collapsed and revolutionaries ushered in a new form of government, communism, has had a profound effect on the world during the Modern Era. As such, AP students are required to understand the circumstances surrounding the rise of communism in Russia, as well as the policies of communist leaders from Lenin to Gorbachev.

Era	Events
Pre-Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Romanov family on the throne (tsars of Russia) - Poverty gap between peasants and aristocracy - Lag in industrialization leaves Russia behind other nations and dependent on Europe for imports - 1905: revolution temporarily ends absolute power of tsar; creation of Duma (a parliament); tsar dissolves it a few months later - entrance into WWI disastrous for Russia; millions of soldiers killed; caused shortages on the homefront; tsar left capital to oversee conduct of war
Revolution and Lenin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1917: First revolution removes tsar from power - 1917: Second revolution brings Bolsheviks (communists) to power - 1918: Russia pulls out of war; Lenin comes to power - Civil War: Red army vs. White army; tsar assassinated; Bolsheviks maintain control over Russia and begin instituting communist policies such as land redistribution, establishment of Soviets (political and economic communities) - Policies fail to work and industrial and agricultural production declines - Lenin implements New Economic Plan (NEP) which allows some privatization, resulting in renewed economic growth - 1923: Birth of USSR - 1924: death of Lenin
Stalin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stalin takes over after Lenin - Purges: Stalin eliminates any opponents - Collectivization: collecting farmlands together to be farmed by peasants collectively and produce given to the government for distribution; unsuccessful in the long run because of lack of innovation - Five Year Plans: plans for economic growth in industry, agriculture - WWII: USSR gains control over Eastern Europe and establishes Communist regimes there (with the exception of Greece and Yugoslavia, which was communist, but not under the direct control of USSR) - Beginning of the end of the "friendly" relationship between China and USSR - Emphasis on industrial production, especially for the military (production of atomic weapons) - Satellite rebellion against USSR: 1956, Hungary; 1961 construction of Berlin Wall to prevent escape of East Germans into West Germany; 1968, Prague Spring led to Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia; 1970's, Solidarity in Poland challenges Soviet rule

Khrushchev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1956: Stalin dies, Khrushchev comes to power - end of severe political oppression that characterized Stalin's rule; de-Stalinization - 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis: Soviets build nuclear missile sites in Cuba, aimed at the US; brinkmanship = policy of escalating aggression to the point of war - "Space Race": race with US to produce space technologies (satellites, rocket-ships, etc.) <p><i>Continued deterioration of relationship between China and USSR</i></p>
Brezhnev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1964: Brezhnev comes to power - 1979: Soviet invasion of Afghanistan - De-Khrushchev-ification - Desired to avoid change that could lead to instability in the USSR
Gorbachev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1985: Gorbachev comes to power - begins initiating reforms that attempt to modernize Russia and improve its economic and cultural state - Glasnost: openness, end of censorship, criticism of government allowed - Perestroika: economic reform that allowed some private ownership (reflection of Lenin's NEP); revival of foreign investment in Soviet economy; increased production of consumer goods - Widespread disagreement with Gorbachev's reforms; represent move away from communism as envisioned by Stalin and Khrushchev - Increased independence for Eastern bloc countries

Why you should know this: You will be asked specific questions about the rise of communism in Russia, as well as about specific events and policies of Soviet leaders. You will also most likely need this information for an essay, for comparisons, evidence of changes, or background information to help interpret and analyze a document

Example:

1. Mikhail Gorbachev allowed all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. The production of consumer goods
 - b. Discussion of government policies
 - c. Private land ownership
 - d. Democratic government
 - e. Foreign investments

Knowing the characteristics and trends of Soviet rule will, as well as knowing the simple fact that Gorbachev was a communist ruler, not a democratic ruler, no matter how liberal and democratic his reforms might have seemed compared to Stalin, would lead you immediately to the correct answer, (D).

5. The Cold War

The Cold War was a tense time in world history where, as nations gained atomic weapons, the world held its breath in fear of a nuclear war. The struggle between the USA and the USSR had political, social, cultural, and economic consequences worldwide. AP students will need to be aware of these consequences in their global context.

