

# AP World History – UNIT SEVEN REVIEW

## Topic 7.1 Shifting Power After 1900

**Governance:** A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

- 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 the communist revolution.

	Identify at least two reasons that led to the collapse of these governments:
Ottoman Empire	
Russian Empire	
Qing Dynasty in China	

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

## Topic 7.2 Causes of WWI

**Governance:** A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

- 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 a global conflict.

## Topic 7.3 Conducting WWI

**Technology and Innovation:** Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances that have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.

- 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.
- New military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties.

Define Total War:

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Explain why World War I can be considered a turning point in world history:

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Would you consider the World Wars to be total wars? Explain your reasoning.

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Explain how each ideology obligated their peoples to mobilize/organize and wage war during the World Wars.

Ideology	How do these ideologies encourage the need for warfare?
Fascism	
Nationalism	
Communism	Communism has a large emphasis on farming, which means there's a great need for land to cultivate food. Therefore, communists feel the need to take land from others in order to meet this demand.

## Topic 7.4 Economies in the Interwar Period

**Economics Systems:** As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.

- Following World War I and the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.

Location	Government Intervention Policy(ies)	Results
USA		

	Fascist corporatist economy	
Brazil & Mexico		

- 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.

	Five Year Plans	Great Leap Forward
Location		
Dates	There were a series of 13 plans, lasting in 5-year increments from 1928 – 1991	1958 – 1962
Explain its purpose		

## Topic 7.5 Unresolved Tensions After WWI

**Governance:** A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

- 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.

What was the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere? What territorial changes occurred?

	Location	How did the group/person challenge imperial rule?
Indian National Congress		

Kwame Nkrumah		
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## Topic 7.6 Causes of WWII

**Governance:** A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.


- 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 WWII


**Governance:** A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

- 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.

In addition to employing certain ideologies, governments also used various strategies like speeches and art to intensify nationalism.

<u>Nation:</u>	
<u>Type of Media:</u>	
<u>Audience:</u>	

<u>Nation:</u>	
<u>Type of Media:</u>	
<u>Audience:</u>	

<u>Nation:</u>	 <p>We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender, and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our Empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British Fleet, would carry on the struggle, until, in God's good time, the New World, with all its power and might, steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the old.</p> <p>(Winston Churchill)</p>
<u>Type of Media (originally produced):</u>	
<u>Audience:</u>	

Define propaganda:

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- 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.

	How was this military technology used to improve warfare?
<b>Tanks</b>	Tanks were used to scale difficult terrain and added protection to soldiers who ventured into enemy territory. They were also armed with heavy weaponry and could be used to kill the enemy or destroy the surroundings.
<b>Airplanes</b>	
<b>Atomic Bomb</b>	

	Define/explain what this military tactic involves AND when it was used
<b>Trench Warfare</b>	
<b>Firebombing</b>	Intended to damage an area using fire-starting agents instead of just dropping bombs. This started during World War I but was more commonly used in World War II.

## Topic 7.8 Mass Atrocities After 1900

***Social Interactions and Organization:*** The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

- 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

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Perpetrators</b> Ottoman Government	<b>Victims</b> Armenians
<b>Causes</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>

<b>Dates</b> 1970s	<b>Location</b> Cambodia
<b>Perpetrators</b>	<b>Victims</b>
<b>Causes</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Location</b> Rwanda
<b>Perpetrators</b>	<b>Victims</b> Tutsi
<b>Causes</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>

<b>Dates</b> 1920s & 1930s	<b>Location</b>
<b>Perpetrators</b> Soviet Government	<b>Victims</b> Ukrainians
<b>Causes</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>

#### Helpful Non-Content Vocabulary

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|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Collapse                     | 12. Militarism    |
| 2. Alliance                     | 13. Ideology      |
| 3. Mobilization                 | 14. Extremist     |
| 4. Casualties                   | 15. Unprecedented |
| 5. Repressive                   | 16. Domination    |
| 6. Repercussion                 | 17. Escalate      |
| 7. Mandate                      | 18. Implement     |
| 8. Unsustainable                | 19. Atrocity      |
| 9. Aspirations                  | 20. Propaganda    |
| 10. Fascism vs. Totalitarianism | 21. Reparations   |
| 11. Regime                      |                   |

#### Helpful Content-Related Vocabulary/Identifiers

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Chinese Revolution 1911    | 9. Lebensraum             | 17. Treaty of Versailles     |
| 2. Sick Man of Asia           | 10. Joseph Stalin         | 18. Balfour Declaration      |
| 3. Russian Revolution of 1905 | 11. Harry Truman          | 19. Mandate System           |
| 4. Russian Revolution of 1917 | 12. Franklin D. Roosevelt | 20. Hiroshima & Nagasaki     |
| 5. Mexican Revolution         | 13. Winston Churchill     | 21. Manchukuo                |
| 6. Allied Powers              | 14. Holocaust             | 22. Indian National Congress |
| 7. Axis Powers                | 15. League of Nations     |                              |
| 8. Triple Entente             | 16. Blitzkrieg            |                              |