

# Chapter 7: People Multiply and Dominate The Globe: The Modern Wave

## Chapter 7. I. World History Standards

Grades 5-12. This chapter complies with the following world history standards as found at the National Center for History in the Schools, at UCLA <http://nchs.ucla.edu/Standards/world-history-standards>

### **World History Standards Era #5 Intensified Hemispheric Interactions, 1000-1500 CE**

**Era #5 Standard 5:** Patterns of crisis and recovery in Afro-Eurasia, 1300-1450.

**Standard 5A:** The student understands the consequences of Black Death and recurring plague pandemic in the 14th century.

The student is able to ...

Analyze the demographic, economic, social, and political effects of the plague pandemic in Eurasia and North Africa in the second half of the 14th century.

Assess ways in which long-term climatic change contributed to Europe's economic and social crisis in the 14th century.

**Era #5 Standard 7** Major global trends from 1000-1500 CE.

**Standard 7A** The student understands major global trends from 1000 to 1500 CE.

The student is able to ...

Compare Europe and China in relation to causes and consequences of productive growth, commercialization, urbanization, and technological or scientific innovation.

Account for the continuing spread of Islam and explain the importance of Muslims and Muslim civilization in mediating long-distance commercial, cultural, and intellectual exchange.

Identify similarities and differences in society, economy, and political organization of Europe and Japan and compare the causes of economic growth, urbanization, and cultural innovation in these two regions.

Define "capitalism" and analyze the extent to which capitalistic institutions and productive methods were emerging in Europe and other parts of Afro-Eurasia.

**Era #6 The Emergence of the First Global Age, 1450-1770**

**Era #6 Standard 1** How the transoceanic interlinking of all major regions of the world from 1450-1600 led to global transformations.

**Standard 1A**

The student understands the origins and consequences of European overseas expansion in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The student is able to ...

Explain major characteristics of the interregional trading system that linked peoples of Africa, Asia, and Europe on the eve of the European overseas voyages.

Analyze the major social, economic, political, and cultural features of European society, and in particular of Spain and Portugal, that stimulated exploration and conquest overseas.

Identify major technological developments in shipbuilding, navigation, and naval warfare and trace the cultural origins of various innovations.

**Standard 1B** The student understands the encounters between Europeans and peoples of Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and the Americas in the late 15th and early 16th centuries.

The student is able to ...

Explain the founding and organization of Spanish and Portuguese colonial empires in the Americas and Southeast Asia and assess the role of the Catholic Church in colonial administration and policies regarding indigenous populations.

**Standard 1C** The student understands the consequences of the worldwide exchange of flora, fauna, and pathogens.

The student is able to ...

Assess ways in which the exchange of plants and animals around the world in the late 15th and the 16th centuries affected European, Asian, African, and American Indian societies and commerce.

Analyze why the introduction of new disease microorganisms in the Americas after 1492 had such devastating demographic and social effects on American Indian populations.

**Era #6 Standard 2** How European society experienced political, economic, and cultural transformations in an age of global intercommunication, 1450-1750.

**Standard 2A** The student understands demographic, economic, and social trends in Europe.

The student is able to ...

Describe characteristics of the family and peasant society in early modern Europe and explain changes in institutions of serfdom in eastern and western Europe.

Analyze the social and economic consequences of population growth and urbanization in Europe from the 15th to the 18th centuries.

Describe major institutions of capitalism and analyze how the emerging capitalist economy transformed agricultural production, manufacturing, and ways in which women and men worked.

**Standard 2B** The student understands the Renaissance, Reformation, and Catholic Reformation.

The student is able to ...

Explain connections between the Italian Renaissance and the development of humanist ideas in Europe north of the Alps.

Explain discontent among Europeans with the late medieval Church and analyze the beliefs and ideas of the leading Protestant reformers.

**Standard 2C** The student understands the rising military and bureaucratic power of European states between the 16th and 18th centuries.

The student is able to ...

Analyze the character, development, and sources of wealth of strong bureaucratic monarchies in the 16th century.

Explain how the English civil war and the Revolution of 1688 affected government, religion, economy, and society in that country.

Explain the impact of the English Revolution on political institutions and attitudes in the North American colonies and on the outbreak of the American Revolution.

**Standard 2D** The student understands how the Scientific Revolution contributed to transformations in European society.

