

Period: 1900-present	Major Developments: World Wars, Great Depression, communist revolutions, fascism, totalitarianism, genocides, nationalism in Middle East, Africa, and Asia, women's rights, Cold War (Korean and Vietnamese Wars), globalization, environmental change
Government	Collapse of land-based empires (Ottoman, Russian, Qing), communist revolutions in Russia and China, World War I due to imperial expansion, competition for resources, flawed alliance system, nationalism, governments intervened more in the economy (New Deal, fascism, Five Year Plans in Russia, Great Leap Forward in China), World War II due to failure of Treaty of Versailles, Great Depression, rising totalitarianism, Cold War alliances (NATO, Warsaw Pact), nationalism in Africa (Pan African movement under Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana), nationalism in India (INC, Gandhi, Muslim League), nationalism in Egypt (Gamal Abdel Nasser), nationalism in Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh), Non-Aligned Movement, spread of communism (China, SE Asia, Latin America, limited in Africa), partition of India into India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, formation of Israel from Palestine
Trade and Economics	Increased free market policies (U.S., NAFTA, Britain, EU, China under Deng Xiaoping, ASEAN), free market organizations (WTO), multinational corporations
Religion and Philosophy	Use of non-violence for change (Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr., Nelson Mandela), anti-globalization movements
Culture	Use of propaganda and art during war, global culture, global brands
Technology	Total war weapons (machine guns, nuclear weapons, fire-bombing) led to increased wartime casualties, new communication methods (internet, radio, television, cellular), transportation (planes, cargo shipping), more effective birth control, new energy technology (petroleum, nuclear), Green Revolution, GMOs, vaccines, antibiotics
Social	Genocide (Armenian, Holocaust, Cambodian, Rwanda), global rights movements (UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights), global feminism movements (Civil Rights Act), end of Apartheid
Continuity	Britain, France, U.S., Japan all maintained imperial holdings between the two wars, Germany lost territory, Ottomans lost territory (became Mideast mandates), poverty diseases (malaria, tuberculosis, cholera) persisted
Change	Anti-imperial nationalism movements, increased proxy wars, end of the Cold War (due to Afghanistan, economic weakness of Soviet Union) migration to metropolises (South Asians to Britain, Algerians to France, Filipinos to U.S.), rise of violent fundamentalism in Mideast (Al-Qaeda, ISIS), increased life expectancy, epidemic diseases (1918 flu, Ebola, HIV/AIDS), developed nations diseases (heart disease)