



## Unit 1 Foundations: 8,000 BCE – 600 BCE Review Material

### *Key Concept 1.1: Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth*

- I. Trace the **migratory patterns** of human beings out of Africa and into the other habitable continents of the world: Europe, Asia, Australia, and the Americas. (put their migration locations in order)
  - a. What did humans use to adapt to cold environments?
  - b. What else did humans invent in order to adapt to their environment, protect against predators and to aid in hunting?
  - c. Describe the characteristics of **foraging (hunter-gathers)** societies:

### *Key Concept 1.2: The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies*

- Describe characteristics of following:
  - **Agricultural societies:**
  - **Pastoral societies:**
- I. How did the Neolithic Revolution affect economic and social systems?
  - a. Where did agricultural settlements first emerge around the world?
  - b. Where did pastoralism persist (continue) even after the Neolithic Revolution?
  - c. What various crops and animals were first to be domesticated?
  - d. How did labor change in order to facilitate agriculture?
  - e. How did agriculturalists and pastoralists affect the environment?
- II. Describe the impact of agriculture (**Neolithic Transition**) on all of the following:
  - a. Population size and food supply:
  - b. Society (types of labor and classes):

- c. Technology:
- d. Society (relationship between men and women):
  - i. Define patriarchal (patriarchy)
  - ii. List reasons why patriarchal societies may have developed.

***Key Concept 1.3: The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies***

- I. What is a “civilization?” and what are the defining characteristics of a civilization? (Hint: there are 5)
  
- Describe the location and features of early civilizations (culture includes intellectual & technological): (hint: use cram packet)

	<b>Location</b>	<b>Politics</b>	<b>Culture</b> (Religion+ technology)	<b>Society</b>
<b>Mesopotamia</b>				
<b>Egypt</b>				
<b>Mohenjo-Daro/ Harrapa</b>				
<b>Shang</b>				
<b>Olmeccs</b>				
<b>Chavin</b>				

II. What is a “**state**?”

- a. Who ruled early states and which segments of society usually supported these rulers?
- b. Why were some early states able to expand and conquer others?
- c. Give some examples of early empires?
- d. How did pastoralists impact and interact with empires?

III. How does culture unify states?

- a. Give some examples of **monumental architecture** and **urban planning** created by early states.
- b. What groups in society typically encouraged the arts and artisans? Give some examples of early forms of art.
- c. Give examples of early **record keeping systems** developed in river valley civilizations?
- d. Give an example of an early **legal code** created by a state to facilitate government rule.
- e. What religious beliefs developed in the foundations period that influenced the development of religions in the Classical era?
- f. Explain how trade changed throughout this period? What states traded with each other?
- g. How did social hierarchies and gender divisions change as time progressed?
- h. Give some examples of some early forms of literature created in the foundations era. (and note which civilizations made them)



**Unit 2 The Classical Period: 600 BCE – 600 CE Review Material**

**Key Concept 2.1: The development and codification of religious and cultural traditions**

I. Identify how religions strengthened cultural, political, and economic bonds within societies and how they also promoted unity.

a. Identify all of the following in the chart (hint: use cram packets)

	<b>Location of origin/ founder's name</b>	<b>Core teachings</b>	<b>Method and Location of diffusion (spread)</b>
<b>Judaism</b>			
<b>Hinduism</b>			

II. Define “**universal religion**” and give some examples of universal religions that were founded by 600 CE.

a. Identify all of the following in the chart

	<b>Location of origin/ founder's name</b>	<b>Core teachings</b>	<b>Method and Location of diffusion (spread)</b>
<b>Buddhism</b>			
<b>Confucianism</b>			

<b>Daoism</b>			
<b>Christianity</b>			
<b>Greco- Roman philosophy</b>			

- III. Explain how all of the following religions affected gender roles in society:
- a. Buddhism:
  - b. Confucianism:
  - c. Christianity:
  - d. Hinduism:
- IV. Identify and describe other religious developments and traditions that endured throughout the Classical Era:
- a. Shamanism
  - b. Animism
  - c. Ancestor veneration
- V. What new cultural developments in art had occurred by 600 CE?
- a. What literary work influenced later eras?
  - b. Describe some new and distinctive architectural styles that developed.
  - c. Define **syncretism**. Give some examples of syncretism that had occurred by 600 CE.