The student is able to ...

Explain the development and significance of the "scientific method."

Account for the coexistence of the new scientific rationalism with traditional learning and practices such as astrology, magic, and witchcraft.

**Standard 2E** The student understands the significance of the Enlightenment in European and world history.

The student is able to ...

Explain principal ideas of the Enlightenment, including rationalism, secularism, progress, toleration, empiricism, natural rights, contractual government, and new theories of education.

Assess the impact of Enlightenment ideas on the development of modern nationalism and democratic thought and institutions.

Describe ways in which Enlightenment thought contributed to reform of church and state and assess the reform programs of absolutist monarchs of Central Europe and Russia.

**Era #6 Standard 3** How large territorial empires dominated much of Eurasia between the 16th and 18th centuries.

**Standard 3A** The student understands the extent and limits of Chinese regional power under the Ming dynasty.

The student is able to ...

Analyze China's changing attitudes toward external political and commercial relations following the Zheng He voyages from 1405 to 1433.

**Standard 3B** The student understands how Southeast Europe and Southwest Asia became unified under the Ottoman Empire.

The student is able to ...

Analyze how the capture of Constantinople and the destruction of the Byzantine empire contributed to the expansion of Ottoman power.

**Standard 3C** The student understands the rise of the Safavid and Mughal empires.

The student is able to ...

Explain the unification of Persia under the Turkic Safavids and evaluate Safavid political and cultural achievements under Shah Abbas.

Explain the Mughal conquest of India and the success of the Turkic warrior class in uniting the diverse peoples of the Indian subcontinent.

**Era #6 Standard 4** Economic, political, and cultural interrelations among peoples of Africa, Europe, and the Americas, 1500-1750.

**Standard 4A** The student understands how states and peoples of European descent became dominant in the Americas between the 16th and 18th centuries.

The student is able to ...

Define and compare four major types of European activity and control in the Americas: large territorial empires, trading-post empires, plantation colonies, and settler colonies.

Describe the administrative system of the Spanish viceroyalties of Peru and Mexico and analyze the importance of silver production and Indian agriculture in the Spanish colonial economy.

Explain why historians have called the Seven Years War the first "global war" and assess its consequences for Britain, France, Spain, and the indigenous peoples of the American colonial territories.

**Standard 4B** The student understands the origins and consequences of the trans-Atlantic African slave trade.

The student is able to ...

Explain how commercial sugar production spread from the Mediterranean to the Americas and analyze why sugar, tobacco, and other crops grown in the Americas became so important in the world economy.

Explain the organization of long-distance trade in West and Central Africa and analyze the circumstances under which African governments, elites, merchants, and other groups participated in the sale of slaves to Europeans.

Explain how European governments and firms organized and financed the trans-Atlantic slave trade; and describe the conditions under which slaves made the "middle passage" from Africa to the Americas.

**Standard 4C** The student understands patterns of change in Africa in the era of the slave trade.

The student is able to ...

Describe government, trade, cultural traditions, and urban life in the Songhay Empire in the 16th century and analyze reasons for the empire's collapse at the end of the century.

**Era #6 Standard 5** Transformations in Asian societies in the era of European expansion.

**Standard 5A** The student understands the development of European maritime power in Asia.

The student is able to ...

Assess the impact of British and French commercial and military initiatives on politics, economy, and society in India.

Assess the impact of the Seven Years War on the relative power of Britain and France in Asia.

**Standard 5B** The student understands the transformations in India, China, and Japan in an era of expanding European commercial power.

The student is able to ...

Explain the character of centralized feudalism in Japan under the Tokugawa shogunate and the reasons for Japan's political stability, economic growth, and cultural dynamism.

Analyze Japan's relations with Europeans between the 16th and 18th centuries and the consequences of its policy of limiting contacts with foreigners.

**Era #6 Standard 6** Major global trends from 1450-1770.

**Standard 6A** The student understands major global trends from 1450 to 1770.

The student is able to ...

Analyze ways in which expanding capitalistic enterprise and commercialization affected relations among states and contributed to changing class and race relations.

Identify patterns of social and cultural continuity in various societies and analyze ways in which peoples maintained traditions and resisted external challenges in the context of a rapidly changing world.

**World History Era #7 An Age of Revolutions, 1750-1914**

**Era #7 Standard 1** The causes and consequences of political revolutions in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

**Standard 1A** The student understands how the French Revolution contributed to transformations in Europe and the world.

