

AP WORLD HISTORY: MODERN

THE MASSIVE COMPRESSED CHEAT SHEET

Dates: c. 1200 → present

Master narrative:

regional civilizations → expanding trade networks → gunpowder empires → oceanic empires → Enlightenment/revolutions → industrialization → imperialism → world wars → Cold War/ decolonization → globalization

0. MASTER TIMELINE

1200–1450

- Song China powerful/wealthy
- Dar al-Islam politically fragmented but culturally connected
- Delhi Sultanate rules much of N. India
- Mali dominates W. African gold trade
- Mongols create largest contiguous land empire
- Silk Roads expand
- Indian Ocean commerce expands
- trans-Saharan trade expands
- Black Death spreads across Eurasian networks
- Aztec/Mexica & Inca rise near end of period

1450–1750

- Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal = major Islamic **gunpowder empires**
- Ming → Qing China
- Russia expands across Siberia
- Europeans cross Atlantic/Indian Oceans
- Columbus 1492
- Columbian Exchange
- conquest of Aztec/Inca
- Atlantic slave trade expands
- Spanish/Portuguese/Dutch/British/French maritime empires
- Protestant Reformation
- commercial capitalism / mercantilism

1750–1900

- Enlightenment
- American Revolution
- French Revolution
- Haitian Revolution
- Latin American independence
- Industrial Revolution
- capitalism / socialism
- nationalism
- abolition
- feminism
- European imperialism
- Scramble for Africa
- migrations explode

1900–present

- WWI
- Russian Revolution
- Great Depression
- fascism
- WWII/Holocaust
- United Nations
- Cold War
- Chinese Communist Revolution
- decolonization
- India/Pakistan independence
- African independence
- globalization
- environmentalism
- feminism/human-rights movements
- Internet/information revolution

1. THE GLOBAL TAPESTRY — c. 1200–1450

EAST ASIA

Song China

Government

- centralized bureaucracy
- emperor

- Confucian civil-service examinations
- scholar-gentry = elite bureaucratic class
- **Neo-Confucianism** = Confucianism revived + Buddhist/Daoist influence

Economy

- world's major commercial economy
- Champa rice → fast-growing/rice surplus → population growth
- iron/steel production
- porcelain
- silk
- paper money
- expanding cities
- extensive internal canals

Technology

- compass
- gunpowder
- printing
- improved ships
- paper

Society

- patriarchal
- foot binding = elite gender/status practice
- merchants economically important but socially beneath scholar-gentry

China → Korea/Japan/Vietnam

Chinese cultural influence:

- Confucianism
- Buddhism
- writing
- bureaucracy

But each adapts it.

Japan

- emperor symbolic
- shogun = military ruler
- daimyo = regional lords
- samurai = warrior elite
- feudal structure
- Zen Buddhism influential

Vietnam

- Chinese bureaucracy/Confucianism
 - stronger resistance to complete Sinicization
 - women generally retained somewhat greater status than in China
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DAR AL-ISLAM

Dar al-Islam = "house/world of Islam"

By 1200:

- Abbasid political power weakened
- Islamic world fragmented into multiple states
- Islam nevertheless provides huge shared cultural/commercial network

Important states

- Abbasid Caliphate
- Seljuk Turks
- Mamluk Egypt
- Delhi Sultanate

Islam spreads through:

- conquest
- merchants
- missionaries
- **Sufis**
- migration

Intellectual/cultural importance

Islamic scholars preserve/develop:

- Greek philosophy
- mathematics
- medicine
- astronomy

Important concepts/names:

- **House of Wisdom**
- algebra
- Ibn Sina/Avicenna — medicine/philosophy
- Ibn Battuta — Moroccan traveler

Social

- Muslim societies patriarchal
 - Quranic law gives women some property/inheritance rights
 - practices vary substantially by region
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SOUTH ASIA

Political pattern

- fragmented regional kingdoms
- Delhi Sultanate = Muslim rulers over largely Hindu population

Religions

Hinduism

- caste
- karma
- dharma
- reincarnation

Islam

- monotheistic
- socially egalitarian ideal

Interaction

Hindu-Muslim contact produces:

- conflict AND cultural blending
- **Bhakti movement** = devotional Hinduism
- **Sufism** = mystical Islam
- later contributes to Sikhism

Caste

- adapts to economic/social changes
 - merchant and occupational groups incorporated as jatis
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SOUTHEAST ASIA

Location = crossroads of Indian Ocean trade.

States

- Khmer Empire
- Srivijaya
- Majapahit

Cultural influence

From India:

- Hinduism
- Buddhism
- Sanskrit
- political ideas

From Muslim traders:

- Islam especially in maritime Southeast Asia

Angkor Wat

- Khmer monumental architecture
 - originally Hindu, later Buddhist
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AFRICA

Mali

West Africa.

Economy:

- gold
- salt
- trans-Saharan trade

Mansa Musa

- Mali ruler
- pilgrimage/hajj to Mecca 1324
- spectacular gold wealth
- strengthens Islamic connections
- Timbuktu becomes educational/commercial center

East Africa

Swahili city-states

- Kilwa
- Mombasa
- Zanzibar etc.
- Indian Ocean commerce
- African + Arab/Persian cultural synthesis
- Swahili language = Bantu foundation + Arabic influence
- Islam prominent among merchant elite

Great Zimbabwe

- southern Africa
 - gold trade
 - linked interior Africa to Indian Ocean network
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EUROPE

Compared with Song China/Islamic world:

- politically fragmented
- less urban/commercial initially
- Christianity dominant

Feudalism

- kings
- nobles/lords
- knights
- peasants/serfs
- reciprocal land/service obligations

Manorialism

- agricultural/economic system centered on manor
- peasants work land for lord

Church

Catholic Church:

- religious authority
- education

- land ownership
- political influence

Changes after 1200

- towns grow
 - trade grows
 - universities
 - stronger monarchies
 - Crusades increase Mediterranean contact
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AMERICAS

Mexica/Aztec

Capital: **Tenochtitlan**

- tributary empire
- military expansion
- conquered peoples pay tribute
- chinampas = raised agricultural fields
- polytheistic
- human sacrifice important religious practice

Inca

Andes Capital: **Cuzco**

- highly centralized
- emperor
- road network
- labor taxation = **mita**
- quipu = recordkeeping
- terrace farming
- state redistribution

North America

- diverse indigenous societies
 - Mississippi culture/Cahokia important before period
 - political systems adapted to environments
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UNIT 1 BIG IDEA

Around 1200: **states everywhere build legitimacy using**

- religion
- bureaucracies
- military elites
- monumental architecture
- taxation

But political structures differ:

- China = bureaucratic empire
 - Japan/Europe = decentralized feudal structures
 - Americas = tribute/labor empires
 - Islamic world = multiple Muslim states linked culturally
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2. NETWORKS OF EXCHANGE — c. 1200–1450

SILK ROADS

Connect: **China ↔ Central Asia ↔ Middle East ↔ Europe**

Main goods:

- luxury goods
- silk
- porcelain
- horses
- textiles
- precious metals

Why expand?

