World History 1450 to Present B

**Unit 7: Contemporary World History**

**Unit Summary:** In the latter half of the 20th century, globalization grew fast. The effects have been quick and varied. One effect is the growth of multinational corporations. Another effect is the greater interconnectivity caused by increased access to technology and information infrastructure, like the internet.

Political and economic agreements have been set-up like:

1. The European Union (EU)
2. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

These agreements aid in economic cohesion and interdependency that in turn fuel globalization.

Terrorism became a global threat during the last half of the 20th century. From the Iran Hostage Crisis to the attacks on the World Trade Center, terrorism began to have a more global reach. More media connectivity let information about these events spread quicker. The events of 9/11 also helped begin the global war on terror.

Globalization has caused more use of the world’s resources. An example is the use of fossil fuels. This has fueled population growth and migration in some areas.

It has also caused growing awareness of the effects of using the world’s resources. Responses to these issues have arisen.

These responses include:

* Humanitarian organizations to address inequity.
* The Paris Climate Agreement to address climate change.
* The Global Climate Strike movement.

Globalization has had far-reaching effects. Historians argue over whether it has reinforced or challenged traditions of class, race, and gender. In some ways, globalization has made our lives better. In some ways, it has made our lives harder.

**Unit Timeline:** This timeline provides *some* events included in this unit’s learning. The goal is to assist understanding chronologically.

* 1793-1794 - French Revolution's Reign of Terror
* 1880s – King Leopold ll of Belgium persuaded other Western nations to recognize much of the modern DRC as his own private property
* 1880-1920 - Belgian occupation: 10 million people died in the Congo
* 1909 - The Belgian government took over the territory from Leopold in 1909
* 1917 - Bolsheviks seized power in the Soviet Union
* 1919 – Pan-African Congress held
* 1920 - Treaty of Sèvres
* 1928-1933 - Soviet authorities closed more than 10,000 mosques
* 1930-1974 - Haile Selassie was leader of Ethiopia
* 1933-1945 – the Holocaust
* 1944 – World Bank was founded
* 1945 – WWII ended
* 1945-1990 - U.S. and the Soviet Union were in an arms race
* 1946 - The United Nations (UN) formed the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
* 1947 – World Trade Organization was created
* 1947 – Partition of India
* 1948 - The founding of Israel
* 1949 – People’s Republic of China was created
* 1949 – Geneva Convnetions
* 1950 – apartheid in South Africa
* 1957-1966 - Kwame Nkrumah was Prime Minister and then President of Ghana
* 1958-1984 - Ahmed Sékou Touré was leader of Guinea
* 1960 - DRC gained independence
* 1961-1962 – Hutu Revolution; UN acknowledges Rwanda’s independence
* 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
* 1963 - Organization of African Unity
* 1963-1978 - Jomo Kenyatta was Prime Minister and then President of Kenya
* 1964-1985 - Julius Nyerere was leader of Tanzania
* 1964-1991 - Kenneth Kuanda was leader of Zambia
* 1967 - The Six-Day War
* 1967 - Egypt lost the Sinai Peninsula to Israel, and Syria lost the Golan Heights to Israel
* 1968-1973 – desertification in Sahara and drought
* 1968-1998 - the Troubles, intense internal conflict in Northern Ireland
* 1970 - Iran signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
* 1970-2001 - people living on less than $1 per day fell 20%
* 1970-2013 – as automotive jobs were moved overseas, the number of Black Americans employed in Detroit fell almost 50%
* 1973 - Arab-Israeli War in the Middle East
* 1973 – Iranian Revolution
* 1973-1978 - Hutu Major General Habyarimana begins 20-year rule as president; new constitution; Hutu National Revolutionary Movement for Development (NRMD) formed
* 1975-1979 – Cambodian genocide
* 1976-1979 – economic boom in Chile
* 1977-1978 – Ogaden War
* 1978 - President Jimmy Carter hosted Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin at Camp David
* 1979 - The Iranian Hostage Crisis
* 1980 – China adopted the one-child policy.
* 1980s - Mikail Gorbachev launched the policies of glasnost and perestroika to reform the Soviet Union
* 1980-2017 - Robert Mugabe was Prime Minister and then President of Zimbabwe
* 1983-1985 – famine in the Sahel
* 1984 - Union Carbide insecticide explosion in India
* 1984 - the PKK formed a guerilla army to fight Turkey
* 1986 - Chernobyl nuclear meltdown
* 1989 – end of Cold War
* 1990 - Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait
* 1990 - All the former Eastern European communist states held free elections to replace communist governments
* 1990-1993 - Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) formed by Tutsi refugees in Uganda; Hutu government-directed genocide began on small scale toward Tutsi minority; Temporary ceasefire and negotiations between NRMD and RPF; Hutu extremists reacted
* 1991 – Civil War in Somalia
* 1991 – End of the Persian Gulf War
* 1991 - U.S.-led coalition of forces, including personnel from Britain, France, Germany, the Soviet Union, Japan, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia, launched Operation Desert Storm
* 1991 - U.S. Congress passed an Authorization for the Use of Military Force against Iraq
* 1991 - Croatia and Slovenia had declared independence
* 1991-1999 - War took place in what was once the country of Yugoslavia
* 1992 – Text-messaging was born
* 1992 - The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed
* 1993 – EU founded
* 1993 - Yitzhak Rabin, signed the Oslo Accords
* 1994 – policies of apartheid ended when the National Party lost power in the African National Congress, led by Nelson Mandela, was elected to power
* 1994 - The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) went into force
* 1994 (April-July) - Rwanda experienced a genocide
* 1994 (April 6th) - Plane carrying President Habyarimana and Burundi’s president shot down over capital, Kigali; Begin mass killing of Tutsi people and moderate Hutu
* 1994 (September 15th) - RPF gains control; two million Hutu refugees flee to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other surrounding countries; NRMD outlawed
* 1994-1999 - Nelson Mandela was leader of South Africa
* 1994-2020 - Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy is added to the Rwanda Vision
* 1995 - The al-Qaeda embassy bombings
* 1995 - Release of Microsoft’s Windows 95 program and Internet Explorer browser and the development of Java
* 1995 - The World Trade Organization (WTO) was created
* 1995-2003 – Computer became commonplace, and the GDP increased by 38%
* 1999 - Former Warsaw Pact countries of the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland joined NATO
* 2000 - First “web phones” were introduced
* 2001 - 9/11 attacks
* 2002 - Turkey signed an agreement with the UN agreeing to respect the rights of ethnic minorities
* 2002-2003 - President George W. Bush announced that Iraq’s President Saddam Hussein had supported al-Qaeda and possessed weapons of mass destruction, violating both UN Resolutions and the peace agreement that concluded the Gulf War
* 2003 - The start of the Second Persian Gulf War
* 2003-2014 - U.S. spent an estimated $220 billion to rebuild Iraq’s economy and implement a stable democracy
* 2004 – Indian Ocean Tsunami
* 2004 – NATO expanded to include Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and the former Soviet republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania
* 2005 – Hurricane Katrina
* 2006 - Saddam Hussein was assassinated
* 2007 - contractors for the firm Blackwater shot and killed 14 Iraqi civilians
* 2009 – Albania and Croatia joined NATO
* 2010 – Haiti earthquake
* 2010 - Deepwater Horizon oil spill
* Late 2010s-early 2020s - people began to use internet messaging services
* 2010-2011 – Pro-democracy protests took place across the Middle East and Northern Africa known as Arab Spring
* 2013 - Abdullah Öcalan, the leader of the Kurdish insurgency, called for a ceasefire after 30 years of fighting
* 2014 - President Obama organized a 66-country coalition and began Operation Inherent Resolve
* 2015 - a terrorist group hacked into a social media account of the U.S. Central Command
* 2015 – Paris Climate Agreement
* 2016 – The United Kingdom left the EU
* 2017 – Montenegro joined NATO
* 2018 - President Donald Trump withdrew the U.S. from the sanctions agreement and reimposed sanctions
* 2018 – 71% of Russians identified as Russian Orthodox
* 2019 - Omar Hassan al-Bashir’s government was toppled
* 2019 – Space Force was started
* 2020 – North Macedonia joined NATO
* 2020 – COVID-19 pandemic
* 2020 - NAFTA was replaced by the U.S.–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA)
* 2021 – Chile had a successful democratic presidential election
* 2021 – Chinese policy expanded to allow people to have three children
* 2021 – COP26 the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference
* 2022 – Civil War continuing in Yemen

**Lesson 2 – Globalization, Science & Technology**

**Objective 1:** Develop a logical argument about how globalization has reinforced or challenged traditional class, race, or gender roles.

**Essential Question:** How has globalization impacted class, race, or gender roles?

**Big Ideas**: Globalization is when different countries and regions become more connected and interdependent through trade, technology, and culture.

Women: Globalization has created more jobs for women. This is notably true in developing countries. It has moved jobs to cities where they are more accessible. It can also empower women to start their own businesses and access new markets. Globalization can also expose women to exploitation, trafficking, and discrimination.

Class: Globalization can have a negative impact on people who loose their jobs due to outsourcing. It can also cause wage stagnation. Kids in underdeveloped nations could be forced to work instead of going to school. Globalization also exposes workers to poor conditions and low pay.

Race: Globalization can also affect racial groups differently. For example, as China became a major destination for outsourcing manufacturing jobs, Black Americans in the U.S. were unduly affected. Black men were more likely to work in manufacturing than White men, so they lost a higher share of jobs.

**Objective 2:** Critique or support the relationship between globalization and the growth of multinational corporations.

**Essential Question:** How has globalization affected the growth of multinational corporations?

**Big Ideas:** Multinational corporations can have locations in many countries around the world. The companies can do this because of the rise of globalization. Countries are more interconnected. Positive trade and technology relationships has meant multinational corporations have grown into efficient and productive operations.

Example: Walmart

Walmart can procure cheaper products globally. This brings jobs to places around the world. Price benefits are passed onto the consumer. The consumer gets value from the lower prices.

They also are innovating technology to create an efficient global supply network. They create jobs for people who work in their stores globally.

Walmart's cheap prices means local businesses often suffer. Local stores and jobs are lost. Suppliers who cannot compete with lower prices are not able to stay in business.

While globalization allows Walmart to expand its business offices around the globe, their employee benefits may not always be positive.

**Objective 3:** Develop a logical argument about the major causes and effects of globalization since the 1990s, including the technological revolutions.

**Essential Question:** How have the communications, information, and technological revolutions integrated the world economy since the 1990s?

**Big Ideas:** For centuries, technological innovation and development on modes of communication, information, and technology have impacted the world economy.

Examples include:

* The printing press.
* The telephone.
* The personal computer.

Starting in the 1990s, there were big advances in communication, information, and technology. These advances joined countries into the world economy in a new way.

There are many ways that the cell phone has joined countries into the world economy.

1. Companies that make cell phones are multinational corporations.
2. Increasing the ability of people to talk and team up from anywhere.
3. Making an international “app” or applications-based economy.
4. Lowering barriers to joining the market.

**Objective 4:** Summarize the key people and events of the communications, technological, and information revolution since the 1990s.

