



DREYFOUS & ASSOCIATES

Course Overview

WORLD HISTORY

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Understanding The Big Ideas

World history is the story of the human community—how people lived on a daily basis, how they shared ideas, how they ruled and were ruled, and how they fought. As you read, you will see a number of “big ideas” or broad themes behind world history events. These big ideas are described below.

- ***Order and Security:* Throughout history, people and governments have tried to resolve conflicts and establish order and security.**
 - People have sought ways to protect themselves from danger and uncertainty. To provide for their security, people have created communities, nations, and organizations. To help provide order, people have created laws and economic systems.
- ***Ideas, Beliefs, and Values:* Ideas, beliefs, and values have resulted in distinct societies and political systems.**
 - Throughout history, people have sought to find a deeper meaning to human life. Religion, cultural values, and codes of ethics have always influenced social customs, laws, and forms of government.
- ***Physical Geography:* Physical geography influences the development of culture and trade.**
 - People and societies have been affected by the physical world in which they exist. In turn, human activities have had a profound impact on the world.
- ***Self-Determination:* The quest for national self-determination is universal.**
 - Free will is the cornerstone of humanity. People unite as a nation because they believe that independence is essential to freedom—and that freedom is essential to leading a full life.
- ***Struggle for Rights:* Throughout history, people have struggled for rights.**
 - The struggle for rights has been reflected in struggles for the vote, for economic freedom, for personal liberties, and for national independence. There are few nations in the world whose history has not been marked by a struggle for rights among its people.
- ***New Technologies:* New technologies bring changes that can be both positive and negative for societies.**
 - For thousands of years, people have made scientific discoveries and technological innovations that have changed the world. New discoveries can bring benefits, or pose new dangers, to the world.
- ***Devastation of War:* War causes immeasurable devastation.**
 - Wars have always meant destruction and disruption to some level. In the modern period, wars usually have brought greater devastation than in earlier epochs. Genocide and ethnic cleansing have also characterized the wars of the twentieth century. Recovering from such losses is costly, and the desire for revenge or triumph can color the attitudes of an entire generation.

- ***Competition Among Countries:*** Countries compete for natural resources and strategic advantages over other countries.
 - Competition among nations has led to the development of stable economies in some cases, but also to the depletion of economies in others. Strong economies tend to mean stronger governments, and this provides a sense of safety for citizens.
- ***Human Rights:*** A totalitarian system violates human rights in pursuit of power.
 - By definition, the totalitarian state smothers the individuality of its citizens. This system seeks to control political, economic, social, intellectual, and cultural areas of life and does so through propaganda and through force.

Using The Big Ideas

You will find BIG IDEAS listed at the beginning of each Power Point Presentation. Use these clues to help you and your students preview the material you are about to study. You can also use The Big Ideas to compare and contrast how different peoples and societies dealt with similar issues.

Unit 1. The First Civilizations and Empires, *Prehistory–A.D. 500*

The following lessons make up the unit.

Lesson 1. The First Humans, *Prehistory–3500 B.C.*

Code: C512G09U01L01

The Big Ideas

- *Physical Geography.* Human life developed in different stages over millions of years and by 10,000 B.C., *Homo sapiens sapiens* had spread throughout the world.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Systematic agriculture brought huge economic, political, and social changes for early humans.

Vocabulary

- prehistory
- archaeology
- artifact
- anthropology
- fossil
- hominid
- *Australopithecus*
- *Homo sapiens sapiens*
- “out-of-Africa” theory
- Systematic agriculture
- domestication
- artisan
- culture
- civilization
- monarch
- priest

Lesson 2. Western Asia and Egypt, *3500–500 B.C.*

Code: C512G09U01L02

The Big Ideas

- *Physical Geography.* Fertile soil between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers allowed an early civilization to flourish in Mesopotamia.
- *Order and Security.* Continuity and stability were characteristics of Egyptian civilization for thousands of years.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* The Israelites’ belief in one God resulted in a distinct society.
- *Competition Among Countries.* The Assyrians and the Persians established vast empires in the ancient world.

Vocabulary

- polytheistic
- city-state
- ziggurat
- theocracy
- cuneiform
- empire

- patriarchal
- dynasty
- pharaoh
- bureaucracy
- vizier
- mummification
- hieroglyphics
- hieratic script
- pastoral nomad
- monotheistic
- satrapy
- satrap
- monarchy

Lesson 3. India and China, 3000 B.C.–A.D. 500

Code: C512G09U01L03

The Big Ideas

- *Physical Geography.* Changes to the physical environment and the migration of the Aryans led to major changes in India's culture beginning around 1800 B.C.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* New Indian empires grew rich through trade and left a lasting legacy of accomplishments.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* China developed unique philosophies, political theories, and products.
- *Order and Security.* The Qin and Han dynasties established strong central governments that were the basis for future dynasties.

