

# Period 6

## Critical Vocabulary

20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> centuries



Period 6  
1900 to Present

### KEY CONCEPTS



#### Modern Science

- Rapid advances in science & technology
- Unprecedented growth in global population
- Disease, scientific innovations, and conflict led to demographic shifts



#### Global Conflicts

- New countries emerged worldwide
- Global conflicts such as WWI, WWII & the Cold War occurred
- Incidences of ethnic violence caused mass casualties



#### Globalized World

- Countries become increasingly interdependent
- New ideas challenge racism & denial of human and civil rights
- Pop culture becomes global

## MAIN Causes of WWI

- Militarism: The buildup of a country's military forces in anticipation of war; the policy of glorifying military power and keeping an army prepared for war.
- Alliance System: A series of treaties requiring a country to give military assistance to another country.
- Imperialism: See Unit 5
- Nationalism: See Unit 5



# Connection Time!

- Remember the connection between WWI and Nationalism in Colonial lands?
- Folks in the colonies served in the armies of their Mother Countries (i.e. India, African colonies, etc.) and hoped for Independence or at least more self-determination after WWI.
- They didn't get it.

## February/October Revolutions

- These revolutions led to the Bolshevik (Communist) takeover, the Russian withdrawal from WWI, and the establishment of the USSR.



## Total War

- A war in which the participating country devotes all of its resources toward the war.





# Mandate System

- The victors of WWI were given the responsibility to govern former German and Ottoman territories. Main goal was help them become self-sufficient.