- Mongol stability
- caravanserai
- improved commercial practices
- demand for luxury goods

Commercial innovations

- bills of exchange
- banking
- credit

- paper money
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MONGOL EMPIRE

Genghis Khan

unifies Mongol tribes → massive conquest

Success:

- cavalry
- horse archery
- mobility
- military organization
- psychological warfare
- adaptation of conquered technologies

Empire divides into khanates

- Yuan China
- Chagatai Khanate
- Golden Horde
- Ilkhanate

Pax Mongolica

Relative security across Eurasia enables:

- merchants
- diplomats
- missionaries
- travelers
- technological diffusion

Effects

Positive

- trade
- cultural exchange
- transfer of technologies

Negative

- destruction
- conquest deaths

- spread of disease

Mongols adapt

Often adopt local religions/cultures.

Example:

- Kublai Khan establishes Yuan dynasty in China.
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INDIAN OCEAN TRADE

Connect: **East Africa ↔ Middle East ↔ India ↔ Southeast Asia ↔ China**

Goods:

- bulk goods possible because ships carry more than caravans
- spices
- cotton textiles
- porcelain
- ivory
- timber
- gold

Technology:

- compass
- astrolabe
- lateen sail
- dhow
- junk

Critical environmental fact: **monsoon winds** create predictable seasonal trade.

Trading diasporas: foreign merchant communities settle in ports.

Examples:

- Arabs in East Africa
- Chinese in Southeast Asia

Result:

- cultural mixing
- Islam spreads
- Swahili culture develops

TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

Connect: **West Africa ↔ North Africa/Mediterranean**

Key:

- camel
- camel saddle

Major goods:

- West African GOLD
- Saharan/North African SALT

Effects:

- growth of Mali
 - Islamic diffusion
 - urban centers such as Timbuktu
-

DIFFUSION

Trade networks transmit more than goods:

Technology

China → west:

- gunpowder
- compass
- paper
- printing

Crops

- bananas into Africa
- citrus/sugar across regions
- Champa rice into China

Religion

- Buddhism
- Islam
- Christianity

Disease

Black Death

- Yersinia pestis
 - 14th century
 - travels trade routes
 - massive Eurasian/North African mortality
 - labor shortages
 - weakens serfdom in parts of Europe
 - social/economic upheaval
-

TRAVELERS

Marco Polo

Venetian traveler associated with Yuan China.

Ibn Battuta

Moroccan Muslim traveler across Africa/Islamic world/Asia.

Xuanzang

earlier Buddhist traveler; useful broader diffusion background.

Travel accounts reveal interconnected Afro-Eurasia.

UNIT 2 FORMULA

better transportation + state protection + commercial technology → more trade

→ larger cities

→ cultural diffusion

→ technological diffusion

→ biological diffusion/disease

3. LAND-BASED EMPIRES — c. 1450–1750

MASTER TERM: GUNPOWDER EMPIRES

Large states use:

- cannons
 - muskets/firearms
 - professional armies
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OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Location: Anatolia + Balkans + Middle East + North Africa

1453

Mehmed II captures Constantinople → renamed Istanbul → Byzantine Empire ends

Government

- sultan
- centralized administration

Janissaries

- elite infantry
- recruited partly via **devshirme**
- Christian Balkan boys taken, converted, trained for state service

Religion

Sunni Muslim

Millet system

religious minorities administer many internal affairs.

Suleiman the Magnificent

- major expansion
 - law/government/cultural flourishing
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SAFAVID EMPIRE

Location: Persia/Iran

Religion: **Twelver Shi'a Islam**

Major significance: creates enduring Shi'a identity of Iran.

Rival: **Sunni Ottoman Empire**

Leader: Shah Abbas

MUGHAL EMPIRE

Location: India

Founder: **Babur**

Great ruler: **Akbar**

- Muslim emperor over Hindu majority
- religious tolerance
- incorporates Hindu elites
- abolishes jizya temporarily
- syncretic experiments

Later: **Aurangzeb**

- expands empire
- more orthodox Islamic policies
- restores jizya
- contributes to tensions

Taj Mahal

built by Shah Jahan = imperial wealth + Islamic/Indian architectural synthesis

CHINA

Ming

- replaces Mongol Yuan

- centralized imperial bureaucracy
- maritime voyages under Zheng He early 1400s
- later reduces state-sponsored voyages

Qing

- Manchus conquer China 1644
- maintain Confucian bureaucracy
- Manchu rulers culturally accommodate Chinese institutions
- expand territory

Legitimacy

Mandate of Heaven + Confucian rule.

RUSSIA

Ivan IV/Ivan the Terrible

centralization + expansion.

Romanov dynasty

begins 1613.

Peter the Great

- westernization
- military modernization
- St. Petersburg
- expanded state power

Expansion

Across Siberia → Pacific driven partly by fur trade.

JAPAN — TOKUGAWA

Tokugawa Ieyasu

establishes shogunate c.1600.

