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| **ASSIGNMENT SHEET**  **UNIT 7: The Twentieth Century and Beyond** | **DATE**  **ASSIGNED** | **GRADE** | **DATE**  **COMPLETED** | **PARENT**  **INITIALS** |
| *Unit 7 Notes* |  |  |  |  |
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| ***HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT*** |  |  |  |  |
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**WORLD HISTORY STUDY GUIDE**

**UNIT 7: The Twentieth Century and Beyond**

After World War II, many nations participated in a struggle called the Cold War. On one side were communist states led by the Soviet Union and China. On the other side were noncommunist nations led by the United States. The Cold War finally ended in the 1980’s with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of communism in Eastern Europe.

During the Cold War, imperialism ended and new nations were born. In the Middle East, there were many conflicts. Elsewhere, newly independent nations had to establish workable economic and political systems. In Latin America, there was political unrest.

***STANDARDS***

**WH.H.7 Understand how national, regional, and ethnic interests have contributed to conflict among groups and nations in the modern era.**

**Concept(s): Turning Point, Competition, Nationalism, Imperialism, Conflict, War, Power, Change**

**WH.H.8 Analyze global interdependence and shifts in power in terms of political, economic, social and environmental changes and conflicts since the last half of the twentieth century.**

**Concept(s): Politics, War, Power, Influence, Interdependence, Change, Innovation**

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| **871334_f520**   |  | | --- | | 1. **How were conditions in Europe after WWII similar to the conditions that existed after WWI?** 2. **How were the two postwar periods different?**   **DIVI593** |  |  | | --- | | 1. **Why do you think Germany developed one of Europe’s most liberal asylum laws?** |  |  | | --- | | 1. **What factors led to the breakup of the alliance between Britain, France, and the U.S. and the Soviet Union?** 2. **Why were NATO and the Warsaw Pact formed?** 3. **How did the Cold War lead to an arms race?** |  |  | | --- | | 1. **What role did science and technology play in the Cold War?** 2. **For what reason did the Cold War superpowers support opposite sides in Africa?** |  |  | | --- | | 1. **What role has the United Nations played in the Cold War and post- Cold War world?** |   **SUMMARY**  **9) How were the political conditions in Germany and Japan both similar and different after WWII?**  **10) How was the Japanese gov’t after WWII different the the Japanese gov’t that had existed before and during WWII?** | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/29/Ford_assembly_line_-_1913.jpg/566px-Ford_assembly_line_-_1913.jpghttp://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/29/Ford_assembly_line_-_1913.jpg/566px-Ford_assembly_line_-_1913.jpghttp://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/29/Ford_assembly_line_-_1913.jpg/566px-Ford_assembly_line_-_1913.jpg  **SECTION1 U7: Cold War Balance of Power**  ***Section overview***  After World War II:   * West Germany and Japan developed democratic governments. * The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers with differing political and economic systems. * The Cold War developed, and the superpowers confronted one another throughout the world. * The United Nations tried to maintain peace.   **I. The Cold War (1945-1991)**  A) The Cold War was a 50 year struggle between the United States (a democratic nation) and the Soviet Union (a communist nation) after World War II. It is called a “cold” war because the United States and the Soviet Union never directly fought each other.  B) Key events and characteristics/features of the Cold War:   1. After World War II, the Soviet Union took over the small nations of Eastern Europe and turned them into communist satellites (i.e.- nations dominated by the Soviet Union).   2) “Iron Curtain”- This was a term used by Winston Churchill to describe the imaginary line dividing the democratic countries of Western Europe from the communist countries of Eastern Europe.  3) Containment- This was the policy used by the United States in which it attempted to stop the spread of communism. Two examples of containment were:  a) Truman Doctrine- The United States gave $400 million in economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey to help them defeat communist groups within their countries.  b) Marshall Plan- The United States gave $13 billion to the countries of Western Europe to help them rebuild after World War II.  4) Crisis in Germany  a) After World War II, Germany was divided into 2 nations. West Germany became a democratic nation. East Germany became a communist nation controlled by the Soviet Union.  b) Berlin Wall- Concrete wall built by the Communists around the city of West Berlin to prevent people in East Germany from fleeing to West Germany.  c) Berlin Airlift- Event in which the United States, Britain, and France flew in supplies to the people of West Berlin after Stalin set up a blockade.  Unit11_map_Cold_War_Europe_1  d) Democracy in West Germany: Nazi Party Outlawed. Germans wrote a federal constitution and set up a democratic government and was approved in 1949 and became the Federal Republic of Germany.   1. Germany’s constitution included an article that guaranteed political asylum for people who were persecuted for political reasons. 2. The Lessons of the Holocaust: Germany was deeply shaken by the experience. Germany’s relationship with the nation of Israel is very friendly. There has been an attempt to financially compensate some of the victims of the Holocaust.   5) Democracy in Japan: Like Germany, Japan was occupied after WWII by Allied troops, most of whom were American. General Doudlas MacArthur was the supreme commander of the American military government that ruled postwar Japan. The American government wanted to end militarism and ensure democratic government in Japan.   1. Japan’s New Constitution: In Germany, a German council had written the new constitution. Japan’s constitution, on the other hand, was drafted by MacArthur and his advisors.    * Constitutional monarchy that limited the power of the emperor    * Promised that Japan would not use war as a political weapon    * Representatives were elected to the ***Diet***, the Japanese parliament    * Women gained the right to vote    * Basic rights, such as freedom of the press and of assembly, were guaranteed 2. The Japanese government accepted this new constitution and signed a treaty that took away Japan’s overseas empire. In 1952, the Allied occupation officially ended.   6) Military alliances- Both the United States and Soviet Union formed their own military alliances in order to be prepared for a possible war:  a) NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)- This was a military alliance between the United States, Canada, and the democratic nations of Western Europe. The nations of this alliance agreed than an attack on one nation in the alliance was considered to be an attack on all of the nations of the alliance.  b) Warsaw Pact- This was a military alliance between the Soviet Union and the other Communist nations of Eastern Europe.  **II. The Cold War Heats Up**  A) Hungarian Revolution of 1956 - When Hungary (a communist satellite controlled by the Soviet Union) led by Imre Nagy, tried to break away from Soviet control,. Nagy ended one-party rule, got rid of Soviet troops, and withdrew Hungary from the Warsaw Pact. In response the Soviet Union sent in the army and repressed (ended) the rebellion.  B) The Invasion of Czechoslavakia – Spring of 1968,Alexander Dubcek called for liberal reforms and the easing of communist controls. The gov’t of Czechoslavakia eased censorship and began to plan for a new constitution. The Soviet Union sent troops to overturn the gov’t and restore a communist dictatorship.  C) Arms Race - The United States and Soviet Union competed to build up the largest supply of nuclear weapons. The U.S. developed the atomic bomb during World War II; Soviet scientists developed their own in 1949.    For 40 years, the two superpowers spent great amounts of money to develop more  and more powerful weapons; tensions increased between the U.S. and the Soviet  Union. It raised fears among people that there would be a conflict that would destroy the world.  