**Key Concept 2.2: The Development of States and Empires in the Classical Period**

- I. Define “**Empire**” and explain how the number and size of empires in the classical period compared to those in the Foundations era.
  - a. List the location and name of the most powerful classical empires. (hint: you should have 12 empires in 6 different locations)
    - i.
    - ii.
    - iii.
    - iv.
    - v.
    - vi.
    - vii.
    - viii.
    - ix.
    - x.
    - xi.
    - xii.
  
- II. Techniques to administer their territories in Classical empires include all of the following: administrative institutions use of military power, and trade. Answer the question for each of the following below:
  - a. Administrative systems: Define “**centralized government**” and “**bureaucracy**” and explain the difference between the two. Then give an example of a classical empire that used each system.
  
  - b. Military power: How did empires project military power over their subjects?
  
  - c. Trade: Define “**infrastructure**”- is it similar or different from “**public works**?” How did trade create and maintain empires?
  
- III. What **Social Hierarchies** (classes) and occupations were characteristic of almost all classical empires?
  - a. What function did cities serve within empires? (List some major cities that existed in the classical period and what empire they were within.)
  
  - b. What forms of labor were being utilized by classical empires?



- c. What was the single most important factor shaping gender roles and family life within most classical empires?

IV. What caused classical empires such as the Roman, Han, Persian, Mauryan, and Gupta empires to collapse?

- a. What social and environmental problems did Classical empires face?

- b. What external problems did classical empires face?

- c. Compare and Contrast the Fall of the Roman, Han, and Gupta empires using the following table. (Hint: look in the cram packets for help! 😊)

Similarities in the Fall of all 3 empires (Roman, Han China, Gupta India)	Differences in the fall of all 3

**Key Concept 2.3: Emergence of trans-regional networks of communication and exchange in the Classical Period**

- I. Identify how classical era trade networks compared to foundations era trade networks? What kinds of tangible and intangible things were typically exchanged across these networks (list at least 5)?

- a. Complete the chart for each of the following trade networks:

	Location of the route(s)	Empires that participated in trade along route(s)	Common items exchanged along route(s)
Silk Roads			

Indian ocean Sea Lanes			
Trans-Saharan Routes			
Mediterranean Sea Lanes			

- II. What new technologies facilitated long-distance overland trade in the Classical Era and what domesticated animals were most often used to transport goods?
- a. What technologies facilitated **maritime trade** (trade over water)?
- III. What crops spread along classical era trade networks?
- a. List an example of a new farming or irrigation technique developed in this period and give a brief explanation of what it did. (Hint: use [link](#) on freeman-pedia classical era page)
- b. Explain the effect of the spread of diseases on Classical empires. (Hint: use [link](#) on freeman-pedia classical era page)
- c. Explain how each of the following religions were transformed as they spread throughout empires: (hint: use [reading](#) on freeman-pedia classical era page)
- i. Christianity:
  - ii. Buddhism:
  - iii. Hinduism:

### Unit 3 The Post-Classical Period: 600 BCE – 600 CE Review Material

#### *Key Concept 3.1: Regional and Trans-regional Interactions*

- I. How did trade networks in the Post-Classical Era compare to trade networks in the Classical Era?
  - a. What trade networks from the Classical Era continued to be prevalent and what new trade cities developed during the Post-Classical period? (list at least 4 new cities and where they were located.)
  - b. Where did new trade routes develop during the post-classical period? (hint: think Aztecs and Incas ☺)
  - c. Give examples of “**luxury goods**” and list what new technologies facilitated an increase in trade of luxury goods during this era.
  - d. What factors encouraged commercial growth? (you should have 3)
  - e. List examples of empires that existed in the Post-Classical era.
    - i. How did the expansion of these empires facilitated growth in trade?
- II. What environmental and technological knowledge did traders need to successfully migrate or trade long-distances?- Give an example of at least one traveling group that adapted technology specifically suited to a particular environment.
  - a. List two examples of migrations that significantly impacted the environment of the region being newly inhabited.
  - b. How did migrations (and increased cross-cultural interaction through trade) affect language? Be sure to give an example of a language being affected.