Political structure

- shogun
- daimyo
- samurai

Sankin-kotai

"alternate attendance"

- daimyo spend time at Edo
- families effectively held there
- limits rebellion

Foreign relations

restrictions on European contact BUT NOT complete isolation:

- Dutch trade
- Chinese trade
- Korea/Ryukyu links

HOW EMPIRES LEGITIMIZE POWER

RELIGION

- Ottoman sultan/Islam
- Safavid Shi'ism
- Mughal Islam
- European divine right
- Chinese Mandate/Confucianism

ART

- Versailles
- Taj Mahal
- mosques
- monumental architecture

BUREAUCRACY

- Chinese exams
- Ottoman officials
- Mughal mansabdars

MILITARY

- gunpowder
 - elite troops
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4. TRANSOCEANIC INTERCONNECTIONS — c. 1450–1750

WHY EUROPE EXPLORES

G-G-G + technology

- Gold/economic gain
- God/Christianity
- Glory/state rivalry

Also:

- bypass Muslim/Venetian trade intermediaries
- access Asian spices
- new maritime technology

Technology:

- compass
- astrolabe
- lateen sail
- caravel
- improved cartography

Much built upon knowledge from:

- China
 - Islamic world
 - Mediterranean sailors
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PORTUGAL

Prince Henry the Navigator

supports exploration.

Bartolomeu Dias

rounds southern Africa.

Vasco da Gama

reaches India by sea 1498.

Portuguese strategy: **trading-post empire**

- forts
 - strategic ports
 - Indian Ocean choke points
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SPAIN

Christopher Columbus — 1492

Atlantic crossing → sustained European-American contact.

Treaty of Tordesillas — 1494

Spain/Portugal divide claims.

Conquistadors

Hernán Cortés → Aztec Empire falls 1521

Francisco Pizarro → Inca Empire conquered

Why Europeans win:

- disease
- indigenous allies
- steel weapons
- horses
- firearms
- political divisions

Disease is enormous factor.

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

OLD WORLD → AMERICAS

- horses
- cattle
- pigs
- wheat
- sugar
- coffee
- diseases:
- smallpox
- measles
- influenza

Result: catastrophic indigenous population decline.

AMERICAS → OLD WORLD

- maize
- potatoes
- tomatoes
- cacao
- tobacco
- cassava

Effect: calorie-rich crops → population growth in Eurasia/Africa.

ATLANTIC SLAVERY

Why labor demand?

- sugar
- tobacco
- plantation agriculture
- indigenous depopulation

Triangular Atlantic trade

Broadly: Europe ↔ Africa ↔ Americas

Middle Passage

forced transport of enslaved Africans across Atlantic.

Effects on Africa

- population disruption
- warfare/state changes
- gender imbalances in some regions

Effects in Americas

- racial caste systems
 - African diaspora
 - cultural synthesis
-

LABOR SYSTEMS

Encomienda

Spanish colonists receive rights to indigenous labor/tribute.

Repartimiento

state-regulated compulsory indigenous labor.

Hacienda

large landed estate.

Mita

Inca labor system adapted by Spanish, especially mining.

Chattel slavery

humans legally treated as property; hereditary racialized slavery increasingly dominant.

SILVER

Major mines:

- **Potosí** — Bolivia
- **Zacatecas** — Mexico

Flow: Americas → Europe → Asia, especially China

Why China wants silver: Ming tax system increasingly requires silver.

Result: **first truly global economic network.**

Manila galleons: Mexico ↔ Philippines ↔ China.

MERCANTILISM

Government economic theory:

- wealth viewed as finite
- maximize exports
- minimize imports
- accumulate bullion
- colonies supply raw materials + markets

Joint-stock companies

investors share cost/risk.

Examples:

- Dutch VOC
- British East India Company

Companies can exercise quasi-governmental power.

SOCIAL HIERARCHY IN SPANISH AMERICA

Typical hierarchy:

- Peninsulares
- Creoles
- mixed populations
- indigenous peoples
- enslaved Africans

Terms:

- mestizo = European + indigenous
- mulatto = European + African

Casta system organizes racial/social status.

RELIGIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS

Protestant Reformation — 1517

Martin Luther criticizes indulgences/church authority.

Key:

- salvation by faith
- scripture authority
- challenges Catholic monopoly

Other reformers:

- Calvin
- Anglican Reformation/Henry VIII

Catholic Reformation

- Council of Trent
- Jesuits
- missionary expansion

Printing press

accelerates spread of ideas.

5. REVOLUTIONS — c. 1750–1900

ENLIGHTENMENT

Based on:

- reason
- natural laws
- individual rights

John Locke

- natural rights:
- life
- liberty
- property

- government by consent
- right to overthrow tyrannical government

Montesquieu

- separation of powers

Rousseau

- social contract
- popular sovereignty

Voltaire

- civil liberties/religious tolerance

Enlightenment ideas challenge:

- monarchy
 - inherited privilege
 - church authority
-

ATLANTIC REVOLUTIONS

American Revolution

1776 Declaration of Independence

Causes:

- taxation
- representation
- Enlightenment
- colonial political traditions

Result: independent United States/republic.

French Revolution — 1789

Causes:

- debt
- unequal estates
- taxation

- Enlightenment
- food/economic crisis

Sequence: monarchy crisis → revolution → republic → Terror → Napoleon

Important: **Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen**

Napoleon

- spreads revolutionary/legal principles
- Napoleonic Code
- authoritarian emperor
- stimulates nationalism

Haitian Revolution — 1791–1804

Saint-Domingue: extremely profitable French slave colony.

Leader: **Toussaint Louverture** prominent early leader.

Result:

- enslaved people overthrow slavery/colonial rule
- Haiti independent
- only successful large-scale slave revolt producing independent state

Huge significance: challenges slavery and racial hierarchy.

Latin American Independence

Causes

- Enlightenment
- American/French revolutions
- Creole resentment
- Napoleon's invasion of Spain

Leaders: **Simón Bolívar**

- northern South America

José de San Martín

- southern South America

Miguel Hidalgo

- Mexico independence movement

Brazil: independence under Pedro I, relatively less violent transition.

Limitation

Political independence often does NOT radically alter:

- land ownership
 - class structure
 - racial inequality
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NATIONALISM

Idea: people sharing identity/culture/history deserve political nation.

Effects:

- unifies states
- breaks empires apart
- fuels rivalry

Italian unification

- Mazzini
- Cavour
- Garibaldi

German unification

Otto von Bismarck

- Prussia
 - "blood and iron"
 - wars unify Germany
 - German Empire 1871
-

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Begins: **Britain c. 1750**

Why Britain?