D) The Space Race – The superpowers also competed. In 1957, the Soviet Union  launched *Sputnik*, a satellite, into orbit around the Earth. Congress soon  established NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to improve  American space technology.  In 1958, the U.S. launched its own first satellite. In 1961, the Soviets sent the first  man into space. In 1969, the United States was the first nation to put a man on the  moon. Both countries explored the military use of space with spy satellites. Many  people were concerned about the high cost of space exploration and the extension of the Cold War into space.  **III. Conflicts Around the World**   1. *The Cold War in East Asia*    1. **Korean War** (1950-1953)**:** After World War II, Korea like Germany, was divided into two parts. North Korea was occupied by Soviet forces and South Korea was occupied by American forces. In 1950, the North invaded the South seeking to unify the country under communist rule. United Nations forces, commanded by General Douglas MacArthur, drove the North Koreans back, invaded North Korea, and approached the Chinese border. Chinese soldiers then entered the war and pushed UN forces back into the south. In 1953 an armistice was signed, leaving Korea dived ath the 38th parallel with a demilitarized zone between the two countries.    2. **Vietnam War:** In 1954, Vietnam was temporarily divided into a northern half, ruled by communist leader Ho Chi Minh, and a southern half, headed by non-communist Ngo Dinh Diem. Large numbers of American forces were eventually sent to Vietnam to prevent Ho Chi Minh from uniting Vietnam under northern rule. American forces, however, were not able to defeat the communist forces in Vietnam. In 1973, President Richard Nixon ordered a cease-fire and began to pull American forces out of Vietnam. In 1975, the North Vietnamese captured Saigon, reuniting Vietnam. 2. *The Cold War in the Middle East*    1. **Arab States and Israel:** In the 1950’s, Gamal Abdel Nasser emerged as a leader in the Arab state of Egypt. He was determined to end western power in Egypt. In 1956, he nationalized the Suez Canal, ending British control. He received support from the Soviet Union and used Soviet money to build the Aswan High Dam. Under Nasser’s leadership, Egypt took part in two wars against the Jewish state of Israel. While the Soviet Union supported Egypt, the United States supported Israel.    2. **Iran and Iraq:** Rivalries over oil resources fueled Cold War tensions in the Middle East. The U.S. and the Soviet Union both became interested in Iran after vast oil fields were discovered there. An Iranian nationalist leader who had communist support tried to nationalize the oil industry in the early 1950’s. The U.S. helped to keep him from power. The U.S. then supported the repressive anticommunist shah of Iran with weapons and advisors. An Islamic revolution in 1979 toppled the shah’s regime.   The Soviet Union meanwhile supported Iraq, which had become a socialist dictatorship in the 1960s and also had oil reserves. The Soviet Union eventually also supported governments in Syria and Libya.   1. *The Cold War in Africa*    1. **Congo:** The Congo, a Belgian colony in Africa, became independent in 1960. The new premier asked for help in dealing with a revolt. The Soviet Union supported him against the rebels. Five years later, a strongly anticommunist dictator named Mobutu Sese Seko took control of the country, renaming it Zaire. Because of his anti-communist stance, he received the support of the West, allowing him to stay in power until the late 1990s.    2. **Angola:** In southwestern Africa, the Portuguese colony of Angola gained independence in 1975, in the midst of a bloody civil war. After that, rival rebel groups continued their conflict with each other. One group, the MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola – Labour Party), was supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Soviet Union sent advisors and equipment; Cuba sent troops. The MPLA established a communist dictatorship in Angola. The United States tried to undermine this gov’t, and South Africa supported the opposing group, UNITA. This confrontation continued until 1991. 2. *The Cold War in Latin America*    1. **Cuba:** Cuba had won independence from Spain in 1898. For 60 years, Cuba was strongly influenced by the U.S. In 1952, Fulgencio Batista seized power. His gov’t was repressive and corrupt. Among those who opposed Batista was a young lawyer named Fidel Castro. He organized a guerrilla army and fought against Batista. Once gaining victory in 1959, Castro established a communist dictatorship in Cuba.   Castro turned to the Soviet Union for support. Cuba became involved in the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. In 1961, the U.S. backed a plot by Cuban exiles to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. However, the invading forces were quickly crushed. In 1962, the U.S. imposed a trade embargo on Cuba.  Angered by American interference, Castro sought closer ties with the Soviet Union. Castro allowed the Soviets to build nuclear missile sites in Cuba, just 90 miles off the coast of Florida. In 1962, U.S. President Kennedy demanded removal of the missiles from Cuba and ordered a naval blockade of Cuba.  This incident known as the *Cuban Missile Crisis*  a) Began when the United States discovered that the Soviet Union was building missile bases in Cuba (a new Communist nation) and pointing nuclear missiles at the United States.  b) The crisis ended when the Soviet Union agreed to remove the missiles.  c) This event is the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war between countries.  It ended when the Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, agreed to remove the missiles in exchange for a pledge by Kennedy that the U.S. would not invade Cuba. The U.S. established a trade embargo with Cuba which was heavily supported by the Soviet Union until the collapse of communism. Cuba’s economy has since suffered greatly from the loss of these trading partners.  hi07004  **Causes and Impact of the Cuban Revolution**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Causes of the Cuban Revolution** | **Impact of the Cuban Revolution** | | **Political Conditions**   * Rule by a repressive dictatorship * Corruption and bribery among gov’t officials | **Political Changes**   * Creation of a communist dictatorship * Denial of basic political rights and freedoms | | **Economic Conditions**   * Control of Cuba’s sugar plantations by the upper class * Unequal distribution of wealth * Foreign control of many businesses * High unemployment despite prosperity | **Economic Changes**   * Establishment of collective farms, jointly operated under gov’t supervision * Gov’t control of business and industry * Seizure of foreign property with little or no compensation |   **IV. The Nonaligned Nations**  The nations that chose not to ally with either side in the Cold War were known as nonaligned nations. These nations remained neutral. India, Yugoslavia, and many African nations adopted a policy of nonalignment. Their goals were to make economic progress and to avoid involvement in the Cold War.  **V. The Role of the United Nations**  During the course of the Cold War, the United Nations provided a forum for the superpowers to air their differences peacefully. While the Cold War was at its peak, however, countries tended to vote in blocs, either as allies of the U.S. or as allies of the Soviet Union. This practice limited the United Nations’ effectiveness.  After the end of the Cold War in 1991, the United Nations expanded several of its traditional roles. Today, it sends international peacekeeping forces to countries in conflict. The United Nations continues to provide many health services to less developed countries. It also supports the struggle for human rights throughout the world.  **NOTE:** During the Cold War, Korea and Vietnam (two nations in East Asia) were  each divided into 2 separate countries. One side of each country became  communist and the other side became democratic. The Korean War and  the Vietnam War were the result of this situation. Today, North Korea is  still communist and South Korea is still democratic. After the Vietnam  War, all of Vietnam became one united communist nation.  The United States and the Soviet Union emerged from WWII as the two world  superpowers. |

