

Mr. Portteus' Social Studies Classes Round 3

Hello All:

In this packet of awesomeness, you will find work for roughly about two weeks of work. It will last from May 6-May 22nd. You will be graded for accuracy according to the rubric established by the teachers. The goal of the work is to be done a little at a time. **You should be spending roughly 25-30 mins a day on the work here.** This is not meant for you to stay up late like you are binge watching shows on Netflix!! You need to work on this a little at a time!

This time around for some of the classes you will find notes printed and attached with it is a worksheet that you must complete! You will be required to read the notes and write test questions for several sets of notes. If you find that in your assignment follow the directions given. **If you can attend the weekly check-ins and ask questions!!**

I will be holding office hours from 1-3 pm every day in addition to the weekly check-ins. The office hours work as follows: If you have a question email me, if you need a face to face email me and I will setup a hangout for us to talk it through. As always you can email me at William.Portteus@leonagroup.com

Please stay safe and work diligently as you can. I know this is a very difficult situation and that these are trying times but as Winston Churchill once said ***“All the great things are simple, and many can be expressed in a single word: freedom; justice; honor; duty; mercy; hope.”***

Take care all and as always if you have questions, comments and concerns please let me know.

Name: _____ period: _____

Notes Assignment : Age of Imperialism

Directions: Since I cannot direct teach you over the duration of the stay at home order, your job is to look at the slides attached and write possible test questions. You will write the question and when we start our class meetings, we will discuss them as a class. I will also ask you questions to check for understanding. All of this is for a grade!! So, take your time on the assignment! This assignment should be spread over the duration of the extension. This activity should take no less than an hour. **Please make sure you include the answer to the question! You will be asking them on the calls!!**

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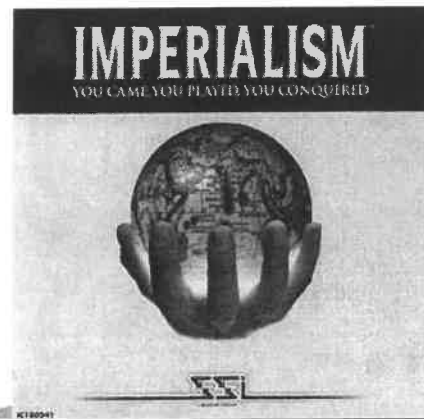
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11.1: The Age of Imperialism



11.1: The Scramble for Africa

- Imperialism: When a stronger nation dominates the political, economic and/or social life of a weaker nation.
- Before Imperialism many Europeans stayed out of Africa because of..
 - ◆ Diseases
 - ◆ European's could not easily navigate the African Rivers
 - ◆ Strong African Armies



Congo sparks Interest

- 1860's Dr. Livingstone, a missionary traveled deep into Africa to spread Christianity.
- Reporter Henry Stanley explores Africa to find Livingstone.
- King Leopold of Belgium asks Stanley to explore and obtain land on the Congo R. for Belgium leading to several treaties.
- Leopold licensed companies that brutally exploited African labor forcing them to collect sap from rubber plants. This led to the loss of 10 million lives of African workers.



Forces Driving Imperialism

- ◆ New Markets and raw materials for manufactured goods. (fueled by Industrial Revolution)
- ◆ Pride/Nationalism: Europeans viewed an empire as a measure of national greatness
- ◆ European Racism: belief that one race is superior to another.
- ◆ Social Darwinism: idea that the strongest cultures enjoy wealth and success and are superior to others. (Justification for European imperialism)



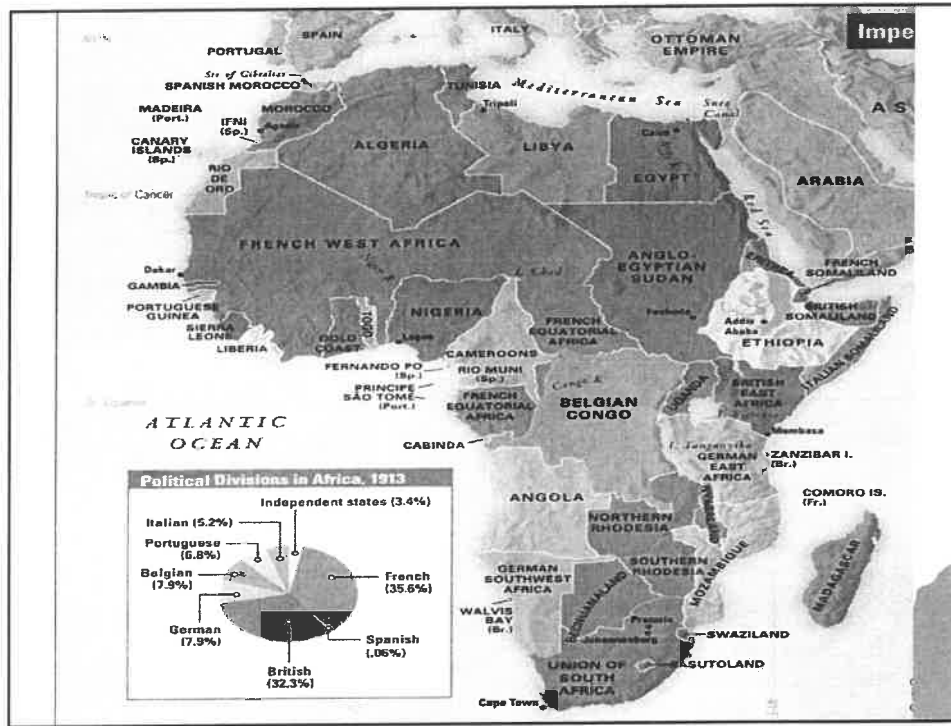
Factors allowing European control of Africa

1. Technology: Maxim gun: automatic machine gun
2. steam engine, railroads and cables allow Europeans to control colonies while maintaining close contact with their home nation.
3. Medicine: Quinine developed to combat malaria.



Berlin Conference 1884-5

- ◆ Conference lays down rules for Europe to dominate Africa stating a nation must:
 - notify other nations of their claim
 - prove they can control it.
- ◆ Africans did not buy European goods as was hoped but European imperialists acquired wealth from African resources like copper, tin, gold and diamonds.
- ◆ European businesses developed cash crop plantations to grow peanuts, palm oil cocoa and rubber leading to famines.



Clash Over South Africa

- Zulu chief Shaka uses highly disciplined soldiers to keep Europeans out until the late 1800's
- After Shaka's death, British invade Zulu nation using superior technology to defeat the Zulu in 1887.
- British then clash with Boers (Dutch Farmers) over land & slaves in South Africa.