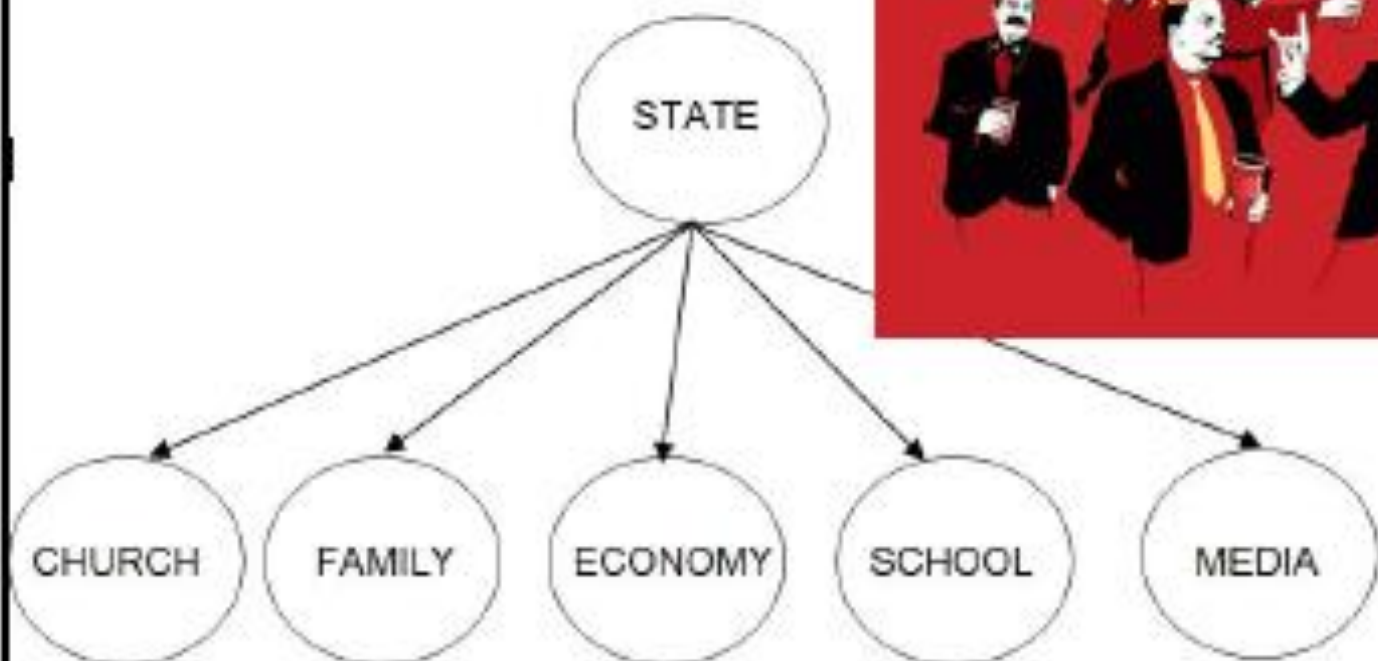


# Worldwide Depression

- The Entire Industrial World experienced an economic depression in the years after WWI.
- This was one of the CAUSES of WWII as it created the conditions that allowed for a Hitler and Mussolini to come to power.

# Totalitarianism

- Government controls every aspect of public and private life.





# Command Economy

- Government makes all economic decisions.



## Civil Disobedience

- A deliberate and public refusal to obey a law that is considered unjust.



## Fascism

- Political movement that promotes extreme nationalism, denial of individual rights, and dictatorial one party rule; emphasizes blind obedience to leader



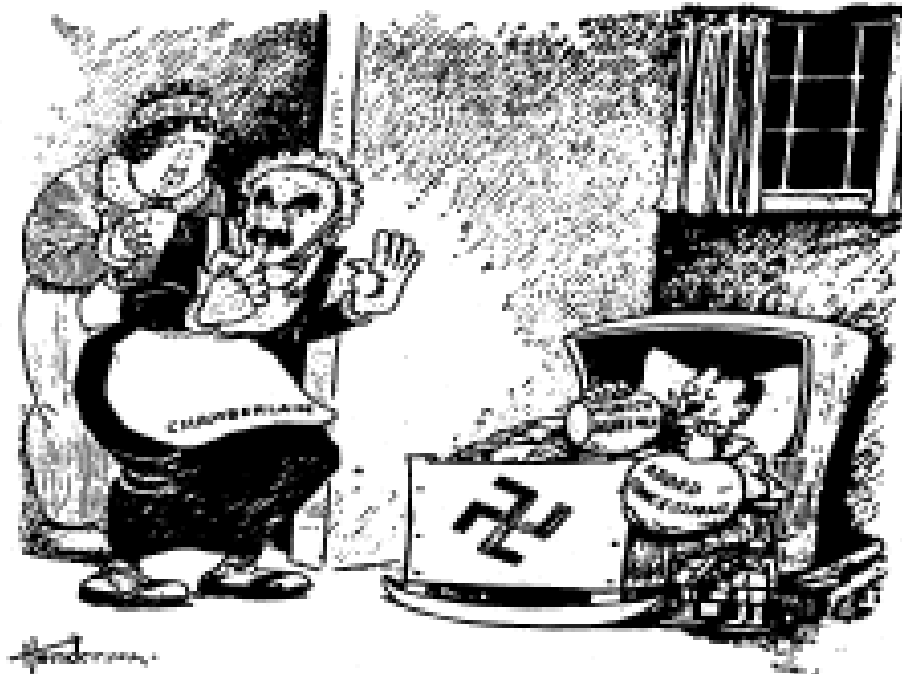
# Appeasement

- Giving into an aggressor for the sake of peace; making concessions to an aggressor in the hope of avoiding war



British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returns from Munich in 1938 with the Munich Pact in hand.

"SHH-HH! HELL BE QUIET NOW—MAYBE!"



# Isolationism

- A policy of avoiding political and military involvement with other countries





## Reparations

- Concessions for insult or injury; in this case repayments for damages caused in war





# Anti-Semitism

- Prejudice against the Jews



# Cold War Events

- Korean War: North (Communist) invades South (non-Communist). Result: No boundary change.
- Vietnam War: North (Communist) invades South (non-Communist). Result: Communist takeover
- Arms Race: U.S. vs. USSR. Development of nuclear weapons/ICBMs



# Mao Zedong

- Leader of the Chinese Revolution (1949) and the architect and the founding father of the People's Republic of China (PRC).
- Chinese Communism differed from Russian Communism in that it was more based on the peasant class.