- coal
- iron
- capital
- waterways
- agricultural productivity
- property/institutions
- colonies/trade
- labor supply

First Industrial Revolution

- textiles
- steam engine
- coal
- iron
- factories
- railroads

Names:

- James Watt — steam engine improvements
- spinning jenny
- power loom

Second Industrial Revolution

later 1800s:

- steel
- electricity
- chemicals
- petroleum
- internal combustion engine

Leaders:

- Britain
 - Germany
 - United States
 - later Japan
-

INDUSTRIAL SOCIAL EFFECTS

Urbanization

people move rural → cities.

Problems:

- overcrowding
- pollution
- disease
- unsafe factories
- child labor

Eventually:

- sanitation
- public health
- wages improve
- consumer society expands

New classes

bourgeoisie middle/capital-owning class

proletariat industrial working class

CAPITALISM

Adam Smith

The Wealth of Nations

- free markets
 - competition
 - self-interest
 - limited government interference
-

SOCIALISM / COMMUNISM

Reaction to industrial capitalism.

Karl Marx + Friedrich Engels

Communist Manifesto

- history = class struggle
 - bourgeoisie exploits proletariat
 - proletarian revolution
 - private ownership of productive capital abolished
 - eventual classless society
-

LABOR REFORM

- labor unions
- strikes
- factory laws
- limits on child labor
- shorter workday

Governments gradually regulate capitalism.

FEMINISM

Enlightenment claims inspire women to demand equal rights.

Mary Wollstonecraft

A Vindication of the Rights of Woman

Seneca Falls — 1848

women's rights movement in US.

Industrialization changes—but doesn't eliminate—gender roles.

ABOLITION

Slavery increasingly challenged through:

- Enlightenment
- religious movements
- slave resistance

- industrial economic change

Examples:

- Britain abolishes slave trade 1807
 - slavery in empire 1833
 - US slavery abolished 1865
 - Brazil 1888
-

6. CONSEQUENCES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION — c. 1750–1900

IMPERIALISM

Industrial powers seek:

- raw materials
- markets
- strategic territory
- prestige
- investment opportunities

Also justified with:

- nationalism
 - racism
 - Social Darwinism
 - "civilizing mission"
 - Christianity
-

NEW IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA

Scramble for Africa

late 1800s

Berlin Conference 1884–85

European powers set rules for African territorial claims.

Africans largely excluded.

Major imperial powers:

- Britain
- France
- Belgium
- Germany
- Portugal
- Italy

By 1900s almost all Africa colonized.

Major independent states:

- Ethiopia
- Liberia

Ethiopia

Menelik II defeats Italy at **Battle of Adwa 1896**.

CONGO

King Leopold II of Belgium controls Congo Free State personally.

- rubber
- forced labor
- atrocities
- mass death

International outrage → Belgian government takes control.

BRITISH INDIA

British East India Company initially expands control.

Sepoy Rebellion/Indian Rebellion — 1857

Causes:

- British political control
- social/religious resentment
- military grievances
- cartridge controversy

Result:

- Company rule ends
- British Crown directly governs India
- **British Raj**

Effects

- railways
 - telegraphs
 - export economy
 - British education
 - economic exploitation
 - growth of Indian nationalism
-

CHINA VS WESTERN IMPERIALISM

Opium Wars

Britain sells opium in China.

China attempts suppression.

Britain wins.

Treaty of Nanjing — 1842

- treaty ports
- Hong Kong to Britain
- unequal treaty privileges

Spheres of influence

foreign powers gain special economic rights.

Taiping Rebellion

massive internal rebellion weakens Qing.

Boxer Rebellion

anti-foreign/anti-Christian uprising c.1900 defeated by international force.

JAPAN — MEIJI RESTORATION

1853

Commodore Matthew Perry pressures Japan to open ports.

1868

Meiji Restoration.

Japan:

- centralizes government
- abolishes feudal privileges
- industrializes
- builds modern military
- adopts Western technology/institutions

Result: Japan becomes imperial power rather than colony.

Victories:

- Sino-Japanese War
- Russo-Japanese War 1904–05

Major point: **Japan industrializes defensively → becomes imperialist itself.**

OTTOMAN DECLINE/REFORM

Ottoman Empire challenged by:

- nationalism
- European powers
- economic dependence

Tanzimat reforms

modernize:

- military
 - bureaucracy
 - law
 - education
-

MIGRATION — 1750–1900

Why migration increases:

- steamships
- railroads
- population growth
- poverty
- industrial jobs
- plantation labor
- abolition of slavery creates labor demand

Types:

Free migrants

- Europeans → Americas/Australia
- Chinese migrants
- Indian migrants

Indentured labor

contract labor replacing slavery in many plantations.

Large flows:

- India → Caribbean/Africa/Southeast Asia
- China → Americas/Southeast Asia

Effects

- ethnic enclaves
- remittances
- cultural diffusion
- xenophobia/racist immigration laws

7. GLOBAL CONFLICT — c. 1900–present

WORLD WAR I — 1914–1918

Mnemonic: **MAIN**

- Militarism
- Alliances

- Imperialism
- Nationalism

Immediate trigger: **Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated at Sarajevo, 1914**

Alliances

Central Powers:

- Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- Ottoman Empire

Allies:

- Britain
- France
- Russia
- later Italy
- later United States

Technology

- machine guns
- artillery
- poison gas
- tanks
- submarines
- airplanes

→ industrialized killing.

Total war

governments mobilize:

- economies
 - populations
 - propaganda
 - rationing
 - women in wartime labor
-

WWI OUTCOME

Treaty of Versailles — 1919

Germany:

- blame
- reparations
- territory lost
- military restrictions

Empires collapse

- German
- Austro-Hungarian
- Ottoman
- Russian

League of Nations

created to preserve peace but weak.

Mandate system

former Ottoman/German territories administered by victors.

Contradiction: "self-determination" applied unevenly.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

1917

Tsar Nicholas II overthrown.

Bolsheviks

leader: **Vladimir Lenin**

Promises:

- peace
- land
- bread

Bolsheviks seize power.

USSR

formed 1922.

Stalin

after Lenin:

- command economy
 - Five-Year Plans
 - forced collectivization
 - rapid industrialization
 - purges/repression
-

GREAT DEPRESSION

1929 onward.

Causes include:

- financial collapse
- overproduction
- debt
- interconnected global economy

Effects:

- unemployment
- political extremism
- protectionism
- decreased global trade

Government responses:

- US New Deal
 - authoritarian/state-directed approaches elsewhere
-

FASCISM

Characteristics:

- extreme nationalism
- authoritarian leadership

- militarism
- anti-liberalism
- anti-communism
- mass political mobilization

Mussolini

Italy

Hitler/Nazism

Germany adds extreme racial ideology/antisemitism.