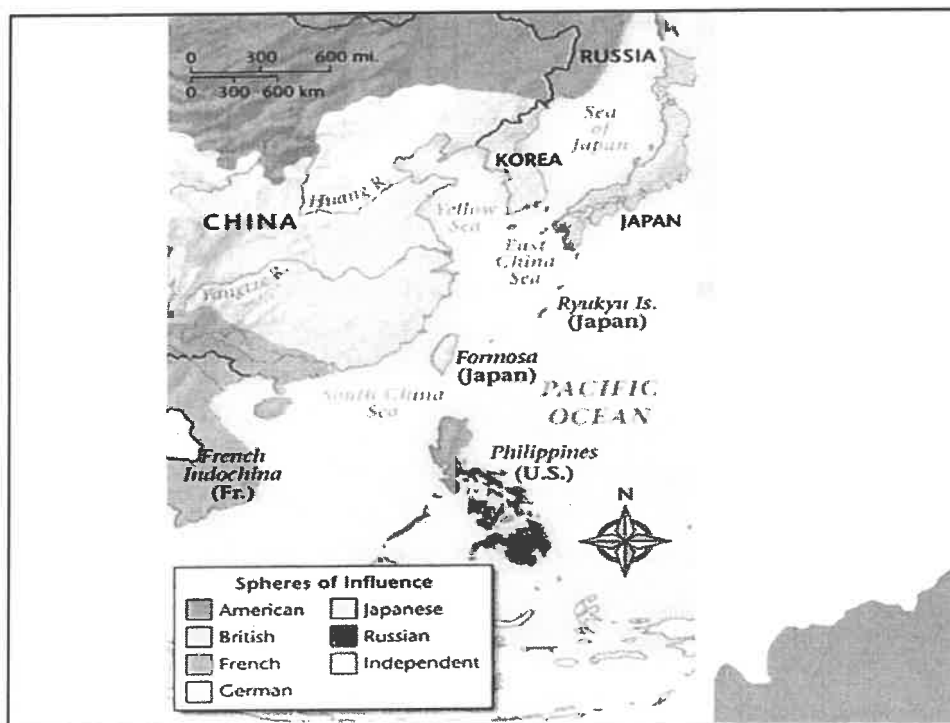
Boer War

- 1830's Boers undertake the Great Trek moving north to escape British but run into conflict with the Zulu.
- 1860's -1880's gold and diamonds are discovered.
- This leads to war between the British and Dutch in 1899.
- **Total War**: guerrilla tactics, concentration camps and burning of fields and villages follows by both sides.
- British eventually win the war and control South Africa



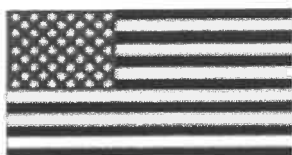
11.2 Case study on Nigeria

Forms of Imperialism	Characteristics
Colony	A country or a region governed internally by a foreign power
Protectorate	A country or territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power
Sphere of Influence	An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges
Economic Imperialism	Independent but less developed nations controlled by private business interests rather than by other governments



Methods of Management

- Indirect Control was practiced by the British and the United States.
- Local government officials were used to run the day to day management of colony but were under the authority of the colonizer.
- allowed for some limited self-rule.
- Local rules and customs remain in place
- Goal: to develop future leaders so the colony could later govern itself.



Direct Control

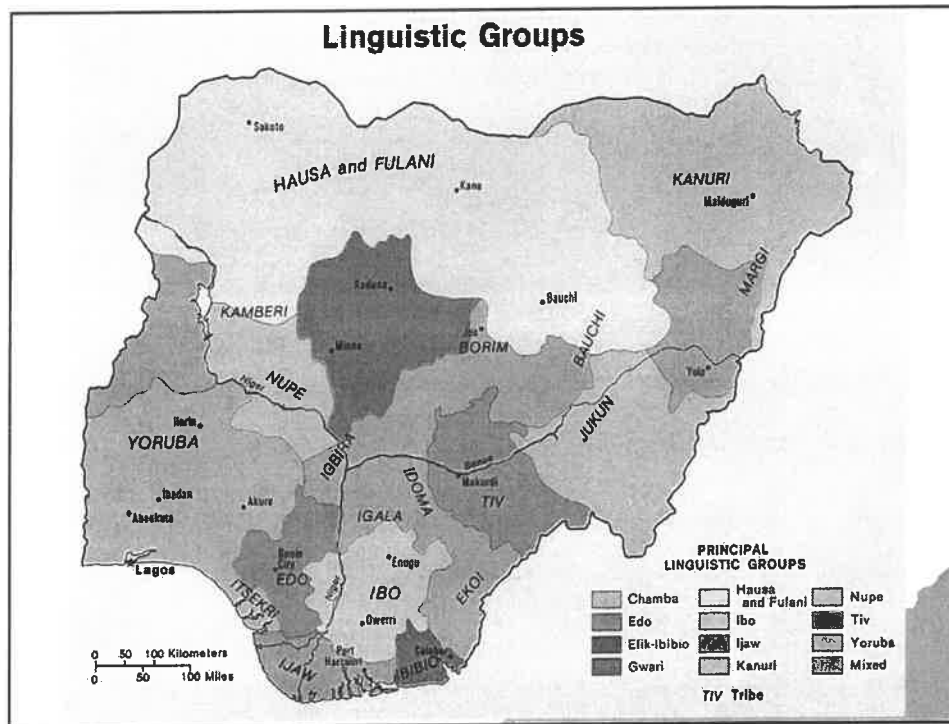
- Government is based on European styles, no self rule.
- **Paternalism**: European view of Africans as children unable to run their own country. They provided for their needs but did not give them any rights.
- Foreign officials brought in to rule the colony.
- Goal is **assimilation**: over time the local culture would be absorbed into the European culture and be more like the Europeans. (used by French)
 - ◆ All schools, courts, businesses and others were patterned after French institutions.
 - ◆ France later abandons the policy of assimilation.



British Nigeria

- ◆ Britain gains control by signing treaties with local rulers. Those that resisted were put down by force.
- ◆ Britain had difficulty managing Nigeria's 250 ethnic groups. 3 largest were Hausa-Fulani, Yoruba and Igbo each with very different cultures.
- ◆ British practiced indirect control over these areas which met some resistance from local chiefs.





African Resistance to Imperialism

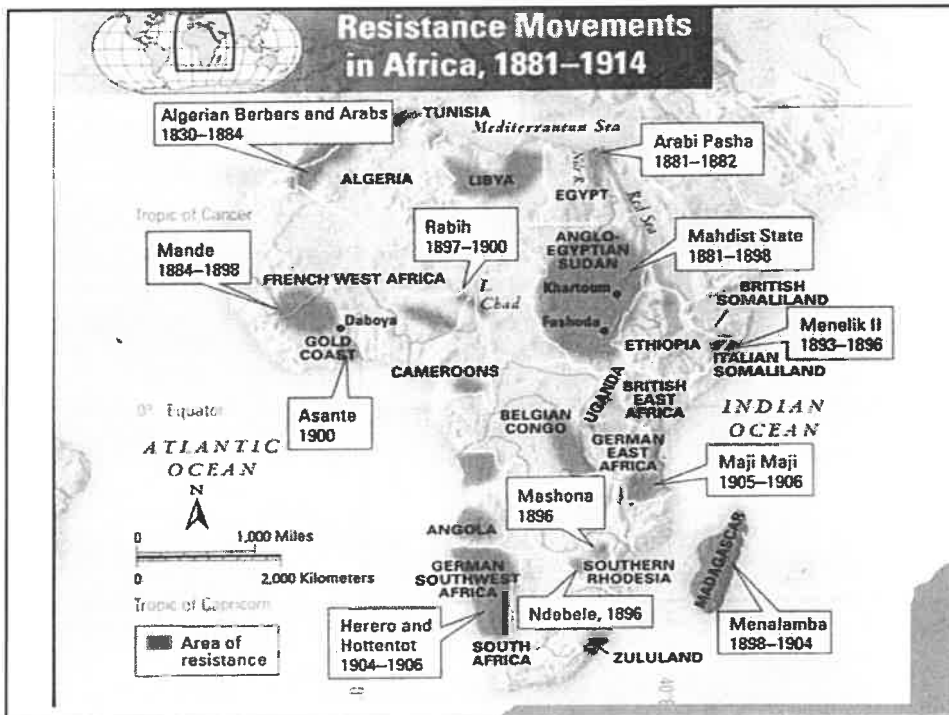
- Africans resisted colonization militarily & through religious groups.
- German East African villagers rebelled against growing cotton rather than food crops. (famine)
 - ◆ Maji-Maji (magic water) Rebellion: Villagers believed holy water would turn German bullets to water.
 - ◆ 75,000 natives died from charging at German machine gun posts.
 - ◆ Massive casualties encourage Germany to make colonialism more acceptable to Africans.