# Détente

- Policy of lessened Cold War tensions



## Fall of Communism

- Ronald Reagan: US President. Take Down That Wall speech.
- Mikhail Gorbachev: Leader of the USSR. Perestroika and Glasnost.
- Lech Walesa: Polish politician that fought against Communism.
- Pope John Paul II: Polish Pope who was the spiritual leader fighting for the fall of Communism.





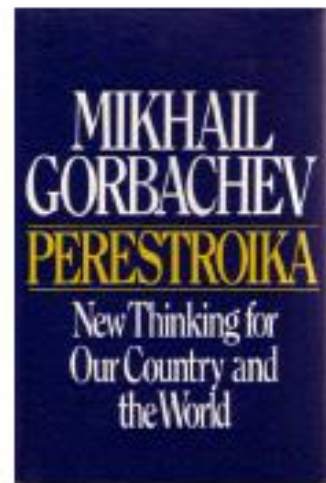
## Glasnost

- Gorbachev's policy of openness in the Soviet Union in the 1980s to encourage the free flow of ideas necessary for reform.



## Perestroika

- Gorbachev's policy of economic restructuring in the Soviet Union in the 1980s to permit more local decision making.





# Islamic Fundamentalism

- Conservative religious movement that seeks a return to Islamic values and Islamic law.
- Examples:
  - Palestinian Terrorism: Fundamentalists fighting to get their land back from Israel.
  - Al Qaeda: Founded by Osama Bin Laden fighting against Western influence and involvement in the Middle East.



# Politically Motivated Mass Murders

- Cambodia: Led by Pol Pot. 21% of the population was killed.
- China: Tiananmen Square Massacre. Chinese government suppressing democratic ideas.
- Soviet Union: Great Purge led by Stalin.
- Armenia: Armenian Turks (Muslims) targeting Armenian Christians during WWI.



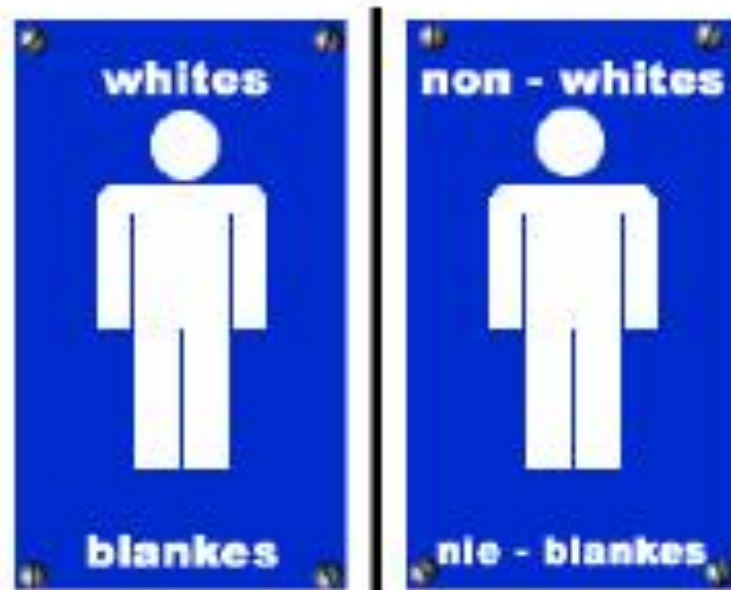
# Genocide

- A systematic extermination of a national, racial, political, or cultural group.
- Examples:
  - Holocaust
  - The Balkans: Bosnian Christians killed Bosnian Muslims.
  - Rwanda: Hutus killed Tutsis.
  - Darfur: Muslims (Arab) killing Christians (non-Arab) in Southern Sudan.



# Apartheid

- South African policy of completely separating races; segregation between blacks and whites



# Trans-National Organizations

- League of Nations
- United Nations
- International Monetary Fund
- OPEC
- Doctors Without Borders
- Etc., etc.

**A Truly Global  
(Even Australia!)  
Economy**