The student is able to ...

Compare the causes, character, and consequences of the American and French revolutions.

Analyze leading ideas of the revolution concerning social equality, democracy, human rights, constitutionalism, and nationalism and assess the importance of these ideas for democratic thought and institutions in the 20th century.

Explain how the revolution affected French society, including religious institutions, social relations, education, marriage, family life, and the legal and political position of women.

Analyze connections between the French and Haitian revolutions and assess the impact of the Haitian movement on race relations and slavery in the Americas and the French empire.

**Standard 1B** The student understands how Latin American countries achieved independence in the early 19th century.

The student is able to ...

Analyze the influence of the American, French, and Haitian revolutions, as well as late 18th-century South American rebellions, on the development of independence movements in Latin America.

**Era #7 Standard 2** The causes and consequences of the agricultural and industrial revolutions, 1700-1850.

**Standard 2A** The student understands the early industrialization and the importance of developments in England.

The student is able to ...

Describe the characteristics of the “agricultural revolution” that occurred in England and Western Europe and analyze its effects on population growth, industrialization, and patterns of land-holding.

Identify the major characteristics of the industrial revolution and compare industrial economies with other forms of economic organization.

Analyze relationships between the expanding world market economy of the 16th through 18th centuries and the development of industrialization.

Assess the relative importance of geographical, economic, technological, and political factors that permitted or encouraged the rise of mechanized industry in England.

**Standard 2B** The student understands how industrial economies expanded and societies experienced transformations in Europe and the Atlantic basin.

The student is able to ...

Explain connections among population growth, industrialization, and urbanization and evaluate the quality of life in early 19th-century cities.

Explain how industrialization and urbanization affected class distinctions, family life, and the daily working lives of men, women, and children.

Analyze connections between industrialization and movements for political and social reform in England, Western Europe, and the United States.

Analyze connections between industrialization and the rise of new types of labor organizations and mobilization.

**Standard 2C** The student understands the causes and consequences of the abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade and slavery in the Americas.

The student is able to ...

Compare contract labor migration and other forms of coerced labor with slavery as methods of organizing commercial agriculture in the Americas in the later 19th century.

Assess the degree to which emancipated slaves and their descendants achieved social equality and economic advancement in various countries of the Western Hemisphere.

**Era #7 Standard 3** The transformation of Eurasian societies in an era of global trade and rising European power, 1750-1870.

**Standard 3B** The student understands Russian absolutism, reform, and imperial expansion in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

The student is able to ...

Analyze relations between the Russian peasantry and land-owning aristocracy and explain the persistence of serfdom in the 19th century.

**Standard 3C** The student understands the consequences of political and military encounters between Europeans and peoples of South and Southeast Asia.

The student is able to ...

Explain the advance of British power in India up to 1850 and appraise the efforts of Indians to resist European conquest and achieve cultural renewal.

Describe patterns of British trade linking India with both China and Europe and assess ways in which Indian farmers and manufacturers responded to world trade.

**Standard 3D** The student understands how China's Qing dynasty responded to economic and political crises in the late 18th and the 19th centuries.

The student is able to ...

Analyze why China resisted political contact and trade with Europeans and how the opium trade contributed to European penetration of Chinese markets.

**Standard 3E** The student understands how Japan was transformed from feudal shogunate to modern nation-state in the 19th century.

The student is able to ...

Analyze the goals and policies of the Meiji state and their impact on Japan's modernization.

**Era #7 Standard 4** Patterns of nationalism, state-building, and social reform in Europe and the Americas, 1830-1914.

**Standard 4A** The student understands how modern nationalism affected European politics and society.

The student is able to ...

Identify major characteristics of 19th-century European nationalism and analyze connections between nationalist ideology and the French Revolution, Romanticism, and liberal reform movements.

Analyze causes of the revolutions of 1848 and why these revolutions failed to achieve nationalist and democratic objectives.

**Standard 4B** The student understands the impact of new social movements and ideologies on 19th-century Europe.

The student is able to ...

Analyze causes of large-scale migrations from rural areas to cities and how these movements affected the domestic and working lives of men and women.

Explain the leading ideas of Karl Marx and analyze the impact of Marxist beliefs and programs on politics, industry, and labor relations in later 19th-century Europe.