Ethiopia: Successful Resistance

- **Menelik II** of Ethiopia defeats Italians to maintain his country's independence.

- ◆ He modernizes his army allowing him to defeat Italy at the battle of Adowa and maintain Ethiopia's independence.
- ◆ Ethiopia became one of two African nations that maintained independence.



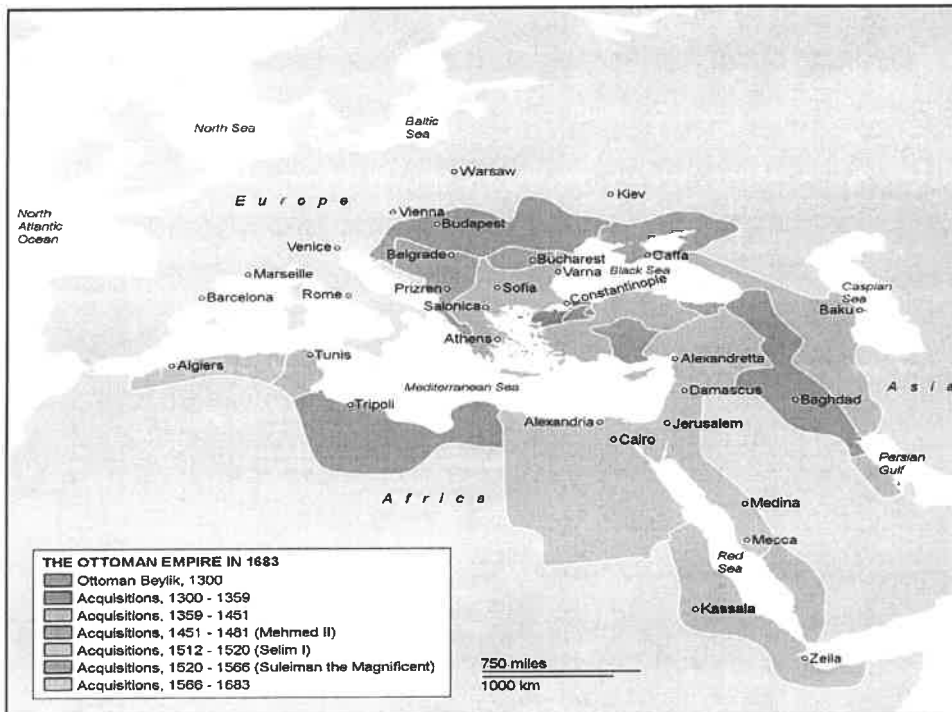
Legacy of Colonial Rule

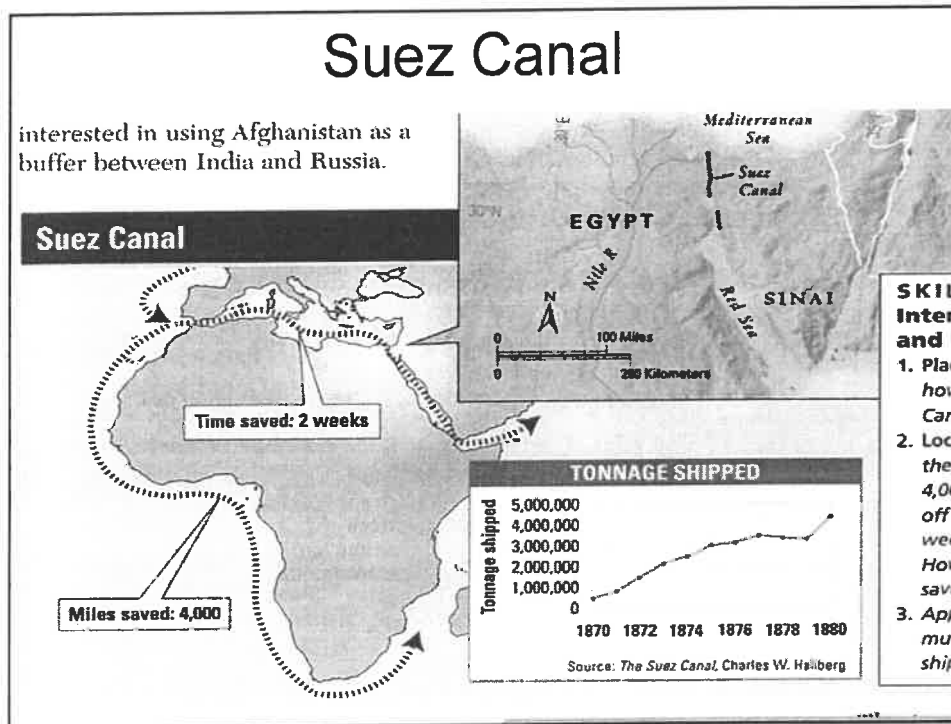
Positive:

- Reduced local warfare
- brought sanitation, schools and hospitals
- improved literacy
- economic expansion and growth to Africa: railroads, dams, & telephone lines.

Negative:

- loss of independence
- loss of traditional culture
- Death from diseases like smallpox
- Famine (cash crops)
- Artificial boundaries caused conflict between groups in the future.






Section 4: British Imperialism in India

- ◆ In the early 1800's the British East India Company rules India (economic imperialism).
 - Led by British officers but staffed by **sepoys** or Indian soldiers.







Jewel in the Crown

India would be known as the **Jewel in the Crown** b/c it was the most valuable of the British colonies.


- ◆ British set up restrictions for India to produce raw materials for British manufacturing goods and to buy only British goods in India.
- ◆ Most of raw materials were agricultural products like tea, indigo, Jute, coffee and opium.



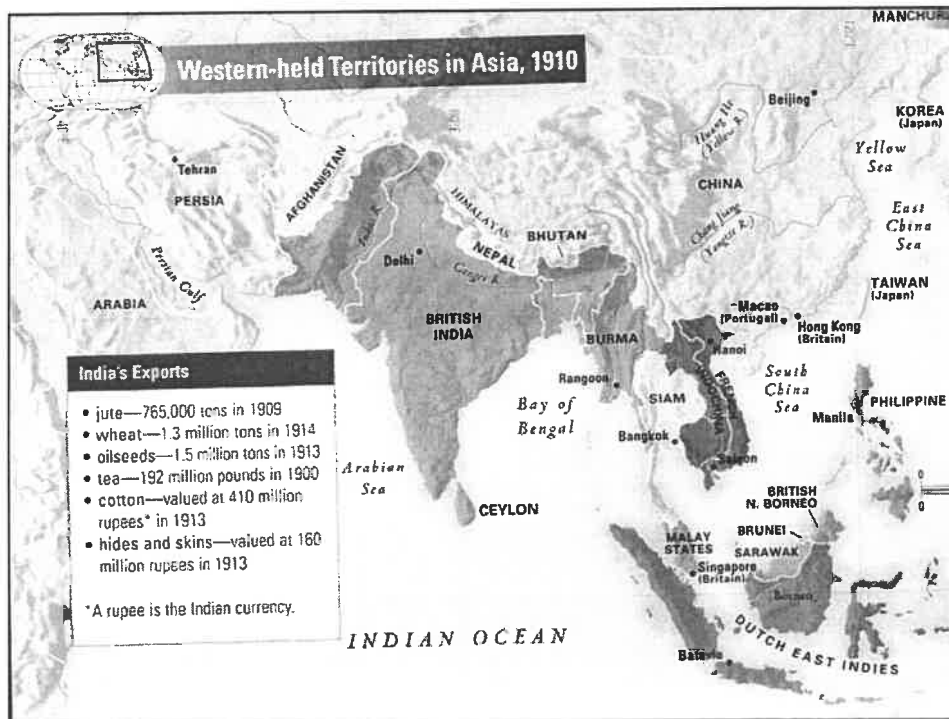
Tea plantation



Jute: for rope/twine



Indigo: for dyes



Sepoy Mutiny

- People of India resent the racism and attempts to convert them to Christianity by British.
- As economic problems increased, Indian Nationalism grew stronger.
- Resistance grows when rifle cartridges for sepoys are refused because they are sealed with beef and pork fat.
 - ◆ The cow is a sacred animal to Hindu and Muslims do not eat pork.
- Soldiers that refuse the weapons are sent to jail.
- The next day, the sepoys rebel and march on Delhi.