III. How was cross-cultural interaction (interaction between cultures) affected by trade during the post-classical era?

a. Where and why did Muslim trade networks spread to over time?

A new religion was founded in this era- describe it in the chart below.

	<b>Location of origin/ founder's name</b>	<b>Core teachings</b>	<b>Method and Location of diffusion (spread)</b>
<b>Islam</b>			

b. Define “**diasporic community**” and list at least one example of a diasporic community created by merchants during the Post-Classical era.

c. List several examples of inter-regional travelers from the post-classical period who studied and chronicled (wrote about) the communities they visited and expanded knowledge of faraway empires in their homelands.

d. List at least one example of literature, art, or culture that diffused (spread) to a new region because of trade in the post-Classical period.

i. Define “**NeoConfucianism**”

e. List at least one example of a scientific or technological innovation that diffused (spread) to a new region through trade in the Post-Classical period.

IV. How did Post-classical trade affected the biological make-up of different world regions?

a. What new foods or agricultural products diffused to new places?

b. What disease was spread via post-classical trade networks?

***Key Concept 3.2: Continuity and innovation of state forms and their interactions***

- I. What are some major changes that occurred in state-formation during the post-classical period?
  - a. What are some new empires that emerged out of the ashes of collapsed Classical empires?
    - i. How did these new empires avoid the mistakes of the empires that came before them?
  - b. What new forms of government developed in all of the following places:
    - i. Middle east:
    - ii. Central Asia:
    - iii. Western Europe and Japan:
    - iv. East Africa, Southeast Asia, the Americas, and the Italian peninsula:
    - v. West Africa:
  - c. Give at least one example of diffusion of governmental structure and ideas that took place during the Post-Classical period.
  - d. How did trade networks and state systems change in the Americas during this era?
- II. How did all of the following affect trade and the diffusion of knowledge and technology:
  - a. Interaction between the Tang dynasty and the Abbasid Caliphate:
  - b. The unification of the Mongol empire in Asia:
  - c. The crusades (between Western Europe and the Abbasid Caliphate):

***Key Concept 3.3: Increased economic productive capacity and its consequences***

- I. What are some economic trends that developed in the post-Classical period?

- a. What are some new technological innovations that increased agricultural productivity in this era?
  - b. What world regions were common exporters of the following goods in the Post-Classical period?
    - i. Textiles:
    - ii. Porcelain:
    - iii. Steel and iron:
- II. The fate of cities in this era varied greatly. Explain what caused some to decline while others experienced growth and urban revival:
- a. Reasons for decline:
  - b. Reasons for growth and urban revival:
- III. There were several changes to social structures during this period. Answer the following questions in regards to social structures:
- a. What forms of labor organization were used in the post-classical period? (you should have 6 examples)
  - b. What were some continuities in social and gender hierarchies? Where did women's roles change during this era?
  - c. What new forms of coerced labor developed in this era?
    - i. Where in the world did free peasants now begin to revolt against their existing governments?
  - d. What is the relationship between religion and gender/family structures during this era?