Analyze connections between reform movements and industrialization, democratization, and nationalism.

Explain the origins of women's suffrage and other movements in Europe and North America and assess their successes up to World War I.

**Standard 4C** The student understands cultural, intellectual, and educational trends in 19th-century Europe.

The student is able to ...

Explain how expanded educational opportunities and literacy contributed to changes in European society and cultural life.

Analyze ways in which trends in philosophy and the new social sciences challenged and shaped dominant social values.

Describe elements of the distinctive working- and middle-class cultures that emerged in industrial Europe.

**Standard 4D** The student understands the political, economic, and social transformations in the Americas in the 19th century.

The student is able to ...

Explain Latin America's growing dependence on the global market and assess the effects of international trade and investment on the power of landowners and the urban middle class.

**Era #7 Standard 5** Patterns of global change in the era of Western military and economic dominance, 1800-1914.

**Standard 5A** The student understands connections between major developments in science and technology and the growth of industrial economy and society.

The student is able to ...

Assess the social significance of the work of scientists, including Darwin.

Explain how new forms of generative power contributed to Europe's "second industrial revolution" and compare the role of the state in different countries in directing or encouraging industrialization.

**Standard 5B** The student understands the causes and consequences of European settler colonization in the 19th century.

The student is able to ...

Explain why migrants left Europe in large numbers in the 19th century and identify temperate regions of the world where they established or expanded frontiers of European settlement.

Compare the consequences of encounters between European migrants and indigenous peoples in such regions as the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and Siberia.

**Standard 5C** The student understands the causes of European, American, and Japanese imperial expansion.

The student is able to ...

Explain leading ideas of Social Darwinism and scientific racism in 19th-century Europe and assess the importance of these ideas in activating European imperial expansion in Africa and Asia.

**Standard 5D** The student understands transformations in South, Southeast, and East Asia in the era of the "new imperialism."

The student is able to ...

Explain the social, economic, and intellectual sources of Indian nationalism and analyze reactions of the British government to it.

Analyze Japan's rapid industrialization, technological advancement, and national integration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

**Standard 5E** The student understands the varying responses of African peoples to world economic developments and European imperialism.

The student is able to ...

Explain major changes in the political geography of northern and Sub-Saharan Africa between 1880 and 1914.

**Era #7 Standard 6** Major global trends from 1750-1914.

**Standard 6A** The student understands major global trends from 1750 to 1914.

The student is able to ...

Describe major patterns of long-distance migration of Europeans, Africans, and Asians and analyze causes and consequences of these movements.

Assess the importance of ideas associated with nationalism, republicanism, liberalism, and constitutionalism on 19th-century political life in such states as Great Britain, France, the United States, Germany, Russia, Mexico, Argentina, the Ottoman Empire, China, and Japan.

### **World History Era #8 A Half-Century of Crisis and Achievement, 1900-1945**

**Era #8 Standard 1** Reform, revolution, and social change in the world economy of the early century.

**Standard 1A** The student understands the world industrial economy emerging in the early 20th century.

The student is able to ...

Explain leading ideas of liberalism, social reformism, conservatism, and socialism as competing ideologies in the early 20th-century world.

Analyze why European colonial territories and Latin American countries continued to maintain largely agricultural and mining economies in the early 20th century.

**Era #8 Standard 2** The Causes and global consequences of World War I.

**Standard 2A** The student understands the causes of World War I.

The student is able to ...

Analyze the relative importance of economic and political rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, militarism, and imperialism as underlying causes of the war.

Evaluate ways in which popular faith in science, technology, and material progress affected attitudes toward war among European states.

**Standard 2B** The student understands the global scope, outcome, and human costs of the war.

The student is able to ...

Analyze how the Russian Revolution and the entry of the United States affected the course and outcome of the war.

**Standard 2C** The student understands the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution of 1917.

The student is able to ...

Explain Leninist political ideology and how the Bolsheviks adapted Marxist ideas to conditions peculiar to Russia.

**Era #8 Standard 3** The search for peace and stability in the 1920s and 1930s.

**Standard 3A** The student understands postwar efforts to achieve lasting peace and social and economic recovery.

The student is able to ...

Explain how the collapse of the German, Hapsburg, and Ottoman empires and the creation of new states affected international relations in Europe and the Middle East.