- ◆ British put down the rebellion after 1 year of fighting. The British decide to adopt direct control of India as a result; this increases British racism toward Indians.
- ◆ The term Raj refers to India under direct British rule.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST

It is this consciousness of the inherent superiority of the European which has won for us India. However well educated and clever a native may be, and however brave he may prove himself, I believe that no rank we can bestow on him would cause him to be considered an equal of the British officer.

LORD KITCHENER, quoted in K. M. Panikkar, *Asia and Western Dominance*

- ◆ As a result the, Indian National Congress and Muslim league emerge as nationalist groups seeking independence for India.

Impact of colonization in India

Positive:

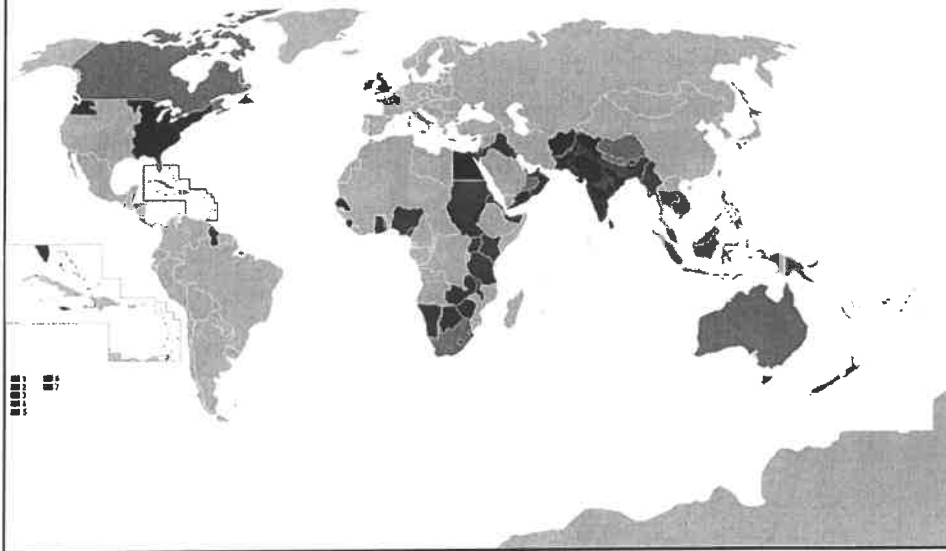
- Increased amount of railroads.
- led to better health and sanitation systems.
- Increased number of schools & increase literacy rate.



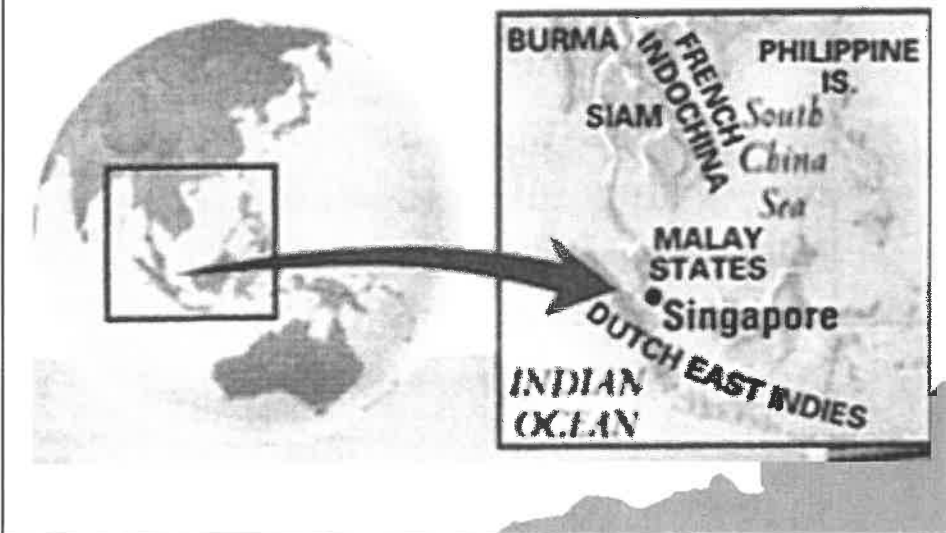
Negative:

- Indian owned industries were banned (cotton)
- Conversion from agricultural crops to cash crops caused famines.
- Increased presence of missionaries caused tension amongst Indian religious groups- Muslim's and Hindu's

“Sun Never Sets on the British Empire”

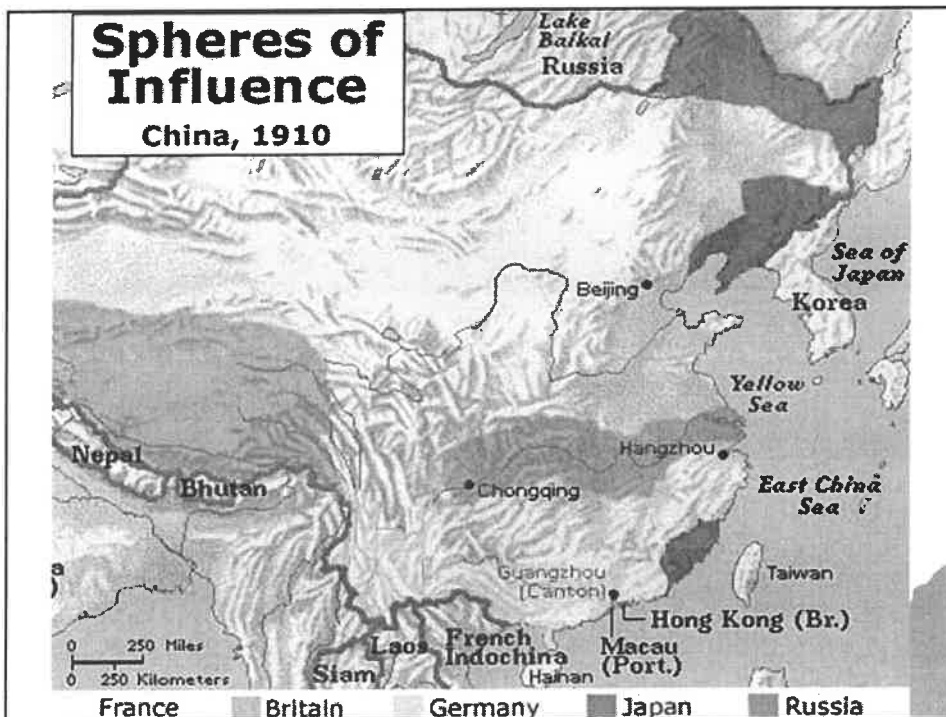


Section 5: Western Powers Rule Southeast Asia



11.5 Expansion into S.E. Asia

- **Dutch East India Company** controls Indonesia then called the Dutch East Indies.
- **Britain** controls Malaysia, Burma and Singapore which would become one of the world's busiest ports.
- **French** control Indochina (Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam) using direct control (Rice trade). Famine and nationalism cause Vietnamese resistance against the French.