## Unit 4 1450 CE – 1750 CE Review Material

### *Key Concept 4.1: Globalizing networks of communication and exchange*

- I. Describe the degree of global interconnectedness in the Early Modern era as compared to the previous era.
  - What were the overall effects of this change in inter-connectedness?
  - How did the global trade networks after 1500 CE affect pre-existing trade networks?
- II. What new technological developments made trans-oceanic travel by Europeans possible in the Early Modern Era?
  - a. Where did those developments originate? (i.e. - who did the Europeans steal their ideas from?)
- III. Describe each of the following notable trans-oceanic maritime voyages during the Early Modern era. (list locations of travel and effects of travel)
  - a. Zheng He and the Chinese treasure fleets:
  - b. Portuguese explorers from the Portuguese school of navigation:
  - c. Columbus and other Spanish explorers voyages:
  - d. What was the original European motive for crossing the Atlantic Ocean?
  - e. How were Oceania and Polynesia affected by these increased maritime voyages?
- IV. What facilitated the new global circulation of goods?
  - Describe the relationship between Spanish colonies, Asian markets, and Atlantic markets (hint: think **Triangular trade**)
  - How were regional markets affected by the new global circulation of goods?
  - a. Describe European's roles in Asian trade networks.
  - b. What role did silver play in facilitated the global flow of goods? (Hint: think about the dollar sign)

c. Define “**Mercantilism.**”

i. What is an example of a new method used by European rulers to control their domestic and colonial economies?

1. Give an example of one of these companies. (hint: think Britain and Pirates of the Caribbean)

d. What were some of the social effects of the Atlantic trading system?

V. The new connections between East and West became known as the **Columbian Exchange**. Answer all of the following questions in relation to changes brought by the Columbian Exchange.

a. What were some of the unintentional biological effects of the Columbian exchange? (hint: think disease and vermin)

b. What American foods became staple crops in Europe, Asia, and Africa?

i. What new cash crops were being grown in the Americas and exported to Europe and the Middle East?

c. What Afro-Eurasian (African or European) plants and domesticated animals were brought to the Americas by Europeans as a part of the Columbian exchange?

i. What foods were brought by African slaves to the Americas?

d. How was the population in Europe and Africa affected by the influx of American staple crops?

e. How was the environment in the Americas affected by new agricultural practices such as the creation of plantations and the new settler colonies?

VI. How did the Columbian Exchange affect the spread of religions?

a. Where did Islam spread to during this era and how was it affected as it spread? (hint: see Freeman-pedia page)

b. Where did Christianity spread during this era?



- i. What major changes took place in Christianity during this period? (hint: think Martin Luther)
    - ii. List 2-3 European countries that aligned with each sect of Christianity.
  - c. Where did Buddhism spread during this era?
  - d. Give an example of a new syncretic religion that developed during this period and be sure to include where it spread to.
- VII. How was funding for visual and performing arts affected by the new global economy?
- a. List some examples of innovations in visual or performing arts that took place during this era. (hint: think Italy)
    - i. Explain what the **Scientific Revolution** was and why it was important.
  - b. List some examples of authors who became popular as literacy increased in Afro-Eurasia.
  - c. What innovation helped increase literacy rates in Afro-Eurasia? (hint: it also helped spread the ideas of the Reformation more quickly)
    - i. Where did that technology originally develop? (i.e.- Who did the Europeans steal the idea from)
    - ii. What European is credited as inventing this technology?

***Key Concept 4.2: New forms of social organization and modes of production***

- I. How and why did agricultural productivity change during the Early Modern Era?
  - How did the status of merchants change in this era?
  - How was the demography affected during the Early Modern period?
  - How were races affected in this era?
  - How did labor systems develop between 1450-1750?

- a. How was peasant labor affected between 1450-1750 CE? Give an example of such change.
  - b. What was continuity in African slavery during this era?
    - i. What was a change in African slavery?
    - ii. How did Africans help proliferate the slave trade?
  - c. Explain how the creation of plantations affected the **Atlantic Slave Trade**.
  - d. List some examples of Coerced (forced) labor systems being used in the Americas and Afro- Eurasia during this time.
- II. The early Modern era (1450-1750) saw some major restructuring of gender, class, and racial hierarchies as a result of increased global interactions. Answer all of the following questions about new and changing social systems.
- a. What are some examples of new elite ethnic groups that emerged during this era?
  - b. How was the power of existing elites affected in this era?
  - c. How were gender roles and family structures affected by these interactions in all of the following places:
    - i. Southeast Asia:
    - ii. Europe:
    - iii. Africa:
    - iv. Americas:
  - d. What are some new racial groups that were created (particularly in the Americas) as a result of global interaction? (list at least 3)