Nature of Consequence	Events/Significance
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “iron curtain”: phrase used by Winston Churchill to describe post WWII Europe; curtain dividing free and oppressed nations - 1946: Great Britain, France, US combine their German zones to make West Germany; Soviet section becomes East Germany - 1947: Marshall Plan – US gives money/loans to countries trying to recover from the war without turning to totalitarian rulers; reflected US policy of containment (containing the spread of communism) - 1947: Truman Doctrine – US promises to give aid to countries fighting against communism; reflected policy of containment; after Greece - 1947-1948: Berlin Airlift – Soviets blockade West Berlin in protest of US involvement with West Germany economy - 1949: NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) – alliance between US, Canada, most of Western Europe - 1950-1953: Korean War – North Korea, backed by USSR and China, invades South Korea; UN coalition forces support South Korea and regain territories - 1954: Geneva Conference – France gives control of North Vietnam to Ho Chi Minh, South Vietnam to US-backed regime of Ngo Dinh Diem - 1955: Warsaw Pact – alliance between Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries - 1961: Bay of Pigs invasion – US promises to support Cuban exiles to retake Cuba from Castro; backs out of plans for air support and Cubans are massacred - 1962: Cuban Missile Crisis – US discovers Soviet missiles in Cuba - late 1960's: Vietnam War – Thousands of US troops in Vietnam fighting to keep the south independent from the north - 1972: SALT I treaty between US and USSR begins détente - 1973: US begins to leave Vietnam - 1975: South Vietnam taken over by North Vietnam - 1979: SALT II treaty; USSR invades Afghanistan - 1989: Berlin Wall torn down; Tiananmen Square protests in China - 1991: Fall of Soviet Union as Soviet Republics declare independence
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic disruption in Communist countries, especially those tied politically to the Soviet Union - Soviet focus on industrialization at the expense of the production of the basic goods needed to maintain quality of life - During the “Space Race”, Soviets spent so much money on new technologies that they then lacked the money to expand other industries and therefore their economy - Embargo against Cuba: after Castro goes communist, the US refuses to trade with Cuba, driving Cuba to seek economic aid from the Soviets - Many nations sought aid after WWII; the US and USSR “competed” in a way to try to give aid in exchange for alliances - “non-aligned” nations frequently got financial aid from both sides - China’s plan for industrialization, The Great Leap Forward, involved back-yard industrial production with no real plan to build and staff industrial factories; led to economic decline for the country as peasants struggled to meet industrial quotas while trying to meet agricultural needs at the same time

Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nuclear Age: new vocabulary and fears (nuclear weapons, bomb shelters, nuclear fall-out, "duck and cover", etc.) - The Red Scare: fear of communist infiltration in the US, led to McCarthyism (persecution of people known to have or have had in the past a connection to the communist party) - The study of Russian in public schools - Emphasis on Math and Science in American Schools to beat the Russians at their own game - Communist culture tended to revolve around extolling the virtues of the communist worker-revolutionary and portray greed as evil - US begins mass exportation of American culture and values as a part of trying to solidify American superiority and power in the face of Russian opposition - Communist de-emphasis on religion led to increase in secularization in communist areas, except Poland (where Catholic influence remained strong) - Cultural Revolution in China intended to stamp out opposition and growing democratic currents; push for China to revive its interest in Communistic values - Spy movies and books that pit KGB members against CIA operatives (Mission Impossible, Hunt for Red October) become very popular
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Groups of immigrants from Soviet/former Soviet countries enter the lower classes of countries where they settle (industrialized "Western Nations") - Communist leaders/revolutionaries attempt to eliminate social classes, driving aristocrats and wealthy people away (many tried to escape illegally) - Communist invasion of and defeat in Afghanistan led to the rise of the Taliban, an Islamic fundamentalist political group; once in power, the Taliban promoted a strongly patriarchal, Islamic social structure, with women forced to wear the veil and long robes

Why you should know this: You will be asked about specific events during the Cold War, as well as what the consequences of Cold War events were.

Example

1. An example of brinkmanship is found in
 - a. the Cuban Missile Crisis
 - b. the Arab-Israeli War
 - c. the Iran-Iraq War
 - d. the Cultural Revolution
 - e. the Korean War

If you know the significance of the events listed above, as well as facts about those events, you would easily pick out (A) as the correct answer

6. Decolonization

A major theme of the 20th century has been the decline in power of Western Europe. This theme is especially evident as more colonies worldwide became independent nations after the end of WWII. European departure from areas in Africa and Asia had diverse effects.