**Essential Question:** What communications, technological, and information revolutions have occurred since the 1990s?

**Big Ideas:**

Stronger computing power enabled the development of digital technologies that changed the way people communicate and access information.

This aided even faster innovation and smaller, cheaper devices. The key people who facilitated this include some known names, like Jobs. But mainly breakthroughs came about because of the hard work of thousands of people in company headquarters; the manufacturing facilities where the products are made; and the mines where the raw materials to make the products are extracted.

Text messaging was born in 1992. This allowed people to communicate in short-form writing over phone lines. Later, text messaging was replaced by internet messaging services which made communication faster and cheaper.

The ability to communicate and store massive amounts of data changed the way humans live. In some ways, it extended our brain power. For example, we can look up information on the internet instantly. Also, increases in computing power means that some jobs that used to be done by humans are now done by robots.

The information revolution also changed how we interact with each other. The rise of social media networks means people can communicate with lots of people at once. This can cause misinformation to spread quickly.

It has also allowed people access to order things from multinational online stores, like Amazon. This has made some people, like Amazon’s founder Jeff Bezos, very rich. It has also caused smaller companies to have a hard time succeeding, because they are competing with large companies.

**Keywords**:

* **globalization** – the processes by which the world has become more connected through economic activity, transportation, and communications technology, and the impact of these processes on societies and cultures
* **gross domestic product (GDP) per capita** – the measure of goods and services produced on average per person in a country in a year
* **multinational corporation** – a company whose reach goes beyond that of a national border

**Quick Check**

Question 1: Which of the following develops an argument about globalization and race?

* Globalization increased the number of women working in Africa
* Globalization brought increased opportunities for Black men to work in China
* **Globalization reduced many prosperous Black communities in Detroit to poverty.**
* Globalization increased the American automotive manufacturing capabilities.

Question 2: Which of the following develops an argument about the positive impact of globalization on poverty?

* The cost of consumer goods has declined in the last 20 years.
* The world saw a decline in people living below one dollar a day in last 20 years.
* The number of people living below one dollar per day rose 20% in 20 years.
* **The GDP per capita around the globe improved by 0.03% over a 20-year period.**

Question 3: Support the relationship between globalization and the growth of multinational corporations by giving a reason why Mexico would benefit from the expansion of Walmart into its market.

* Walmart can take over local businesses and expand sales.
* **Walmart would provide jobs for locals, and business for local suppliers would increase.**
* Walmart can help Mexican people move to America to work.
* Walmart can make more money selling its products in Mexico.

Question 4: After investigating the impact that the communication revolution had on the global economy, which statement **best** represents your findings?

* The communication revolution brought 26.7 trillion dollars to the world economy.
* The communication revolution increased the world GDP by 38%.
* The communication revolution improved the educational systems of many countries worldwide
* **The communication revolution allowed people to communicate and collaborate from anywhere in the world.**

Question 5: Choose the option that **best** summarizes the key people of the communications, technological, and information revolutions that have occurred since the 1990s.

* **The key people who facilitated this include some known names, but are mainly the thousands of people in company headquarters, manufacturing facilities, and other locations.**
* The key people who facilitated this include some known names, but are mainly just a few select people in company headquarters.
* The key people are Gates, Jobs, Bezos, and no one else. These company founders started the technological revolution.
* The key people who facilitated this include some known names, but are mainly thousands of people in mines, and nowhere else.

**Lesson 3 – Global Conflicts**

**Objective 1:** Describe the effects of internal conflict, nationalism, and enmity in places around the world.

**Essential Question:** What are the effects of internal conflict, nationalism, and enmity?

**Big Ideas**: Some of the internal challenges facing countries and regions are internal conflict, nationalism, and enmity.

**South** **Africa**

Apartheid was a system of racial segregation and discrimination that lasted from 1950 to 1994 in South Africa. Everyone living in South Africa was placed into a racial category based on their perceived race and that of their family. Those in white racial categories were given preferential treatment.

This affected where people could live, what jobs they could have, and if they could vote. It was based on Afrikaner nationalism. It caused enmity and internal conflict. It ended with the election of Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress.

**Northern Ireland**

The Troubles was a period of internal conflict in Northern Ireland 1968 - 1998. It was caused by a clash between loyalists, who wanted to stay in the UK, and nationalists, who wanted to join Ireland.

The enmity between these two groups—and other players, like the military and a nationalist guerrilla force called the Irish Republican Army—caused conflict to play out in the form of violence.

In 1998, a political agreement calmed the conflict.

**Chile**

In Chile, a socialist and nationalist government led by Salvador Allende was seen by some as a threat. They thought it was too close to communism.

Allende’s government gave benefits to the working class. They made it harder for those who had once owned businesses to make money.

This caused enmity in upper and middle-class Chileans. It also brought hostility from the U.S. The U.S. tried to end Allende’s government by sending support to those who opposed him.

In 1972, Allende was ousted in favor of General Augusto Pinochet. Pinochet was determined to end socialism in Chile. He did this in a brutal way. Pinochet’s government caused internal conflict in the country, although Pinochet also brutally silenced protestors.

Pinochet helped move Chile into a free-market economy. This type of economy is based in capitalism. Since the end of Pinochet’s rule in 1990, the country has prospered economically. It is still a free-market economy.

**The Middle East**

The Arab Spring was a series of pro-democracy protests. They took place in the region from 2010 - 2011. It challenged many authoritarian regimes and caused internal conflict.

Some protests succeeded in toppling the regimes, like in Tunisia and Egypt. Others failed or led to civil wars, like in Yemen.

Since the Arab Spring, sectarian identities have become more glaring in the politics of the region. This, in turn, has caused a nationalist backlash.

**Somalia**

Since the end of colonization of its territory in 1960, Somalia has fought for stability. The enmity between rival clans and the collapse of the central government has led to internal conflict. This erupted in 1991, with the start of a civil war.

The civil war is still occurring in 2022. Peacekeeping missions from the United Nations have failed to establish stability. The presence and power of the terrorist group Al Shabab has also made it hard to establish stability in the region.

Somalia has made strides toward more stability. Elections in 2022 gave hope for the growing nationalism in the country.

**Rwanda**

From April to July of 1994, Rwanda experienced a genocide. This was caused by enmity between two groups of people in the country.

* 1. The majority Hutu
  2. The minority Tutsi

Some members of the Hutu community murdered those who were Tutsi or who opposed the genocide. The Hutu actions were driven by nationalist Hutu propaganda from media outlets.

More than 800,000 people were killed during this time. More than two million people fled the country, either during or after the genocide.

**Cambodia**

The Cambodian genocide lasted from 1975 to 1979. About 21% of the population was killed. The genocide was led by Khmer nationalist and radical communist Pol Pot.

Internal political instability led to a civil war. After this, Pol Pot gained power. He led the country until 1979, when Vietnamese troops invaded. A new government, supported by Vietnam, was put in place.

Internal conflict continued for years.

Recently, the country has healed further as the reconciliation and recovery process continues.

**The Balkans**

A war took place in what was once the country of Yugoslavia from 1991 to 1999. Yugoslavia was a former socialist country formed after World War II. It was a federation of six republics, each with a different national identity.

This country was ruled under a mostly relaxed communist government until 1980. That is when its ruler, President Tito, died. Nationalist tensions and enmity re-emerged after Tito’s death.

By 1991, Croatia and Slovenia had declared independence. The Yugoslav army, mostly led by people who identified with Serbia, lashed out. An internal conflict continued and, despite a short ceasefire, grew. Policies of ethnic cleansing were started. The Yugoslav capital of Sarajevo was bombed.

In the years since 1999, peace and stability have been kept in the region.

**Objective 2:** Construct a timeline of important global conflicts, including the Iran Hostage Crisis; the Gulf Wars; the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks; and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.

**Essential Question:** What are some important events in the Middle East after World War II?

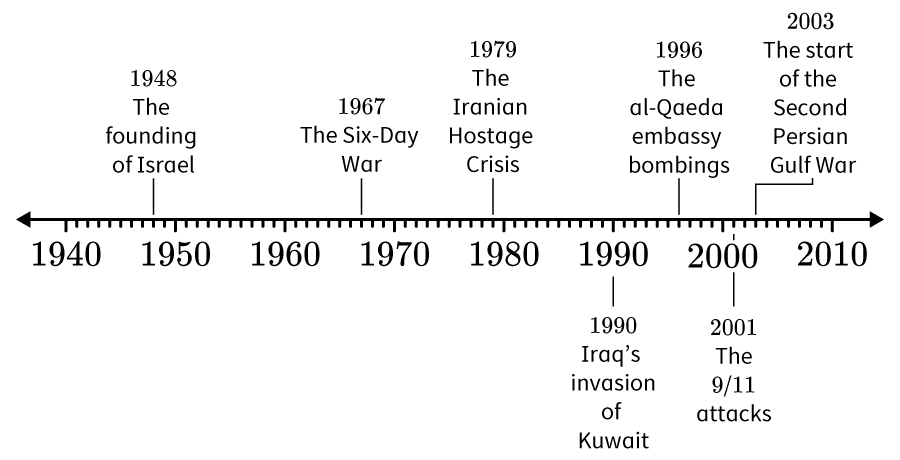
**Big Ideas:**

•The shah's overthrow: In 1978, Iran's shah faced widespread protests against his corrupt and oppressive rule. He was forced to flee in 1979.

•The hostage crisis: In 1979, the U.S. let the Shah enter the country for medical help. This angered Iranian students who supported Khomeini. They stormed the U.S. embassy in Tehran and took 66 Americans hostage. They demanded the Shah's return to Iran for trial.

•The rescue attempts: The U.S. government, under President Carter, refused to give in to the demands. The U.S. imposed economic sanctions on Iran. Carter also tried a failed military operation that killed eight U.S. servicemen.

•The hostages' release: The day before Carter left office, the U.S. and Iran came to an agreement to free the hostages. The U.S. agreed to unfreeze Iranian assets. They agreed not interfere in Iran's affairs. The 52 hostages left were released on January 20, 1980.



**Objective 3:** Analyze the U.S. response to the Iran Hostage Crisis; the Gulf Wars; the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks; and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.

**Essential Question:** How did the Cold War affect Latin America?

**Big Ideas:** During the Cold War, the U.S. and the Soviet Union competed for influence across the world. Latin America was one area the two nations competed over. As a result of political and military connections, Latin America experienced proxy wars. They also experienced the risk of nuclear warfare across the region. These events served as turning points during the Cold War. They helped to define both the U.S. and Soviet Union’s relations with the region.

Latin America was also involved in the Cold War.

* Some nations, like Guatemala, had their governments overthrown. This was because they did not align with the interests of the U.S., even if they were not explicitly communist.
* Cuba, on the other hand, had a communist revolution.

