

Period 6 Key Concepts 1900 to Present

Key Concept 6.1. Science and the Environment	Key Concept 6.2. Global Conflicts and Their Consequences	Key Concept 6.3. New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society, and Culture
<p>I. Researchers made rapid advances in science that spread throughout the world, assisted by the development of new technology.</p> <p>A. New modes of communication and transportation reduced the problem of geographic distance.</p> <p>B. The Green Revolution produced food for the earth’s growing population as it spread chemically and genetically enhanced forms of agriculture.</p> <p>C. Medical innovations increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives.</p> <p>D. Energy technologies including the use of petroleum and nuclear power raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.</p> <p>II. During a period of unprecedented global population expansion, humans fundamentally changed their relationship with the environment.</p> <p>A. As human activity contributed to deforestation, desertification, and increased consumption of the world’s supply of fresh water and clean air, humans competed over these and other resources more intensely than ever before.</p> <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>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, changing lifestyles and increased longevity led to a higher incidence of</p>	<p>I. 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.</p> <p>A. The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors.</p> <p>B. Some colonies negotiated their independence.</p> <p>C. Some colonies achieved independence through armed struggle.</p> <p>II. Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.</p> <p>A. Nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and Africa challenged imperial rule.</p> <p>B. Regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged both colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries.</p> <p>C. Transnational movements sought to unite people across national boundaries.</p> <p>D. Movements to redistribute land and resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism and socialism.</p> <p>III. Political changes were accompanied by major demographic and social consequences.</p> <p>A. The redrawing of old colonial boundaries led to population displacement and resettlements.</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.</p>	<p>I. States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20th century.</p> <p>A. In the communist states of the Soviet Union and China, governments controlled their national economies.</p> <p>B. At the beginning of the 20th century in the United States and parts of Europe, governments played a minimal role in their national economies. With the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.</p> <p>C. In newly independent states after World War II, governments often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development.</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.</p> <p>II. States, communities, and individuals became increasingly interdependent, a process facilitated by the growth of institutions of global governance.</p> <p>A. New international organizations formed to maintain world peace and to facilitate international cooperation.</p> <p>B. Changing economic institutions and regional trade agreements reflected the spread of principles and practices associated with free-market economics throughout the world.</p> <p>C. Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of environmental and economic consequences of global integration.</p> <p>III. People conceptualized society and culture</p>

<p>certain diseases.</p> <p>B. More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility and transformed sexual practices.</p> <p>C. Improved military technology and new tactics led to increased levels of wartime casualties.</p>	<p>C. The proliferation of conflicts led to the Holocaust during World War II and other forms of genocide or ethnic violence.</p> <p>IV. Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented global scale.</p> <p>A. World War I and World War II were the first “total wars.” Governments used ideologies, including fascism, nationalism, and communism, to mobilize all of their state’s resources, including peoples, both in the home countries and the colonies or former colonies, for the purpose of waging war. Governments also used a variety of strategies, including political speeches, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize these populations.</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.</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 United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological struggles between capitalism and communism throughout the globe.</p> <p>D. The Cold War produced new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and promoted proxy wars in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.</p> <p>V. Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups — including states — opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflicts.</p> <p>A. Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some promoted the practice of</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>IV. Popular and consumer culture became global.</p>
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	<p>nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.</p> <p>B. Groups and individuals, including the Non-Aligned Movement, opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social orders.</p> <p>C. Militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict.</p> <p>D. More movements used violence against civilians to achieve political aims.</p>	
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