Example: Compare the economic and social characteristics of communist China and the Soviet Union from 1945-1990.

To answer this question successfully, you would have to have an understanding of the economic and social characteristics in both the USSR and China during the Cold War (the approximate span of the dates). You would also need to be aware of changes in these structures over this time period.

Key Terms and Names:

Directions: Identify the significance of the following terms. Significance should include, but is not limited to, the terms listed in the significance box.

Term	Significance
<u>WWI (The Great War):</u> Known as the war to end all wars, WWI was a global war that lasted from July 1914 to November 1918.	Eastern Front Western Front Economic mobilization Homefront
<u>Archduke Franz Ferdinand:</u> Heir to the Astro-Hungarian throne. Assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia in 1914	Assassination Serbian ultimatum Germany's "Blank Check"
<u>Triple Alliance:</u> Secret agreement, formed in 1882, between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.	
<u>Triple Entente:</u> Agreement allying the Russian Empire, The French Republic and Great Britain during WWI.	
<u>The Schlieffen Plan:</u> Strategy used by Germany to quickly defeat the French on one front before focusing all resources in defeating Russia.	
<u>Trench Warfare:</u> Tactic of soldiers fighting from trenches opposite from one another.	

<u>Unrestricted Submarine Warfare:</u> War strategy used by the German military which did not give any seafaring vessel notice and the ability to evacuate civilians before sinking them.	
<u>Paris Peace Conference:</u> Meeting of the Allied powers at the end of WWI to discuss the terms of peace.	"The Big Four"
<u>Treaty of Versailles:</u> Signed in June 1919 and ended WWI. Allied powers were the main contributors and did not allow for much German participation.	"War-Guilt" Clause Germany's War Reparations
<u>Woodrow Wilson:</u> 28 th president of the USA from 1913-1921. Author of the 14 points.	Fourteen Points League of Nations
<u>Totalitarianism:</u> type of government in which power is centralized in a dictator and requires its citizens to fully submit to the power of the state.	
<u>February Revolution:</u> The first of the two revolutions of 1917. Began with citizen concerns over the lack of food.	Provincial Government in Russia
<u>Vladimir Lenin:</u> Communist revolutionary that led Russia from 1917 to 1924. "Father of Modern Russia"	
<u>Bolshevik Party:</u> Political group led by Lenin, consisting mainly of the working class.	Communism
<u>October Revolution:</u> The second Revolution of 1917, led by Lenin and ended with an overthrow of the Duma.	Soviet Union Leon Trotsky

<p><u>Joseph Stalin:</u> Soviet revolutionary that led the USSR from the mid-1920's to 1953. His primary focus was to industrialize the USSR through force if necessary and secure Communism within before spreading beyond the USSR's borders.</p>	<p>1st Five Year Plan</p> <p>Collectivization of agriculture</p>
<p><u>The Great Purges:</u> Series of publicized trials in which members of the Old Bolshevik party were found guilty of treason under Stalin from 1934 – 1938.</p>	
<p><u>Gulags:</u> Coercive labor camps in the USSR, primarily in Siberia.</p>	
<p><u>Benito Mussolini:</u> Leader of the Italian National Fascist party from 1922 to 1944.</p>	<p>Fascist Party in Italy</p> <p>March on Rome (1922)</p>
<p><u>Weimar Republic:</u> The name of the German government from 1919 – 1933.</p>	
<p><u>Adolf Hitler:</u> Dictatorial leader of the Nazi party and Chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945.</p>	<p>Nazi Party</p> <p><i>Mein Kampf</i></p>
<p><u>Nuremberg Laws:</u> Series of laws passed in 1935 which protected German blood and placed a series of restrictions on Jews in Germany.</p>	