***Key Concept 4.3: State consolidation and imperial expansion***

- I. How did governments of large-scale empires attempt to administer authority in their territories?
  - How did European empires in Asia and the Indian Ocean differ from empires in the Americas?

- a. How did rulers use art to display their political power?
- b. Give some examples of rulers using religion/belief systems to legitimize their rule. (Think: Europe and China)
- c. How were ethnic and religious minorities treated in various empires?
- d. How did rulers make sure their governments were effectively run? (be sure to give some specific examples)
- e. How did rulers earn money to pay for expansion and public works projects?

II. What types of military technology did states need in order to expand and conquer new territory?

- a. Where did Europeans establish trading post empires? (2 places)
- b. What happened to the size of land based empires (i.e.- empires that had territory that was all connected by land- nothing overseas)
  - i. List 4 examples of Land based empires and be sure to note where they were located. (Hint: use [freeman-pedia page](#))
- c. European countries also established new maritime empires across oceans. For each of the following countries, list the locations of their colonies overseas (particularly in SE Asia and the Americas) – (Hint: use [freeman-pedia page](#))
  - i. Spain:
  - ii. Portugal:
  - iii. Netherlands (Dutch):
  - iv. France:
  - v. Great Britain:

- III. All of the following were obstacles/challenges faced by states in the process of empire-building. For each one, describe what it was and give an example of it occurring in the early modern period. (Hint: use [freeman-pedia page](#))
- a. Competition over trade routes:
  
  - b. State rivalries:
  
  - c. Local resistance:

## Unit 5 1750 CE – 1900 CE Review Material

### *Key Concept 5.1: Industrialization and global capitalism*

- I. How did Industrialization affect the global economy?
  - a. What are the factors that led to the rise of Industrial production? (you should have 9)
    - i.
    - ii.
    - iii.
    - iv.
    - v.
    - vi.
    - vii.
    - viii.
    - ix.
  - b. What fueled the **Industrial revolution**? (literally and figuratively)
  - c. How did the development of the factory system change patterns of labor?
  - d. Where did the Industrial revolution begin? And where did it initially spread to? (3 places)
  - e. What was the Second industrial revolution? And what products are usually associated with being produced during the second industrial revolution?
- II. How did Industrialization affect global trade?

- a. What raw materials were commonly exported to industrialized areas?
- b. How were agricultural based economies effected by Industrialization?
- c. Where did European industrialists try to open up new markets for trading their finished goods? Were they successful?
- d. What role did precious metals/stones play in the industrialized world?

III. How were financial institutions affected by industrialization?

- a. What ideologies developed to legitimize industrial production?
- b. What financial institutions facilitated industrial production?

IV. What were some of the major developments in transportation and communication technology? (you should have at least 4)

V. Global capitalism led to a variety of responses. Give an example of this type of response from the Modern era:

a. Response of the workers:

i. Explain the difference between capitalism and Communism.

b. Response of governments- resistance:

c. Response of governments- state-sponsorship (support):

d. Response of governments- Make reforms:

VI. Societies transformed as a result of industrialization. Answer all of the following questions related to changing societies:

a. What new social classes developed during the Industrial revolution?

- b. How did family dynamics and gender roles change because of industrialization?
- c. Define “**Urbanization**”
- d. What are some new problems societies faced in urban areas?

***Key Concept 5.2: Imperialism and nation-state formation***

I. Define “**colonialism**” and “**imperialism**”

- How are they different?
- a. Which states increased their influence of existing colonies and which states had their influence decrease?
- b. What methods did European states employ in order to establish empires in Africa?
  - i. What is the significance of the Berlin Conference?
  - ii. When did it occur?
- c. List some examples of settler colonies established by European countries across the globe.
- d. List some examples of regions where Europeans engaged in economic imperialism.