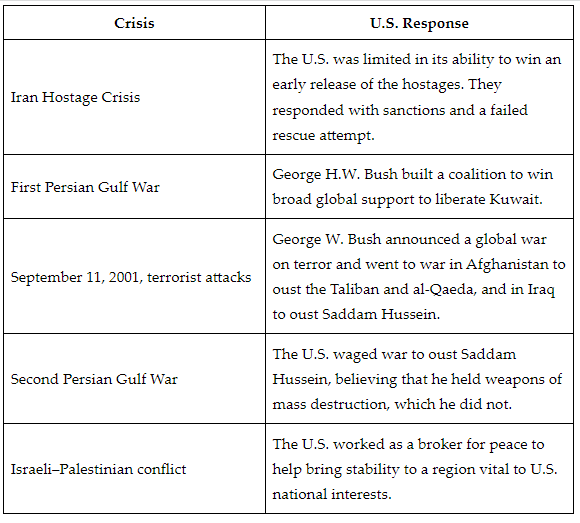
In the 1960s, nuclear weapons were deployed on the island. The world came close to nuclear war as the Soviet Union and U.S. clashed over the presence of weapons there. In other nations, military aid was in support of or in opposition to revolutionary activities. Nicaragua is one example.

**Objective 4:** Analyze the U.S. response to the Iran Hostage Crisis; the Gulf Wars; the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks; and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.

**Essential Question:** What factors have shaped the U.S.’ response to various crises in the Middle East?

**Big Ideas:** Since the end of WWII, the U.S. has kept an active role in the Middle East. This is mostly for access to oil. The Middle East produces about 25% of the world’s oil supply. It holds about two-thirds of the world’s known oil reserves.

According to the Department of Energy, as of 2017, the U.S. consumed about 20% of the world’s annual supply. As a result, the U.S. has been involved in many conflicts in the Middle East including the Iran Hostage Crisis; the Gulf Wars; the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks; and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.



**Keywords**:

* **Afrikaner** – a South African ethnic group descended from Dutch settlers
* **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race
* **annexation –** a formal act whereby a state asserts its independent, autonomous authority over territory previously outside its domain
* **crimes against humanity –** certain crimes, like genocide, which are committed as institutional policy and directed toward civilians
* **enmity** – a mutual opposition or hostility to something
* **ethnic cleansing –** the forced removal of a group of people from an area based on their race, religion, or ethnicity
* **genocide** – the killing of lots of people from the same ethnicity or culture to exterminate the group
* **the Troubles** – a time in the late 1960s - 1998 in which different groups fought in Northern Ireland over whether or not to leave the UK
* **al-Qaeda** – a radical political organization committed to using terrorism to impose its form of Islam on the world and responsible for the 9/11 attacks in the U.S
* **jihad** – a term meaning “struggle” in Arabic, but often used to refer to a holy war fought with the ideal of spreading Islam

**Quick Check**

Question 1: Describe the effects of internal conflict on Rwanda.

* **Rwanda’s internal conflict led to years of trauma in the country. The years afterward were focused on reconciliation and recovery.**
* The victory of the contras set the stage for Cuba to become involved in the Cold War.
* U.S. support of the contras set the stage for conflict between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
* U.S. support of the Sandinistas set the stage for conflict between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Question 2: Which of the following events should appear first when constructing a timeline?

* the Persian Gulf War.
* the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center.
* the Iran hostage crisis.
* **the formation of the state of Israel.**

Question 3: Who founded al-Qaeda?

* Yassir Arafat.
* **Osama Bin Laden.**
* Ramzi Yousef.
* Saddam Hussein.

Question 4: Which of the following offers an accurate analysis of the U.S.’s responses to various crises in the Middle East?

* The U.S. always achieved its objectives because it was the builder of international coalitions.
* **The U.S. engaged in both war and efforts at peace depending on the circumstance and nature of the crisis.**
* The U.S. used peaceful diplomacy only because military engagement risked too many lives.
* The U.S. engaged in military conflict only because overwhelming force was the only way to achieve its goals.

Question 5: Which of the following offers the **best** summary of the significance of the First Gulf War?

* In the aftermath of the First Gulf War, the U.S. sponsored the Camp David Accords.
* In the aftermath of the First Gulf War, the U.S. waged war against the Taliban.
* **In the aftermath of the First Gulf War, the U.S. considered itself to be the sole superpower**
* In the aftermath of the First Gulf War, the U.S. launched a global war on terror.

**Lesson 4 – Democratization and Population Distributions**

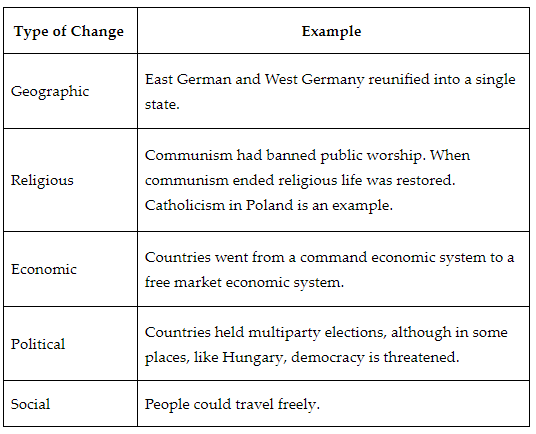
**Objective 1:** Investigate the social, economic, geographical, political and religious changes that happened in countries as they adopted democratic forms of government in the late twentieth century.

**Essential Question:** How did the fall of communism affect Eastern Europe and Central Asia?

**Big Ideas**: During the 1980s, Mikail Gorbachev launched the policies of glasnost and perestroika to reform the Soviet Union.

But, these policies helped to bring about the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

In Eastern Europe and in former Soviet republics, countries rejected systems without free and fair elections. They began to adopt democratic forms of government.



**Objective 2:** Compare how globalization contributed to population changes, urbanization, and regional migration in the developing and developed worlds.

**Essential Question:** How has global interdependence changed how and where people live?

**Big Ideas:** The device you’re using for this course connects you to people around the world through the internet. It also connects people around the world through the labor and resources that came together to build it.

Since the 1980s, globalization has changed how and where many of the products we use and consume are made.

Globalization has also shifted where people live. By spreading elements of production around the world, global commodity chains have changed the way products are made.

In response to globalization, many people have migrated in search of job opportunities.

**Objective 3:** Investigate how major demographic patterns have affected human and physical systems in a country.

**Essential Question:** How have Chinese officials used policies to address demographic patterns?

**Big Ideas:** In the early 1960s, the government of China was fairly new. Officials worked on their goals to make China a strong nation. They began to assess different challenges facing China. One challenge was population growth.

The Chinese government worked on policies to limit the population. It was concerned about what would happen if the population got too large. If that happened there might not be enough:

* food
* jobs
* infrastructure, like medical professionals or facilities

The Chinese government began to encourage people to keep their families small. They told them to have no more than three children per couple.

**Keywords**:

* **NATO –** the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: a pledge among 12 nations to defend one another if someone was attacked and out of concern for the growing Soviet bloc
* **totalitarianism –** a form of government in which the central government has absolute power and existence in the society requires subservience to the state
* **Warsaw Pact –** the Soviet Response to NATO and created due to West Germany joining NATO in 1955
* **Iron Curtain –** a term used to describe the political divide that separated East from West during the Cold War
* **command economy –** an economic system where the government centrally controls the economy through control of production and prices
* **communism –** a political ideal based on the theories of Karl Marx believing in public ownership of property and that wages be based more on need than skill
* **European Union** – an economically connected network of European nations that formed in 1993, a result of the European Economic Community expanding
* **free market economy** – an economy based on an open market where supply and demand determine what will be produced and bought
* **pull factor –** a positive factor that prompts migration to a location
* **push factor –** a negative factor that prompts migration away from a location
* **one-child policy –** a law with severe consequences that was first introduced in 1979 to curb the growing population in the People’s Republic of China

**Quick Check**

Question 1: Which of the following would an investigation of the transition to democracy in Eastern Europe help to prove true?

* The adoption of the free market went smoothly.
* **Religion could be practiced more freely in most Eastern European countries.**
* Democracy is thriving in all countries behind the Iron Curtain.
* The Soviet Union remains the dominant force in Central Asia and Eastern Europe.

Question 2: Which of the following was a consequence of the transition to democracy in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union?

* **People could travel freely.**
* One-party rule remains commonplace throughout the region.
* Catholicism remained suppressed in Poland.
* Russia banned the Orthodox Church.

Question 3: Which statement **best** compares how globalization has impacted manufacturing workers in the U.S. and China?

* The number of manufacturing jobs has increased in both countries.
* Many people in both countries left their manufacturing jobs to return to rural places.
* **The number of manufacturing jobs decreased in the U.S. and increased in China.**
* The number of manufacturing jobs increased in the U.S. and decreased in China.

Question 4: Why is urbanization increasing with globalization?

* The international division of labor concentrates manufacturing jobs in the U.S. and Europe where wages are high.
* Commodity chains tend to be local, with all the jobs required for production happening in one city.
* Job opportunities in rural areas are pulling people from cities.
* **Job opportunities in cities are pulling people from rural areas.**

Question 5: Investigating the impact of major demographic patterns shows which of the following?

* Many demographic patterns do not last long and can change quickly.
* **Population changes can have important impacts on how a country functions.**
* There is very little connection between population change and the environment.
* Population changes only affect human systems in a country.

**Lesson 5 – Regional and International Economic Agreements**

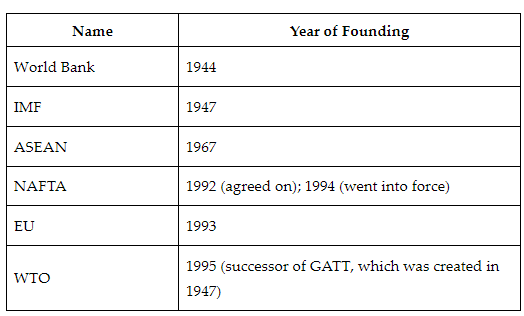
**Objective 1:** Trace the development of various regional and international economic partnerships and financial institutions.

**Essential Question:** How can we trace the development of various regional and international economic partnerships and financial institutions?

**Big Ideas:** Economic systems are how countries make and spend money. They are connected all over the world. When something happens in one place, it can affect another place. Countries work together to make things better for everyone. They do this through partnerships and special banks.

Partnerships are agreements between countries to help each other. The special banks are made up of many countries. They give advice and money for projects to help countries grow.

These partnerships and banks were started after a big war called WWII. They wanted to work together to make things better after the war. The banks were started right after the war. The partnerships came later as countries grew stronger.



**Objective 2:** Evaluate how the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has impacted the economic relationship among the U.S., Mexico, and Canada.

**Essential Question:** How did NAFTA impact the economic relationship among the U.S., Mexico, and Canada?

**Big Ideas:** The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was an agreement between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. It made it easier for these countries to trade with each other. It did this by getting rid of taxes on trade.

In 2020, NAFTA was replaced by a new agreement called U.S.–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA). The USMCA was like NAFTA but had some changes.

NAFTA had effects on each of the countries involved.

•In the U.S., NAFTA allowed U.S. businesses to lower costs and increase output. This improved their competitiveness in the globalized market.

•In Canada, NAFTA led to more trade with the U.S.. Canada’s gross domestic product grew quickly. It outpaced that of the U.S.

•In Mexico, NAFTA led to quick economic changes. Mexico moved from an economic system led by a one-party state to a free-market economy.

NAFTA helped the economies of these countries grow and made life better for many people. But some people think that it also caused some problems, like job loss.