<p><u>Mustafa Kemal Atatürk:</u> Founder of the Republic of Turkey and its first President leading the country from 1923 to 1938.</p>	<p>*Birth of Modern Turkey</p>
<p><u>Young Turks:</u> Nationalist party that included Ottoman exiles, army officers, government officials and students who favored replacing the absolute monarchy of the Ottoman empire with a constitutional monarchy.</p>	
<p><u>Reza Shah Pahlavi:</u> Shah of Iran from December 1925 – September 1941.</p>	<p>Anglo-Soviet invasion of Iran</p>
<p><u>Arab Mandates:</u> This was a compromise between the Allied nations of WWII to keep former German and Turkish colonies without violating the pre-war declaration promising not to take territory.</p>	
<p><u>Balfour Declaration:</u> Public statement promising support for the establishment of a Jewish homeland (1917).</p>	<p>Establishment of Israel</p>
<p><u>Ibn Saud:</u> The first monarch and founder of modern Saudi Arabia.</p>	<p>Saudi Arabia</p>
<p><u>Yuan Shikai:</u> Chinese emperor and warlord who held power during the late Qing dynasty.</p>	<p>Republic of China</p>
<p><u>Nationalist Party (Kuomintang or Guomindang):</u> Dominant political party in China from 1928-1975.</p>	<p>Sun Yat-Sen</p> <p>Chiang Kai-shek</p> <p>Nanjing Republic</p>

<p><u>Chinese Communist Party (CPC):</u> The contemporary ruling party of China</p>	<p>Mao Zedong</p> <p>Communist Revolution in China</p>
<p><u>The Long March:</u> Military retreat from October 1934 – October 1935 of the CPC from the Kuomintang.</p>	
<p><u>Cultural Revolution:</u> Mass movement, from 1966 -1976, in the Republic of China led by Mao Zedong.</p>	
<p><u>Emperor Taisho:</u> Emperor of Japan from 1912 – 1926.</p>	<p>Democratic reform of Japan</p>
<p><u>Emperor Hirohito:</u> Emperor of Japan from 1926 – 1989.</p>	<p>Japanese invasion of Manchuria (1937)</p>
<p><u>Hideki Tojo:</u> Prime minister of Japan during WWII.</p>	
<p><u>Rape of Nanking:</u> 1937 Japanese violent attack of the Chinese city of Nanking.</p>	
<p><u>Amritsar Massacre:</u> Also known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, occurred in April 1919 when British Indian army fired into the crowd, killing over 300 people.</p>	
<p><u>Satyagraha:</u> Policy of civil and passively peaceful disobedience.</p>	
<p><u>Good Neighbor Policy:</u> Policy of United States under Franklin D. Roosevelt, to participate in helpful exchanges with Latin America.</p>	

<p><u>Institutional Revolutionary Party:</u> The National Revolutionary Party in Mexico in control from 1929 – 2000.</p>	
<p><u>Eva Peron:</u> Also known as Eva Duarte de Peron, was the wife of the Argentinian President Juan Peron.</p>	
<p><u>Spanish Civil War:</u> Spanish conflict which occurred from 1936-1939.</p>	Francisco Franco
<p><u>WWII:</u> Global war occurring from 1939-1945.</p>	<p>Allied Powers</p> <p>Collective Security</p> <p>Axis Powers</p> <p>Occupation of the Rhineland</p> <p>Lebensraum</p> <p>Anschluss</p> <p>Blitzkrieg</p> <p>Battle of Britain</p> <p>Operation Barbarossa</p> <p>Pearl Harbor</p>

WWII Cont.

Battle at Midway

Battle of El Alamein

Battle of Stalingrad

Operation Overlord (D-Day)

Atomic Bomb (Hiroshima & Nagasaki)

Nuremburg Trials

Teheran Conference

Yalta Conference

Potsdam Conference

<u>Charles De Gaulle:</u> Leader of the French forces while in exile during WWII and later the President of France.	
<u>Appeasement:</u> Making political concessions to an aggressive power to keep the peace.	Munich Crisis/ "Peace in Our Time" Sudeten Crisis Invasion of Poland US Lend-Lease Policy
<u>United Nations:</u> Created as a place for International diplomacy.	
<u>"Iron Curtain" Speech:</u> Speech by Winston Churchill condemning the policies of the USSR.	
<u>Berlin Blockade:</u> Occurring from June 1948 – May 1949, the blockade was the first major crisis of the Cold War.	
<u>Truman Doctrine:</u> Policy that the US should support countries who are threatened by Communist forces.	Post WWII Policy
<u>Marshall Plan:</u> post WWII program in which the US gave economic aide to European countries to help them rebuild.	
<u>Containment Strategy:</u> Strategy to stop the spread of communism.	