United States Imperialism

- Wins the **Spanish American War** (1902) gaining the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico.
- In the Philippines, Emilio Aguinaldo led a rebellion against the United States.
- United States will annex the **Hawaiian Islands** following a rebellion led by Sanford Dole against **Queen Liliuokalani** who wanted to remove foreign influence on the Islands. (1898)



Explain how the Industrial Revolution led to Imperialism?

- Industrialization creates a need for new markets and resources around the world.
 - ◆ Cotton, timber, tin, diamonds, gold, coal, oil
- Nations competed for regions rich in these resources.
- Nations that were too weak could not stand up to the powerful imperialists and were forced to allow them access to these materials or markets.
- Industrial Revolution creates gap between strong industrialized nation and weaker non industrialized nations.

Name: _____ period: _____

Notes Assignment: *Chapter 12 / Southeast Asia*

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CHAPTER 12

OBJECTIVES

- **SWBAT**
 - Explain 2 reasons why China rejected the West
 - Name 2 countries Japan attacked and occupied
 - Compare and contrast China and Japan in how they dealt with Western ideas
 - Explain US involvement in Latin America and how it impacted foreign policy
 - List 2 people involved in the Mexican revolution and explain their involvement



TIMELINE ACTIVITY

- AFTER READING 12.1 (WHICH YOU SHOULD HAVE DONE FOR HOMEWORK), GET INTO GROUPS OF 2-3.
- CREATE A TIMELINE OF ALL EVENTS/RULERS/POLICIES THAT OCCURRED IN CHINA
 - SHOULD BE ILLUSTRATED WITH A 2 SENTENCE SUMMARY OF THE EVENT
 - MUST HAVE AT LEAST 5 EVENTS

CHINA RESISTS OUTSIDE INFLUENCE

- China is *self-sufficient*
 - Agriculture → rice
 - Mining → tin, salt, silver
 - Silk, cotton, porcelain



PRIMARY SOURCE

By what right do they [British merchants] . . . use the poisonous drug to injure the Chinese people? . . . I have heard that the smoking of opium is very strictly forbidden by your country; that is because the harm caused by opium is clearly understood. Since it is not permitted to do harm to your own country, then even less should you let it be passed on to the harm of other countries.

LIN ZEXU, quoted in *China's Response to the West*

OPIUM TRADE

- Europeans want to trade with China
- Opium Trade with Britain
 - Habit forming drug, illegal in Britain
 - Chinese people become addicted
 - 12 million by 1835



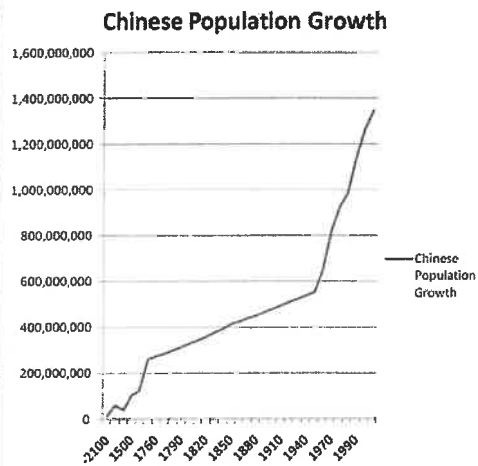
OPIUM WAR – CHINA VS. BRITAIN

- Naval war 1839-1842
- Britain has *superior* navy and destroys China
- 1842 Treaty of Nanjing
 - Britain gets Hong Kong
- 1844 treaty
 - *Extraterritorial rights*
 - Foreigners did not have to follow Chinese laws



INTERNAL CHINESE ISSUES

- Population increase with *little* food production increase
- Problems?



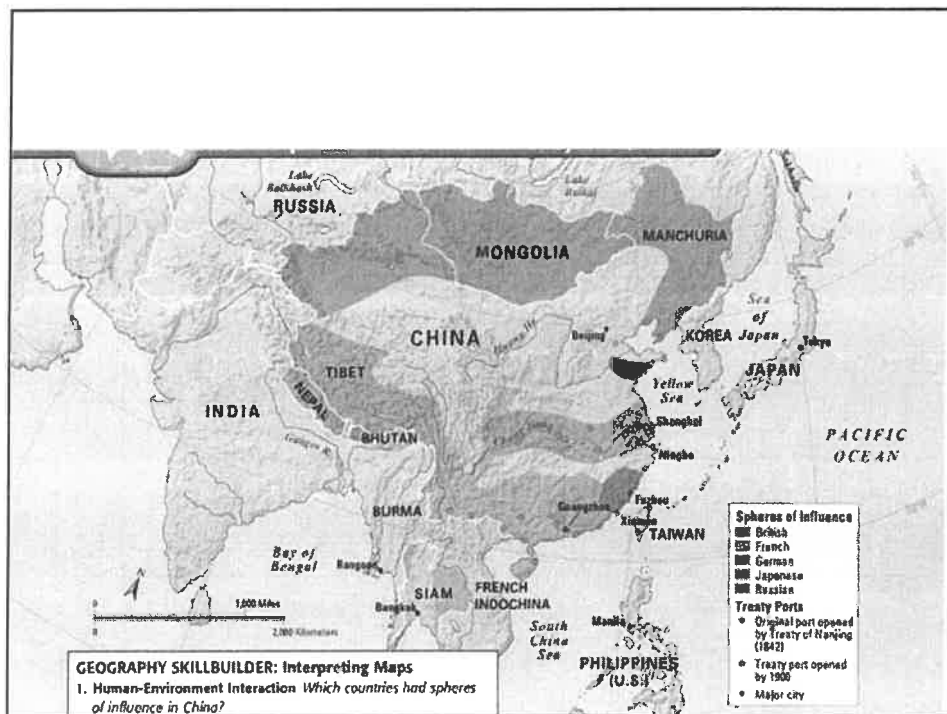
TAIPING REBELLION



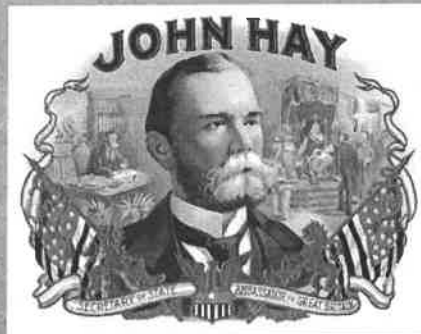
- Hong Xiuquan is ruler
 - “Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace”
- Taiping army takes over most of southeastern China → makes Nanjing the capital
- Qing, French, and British troops defeat Taiping

FOREIGN INFLUENCE

- Empress Cixi to reform education and military
- Reigned 1862 – 1908
- China is weak
- Foreigners take advantage and gain power
- Sphere of influence



OPEN DOOR POLICY



- John Hay 1899
- “Doors” will be open to trade with ALL countries
 - Protected U.S. trade
 - Protected China from colonization

- First. Will in no way interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called "sphere of interest" or leased territory it may have in China.
- Second. That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within said "sphere of interest" (unless they be "free ports"), no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese Government.
- Third. That it will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such "sphere" than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled, or operated within its "sphere" on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such "sphere" than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationals transported over equal distances.

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=3&psid=4068

BOXER REBELLION

- Poor become *disgruntled*
 - Dislike Christians for going against culture
- Secret organization – Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists (Boxers)
 - Want to end Empress Cixi rule
 - Erase foreign privilege



BOXER REBELLION CONT.