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| **Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations:** | **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS** |
| **POLITICAL SYSTEMS**   1. How did differing political systems help cause the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union? |  |
| **CULTURE and INTELLECTURAL LIFE**   1. How did the new the theories affect the ways in which people thought about their world? |  |
| **CHANGE**   1. What impact did World War II have on the development of democracy in Germany and Japan? |  |
| **JUSTICE and HUMAN RIGHTS**   1. What role does the United Nations play in the struggle for Justice and human rights? |  |
| **UNIT 7 Section 1** | **DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY** |
| 1. **Iron Curtain** |  |
| 1. **Asylum** |  |
| 1. **Superpowers** |  |
| 1. **Cold War** |  |
| 1. **Satellites** |  |
| 1. **Truman Doctrine** |  |
| 1. **Containment** |  |
| 1. **Marshall Plan** |  |
| 1. **NATO** |  |
| 1. **Warsaw Pact** |  |
| 1. **Surrogate** |  |
| 1. **Fidel Castro** |  |
| 1. **Cuban Missile Crisis** |  |
| 1. **Nonaligned Nations** |  |
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| 1. **Compare and contrast market and command economies.** 2. **Describe three economic problems that developing nations of Latin America faced.** 3. **Why do you think West Germany’s economy achieved much greater success than East Germany’s?** 4. **How did the U.S. play a vital role in the economic recovery of Europe and Japan?** 5. **Why did the U.S. want Europe and Japan to enjoy economic recovery?**   **SUMMARY** | **SECTION2 U7: Economic Issues**  ***Section overview***  In the Cold War and post-Cold War eras:   * Countries developed market economies, command economies, or mixed economies. * Developing nations struggled to strengthen their economies. * Western Europe and Japan experienced rapid economic recovery. * The nations of the world became increasingly interdependent.  1. **Market Economies and Command Economies** 2. The years after World War II    1. The United States and its allies supported market economies    2. The Soviet Union and its allies supported command economies   Market economies were based on the ideas of Capitalism while Command  economies existed under communism. The choices these countries made often  influenced the Cold War.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **MARKET ECONOMY** | **COMMAND ECONOMY** | | **Ownership** | All property, including the means of production, is privately owned | The gov’t owns the means of production, distribution, and exchange. | | **Economic Decisions** | Private businesses and individuals are free from public control so that they can make basic economic decisions, including what, where, how much, and at what prices goods will be produced. | Government officials make all basic economic decisions, such as what will be produced, when, and where. | | **Market Controls** | Prices are determined by supply and demand. Competition promotes high quality and low prices. | The government plans the economy. There is limited production of consumer goods and an emphasis on industrial growth. |  1. **The Economies of Developing Nations** 2. Developed Nations: After World War II, the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, and the countries of Western Europe. They had modern agriculture and industries, advanced technology, and strong educational systems. 3. Developing Nations: Nations with limited resources and without modern industrial economies. 4. \*ECONOMIC OBSTACLES: overpopulation, natural disasters, and indebtedness 5. \* COMMON ISSUES of Developing Nations: Building Industry, Improving Agriculture, Controlling Population  * **CASE STUDY 1:** India   1. After India became independent in 1947, it developed a mixed economy that combined elements of market and command economies. Heavy industry was brought under gov’t control, and the antion worked with a series of five-year plans. These plans set economic goals and manage resources. Dams were built to produce hydroelectric power. The gov’t poured resources into heavy industries such as steel production. In addition, crop output was increased with new types of seeds, chemical fertilizers, and improved irrigation.   2. However India faced obstacles. India lacked oil and natural gas, slowing growth. Many government-run businesses were ineffective. Agricultural output was not enough to keep up with population growth. In the 1990s, pressure from lenders forced India to institute reforms. * **CASE STUDY 2:** Egypt   1. After Egypt became independent, Gamal Abdel Nasser installed a socialist government and economy. Nasser nationalized banks and businesses and instituted land reform. Peasants farmers were given land.   2. With the help of the Soviet Union, Egypt built the Aswan Dam. It controlled the flow of the Nile River and provided 2 million acres of additional farmland. However, it also increased the saltiness of the Nile and caused the soil of the Nile Delta to erode.   3. Nasser’s successor, Anwar Sadat, encouraged foreign investment as well as free market practices. Sadat was assassinated in 1981. Sadat’s successor, Hosni Mubarak, faced economic problems and a rising population. He also faced criticism from Islamic fundamentalists. * **CASE STUDY 3:** Latin America; after WWII, many Latin American nations experienced unrest. Complex difficulties have sometimes hindered development.   1. Agricultural Reform: Many Latin American nations have had to grow more staple crops, such as corn and wheat, in order to feed their growing populations. Because overdependence on any single cash crop is risky, these nations have sought to diversify their agriculture. Some, however, still rely on cash crops. A few countries, believing that i=uneven distribution of land leads to poverty, have also tried to institute land reform in order to get more land into the hands of a greater number of people.   2. Debt Crisis: Often, Latin American nations had to borrow money to build industries. When a worldwide recession hit, demand for goods fell. However, these nations still had to make high interest payments. Money went toward paying off loans rather than building industry.   3. Free Market Reforms: Some Latin American governments used free market reforms as a way to recover from their economic crises. Government spending was reduced, and private owners were allowed to buy out state-owned industries. Slowly, economic progress was made.   4. Population Explosion: Many Latin Americans see the need to control population. Some cultural and religious beliefs, however, work against population control. As a result, populations are still growing rapidly, creating a severe economic burden.   **III. Economic Recovery and Cooperation in Europe**   1. After the end of WWII, the United States developed the Marshall Plan to encourage the economic development of Western Europe and to prevent the spread of communism.    1. West Germany: rebuilt their cities and factories and developed a strong industrial economy; it was referred to as an “economic miracle.” After East and West Germany were reunited in 1990, difficulties emerged as East Germans made the transition to a market economy. 2. After World War II, various regions of the world started to create organizations that were designed to increase trade and promote economic prosperity (wealth). Two of these organizations include:   1) European Union (E.U.)- This is an organization that now includes 27 countries in Europe. They have decreased tariffs (taxes) and now use a single form of currency (money) called “The Euro.”  2) North American Free Trade Agreement (N.A.F.T.A.)- This is an organization that includes the United States, Canada, and Mexico. By decreasing tariffs (taxes), this organization has increased trade between the 3 main countries of North America.  3) **NOTE:** These 2 organizations are examples of economic cooperation and interdependence (countries working together and relying on each other).     1. **Japan: An economic Superpower** 2. ECONOMIC REFORMS: After World War II, the occupation of Japan by the United States helped to establish democracy in that nation. The U.S. also brought economic reforms. Japanese workers were given the right to form unions. Land reform divided up large estates among tenant farmers.. The U.S. tried to break up the Zaibatsu, the powerful family-owned business concerns that dominated Japanese economic life. 3. CLOSE TIES WITH THE WEST: As the Cold War intensified, the U.S. and its allies viewed Japan less as a former enemy and more as a future ally. The outbreak of war in Korea in 1950 reinforced this view. Japan served as a staging area for operations in Korea. The American occupation of Japan ended in 1952. As Japanese industry prospered, the nation engaged in increased trade with the United States and other countries. 4. HOW THE JAPANESE ECONOMY SUCCEEDED: Japan rebounded rapidly from the economic devastation that followed WWII. Japan sent many many manufactured items to other countries, building a favorable balance of trade. A country that has a favorable balance of trade exports more goods than it imports. Why was Japan so successful?    * Japan adapted the latest western technology to its own industries.    * Japan had a well-educated and highly skilled work force.    * Japanese savings gave banks capital to invest in industry.    * The government imposed high tariffs and strict regulations to limit foreign competition. 5. HOW THE JAPANESE ECONOMY FALTERED: In the late 1980s, Japan was hit by an economic recession which lasted many years. Banks staggered under a mountain of bad debt, companies went bankrupt, and unemployment rose. Japan’s government seemed powerless to end the recession. However, in spite of these economic problems, Japan remained one of the world’s largest economies with a strong favorable balance of trade. Its economy mostly held steady rather than growing. 6. **Economic Development of the Pacific Rim**   **Pacific_Rim_map**   1. Southeast Asia and East Asia are part of a region known as the Pacific Rim, a group of nations in Asia and the Americas that border the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific began to be an important highway for trade in the 1500s. In the latter half of the 1900s, activity in this area increased dramatically. The size of the area’s population makes it a huge market. 2. Four economies in the area have become known as the “Asian Tigers.” Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and South Korea. The Asian Tigers are given this name because of their aggressive economic growth. These economies have followed the Japanese model. They experienced rapid industrialization that led to economic expansion and prosperity.    * TAIWAN at first set up light industries, such as textile factories. In time, heavy industry developed and created a trade boom, the growth of industrial cities, and a higher standard of living.    * HONG KONG is a small island. Formerly a British colony, Hong Kong was returned to communist China in 1997 but was allowed to retain a capitalist economy. Hong Kong is a major financial center with many foreign banks and a busy stock market.    * SINGAPORE is a city-state, located on a tiny island at the tip of the Malay Peninsula. It includes one of the world’s busiest harbors and is a center of trade.    * SOUTH KOREA initially exported textiles and inexpensive goods. By the 1990s, South Korea was an economic powerhouse, exporting such higher-priced goods as automobiles. 3. **Oil Politics**   A) Oil (also called petroleum) is among the world’s most important natural resources.  B) **NOTE:** Most of the world’s oil is located in the Middle East. Oil is the main reason why the Middle East has developed wealth and influence.  C) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.)  1) This is an organization that was created by the main oil-producing countries of the world.  **NOTE:** Together, the member countries of O.P.E.C. determine the price of oil as well as production levels (i.e.- the amount of oil available to other countries). |

