

Unit 9: Globalization (1900-Present)

Topic 9.1: Advances in Technology and Exchange After 1900

Learning Objective 1: Explain how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900-present.

A. New modes of communication and transportation reduced the problem of geographic distance.

B. Energy technologies raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.

C. More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility, transformed reproductive practices, and contributed to declining rates of fertility in much of the world.

D. The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained the earth's growing population.

E. Medical innovations increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives.

Topic 9.2: Technological Advances and Limitations After 1900: Disease

Learning Objective 1: Explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time.

A. Diseases associated with poverty persisted while other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human populations.

B. Some diseases occurred at higher incidence merely because of increased longevity.

Topic 9.3: Debates About the Environment After 1900

Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes and effects of environmental changes in the period 1900-present.

A. As human activity contributed to deforestation, desertification, a decline in air quality, and increased consumption of the world's supply of fresh water, humans competed over these and other resources more intensely than ever before.

B. The release of greenhouse gases and pollutants into the atmosphere contributed to debates about the nature and causes of climate change.

Topic 9.4: Economics in the Global Age

Learning Objective 1: Explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900-present.

A. Many governments encouraged free-market economic policies and promoted economic liberalization in the 20th century.

B. In the late 20th century, revolutions in information and communications technology led to the growth of knowledge economies in some regions.

C. Industrial production and manufacturing became increasingly situated in Asia and Latin America in the second half of the 20th century.

D. Changing economic institutions, multinational corporations, and regional trade agreements reflected the spread of principles and practices associated with free market economies.

Topic 9.5: Calls for Reform and Responses After 1900

Learning Objective 1: Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained and challenged over time.

A. Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion.

B. In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive.

C. Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of global integration.

Topic 9.6: Globalized Culture After 1900

Learning Objective 1: Explain how and why globalization changed culture over time.

A. Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in the arts and in the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became more global.

Topic 9.7: Resistance to Globalization After 1900

Learning Objective 1: Explain the various responses to increasing globalization from 1900-present.

A. Responses to globalization took a variety of forms.