Vocabulary

- monsoon
- Sanskrit
- *varnas*
- Caste
- Hinduism
- yoga
- reincarnation
- karma
- dharma
- Buddhism
- nirvana
- Silk road
- pilgrims
- Vedas
- Bhagavad Gita
- Aristocracy
- Mandate of heaven
- Dao
- filial piety
- pictographs

- Ideographs
- Confucianism
- Daoism
- Legalism
- Regime
- censorate

Lesson 4. Ancient Greece, 1900–133 B.C.

Code: C512G09U01L04

The Big Ideas

- *Physical Geography.* The earliest Greek civilizations that appeared in the second millennium B.C. were influenced by their physical environment.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Differences between Athenian and Spartan values led to different forms of government.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Ideas from the classical age of Greece helped to shape Western civilization.
- *Competition Between Countries.* Athens's growing power led to conflict with Sparta.
- *Ideas, Beliefs and Values.* Greek culture spread to new lands.

Vocabulary

- epic poem
- *arete*
- polis
- acropolis
- agora
- hoplite
- phalanx
- tyrant
- democracy
- oligarchy
- helot
- ephor
- Age of Pericles
- direct democracy
- ostracism
- ritual
- oracle
- tragedy
- philosophy
- Socratic method
- Hellenistic Era
- Epicureanism

Lesson 5. Rome and the Rise of Christianity, 600 B.C.–A.D. 500**Code:** C512G09U01L05**The Big Ideas**

- *Order and Security.* The Romans conquered and controlled the Italian peninsula and then the entire Mediterranean world.
- *Struggle for Rights.* The internal instability of the Roman Empire eventually led to civil wars and increased power for the military.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* The Romans spread both Greek and Roman contributions to art, architecture, and literature throughout the empire.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire and eventually became the state religion of Rome.
- *Order and Security.* Although two strong emperors temporarily revived the Roman Empire, Germanic tribes from central Europe helped bring it to an end.

Vocabulary

- republic
- patrician
- plebeian
- consul
- praetor
- triumvirate
- dictator
- imperator
- paterfamilias
- *insulae*
- procurator
- New Testament
- clergy
- laity
- plague
- inflation

Unit 2. Emerging new civilizations, , A.D. 400–1500

The following lessons resume the unit.

Lesson 1. The World of Islam, 600 –1500

Code: C512G09U02L01

The Big Ideas

- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* In the 600s, an Arab merchant named Muhammad created the religion of Islam, which led to great changes in the social and political systems of Southwest Asia.
- *Order and Security.* After the death of Muhammad, his successors organized the Arabs and set in motion a great expansion.
- *Struggle for Rights.* Though Islamic teaching says that all people are equal under Allah, this was not strictly the case in the Arab Empire.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Islamic achievements in philosophy, science, history, and the arts had an important influence on European civilization.

Vocabulary

- sheikh
- Allah
- Quran
- Islam
- *Hijrah*
- hajj
- Five Pillars of Islam
- *sshari'ah*
- caliph
- vizier
- jihad
- sultan
- Shia
- mosque
- Sunni
- bazaar
- dowry
- astrolabe
- minaret
- muezzin
- arabesques

❖ **NOTE:** *There is an additional presentation on World Religions included*

Lesson 2. Early African Civilizations, 2000 B.C.–A.D. 1500

Code: C512G09U02L02

The Big Ideas

- *Physical Geography.* The widely varied geography of Africa influenced its culture and trade.
- *Order and Security.* The expansion of trade enabled the kingdoms and states of Africa to protect their people and to prosper.

- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* African society was centered on village and family life, with distinct religious beliefs and a rich culture.

Vocabulary

- plateau
- savanna
- subsistence farming
- Swahili
- stateless society
- lineage group
- matrilineal
- patrilineal
- diviner
- griot

Lesson 3. The Asian World, 400 –1500

Code: C512G09U02L03

The Big Ideas

- *Order and Security.* After centuries of chaos and civil war, three dynasties unified China, bringing peace, stability, and technological progress.
- *Order and Security.* The Mongol conquest of China brought political stability to much of Asia and central Europe, which allowed trade to flourish.
- *Physical Geography.* The geography of Japan, a string of islands, and of Korea, a peninsula bordering China, have had a huge impact on their respective histories.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* When Islamic peoples conquered much of India, tension arose between the Muslim rulers and the majority Hindu population.
- *Physical Geography.* The mountains, river valleys, and islands of Southeast Asia had a major effect on its political, cultural, and economic development.

