**Unit Six Instructions**

The following contains the essential information that the AP folks want you to know and from which they will be picking MC and essay questions. It is absolutely vital that you know and understand each of these key concepts in depth and are able to explain them for success on the AP test. Every year will have at least one essay question from this period.

Tribal/Historian’s Responsibility: You are responsible for the parts that your tribe agrees for you to research. I have provided numerous links and suggestions to assist you, but please remember this is your responsibility to gather the required information. You will report back to your tribe as will everyone else. You will share, collect, and understand all the information that has been gathered.

Supreme One’s Responsibility: My job will be to provide an overview of the time period, to highlight areas of interest that will assist you with your overall understanding, and to assist you in your research, discussion, and synthesis of the information.

Timeline: I am setting aside almost three weeks for this final unit. You will not be able to wait until the end to complete

your research—this is an on-going project. At the end we will have an exam based on the questions you generated. We are on limited time and do not have any time to waste.

Step One: Examine the material. Divvy up responsibilities for research and compiling the information.

DO NOT think you can fluff your way through this research—it requires details not your lack of effort.

Step Two: Research your part and come prepared to share, discuss, and ask questions.

Make sure you follow the guiding questions & directions.

Step Three: Continue to gather, share, and synthesize the information.

At home if you have questions, be prepared to bring them to the table.

Scoring Guidelines:

Each Day Tribes will be given a grade based on their discussion, focusity, and bringing their best to the table.

Any tribal member not doing his/her best in this last unit will have their grade dramatically chopped, sliced, diced, and grinded. Please note that this mean other tribal members may have to pick up the pieces.

You will compile the gathered information in some format of your choosing.

--Suggestions:

In addition to the daily tribal grade, you will receive the following grades:

Overall Packet of Unit VI information with historical details

Development of MC Questions—your tribe will need to develop a total of 50 substantive MC questions with 4 choices

Development of COT or C/C questions—your tribe will need 3 substantive questions

Resources:

<http://www.freeman-pedia.com/contemporary-1900-present/>

my notes on web page (Unit VI Case Studies and Unit VI Packet)

textbook pages are listed with items

Green History chapters on environment

Princeton pages are also listed

<https://sites.google.com/a/orono.k12.mn.us/mneal/calendar/flipped-classroom/period-6-flipped-classroom>

Ch. 34 Parts 1-4 all deal with WWI

Ch. 36 Part One: Nationalism in Asia, Africa and Latin America

Ch. 36 Part Two: end of Qing and China in the 20th Century

Ch. 37 Parts 1 & 2: World War II

Ch. 37 Part 3: The Cold War

Ch. 38 & 39 Parts 1 & 2: International Organizations, Cold War, Decolonization (1945-75)

Ch. 38 & 39 part 3: The End of the Cold War (1975-present)

Ch. 38 & 39 part 4: New Economic Forces, (1975-present)

Ch. 40 Parts 1 & 2: Globalization

Others listed within, such as significant videos

**Era 6: Accelerating Global Change & Realignments, c. 1900 to the Present**

**Key Concept 6.1: Science & the Environment**

Rapid advances in science altered the understanding of the universe & the natural world & led to the development of new technologies. These changes enabled unprecedented population growth, which altered how humans interacted w/ the environment & threatened delicate ecological balances at local, regional, & global levels.

1. **Researchers made *rapid advances in science* that spread throughout the world, assisted by the *development of new technology*.**
2. New modes of communication & transportation virtually eliminated the problem of geographic distance.
3. *New scientific paradigms* transformed human understanding of the world.

• Relativity (Einstein) • Quantum mechanics (Planck) • Big Bang (Lemaitre) • Psychology (Freud)

1. The Green Revo. produced food for the growing population as it spread chemically & genetically enhanced forms of agriculture.

(causes/impact; p. 824)

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

• Polio vaccine (Salk) • Antibiotics (Bertheim & Elrich) • Artificial heart (Winchell & Jarvik)

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

*Suggestions:* [*www.freeman-pedia.com*](http://www.freeman-pedia.com)

Text pp. 759-760

Video: 20th century Scientific Understandings <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gU9SFJOwVI0>

Video: Energy Sources <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UFAEIER1mlQ>

Video: Green Revolution <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BiKXr3lVfec>

Video: 20th c Electricity, Communication, & Transportation <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7me6Hf0MA8M>

1. **As the global pop expanded at an unprecedented rate, humans *fundamentally changed their relationship w/ the environment*.**
2. Humans exploited & competed over the earth’s finite resources more intensely than ever before in human history.
3. Global warming was a major consequence of the release of greenhouse gases & other pollutants into the atmosphere.
4. Pollution threatened the world’s supply of water & clean air. Deforestation & desertification were continuing consequences of the human impact on the environment. Rates of extinction of other species accelerated sharply.