II. Imperialism dramatically affected states all around the world. Answer all of the following questions below about states changing as a result of imperialism.

- a. How was the Japanese government affected by United States imperialism?
- b. What did the US and Russian governments do in response to European imperialism?
- c. How was the Ottoman Empire affected by European imperialism?
- d. What new states developed on the fringes of existing empires?

- e. Give examples of countries or empires affected by all of the following forms of nationalism during the period between 1750-1900:
  - i. Separation Nationalism:
  - ii. State-building Nationalism (basically imperialism):
  - iii. Unification Nationalism:

III. How did imperialists justify imperialism? (hint: think Charles Darwin)

***Key Concept 5.3: Imperialism and nation-state formation***

- I. What is the relationship between the **Enlightenment** and the political revolutions of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries?
  - a. Explain what the “**Enlightenment**” was.
    - i. How did enlightenment thinkers affect the way people understood the natural world and human relationships?
    - ii. Name some of these thinkers.
  - b. How did the Enlightenment evaluate religion?
  - c. Which Enlightenment thinkers developed new ideas about individuals, natural rights, and the social contract?
  - d. List 3 documents (created during political revolutions) that were influenced by Enlightenment thinkers.
  - e. What social and political norms did Enlightenment thinkers challenge?
- II. What is the basis of national identity and nationalism?
  - a. How did governments use these elements to their advantage?

III. Why did reform/revolutionary movements arise during the period between 1750-1900?

- a. List an example of subjects challenging a centralized imperial government.
- b. Describe elements of each of the following examples of challenges to colonial governments (Hint: use the [Cram packet](#) to complete chart)

	Dates	Important individuals	Causes	Outcomes
American revolution				
French revolution				
Haitian revolution				
Latin American revolutions				

- c. Give an example of Slaves challenging existing authorities
- d. Give some examples of Anti-colonial movements in Asia that did not result in full-scale revolutions for independence.
- e. Give an example of Religion influencing rebellions/ anti-colonial movements.
- f. Governments sometimes responded to these challenges by making reforms in their imperial policies. Give examples of such reforms for each of the following states:
  - i. Ottoman empire:
  - ii. Qing dynasty:

IV. What new political ideologies developed in response to discontent with monarchist and imperial rule?

- a. What people or issues did Enlightenment thinkers ignore?



- i. Give examples of women who fought for increased rights despite being largely ignored by Enlightenment thinkers.

**Key Concept 5.4: Global migration**

- I. How did migrations in this period compare to migrations in previous eras?
  - a. What caused the global population growth during this era?
  - b. How did transportation affect migrations?
- II. What are some economic reasons why migrants chose to relocate?
  - a. List at least 3 examples of coerced or semi-coerced migrations that occurred between 1750-1900.
  - b. List at least one example of migrants who relocated seasonally during this era.
  - c. To what location were the majority of migrants moving between 1750-1900?
    - i. Europeans were migrating during this period as well- what locations were they often moving to?
- III. Migrations often caused a variety of social and cultural consequences. Answer all of the following questions related to social and cultural changes caused by migrations:
  - a. How were gender roles affected by migrations?
  - b. How did migrants transplant their culture to new parts of the world?
  - c. How did receiving societies react to the influx of immigrants? Be sure to give some specific examples.