WWII — 1939–1945

Major causes:

- unresolved WWI grievances
- Versailles resentment
- Great Depression
- fascist expansion
- weak League
- appeasement
- Japanese imperialism

Beginning in Europe

Germany invades Poland, 1939.

Axis

- Germany
- Italy
- Japan

Allies

- Britain
- USSR after 1941
- US after 1941
- China
- others

Key turning points

- Battle of Britain

- Germany invades USSR
- Pearl Harbor 1941
- Stalingrad
- Midway
- D-Day 1944

Atomic bombs

Hiroshima/Nagasaki 1945.

Japan surrenders.

HOLOCAUST

Nazi systematic genocide.

Targets:

- ~6 million Jews murdered
- Roma
- disabled people
- Slavs
- political opponents
- LGBTQ people and others persecuted/murdered

Mechanisms:

- discriminatory laws
- ghettos
- mass shootings
- concentration camps
- extermination camps

Key concept: modern bureaucracy/technology used for genocide.

WWII CONSEQUENCES

- tens of millions dead
- Europe devastated
- US + USSR emerge superpowers
- Germany divided
- Japan occupied/rebuilt
- colonial empires weakened
- **United Nations founded 1945**

- Holocaust → stronger international human-rights regime
 - accelerates decolonization
-

8. COLD WAR & DECOLONIZATION

COLD WAR

United States vs Soviet Union

Not usually direct war.

Conflict:

- capitalism vs communism
- military alliances
- nuclear arms
- proxy wars
- espionage
- propaganda
- space race

US

NATO

USSR

Warsaw Pact

CONTAINMENT

US policy: prevent spread of communism.

Truman Doctrine

support states resisting communism.

Marshall Plan

US aid rebuilds Western Europe.

Berlin

- blockade/airlift
 - later Berlin Wall 1961
-

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

MAD

Mutually Assured Destruction

Both superpowers possess second-strike nuclear capability.

Result: direct superpower war becomes extraordinarily dangerous.

CHINESE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION

Mao Zedong

Chinese Communist Party

vs.

Chiang Kai-shek

Nationalists/Kuomintang

1949: Communists win → **People's Republic of China**

Nationalists retreat to Taiwan.

Great Leap Forward

rapid collectivization/industrialization → disastrous famine.

Cultural Revolution

Mao attacks perceived bourgeois/traditional elements → social chaos/persecution.

KOREAN WAR — 1950–53

North Korea: communist, Soviet/Chinese support

South Korea: US/UN support

Ends near original division.

Korea remains divided.

VIETNAM WAR

Communist: Ho Chi Minh / North Vietnam

US supports South Vietnam.

US withdraws.

1975: communist North unifies Vietnam.

Major lesson: Cold War + nationalism/decolonization overlap.

CUBAN REVOLUTION

Fidel Castro

overthrows Batista, 1959.

Cuba aligns with USSR.

Cuban Missile Crisis — 1962

Soviet missiles in Cuba → US-USSR confrontation → closest famous Cold War nuclear crisis.

DECOLONIZATION

Why after WWII?

- European powers weakened

- nationalism
 - colonial resistance
 - UN/self-determination ideals
 - US/USSR anti-colonial pressures for different reasons
-

INDIA

Indian National Congress

nationalist organization.

Mohandas Gandhi

- satyagraha
- nonviolent civil disobedience
- Salt March

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Muslim League advocates Muslim political interests/separate Pakistan.

1947

British India independent but **partitioned**:

- India
- Pakistan

Effects:

- mass migration
 - Hindu-Muslim violence
 - huge death/displacement
-

AFRICA

Ghana

Kwame Nkrumah independence 1957.

Kenya

Mau Mau uprising + political nationalism.

Algeria

violent war against France independence 1962.

Congo

independence followed by instability/Cold War intervention.

SOUTH AFRICA

Apartheid

legal racial segregation/white-minority domination.

African National Congress

anti-apartheid movement.

Nelson Mandela

imprisoned 27 years later president.

1994: multiracial democratic elections.

MIDDLE EAST

Israel

created 1948.

Immediate Arab-Israeli war.

Persistent issues:

- Palestinian displacement
- territory
- nationalism
- refugees
- security

Oil

Middle East increasingly central to global economy/geopolitics.

OPEC

oil-exporting states coordinate petroleum policy.

IRAN

1979 Iranian Revolution

Shah overthrown.

Ayatollah Khomeini establishes Islamic Republic.

Shows: modernization/westernization can provoke religious/political reaction.

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Some newly independent states reject formal alignment with either superpower.

Important figures:

- Nehru — India
 - Nasser — Egypt
 - Tito — Yugoslavia
-

END OF COLD WAR

Causes:

- Soviet economic stagnation
- costly arms competition
- Afghan war
- reform
- nationalist movements

Mikhail Gorbachev

- glasnost = openness
- perestroika = restructuring

1989

Berlin Wall falls.

1991

USSR dissolves.

9. GLOBALIZATION — c. 1900–present

TECHNOLOGY

Transportation:

- automobiles
- airplanes
- container shipping

Communication:

- telephone
- radio
- television
- satellites
- computers
- Internet
- smartphones

Effects:

- lower communication cost
 - global supply chains
 - rapid cultural diffusion
 - multinational corporations
-

GLOBAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

IMF

international financial stability/lending.

World Bank

development financing.

GATT → WTO

reduces trade barriers/promotes global trade.

Multinational corporations

operate across multiple countries.

ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION

Late 20th century: many countries pursue:

- privatization
- deregulation
- freer trade
- reduced tariffs

China: market reforms under **Deng Xiaoping** while Communist Party retains political control.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC BLOCS

European Union

economic/political integration.

NAFTA

US/Canada/Mexico trade agreement later replaced by USMCA.

ASEAN

Southeast Asian regional cooperation.

GLOBAL CULTURE

Globalization spreads:

- music
- movies
- sports
- brands
- languages
- foods

But produces:

- hybrid cultures
- resistance
- cultural nationalism

Key concept: **globalization** $\neq$ **homogenization** Local societies adapt imported culture.