**Objective 3:** Compare how various regional and international partnerships and economic institutions have impacted trade, regional development, and global economic interdependence.

**Essential Question:** How have various regional and international partnerships and economic institutions impacted trade, regional development, and global economic interdependence?

**Big Ideas:** International financial institutions and regional partnerships have made the world more connected. They have increased trade and helped countries grow economically. This has made countries depend on each other more.

One international financial institution is the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It is part of the United Nations. It was created in 1947 to help countries work together economically, keep money exchange rates stable, and make it easier to get hard currencies.

The IMF was created after two world wars that caused a lot of economic damage. People hoped that the IMF would help prevent that from happening again.

A regional partnership is the European Union (EU). It is made up of 27 countries in Europe. It was created to help countries in Europe work together economically and depend on each other more. This was supposed to help keep peace in the region.

Many countries in the EU use the same money, called the Euro. People can move freely between countries in the EU without needing a visa.

Some people think the EU is good because it has helped keep peace and made countries in Europe more prosperous. Others think it is not good because it makes it hard for countries to do what is best for them.

The EU has faced some challenges. In 2008, there was an economic crisis that caused problems. In 2016, the United Kingdom, one of the founding members, voted to leave the EU. These challenges make people wonder what will happen to the EU in the future.

**Objective 4:** Examine the political, economic, and social challenges faced by various regional and international partnerships and economic institutions and determine their effectiveness in advancing trade, regional development, and global economic interdependence.

**Essential Question:** What challenges face regional and international partnerships and economic institutions in advancing trade, regional development, and global economic interdependence?

**Big Ideas:** Economic systems are how countries work together to make and spend money. Sometimes, what happens in one country can affect another country. To help each other, countries make agreements and work with banks that help many countries.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is an economic partnership and trade agreement.

•agreed on in 1992.

•went into force in 1994.

•was replaced in 2020.

It got rid of most trade tariffs and other trade barriers between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

Some people think that NAFTA made it easier for the countries involved to trade with each other. Other people think the agreement made it difficult for each country to enact economic policies that would benefit that individual country. They also argue that NAFTA’s free trade came at the expense of ordinary citizens of the countries.

In the end, NAFTA was replaced with the U.S.–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA) in 2020. This agreement was very similar to NAFTA, but contained slightly different terms.

The World Bank is a financial institution. It is affiliated with the United Nations. Its goal is to finance projects that aid the economic development of its member states. It is the largest source of financial assistance to countries in the world.

It was founded in 1944 to promote economic development after the WWII. It provides public policy guidance, advice, and loans to countries facing economic challenges to help them develop economically.

Critics argue that the bank’s practice force free trade onto countries without proper safeguards. Because it has blanket legal and economic terms and also ignores social nuances, the World Bank’s effectiveness in regional development is argued.

Its lending practices have increased the speed of global development. Critics argue that this development has caused more harm than good. They say that countries are forced to enter the global market before they are ready.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a special agency and financial institution of the UN. It was founded in 1947 to:

•promote international economic cooperation.

•stabilize currency exchange rates.

•expand access to hard currencies at an international scale.

The IMF was a response to the economic devastation caused by the two world wars. It was hoped the IMF would bring stability to economic affairs and help stop such economic devastation from happening during a time of conflict again.

The IMF has also faced economic challenges. Critics of the IMF argue that the institution does not tailor its loans and policies to fit a country’s economic and social characteristics. This creates economic hardship for nations and people facing economic disadvantage.

Some argue that the IMF encourages countries to enact reckless economic policies under the belief that the IMF will save them if they need it. Critics also argue that the IMF rescues international bankers who have made reckless loans. The IMF though has made the world more connected.

**Keywords**:

* **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** – the agreement between Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. that got rid of many trade barriers between these three nations
* **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** – an economic partnership between the countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia started in 1967 to promote economic development, peace, and security in Southeast Asia
* **European Union (EU) –** an economically connected network of European nations that formed in 1993, a result of the European Economic Community expanding
* **International Monetary Fund (IMF) –** an international financial institution that works to promote global economic cooperation and financial security
* **globalization** – the increasing connectedness of people and places throughout the world due to processes that connect economies, politics, and cultures at a global scale and at a pace supported by modern and emerging technologies
* **World Trade Organization (WTO)** – an organization that sets rules for international trade and decides disputes between member countries about trade

**Quick Check**

Question 1: Trace the development of the regional and international economic partnerships and financial institutions discussed in this lesson.

* The economic partnerships were founded right after World War II as a direct response to the devastation the war had caused. Financial institutions of various forms came later, as economic development increased in the decades after the war.
* **The financial institutions were founded right after World War II as a direct response to the devastation the war had caused. Economic partnerships of various forms came later, as economic development increased in the decades after the war.**
* The financial institutions were founded right after World War II as a direct response to the devastation the war had caused. Economic partnerships of various forms came later, as economic development decreased in the decades after the war.
* The financial institutions were founded right after the Cold War as a direct response to the devastation the war had caused. Economic partnerships of various forms came later, as economic development increased in the decades after the war.

Question 2: Evaluate how NAFTA impacted the economic relationship among the U.S., Mexico, and Canada

* NAFTA made it easier for each country to enact economic policies that would benefit itself.
* **NAFTA reshaped the economic relationship among the three countries and made them much more enmeshed and interdependent.**
* NAFTA has made it much more difficult for the three countries to trade with one another, which has led to economic growth overall.
* NAFTA changed the economic systems of the countries involved from one-party state economies to free-market economies.

Question 3: What is one criticism of NAFTA?

* That it made it difficult for each country to enact economic policies that would benefit its neighbors.
* That it was one of the reasons Mexico developed into a free-market economy.
* **That it led to a loss of jobs and manufacturing in the U.S. and Canada.**
* That it increased free trade, but this increase came at the expense of wealthy citizens in the countries.

Question 4: Compare how various regional and international partnerships and economic institutions have impacted regional development.

* All of these organizations have promoted the expansion of NAFTA into Europe. These organizations have differed in how this was done as well as what region(s) they work in.
* All of these organizations have promoted the end of all trade tariffs. These organizations have differed in how this was done as well as what region(s) they work in.
* **All of these organizations have promoted global integration into a free-market economy. These organizations have differed in how this was done as well as what region(s) they work in.**
* All of these organizations have promoted joining the EU. These organizations have differed in how this was done as well as what region(s) they work in.

Question 5: Examine the contemporary political, economic, and social challenges faced by NAFTA, the World Bank, and the IMF.

* These institutions face contemporary challenges over their effectiveness and their connection to the UN.
* These institutions face contemporary challenges over their effectiveness and, mainly, the economic devastation caused by the two world wars.
* These institutions face contemporary challenges over their effectiveness and their reliance on the World Bank.
* **These institutions face contemporary challenges over their effectiveness and their compassion toward economic and social differences.**

**Lesson 6 – Global Use of Natural Resources**

**Objective 1:** Investigate the efforts of governmental and nongovernmental organizations and multinational corporations to narrow the inequitable distribution of resources.

**Essential Question:** How can we investigate the efforts of governmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and multinational corporations to narrow the gap in the inequitable distribution of resources?

**Big Ideas**: Different places in the world have different amounts of resources. Some have more, and some have less. This can happen because of where they are or what happened in their history.

Governments, organizations, and big companies try to help by sharing resources with those who have less. They do this by giving money, building things like roads and schools, and helping people get food and health care. It sounds easy, but it's actually very hard to do.

Sometimes the people and organizations who need resources get them; sometimes they do not. Sometimes the people and organizations who have a lot of resources do all they can to pass their fair share on to others; sometimes they do not. But overall the government does institute programs to provide people with the resources they need.

NGOs can help redistribute resources within a country or across borders. For example, some NGOs, like those based in the Global North, work to pass on some of the wealth of resources present in their region to other regions that have less resources.

As with governments and NGOs, some multinational corporations work to narrow the inequitable distribution of resources. For many multinational corporations, this work is done through a branch of the company called corporate responsibility.

Big multinational corporations use these branches of their companies to redistribute some of their resources, sometimes in the form of corporate profits or employee time and effort, into communities in that need resources. By doing so, these big corporations help some communities.

**Objective 2:** Investigate the environmental, social, and political consequences of the development, distribution, and use of natural resources.

**Essential Question:** What type of social, political, and environmental consequences come from the development, distribution, and use of natural resources throughout the world?

**Big Ideas:** Every country has natural resources that can be used or sold. The development, distribution, and use of these resources has both positive and negative consequences.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, or DRC, has many natural resources. But, other countries have taken advantage of this. They worked with bad leaders to get these resources.

Having many natural resources can sometimes be a problem. The government can control these resources and use them to stay in power. In the DRC, the government makes a lot of money from selling natural resources. But, the people are still poor. The economy only focuses on natural resources and does not grow in other areas.

Having many natural resources can also cause fighting. In the DRC, there have been many fights over who controls these resources. Many groups are fighting against the government. Both sides have done bad things.

The natural resource curse has three main parts.

1. Autocratic governments support themselves by controlling the development and use of natural resources.

* The DRC’s corrupt government relies on the sale of natural resources for at least one-third of its income.

1. Natural resources dominate the economy and limit growth.

* The DRC’s people remain poor while the nation’s gross domestic product (GDP) grows every year.
* The economy is concentrated on the use of natural resources, so no other areas of the economy are developing.

1. Abundant natural resources provoke violent conflict as different groups try to gain control of these resources.

* In the DRC, there were incidents of violent unrest from 1960 - 1997. Since 1997, part or all of the country has been in a nonstop civil war.
* There are more than 70 different rebel groups challenging the government.
* Both the rebel groups and government forces have committed terrible human rights violations.

**Objective 3:** Investigate how the growth of governmental and nongovernmental organizations and multinational corporations has caused change in the production, distribution, and consumption of natural resources.

**Essential Question:** How has the growth of governmental and nongovernmental organizations and multinational corporations caused changes in the production, distribution, and consumption of natural resources?

**Big Ideas:** The end of WWII was also the end of the era of colonization. Since then, dozens of new governments have been set up across the world.

Government regulation on business and the environment has increased. The number and strength of nongovernmental organizations has also increased. Multinational corporations have become larger and more profitable than before.

All of this has had many effects on the production, distribution, and consumption of natural resources.

Every company’s main goal is to make money. An important way to do this is to reduce the cost of materials and labor. For example, a multinational corporation most often wants to operate in a country where it can buy natural resources for as low a price as possible, with low labor costs.

This approach is often bad for a developing country. You might think that when a company negotiates with a country to begin operations, the country would have all the power. This is rarely the case.

Many multinationals earn more money each year than the gross national product (GDP) of most small nations. The country usually believes it needs the multinational to grow the economy.

Multinationals do grow the local economy. But most of the local people do not benefit. Many multinationals take the natural resources they need and instantly send those resources to other countries for distribution and consumption.

Sometimes multinationals operating in conflict zones take advantage of the situation to make more money. In places like the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), multinationals might buy natural resources from nongovernment actors, like rebel groups. These natural resources are often mined by enslaved or forced labor. The rebel groups use the money from selling the resources to multinationals to buy weapons. These groups often commit terrible human rights violations.