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| **Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations:** | **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS** |
| **ECONOMIC SYSTEMS**   1. What are capitalism and communism? |  |
| **FACTORS of PRODUCTION**   1. How have developing nations combined human, natural, and capital resources to promote economic development? |  |
| **CHANGE**   1. Why did Western Europe and Japan experience great economic growth after 1945? |  |
| **NEEDS and WANTS**   1. How has the need for petroleum affected international relations? |  |
| **UNIT 7 Section 2** | **DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY** |
| 1. **Developed Nations** |  |
| 1. **Developing Nations** |  |
| 1. **Mixed Economy** |  |
| 1. **Common Market** |  |
| 1. **European Community** |  |
| 1. **European Union** |  |
| 1. **Euro** |  |
| 1. **Zaibatsu** |  |
| 1. **Balance of Trade** |  |
| 1. **Pacific Rim** |  |
| 1. **OPEC** |  |

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| 1. Why were Mao and the Communists victorious over Jiang and the Nationalists in China’s civil war?   page217   1. **Describe three similarities between communism in China and communism in the Soviet Union.** 2. **Describe two ways in which Deng Xiaoping’s methods differed from Mao Zedong’s**. 3. **Why do you think the leaders in China were willing toaccept western economic reforms but not western ideas about human rights and political freedom?** 4. **Describe in your own words what this 1989 cartoon says about Chinese leadership and the wishes of the Chinese people**. 5. **What background knowledge do you need to understand the message?** 6. **Do you agree or disagree with the cartoonists message? Why?** | **SECTION3 U7: Chinese Communist Revolution**  ***Section overview***  Since 1949, a communist government has ruled China:   * support and military power helped the Communists come to power.   The programs of Mao Zedong hurt China economically and violated human rights.   * Popular * Deng Xiaoping brought economic reforms but not political reforms China.   **I. Communism in China (1949-Present)**   1. In 1949, after 22 years of civil war (war within China), China became the second country in the world (after the Soviet Union) to adopt communism.   http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/38/Chiang_Kai-shek%EF%BC%88%E8%94%A3%E4%B8%AD%E6%AD%A3%EF%BC%89.jpg   1. Communist Rise to Power 2. Jiang Jieshi(Chiang Kai-shek) had taken over the Guomindang, or Nationalist Party, after the death of Sun Yixian. In the mid-1920s, Jiang began to strike at the Communist Party, which he saw as a threat to his leadership.   http://www.ducksters.com/biography/world_leaders/mao_zedong.jpg   1. Mao Zedong emerged as the leader of the Communists in the 1930s. Along with 100,00 of his followers, Mao fled the Guomindang forces in 1934 in a retreat known as the Long March. 2. Reasons for Communist Success    * Mao won the support of the huge peasant population of China by promising to give land to peasants.    * Mao won the support of women by rejecting the inequalities of traditional Confucian society.    * Mao’s army made good use of hit-and-run guerrilla warfare.    * Many people opposed the Nationalist government, which they saw as corrupt.    * Some people felt that the Nationalists had allowed foreigners to dominate China.   C) Mao Zedong , He was the first Communist dictator of China.  2) **NOTE:** He gained the support of peasants because he promised to provide them with their own land once the Communists were brought to power.  3) The Changing Role of Women: Traditionally, in China, women were treated as inferior to men. The only role for a woman recognized by the five Confucian relationships was that of wife. As a wife, a woman was considered inferior to her husband. The Nationalists did not change these policies greatly.  In Communist China, however, women gained some rights. Under the new Chinese constitution, women won equality under the law. They were now expected to work alongside men on farms and in factories.  Although Chinese women made progress, they did not have full equality with men. Only a few women had top jobs in government. Women were not always paid the same wages as men for doing the same work. Even so, the position of women improved under the Communists.  **Five Confucian Relationships**   1. Great Leap Forward   a) This was the attempt by Mao to modernize (update) the industrial (factory) and agricultural (farm) production of China.  b) Peasants in China were forced to move onto large government farms.  c) **NOTE:** This program was very similar to the Five Year Plans and Collectivization that took place in the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin.  d) **NOTE:** Both Mao and Stalin had a command (or communist) economy in which the government owned businesses and farms and made all economic decisions.  5) Cultural Revolution- This was a period in China where Mao used violent young Communist soldiers (known as Red Guards) to eliminate all of the opposition (enemies) that he had within China.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Program** | **The Great Leap Forward** | **The Cultural Revolution** | | Goals | * Increase farm and factory output | * Renew communist loyalties | | Methods | * Communes * Production quotas | * Red Guards attack professors and other officials | | Results | * Program Fails * Two years of hunger and low production | * Economy slows * China closes to outside world * People fear arrest * Civil war threatened |   6) United States Recognition-The Cold War was raging in 1949. Consequently, the United States had refused to recognize the People’s Republic of China. In the Korean War, Communist China and the U.S. took opposing sides. By the 1970s, however, this situation was changing. China won admission to the United Nations in 1971, and President Richard Nixon visited Mao Zedong in Beijing in 1972. In 1979, the United States officially recognized the People’s Republic of China.  D) Deng Xiaoping  1) He was the ruler in China after Mao Zedong.  2) Deng changed the economy of China from a command/communist economy (in which the government owns businesses) to a market/capitalist/free enterprise economy (in which individuals own businesses). This is the system that is largely used in China today.   1. Tiananmen Square Protests/Massacre (1989)     a) This was a series of protests where the Chinese peacefully demanded democratic reforms (changes)- They wanted more rights and a say in government.  b) Deng Xiaoping called in the army to repress (end) the protests. Hundreds of Chinese protesters were killed or arrested.  c) This proved that China’s government was not willing to make democratic changes.  **NOTE:** In 1842, Great Britain had gained the island of Hong Kong, off the northern coast of China. During the years that Hong Kong was under British rule, it modernized and became wealthy.  In the 1980s, Britain and China decided that Hong Kong would return to Chinese rule in 1997. China agreed not to change Hong Kong’s social or economic system for 50 years and to allow the island a degree of self rule. The island was turned over to China on July 1, 1997.    d) Current issues in China  1) China controls the Buddhist region of Tibet. The people of Tibet want independence (self-government).  2) China denies its people human rights (such as freedom of speech and the right to vote).   * + 1. In order to prevent overpopulation (China has 1.3 billion people), the government of China only allows each family to have one child.   **Tiananmen Square**  **6a00e54f0be03d8834011570006d77970c-800wi**  **fermaicarrarmati** |

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| **Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations:** | **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS** |
| **CONFLICT**   1. How did the Communists come to power in China by 1949? |  |
| **CHANGE**   1. What changes did Mao Zedong bring to China after 1949? |  |
| **HUMAN RIGHTS**   1. In what ways did the communist government improve the status of women in China? How has the Chinese government violated people’s rights? |  |
| **ECONOMIC SYSTEMS**   1. How did Deng Xiaoping reform the economy, and what were the results? |  |
| **UNIT 7 Section 3** | **DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY** |
| 1. **Mao Zedong** |  |
| 1. **Long March** |  |
| 1. **Great Leap Forward** |  |
| 1. **Communes** |  |
| 1. **Cultural Revolution** |  |
| 1. **Red Guards** |  |
| 1. **Deng Xiaoping** |  |
| 1. **Tiananmen Square** |  |

