**AP Review – LEQ Outline**

Introduction

Three Solid Sentences to summarize the topic, time, and themes (“Previously on…”)

Claim

Body Paragraph #1

Topic Sentence (What are your arguing in this paragraph)

List specific historical evidence (What examples will you use to prove your argument)

Summary Analysis Statement (1-2 sentences to explain how evidence you listed supports your argument)

Body Paragraph #2

Topic Sentence (What are your arguing in this paragraph)

List specific historical evidence (What examples will you use to prove your argument)

Summary Analysis Statement (1-2 sentences to explain how evidence you listed supports your argument)

Body Paragraph #3

Topic Sentence (What are your arguing in this paragraph)

List specific historical evidence (What examples will you use to prove your argument)

Summary Analysis Statement (1-2 sentences to explain how evidence you listed supports your argument)

Conclusion

Three Solid Sentences to restate and recap your claim and then relate your argument to the time period immediately after (“On the next episode…)

In the period 1900 to the present, people and states around the world adopted political ideologies such as communism, fascism, or nationalism to challenge existing political and/or social order.

***Develop an argument that evaluates how one or more of these political ideologies challenged the existing political and/or social order from 1900 to the present.***

Work Space:

Intro: In the 20th-century communism, fascism, and nationalism grew in popularity, especially after many global conflicts, such as the Cold War, World War I, and World War II. As they gained popularity, more countries and people began to like their ideologies and adopt them.

Thesis: Communism, Fascism, and Nationalism challenged the existing ideas of imperialism, capitalism, European superiority, and colonization by creating new social structures and reforming political structures.

Body #1: (Sophia H. and Sarah) Communism

Topic Sentence: Communism intended to create equality among society by giving more opportunity to women and an equal distribution of resources to the people, however, ultimately lost popularity as time passed.

Evidence/analysis:

* Japan: Japanese Communist Party
* Guomindang: Communist Party
* Bolshevik Revolution lead to the expansion of communism as an ideology.; Claimed they would end the war, redistribute land,
* In order to construct socialist societies, they needed to modernize, industrialize, remove inequalities of class and gender, and prevent new inequalities from forming.
* China: Chinese Communist Party addressed foreign imperialism and peasant exploitation
* End to Dynastic Rule
* Collectivization
* 5-year plans
* Mao Zedong: Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution
* Reduced rent, taxes, and interest payments for peasants; taught literacy to adults; mobilized women

**CHANGES**

* Appealed to women/offered Opportunities previously unavailable to women before.
* Rival military alliances (NATO V.S. Warsaw Pact)

**CONTINUITIES**

* Never threatened male dominance.
* Could compare Hitler's concentration camps to the Soviet Union's Gulags Camps

Body #2: (Jessie and Edith) Fascism

 Fascism was created under the guise of a more equal system and regaining previously dissolved rights. However, their nationalist ultimatum ultimately proved to worsen the conditions of the people they sought to help.

 Evidence:

* Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, and Adolf Hitler, the leader of Nazi Germany, led fascist movements in the 1930s and ‘40s.
* Good Intentions -> Bad Outcome
* Core Mission: to make the nation stronger, more powerful, larger and more successful.
* Started out as movements towards benefitting the country as a whole, slowly moved towards Dictatorship in favor of their corrupt leaders.
* “Once in power, "fascist dictatorships suppressed individual liberties, imprisoned opponents, forbade strikes, authorized unlimited police power in the name of national unity and revival, and committed military aggression," Paxton wrote.”
* Sources:
	+ [What is Fascism?](https://www.livescience.com/57622-fascism.html)
	+ [The Rise and Fall of Fascism](https://www.historians.org/about-aha-and-membership/aha-history-and-archives/gi-roundtable-series/pamphlets/em-18-what-is-the-future-of-italy-%281945%29/the-rise-and-fall-of-fascism)

**CHANGES:**

* Often complicated standard procedures (such as the economic structure) in order to respond to the difficulties.
* They work for a totalitarian one-party state.

**CONTINUITIES**

* Remained stalled between understanding what happened before 1945 and what has come to pass since.
* Fascism’s dual descent from the syndicalist-revolutionary and nationalist movement has been declared by prominent intellectuals on either side

Body #3: (Sophia S. and Catlinh) Nationalism

TS: Nationalism fundamentally altered existing social and political structure by lessening the importance of regional cultural division as well as unifying nations, yet it fostered the continuation of (insert continuity caused by nationalism).

Evidence/analysis:

* India - In India, Mahatma Gandhi led the nonviolent movement for political independence which was largely supported by nationalism.
* South Africa - The South African movement for the end of apartheid was triggered by nationalism. This movement, led by Nelson Mandela, successfully ended apartheid and caused Mandela to be elected as president.

**CHANGES**

* Westernization led to more colonial education and knowledge of more advanced ideas
* Too many ethnicities: all wanted independence leading to nationalism
* Women’s roles increase in society
* Ottoman Empire falls in 1914
* Segregation between races
* India - In India, Mahatma Gandhi led the nonviolent movement for political independence which was largely supported by nationalism.
* South Africa - The South African movement for the end of apartheid was triggered by nationalism. This movement, led by Nelson Mandela, successfully ended apartheid and caused Mandela to be elected as president.

**CONTINUITIES**

MIDDLE EAST

* Belief in Islam
* Zionism: Jews promised Israel causes war (Allies with U.S.)
* Patriarchal society
* Women educated/ No equal rights

Nationalism have risen in response to decline or defeat of colonial powers

INDIA

* Muslim vs Hindu (nationalist movement was led by upperclassmen)
* Ghandi focused on peasant roots and spiritual traditions

Conclusion: (Elnaz)

As the political ideologies of communism, fascism, and nationalism arose in many countries all around the world, the idea of political independence became prominent as new socialist societies were formed excluding the inequalities of gender and class. All together, these new ideologies challenged the pre existing ideas of the inequalities of capitalism and imperialism leading to the development of new technologies in the following centuries. As a result of these developments, the way humans interacted with the environment was forever altered causing a massive growth in the population in the centuries to come.

Pre-Notes:

Changes: social structure

Continuities: patriarchy?

Purpose?

New opportunities

Social order

New form of government

Grew in popularity