Explain how the League of Nations was founded and assess its promise and limitations as a vehicle for achieving lasting peace.

Analyze how the governments of Britain, France, Germany, and Italy responded to the economic and political challenges of the postwar decade.

Assess the effects of United States isolationist policies on world politics and international relations in the 1920s.

**Standard 3B** The student understands economic, social, and political transformations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the 1920s and 1930s.

The student is able to ...

Explain how the mandate system altered patterns of European colonial rule in Africa and the Middle East.

**Standard 3C** The student understands the interplay between scientific or technological innovations and new patterns of social and cultural life between 1900 and 1940.

The student is able to ...

Explain the impact of the work of Einstein, Freud, Curie, and other scientists on traditional views of nature, the cosmos, and the psyche.

Analyze the social and cultural dimensions of mass consumption of goods such as automobiles, bicycles, refrigerators, radios, and synthetic fabrics in various parts of the world.

**Standard 3D** The student understands the interplay of new artistic and literary movements with changes in social and cultural life in various parts of the world in the post-war decades.

The student is able to ...

Evaluate the impact of World War I and its aftermath on literature, art, and intellectual life in Europe and the United States.

**Standard 3E** The student understands the causes and global consequences of the Great Depression.

The student is able to ...

Analyze the financial, economic, and social causes of the Depression and why it spread to most parts of the world.

Analyze how the Depression contributed to the growth of socialist and communist movements and how it affected capitalist economic theory and practice in leading industrial powers in Western countries.

**Era #8 Standard 4** The causes and global consequences of World War II.

**Standard 4A** The student understands the causes of World War II.

The student is able to ...

Explain the ideologies of fascism and Nazism and analyze how fascist and authoritarian regimes seized power and gained mass support in Italy, Germany, Spain, and Japan.

Analyze the relative importance of the legacy of World War I, the depression, ethnic and ideological conflicts, imperialism, and traditional political or economic rivalries as underlying causes of World War II.

Explain German, Italian, and Japanese military conquests and drives for empire in the 1930s.

**Standard 4B** The student understands the global scope, outcome, and human costs of the war.

The student is able to ...

Assess the consequences of World War II as a total war.

**Era #8 Standard 5** Major global trends from 1900 to the end of World War II.

**Standard 5A** The student understands major global trends from 1900 to the end of World War II.

The student is able to ...

Describe major shifts in world geopolitics between 1900 and 1945 and explain the growing role of the United States in international affairs.

Assess the nature and extent of Western military, political, and economic power in the world in 1945 compared with 1900.

Compare the ideologies, policies, and governing methods of 20th-century totalitarian regimes with those of contemporary democracies and absolutist states of earlier centuries.

Analyze why mass consumer economies developed in some industrialized countries of the world but not in others.

Analyze ways in which secular ideologies such as nationalism, fascism, communism, and materialism challenged or were challenged by established religions and ethical systems.

### **World History Era #9 The 20th Century Since 1945: Promises and Paradoxes**

**Era #9 Standard 1** How post-World War II reconstruction occurred, new international power relations took shape, and colonial empires broke up.

**Standard 1A** The student understands major political and economic changes that accompanied post-war recovery.

The student is able to ...

Explain how the Western European countries and Japan achieved rapid economic recovery after World War II.

Explain why fascism was discredited after World War II and how popular democratic institutions were established in such countries as Italy, the German Federal Republic, Greece, India, Spain, and Portugal between 1945 and 1975.

**Standard 1B** The student understands why global power shifts took place and the Cold War broke out in the aftermath of World War II.

The student is able to ...

Explain how political, economic, and military conditions prevailing in the mid-1940s led to the Cold War.

Analyze major differences in the political ideologies and values of the Western democracies and the Soviet bloc.

Analyze how political, diplomatic, and economic conflict and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union affected developments in such countries as Egypt, Iran, the Congo, Vietnam, Chile, and Guatemala.

**Standard 1C** The student understands how African, Asian, and Caribbean peoples achieved independence from European colonial rule.

The student is able to ...

Assess the impact of Indian nationalism on other movements in Africa and Asia and analyze why the subcontinent was partitioned into India and Pakistan.

Analyze the impact of World War II and postwar global politics on the rise of mass nationalist movements in Africa and Southeast Asia.