ENVIRONMENT

Industrial/global growth contributes to:

- fossil fuel use
- air/water pollution
- deforestation
- biodiversity loss
- climate change

Green Revolution

high-yield crops + irrigation + fertilizers/pesticides

Positive: more food.

Negative: environmental costs / inequality in access.

DISEASE

Modern connectivity increases spread.

Major examples:

- 1918 influenza
- HIV/AIDS
- COVID-19

Public health advances:

- vaccines
 - antibiotics
 - sanitation
 - international health organizations
-

RIGHTS MOVEMENTS

Women's movements

- suffrage
- workplace rights
- reproductive/legal equality

Civil rights

racial equality movements.

Human rights

post-WWII international framework.

Anti-apartheid

international + domestic activism.

LGBTQ rights

growing late-20th/21st-century movements in many societies.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

1945

Major purposes:

- peace/security
- international cooperation
- human rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1948

Other NGOs/transnational organizations become increasingly important.

THE 7 AP THEMES

Memorize these as buckets.

1. ENV — Humans & Environment

- migration
- disease
- crops
- climate
- population
- environment

2. CDI — Cultural Developments & Interactions

- religion
- philosophy
- art
- cultural diffusion

3. GOV — Governance

- states
- empires
- bureaucracy
- military
- nationalism

4. ECN — Economic Systems

- trade
- labor

- capitalism
- socialism
- industrialization

5. SIO — Social Interactions & Organization

- class
- caste
- race
- gender
- family

6. TEC — Technology & Innovation

- weapons
- transport
- agriculture
- industrial machinery
- communication

7. Historical connections constantly cross themes.

RELIGION — ONE-PAGE MEMORY TREE

Christianity

→ Catholic → Protestant Reformation → Protestant denominations

Important:

- missionaries
- colonial expansion
- syncretism

Islam

Two main branches:

- Sunni
- Shi'a

Important:

- trade

- Sufism
- Ottoman = Sunni
- Safavid = Shi'a
- Mughal = Muslim rulers/Hindu-majority population

Hinduism

- India
- caste
- karma
- dharma
- reincarnation
- Bhakti

Buddhism

- East/Southeast Asia
- Mahayana
- Theravada
- Zen

Confucianism

not primarily a salvation religion → social/political philosophy

- hierarchy
- filial piety
- education
- bureaucracy

Sikhism

emerges Punjab influences from Hindu/Islamic cultural environment founded by Guru Nanak.

ECONOMIC SYSTEMS — MASTER TREE

1200–1450

commercial networks → Silk Roads → Indian Ocean → trans-Saharan

1450–1750

oceanic trade → mercantilism → plantations → slavery → silver → joint-stock companies

1750–1900

Industrial Revolution → capitalism → factories → wage labor → socialism response

1900+

mixed economies → welfare states → communism → global capitalism → multinational corporations → global supply chains

LABOR SYSTEMS — MASTER TREE

- serfdom
- slavery
- corvée labor
- mita
- encomienda
- plantation slavery
- indentured servitude
- wage labor
- industrial factory labor

Broad trajectory: **coerced agricultural labor** → **abolition/indenture** → **wage-industrial labor** but coerced labor never disappears completely.

STATE-BUILDING — MASTER TREE

States gain power through:

Administration

- bureaucracy
- taxation
- censuses

Military

- cavalry
- gunpowder
- standing armies
- industrial weapons

Ideology

- religion
- nationalism
- divine right
- Confucianism

Spectacle

- architecture
- art
- ceremonies

Infrastructure

- roads
 - canals
 - railroads
 - communications
-

TECHNOLOGY CHAIN

China/Islamic world before 1450

compass + gunpowder + printing + navigation

↓

Oceanic exploration

caravel + improved navigation

↓

Global maritime empires

↓

Steam power

↓

Industrialization

railroads + steamships + factories

↓

Electricity/petroleum

↓

Industrial warfare

↓

airplanes/radio/nuclear weapons

↓

computers/Internet

↓

modern globalization

DISEASE CHAIN

Trade/contact increases biological exchange.

1300s

Black Death → Eurasian demographic catastrophe

1500s

smallpox etc. in Americas → indigenous demographic catastrophe → facilitates European conquest

1800s+

sanitation/vaccination improves survival

1900s+

fast transport → faster global transmission → influenza/HIV/COVID

MIGRATION CHAIN

1200–1450

merchants/missionaries/travelers

1450–1750

forced African migration across Atlantic

1750–1900

mass European migration

- Chinese/Indian indentured migration

1900+

refugees

- labor migration
 - rural → urban migration
 - postcolonial migration
-

REVOLUTION CHAIN

Enlightenment

→ American Revolution

→ French Revolution

→ Haitian Revolution

→ Latin American revolutions

→ nationalism/liberalism

- 1848 revolutions
 - socialist/communist ideology
 - Russian Revolution
 - Chinese Revolution
 - anti-colonial revolutions
-

IMPERIALISM CHAIN

Industrialization

- need/desire for raw materials + markets + strategic power
 - New Imperialism
 - resistance + nationalism
 - WWI rivalries
 - European exhaustion
 - post-WWII decolonization
 - borders/economic structures persist
 - many modern conflicts/state problems partly reflect colonial legacy
-

KEY PEOPLE — ULTRA-COMPRESSED

1200–1450

- **Genghis Khan** — Mongol founder
- **Kublai Khan** — Yuan China
- **Mansa Musa** — wealthy Mali ruler/hajj
- **Ibn Battuta** — Muslim traveler
- **Marco Polo** — European traveler to Asia

1450–1750

- **Mehmed II** — Constantinople
- **Suleiman** — Ottoman peak
- **Shah Abbas** — Safavid ruler
- **Akbar** — tolerant Mughal
- **Aurangzeb** — orthodox Mughal
- **Zheng He** — Ming voyages
- **Columbus** — Atlantic 1492
- **da Gama** — sea route to India
- **Cortés** — Aztec conquest
- **Pizarro** — Inca conquest
- **Luther** — Reformation
- **Peter the Great** — Russian westernization

1750–1900

- **Locke** — natural rights
- **Rousseau** — popular sovereignty
- **Montesquieu** — separation of powers
- **Adam Smith** — capitalism
- **Wollstonecraft** — women's rights
- **Toussaint Louverture** — Haiti
- **Bolívar** — Latin independence
- **Bismarck** — German unification
- **Marx** — communism
- **Menelik II** — Ethiopia/Adwa
- **Queen Victoria** — British imperial era
- **Meiji emperor** — Japanese modernization

1900+

- **Lenin** — Bolsheviks
- **Stalin** — Soviet industrialization/repression
- **Mussolini** — fascist Italy
- **Hitler** — Nazi Germany
- **Mao** — communist China
- **Gandhi** — Indian nonviolence
- **Jinnah** — Pakistan
- **Nehru** — India
- **Nkrumah** — Ghana
- **Ho Chi Minh** — Vietnam
- **Castro** — Cuba
- **Mandela** — anti-apartheid
- **Gorbachev** — Soviet reform
- **Deng Xiaoping** — Chinese market reform

DATES ACTUALLY WORTH MEMORIZING

You do **not** need hundreds.

