Unit 6 Proficiency Scale

*Unit 6: 1900 CE-Present: Accelerating Global Change and Realignments*

This will act as your study guide for the Unit 6 Exam.

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| Key Concept | Content Search Questions to Reference | Proficiency Scale Rating |
| Insufficient | Developing | Proficient | Advanced |
| **Key Concept 6.1: 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.**  |
| 6.1.I.A: New modes of communication (Internet, radio, cellular) reduced the problem of geographic distance |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.1. I.B: The Green Revolution increased productivity and sustained the earth’s population as it modified agriculture. | Gallery Walk Posters |  |  |  |  |
| 6.1.I.C: Medical innovations, such as vaccines and antibiotics, increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives | Gallery Walk Posters |  |  |  |  |
| 6.1.I.D: Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods | Gallery Walk Posters |  |  |  |  |
| 6.1.II.A: Human changed their interaction with the environment including deforestations, desertification and increased consumption of resources | Gallery Walk Posters |  |  |  |  |
| 6.1.II.B: Greenhouse gases contributed to climate change | Gallery Walk Posters |  |  |  |  |
| 6.1.III.A: Some diseases persisted (malaria and tuberculosis), new epidemics emerged (HIV), new diseases occurred in greater quantities (diabetes, Alzheimer’s) | Gallery Walk Posters |  |  |  |  |
|  6.1.III.B: Birth control transformed sexual practices  | Gallery Walk Posters |  |  |  |  |
| 6.1.III.C: new military technology lead to increased wartime casualties  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Key Concept 6.2: At the beginning of the 20th century, a European-dominated global political order existed, which also included the United States, Russia, and Japan. Over the course of the century, peoples and states around the world challenged this order in ways that sought to redistribute power.**.  |
| 6.2.I.A: Older empires of Ottoman, Russia and Qing all collapsed.  | 6.2A Qa.iv6.2A Qb |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.I.B: In the Interwar Years Europe did not lose their colonies |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.I.C: After WWII some colonies negotiated their independence (India) others, achieved independence through armed struggle (Vietnam, Kenya)  | 6.2C Q16.2C Q26.2C Q3 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.II.A: The Indian National Congress and Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam wanted to break away from Imperialist nations | 6.2C Q16.2C Q2 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.II.B: The Muslim League in British India challenged Imperial boundaries (Partition of India and Pakistan) | 6.2C Q1 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.II.C: Transnational movements sought to unite people across national borders (Pan-Arabism, Pan-Africanism, Communism) | 6.2C Q7 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.II.D: Mexican Revolution | 6.2C Q5 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.II.E: Religious movements sought to redefine the relationship between the individual and the state.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.III.A: Redrawing of old colonial boundaries caused conflict (Partition of India, creation of Israel) | 6.2C Q6 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.III.B: Some former colonial subjects moved to their colonizing countries (Filipinos to America) | 6.2C Q4 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.III.C: 20th century genocides (Holocaust, Armenia, Rwanda, Cambodia) | 6.2A Qa.v6.2A Qd.vi6.2C Q86.2C Q9 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.IV.A: World War I and World War II were the first “total wars”  | 6.2A Qa6.2A Qd |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.IV.B: Causes of WWI and WWII | 6.2A Qa6.2A Qd |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.IV.C: Cold War and the struggle between communism and democracy | 6.2B Q1 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.IV.D: NATO and the Warsaw Pact  | 6.2B Q2 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.IV.E: Collapse of Soviet Union to end the Cold War | 6.2B Q4 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.V.A: Individuals pushing for peaceful change (MLK, Gandhi, Mandela) | 6.2B Q5 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.V.B: Groups wanting change (Anti-Apartheid, Tiananmen Square Protests) | 6.2B Q6 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.V.C: Military dictatorship in Uganda |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2.V.D: Terrorism and Al-Qaeda | 6.2B Q7 |  |  |  |  |
| **Key Concept 6.3: The role of the state in the domestic economy varied, and new institutions of global association emerged and continued to develop throughout the century.**  |
| 6.3.I.A: Communist economic policies (Great Leap Forward, The Five Year Plans) | Q1 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3.I.B: Following WWI and Great Depression governments became more involved in economic life (New Deal) | 6.2A Qc |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3.I.C: in newly independent states post WWII governments took on a strong role in economic life | Q2 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3.I.D: After Cold War governments encouraged free-market policies (Reaganomics) | Q3 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3.I.E: Pacific Rim economies grew | Q4 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3.II.A: World Peace organizations were formed (League of Nations, United Nations) | Q5 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3.II.B: Economic institutions reflected global spread of free-market economies (World Bank) | Q6 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3.II.C: Global organizations protested environmental consequences of globalization (Greenpeace, Earth Day)  | Q8 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3.III: Increase in voting rights and education rights for many global citizens | Q7 |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3.IV: Global consumer culture (World Cup, Olympics) |  |  |  |  |  |