Analyze connections between the rise of independence movements in Africa and Southeast Asia and social transformations such as demographic changes, urbanization, and the emergence of Western-educated elites.

Analyze why some African and Asian countries achieved independence through constitutional devolution of power and others as a result of armed revolution.

Explain how international conditions affected the creation of Israel and analyze why persistent conflict developed between Israel and both Arab Palestinians and neighboring states.

**Era #9 Standard 2** The search for community, stability, and peace in an interdependent world.

**Standard 2A** The student understands how population explosion and environmental change have altered conditions of life around the world.

The student is able to ...

Analyze causes of the world's accelerating population growth rate and connections between population growth and economic and social development in many countries.

Assess why scientific, technological, and medical advances have improved living standards for many yet hunger, poverty, and epidemic disease have persisted.

Assess the effectiveness of efforts by governments and citizens' movements to protect the global natural environment.

**Standard 2B** The student understands how increasing economic interdependence has transformed human society.

The student is able to ...

Compare systems of economic management in communist and capitalist countries and analyze the global economic impact of multinational corporations.

Analyze why economic disparities between industrialized and developing countries have persisted or increased and how both neo-colonialism and authoritarian political leadership have affected development in African and Asian countries.

Explain the emergence of the Pacific Rim economy and analyze how such countries as South Korea or Singapore have achieved economic growth in recent decades.

Analyze the continuing growth of mass consumption of commodities and resources since World War II.

Analyze how the oil crisis and its aftermath in the early 1970s revealed the extent and complexity of global economic interdependence.

**Standard 2C** The student understands how liberal democracy, market economies, and human rights movements have reshaped political and social life.

The student is able to ...

Assess the progress of human and civil rights around the world since the 1948 U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.

Analyze how feminist movements and social conditions have affected the lives of women in different parts of the world and compare women's progress toward social equality, economic opportunity, and political rights in various countries.

Explain why the Soviet and other communist governments collapsed and the Soviet Union splintered into numerous states in the 1980s and early 1990s.

Explain the dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa and the winning of political rights by the black majority.

**Standard 2D** The student understands major sources of tension and conflict in the contemporary world and efforts that have been made to address them.

The student is able to ...

Analyze why terrorist movements have proliferated and the extent of their impact on politics and society in various countries.

Assess the impact of population pressure, poverty, and environmental degradation on the breakdown of state authority in various countries in the 1980s and 1990s.

**Standard 2E** The student understands major worldwide scientific and technological trends of the second half of the 20th century.

The student is able to ...

Analyze interconnections between space exploration and developments since the 1950s in scientific research, agricultural productivity, consumer culture, intelligence gathering, and other aspects of contemporary life.

**Standard 2F** The student understands worldwide cultural trends of the second half of the 20th century.

The student is able to ...

Evaluate the impact of World War II and its aftermath on literature, art, and intellectual life in Europe and other parts of the world.

Assess the influence of television, the Internet, and other forms of electronic communication on the creation and diffusion of cultural and political information worldwide.

Analyze connections among electronic communications, international marketing, and the emergence of popular “global culture” in the late 20th century.

Describe varieties of religious belief and practice in the contemporary world and analyze how the world’s religions have responded to challenges and uncertainties of the late 20th century.

Describe ways in which art, literature, religion, and traditional customs have expressed or strengthened national or other communal loyalties in recent times.

**Era #9 Standard 3** Major global trends since World War II.

**Standard 3A** The student understands major global trends since World War II.

The student is able to ...

Explain the changing configuration of political boundaries in the world since 1900 and analyze connections between nationalist ideology and the proliferation of sovereign states.

Explain why the Cold War took place and ended and assess its significance as a 20th-century event.

Compare causes, consequences, and major patterns of international migrations in the late 20th century with world population movements of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th.

Define “postindustrial society” and assess the usefulness of this concept in comparing the late 20th century with the period from the industrial revolution to 1950.

Assess the degree to which both human rights and democratic ideals and practices have been advanced in the world during the 20th century.

Analyze causes of economic imbalances and social inequalities among the world’s peoples and assess efforts made to close these gaps.

Analyze causes and consequences of the world’s shift from bipolar to multipolar centers of economic, political, and military power.

Analyze connections between globalizing trends in economy, technology, and culture in the late 20th century and dynamic assertions of traditional cultural identity and distinctiveness.