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| 1. **How is the caste system that exists in India Today different from the caste system of the past?** 2. **List three ways in which WWII increased the desire for Independence among Africans.** 3. **Describe how nationalism led to independence in Ghana.** 4. **How did the borders drawn by colonial powers eventually contribute to civil war in Africa?** 5. **Use your knowledge of world history and current events to compare the genocide that occurred in Rwanda with another historical example of genocide.** 6. **Briefly explain the obstacles to progress in Africa.** 7. **List three results of the collapse of European Imperialism in the years after WWII.** | **SECTION4 U7: Collapse of European Imperialism**  ***Section overview***  After World War II, European imperialism ended, and nations faced difficult challenges as:   * India struggled with social, ethnic, and religious divisions * Peoples of Asia and Africa used both peaceful and violent means to achieve independence. * African nations struggled to overcome the legacy of colonial rule. * Southeast Asia was ravaged by many years of war.   **I. Intro to Decolonization**  A) Decolonization is the period after World War II in which the nations of Africa and Asia finally gained independence (self-government) from the European (Western) nations that controlled them.  **II. Decolonization in India (1948)**   1. After World War II, India gained independence (self-government) from Great Britain (England). This was largely due to the efforts of Mohandas Gandhi.    * Gandhi campaigned to end harsh treatment of the Caste called Untouchables    * The Indian constitution of 1950 banned discrimination against Untouchables    * The gov’t set aside jobs and places in universities for Untouchables   B) In order to prevent conflict (war) between Hindus and Muslims, the region that was controlled by Great Britain was divided into two separate countries:  1) India- Nation created for the Hindus of the region.  2) Pakistan- Nation created for the Muslims of the region.  3) **NOTE:** Despite the creation of two separate nations, there is still ethnic tension between Hindus and Muslims in the region. Kashmir is an area near India and Pakistan(Bangladesh) that both nations claim to control. The situation is dangerous since both India and Pakistan have nuclear weapons.  C) India after independence:  1) India established a democratic government, the world’s largest democracy. It has a federal system of government, with powers divided between a strong central gov’t and smaller local governments. For 40 years after independence, India was led by members of the Nehru family. Jawaharla Nehru was the first prime minister.  2) India followed a policy of nonalignment (or neutrality) during the Cold War, which means that it did not take sides. It remained neutral.  **Obstacles to Progress in India**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **GOALS** |  | **OBSTACLES** | | **Industrial Growth** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | * **Lack of oil and natural gas** * **Attempt to follow socialist model** | |  |  |  | | **Social equality** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | * **Hindu caste system** * **Less education for women and the poor** * **Ethnic and religious prejudices** | |  |  |  | | **Produce enough food** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | * **High cost of farm equipment** * **Rapid population growth** * **Floods and drought** |   3) Caste System- Although India’s constitution prevents discrimination against the lowest social classes (or castes) in India, there continues to be discrimination in rural (farming) areas since tradition remains strong there. Discrimination against untouchables (the lowest class/caste) is especially severe.  East+India+Company  *East India Company was formed by the British in a time when disorganized kings fought amongst themselves and this left the golden opportunity to Britain to take large chunks of land, and gain wealth. Britain gained higher wealth from these kings, helping one fight the other by offering to train new soldiers, better, stronger and faster, offer money to get supplies and offered all Indian soldiers employment in the British regiments. With all this, the British had the kings sign treaties that they never hesitated to sign. When the British did this, they were making Indian skills and crafts people sell stuff to Britain for low prices and them buy it back for higher. This would lead to the mightiest revolt in the 19th century. The reasons Britain decolonized India was because, India was no longer providing the wealth Britain had gone there for, India wanted independence, and Britain was still in major debt due to fighting in WWI and WWII*  **III. Decolonization in Africa (1945-1980)**  A) Between 1945 and 1980, the many nations of Africa finally gained independence (self-government) from the European (or Western) nations that controlled them.  B) Independence was achieved largely due to the efforts of nationalist leaders who led movements to gain self-government. Two leaders that fought to gain independence from Great Britain (England) include:  1) Jomo Kenyatta- Gained independence for Kenya.  2) Kwame Nkrumah- Gained independence for Ghana (formerly Gold Coast).  C) South Africa after independence:  1) After independence, white Europeans still controlled the government of South Africa. They established the racist system known as apartheid.  2) Apartheid was the system of racial segregation that was used in South Africa from 1948 until 1990. Black South Africans were required to use separate bathrooms, attend separate schools, carry identification passbooks, and even go to separate beaches.  3) Nelson Mandela  a) Black South African nationalist leader who fought against Apartheid.  b) He was imprisoned for 27 years by the white South African government.  c) Nelson Mandela became the first black president of South Africa after apartheid officially came to an end in 1990.  D) Rwanda after independence:  1) During the 1990s, there was serious ethnic conflict between two groups in the African nation of Rwanda: the Hutus and the Tutsis.  2) 1994- The Hutus slaughtered 800,000 Tutsis in only a few months. This was an example of genocide (the attempt to exterminate a group of people) and it was a major human rights violation.  **OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS IN AFRICA**   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Economic Policies** | **Population and Poverty** | **Political Problems** | **Land and Climate** | **Economic Dependence** | | * **Failed socialist and mixed economy problems** * **Cash crops instead of food crops** * **Lack of funding for rural development** | * **Population explosion** * **Widespread hunger** | * **Power-hungry, greedy leaders** * **Military takeovers** * **Harsh dictators** * **Ethnic and regional conflicts** | * **Too much or too little rain** * **Poor soil** * **Tropical diseases** * **Desert climate** | * **Need for foreign aid** * **Need for imported equipment and goods** * **High debts** |   decolonization-in-africa  **IV. Decolonization in Southeast Asia (Cambodia and Vietnam)**  A) Between 1953 and 1954, Cambodia and Vietnam both gained independence (self-government) from France.  B) Ho Chi Minh- Nationalist leader who led an 8-year war against France to gain independence for Vietnam.  C) Vietnam after independence:  1) Vietnam was divided into 2 countries: communist North Vietnam and democratic South Vietnam  2) After the Vietnam War, all of Vietnam was reunited to form one communist nation. Vietnam is still communist today.  D) Cambodia after independence  1) After independence, Cambodia was ruled by a Communist group called the Khmer Rouge.  2) Pol Pot  a) He was the leader of the Khmer Rouge and ruler of Cambodia from 1976-1979.  b) He was a brutal dictator who denied his people of human rights.  c) Genocide- Pol Pot executed 2 million people within his nation (almost 20% of the population).  **V. Nationalist leaders of Decolonization**  A) **NOTE:** The Regents really wants you to know that many of the individuals discussed above are nationalist leaders since they were loyal and devoted to their people and their nation. These men include Mohandas Gandhi, Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, Nelson Mandela, and Ho Chi Minh.  **south_east_asia_mapSOUTH EAST ASIA** |

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| **Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations:** | **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS** |
| **IMPERIALISM**   1. How did European imperialism collapse? |  |
| **NATIONALISM**   1. How did nationalistic movements in Asia, Africa, and South? |  |
| **POLITICAL and ECONOMIC SYSTEMS**   1. What kinds of political and economic systems developed in newly independent nations? |  |
| **UNIT 7 Section 4** | **DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY** |
| 1. **Mohandas Gandhi** |  |
| 1. **Jawaharlal Nehru** |  |
| 1. **Nonalignment** |  |
| 1. **Sikhism** |  |
| 1. **Pan-Africanism** |  |
| 1. **Kwame Nkrumah** |  |
| 1. **Aung San Suu Kyi** |  |
| 1. **Organization of African Unity** |  |
| 1. **Jomo Kenyatta** |  |
| 1. **Tribalism** |  |
| 1. **Apartheid** |  |
| 1. **African National Congress** |  |
| 1. **Nelson Mandela** |  |
| 1. **Desmond Tutu** |  |
| 1. **F.W. de Klerk** |  |
| 1. **Ho Chi Minh** |  |
| 1. **Ngo Dinh Diem** |  |
| 1. **Khmer Rouge** |  |
| 1. **Pol Pot** |  |