Vocabulary

- scholar-gentry
- dowry
- khanate
- neo-Confucianism
- porcelain
- samurai
- Bushido
- shogun
- daimyo
- Shinto
- Zen
- Theravada
- Mahayana
- archipelago
- agricultural society
- trading society

Lesson 4. Emerging Europe and the Byzantine Empire, 400 –1300

Code: C512G09U02L04

The Big Ideas

- *Order and Security.* After centuries of chaos and civil war, three dynasties unified China, bringing peace, stability, and technological progress.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* The new European civilization combined Germanic, Roman, and Christian elements.
- *Order and Security.* The collapse of central authority in Europe led to a new political order known as feudalism.
- *Order and Security.* During the High Middle Ages, monarchs began to extend their power and build strong states.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* The Byzantine Empire created a unique civilization that was eventually weakened by the Crusades.

Vocabulary

- wergild
- ordeal
- bishopric
- pope
- monk
- monasticism
- missionary
- nun
- abbess
- feudalism
- vassal
- knight
- fief
- feudal contract
- tournament
- chivalry
- common law
- Magna Carta
- Parliament
- estate
- patriarch
- schism
- Crusades
- infidel

Lesson 5. Europe in the Middle Ages, 1000 –1500

Code: C512G09U02L05

The Big Ideas

- *Order and Security.* New farming practices supported population growth, and the revival of trade led to a money-based economy and the rise of cities.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* With its strong leadership, the Catholic Church became a dominant and forceful presence in medieval society.

- *New Technologies.* Technological innovations made Gothic cathedrals possible, while an intellectual revival led to the formation of universities.
- *Devastation of War.* Disastrous forces overwhelmed Europe in the fourteenth century with lasting consequences.

Vocabulary

- *carruca*
- manor
- serfs
- money economy
- commercial capitalism
- bourgeoisie
- patricians
- guilds
- apprentice
- journeymen
- masterpiece
- lay investiture
- interdict
- sacraments
- heresy
- relics
- theology
- scholasticism
- vernacular
- chanson de geste
- anti-Semitism
- new monarchies
- *taille*

Lesson 6. The Americas, 400–1500

Code: C512G09U02L06

The Big Ideas

- *Physical Geography.* Hunters and gatherers spread into the North American continent and established their unique ways of living.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Early Mesoamerican civilizations flourished with fully developed political, religious, and social structures.
- *Order and Security.* The Inca developed a well-organized and militaristic empire with a distinct Inca culture.

Vocabulary

- longhouse
- clan
- tepee
- adobe
- pueblo
- hieroglyph
- tribute

- maize
- *quipu*

Unit 3. The Early Modern World, 1350 –1815

The following lessons resume the unit.

Lesson 1. Renaissance and Reformation, 1350 –1600

Code: C512G09U03L01

The Big Ideas:

- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Between 1350 and 1550, Italian intellectuals believed they had entered a new age of human achievement.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Humanism was an important intellectual movement of the Renaissance and was reflected in the works of Renaissance artists.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* In northern Europe, Christian humanists sought to reform the Catholic Church, and Protestantism emerged.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Value.* Different forms of Protestantism emerged in Europe as the Reformation spread, and the Catholic Church underwent a religious rebirth.

Vocabulary

- urban society
- secular
- mercenaries
- dowry
- humanism
- vernacular
- fresco
- Christian humanism
- salvation
- indulgence
- Lutheranism
- predestination
- annul

Lesson 2. The Age of Exploration, 1500 –1800

Code: C512G09U03L02

The Big Ideas:

- *Competition Among Countries.* Europeans began exploring the world in the 1400s, and several nations experienced economic heights through worldwide trade.
- *Human Rights.* European expansion affected Africa with the dramatic increase of the slave trade.
- *Competition Among Countries.* Portugal and Spain reaped profits from the natural resources and products of their Latin American colonies

Vocabulary

- conquistadors
- *encomienda*
- Columbian Exchange
- colony
- mercantilism
- balance of trade
- subsidies

- plantations
- triangular trade
- Middle Passage
- *peninsulares*
- creoles
- mestizos
- mulattoes
- *mita*

Lesson 3. Crisis and Absolutism in Europe, 1550–1715

Code: C512G09U03L03

The Big Ideas:

- *Competition Among Countries.* Religious and political conflicts erupted between Protestants and Catholics in many European nations.
- *Order and Security.* Social, economic, and religious conflicts challenged the established political order throughout Europe.
- *Competition Among Countries.* France became the greatest power of the seventeenth century. Prussia, Austria, and Russia also emerged as great European powers.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Art and literature reflected people's spiritual perceptions and the human condition.

Vocabulary

- militant
- armada
- inflation
- witchcraft
- divine right of kings
- commonwealth
- absolutism
- boyars
- czar
- Mannerism
- natural rights
- baroque

Lesson 4. The Muslim Empires, 1450 –1800

Code: C512G09U03L04

The Big Ideas:

- *Competition Among Countries.* The Ottoman Empire grew strong as it expanded its borders.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* The Safavids used their faith as a unifying force.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* A country's society and its culture reflect the shared heritage of its people.

Vocabulary

- janissaries
- pashas

- gunpowder empire
- sultan
- harem
- grand vizier
- ulema
- shah
- orthodoxy
- anarchy
- zamindars
- suttee

Lesson 5. The East Asian World, 1400 –1800

Code: C512G09U03L05

The Big Ideas:

- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* China preferred to keep its culture free of European influences.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Chinese society was organized around the family.
- *Order and Security.* Political unification often results in warfare and difficult economic and social changes.
- *Competition Among Countries.* Europeans struggled to control the profitable spice trade in Southeast Asia.

Vocabulary

- queue
- banners
- commercial capitalism
- clan
- porcelain
- daimyo
- hans
- hostage system
- *eta*
- bureaucracy
- mainland states

Lesson 6. Revolution and Enlightenment, 1550 –1800

Code: C512G09U03L06

The Big Ideas:

- *New Technologies.* The Scientific Revolution gave Europeans a new way to view humankind's place in the universe.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Enlightenment thinkers, or philosophes, believed all institutions should follow natural laws to produce the ideal society.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Europe's individual nations were chiefly guided by the self-interest of their rulers.
- *Self-Determination.* The American Revolution and the formation of the United States of America seemed to confirm premises of the Enlightenment.

Vocabulary

- geocentric
- heliocentric
- universal law of gravitation
- rationalism
- philosophe separation of powers
- deism
- laissez-faire
- social contract
- salon
- enlightened absolutism
- rococo
- federal system

Lesson 7. The French Revolution and Napoleon, 1789 –1815

Code: C512G09U03L07

The Big Ideas:

- *Struggle for Rights.* Social inequality and economic problems contributed to the French Revolution.
- *Struggle for Rights.* Radical groups controlled the revolution, which many people in France and abroad opposed.
- *Self-Determination.* As Napoleon built his empire across Europe, he also spread the revolutionary idea of nationalism.

Vocabulary

- estate
- bourgeoisie
- taille
- sans-culottes
- faction
- elector
- coup d'état
- consulate
- nationalism

Unit 4. An Era of European Imperialism, 1800 –1914

The following lessons resume the unit.

Lesson 1. Industrialization and Nationalism, 1800 –1870

Code: C512G09U04L01

The Big Ideas:

- *New Technologies.* The Industrial Revolution changed the way people lived and worked.
- Self-Determination. In 1848, liberals and nationalists rebelled against many of the conservative governments of Europe.
- *Self-Determination.* In the mid-1800s, the Germans and Italians created their own nations. However, not all national groups were able to reach that goal.
- *New Technologies.* Artistic movements are influenced by the society around them. Romanticism was in part a reaction to the Industrial Revolution, while advances in science contributed to a new movement called realism.

Vocabulary

- enclosure movement
- capital
- entrepreneurs
- cottage industry
- puddling
- industrial capitalism
- socialism
- conservatism
- principle of intervention
- liberalism
- universal male suffrage
- multinational state
- militarism
- kaiser
- plebiscite
- emancipation
- abolitionism
- secede
- romanticism
- secularization
- organic evolution
- natural selection
- realism

Lesson 2. Mass Society and Democracy, 1870 –1914

Code: C512G09U04L02

The Big Ideas

- *New Technologies.* Industrialization led to dramatic increases in productivity and to new political theories and social movements.

- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* The Second Industrial Revolution resulted in an increased urban population, a growing working class, and an increased awareness of women's rights.
- *Competition Among Countries.* While democracy triumphed in Western Europe, authoritarianism prevailed in central and eastern Europe, and industrialization swept the United States. International rivalries set the stage for war.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Radical changes in the economic and social structure of the West were matched by equally dramatic artistic and intellectual changes.

Vocabulary

- assembly line
- mass production
- bourgeoisie
- proletariat
- dictatorship
- revisionists
- feminism
- suffrage
- literacy
- ministerial responsibility
- Duma
- modernism
- pogroms
- psychoanalysis
- Zionism
- Social Darwinism

Lesson 3. The Height of Imperialism, 1800 –1914

Code: C512G09U04L03

The Big Ideas

- *Competition Among Countries.* Through the new imperialism, Westerners controlled vast territories, exploited native populations, and opened markets for European products.
- *Competition Among Countries.* Virtually all of Africa was under European rule by 1900.
- *Struggle for Rights.* The British brought stability to India but destroyed native industries and degraded Indians.
- *Self-Determination.* Latin American countries gained their independence but became economically dependent on Western powers.

Vocabulary

- imperialism
- racism
- protectorate
- indirect rule
- direct rule
- annexed
- indigenous

- sepoys
- viceroy
- creoles
- *peninsulares*
- mestizos
- caudillos
- cash crops

Lesson 4. East Asia Under Challenge, 1800 –1914

Code: C512G09U04L04

The Big Ideas

- *Competition Among Countries.* As the Qing dynasty declined, Western nations increased their economic involvement with China.
- *Self-Determination.* Reforms led to a revolution in China, and the arrival of Westerners brought changes to its culture and economy.
- *Competition Among Countries.* Western intervention opened Japan to trade, and the interaction between Japan and Western nations led to a modern industrial Japanese society.

Vocabulary

- extraterritoriality
- self-strengthening
- spheres of influence
- Open Door policy
- indemnity
- provincial
- commodities
- concessions
- prefectures
- subsidy
- context

Unit 5. The Twentieth-Century Crisis, 1914 –1945

The following lessons resume the unit.

Lesson 1. War and Revolution, 1914 –1919

Code: C512G09U05L01

The Big Ideas

- *Competition Among Countries.* Militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism, and a crisis in the Balkans led to World War I.
- *Devastation of War.* The stalemate at the Western Front led to a widening of World War I, and governments expanded their powers to accommodate the war.
- *Struggle for Rights.* The fall of the czarist regime and the Russian Revolution put the Communists in power in Russia.
- *Order and Security.* After the defeat of the Germans, peace settlements brought political and territorial changes to Europe and created bitterness and resentment in some nations.

Vocabulary

- conscription
- mobilization
- propaganda
- trench
- warfare
- war of attrition
- total war
- planned economies
- soviets
- war
- communism
- armistice
- mandates

Lesson 2. The West Between the Wars, 1919 –1939

Code: C512G09U05L02

The Big Ideas

- *Competition Among Countries.* Peace and prosperity were short-lived after World War I as a global depression weakened Western democracies.
- *Human Rights.* By 1939, many European countries had adopted dictatorial regimes that aimed to control every aspect of their citizens' lives for state goals.
- *Human Rights.* Hitler's totalitarian state was widely accepted, but German Jews and minorities were persecuted.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* The destruction of World War I and the turmoil of the Great Depression profoundly affected the work of artists and intellectuals.

Vocabulary

- depression
- collective bargaining
- deficit spending
- totalitarian state

- fascism
- collectivization
- Nazi
- concentration camps
- Aryan
- photomontage
- surrealism
- uncertainty principle

Lesson 3. Nationalism Around the World, 1919 –1939

Code: C512G09U05L03

The Big Ideas

- *Self-Determination.* After World War I, the quest for national self-determination led to the creation of Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. In the same period, the Balfour Declaration supported the creation of a national Jewish homeland in Palestine.
- *Self-Determination.* Nationalism led the people of Africa and Asia to seek independence.
- *Order and Security.* During the 1920s, two men, Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Zedong, struggled to lead a new Chinese state.
- *Order and Security.* In Latin America, the Great Depression made politics unstable, and in many cases, military dictatorships were the result.