## Unit 6 1900 CE – Present Review Material

### ***Key Concept 6.1: Science and the Environment***

- I. How did advances in science change human interaction with the natural world?
  - a. How did new modes of communication help connect people across the globe?
  - b. What new scientific paradigms (theories) helped increase our understanding of the world?
  - c. What scientific change allowed an increase in crop production?
  - d. What medical innovations increased humans' ability to survive?
  - e. What new types of energy sources are being used in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
- II. As the global population increased at an unprecedented rate, how was the environment affected?
  - a. What were the negative environmental consequences of living in a fully industrialized globe in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
- III. What caused major demographic (population) changes in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
  - a. List some diseases that are associated with the following categories:
    - i. Diseases associated with poverty:
    - ii. New Emergent epidemic diseases of the 20<sup>th</sup> century:
    - iii. Diseases that emerge in societies where people live longer or eat healthier foods:
  - b. How did birth control affect women?
  - c. What new military tactics and technologies used in global conflicts increased levels of wartime casualties?

### ***Key Concept 6.2: Global conflicts and their consequences***

- I. How did the world's political order develop and change since the early 1900's?

- a. Why did land based empires (such as the Ottoman Empire and the Qing empire collapse in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (1900s)?
- b. By what means did imperial colonies in maritime empires (empires not connected directly by land) achieve their independence? (Give some examples of colonies that achieved their independence during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.)
  - i. Negotiated:
  - ii. Armed Struggle (violent):

II. What new movements emerged that challenged imperialism in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and name a few people who helped lead some of these movements: (list examples for each of the following)

- a. Anti-imperialist (decolonization) movements:
- b. Regional, religious, or ethnic movements to challenge imperialism or the boundaries of a country:
- c. Transnational movements to unite people across national boundaries:
- d. Land redistribution movements:

III. How were relationships between imperial powers (mother country) and colonies maintained after decolonization?

- a. Some conflicts between people groups in empires or newly created nations led to acts of genocide (list some examples of genocide in the 20<sup>th</sup> century):

IV. Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented scale in the 20th century. What were some of the sources (causes) of these global conflicts?

- a. Define “**total war**”:
- b. Describe some ideologies and strategies used by governments to aide their war efforts:
- c. How did the global balance of power shift after WWII?
- d. What were some of the military consequences of the development of the Cold war? (both good and bad consequences):

- e. What brought about the end of the Cold war?
- V. Reactions to these increased conflicts around the globe varied- some intensified the conflict purposely while others advocated nonviolence or offered alternatives to the conflicts. Give examples of all of the following:
- a. Groups/Individuals promoting anti-war or anti-violence movements:
  - b. Groups promoting alternatives to existing political, economic, and social orders:
  - c. Nations/Militaries intensifying conflicts around the globe:
  - d. Groups promoting violence against civilians (terrorism) to intensify global conflict:
  - e. How have these global conflicts affected popular culture around the world?

***Key Concept 6.3: New conceptualizations of global economy, society, and culture***

- I. States (governments) responded to these global conflicts and their economic effects in various ways. Describe the ways each of the following states impacted the economies of their countries:
  - a. Communist states (Soviet Union and people's Republic of China):
  - b. United States and Western Europe (after the Great Depression):
  - c. Newly independent states in Asia and Africa:
- II. How did the relationship between states and peoples around the world change in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
  - a. List some new international organizations that formed during this era and explain their purpose:
  - b. List some new economic institutions created after WWII and explain their purpose:
  - c. List some new humanitarian organizations that formed after WWII and explain their purpose:
  - d. List some new regional trade organizations formed after WWII and explain their purpose:
  - e. List some multi-national corporations that formed during this era:

f. List some environmental protest/awareness movements that developed during this era:

III. List examples of social changes that took place in the 20<sup>th</sup> century according to the following categories:

a. Inclusionary (positive) social changes:

b. Exclusionary (negative) social changes:

IV. List some cultural changes that occurred in the 20<sup>th</sup> century according to the following categories:

a. Religion:

b. Consumer culture:

***Contemporary Era: Important events (fill in the chart for all of the following events)***

	Dates (Beg and End)	Groups/Individuals involved	Causes	Important Outcomes
WWI				
Russian revolution				
WWII				
Cold War				
Chinese Communist revolution				

***Contemporary Era: Important vocabulary to know (define)***

- Nationalism (2 definitions)
- Globalization
- Genocide