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| * + 1. **What impact has geography had on the culture and history of the Middle East?**     2. **Why does the Arab-Israeli conflict continue today?**   **mena_map**   * + 1. **Describe some effects of Islamic fundamentalism.**     2. **What factors have contributed to conflict in the Middle East?** | **SECTION5 U7: Conflicts and Change in the Middle East**  ***Section overview***  In the Middle East, since 1945:   * The creation of Israel has led to conflicts between Jews and Arabs. * The search for peace between Jews and Arabs has met with some success. * A revolution in Iran has been involved in several international conflicts. * Many Muslims have urged a return to Islamic government and law.  1. **The Impact of Geography** The Middle East has been a crossroads for people of Africa, Asia, and Europe since ancient times. This fact has led to an enormous diversity of peoples, belief systems, and cultures. These differences have sometimes led to conflict.   The discovery of oil in the region brought power to some Middle Eastern nations. Oil is a vital part of the global economy. Oil resources, however, are not evenly distributed across the region. As a result, Middle Eastern countries have gone to war over control of oil-rich lands. Dependence on oil is one reason why countries around the world take an active interest in conflicts in the Middle East.  **FORCES SHAPING THE MIDDLE EAST**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Religious and Ethnic Differences** | **Natural Resources** | **Governments** | **Islamic Traditions** | | * Muslims, Christians, and Jews * Different sects within religions * More than 30 languages * Religious, racial, and cultural prejudices * Desire for a united Arab state | * Largest oil fields in the world * Oil-rich nations gain wealth and political and economic power * Limited water supply * Arguments over dams and water rights | * Democracy in Israel and Turkey * Rule by royal family in Jordan and Saudi Arabia * Single-party dictators in Iraq and Syria | * Laws of Islam influence government, society, and personal life * Antiwestern feelings * 1990s revival of Islamic traditions |   **II. Creation of Israel**  A) After World War II, part of the Holy Land (sacred area of the Middle East that includes Jerusalem) was used to create the Jewish nation of Israel.  B) Palestinians (Arab Muslims that live in the Holy Land) claim that they should have control over the region since they have lived there for hundreds of years.  C) Between 1948 and 1973, 4 major wars were fought between Israel and the Arab nations of the Middle East. Israel won each war.   * War of Independence: The first Arab-Israeli war occurred in 1948 when six Arab states-Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Saudi Arabia-invaded Israel. Israel defeated the invaders and gained control of land which doubled its size. Over 700, 000 Arabs became refugees. Most were refused entry by neighboring Arab countries and were placed in temporary refugee camps, which became permanent over time. The poverty and discrimination experienced by these Palestinian Arabs fueled anger. Many dreamed of an Arab Palestinian state. Resistance took many forms. * Futher Wars   + 1956- fought over the Suez Canal   + 1967- The Six Day War, Israel overran the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights on the Syrian border, and East Jerusalem.   + 1973- Egypt and Syria launched a war against Israel on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur. * The Israelis won all of these wars.   D) Palestinians are still fighting to gain control of the Holy Land and frequently use terrorism (i.e.- suicide bombings) to achieve their goals.   * http://www.akispa.de/palaestina_israel/icahd/maps/map12.jpgIntifada  1. Attempts at Peace    * Camp David Accords:    * Oslo Peace Accords:   **THE MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA**  **III. Islamic Fundamentalism**  A) Islamic Fundamentalism is the belief that governments should create societies that are based firmly on the rules of Islam. Two countries that have established such societies in recent decades are Iran and Afghanistan.   1. **Libya:** 1969, Muammar al-Quaddafi established a gov’t based on Islamic principles. Quaddafi renounced terrorism in 1999. 2. **Algeria:** 1992, the Algerian Islamic political party did well in elections. The ruling party feared that an Islamic revolution might occur. The military therefore seized power and took harsh measures against Islamic activists, resulting in the deaths of thousands of people. Since 2005, a newly elected government’s offer of amnesty to terrorists who lay down their arms has not ended terrorist attacks bu groups who want to return to strict Islamic rule. 3. **Turkey:** 1900s, the gov’t of Turkey based many of its policies on western models. In the 1990s, however, Islamic political parties gained increasing support and influence. They hope to restore traditional Islamic government. 4. **Afghanistan:** From 1979-1989, Afghanistan fought a Soviet invasion whose goal was to strengthen the Afghan Communist government. Following the Soviet withdrawal, the country was torn by the civil war. An Islamic group, the Taliban, seized power in 1996 and set up an Islamic gov’t.    1. Taliban   1) The Taliban is an Islamic group that ruled Afghanistan from 1996-2001.  2) It created laws that were strictly based on Sharia (Islamic law).  **B) Iranian Revolution** (1979)  1) This event brought Ayatollah Khomeini (an Islamic religious leader) to power.  2) Iran is still a theocracy- A country that is ruled by religious leaders.  **Impact of the Revolution:** The Iranian revolution had effects in Iran and beyond.   * The new Iranian gov’t was extremely hostile to West, especially to the United States, Western books, music, and movies were banned. * The gov’t required strict adherence to Islamic fundamental beliefs. There was no separation of religion and gov’t. * Iranian militants seized the American embassy in Tehran and held a group of Americans hostage for more than a year. * Iran encouraged Muslims in other countries to work to overthrow secular governments and establish Islamic republics.   **C) Saddam Hussein and Iraq**   1. Iran-Iraq War: 1980, Hussein’s forces seized control of a disputed border area between Iraq and Iran.   mp5039d0d0   1. Persian Gulf War: 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait and seized its oil Fields. The U.S. saw the Iraqi action as a threat to Saudi Arabia and to the flow of oil.   39_First_Gulf_War  D) **NOTE:** In countries that are based on Islamic Fundamentalism, women have very few rights. They cannot vote and are required to dress very conservatively (modestly) in public.  D) **NOTE:** In countries that are based on Islamic Fundamentalism, women have very few rights. They cannot vote and are required to dress very conservatively (modestly) in public. |

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| **Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations:** | **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS** |
| **DIVERSITY**   1. How has the diversity of the Middle East affected its recent history ? |  |
| **CONFLICT**   1. What efforts have been made to end conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors? |  |
| **INTERDEPENDENCE**   1. Why did the Persian Gulf War involve many nations from around the world? |  |
| **BELIEF SYSTEMS**   1. How is Islamic fundamentalism affecting life in the Middle East today? |  |
| **UNIT 7 Section 5** | **DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY** |
| 1. **Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)** |  |
| 1. **Yasir Arafat** |  |
| 1. **Intifada** |  |
| 1. **Camp David Accords** |  |
| 1. **Yitzhak Rabin** |  |
| 1. **King Hussein** |  |
| 1. **Hamas** |  |
| 1. **Ayatollah Khomeini** |  |
| 1. **Islamic Fundamentalism** |  |
| 1. **Taliban** |  |
| 1. **Saddam Hussein** |  |
| 1. **Persian Gulf War** |  |
| 1. **Kurds** |  |