*Suggestions: Green History of the World, pages 326-408, has amazing information on the above*

Video: 20th century energy and environment <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9wtaHv8gHao>

Text: 870-875

1. **Disease, scientific innovations, & conflict led to *demographic shifts*.**
2. *Diseases associated w/ poverty* persisted, while other *diseases emerged as new epidemics* & threats to human survival. In addition, *changing lifestyles* & increased longevity led to higher incidence of certain diseases.

DISEASES ASSOCIATED W/ POVERTY **:**  • Malaria • Tuberculosis • Cholera

EMERGENT EPIDEMIC DISEASES**:** • 1918 influenza (p. 746, 803) • Ebola • HIV/AIDS (p. 863, 894)

DISEASES ASSOCIATED W/ LIFESTYLES**:** • Diabetes • Heart disease • Alzheimer’s

1. More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility & transformed sexual practices (BCP) (p. 862-3)
2. *Improved military technology* & *new tactics* led to increased levels of *wartime casualties*.

IMPROVED MILITARY TECHNOLOGY **:** • Tanks • Airplanes • atomic/nuclear bombs

NEW TACTICS**:** • Trench warfare (WWI) • Firebombing (Tokyo, Dresden)

WARTIME CASUALTIES**:** • Nanjing • Dresden • Hiroshima/Nagasaki

*Suggestions:* Video: Crash Course: Disease (offers a historical retrospective of disease and its impact in history)

Video: WWI Strategies and Technology <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oUG5rC_YZDY>

Text: 786-88; 746

**Key Concept 6.2: Global Conflicts & Their Consequences**

At the beginning of the 20th century, a European-dominated global political order existed, which also included the United States, Russia, & Japan. Over the course of the century, peoples & states around the world challenged this order in ways that sought to redistribute power within the existing order & to restructure empires, while those peoples & states in power attempted to maintain the status quo. Other peoples & states sought to overturn the political order itself. These challenges to, & the attempts to maintain, the political order manifested themselves in an unprecedented level of conflict w/ high human casualties. In the context of these conflicts, many regimes in both older & newer states struggled w/ maintaining political stability & were challenged by internal & external factors, including ethnic & religious conflicts, secessionist movements, territorial partitions, economic dependency, & the legacies of colonialism.

1. **Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based & transoceanic *empires gave way to new forms of transregional political organization* by the century’s end.**
2. Land-based Ottoman, Russian, & Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of *internal & external factors*. (Text: 736-743; 744; 751-52)

• Economic hardship • Political & social discontent • Tech stagnation • Military defeat

1. Some colonies *negotiated their independence*., ex: • India from Britain (p. 800-807) • Gold Coast from the British Empire
2. Some colonies achieved independence through armed struggle.

• Algeria/Tunisia & Vietnam from the French (p. 832-34; 796) • Angola from the Portuguese

Suggestions: Video: Crash Course: Decolonization & Nationalism Triumphant

Video: The Great War and the end of the Ottomans <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qGhJ_2GR8Q4>

Video: Causes of the Russian Revolution <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lJemjbIlt68>

Video: Indian Independence Movement <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UnGZ4MyNlLA>

Video: Decolonization in Africa <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d3WpffKczdM>

Video: Angola War of Independence <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dJFkB58p57c>

Video: First Indochina War <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kQJR1YgNZ20>

1. ***Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism* contributed to the dissolution of empires & the restructuring of states.**
2. *Nationalist leaders* in Asia & Africa challenged imperial rule. • Gandhi • Nkrumah (p. 833) • Ho Chi Minh (p. 828-829)

• Nassar .(Princeton 345) • Ataturk (p. 753)

1. *Regional, religious, & ethnic movements* challenged both colonial rule & inherited imperial boundaries.

• Muhammad Ali Jinnah (p. 800-807) • Québécois separatist movement • Biafra/Nigeria Civil War

1. *Transnational movements* sought to unite across national boundaries. • Communism • Pan-Arabism • Pan-Africanism
2. Movements to redistribute land & resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, & Latin America, sometimes advocating communism & socialism. (p. 835 - ; 849 – 852)

Suggestions: Video: Crash Course: Nonviolence and Peace Movements

Asian responses to Imperialism

Islam and Politics

Congo and Africa’s World War

War and Nation Building in Latin America

Video: Nkrumah & Decolonization <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E6w8m0DK3hc&list=PLy1NmHonG-A5iDJumSZbGkvuRQS-VMKMH>

Video: Decolonization in Africa <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d3WpffKczdM>

Video: Decolonization in India and Algeria <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aaTrsisbNQ0>

1. **Political changes were accompanied by *major demographic & social consequences*.**
2. The redrawing of old colonial boundaries led to *population resettlements*.