1200-ish

course begins

1324

Mansa Musa hajj

1347–1351-ish

Black Death in Europe

1453

Ottomans take Constantinople

1492

Columbus

1498

da Gama reaches India

1517

Luther/Reformation

1521

Aztec fall

1644

Qing takes China

1750-ish

Industrial Revolution begins

1776

American Declaration

1789

French Revolution

1791

Haitian Revolution begins

1804

Haiti independent

1848

European revolutions / Communist Manifesto / Seneca Falls era

1857

Indian Rebellion

1868

Meiji Restoration

1871

German unification

1884–85

Berlin Conference

1896

Adwa

1914–18

WWI

1917

Russian Revolution

1919

Versailles

1929

Great Depression begins

1939–45

WWII

1945

UN / WWII ends

1947

India/Pakistan independence

1948

Israel / Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1949

Communist China

1950–53

Korean War

1959

Cuban Revolution

1962

Cuban Missile Crisis

1989

Berlin Wall falls

1991

USSR dissolves

THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPARISONS

Ottoman vs Safavid

Both:

- Islamic
- gunpowder empires
- Persianate cultural influence

Difference:

- Ottoman = Sunni
 - Safavid = Shi'a
-

Ottoman vs Mughal

Both:

- Muslim dynasties
- gunpowder
- rule religiously diverse populations

Difference:

- Mughal India has enormous Hindu majority
 - Akbar especially promotes religious accommodation
-

China vs Europe c.1200

China:

- centralized
- bureaucratic
- commercial/urban
- technologically advanced

Europe:

- politically fragmented
- feudal
- increasingly commercial

Silk Roads vs Indian Ocean

Silk Roads:

- overland
- luxury goods
- caravans

Indian Ocean:

- maritime
- larger bulk cargo
- monsoon winds
- port cities

Both:

- cultural/religious/technological diffusion
-

Spanish vs Portuguese empires

Spain:

- large territorial American empire

Portugal:

- initially maritime trading-post empire

Both:

- Christianity
 - commerce
 - maritime technology
 - coerced labor/slavery
-

American vs French vs Haitian Revolutions

All:

- Enlightenment influence
- challenge old political order

American:

- colonial independence

French:

- destroys domestic ancien régime

Haitian:

- independence + abolition of slavery + racial revolution
-

Capitalism vs Communism

Capitalism:

- private property
- markets
- profit

Communism:

- collective/state ownership in historical communist states
- ideology seeks classless society

Industrial capitalism produces socialist criticism.

Old imperialism vs New Imperialism

1450–1750:

- Americas/maritime trade
- Spain/Portugal first

1800s:

- industrial powers
 - Africa/Asia
 - raw materials/markets
 - advanced military technology
-

WWI vs WWII

WWI:

- alliances/nationalism/imperial rivalry
- trench warfare
- collapses old empires

WWII:

- fascist expansion + unresolved WWI issues
 - genocide
 - even larger total war
 - US/USSR superpowers emerge
-

Decolonization: India vs Algeria

India:

- major nonviolent movement + negotiation, though considerable violence accompanied partition

Algeria:

- prolonged violent war against France

Both: nationalism destroys European colonial rule.

CAUSATION CHAINS AP LOVES

Mongols

Mongol conquest → Pax Mongolica → Silk Road growth → diffusion → Black Death spreads farther/faster

Columbus

maritime technology → exploration → sustained Atlantic contact → Columbian Exchange → indigenous depopulation → plantation labor demand → Atlantic slavery

Silver

American conquest → silver mining → trans-Pacific trade → Chinese demand → global economy

Industrialization

coal/steam/factories → mass production → urbanization → capitalism → labor exploitation → socialism/reform

Industrialization → Imperialism

industrial capacity → stronger weapons/transport → resource/market demand → conquest of Africa/Asia

Imperialism → Nationalism

foreign domination → educated colonial elites/resistance → nationalism → independence movements

WWI → WWII

WWI → Versailles grievances

- economic instability
- Depression → fascism → expansionism → WWII

WWII → Decolonization

WWII → European weakness

- colonial military participation
- nationalism
- self-determination → independence

WWII → Cold War

Germany/Japan defeated → European powers weakened → US + USSR dominate → ideological rivalry → Cold War

CONTINUITY & CHANGE — FREE AP POINTS

Whenever asked CCOT, think:

Political

Change: empires → nation-states

Continuity: elites/governments still seek legitimacy/control

Economic

Change: agriculture → industry → information/service economy

Continuity: long-distance trade remains crucial

Labor

Change: slavery/serfdom → wage labor

Continuity: coercion/exploitation persist

Technology

Change: speed/scale dramatically increase

Continuity: states use technology for military/economic advantage

Gender

Change: expanding legal/political rights

Continuity: patriarchy remains influential

Religion

Change: diffusion/syncretism/secularization

Continuity: religion remains major source of identity/legitimacy

SYNCHRONICITY: KNOW WHAT IS HAPPENING AT THE SAME TIME

c. 1300

- Mongol khanates
- Yuan China
- Mali/Mansa Musa
- Delhi Sultanate
- European feudal monarchies
- Indian Ocean trading cities
- Aztec developing
- Black Death approaching

c. 1600

- Ottoman Empire
- Safavid Empire
- Mughal Empire

- Ming China
- Tokugawa Japan
- expanding Russia
- Spanish America
- Portuguese maritime empire
- Atlantic slave trade
- Protestant/Catholic competition

c. 1800

- Atlantic revolutions
- early industrial Britain
- weakening Spanish colonial system
- Qing China
- Ottoman Empire
- expanding European capitalism

c. 1900

- industrial Europe
- European imperial domination
- Meiji Japan
- Qing weakening
- Ottoman weakening
- nationalist movements growing
- global migrations
- technological revolution

c. 1950

- US vs USSR
- communist China
- divided Germany
- decolonization accelerating
- independent India/Pakistan
- UN
- nuclear age