One way that the resource curse can affect a nation is by turning it into a rentier state. Governments in a rentier state don’t need to tax their citizens. They use money from their natural resources to give every citizen a high quality of life that includes a good job, health care, and education.

This may sound good, but it can be bad for a nation’s economy. A stable economy should have many different industries. Then, if one industry has a crisis, the rest of the economy won’t fall apart.

The most extreme rentier states in the world are nations with lots of oil. These are nations Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Up to 90% of the money earned in these countries each year come from oil production.

A rentier state does not need its citizens to pay taxes to fund the government like a non-rentier state does. For example, in 2019, 47% of the Democratic Republic of the Congo’s GDP came from companies paying rent to extract natural resources. With only half of the GDP coming from its citizens, the relationship between citizens and government is weaker.

**Objective 4:** Summarize how human-made and natural disasters affect politics, migration, and global trade.

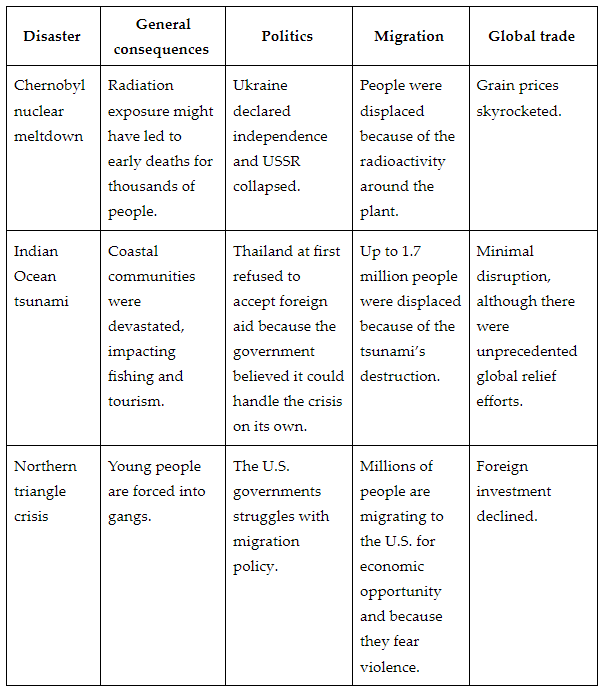
**Essential Question:** How have disasters affected the world?

**Big Ideas:** Natural disasters include earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. They also include droughts and flooding. Recent natural disasters include:

* The Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004.
* Hurricane Katrina in 2005.
* The Haiti earthquake in 2010.

Human-made disasters can include industrial accidents, oil spills, and wildfires. These are started by people, not natural causes. Recent human-made natural disasters include:

* The Union Carbide insecticide explosion in India in 1984.
* The Chernobyl nuclear meltdown in 1986.
* The Deepwater Horizon oil spill disaster in 2010.



**Keywords**:

* **non-governmental organization (NGO)** – an organization that operates independently from and sometimes in coordination with governments to assist with humanitarian crises
* **resource curse** – the international development theory that having a large amount of natural resources in a developing country is bad because it leads to the rise of autocracy, an economy that depends on natural resources, and violent conflict over control of resources
* **gross domestic product (GDP**) – the total amount of goods and services in a market during one year’s period of time
* **rentier state –** a state in which the government gets a large amount of its income from rents, or money paid by foreigners, to use the state’s natural resources, instead of taxes paid by the local people

**Quick Check**

Question 1: Investigate the efforts of governmental and nongovernmental organizations, as well as multinational corporations, to narrow the inequitable distribution of resources.

* **These actors work in various ways to redistribute resources from those who have a lot to those who have fewer. In practice, however, this redistribution is easier said than done.**
* These actors work in various ways to redistribute resources from those who have a lot to those who have fewer. In practice, however, this redistribution is only done through governments.
* These actors work in various ways to redistribute resources from those who have a lot to those who have fewer. In practice, however, this redistribution is a simple process.
* These actors work in various ways to redistribute resources from communities to multinational corporations. In practice, however, this redistribution is a simple process.

Question 2: After investigating some examples of natural resource development, what can you conclude about the social, political, and environmental consequences?

* **The development and use of natural resources can have many positive and negative consequences for a country.**
* The development and use of natural resources drives a country’s economy and therefore has mostly good consequences for the people there.
* The development and use of natural resources on a large scale always led to war and political or social oppression.
* The development and use of natural resources has mostly negative consequences for a country.

Question 3: After investigating how the growth of multinationals, governments, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) has affected natural resource production, distribution, and consumption, which statement is the **most** accurate?

* Multinationals are less powerful in natural resource development than governments and NGOS.
* Multinationals may refuse to work with governments and NGOs to develop natural resources.
* **Multinationals may cause problems that can sometimes be solved by governments and NGOs.**
* Multinationals work to develop the entire economy of different countries with the help of governments and NGOs.

Question 4: Which of the following offers an accurate summary of the consequences of disasters on migration?

* **Both human-made and natural disasters can lead to people being displaced from their homes and communities.**
* Few people are displaced as a result of humanmade disasters.
* Displacement from natural disasters happens slowly.
* Solutions to migration problems caused by disasters can be solved quickly.

Question 5: Which of the following is true of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami?

* The tsunami halted global trade
* **The tsunami displaced upwards of 1.7 million people.**
* Only Indonesia suffered deaths from the tsunami.
* The international community was slow to respond to the disaster.

**Lesson 7 & 8 – Global Use of Natural Resources Prompt/Discussion**

**Lesson 9 – Recent Developments in Africa and the Middle East**

**Objective 1:** Describe recent natural features and resources that cause population patterns in Africa and the Middle East.

**Essential Question:** How does population growth affect different regions of the world?

**Big Ideas**: Scholars use various terms to describe aspects of population and its patterns. One term is density, which is how many people are present in a given area. Another term is distribution, which is the way that people are scattered across a region.

Many factors influence where and how people live. These include climate, landforms, resources, political borders, and cultural factors.

In Africa, increasing desertification and resource scarcity has caused the population in the Sahel region to shift toward urban areas. Both factors make it difficult for people to support themselves in rural areas through work, like farming and livestock herding. So, people move to cities, where they hope they will be able to support themselves and their families.

In the UAE, the country’s deep water harbors and ample petroleum have led to population migration into the country. This is because the country’s natural features and resources have led to economic growth. People are drawn to the country by the economic opportunities.

**Objective 2:** Describe recent political divisions and systems in Africa and the Middle East.

**Essential Question:** What Are Political Systems and What Causes Division within Them?

**Big Ideas:**

A political system is the set of formal legal structures, institutions, and organizations that make up a government.

These systems tell us a lot about a place. They help us learn about how people live in it.

Many factors can cause political division including:

* Lack of needed resources, like food and medical care.
* Social or cultural divisions.
* Trauma from historical or contemporary events.

**Objective 3:** Identify recent key leaders in Africa and the Middle East and their views.

**Essential Question:** How have recent leaders in Africa and the Middle East sought to address the challenges facing their countries in the postcolonial world?

**Big Ideas:** The views of recent leaders in Africa and the Middle East were shaped by the need to respond to the challenges that their nations faced in the aftermath of colonization.

1. Kwame Nkrumah was the first president of Ghana after independence from Great Britain. Nkrumah believed that political independence would lead to social and economic freedom for Africans. He also sought to unify the African continent under the banner of Pan-Africanism.
2. The Shah of Iran sought to modernize Iran. He wanted to do this by cooperating with the West. He wanted to make Iran a secular nation. He wanted to do this by limiting the role of Islam.
3. The Shah’s successor was Ayatollah Khomeini. He sought to renew Iran by focusing on deepening the nation’s religious identity. He wanted to increase the connection between Islam and the government.
4. Nelson Mandela focused on healing the racial divisions in South African society.
5. Julius Nyerere was a strong advocate of African unity. He opposed White-only governments in other parts of Africa. He also opposed other oppressive African-led governments. He sought to modernize Tanzania. He wanted to create a more equal society through educational and other reforms.

**Objective 4:** Explain the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa and the Middle East using evidence-based arguments from various points of view.

**Essential Question:** How did the Cold War influence the proxy wars in Africa and the Middle East during the 1970s?

**Big Ideas:** The Cold War between the U.S. and the Soviet Union began during the late 1940s. Unlike previous wars that focused on conventional armed conflict, the Cold War won the hearts and minds of people around the world.

From August 1945 - November 1990, the U.S. and the Soviet Union were in an arms race. The U.S. and the Soviet Union each increased the quantity and quality of their nuclear weapons. They did this to gain a military and political advantage over the other. Both countries had enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world.

With such a strong military defense, neither side sought a war against the other. But each country saw the other’s political system as a threat to its way of life. Due to this threat, the U.S. and the Soviet Union sought ways to stop each other.

One way they did this was by arming and supplying developing countries with military resources and using them as proxies. In doing so, each superpower could weaken the other without engaging in warfare.

The use of an arms race and proxies caused conflict, which led to proxy wars.

**Keywords**:

* **density** – the number of people who are present in a given spatial area
* **desertification** – the encroachment of desert conditions into areas where they once did not exist; can occur naturally or though the actions of humans (especially through agricultural pursuits) emirate – the lands belonging to an emir (a Muslim, usually Arab, ruler)
* **famine** – a period of time when food is very scarce, usually resulting in starvation and other impacts on affected people
* **Sahel** – a semiarid region in western and north-central part of Africa
* **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race
* **Arab Spring –** a series of pro-democracy and reform protests and uprisings that took place in some countries in Southwest Asia and North Africa in 2010 and 2011
* **Pan-Africanism –** a movement among nationalist leaders to unite African nations in order to promote political unity and economic development
* **Shi’a Islam** – a form of Islam developed in the years after Muhammad’s death because early adherents strongly believed that the leader of Islam should be related to Muhammad
* **Sunni Islam** – the current dominant strand of Islamic practice in the world that believes that Muslims should choose the successors to Muhammad
* **Zionist** – the name given to those who support establishing a Jewish homeland in the Middle East

**Quick Check**

Question 1: Describe a similarity in the effects of changes in population patterns in Africa and the Middle East.

* **A shift in population patterns places a greater strain on the ecosystems of each place.**
* A shift in population patterns has led to greater levels of farming in both regions.
* A shift in population patterns has made both countries wealthy.
* A shift in population patterns led to a decline in urbanization in both regions.

Question 2: Describe recent divisions and changes to political systems in the Middle East.

* **The regime changes of the Arab Spring were caused by division and frustrations with the region’s political systems, which caused protests in the region.**
* A lack of needed resources, such as food and medical care; social or cultural divisions; trauma from historical or contemporary events; and other factors caused protests.
* The rulers of various countries have used their power to eliminate term limits, which is a sign of a weak political system.
* The end of apartheid in South Africa, as well as the end of various dictatorships throughout the continent, including in the Sudan, caused a strengthening of political systems.

Question 3: Identify the Iranian leader who was at the center of Iran’s 1979 Islamic Revolution.

* Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi.
* Yasir Arafat.
* David Ben-Gurion.
* **Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini**

Question 4: Which of the following was a common challenge faced by leaders in both Africa and the Middle East following World War II?