• The India/Pakistan partition in 1948 following independence .(Princeton 343-44)

• The Zionist Jewish settlement of Palestine prior to & following 1948 independence (p. 757) (Princeton 350-53)

• The division of the Middle East into mandatory states after WWI and consequences (p. 752-53)

1. The *migration of former colonial subjects* to imperial metropoles maintained cultural & economic ties between the colony & the metropole even after the dissolution of empires.

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

1. The proliferation of conflicts led to various forms of *ethnic violence* & *displacement of peoples* resulting in refugee populations.

ETHNIC VIOLENCE : • Armenia • the Holocaust • Cambodia

DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLES : • Palestinians • Darfurians • Rwanda (Princeton 347)

Suggestions: Crash Course: Conflict in Israel and Palestine

Video: The Arab-Israeli Conflict Explained <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cMv7_eOb0B4&index=1&list=PL63FCC94DD9F44C96>

1. **Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented *global scale*.**
2. WW I & WW II were the first “total wars.” Govts used ideologies, including fascism, nationalism & communism, to *mobilize all of their state’s resources*, incl peoples, both in the home countries & the colonies or former colonies, for the purpose of waging war. Govts used strategies, incl political speeches, art, media, & intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize these populations.

MOBILIZATION OF A STATE’S RESOURCES**:**

• The Gurkha soldiers in India • The ANZAC troops in Australia • Military conscription

1. The *sources of global conflict* in the first half of the century varied. **List/explain required examples of each:**

• Imperialist expansion by European powers & Japan

• Competition for resources

• Ethnic conflict

• Great power rivalries between Great Britain & Germany

• Nationalist ideologies, ie Fascism, Communism

• The economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression.

1. The global balance of economic & political power shifted after the end of WWII & rapidly evolved into the Cold War. The US & the USSR emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological struggles between capitalism & communism. (p. 821-830)

--causes; events; goals, methods; results

1. The Cold War produced new military alliances, (NATO & Warsaw) & promoted proxy wars in Latin Am, Africa, & Asia. (p. 821-830)
2. The dissolution of the Soviet Union effectively ended the Cold War in 1991.

Suggestions: Crash Course: How World War I Started (Parts One and Two)

World War II

Iran’s Revolutions

US and USSR Fight! The Cold War

World War II (CC #38)

Communists, Nationalists, & China’s Revolutions

US History: World War II (Parts 1 and 2)

US History: The Cold War

US History: The Cold War in Asia

US History: George HW Bush and the end of the Cold War

Video: Cold War: Lesson 3 Proxy Wars- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I2zXfKt78no&index=5&list=PLIoMfeUpHuoTIWmbeSKknugEgRQ7FzBuz>

Video: Cold War: Lesson 6 Détente & End of the Cold War <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8QJSuV6euho&list=PLIoMfeUpHuoTIWmbeSKknugEgRQ7FzBuz&index=6>

Video: The Cold War Explained <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bTk3dFC7t00&index=5&list=PL63FCC94DD9F44C96>

Text: pp. 807-810 (Mexico); 811-815 (Argentina & Brazil); 852-853 (Iran)

1. **Although *conflict dominated much of the 20th c*, many opposed this trend. Some however, intensified the conflicts.**
2. *Groups & individuals challenged* the many wars of the century, & some *promoted the practice of nonviolence* as a way to bring about political change.

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

• Gandhi • Martin Luther King • Nelson Mandela/Steve Biko

1. Groups & individuals *opposed & promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, & social orders*.

• Communist leaders such as Vladimir Lenin (p. 744-45) & Mao Zedong .(Princeton p. 334)

• The Non-Aligned Movement, which presented an alternative political bloc to the Cold War (p. 839)

• The Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa (p. 799) (Princeton 348-49)

• Global uprisings of 1968 (Belgrade, Yugoslavia; US anti war/civil rights; France; Ireland; Prague Spring)

• The Tiananmen Square protesters that promoted democracy in China (1989 June 4th Incident) (p. 857)

• Gorbachov in the 1980s USSR w/ glasnost/perestroika (p. 858-859)

