

Unit 7 - Global Conflict c 1900 to the present

Topic 7.1 - Shifting Power After 1900

Thematic Focus: Governance (GOV)

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

Essential Questions: *What internal and external factors led to the collapse of old empires and the rise of new political states after 1900?*

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p>Explain how internal and external factors contributed to change in various states after 1900.</p> <p>Becoming Like Europe: (Mexican Revolution) Strayer p. 771-772</p> <p>Legacies of the Great War: (Ottoman Empire): Strayer p. 880</p> <p>Russia: Revolution in a Single Year: Strayer p. 933-936</p> <p>China: Prolonged Revolutionary Struggle: Strayer p. 936-938</p>	<p>KC 6.2.I The West dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and maritime empires gave way to new states by the century's end.</p> <p>KC6.2.I.A The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. These changes in Russia eventually led to communist revolution.</p> <p>KC 6.2.II.D States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis.</p>	

Response to learning objective:

**Illustrative
Examples**

Notes - Significance (how does each help answer the Essential Question) **& Theme**

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