- Rebellion failed
- Cixi had a group go to the U.S., Britain, Japan, Germany, Russia, and Italy to study governments
 - Liked Japan's constitutional monarchy
 - Established in 1917

12.2 MODERNIZATION IN JAPAN

- End of isolation
 - 1853 Commodore Matthew Perry of U.S. sails to Japan
 - 1854 Treaty of Kanagawa → TRADE WITH U.S.
- Meiji Era
 - Modernize Japan by studying Western cultures
 - Germany's army & constitution, Britain's navy, U.S. public education



IMPERIAL JAPAN



- Attack China (1894)
 - Both want KOREA
 - Korea asks for Chinese help with rebellions
- Sino-Japanese War
 - Destroyed Chinese navy
 - Drove China out of Korea

IMPERIAL JAPAN

- Russo-Japanese War
 - War over Manchuria
 - Drove Russian troops out of Manchuria
 - Captured most of Russia's Pacific fleet
 - Russia forced to give Japan conquered lands



IMPERIAL JAPAN

- Occupy Korea
 - Japan takes over government power
 - 1907, king gives up his power
 - 1910 – annexation of Korea to Japan
 - Harsh treatment of Koreans
 - Take over land, businesses, schools, newspapers



COMPARE/CONTRAST

- Compare and contrast how both China and Japan dealt with the spread of Western ideas.



12.3 U.S. ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM

- Why do some countries experience instability while under colonial rule *as well as* after gaining independence?

ECONOMIES GROW UNDER FOREIGN INFLUENCE

- Technology increased = export increased
- Imported manufactured goods & did not develop their own industries ☹
- Forced to borrow money from other countries
 - Couldn't repay debt



U.S. STEPS IN



- Monroe Doctrine – 1823
- President James Monroe
- “the American continents...are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.”

CUBA

- Spanish-American War – 1898
- U.S. assists Cuba in gaining independence
- U.S gets Cuba, Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico
- Military government established in Cuba
- Angered Cuban citizens



PANAMA CANAL



- French tried and failed – 1880s
- President Theodore Roosevelt gives \$10 million to Colombia to rights to build the canal.
- Thousands died digging the canal
- Opened officially in 1914.

ROOSEVELT COROLLARY

- Signed in 1904
- Addition to the Monroe Doctrine
- The U.S. is now an “international police power” in the Western Hemisphere.



“SPEAK SOFTLY AND CARRY A BIG STICK”



THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA

JOURNAL ENTRY

- Explain the U.S. involvement in Latin America and how it impacted foreign policy.
- 5-8 complete sentences

12.4 MEXICO MODERNIZES? TURMOIL AND CHANGE

- Spanish colonialism and long-term political instability plagued Latin America
 - Especially Mexico
- Mexico shared a border with “The Colossus of the North”
 - USA
- The U.S. wanted to expand its territory to the Pacific
 - This included land that was Mexican Territory



GEN. SANTA ANNA AND THE MEXICAN WAR



- **Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna**
 - Fought against Spain in 1821 and in 1829
 - First Mexican **Independence**
- 1833 was named president of Mexico
- One of the most powerful caudillos
 - Would agree with anything as long as he stayed in power.
- Gave up the presidency twice to be the leading general

TEXAS REVOLT

- 1820's Mexico sends a message: ALL AMERICAN's Come to TEXAS!!
 - Called Anglos
 - Help populate the country
 - Cheap land
 - Must follow Mexican Laws
- Tensions began to rise between the Mexican's and Anglos....
- Fought over slavery and religion



Battle of San Juan Jacinto

SO YOU WANT A REVOLUTION



- Texas colonists become very unhappy
- They want greater self-governance
 - We run this country
- The Mexican Government said no
- Stephen Austin encouraged the rest of the Anglos to revolt in 1835

REMEMBER THE ALAMO!!!

- Santa Anna marches north to squash the rebellion
 - Won early battles
- Largest victory was at the Spanish Mission the Alamo
 - Met with strong resistance
- Santa Anna's luck ran out and was defeated at The Battle of San Jacinto
 - Was captured
- Texan leader Sam Houston released Santa Anna
 - He returned to Mexico and was ousted from power



THE RETURN AND FALL OF SANTA ANNA



- Santa Anna returned to power
- Took on the US again... lost
- Texas is annexed to the United States
 - Considered an act of aggression
- Dispute over the border that started war again
 - U.S. invades Mexico
 - Defeats them easily after two years of war
- 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - U.S. Gets Southwest including California (1/3 of Mexico)
- Went into exile and faded from existence
 - Briefly came to power in 1853

JUAREZ AND REFORM

- Benito Juarez rose to power
 - Not based on his family but his personality
 - Lived as a poor farmer
 - 1829 he attended the newly state run university where he received a law degree
- Gained popularity for his honesty, integrity, hard work and good judgement
 - Elected to state legislature



JUAREZ WILL WORK FOR YOU!



- 1840-1850's Juarez begins his reforms
- Started liberal reform movement and called it La Reforma
- Major Goals:
 - redistribution of land
 - Separation of Church and state
 - Increased education for the poor
- 1853 Santa Anna sent Juarez and the other reformers into exile

JUAREZ RETURNS!

- When Santa Anna is ousted Juarez returns
- Rich landowners kept the poor in a cycle of debt
- Reforms threatened the upper class
 - Conservatives launched rebellion in 1858
 - Had early success but failed
- After three years of Civil War the liberals won and in 1861 Juarez is the new president



FRANCE INVADES!



- Some of the conservatives plot with Europe to regain power
- 1862 Napoleon III sends troops to Mexico
 - 18 months conquered Mexico
- Napoleon named Archduke Maximilian of Austria as ruler
- Juarez and the liberals fought back for 5 years
 - Napoleon III withdrew
 - The Emperor was executed

JUAREZ RETURNS AGAIN

- 1867 renamed president
- He rebuilt the war torn country
- Restarted the reforms
 - Promoted foreign trade
 - Opened new roads
 - Built railroads
 - Telegraph service
 - Public education
- 1872 died of a heart attack



DIAZ: ORDER AND PROGRESS



- Came to power in 1870's
 - Ended liberal reforms
 - New caudillo
- Hero of the Mexican revolution
 - Thought Juarez was going to appoint him to a position
- 1876 Diaz takes control with support of the military
 - Juarez weakened the military
 - Had support of the Indians and small landowners

DIAZ AND ORDER

- Elections became meaningless
 - Anyone was able to be bribed with land to "vote"
 - Terrorized those who opposed
- Remained in power till 1911
- Use of dictatorial powers ensured order
- Railroads expanded, banks created, increase in foreign investments and stable currency
- Wealthy had more lands and caused poor to get poorer



MADERO AND REVOLUTION



- **Born into a wealthy family**
 - Studied in America and France
- Believed in Democracy
- "A force of tyranny which we Mexicans were not accustomed to suffer after we won our independence oppresses us in such a manner that it has become intolerable. In exchange for that tyranny we are offered peace, but peace full of shame for the Mexican nation," – Madero
- Announced his candidacy for president in 1910
 - Was arrested by Diaz and exiled to America
 - Called for an armed revolution

REVOLUTION AND PANCHO VILLA

- Revolution starts to build slowly...
- Leaders in different parts of Mexico rose up to fight
- In the north Francisco Pancho Villa became popular
 - Mexican Robin Hood stole from the rich and gave to the poor.