GEOGRAPHY YOU ABSOLUTELY NEED

Know approximately where these are:

Empires/states

- Ottoman → Turkey/Middle East/Balkans

- Safavid → Iran
- Mughal → India
- Mali → West Africa
- Song/Ming/Qing → China
- Aztec → central Mexico
- Inca → Andes/Peru
- Russia → eastern Europe across northern Eurasia

Trade

- Silk Roads → Eurasian interior
- Indian Ocean → East Africa–Arabia–India–SE Asia–China
- trans-Saharan → West Africa ↔ Mediterranean
- Atlantic → Europe–Africa–Americas

Choke points/centers

- Constantinople/Istanbul
- Malacca
- Hormuz
- Cape of Good Hope
- Mediterranean
- Caribbean
- Suez Canal
- Panama Canal

VOCABULARY — MUST RECOGNIZE INSTANTLY

- bureaucracy
- centralization
- decentralization
- empire
- tribute
- feudalism
- manorialism
- syncretism
- diaspora
- diffusion
- monsoon
- caravanserai
- gunpowder empire
- devshirme
- janissary
- absolutism
- mercantilism
- joint-stock company

- Columbian Exchange
- encomienda
- mita
- chattel slavery
- plantation
- capitalism
- socialism
- communism
- industrialization
- urbanization
- nationalism
- liberalism
- conservatism
- imperialism
- Social Darwinism
- sphere of influence
- settler colony
- indentured labor
- total war
- fascism
- genocide
- communism
- containment
- proxy war
- decolonization
- globalization

HOW TO READ AN AP SOURCE

Every source, instantly ask:

WHO? Who produced it?

WHEN/WHERE? Historical context?

AUDIENCE? Who was supposed to see it?

PURPOSE? Why create it?

POV? How does author's position affect content?

WHAT DOES IT PROVE? Connect it directly to an argument.

SAQ FORMULA

A — Answer Direct claim.

C — Cite Give a specific historical example.

E — Explain Explain why evidence proves answer.

Never merely name something.

Bad:

The Industrial Revolution.

Better:

Industrialization increased urbanization because factory employment drew rural workers into rapidly growing cities such as Manchester.

LEQ CORE

Prompt: **Evaluate the extent to which X caused/changed Y.**

Do:

1. Context
2. Clear thesis
3. 2–3 categories
4. Specific evidence
5. Explain evidence
6. Address complexity/qualification

Thesis model:

Although X, Y was primarily caused by A and B because ____.

DBQ CORE

Do NOT summarize documents one at a time.

Build argument buckets.

Example:

Claim: Industrialization transformed labor by creating factory wage work while preserving significant coercive and unequal labor structures.

Then sort documents:

- factory labor
- migration
- women/children
- resistance/reform

For documents: **document** → **evidence** → **why evidence proves claim**

Then source strategically:

- audience
- purpose
- POV
- historical situation

UNIVERSAL AP ARGUMENT TEMPLATE

Almost every big historical development can be explained through some combination of:

TECHNOLOGY

+ ECONOMICS

+ STATE POWER

+ IDEOLOGY

+ ENVIRONMENT

+ SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Ask:

What changed?

What caused it?

Who benefited?

Who lost?

What continued anyway?

How did one region differ from another?

That is AP World History.

THE ENTIRE COURSE IN ~40 LINES

1200: China rich/bureaucratic; Islamic world connected; Europe fragmented; African/American states rising.

Trade expands: Silk Roads + Indian Ocean + Sahara.

Mongols: conquest makes Eurasia more connected.

Connections spread: goods + religion + technology + Black Death.

1450: gunpowder strengthens big empires.

Ottoman/Safavid/Mughal: Islamic gunpowder states.

Europe develops oceanic reach.

1492: sustained Atlantic connection.

Disease destroys much of indigenous American population.

Europe conquers American empires.

Plantations → Atlantic slave trade.

American silver → global trade → China.

Reformation fractures Western Christianity.

Enlightenment challenges traditional authority.

1776/1789/1791: Atlantic revolutions.

Nationalism spreads.

Britain industrializes.

Steam/factories transform production.

Capitalism grows.

Socialism/communism emerge as critiques.

Industrial powers seek colonies.

Africa/Asia subjected to New Imperialism.

Japan industrializes and becomes imperial power.

Nationalism + imperial rivalry + alliances → WWI.

WWI destroys old empires.

Russian Revolution → communist USSR.

Depression destabilizes world.

Fascism rises.

WWII produces unprecedented total war/genocide.

US + USSR become superpowers.

Cold War divides world.

Nuclear weapons discourage direct superpower war.

Proxy wars occur in Korea/Vietnam/etc.

Colonized peoples win independence.

India partitions.

African empires dissolve into new states.

China becomes communist.

1991 USSR collapses.

Trade/technology accelerate globalization.

Multinational institutions/companies expand.

Mass communication intensifies cultural exchange.

Climate/environment become global issues.

The recurring story:

**technology changes connectivity → connectivity changes economies → economies alter state power
→ state power changes societies → societies resist/adapt → new political systems emerge.**

IF YOU CAN ONLY MEMORIZE 15 THINGS

1. Song China = bureaucracy + commerce + innovation
2. Islam spreads heavily through trade/Sufism
3. Mongols increase Eurasian connectivity
4. Silk Road / Indian Ocean / Sahara = big 3 pre-1450 networks
5. Black Death = consequence of connectivity
6. Ottoman/Safavid/Mughal = gunpowder empires
7. 1492 → Columbian Exchange
8. Disease + allies help Europeans conquer Americas
9. plantations → Atlantic slavery
10. silver connects Americas-Europe-Asia
11. Enlightenment → Atlantic revolutions
12. Industrialization → capitalism + cities + socialism
13. Industrialization → New Imperialism
14. WWI → instability → communism/fascism → WWII
15. WWII → Cold War + decolonization → globalization