<u>Korean War:</u> War fought between the United Nations (supported by the US), and North Korea from 1950-1953.	
<u>Kim Li Sung:</u> Leader of North Korea from 1948 – 1994.	
<u>Nikita Khrushchev:</u> Soviet politician who led the USSR from 1958 – 1964.	
<u>Nuclear Arms Race:</u> Competition during the Cold War to be the leader in Nuclear weaponry.	Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
<u>Domino Theory:</u> political theory that events in one country could lead to similar events occurring in neighboring countries.	
<u>Suez Crisis:</u> international incident in 1956, when Nassar made efforts to nationalize the Suez canal.	
<u>Cuban Revolution:</u> Armed rebellion in 1959 to overthrow Fulgencio Batista.	Fidel Castro
<u>Cuban Missile Crisis:</u> Confrontation between the Soviets and Americans over missile site in Cuba, 1961.	Bay of Pigs
<u>Berlin Wall:</u> Barrier separating East and West Berlin from 1961 – 1989.	

<u>Prague Spring:</u> Period of political liberalization of Czechoslovakia after WWII while under Soviet control (1968).	
<u>Brezhnev Doctrine:</u> Document written in 1968 stating the USSR had the right to intervene in communist countries to strengthen communism.	
<u>Sino-Soviet Split:</u> From 1960-1989 when relations between China and the USSR weakened.	
<u>Détente:</u> Easing of hostility between countries	Cold War
<u>Yasser Arafat:</u> Palestinian politician and Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, 1959 - 2004.	Palestine Liberation Organization
<u>Anwar Sadat:</u> President of Egypt from 1970-1981.	Camp David Accords
<u>The Intifada:</u> Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation in 1987.	
<u>The Iranian Revolution (Islamic Revolution):</u> 1979 overthrow of Iran's monarchy and establishment of Islamic republic.	Ayatollah Khomeini
<u>Saddam Hussein:</u> Iraqi leader, from 1979 – 2003, who fought against Iran and invaded Kuwait.	Gulf Wars
<u>African National Congress:</u> Political party in South Africa founded in 1912.	

<u>Apartheid:</u> Racial hierarchy set up in South Africa by the Dutch Afrikaners after WWII, from 1948 - 1994.	Desmond Tutu
<u>Nelson Mandela:</u> First democratically elected President of South Africa at the end of Apartheid in 1994.	
<u>Jomo Kenyatta:</u> anti-colonial activist from Kenya who held office as the first President from 1964 – 1978.	
<u>Indira Ghandi Sukarno:</u> Indian politician who acted as Prime Minister from 1966-77 & 1980-1984.	Guided Democracy
<u>Vietnam War:</u> Armed conflict from 1955-1975 between the US and South Vietnam against the Communist Vietnamese faction.	
<u>Khmer Rouge:</u> Cambodian Communist movement, from 1975 to the late 1990's.	Pol Pot
<u>Che Guevara:</u> Argentinian Revolutionary who helped Fidel Castro overthrow Batista in Cuba.	
<u>Nicaraguan Revolution:</u> Revolution against the Somoza leadership in the 1960's and 1970's.	Sandinistas Contras
<u>European Union (EU):</u> political and economic union of European nations.	

<u>G-7 (G-8) Summit:</u> informal group of industrialized nations that meet yearly to address political, social, economic or environmental issues.	*Include names of countries
<u>Diego Rivera:</u> Mexican painter that began the Mexican Mural movement.	Frida Kahlo
<u>Albert Einstein:</u> German physicist who lived from 1879-1955.	Theory of relativity
<u>Lech Walesa:</u> Polish labor leader who became President of Poland from 1990 – 1996.	Solidarity
<u>Mikhail Gorbachev:</u> Soviet political leader, from 1988 – 1991 who ended Communist rule.	Perestroika Glasnost
<u>Chernobyl:</u> City in northern Ukraine.	Nuclear power, 1986
<u>Boris Yelstin:</u> First president of the Russian Federation in 1991 – 1999.	Collapse of the Soviet Union
<u>The Yugoslav Wars:</u> A series of wars occurring from 1991 – 1999/2000 in the area formerly known as Yugoslavia.	Croatia Bosnia Kosovo