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| 1. **What led to the fall of the Soviet Union?** 2. **Explain the meaning of the political cartoon on this page.**   **SUMMARY** | **SECTION6 U7: Collapse of Communism and the Soviet Union**  ***Section overview***  Between 1970 and 1990, the Soviet Union broke up, and communist control of Eastern Europe ended. During this period:   * The invasion of Afghanistan weakened the Soviet Union. * Gorbachev’s reforms led to the end of the Soviet Union. * Communist governments fell in Eastern Europe. * Ethnic divisions led to civil wars and the creation of new nations   **I. The Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union (1991)**  A) Between 1989 and 1991, the Cold War ended and Communism disappeared from Europe.   1. Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan  * Détente came to a sudden end with the invasion in 1979. The Soviet Union wanted to keep a procommunist gov’t in power there. This move convinced many in the West that the Soviet Union was still an aggressive force.   C) Mikhail Gorbachev  1) He was the Soviet leader who helped bring an end to Communism in the Soviet Union.  http://t0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRaSHZhCvnm-Ww2FvMFLWo8VmEXnS2_8x0xQnipHFci73CktRZU2) Perestroika   1. This was a program in which Gorbachev changed the economy of the Soviet Union from a communist/command economy (where the government owns and operates businesses) to a market/capitalist/free enterprise economy (where individuals own and operate businesses.   3) Glasnost  a) This was a program in which Gorbachev allowed freedom of speech within the Soviet Union.  b) It was a major step towards democracy in the Soviet Union.  D) Boris Yeltsin  1) He was the first democratically elected president in the history of Russia  **THE FALL OF THE SOVIET UNION**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **CAUSES** | **EFFECTS** | | * Leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev * Openness to democratic ideas(glasnost) * Reshaping of economy and government (perestroika) * Economic problems * Freedom movement in Eastern Europe | * Formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States * Loss of role as world superpower * End of Cold War * Economic hardships * Conflicts between procommunist and prodemocratic groups * Minority revolts and civil conflicts |   **FORMER SOVIET UNION**  **884cd790424556169985cdfb3e4053bd**  *The creation of these republics strengthened certain ethnic/national identities and weakened others.*  **II. The Collapse of Communism in Germany (1989)**  A) Throughout the Cold War, Germany had been divided into two nations: West Germany (a democratic country) and East Germany (a communist country controlled by the Soviet Union).  B) 1989- The Berlin Wall (the symbol of the Cold War) was finally torn down. This symbolized the end of the Cold War and the end of Communism.   1. 1990- West Germany and East Germany were reunited to form one democratic country.   http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_Ju4q8pepX1U/Svsbiu5rtxI/AAAAAAAABJ8/LYhBvo08u9A/s400/gm09111120091111125802.jpg  **THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN EASTERN EUROPE** |

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| **Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations:** | **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS** |
| **DIVERSITY and CONFLICT**   1. How has ethnic diversity contributed to conflict in Eastern Europe? |  |
| **POLITICAL and ECONOMIC SYSTEMS**   1. What kinds of problems did Eastern European countries face in the transition to democracy and a market economy? |  |
| **CHANGE**   1. What were the causes and impacts of the collapse of the Soviet Union? |  |
| **UNIT 7 Section 6** | **DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY** |
| 1. **Détente** |  |
| 1. **Mikhail Gorbechev** |  |
| 1. **Perestroiks** |  |
| 1. **Glasnot** |  |
| 1. **Vladimir Putin** |  |
| 1. **Lech Walesa** |  |
| 1. **Solidarity** |  |

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| * + 1. **How did individual citizens make a difference in Argentina? What other examples of citizens making a difference can you think of in world history?**     2. **Why did the United States support the contras in Nicaragua in the 1980s?**     3. **Why did the OAS expel Cuba in 1962?** | **SECTION7 U7: Political and Economic Change in Latin America**  ***Section overview***  Many changes have occurred in Latin Americas:   * Social and political factors have led to unrest. * Nations have struggled to establish democracy and improve their economies. * Drug trafficking has continued to have an impact on the region.  1. **Sources of Unrest**   Latin America is a diverse region with a great variety of peoples and cultures. Geographic barriers have discouraged unity, yet the nations of Latin America share similar problems.  After WWII, political and social upheavals threatened stability in Latin America. Many Latin American nations looked to authoritarian leaders to provide solutions.   1. **Argentina** By 1900, Argentina was the richest nation in Latin America. The Great Depression of the 1930’s devastated the country. A military coup brought *Juan Peron* to power in 1946. 2. **Juan Peron** a former army colonel. He appealed to Argentine nationalism by limiting foreign-owned businesses and by promoting *import substitution*, in which local manufacturers produce goods at home to replace imported products.   He gained popularity by boosting wages, strengthening labor unions, and beginning social welfare programs.  His gov’t was repressive, however, and his economic policies led to huge debts. In 1955, he lost power in a military coup.   1. **http://www.nndb.com/people/020/000046879/juan-peron-60.jpgState Terrorism** Another military gov’t took control in1976. This gov’t began a program of state terrorism against leftist guerrilla groups. In what came to be known as the *dirty war*, the military arrested, tortured, and killed thousands of people. As many as 20,000 people simply “disappeared.”     Many who vanished were young. Their mothers, organized as the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, marched silently every week in Buenos Aires for over thirty years, holding pictures of their missing children. Their protests won worldwide attention.     1. **Democracy Restored** In 1983, Argentina held elections. The new gov’t worked to control the military and restore human rights.   Economic problems persisted. In 2001, a crisis rocked the nation. The hardships led to widespread protests and continued instability.   1. **Guatemala**  Cold War tensions caused the United States to view certain political movements in Latin America as threats. In Guatemala, the U.S. helped to overthrow Jacobo Arbenz in 1954, after his land reform program threatened U.S. business activities in Guatemala. Landowners and the military regained power.   A civil war soon began. The *indigenous* Indians suffered. As many as 30,000 were killed in the fighting. Rebels finally laid down their arms in 1996, when a peace accord was reached. The accord brought hope for increased rights for all citizens of Guatemala, including its Indian population   1. **Nicaragua** From 1936 to 1979, the Somoza family had governed Nicaragua. The Somozas were repressive but had close ties to the United States because of their anti-communist stance.   In 1979, the *Sandinistas*, a group that included both reform-minded nationalists and communists, overthrew the Somoza government   * 1. **The Sandinistas in Power** set up a gov’t under the leadership of Daniel Ortega. Many in the gov’t were Socialists or Communists. The new gov’t introduced some reforms and socialized policies. At the same time, it grew closer to Cuba and other communist nations.   2. **The Contras** In the 1980’s, the Sandinistas faced armed opposition from the Contras, a counterrevolutionary group. Fearing the spread of communism, the U.S. supported the contras in their fight against the Sandinistas. A civil war followed, leading to many deaths and weakening the Nicaraguan economy.   Other Central American countries helped both sides reach a compromise. In 1990, the Sandinistas handed over power to a freely elected, Violeta Chamorro. Nicaragua still had to struggle to rebuild its economy.  http://blog.seattlepi.com/davidhorsey/files/2011/12/Contras-1985.jpg  http://espressostalinist.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/tumblr_lxivk6mzi51qk03yyo1_12801.jpg?w=400&h=436   1. **Mexico** 2. **Politics in Mexico** After the Mexican Revolution, one party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), dominated Mexican politics for 71 years. Between 1960 and 2000, there were periods of upheaval.  * In 1968, students in Mexico protested. The police and the military brutally suppressed the protests. * In 1994, armed Indian Zapatista rebels in the southern state of Chiapas demanded social and economic reforms. Periodic outbreaks of violence occurred, but the group’s goals were not achieved. * Many groups called for election reforms. In 2000, the PRI lost Mexico’s presidential election. Vicente Fox, from the National Action Party (PAN), was elected president. In 2006, Felipe Calderon of the National Action Party won the presidential election in a bitterly contested fight. * In 2006, President Felipe Calderon began a nationwide military crackdown on Mexican drug cartels. The drug lords struck back with daily killings that threaten the stability of Mexico.   **CAUSES of UNREST in MEXICO**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Gap Between Rich and Poor** |  | **Social Classes** |  | **Population and Poverty** |  | **Urban Growth** | | * Small group controls most of wealth * Wealthy people against reforms |  | * Upper classes descended from Europeans * Poor majority are Mestizo, Native American, and African American |  | * Population explosion * Not enough land to grow food |  | * Migration of peasants to cities * Slums and urban shacks * Not enough jobs |  |  | | --- | | **UNREST in LATIN AMERICA** |  1. **Economic Links with the United States** In the 1950’s, the *Organization of American States*, or the OAS, was formed to strengthen democracy, promote human rights, and confront shared problems such as poverty, terrorism, illegal drugs, and corruption. Thirty-five nations in the Western Hemisphere, including Canada and the United States, belong to the organization. The OAS expelled communist Cuba in 1962.   In the 1900s, Mexico, the United States, and Canada signed the *North American Free Trade Agreement*, or NAFTA, a plan to allow free trade among the three nations. Many hoped that it would bring prosperity to Mexico, but other manufacturers were hurt by competition from the U.S.  Immigration provides another link between Mexico and the United States. Since the 1970s, millions of Mexicans have migrated to the United States, usually in search of better economic opportunities.   1. **Panama** In the late 1980s, U.S. officials suspected that the leader of Panama, Manuel Noriega, was helping criminal gangs called *cartels* smuggle drugs into the United States. United States troops invaded Panama in 1989 and arrested Noriega. Panama experienced greater stability in the 1990s. 2. **The Panama Canal** was constructed by the United States in the early 1900s. By connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the canal shortens voyages between the two oceans by thousands of miles. The U.S. had controlled the canal since it first opened in 1914. Then, in 1977, the U.S. and Panama signed a treaty designed to gradually turn over control of the Panama Canal on January 1, 2000. 3. **The Role of Religion** The Catholic Church has played a major role in Latin American society since colonial times. Traditionally a conservative force, many church leaders became proponents of social reform during the late 1900s. Outspoken priests and nuns, for example, struggled against the oppressive military regimes that ruled many Latin American countries in the 1970s and 1980s. At the same time, evangelical Protestant groups have gained a growing following with the poor throughtout Latin America.   http://www.repositioncruises.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Repositioning-Cruises-Panama-Canal.jpg  http://www.panama-travel-guide.com/images/Panama_Canal_Operation.jpg |