* **dealing with conflicts and tensions arising from the imposition of European colonial borders.**
* determining the proper place of religion in society and its relationship to government.
* coming to terms with the social and environmental costs of rapid economic growth and industry.
* resolving political disputes between groups and individuals that had favored different sides during World War II.

Question 5: Which of the following **best** explains the overall cause and effect of the arms races and proxy wars in the Middle East and Africa?

* The arms races and proxy wars in Africa and the Middle East were caused by local conflicts, which led to global stability.
* The arms races and proxy wars in Africa and the Middle East were caused by local conflicts, which reduced the chance of a global war due to superpower involvement.
* The arms races and proxy wars in Africa and the Middle East were caused by local conflicts, which led to ratifying the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union.
* **The arms races and proxy wars in Africa and the Middle East were caused by local conflicts, which led to more destructive wars.**

**Lesson 10 – Roots and the Impact of Terrorism**

**Objective 1:** Define terrorism and describe its causes and the effects it has on humanity.

**Essential Question:** What are the causes of terrorism and how does it affect humanity?

**Big Ideas**: During the American Revolution, the violent act of tarring and feathering British tax collectors was a terrorist act. Tarring and feathering was a form of public torture. But the group that performed the violence saw their terrorism as a step toward American independence.

The most common factors spurring people to join terrorist groups or commit terrorist acts include:

* Authoritative governments/leaders.
* A disregard for human rights.
* Living in an occupied nation.
* Oppression.
* Poverty.
* Religious/political extremism.

Also, a person can get involved with terrorism for many other reasons.

**Objective 2:** Evaluate how different countries have responded to terrorism, mass killing, and genocide in the modern era. Include the Holocaust, Balkan, Armenian, and Rwandan genocides.

**Essential Question:** How have terrorism, genocide, and mass killing impacted global interdependence and reactions?

**Big Ideas:** Acts of genocide, terrorism, and mass killing are international problems. No incident is in isolation when a story can travel around the globe instantly on the news and on social media. The relevancy of these issues is dependent on how vested the public is.

It is the responsibility of the United Nations (UN) and its member countries to identify human rights violations before they rise to genocide. It is also their responsibility to prevent, and respond to, terrorist attacks. These members have agreed to prevent horrors like the Holocaust from happening again. Despite this, acts of genocide and terrorism continue to occur.

The Rwandan genocide in 1994 was not represented well in the media. In spite of UN declarations obligating member countries to intervene when acts against human rights were being committed, it did not. The genocide was shrouded in confusion by the media. The media rarely distinguished the Hutu from the Tutsi. They called all involved Rwandans. This made the acts committed by the Hutu government look like acts of civil war. It was not clear that it was an unbalanced attack on one ethnicity.

To the Western world, it was nothing more than a war for the Rwandans to navigate. To the surrounding central African nations it increased their lack of resources, the spread of disease, and overburdened their environments. The governments of countries like the Democratic Republic of the Congo did not like Western lack of action. They also did not like the new Rwandan Tutsi government because the genocide impacted their countries’ stability and well-being.

The September 11, 2001, attacks by al-Qaeda got nonstop media coverage. The world knew as it was happening. This is because it ensued in the U.S. New York. It happened where there were headquarters for media companies, multibillion-dollar businesses, and a world financial center. This Western people felt connected to. They could identify with the victims.

The supporters of al-Qaeda were empowered. The events kept being in the news. The intent of terrorism is to instill fear and uncertainty. This is what 9/11 did. They drew international attention.

Events in the world do not exist in isolation. How much impact they have and where those effects are felt depend on location and the perspective of those involved. An attack on a wealthy, powerful Western nation resulted in an speedy global response. Airports closed and new security measures were adopted in the Western world. The media coverage fueled prejudice and racism. The coverage also empowered similar terrorist cells.

The Rwandan genocide occurred in a place with little media interest. Geographically, it is isolated from the Western world. Media access is limited. The media is also mostly controlled by the government. Rwanda is seen as a poor African country. It was not see to carry the same influence globally as the U.S.

Lack of information and lack of interest resulted in a delayed and limited reaction by the international community. It was dismissed as a civil war. The aid Rwanda got was seen as charity vs a humanitarian act in line with UN decrees. Locally, the lack of support created bitterness and prolonged conflict between Hutu and Tutsi populations.

Consumers of media determine what is worthy of being broadcast. The more Western consumers can connect with events, the more likely they are to get involved.

**Objective 3:** Connect the relationship among terrorism, private militias, and new technology in the context of the U.S. war on terrorism.

**Essential Question:** What is the relationship among terrorism, private militias, and new technology in the twenty-first century?

**Big Ideas:** Terrorism is the use of violence, especially against civilians, to achieve a political goal. It can take many forms.

The war on terror brought with it new ways of engaging with warfare. One of these ways was the use of private militias. While militias have usually been a part of warfare, the war on terror used them in new ways.

Militaries are often operated by a government. As a result, they are subject to the rules, consequences, and oversight put in place by that government. In the U.S., these are vast.

Private militias are run by private companies. Sometimes they are called private military contractors. In conflict situations, they can fill many roles. Roles from helping house troops to protecting military convoys. In the war on terror, they operated in large numbers.

Because private militias are not run by governments, they are subject to less rules and oversight. This can cause issues in conflict.

The U.S.-led war on terrorism also led to, and responded to, advances in technology.

Some of the technological advances of the early 21st century, like widespread internet access, made it easier for some terrorist attacks to occur. These include cyberattacks.

Widespread internet usage has made it easier for terrorists to talk with each other. It has allowed terrorists to spread their message and ideology more easily.

Governments, militaries, and private contractors have also used technology in the war on terrorism. For example, social media has allowed terrorists to be monitored more easily.

The use of advanced weaponry, like unmanned drones, has let conflicts be fought remotely.This can result in less loss of life. Unfortunately, technology is not without fault.

**Objective 4:** Draw conclusions on the ways the internet has been used in modern warfare.

**Essential Question:** How has the internet been used in modern warfare?

**Big Ideas:** The internet has allowed people to communicate and spread information instantly over big distances.

This tool and the power that comes with it have greatly impacted modern warfare.

Cyberattacks cause damage by weakening the information infrastructure of an organization. It has a low cost of entry. It can be done by anyone with the knowledge and tools. It is easy for hackers to remain unknown. That makes prosecuting these crimes tough.

For the first time, civilians can find it easy to commit cyberattacks and cause large-scale damage. This has transformed modern warfare. It also poses legal problems. For instance, the laws of armed conflict, like the Geneva conventions, are unclear on the consequences hackers should face.

The internet has been used to discredit government operations. If government accounts are vulnerable, then confidential information could fall into the wrong hands.

The global reach allowed by the internet, and especially social media, has changed modern warfare tactics.

False information, including some forms of propaganda, has been used in warfare for thousands of years. The ease with which information can be spread online has given this new power.

False information changes the way people see and understand conflicts. It impacts what stories they believe to be true. It can also make it hard for people to know if the information they are being given is true or not. This can shape how people respond to a conflict. False information can now spread more easily through online channels, like social media.

**Keywords**:

* **Homeland Security Act** – the legislative act that led to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security
* **Reconstruction** – the name given to the period in American history immediately after the Civil War
* **atrocity** – a seriously terrible act, usually involving violence
* **state-sponsored terrorism** – terrorism used by a government to control a population through fear
* **terrorism –** acts of violence used to create fear and intimidation to advance a political or social objective
* **cyberattack –** an attempt to destroy computer and technological infrastructure
* **disinformation –** the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to misinform
* **hacking –** entering a computer system without official access

**Quick Check**

Question 1: Which statement **best** describes the economic impact of the 9/11 terrorist attacks?

* The attacks caused Americans to be more fearful and distrusting of others.
* **The attacks resulted in the U.S. spending trillions of dollars.**
* The attacks resulted in the launching of Operation Enduring Freedom.
* The attacks led many young men and women to enlist in the military.

Question 2: Compare the international reactions to the Rwandan genocide and the 9/11 attacks. Which of the following statements **best** describes how they compare?

* The international community immediately responded to both incidents because they received comparable media coverage.
* The UN intervened in the Rwandan genocide early on in order to keep it from escalating, and the international community did not anticipate the 9/11 terrorist attacks, but reacted quickly
* The 9/11 attacks did not receive international coverage until the war on terror was declared, and the Rwandan genocide was not known about until after aid workers discovered the murders.
* **The international community immediately responded to 9/11 but did not react to Rwanda until after the genocide occurred, based largely on differences in geography, culture, and political systems.**

Question 3: Connect the relationship among terrorism, private militias, and new technology in the U.S. war on terrorism.

* **The U.S.-led war on terrorism used private militias and new technology in order to combat terrorism.**
* The U.S.-led war on terrorism used private militias and new technology in order to run the war without the use of the military.
* The U.S.-led war on terrorism used private militias and new technology in order to foster terrorism.
* The U.S.-led war on terrorism used private militias and new technology in order to prevent drone strikes from striking civilians

Question 4: How has terrorism been affected by advances in technology?

* Widespread internet usage has made it harder for terrorists to communicate with each other in secret.
* Widespread internet usage has made it easier for terrorists to monitor social media for unmanned drones.
* Widespread internet usage has made it easier for terrorists to use private militias.
* **Widespread internet usage has made it easier for terrorists to communicate with each other and recruit new members.**

Question 5: Which statement draws the **best** conclusion regarding the ways the internet has been used in modern warfare?

* **The internet has been used to expand the reach of both state and non-state organizations by allowing them to cause damage and communicate with people on a large scale.**
* The internet has been used to expand the reach of non-state organizations by allowing them to cause damage and communicate with people on a large scale.
* The internet has been used to expand the reach of both state and non-state organizations by allowing them to foster unity and communicate with people on a large scale.
* The internet has been used to expand the reach of both state and non-state organizations by allowing them to cause damage and communicate with people on an individual scale.

**Lesson 11 – Collective Responses to Global Threats**

**Objective 1:** Critique or support the U.S. response to globalization, terrorism, environmentalism, neoliberalism, social inequality, the information revolution, the 9/11 attacks, or climate change from several perspectives.

**Essential Question:** Since the end of the Cold War, how have Americans dealt with issues that involve not only their country but the world as a whole?

**Big Ideas**: Starting in the 1980s, the world experienced globalization. Its economies became more connected. Of course, connections across national borders were not new, but their scale and importance grew a lot. In part, the change reflected government policy. Accords like NAFTA and the WTO sharply reduced restrictions on trade. Many countries encouraged foreign investors to put money into them to promote economic growth.

Technological change reinforced the process. Advances in communication made doing business across borders much easier and cheaper. The development of container shipping sharply reduced the cost of moving goods around the world.

The results have been intense.

* Exports of goods and services from the U.S. increased from $271 billion in 1980 to $2.13 trillion in 2020.
* Imports increased from $291 billion to $2.81 trillion over the same period.

Most other countries have seen similar or even greater growth in trade. In this period, trade drove economic growth around the world. The benefits of this growth have been widespread.

As with every economic change, some lost ground.

