Unit # 4- The 20th Century

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| **World War One-** Concepts/Terms  Nationalism, militarism, alliances, Triple Entente, Triple Alliance, imperialism, Central Powers, Allied Powers, “powder keg of Europe, stalemate, propaganda, war guilt, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, Weimar Republic, trench warfare/modern, reparations, self-determination   People: Archduke Ferdinand, Mustafa Kemal, Ataturak   Events: Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, signing of Brest-Litovsk   1. **Know your causes and effects** |
| **Russian Revolution:** Concepts/Terms  “Land, peace and bread,” nationalization, command economy, purges, collectivization, five-year plans, totalitarianism, pogroms, Collective, New Economic Policy.  People: Marx, Lenin, Stalin, Czar Nicholas II  Events: Russo-Japanese War, Bloody Sunday (Revolution of 1905), March Revolution, November (Bolshevik) Revolution, Purges, Famine in the Ukraine   1. Change of the Bolshevik Revolution. (compare to French Revolution) |
| **Between World Wars:** **Great Depression and Rise of Totalitarianism**: Concepts/Terms  Unequal distribution of wealth, inflation, unemployment, Weimar Republic, Treaty of Versailles, “war guilt”, totalitarianism, fascism, Nazism, propaganda, aggression, reparations, Appeasement, genocide.   People: Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini   Events: Stock Market Crash, Hitler’s rise to power, Stalin’s rise to power   1. The characteristics of totalitarian/ Fascist leaders. 2. Effects of the Treaty of Versailles |
| **World War Two-**Concepts/Terms  Nationalism, militarism, imperialism, appeasement, Nuremburg Laws, Jewish Star Decree, ghettos, “Final Solution”, Anti-Semitism, genocide, United Nations, Axis and Allied powers, Atomic bomb  People: Hitler, Churchill, Hirohito  Events: Munich Conference/Pact, Holocaust, D-day, Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Nuremberg Trials/Crimes against humanity   1. Causes of World War II. 2. Human Rights violation: Holocaust |
| **Cold War**: Concepts/Terms  Cold War, Superpowers, satellite nations, non-aligned nations, Policy of containment, domino theory, brinkmanship, détente, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO/ Warsaw Pact, Iron Curtain, Berlin Wall, Sputnik, arms race, ICBMs, space race, A-bomb, U-2, economic recovery of Japan and West Germany, formation of the United Nations  People: Churchill, Stalin, Khruschev, Brezhnev, Walesa, Castro  Events: Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift), Berlin Wall, Cuban Revolution, Cuban Missile Crisis, Hungarian/ Revolt, Czechoslovakian uprising, Korean War, Vietnam War, Afghanistan  1. What was the impact of the Cold War?  2. What role did the UN play in Korea? |
| **Chinese Communist Revolution**: Concepts/Terms  Nationalists/ Communist, Long March, Taiwan, Reasons for the communist victory, Five year plans: Great Leap Forward, communes, famine, Cultural Revolution, Red Guards, Little Red Book, Deng’s introduction of limited capitalism and how it lead to demand for democratic reform, plan for four modernizations, China’s human rights abuses  People: Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek), Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Sun Yet-Sen (Sun Yixiang)  Events: Tiananmen Square Massacre, Return of Hong Kong   1. Know how Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping have influenced the development of China. |
| **Conflict in the Middle East**: Concepts/Terms  Zionism, Balfour Declaration, UN partition of Palestine and creation of Israel, Arab-Israeli wars, the role of terrorism in the Middle East, PLO, Iranian Revolution, Islamic fundamentalism Nationalism, weapons of mass destruction, OPEC, Infatada/Islamic Fundamentalism   People: Yassir Arafat, Ayatollah Khomeini, Saddam Hussein, Osama bin Laden   Events: Suez Crisis, Camp David Accords, Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq war, Persian Gulf War   1. The successes and failures of countries to maintain stability after independence |
| **Colonial Independence / Collapse of Imperialism**, Concepts/Terms  Decolonization in India, Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, and South Africa, methods used to affect change: violent revolution vs. passive resistance, Communism in North Korea, Vietnam, and Cambodia, problems that happen after decolonization, partition of India, Rwanda (Hutu-Tutsi), Vietnam/Cambodia (Khmer Rouge), apartheid, economic sanctions, boycott   People: Gandhi, Nehru, Jinnah, Kenyatta, Nkrumah, Ho Chi Minh, Pol Pot, Mandela, deKlerk, Tutu   Events: Salt March, Apartheid in South Africa, Collapse of Communism, Political Unrest in Latin America, Post-Cold War “Hot Spots” |
| **Collapse of Communism**: Concepts/Terms  Glasnost, Perestroika, Democratization, privatization, ethnic conflict, ethnic cleansing   People: Lech Walesa, Mikhail Gorbechev, Boris Yeltsin, Slobadan Milosevic   Events: Fall of the Berlin Wall, German Reunification, Breakup of Yugoslavia, War in Bosnia and Kosovo   1. The causes and effects for the failure of communism in the USSR and Eastern Europe (role of Gorbachev) 2. What problems does Russia face in moving towards capitalism and democracy ? |
| **The Global and Modern World**  The Global economy, The European Union(EU), International Monetary Fund(IMF), Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries(OPEC) Green Revolution, terrorism, peacekeeping, urbanization, AIDS, desertification, acid rain, deforestation, nuclear proliferation, destruction of the rainforests, overpopulation   Events: Chernobyl, Operation Desert Storm (oil fires of Kuwait), September 11th, Operation Iraqi Freedom, the war on terrorism  The role technology plays in conflict amongst nations   1. The effect that the lack of technological advancement has on underdeveloped nations 2. The effect the global market has had on nations development and foreign policy |

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| Europe | | | | Asia | | |
| Create a Timeline for the 20th Century. | | | | | | |
| Africa | | | | India | | |
|  | What country did he lead | What problems did the country face? | | What policies did the leader favor | What was the impact of the leader? |
| Adolf Hitler |  |  | |  |  |
| Joseph Stalin |  |  | |  |  |
| Mao Zedong |  |  | |  |  |
| Jomo Kenyatta |  |  | |  |  |
| Nelson Mandela |  |  | |  |  |
| Gandhi |  |  | |  |  |