

Unit 7: Global Warfare - Study Guide

C. 1900 - Present / Exam Weighting: 8-10%

Topic 7.1 Shifting Power After 1900

Learning Objective

Explain how internal and external factors contributed to change in various states after 1900.

Historical Developments

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 communist revolution.

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

1. Describe the factors that led to the collapse of the **Ottoman Empire**.
2. Describe the factors that led to the collapse of the **Russian Empire**.
3. Describe the factors that led to the collapse of the **Qing Dynasty in China**.
4. What factors led to the **Bolshevik Revolution** in Russia in 1917?
5. What were some of the outcomes of the Bolshevik Revolution? What changes did they bring?

		<p>6. How did the <u>Mexican Revolution</u> (1910 and beyond) challenge the existing political and social order in Mexico?</p> <p>7. Generally, what are some <u>external factors</u> that led to change in states after 1900?</p> <p>8. Generally, what are some <u>internal factors</u> that led to change in states after 1900? .</p>
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Topic 7.2 Causes of World War I

<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>Explain the causes and consequences of World War I.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>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 global conflict.</p>	<p>9. What role did <u>militarism</u> play in causing WWI?</p> <p>10. What role did <u>alliances</u> play in causing WWI?</p> <p>11. What role did <u>nationalism</u> play in causing WWI?</p>
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		<p>12. What role did Balkan nationalism specifically play in causing WWI?</p> <p>13. What role did imperialism play in causing WWI? (How could you tie this back to the Berlin Conference?)</p> <p>14. What role did the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary play in causing WWI?</p>
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Topic 7.3 Conducting World War I

<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>Explain how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>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.</p> <p>New military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties.</p>	<p>15. What is a total war?</p> <p>16. Why is WWI considered to be a total war?</p> <p>17. How did governments use propaganda to mobilize populations for the purpose of waging war?</p>
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		<p>18. How did governments use <u>nationalism</u> to mobilize populations for the purpose of waging war?</p> <p>19. What <u>new military technology</u> used in WWI (1914-1918) led to increased levels of wartime casualties?</p>
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Topic 7.4 Economy in the Interwar Period

<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>Explain how different governments responded to economic crisis after 1900.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>Following World War I and the onset of the <u>Great Depression</u>, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.</p> <p>Government intervention in the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The New Deal</u> • The <u>fascist corporatist economy</u> • Governments with strong popular support in Brazil and Mexico <p>In the Soviet Union, the government controlled the national economy through the <u>Five Year Plans</u>, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population.</p>	<p>20. What caused the <u>Great Depression</u>?</p> <p>21. What were the effects of the Great Depression on the USA?</p> <p>22. What were the effects of the Great Depression outside of the US?</p> <p>23. How did <u>FDR's New Deal</u> attempt to intervene in the US economy?</p>
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		<p>24. How did the US emerge from the Great Depression?</p> <p>25. How did the economic crises of the Great Depression contribute to the rise of totalitarian governments?</p> <p>26. Describe the goals of Stalin's Five Year Plans.</p> <p>27. What were the outcomes of Stalin's Five Year Plans. Were they successful? Why or why not.</p> <p>28. Give two examples of how different governments responded to economic crises after 1900.</p>
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Topic 7.5 Unresolved Tensions After World War I		
<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>Explain the continuities and changes in territorial holdings from 1900 to the present.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>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</p>	<p>29. What were the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty?</p>

settlement and in other cases faced anti-imperial resistance.

Territorial gains:

- Transfer of former German colonies to Great Britain and France under the system of **League of Nations mandates**
- Manchukuo/Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Anti-imperial resistance:

- Indian National Congress
- West African resistance (strikes/congresses) to French rule

30. How did these terms create political and economic tensions in the 1920s and 1930s?

31. What are the **League of Nations mandates**?

32. What was **Manchukuo**?

33. What was Japan's vision for a **Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere** and how would this lead to tension causing WWII?

34. Give examples of changes in territorial holdings from 1900 to the present.

35. Give examples of continuities in territorial holdings from 1900 to the present.

Topic 7.6 Causes of World War II

Learning Objective

Explain the causes and consequences of World War II.

Historical Developments

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**.

36. Describe the causes of WWII.

37. How did imperialist aspirations of Japan lead to WWII?

38. How did imperialist aspirations of fascist Nazi Germany lead to WWII?

39. Describe the aggressive militarism of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler.

40. Describe Hitler's plan for Germany. What role did anti-semitism and extreme nationalism play in this vision?

41. What were some of the consequences of WWII? How would it set the stage for the Cold War?

Topic 7.7 Conducting World War II

Learning Objective

Explain similarities and differences in how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.

Historical Developments

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.

Western democracies mobilizing for war:

- Great Britain under Winston Churchill
- United States under Franklin Roosevelt

Totalitarian states mobilizing for war:

- Germany under Adolf Hitler
- USSR under Joseph Stalin

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.

42. In what ways was WWII a **total war**?

43. Give examples of how fascist Germany under Hitler waged war during WWII. How did Germany mobilize their resources and populations?

44. Give examples of how the USSR under Stalin waged war during WWII. How did the USSR mobilize their resources and populations?

45. How did Great Britain mobilize for war under **Winston Churchill**?

		<p>46. How did the US mobilize for war under FDR?</p> <p>47. What new military technology/tactics were used during WWII that led to increased levels of wartime casualties?</p> <p>48. How were government methods to wage war during WWII <u>similar</u>?</p> <p>49. How did democratic governments' methods of waging war <u>differ</u> from methods utilized by totalitarian states?</p>
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Topic 7.8 Mass Atrocities After 1900

<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>Explain the various causes and consequences of mass atrocities in the period from 1900 to the present.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Genocide, ethnic violence, or attempted destruction of specific populations:</p>	<p>50. What is genocide?</p>
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- Armenians in the Ottoman Empire during and after World War I
- Cambodia during the late 1970s
- Tutsi in Rwanda in the 1990s
- Ukraine in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and 1930s

51. Describe the causes of the **Armenian Genocide** during WWI.

52. Describe the consequences of the Armenian Genocide.

53. Describe the causes of the **Holocaust** during WWII.

54. Describe the consequences of the Holocaust during WWII.

Topic 7.9 Causation in Global Conflict

The final topic in this unit focuses on the skill of argumentation and so provides an opportunity for your students to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments they have studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit's key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic.

Learning Objective

Explain the relative significance of the causes of global conflict in the period 1900 to the present.

- 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.
- Peoples and states around the world challenged the existing political and social order in varying ways, leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts.
 - 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 communist revolution.
 - States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis.