

***9th Period Global History Regents Review Schedule***  
***OPEN TO ALL 10<sup>th</sup> GRADE STUDENTS TAKING THE GLOBAL HISTORY***  
***TRANSITION REGENTS IN JUNE.***

***Global History Transition Regents Exam – Thursday, June 20th at 8am-11am***

Date	Topic	Teacher/Room Number
6/4 Tuesday	10.1: THE WORLD in 1750: The world in 1750 was marked by powerful Eurasian states and empires, coastal African kingdoms, and growing European maritime empires. The interactions of these states, empires, and kingdoms disrupted regional trade networks and influenced the development of new global trade networks	Caputo D223
6/5 Wednesday	10.2: ENLIGHTENMENT, REVOLUTION, AND NATIONALISM: The Enlightenment called into question traditional beliefs and inspired widespread political, economic, and social change. This intellectual movement was used to challenge political authorities in Europe and colonial rule in the Americas. These ideals inspired political and social movements.	Rivera D222
6/6 Thursday	10.3 CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: Innovations in agriculture, production, and transportation led to the Industrial Revolution, which originated in Western Europe and spread over time to Japan and other regions. This led to major population shifts and transformed economic and social systems.	Morano D215
6/10 Monday	10.4 IMPERIALISM: Western European interactions with Africa and Asia shifted from limited regional contacts along the coast to greater influence and connections throughout these regions. Competing industrialized states sought to control and transport raw materials and create new markets across the world.	Grimm D218
6/11 Tuesday	10.5 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1914–1945): World War I and World War II led to geopolitical changes, human and environmental devastation, and attempts to bring stability and peace.	Rivera D222
6/12 Wednesday	10.6 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1945–1991: THE COLD WAR): The second half of the 20th century was shaped by the Cold War, a legacy of World War II. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as global superpowers engaged in ideological, political, economic, and military competition.	Vaccaro D221
6/13 Thursday	10.7 DECOLONIZATION AND NATIONALISM (1900–2000): Nationalist and decolonization movements employed a variety of methods, including nonviolent resistance and armed struggle. Tensions and conflicts often continued after independence as new challenges arose.	Grimm D218

Video Review:

<https://www.pbs.org/video/global-history-and-geography-transitional-exam-6hzwik/>