* The U.S. now imports most of its apparel.
* Workers in places like China, Vietnam, and Bangladesh can sew clothing more cheaply because they earn lower wages than workers in the U.S.
* Americans who made their living by sewing apparel have had to find other work.
* U.S. auto companies have moved many of their labor-intensive operations to Mexico, where wages are lower.
* But many foreign automakers have set up assembly plants in the U.S. that pay high wages.

Starting in the early 1990s, the U.S. faced issues affecting the entire globe. These have ranged from direct challenges to the country, like the 9/11 attacks, to matters involving the whole world, like climate change and economic inequality. In most cases, Americans have strongly debated the proper response. In many instances, they simply disagree on the nature of the problem and how to solve it. In other cases they have different interests. What benefits some can hurt others.

**Objective 2:** Compare different countries’ responses to contemporary environmental challenges.

**Essential Question:** How do countries respond differently to global environmental challenges, and why?

**Big Ideas:** Many UN conferences have brought together world leaders to discuss the world’s environmental challenges. These conferences stressed some of the issues that countries face when addressing global environmental issues. These issues include:

* Environmental politics within a democratic country can affect what type of environmental solutions are supported at a global scale.
* The perception of the need to act immediately differs between countries.
* Private firms may have strong influence over government leaders. These leaders make decisions on how to address environmental concerns. This may result in actions that help businesses.
* Countries disagree on who should take responsibility for these problems.
* Countries disagree on who should pay to address these problems, and how much they should pay.
* Less-wealthy nations are often at odds with more-wealthy nations. In less-wealthy nations:
  + Economic development is often a higher priority than environmental issues.
  + Societal challenges like poverty, hunger, and health are also often a higher priority.
  + There are often less resources to devote to these issues.
  + Many of the projects that cause environmental harm are linked to corporations and consumers in wealthy, developed nations.

One of the main ways to slow climate change is to reduce the use of fossil fuels. Fossil fuels power much of modern life. This is especially true in wealthy nations. They are used in industry, transportation, and product development.

Reducing their use has been a source of conflict between countries. Countries like China and India are reliant on fossil fuels for their growth. They are often hesitant about reducing their use. Island countries are often in favor of more forceful measures. This is because they could suffer more from climate change due to rising sea levels.

**Objective 3:** Analyze how treaties, agreements, and international organizations impact world challenges, and national and international orders.

**Essential Question:** How do treaties, agreements, and international organizations impact world challenges, and national and international orders?

**Big Ideas:**

The Geneva Conventions of 1949 are:

* The Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field.
* The Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea.
* The Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.
* The Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their additional protocols on world challenges provided a framework to protect human rights during times of conflict. With this framework, a new international order was formed. The world decided it would not allow human rights abuses and would prosecute them if they occurred.

This, in turn, changed national orders. This was true once the extra protocols were added. These protocols extended human rights protections to civil conflicts. This ensured that people would be protected by international human rights laws. They would be protected no matter the scope of the conflict.

The United Nations (UN) was founded in 1945. It was the successor of the League of Nations.

The UN is tasked with:

* Keeping global peace and security.
* Promoting human rights.
* Advancing better standards of life worldwide.
* Promoting global cooperation.
* Intervening in international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems.

The UN impacts world challenges. They do this by providing guidance, assistance, and activities to its 193 member nations. It has helped to end global challenges in the 20th century like the apartheid system in South Africa and the conflict in the Balkans.

The World Health Organization (WHO) was founded in 1948. It is a branch of the UN. Its mission is to promote and advance international cooperation on issues relating to public health.

This has included responding to pandemics, promoting health initiatives, and providing aid for countries to develop their own public health programs.

WHO has impacted world challenges by promoting the health of all people. WHO was a major player in the global smallpox vaccine program that ended smallpox as a disease in the world.

**Objective 4:** Compare terrorism to other forms of contemporary warfare.

**Essential Question:** How does terrorism compare to other forms of contemporary warfare?

**Big Ideas:** War and conflict have evolved over time. They have passed into new arenas and involved new weapons and actors. For example, the development of gunpowder changed how warfare was fought.

This is still true today. New places have become a part of warfare, including outer space.

Modern warfare addresses and fights conflicts in new ways. These new ways fall into three types:

1. New arenas
2. New weapons
3. New actors

New actors in warfare include the increasing involvement of non-state actors. These include groups like illegal drug cartels, religious and political groups, businesses, and terrorist groups. The involvement of non-state actors in warfare complicates conflict. It makes traditional diplomatic channels and legal frameworks difficult to enforce.

In the modern world, most terrorists are non-state actors. This means that they operate separately of the nation-state framework, like treaties. Their involvement, and the violence they enact, breaks down the frameworks of traditional warfare.

**Keywords**:

* **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA**) – an agreement that largely eliminated most restrictions on trade between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico
* **World Trade Organization (WTO)** – an organization that sets rules for international trade and decides disputes between member countries about trade
* **neoliberalism** – an effort that began in the 1980s to reduce barriers to international trade and encourage international finance
* **Paris Climate Agreement** – a 2015 international agreement that set goals for reducing carbon dioxide emissions and established methods for financing environmental policy goals
* **COP26** – the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference; held in Glasgow, Scotland, in 2021
* **Geneva Conventions** – protocols that outline international legal standards for humanitarian treatment in times of war; amended in 1949 after the atrocities of World War II
* **International Committee of the Red Cross** – an international organization that helps people affected by war or other disasters
* **Space Force** – the branch of the U.S. military that concerns itself with war and defense in outer space

**Quick Check**

Question 1: How would a critique of neoliberalism (favorable or hostile) define it?

* **an effort to reduce barriers to international trade and investment.**
* an effort to expand political democracy to areas that had dictatorships.
* a government plan for economic development in relatively poor countries.
* an effort to increase tolerance for religious, ethnic, and social diversity.

Question 2: Why did al-Qaeda and Islamic State oppose globalization?

* They believed it hurt the poor.
* They believed it destroyed the environment.
* **They believed that it eroded Islam.**
* They believed it undermined political democracy.

Question 3: When considering the Paris Climate Agreement, which statement **best** compares the concerns of India and island nations?

* India expressed concerns over having to pay to help less-wealthy countries address climate change. Island nations expressed concerns over cooling the climate.
* Island nations expressed concerns over being able to address poverty and reduce climate-changing gas emissions. India expressed concerns over too much warming being allowed under the agreement.
* India and the world’s island nations both expressed concerns with the Paris Climate Agreement, causing them to withdraw in November 2020.
* **India expressed concerns over being able to address poverty and reduce climate-changing gas emissions. Island nations expressed concerns over too much warming being allowed under the agreement.**

Question 4: Analyze how the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their additional protocols impacted world challenges.

* They provided a framework for replacing the League of Nations to prevent future wars.
* **They provide a framework for safeguarding human rights during times of national and international conflict.**
* They provide a framework for safeguarding human rights during times of conflict and peace.
* They provide a framework for promoting public health on a global scale.

Question 5: Compare terrorism to other forms of warfare in the contemporary world.

* Compared to other forms, terrorism uses more resources to create damage and terror. Terrorism also operates outside of traditional frameworks.
* Compared to other forms, terrorism uses fewer resources to damage legal frameworks. Terrorism also operates outside of traditional frameworks.
* **Compared to other forms, terrorism uses fewer resources to create damage and terror. Terrorism also operates outside of traditional frameworks.**
* Compared to other forms, terrorism uses fewer resources to create damage and terror. Terrorism also operates within traditional frameworks.

**Lesson 12 – Humanitarian Efforts and Rights Movements**

**Objective 1:** Compare how organizations provide humanitarian efforts around the world.

**Essential Question:** What is the role of organizations in providing humanitarian efforts throughout the world?

**Big Ideas**: Humanitarian efforts help people live better lives. They can help with ongoing problems like climate change. It can also help with sudden crises like when people need food during a war. These efforts can happen in one town or all over the world.

They can be addressed by:

1. Governmental (like a country’s military).
2. Nongovernmental (like Amnesty International and Doctors Without Borders).
3. multilateral organizations (like the UN and the World Trade Organization).

Often, many types of groups work together.  Organizations band together to give relief in the area they work best.

For example, a government’s military may work to make an area safe from weapons left over from a conflict. At the same time, a nongovernmental organization works to provide food and shelter to the people affected. A multilateral organization may join efforts to solidify a peace agreement after such a conflict.

In this way, organizations work together to improve people’s lives on local, regional, national, and global scales.

**Objective 2:**  Investigate ways to support humanitarian causes around the world.

**Essential Question:** How can I investigate ways to support humanitarian causes around the world and begin to support them myself?

**Big Ideas:** Humanitarian causes around the world can take many forms.

They can be long-term issues, like a public health campaign to improve vaccination rates over several decades. They can also be an unexpected and unplanned crisis, like the suffering caused by a natural disaster.

Working to support humanitarian causes helps make the world a better, more comfortable, more equitable place for all of us.

To begin to help, it is key to be aware of current global humanitarian causes. To do this, you can:

1. Educate yourself about the issues that matter the most to you.
   1. Take specific classes.
   2. Go to a public library in-person or online to do some research.
2. Read news from reputable sources.
3. Read news from global sources.

Think about what causes you are most passionate about. Once you have done some research, you can start to think about what you can do to support them.

**Objective 3:** Summarize the core beliefs of the LGBTQ+ rights movement and modern feminist movement.

**Essential Question:** What are the core beliefs of the feminist and LGBTQ+ movements?

**Big Ideas:** Core Beliefs:

Feminist Movement

* Full social, economic, and political equality.
* Freedom of choice and expression.
* Equal treatment and pay at work.
* Intersectionality.

LGBTQ+ Rights Movement

* Equal social, political, and economic treatment.
* Protection from discrimination.
* Legal recognition and rights for LGBTQ+ relationships, people, and families.

**Objective 4:** Compare the ways governmental and nongovernmental organizations are addressing the status of women throughout the world. You will also consider ways you can address the status of women in your local community or around the world.

**Essential Question:** How can the status of women be improved?

**Big Ideas:** All around the world, women are treated unfairly because they are women. Many groups are working to make things better for women. The United Nations has a group called the Commission on the Status of Women. Other groups like the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Alliance for Women, and the Human Rights Watch are also helping.

The WHO does not have a committee for women’s issues. But it recognizes the unique issues that women face. The WHO has committed to providing education and health care that promote gender equality and health equity.

Recently, the WHO has shown a new dedication to helping women who face gender-based violence.

To better prevent and respond to this, they have outlined a plan:

* Helping countries create practices to help survivors of violence
* Identifying 25 countries with the highest rate of violence against women
  + Creating a strategy to prevent violence in these countries. Doing this by ensuring service and trying to transform negative attitudes and beliefs about women
* Training healthcare providers and policy makers on how to treat women who are victims of violence
* Working with the UN to ensure that services for survivors are available. Focusing on making services available the 25 countries with the highest rates of violence against women

**Keywords**:

* **multilateral organization** – an organization made up of representatives from three or more governments and/or other entities that work toward goals that benefit all of them
* **nongovernmental organization (NGO) –** a nongovernmental organization operates independently from and sometimes in coordination with governments to assist with humanitarian crises
* **Title IX –** a civil rights law in the U.S. that made sex-based discrimination illegal in schools that receive federal funding
* **intersectionality** – a movement within the feminist movement to emphasize the voices and perspectives of women of color
* **LGBTQ+** – a person who identifies as lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, or queer
* **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) –** a committee of the United Nations that strives for gender equality and women’s empowerment
* **The International Alliance for Women (TIAW) –** an organization that provides business loans for women in underdeveloped countries
* **intergovernmental –** between government

**Quick Check**

Question 1: Compare how governmental and nongovernmental organizations provide humanitarian efforts around the world.

