AP World History

 • Key Concept 6.1: Science and the Environment

 • Key Concept 6.2: Global Conflicts and Their Consequences

 • Key Concept 6.3: New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society, and Culture

Ask yourself the following questions to further identify key aspects about your civilization in addition to filling out the SPICE chart.

***6.1: Science and the Environment***

**I. Researchers made rapid advances in science that spread throughout the world, assisted by the development of new technology.**

1. What new modes of communication and transportation have effectively eliminated the problem of geographic distance?

2. How did the following paradigms transform human understanding of the world?

 -Theory of relativity, Quantum mechanics, Big Bang theory, psychology

3. What were the effects of genetically and chemically enhanced forms of agriculture on the environment and human populations?

4. What medical innovations increased the ability of humans to survive?

5. How did energy technologies (including the use of oil & nuclear power) affect productivity and the production of material goods?

**II. As the global population expanded at an unprecedented rate, humans fundamentally changed their relationship with the environment.**

6. What was/is the result of population levels exploding and the need for limited resources intensifying?

7. What is supposedly causing global warming?

8. What human activities on the environment is causing rates of extinction of species to accelerate sharply?

**III. Disease, scientific innovations and conflict led to demographic shifts.**

9. What diseases associated with poverty persist and which diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human survival since 1900?

10. How have changing lifestyles and increased longevity become factors with disease?

11. How has more effective forms of birth control transformed sexual practices and society as a whole?

12. How did technologies like tanks, planes, atomic weapons and new tactics like trench warfare and firebombing affect warfare and humanity?

***6.2: Global Conflicts and Their Consequences***

**I. Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th Century, but both land-based and transoceanic empires gave way to new forms of transregional political organizations by the century’s end.**

13. What internal and external factors caused the Ottoman, Russian and Qing empires to collapse?

14. How did India and the Gold Coast gain independence from Britain?

15. How did Algeria, Vietnam and Angola gain their independence?

**II. Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.**

16. What is the significance of Kwame Nkrumah, Ho Chi Minh and Mohandas Gandhi?

17. Describe the movements of the Quebecois, Biafra and Muhammad Ali Jinnah and what are their underlying motivations for independence?

18. How are communism, Pan-Arabism and Pan-Africanism movements different than the previously mentioned movements?

**III. Political changes were accompanied by major demographic and social consequences.**

19. How did the redrawing of old colonial boundaries affect India/Pakistan, Palestine, and the mandatory states in the Middle East?

20. From the following examples, how did the migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropoles (parent state of a colony) affect the relationship between the two?

 -South Asians/Britain, Algerians/France, Filipinos/USA

21. What led to horrible levels of violence in Armenia, Nanjing, the Holocaust, Cambodia and Rwanda?

22. What do the Darfurians and Palestinians share in common and why?

**IV. Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented global scale.**

23. What are the ways governments mobilized all of their state’s resources for total war, including their people?

24. What caused the Cold War and over which 2 ideologies did the two superpowers struggle?

25. How and where were NATO and the Warsaw Pact fighting each other?

26. What effectively ended the Cold War?

**V. Although conflict dominated much of the 20th Century, many individuals and groups-including states opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however intensified the conflicts.**

27. How did the following groups & individuals oppose and promote alternatives to the existing economic, political and social orders?

 -communists like Vladimir Lenin & Mao Zedong

 -Non-Aligned Movement

 -Anti-Apartheid

 -participants in the global uprisings of 1968

 -Tiananmen Square protesters

28. How did the following intensify conflict in their attempts to stop them?

 -promotion of military dictatorships in Chile, Spain and Uganda

 -US promotion of a New World Order after the Cold War

 -the buildup of the “military-industrial complex” and army trading

29. Who are these groups and what is their method to achieve their political aims?

30. How are the following examples of global conflicts influencing popular culture?

 -Dada

 -James Bond

 -Socialist Realism

 -Video games

***6.3: New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society, and Culture***

**States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20th Century.**

31. How did communist and governments attempt to control their economies? Use the Five Year Plan and the Great Leap forward as examples.

32. Because of the Great Depression, how did FDR’s the New Deal and the Fascist’s corporatist economy attempt to solve the economic crises in their countries?

33. How did Nasser promote the economic development of Egypt?

34. After WWII, how did East Asian governments encourage export-oriented economies?

35. How did the following people encourage free market policies?

 -Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, Deng Xiaoping and Pinochet

**II. States, communities and individuals became increasingly interdependent, a process facilitated by the growth of institutions of global governance.**

36. How do the League of Nations, United Nations and the International Criminal Court all relate to each other and how are they different?

37. How do the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and the World Trade Organization all relate to each other and how are they different?

38. How do UNICEF, the Red Cross, Amnesty International, Doctors Without Borders and the World Health Organization relate to each other and how are they different?

39. How do the European Union, NAFTA, ASEAN and Mercosur promote the movement of capital and goods across national borders?

40. How do the multinational corporations Royal Dutch Shell, Coca-Cola and Sony challenge state authority and autonomy?

41. How do Greenpeace, Green Belt in Kenya and Earth Day movements challenge the inequality of environmental and economic consequences of global integration?

**III. People conceptualized society and culture in new ways; some challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender and religion, often using new technologies to spread reconfigured traditions.**

42. What are examples of the notion of human rights gaining traction throughout the world?

43. What are examples of increased interactions among diverse peoples sometimes leading to the formation of new cultural identities AND exclusionary reactions?

44. What do the following new forms of spirituality believe?

 -New Age religions, Hare Krishna, Falun Gong

45. How do fundamentalist movements and Liberation theology impact political issues?

**IV. Popular and consumer culture became global.**

46. What are examples of some sports globally practiced that reflect national and social aspirations and how?

47. How is Bollywood an example of changes in communication and transportation technology enabling the widespread diffusion of music and film?