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# Global Conflict

Unit 7  
c. 1900 C.E. - the present



## Shifting Power After 1900

- The West dominated the global political order
- Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed
- States challenged existing political structures (Mexican Revolution, Russian Revolution)



## Causes of WWI

- Imperialist expansion
- Competition for resources
- Territorial and regional conflicts
- Alliance system
- Intense nationalism



## Conducting WWI

- The first total war
- Governments used political propaganda, art, media, and nationalism to mobilize populations for war
- New military technology led to increased wartime casualties



## Economy in the Interwar Period

- During the Great Depression, governments became more active in economic life (New Deal)
- In the U.S.S.R., the government controlled the economy through the Five Year Plans and repressive policies



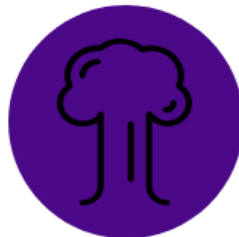
## Unresolved Tensions After WWI

- Between the wars, Western and Japanese states maintained control over their colonies or gained more through conquest or treaties. (transfer of German lands after WWI)
- They also faced anti-imperial resistance. (India and West Africa)



## Causes of WWII

- Unsustainable peace settlement after WWI
- The global economic crisis
- Continued imperialism
- The rise of fascist and totalitarian regimes
- Aggressive militarism



## Conducting WWII

- Total war
- Governments used political propaganda, art, media, and nationalism to mobilize populations for war
- Fascism and communism used to mobilize resources
- New military technology and tactics (atomic bomb, fire-bombing)



## Mass Atrocities

- Extremist groups lead to the destruction of specific populations (Holocaust in Germany against Jews, Armenian Genocide, Cambodia, Rwanda, Ukraine)