Vocabulary

- genocide
- ethnic cleansing
- Pan-Africanism
- *zaibatsu*
- civil disobedience
- guerrilla tactics
- redistribution of wealth
- oligarchy

Lesson 4. World War II, 1939 –1945

Code: C512G09U05L04

The Big Ideas

- *Competition Among Countries.* The ambitions of Japan and Germany paved the way for the outbreak of World War II.
- *Devastation of War.* Allied perseverance, effective military operations, and Axis miscalculations brought the devastation of World War II to an end.
- *Human Rights.* Millions of people were forced to labor for the German and Japanese war machines. The Holocaust claimed the lives of six million Jews.
- *Competition Among Countries.* After World War II, a new set of Cold War problems faced the international community.

Vocabulary

- demilitarized
- sanctions

- appeasement
- blitzkrieg
- neutrality
- isolationism
- partisans
- genocide
- collaborators
- mobilization
- kamikaze
- blitz
- Cold War

Unit 6. Toward a Global Civilization, 1945–Present

The following lessons resume the unit.

Lesson 1. Cold War and Postwar Changes, 1945 –1970

Code: C512G09U06L01

The Big Ideas

- *Competition Among Countries.* A period of conflict known as the Cold War developed between the United States and the Soviet Union after 1945, dividing Europe.
- *Self-Determination.* The Soviet Union faced revolts and protests in its attempt to gain and maintain control over Eastern Europe.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Post-World War II societies rebuilt their economies and communities, but not without upheaval and change.

Vocabulary

- satellite states
- policy of containment
- arms race
- deterrence
- domino theory
- heavy industry
- de-Stalinization
- welfare state
- bloc
- real wages
- civil rights movement
- consumer society
- women's liberation
- movement

Lesson 2. The Contemporary Western World, 1970 – Present

Code: C512G09U06L02

The Big Ideas

- *Self-Determination.* One of the largest empires in the world ended when the Soviet Union broke up in 1991.
- *Self-Determination.* Popular revolutions helped end Communist regimes in Eastern Europe.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Postwar Western societies rebuilt their communities, but shifting social structures led to upheaval and change.
- *New Technologies.* Trends in contemporary Western society include rapid changes in science and technology, changes in family structures and population trends, increased religious diversity, and a shared popular culture among nations.

Vocabulary

- détente
- dissidents
- perestroika
- ethnic cleansing

- autonomous
- Thatcherism
- budget deficits
- gender stereotyping
- gender parity
- postmodernism
- popular culture
- cultural imperialism

Lesson 3. Latin America, 1945 – Present

Code: C512G09U06L03

The Big Ideas

- *Order and Stability.* Economic instability led some Latin American countries to move toward democracy, while the United States intervened to protect its interests.
- *Order and Security.* Mexico and Central America faced political and economic crises after World War II, making national progress difficult.
- *Self-Determination.* South American countries have experienced economic, social, and political problems, but democracy has advanced since the late 1980s.

Vocabulary

- multinational corporations
- megacity
- magic realism
- privatization
- trade embargo
- contras
- cooperatives
- cartels

Lesson 4. Africa and the Middle East, 1945 – Present

Code: C512G09U06L04

The Big Ideas

- *Self-Determination.* After achieving independence from their colonial rulers, many African nations faced political, economic, social, and health challenges.
- *Competition Among Countries.* Recurring violence and continuing efforts at international mediation have been the norm in the Middle East for decades.

Vocabulary

- apartheid
- AIDS
- Pan-Africanism
- Pan-Arabism
- *intifada*

Lesson 5. Asia and the Pacific, 1945 – Present

Code: C512G09U06L05

The Big Ideas

- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* The policies of the Chinese Communist government set up in 1949 failed to bring prosperity. Since the 1980s, China's economy has moved toward free enterprise, but political freedom is still very limited.
- *Self-Determination.* British India and colonies throughout Southeast Asia gained independence following World War II, but independence was often followed by continued conflict.
- *Ideas, Beliefs, and Values.* Since 1945, Japan and the four "Asian tigers" have become economic powerhouses, while Australia and New Zealand remain linked culturally to Europe.

Vocabulary

- communes
- permanent revolution
- per capita
- one-child policy
- principle of nonalignment
- stalemate
- discrimination
- occupied
- state capitalism

Lesson 6. Changing Global Patterns

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The Big Ideas

- *New Technologies.* Today's societies face many challenges, and they must balance the costs and benefits of the technological revolution.
- *Order and Security.* The global economy and new global threats have prompted organizations and individuals to work on global problems.

Vocabulary

- bioterrorism
- ecology
- deforestation
- desertification
- greenhouse effect
- sustainable
- development
- global economy
- peacekeeping forces
- nuclear proliferation
- globalization
- multinational
- corporation
- grassroots level
- nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)
- disarmament groups