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| |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **CORNELL NOTES**  **WM_Hawk_Head_reduced_size** | **Topic/Objective:**  **UNIT 7 Section 7** | |  | | --- | | **Name:** | | **Class/Period:** | | **Date:** | | | ***ESSENTIAL QUESTION:*** | | | |  | | | | |
| **Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations:** | **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS** |
| **CONFLICT**   1. What factors led to continuing conflict in Latin America? |  |
| **CHANGE**   1. What types of political changes occurred in Latin American nations after 1945? |  |
| **POLIITICAL SYSTEMS**   1. What roles does democracy play in Latin America today? |  |
| **UNIT 7 Section 7** | **DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY** |
| 1. **Juan Peron** |  |
| 1. **Import Substitution** |  |
| 1. **Dirty War** |  |
| 1. **Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo** |  |
| 1. **Indigenous** |  |
| 1. **Sandinistas** |  |
| 1. **Contras** |  |
| 1. **Organization of American States** |  |
| 1. **North American Free Trade Agreement** |  |
| 1. **Cartels** |  |

**Unit 7 Constructed Responses – 20th Century and Beyond**

1. Using the map , make at least one major claim about the trading blocs listed in the map above.

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| **Score** | **Criteria** |
| 1 | Proficient , makes one major claim about trading blocs using evidence from the chart. |
| 0 | Inadequate, no response or the response does not address the prompt |

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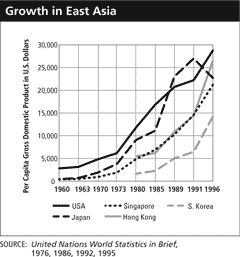
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1. Looking at the graph, what do you think the graph will look like in 2001? Make at least one major claim using evidence from the graph.



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| **Score** | **Criteria** |
| 1 | Proficient, identifies one trend about societies in Africa using evidence from the chart. |
| 0 | Inadequate, no response or the response does not address the prompt |

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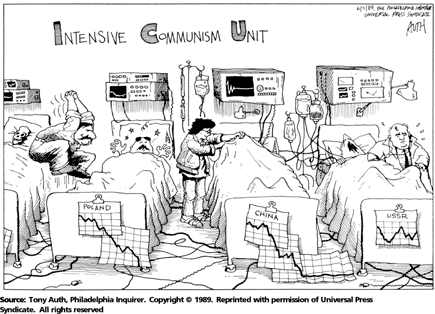
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1. What does this caroon suggest about the Soviet Union? Make sure you use at least one major piece of evidence from the cartoon to back up your claims.

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| **Score** | **Criteria** |
| 1 | Proficient, uses evidence to make one major claim about the health of the Soviet Union |
| 0 | Inadequate, no response or the response does not address the prompt |

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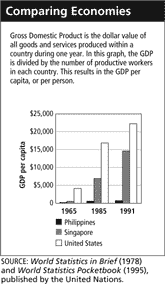
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1. Using the chart, state at least **one** major claim about the GDP of the Philippines, Singapore, and United States. Also state what this chart might look like in 2001 with use of supporting evidence.



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| **Score** | **Criteria** |
| 2 | Proficient, at least one major claim about the GDP of the countries and states what the chart might look like in 2001. |
| 1 | Sufficient, fulfills 1 of 2 requirements |
| 0 | Inadequate, no response or the response does not address the prompt |

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1. Question: Using the map, answer the following question: What does this map suggest about the state of Israel in comparison to the Middle East during this time period?

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| **Score** | **Criteria** |
| 1 | Proficient, uses evidence to make one major claim about the state of Israel in comparison to the Middle East |
| 0 | Inadequate, no response or the response does not address the prompt |

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1. Provide three key events that heightened Cold War tensions and explain why the events increased tensions between the United States and Soviet Union.

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| **Score** | **Criteria** |
| 3 | Proficient , three events and how they increased tensions are present |
| 2 | Adequate, fulfills only 2 of 3 requirements |
| 1 | Insufficient, fulfills only 1 of 3 requirements |
| 0 | Inadequate, no response or the response does not address the prompt |

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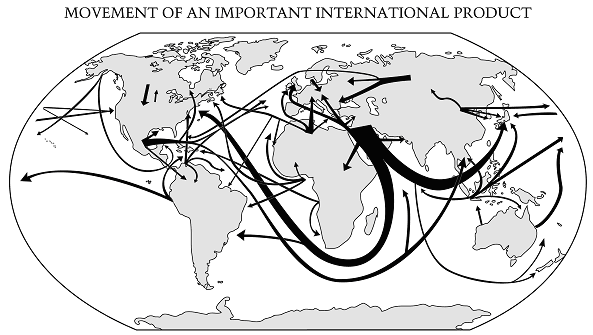
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| Score | Criteria |
| 2 | Proficient, identifies 1 way a weapon of mass destruction was used and 1 way an attempt was made to address the problem of mass destruction. |
| 1 | Insufficient, fulfills only 1 of 2 requirements |
| 0 | Inadequate, no response or the response does not address the prompt |



1. The movement of what international product is shown on the map? Give two reasons why the product is shipped to the places indicated on the map.

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| Score | Criteria |
| 3 | Proficient, identifies the product and gives 2 reason why the product is shipped |
| 2 | Sufficient, identifies the product and 1 reason why the product is shipped; or identifies 2 reasons why the product is shipped. |
| 1 | Insufficient, fulfills only 1 of requirements |
| 0 | Inadequate, no response or the response does not address the prompt |

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