

Unit 7: Global Conflict

Learning Objectives and Historical Examples
c. 1900 to the present
8-10% AP Exam Weighting

Topic 7.1 Shifting Power After 1900

- **Explain how internal and external factors contributed to change in various states after 1900.**
 - **GOV:** The West dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and maritime empires gave way to new states by the century's end.
 - **GOV:** The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. These changes in Russia eventually led to communist revolution.
 - **GOV:** States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis.

Topic 7.2 Causes of World War I

- **Explain the causes and consequences of World War I**
 - **GOV:** The causes of World War I included imperialist expansion and competition for resources. In addition, territorial and regional conflicts combined with a flawed alliance system and intense nationalism to escalate the tensions into global conflict.

Topic 7.3 Conducting World War I

- **Explain how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.**
 - **TEC:** World War I was the first total war. 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) for the purpose of waging war.
 - **TEC:** New military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties.

Topic 7.4 Economy in the Interwar Period

- **Explain how different governments responded to economic crisis after 1900.**
 - **ECN:** Following World War I and the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.
 - **Illustrative Examples of Government Intervention in the economy:** The New Deal, the fascist corporatist economy, governments with strong popular support in Brazil and Mexico.
 - **ECN:** In the Soviet Union, the government controlled the national economy through the Five Year Plans, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population.

Topic 7.5 Unresolved Tensions After World War I

- **Explain the continuities and changes in territorial holdings from 1900 to the present.**
 - **GOV:** Between the two world wars, Western and Japanese imperial states predominantly maintained control over colonial holdings; in some cases, they gained additional territories through conquest or treaty settlement and in other cases faced anti-imperial resistance.
 - **Illustrative examples of Territorial gains:** Transfer from German colonies to Great Britain and France under the system of the League of Nations mandates, Manchukuo/ Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

- **Illustrative Examples of Anti-imperial resistance:** Indian national Congress, West African Resistance (strikes/congresses) to French rule.

Topic 7.6 Causes of World War II

- ***Explain the causes and consequences of World War II***
 - **GOV:** The causes of World War II included the unsustainable peace settlement after World War I, the global economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression, continued imperialist aspirations, and especially the rise to power of fascist and totalitarian regimes that resulted in the aggressive militarism of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler.

Topic 7.7 Conducting World War II

- ***Explain similarities and differences in how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.***
 - **GOV:** World War II was a total war. 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 state's resources for war and, in the case of totalitarian states, to repress basic freedoms and dominate many aspects of daily life during the course of the conflicts and beyond.
 - **Illustrative Examples of Western democracies mobilizing for war:** Great Britain under Winston Churchill, United States under Franklin Roosevelt
 - **Illustrative Examples of Totalitarian states mobilizing for war:** Germany under Adolf Hitler, and USSR under Joseph Stalin
 - **GOV:** New military technology and new tactics, including the atomic bomb, fire-bombing, and the waging of "total war" led to increased levels of wartime casualties.

Topic 7.8 Mass Atrocities After 1900

- ***Explain the various causes and consequences of mass atrocities in the period from 1900 to the present.***
 - **SIO:** The rise of extremist groups in power led to the attempted destruction of specific populations, notably the Nazi killing of the Jews in the Holocaust during World War II, and to other atrocities, acts of genocide, or ethnic violence
 - **Illustrative Examples of Genocide, ethnic violence, or attempted destruction of specific populations:** Armenians in the Ottoman Empire during and after WWI, Cambodia during the late 1970s, Tutsi in Rwanda in the 1990s, Ukraine in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and 1930s

Topic 7.9 Causation in Global Conflict - REVIEW

- ***Explain the relative significance of the causes of global conflict in the period 1900 to the present.***
 - Rapid advances in science and technology altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to advances in communication, transportation, industry, agriculture, and medicine.
 - Peoples and states around the world challenged the existing political and social order in varying ways, leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts.
 - The West dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and maritime empires gave way to new states by the century's end.
 - The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. These changes in Russia eventually led to communist revolution.

- States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis.