

# Unit 7 - Global Conflict c 1900 to the present

## Topic 7.5 - Unresolved Tensions After World War I

### 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** In what ways did territorial possessions by imperialist states continue from before 1900 and in what ways did those territorial possessions change after 1900?

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p><b>Explain</b> the continuities and changes in territorial holdings from 1900 to the present.</p> <p>Toward Freedom: Struggles for Independence: Strayer p. 976-982</p> <p>Comparing Freedom Struggles: India: Strayer p. 983-986</p>	<p><b>KC 6.2.I.B</b> Between the two world wars, Western and Japanese imperial states predominantly maintained control over colonial holdings; in some cases, they gained additional territories through conquest or treaty settlement and in other cases faced anti-imperial resistance.</p>	

**Response to learning objective:**

**Illustrative**

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

**Examples**

Territorial Grants post WWI: Transfer of former German colonies to Great Britain & France under the Mandate System	
Territorial Grants post WWI: Manchuko/ Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere	
Anti-imperial resistance: Indian National Congress	
Anti-imperial resistance: West African resistance {strikes/congresses} to French rule	