Bandolier

EMILIANO ZAPATA



- Very popular in the south
- Was a son of a poor farmer
- Fought for "Tierra y Libertad"
 - Land and Liberty
- Wanted land returned to the peasants and small farmers
- Reforms to protect their rights
- Zapata and Villa won important victories
- Diaz steps down and allows new elections

STRUGGLE FOR POWER

- Madero was elected in 1911
 - His ideas were seen as either too radical or not enough
- Villa and Zapata take up arms against Madero in 1913
 - Madero resigned from office
- General Victorina Huerta takes control
 - Has Madero assassinated?
- Villa and Zapata take up arms again and overthrow the new leader.
 - Had help from Carranza
- Carranza becomes president and goes after Villa and Zapata
 - Zapata is lured into a trap and killed



MEXICAN CONSTITUTION



- Carranza begins revisions to the constitution
 - Adopted in 1917
- Promoted:
 - Education
 - Land reform
 - Worker's rights
- Carranza did not like the constitution and was overthrown by General Obregon
- Obregon supported the reforms and was assassinated in 1928
 - Promoted Nationalism and public education

THE RISE OF THE PRI

- 1929 saw the creation of the Institutional Revolutionary Party
- Did not tolerate opposition
- Created an ongoing peace and political stability in Mexico
 - Will rule from 1929-2000



Name: _____ period: _____

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Chapter 13: The Great War 1914-1918



13.1 Marching toward War

4 underlying causes of WWI (MAIN)

- **Militarism**: aggressively building up of a nations military.
 - ◆ To protect colonies an arms race began in Europe in the 1890's. Generals stressed the speed of mobilization.
- **Alliance System**: The Great Powers of Europe formed alliances to keep the peace, this would backfire into war
 - ◆ Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary & Italy.
 - ◆ Triple Entente: Great Britain, France & Russia.
- **Imperialism**: The competition to control lands in Africa and Asia caused conflict amongst nations.
- **Nationalism**: deep devotion to ones nation caused intense competitions between nations.

Bismarck and Wilhelm

- ◆ Otto von Bismarck: Used war to unify Germany by 1871 then sought to maintain peace through alliances.
- ◆ Kaiser Wilhelm II: Forced Bismarck out of leadership.
 - He allows pact with Russia to expire allowing Russia to form an entente with France.
 - Wilhelm increases the size of navy to rival the British navy pushing Britain to form an entente with France.



Crisis in the Balkans

- ◆ Known as the “powder Keg” of Europe because of its many ethnic groups all with a strong sense of nationalism.
 - Balkan groups like Serbia freed themselves from Ottoman rule and supported a large Slavic nation.
 - Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia which had many Slavic people.
 - Russia, a mostly Slavic nation, supported Serbia and Germany was allied with Austria-Hungary.

Assassination of Franz Ferdinand

- Ferdinand is heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne
- He and his wife Sofia traveled to Sarajevo, Bosnia where they are assassinated by Gavrilo Princip.
- Princip is part of the Black Hand, a terrorist group dedicated to ridding Bosnia of Austrian rule.
- The assassination was blamed on Serbia.
- Austria declares war on Serbia, Russia mobilizes troops against Austria and events are set in motion leading to WWI.



Members of the crowd try to attack Princip after his capture

13.2: War Consumes Europe

- ◆ Alliance System Collapses
 - Germany to declare war on Russia on Aug 1, 1914 then on France two days later.
 - Schlieffen Plan: First attack and defeat France with large portion of German army then send them to defend against a slower Russia.
 - Germany takes the fastest route to France: through Belgium who was neutral.
 - Germany invades Belgium causing Great Britain to declare war on Germany.



Taking Sides

- Central Powers: Germany, Austria Hungary and later the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria.
- Allied Powers: Great Britain, France, and Russia. Later Japan and Italy would join with the Allies.

- * **Trench Warfare:** miles of parallel trenches were dug and soldiers invaded them for small gains at high cost in lives.
- * Both sides practice Trench Warfare.
 - * Land between trenches was nicknamed "no mans land".



The Western Front locked in Stalemate

- Western Front: deadlocked region of northern France
- Stalemate: a situation in which neither side has an advantage.
- Allied victory at 1st battle of the Marne causes the Shlieffen plan to fail and Germany must fight on 2 fronts.
- New weapons such as: Machine guns, poison gas, tanks, submarines, ariplanes & large artillery added to the death toll.

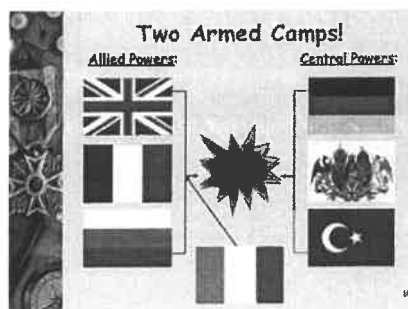


Eastern Front: battlefield along the German & Russian border

- Tannenberg: Russians crushed by German army and sent into retreat.
- Russia's lack of industrialization caused problems moving food and supplies to troops.
- Allies were unable to assist b/c of German & Ottoman Navies control of Baltic and Mediterranean Sea.
- Russia lost 2 million men in 1915 alone.



12.3 Global Conflict: The War Get's Bigger!!



◆ The war gets bigger

- Australia and Japan enter the Allies
 - ◆ India sends troops
- Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria join the Central Powers

War Affects Us All

- ◆ Europe begins to look for help elsewhere
- ◆ Despite the opening of new fronts and allies did nothing



Taking out the Ottomans



- ◆ A promising strategy was to attack the Ottoman Empire in a region known as the Dardanelles
 - A narrow sea straight to the capital of the Ottoman Empire
- ◆ By securing the Dardanelles the Allies believed
 - Take the Ottomans out of the war
 - Establish a supply line to the Russians

The Gallipoli Campaign

- ◆ Began in February 1915
- ◆ British, Australian, New Zealand and French troops made repeated assaults
 - This plan was under the command of Winston Churchill
- ◆ Turkish troops defended the peninsula well
 - Commanded by German officers
- ◆ By May the British had another bloody stalemate.
- ◆ December the assault was abandoned
- ◆ Lost 250,000 casualties
 - Churchill forced to resign from the Naval Department



Africa and Asia



- ◆ Germany's colonial possessions came under attack
 - Quickly overran outposts in China by Japanese
 - Took African possessions
- ◆ France and Britain recruited from their colonies
 - India, South Africa, Senegal, Egypt, Algeria and Indochina
- ◆ Some volunteered in the hopes they would getting their independence

Lawrence of Arabia: The British Gamble



- ◆ Despite the Allies failure at Gallipoli, they were still determined to topple the Ottoman Empire.
- ◆ Studied as a Archeologist
- ◆ Was pro-Arab Independence
- ◆ In SW Asia, the British helped Arab nationalists rise up against the Ottoman rulers.
- ◆ T.E. Lawrence better known as Lawrence of Arabia helped lead guerrilla raids against the Turks.

America Joins the Fight

- ◆ The fight now goes to the seas
- ◆ January 1917 Germany goes to Unrestricted submarine warfare
 - Would sink any ships in British territory without warning
- ◆ Two years before May 7, 1915 the Germans sank the Lusitania
 - Had some ammunition in the bottom
 - 1,198 dead 128 American
 - Woodrow Wilson sent a strong protest



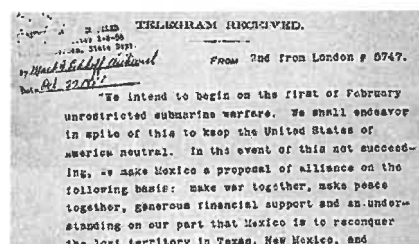
More Subs



- ◆ 1917 the Germans up use of Subs
 - Despite them winning
 - Hoped the naval blockade would starve the British
- ◆ German's sank 3 U.S. Ships
- ◆ Wilson protested, Germany did nothing

The Zimmerman Note

- ◆ The U.S. intercepted a telegram from the German Foreign Secretary Zimmerman
- ◆ Zimmerman promised to "reconquer" the lands the U.S. took if it allied with Germany
- ◆ Most American's felt allied with the Britain
- ◆ April 2, 1917 the US declares war on Germany