<p><u>Israeli- Palestinian Conflict:</u> Began with the establishment of the new state of Israel in 1948.</p>	<p>Second Intifada</p> <p>6 day war</p>
<p><u>9/11:</u> Date on which Islamic terrorists hijacked four commercial airlines and crashed two into the World Trade Center, one into the Pentagon and the fourth crashed in rural Pennsylvania. (2001)</p>	<p>"War on Terror"</p> <p>Patriot Act</p>

Influential Literature/ Documents

1. BALFOUR DECLARATION, 1917, Arthur Balfour, et al (Great Britain)
2. TREATY OF VERSAILLES, 1919, Principal Allied and Associated Powers (Versailles, France)
3. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 1948, United Nations General Assembly (Paris France)
4. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1945, Ho Chi Minh (Hanoi, Vietnam)
5. STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATIONS TALKS (SALT), 1969, Nixon-Brezhnev, (Helsinki, Finland)
6. MEIN KAMPF, 1925, Adolf Hitler

Influential Art/ Images



Hitler Nazi Party Rally by Heinrich Hoffman

Buckeburg, Germany 1934



Guernica
Pablo Picasso
Spain
1942



We can do it!
J. Howard Miller
USA
1943

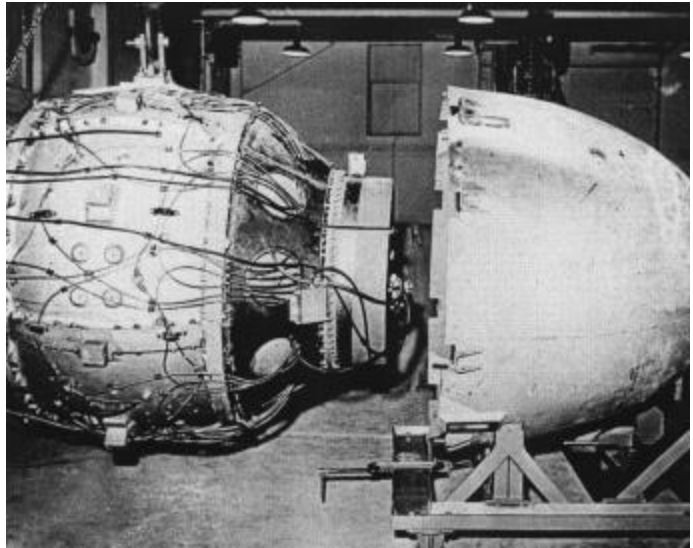


Berlin Wall Falls 1989
Germany



Tank Man
Tiananmen Square, China
1989

**Assembling of “Fat Man” at Tinian Airbase,
1945, US**



China's Cultural Revolution



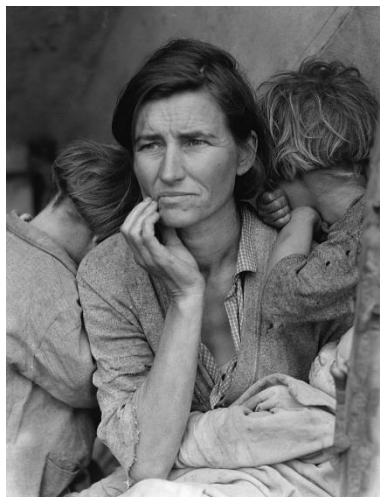
Nelson Mandela returns to his cell

By David Turnley

1994 South Africa



**Black Power
1968 Olympics
Civil Rights
US**



Migrant Mother

By Dorothea Lang

Movement 1936 USA



Mahatma Gandhi

Indian Independence Movement

1930

Self-Immolation of Thich Quang Duc

South Vietnam

1963



9/11 Attacks

Manhattan, New York, USA

Period 6 Historical Thinking Skills

Directions: Answer ALL of the following questions, on a separate sheet of paper, in paragraph form using complete sentences.