* Both forms of organizations provide humanitarian efforts and are funded by the same entities, but they have different levels of scope and power.
* Both forms of organizations provide humanitarian efforts, but only in crises, and they are funded by different entities and have different levels of scope and power.
* **Both forms of organizations provide humanitarian efforts, but they are funded by different entities and have different levels of scope and power**
* Both forms of organizations provide humanitarian efforts and have the same levels of scope and power, but they are funded by different entities.

Question 2: Do all governments have the same level of wealth and resources? Provide an example.

* All governments have the same wealth and resources. For example, after the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, its government was able to provide all the humanitarian efforts needed within its borders without requiring outside help.
* Not all governments have the same wealth and resources. For example, the United Nations works to provide the same level of wealth to all countries.
* Not all governments have the same wealth and resources. For example, North Korea faces a severe food crisis and the North Korean government has readily accepted outside help.
* **Not all governments have the same wealth and resources. For example, the devastation of the 2010 earthquake overwhelmed Haiti’s government and it required assistance from the U.S. and other countries.**

Question 3: Which of the following is a way we can investigate global humanitarian causes?

* Raising and donating money to the most compelling cause.
* **Asking a librarian for help finding reputable sources on humanitarian causes.**
* Reading news from sources that agree with my point of view.
* Taking part in a charity run, walk, bike ride, or other event.

Question 4: Which statement summarizes the core beliefs of the feminist movement?

* Feminists believe women are superior to men and should be paid more.
* Feminists believe that protections like Title IX should be repealed.
* **Feminists believe women should have political, economic, and social equality.**
* Feminists believe that transgender women should be excluded from their movement.

Question 5: Which statement accurately compares how the United Nations, an intergovernmental organization, and The International Alliance for Women, an NGO, try to improve the status of women?

* The UN helps women economically, while TIAW helps women politically.
* The UN focuses solely on economic issues, while TIAW focuses on social ones.
* The UN avoids discussing issues regarding reproductive health, while TIAW discusses them frequently.
* **The UN created a specific task force, while TIAW’s sole purpose is to help women.**

**Lesson 13 – Influences of Contemporary Society**

**Objective 1:** Investigate examples of how societies are shaped by the identities, beliefs, and practices of individuals and groups about contemporary issues.

**Essential Question:** How do the identities and beliefs of individuals shape society?

**Big Ideas**: Due to globalization, our modern society is very diverse. It is made up of many different individuals who hold their own unique beliefs and identities.

A society is made up of people that share the same culture. Culture is made up of the values, beliefs, language, and other characteristics that are a part of a group of people. But while members of a society might share one culture, they may be members of other cultures too. This means that societies are made up of people with different views, beliefs, and priorities.

For example, two people may be a part of American society because they both share values and beliefs present in that culture. But these two people could be a part of different cultural groups too. While they may both be American, Person One could be a Jewish Polish man. Person Two might be a Buddhist Chinese woman.

Due to globalization, our world has become more interconnected. Many societies can interact in new ways due to modern communication and transportation. Due to this development, issues in one society can easily affect another. The diversity of the people within a society can be a source of friction.

**Objective 2:** Summarize key topics of identity, belief, and cultural practice in contemporary society.

**Essential Question:** How have the beliefs of religious and cultural groups impacted society?

**Big Ideas:** Religious disagreements and clashes between religious groups have been an issue for thousands of years. We can see many of examples of this in modern society.

Religious tensions between India and Pakistan have been an issue for years. India has always had a complex and diverse religious makeup. When the British gave up governing India in 1947, they outlined a plan of how to divide the region along religious lines to avoid conflict between Muslims and Hindus. Drawing these lines was hard because no one could agree on the best place to put them. The British settled on a plan. Once they left the region, violence broke out over the new borders. This left nearly a million people dead, and 15 million people displaced.

At the time, India was majority-Hindu, with a smaller minority of Muslims making up 25% of the population. The Partition of India divided the country by carving out a Muslim state, called Pakistan. The new nation was made up of parts of northwest India and east India. The eastern portion of Pakistan was later called Bangladesh. This was after the region fought a war against Pakistan for its independence in 1971.

Religious divisions and tensions between Pakistan and India are still high today. The partition left both countries with religious majorities.

There is one region north of India and Pakistan that is still contested territory. After partition in 1947, conflict in Kashmir broke out in 1965, and again in 1999. The status of Kashmir can be a bit confusing. Globally, it is seen as administered by both Pakistan and India. Both countries claim the territory as their own. In reality, it is divided into both Pakistani-administered regions and Indian-administered regions.

At the turn of the 20th century, there was hope for a lasting peace. But tensions have risen again. The Indian-administered region has had many revolts in the past 30 years. Indian-administered Kashmir has been given special privileges. This is due to a clause in the Indian constitution giving it regional autonomy. Kashmir is independent to rule itself as it wishes. The only exception is foreign affairs and defense.

In 2019, this special status was revoked. Indian troops were sent into the region. Local leaders were put under house arrest. Many in the region do not want to be ruled by India. Some want independence. Others want to be a part of Pakistan. This has reignited tensions between Pakistan and India. Many fear conflict will again break out between the two nations.

**Objective 3:** Investigate the dynamic relationships that impact a contemporary issue using multiple sources.

**Essential Question:** How have the relationships between multiple governments impacted the Kurdish call for an independent state?

**Big Ideas:** The Kurds live across five different countries in the Middle East. Kurdish people share a culture and language. They occupy lands in southeast Turkey, southern Armenia, western Iran, northern Iraq, and northeast Syria. Many are Sunni Muslims. But Kurds practice many different religions. Since the 1920s, there has been a call to create a Kurdish nation called Kurdistan.

Today, the discussion of creating a Kurdish state remains debated. Since the group occupies land across so many different regions, creating a Kurdish state would be very complex.

Historically, the Kurds were nomads. This means they followed their herds as they grazed. Many Kurds also used the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers as drinking water. But, due to modern irrigation, Turkey has changed the flow of water from these rivers near Syria and Iraq toward its own country.

As a result, many Kurds have been forced to move toward Turkey. This migration has frustrated the Turkish government, even though their own actions caused it. The five governments involved in what would make up Kurdistan have also adopted sedentary agriculture in recent times. This differs from the traditional nomadic lifestyle of Kurds in the past. It has forced the Kurds to move their herds within the limits of these nations and to live more stationary lives.

**Objective 4:** Describe the impact a social or intellectual movement has had on the world today.

**Essential Question:** How did the Pan-African movement impact the world?

**Big Ideas:** In the 1900s, people wanted to bring all Africans together. They started a movement called Pan-Africanism. This movement wanted to unite all Africans because they shared a common history. The movement has changed over time, but it has helped Africa a lot.

Pan-Africanism started before Africa was free from European control. People who supported Pan-Africanism believed that all Africans should be united. They had different ideas about how to do this.

In 1919, people from all over the world met to talk about how to help Africans. This meeting was called the Pan-African Congress. A famous Black American named W. E. B. Du Bois helped to organize it. At the meeting, people said that European countries should not control Africa. They said that all Africans should be treated fairly.

After 1945, more people supported Pan-Africanism. African countries were becoming free from European control. It was important for African countries to work together. The Pan-African Congress kept meeting to talk about how to help African countries. They said that if African countries worked together, Europeans could not control them.

In 1963, a new group was started to help African countries work together. This group was called the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The OAU wanted to stop Europeans from controlling Africa. They said that even though Europeans had left Africa, they still had a lot of power. The OAU wanted to help African countries work together so that they would not need Europeans.

The OAU helped to stop Europeans from controlling Africa. They gave weapons and training to people who were fighting against European control. But the OAU could not stop everything. They could not stop wars in Africa. They could not stop leaders from being unfair to their people.

In 2002, the OAU was replaced by a new group. This group is called the African Union. The African Union still wants to help African countries work together. They want to make Africa better in many ways. Today, African countries are more connected because of Pan-Africanism.

**Keywords**:

* **Paris Agreement** – a 2015 international agreement on climate change that set goals for reducing carbon emissions and established methods for financing environmental policy goals
* **ethnic cleansing** – the forced removal of a group of people from an area based on their race, religion, or ethnicity
* **Partition of India –** the division of the British colony of India into two nations—India and Pakistan—in 1947
* **Rohingya –** a Muslim minority in Myanmar
* **Romani –** a migratory population originally from northern India living in small, diasporic communities throughout Europe
* **Kurdish Workers’ Party (PKK)** – a militant Kurdish organization that fought through guerilla warfare for Kurdish independence in Turkey
* **ISIS** – a terrorist group called the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, that is comprised of extremist Sunni Muslims
* **Party for Free Life and Kurdistan (PJAK)** – a political party made up of Kurds in Iran who sought independence through armed conflict
* **People’s Democratic Party of Turkey (HDP**) – a political party in Turkey that supports Kurdish independence
* **Treaty of Sèvres** – a treaty to determine the borders of the Middle East after the Ottoman Empire collapsed
* **Organization of African Unity –** organization formed in 1963 to unify African governments to foster economic cooperation and the end of colonialism
* **Pan-African Congress –** a meeting held in 1919 to unify African peoples around the world

**Quick Check**

Question 1: Which statement correctly investigates the reason for disagreement on the causes of climate change?

* **Individuals have different beliefs about whether it was caused by human actions or is a part of a natural cycle.**
* Both sides refuse to come to a compromise about the causes of climate change.
* Science has proven that climate change is not having any effect on the planet.
* The evidence from some individuals can be proven while others lack sufficient scientific evidence.

Question 2: Compare the international reactions to the Rwandan genocide and the 9/11 attacks. Which of the following statements **best** describes how they compare?

* **The emphasis on manufacturing produced harmful emissions.**
* Contaminated waters warmed the planet.
* People overworked the land until droughts increased.
* Crowded cities led to unsanitary conditions

Question 3: Which statement summarizes how Myanmar has been shaped by identity in modern day?

* The Muslim majority in the country were victims of violence and harassment.
* Buddhists have been forcibly removed from the country due to religious discrimination.
* Discrimination against Romani people led to their segregation from schools.
* **Prejudiced beliefs about the Rohingya minority led to an ethnic cleansing and genocide.**

Question 4: Which statement investigates the tension between Iran and the Kurds?

* Ethnic-cleansing efforts in the 1990s created a divide between Iran and the Kurds.
* Iran has declared the referendum on the independence of Kurdistan illegal.
* **The Kurds wish to have their own state since they have been forced to assimilate in Iran.**
* Iran refuses to acknowledge that the Kurds are a distinct ethnic minority group.

Question 5: Which statement describes an impact of the Pan-Africanism movement?

* **It has better unified African countries economically.**
* It has led to more colonies being formed.
* It worsened relations between African countries.
* It has improved rights for Black Americans.