

# Unit VI Mashup

## 1900-Present

Key Concept “Mashups” organize the Key Concepts of AP World History by the topic and order they will be discussed in class. All required content for the unit is included here.

### Unit topics

1. The Great War
2. The World Between the Wars: Anxiety, Depression, and Fascism
3. Nationalist Struggles
4. The Second World War
5. The Decline of European Hegemony: Cold War and De-colonization
6. Globalization and Technical Advancement

### **The Great War**

Sources of global conflict: causes of World War I (6.2.IV.B.)

imperial expansion

competition for resources

Great power rivalries, Britain and Germany

Nationalist ideologies

Improved military technology, trench warfare, machine gun (6.1.III.C.)

Wartime casualties, Battle of the Somme (6.1.III.C.)

Collapse of Russian Empire, Bolshevik Revolution (6.2.I.A.)

Ethnic violence, Armenians (6.2.III.C.)

New international organization: League of Nations (6.3.II.A.)

Notion of Human Rights spread: women’s suffrage (6.3.III.A.)

### **The World Between the Wars: Anxiety, Depression, and Fascism**

Collapse of the Ottoman Empire (6.2.I.A.)

Population resettlements: Division of the Middle East into Mandates, Zionist Jewish settlement of Palestine (6.2.III.A.)

Rise of religious fundamentalist movements (6.3.III.C.)

Alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social order: Communism, Lenin (6.2.V.B.)

New science and theories questioned previous orthodoxies: Relativity, psychoanalysis (6.1.I.B.)

New communications made geography less relevant: telegraph, railroad (6.1.I.A.)

Epidemic diseases: 1918 influenza (6.1.III.A.)

Government intervention in economies after great depression: New Deal, Fascism (6.3.I.B.)

### **Nationalist Struggles**

Nationalist leaders challenged imperial rule: Gandhi, Ho Chi Minh (6.2.II.A.)

Transnational movements: communism (6.2.II.C)

## **The Second World War**

Sources of global conflict: causes of World War II (6.2.IV.B.)

Nationalism

Imperial expansion (lebensraum)

Economic crisis engendered by Great Depression

Improved military technology: airplanes, atom bomb (6.1.III.C.)

New organizations formed: The United Nations (6.3.II.A.)

Rise of ethnic violence: Holocaust (6.2.III.C.)

## **The Decline of European Hegemony: Cold War and De-colonization**

Global balance of power shifted after WWII (6.2.IV.C.)

Cold War and military alliances: NATO, Warsaw, proxy wars (6.2.IV.D.)

Some opposed war: Picasso, anti war/nuclear movement (6.2.V.A.)

Cold War engendered alternatives to existing order: non-alignment, Tiananmen (6.2.V.B.)

New nations after WWII had strong gov involvement: Nasser in Egypt (6.3.I.C.)

Transnational movements: Pan-Arabism, Pan-Africanism (6.2.II.C)

Some colonies negotiated independence: India (6.2.I.C)

Some colonies gained independence through armed struggle: Algeria, Vietnam (6.2.I.C)

Afghanistan caught in Cold War struggle; rise of al Qaeda (6.2.V.D.)

Migration of former colonial subjects to imperial cities: Algerians to France, Indians to England (6.2.III.B.)

Global conflicts affected popular culture: Social Realism, James Bond (6.2.V.E.)

Communist nations controlled economies: (Five Year Plans, Great Leap Forward (6.3.I.A.)

## **Globalization and Technical Advancement**

Some governments advocated free markets: Reagan, Thatcher, Deng Xioping (6.3.I.D.)

Governments sponsored organizations to spread free market: IMF, World Bank, WTO (6.3.II.B.)

Humanitarian organization responded globally to crises: UNICEF, Red Cross, Amnesty Int. (6.3.II.C.)

Regional trade agreements created trading blocs: EU, NAFTA, ASEAN (6.3.II.D.)

Nations states were challenged by multi-national corporations: Sony, Coke (6.3.II.E.)

Medical advancements: antibiotics, heart transplants, etc (6.1.I.D.) (6.1.III.B.)

Ailments of modern patterns of life (6.1.III.A.)

Green Revolution (6.1.I.C.)

New resources and environmental problems (6.1.I.E.) (6.1.II.A.-C.)