Compare and Contrast

- Compare and contrast TWO of the following revolutions' effects on the roles of women:
Russian Revolution 1917
Chinese Revolution 1949
Iranian Revolution 1979
- Compare and contrast the patterns and results of decolonization in Africa and South Asia.
- Compare the effects of the World Wars on TWO of the following regions:
India
Asia
Africa
Latin America

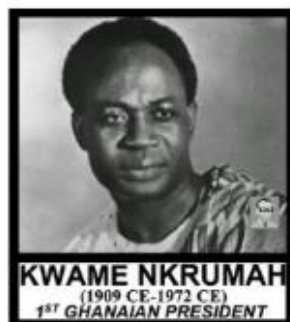
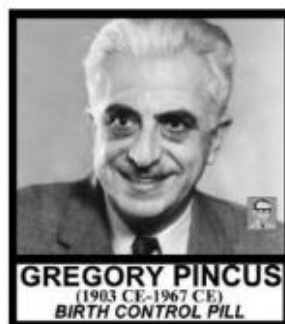
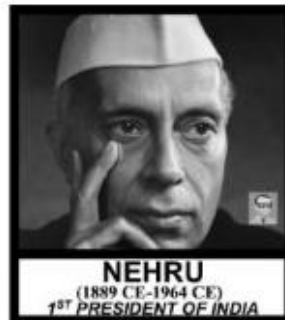
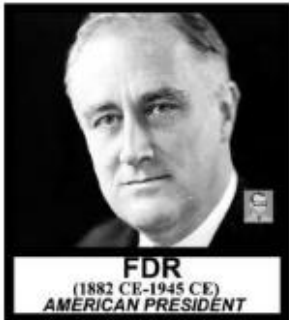
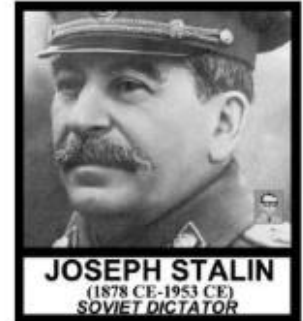
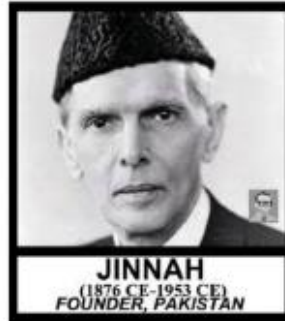
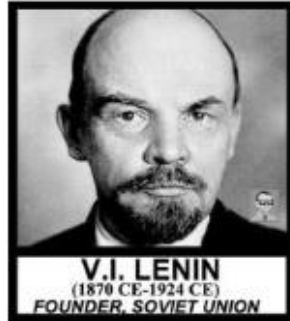
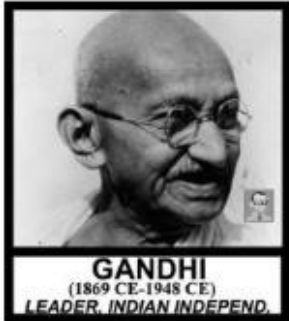
Changes and Continuities Over Time

- Analyze the political and social changes and continuities in ONE of the following nations during the twentieth century:
Russia
Mexico
Japan
South Africa
- Analyze major changes and continuities in the formation of national identities in ONE of the regions listed below from 1914 to the present. Be sure to include evidence from specific countries in the regions:
Middle East
Southeast Asia
Sub-Saharan Africa

Cause and Effect

- Analyze the causes and effects of World War I and World War II.
- Analyze the economic and social causes and effects of the Cuban Revolution of Fidel Castro.

PERIOD 6: CONTEMPORARY (1900 CE to PRESENT)





JONAS SALK
(1914 CE-1995 CE)
DISCOVERED POLIO VACCINE



PINOCHET
(1915 CE-2006 CE)
CHILEAN DICTATOR



GAMAL NASSER
(1918 CE-1970 CE)
EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT



NELSON MANDELA
(1918 CE-2013 CE)
SOUTH AFRICAN PRESIDENT



JULIUS NYERERE
(1922 CE-1999 CE)
TANZANIAN PRESIDENT



POL POT
(1925 CE-1988 CE)
CAMBODIAN DICTATOR



IDI AMIN
(1925 CE-2003 CE)
UGANDAN DICTATOR



THATCHER
(1925 CE-2013 CE)
BRITISH PRIME MINISTER



DR. MLK
(1929 CE-1968 CE)
CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER



GORBACHEV
(1931 CE-)
FINAL SOVIET PREMIER



BOB MARLEY
(1945 CE-1981 CE)
REGGAE MUSICIAN



BIN LADEN
(1957 CE-2011 CE)
AL QAEDA FOUNDER



TANK MAN
(???? CE-???? CE)
TIANANMEN PROTESTER