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

• The promotion of military dictatorship in Chile (p. 850-51), Spain, & Uganda

• The United States’ promotion of a New World Order after the Cold War

• The buildup of the “military-industrial complex” & arms trading

1. More movements *used violence* against civilians to achieve political aims. • IRA • ETA • Al-Qaeda
2. Global conflicts had a *profound influence on popular culture*. • Dada • James Bond • Socialist Realism • Video games

Suggestions: Crash Course: US History: Terrorism, War, and Bush 43

US History: Civil Rights & the 1950s

Video: Cold War: Lesson 5 Liberation Movements & Non-Alignment <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I2zXfKt78no&list=PLIoMfeUpHuoTIWmbeSKknugEgRQ7FzBuz&index=5>

**Key Concept 6.3 New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society, & Culture**

The 20th century witnessed a great deal of warfare & the collapse of the global economy in the 1930s. In response to these challenges, the role of state in the domestic economy fluctuated, & new institutions of global governance emerged & continued to develop throughout the century. Scientific breakthroughs, new technologies, increasing levels of integration, changing relationships between humans & the environment, & the frequency of political conflict all contributed to global developments in which people crafted new understandings of society, culture, & historical interpretations. These new understandings often manifested themselves in, & were reinforced by, new forms of cultural production. Institutions of global governance both shaped & adapted to these social conditions.

1. **States *responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges* of the 20th century.**
2. In the Communist states of the Soviet Union & China, *govts controlled their national economies*.

• the Five-Year Plans .(p. 766-68) • the Great Leap Forward .(p. 841)

1. At the beginning of the century in the US & parts of Europe, govts played a minimal role in their national economies. With the onset of the Great Depression, *govts began to take a more active role in economic life*.

• the New Deal .(p. 769-773) • the Fascist corporatist economy

1. In newly independent states after WW II, *govts often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development*.

• Nasser’s promotion of economic development in Egypt .(p. 840)

• The encouragement of export-oriented economies in East Asia .(p. 856-57)

1. At the end of the 20th century, many *govts encouraged free market economic policies & promoted economic liberalization.*

• The United States beginning w/ Reagan • Britain under Margaret Thatcher

• China under Deng Xiaoping .(p. 857) • Chile under Pinochet

Suggestions: Crash Course: US History: The Great Depression

US History: The New Deal

US History: The Reagan Revolution

1. **States, communities, & individuals became increasingly interdependent w/ the growth of *institutions of global governance*.**
2. *New international organizations* formed to maintain world peace & to facilitate international cooperation.

• the League of Nations .(p. 746) • the United Nations .(p. 822) • the International Criminal Court .(p. 894)

1. *New economic institutions* sought to spread principles & practices associated w/ free market economics.

• IMF .(p. 822; 887) • World Bank .(p. 822) • World Trade Organization (WTO) .(p. 887)

1. *Humanitarian organizations* developed to respond to humanitarian crises.

• UNICEF •Red Cross • Amnesty International • Doctors w/o Borders • WHO

1. *Regional trade agreements* created regional trading blocs to promote the movement of capital & goods across national borders.

• The European Union .(p. 868) • NAFTA .(p. 887-88) • ASEAN • Mercosur .(p. 887-88)

1. *Multinational corporations* challenged state authority/autonomy. • Royal Dutch Shell • Sony • Coca-Cola
2. Movements throughout the world *protested the inequality of environmental & economic consequences of global integration*.

• Greenpeace • Green Belt in Kenya • Earth Day .(p. 844)

1. **People *conceptualized society & culture in new* ways; some challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, & religion, often using new technologies to spread reconfigured traditions.**
2. The notion of *human rights* gained traction throughout the world.

• U.N. Universal Decl of Human Rights .(p. 893) • Women’s rights .(p. 854-55; 896) • end of the White Australia Policy

1. Increased interactions among diverse peoples sometimes led to the formation of *new cultural identities (*Negritude) *& exclusionary reactions, such as:*• Xenophobia; Race riots; Citizenship restrictions
2. Believers developed *new forms of spirituality, such as*  New Age Religions, Hare Krishna, & Falun Gong, & emphasized particular aspects of practice in existing faiths & *apply them to political issues* (Fundamentalist movements; Liberation Theology)
3. **Popular & consumer culture became global**.(p. 897)
4. *Sports* were more widely practiced & reflected national & social aspirations.

• World Cup Soccer • Cricket • the Olympics

1. Changes in communication & transportation technology enabled the widespread *diffusion of music & film*.

• Reggae • Bollywood

Suggestions: Crash Course: Globalization I and II