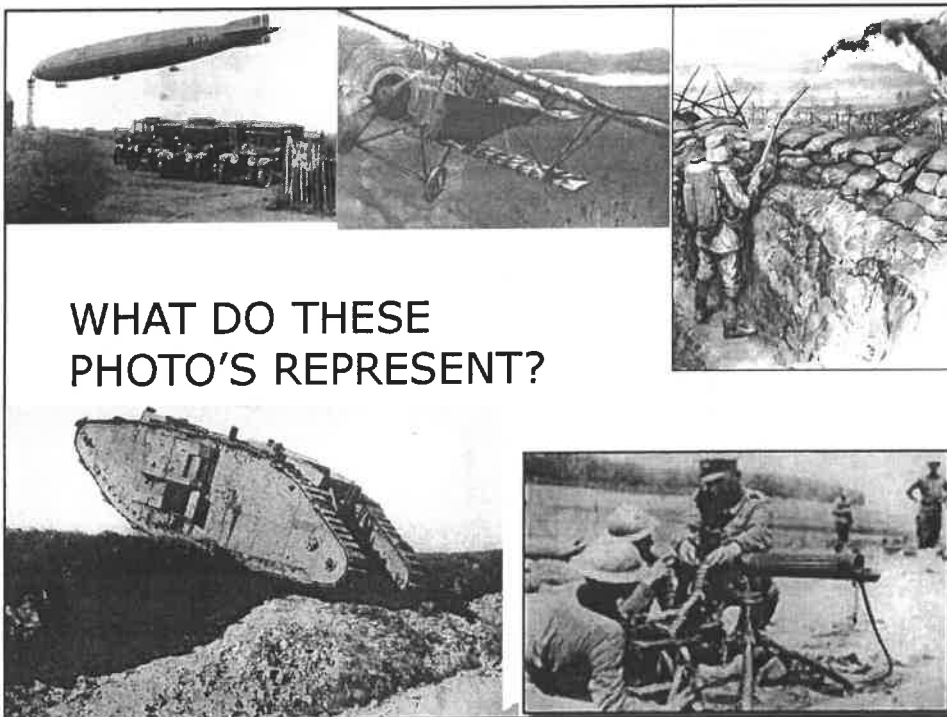


RECEIVED
October 1-8-58
Washington, State Dept.
By: *Wm. B. B. Hoff, Chief Clerk*
Date: *Oct. 27, 1957*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ~~invite~~ ~~invite~~ Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMAN.



How would you describe this image?



What do these two pictures represent?

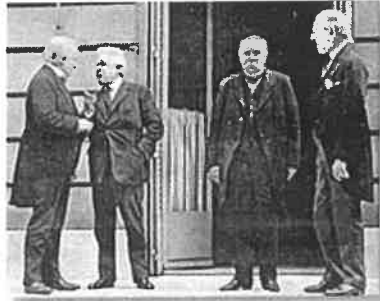


© Press Publishing Company
SOME PROMISE! April 1918

13.4: A Flawed Peace

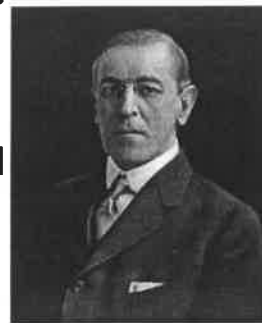
◆ Allies meet at Versailles

- Big Four: Woodrow Wilson of U.S., Georges Clemenceau of France, David Lloyd George of Great Britain and Vittorio Orlando of Italy.
- **Wilson's Fourteen Points:** outlined a plan for a lasting peace in Europe including **Self Determination**, giving people the ability to decide what government they wish to live under.



The League of Nations: Wilson's 14th point to create an international association with the goal of peacekeeping.

- ◆ Germany & Russia -excluded from the League of Nations
- ◆ U.S. never signs Treaty of Versailles or joins the League of Nations because we want to stay out of European affairs. (do not want to get dragged into another foreign war)



Provisions of the Treaty of Versailles

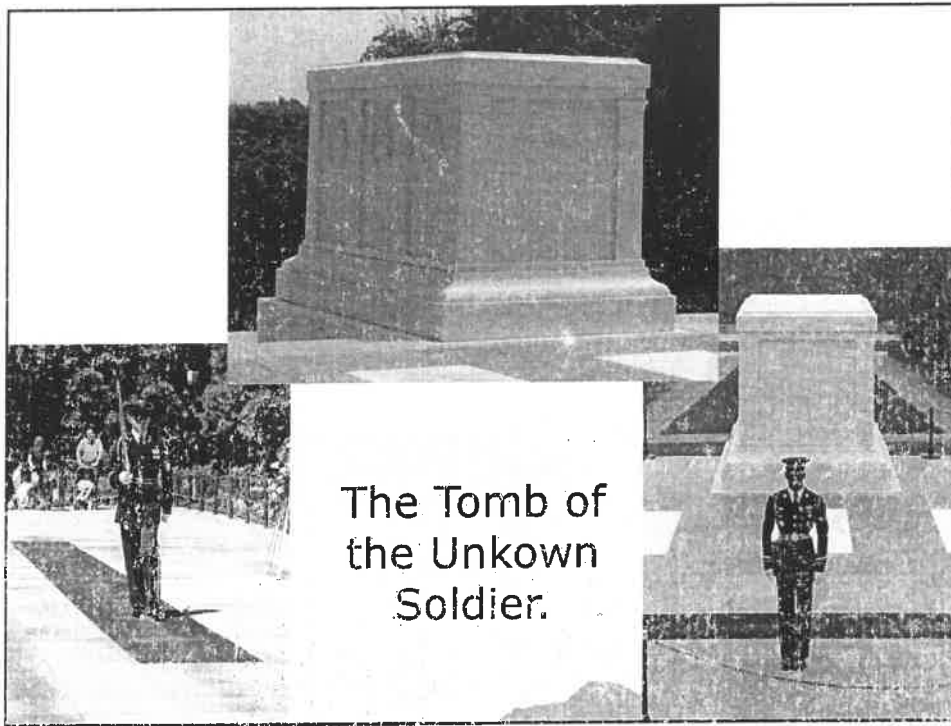
- Germany is forced to take sole responsibility for starting WWI: War Guilt Clause: Germany forced to pay 33 billion in war damages.
- Military Restrictions: Limits were set on size of Germany's army, navy and its war production.
- Territorial Losses: Alsace Lorraine is returned to France and Germany surrenders many overseas colonies.
- Germany was excluded from joining the League of Nations.



The Map of Europe changed as a result of the Treaty of Versailles

Legacy of Versailles and WWI: A peace built on quicksand

- U.S. becomes major world power but never signs Treaty or joins League of Nations.
- Germany feels bitterness and hatred towards Allies for the severe consequences of Treaty of Versailles.
- Italy & Japan feel cheated by settlements of land.
- Colonies feel disregarded in their hopes for independence.



The Tomb of
the Unkown
Soldier.

Name: _____ period: _____

Notes Assignment : Nationalist Revolutions

Directions: Since I cannot direct teach you over the duration of the stay at home order, your job is to look at the slides attached and write possible test questions. You will write the question and when we start our class meetings, we will discuss them as a class. I will also ask you questions to check for understanding. All of this is for a grade!! So, take your time on the assignment! This assignment should be spread over the duration of the extension. This activity should take no less than an hour. **Please make sure you include the answer to the question! You will be asking them on the calls!!**

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Intro to Law: you will need to write a total of 30 questions.

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Chapter 14

Nationalist Revolutions



14.1 Revolutions in Russia: Czarist Rule

- Alexander III
 - Strengthen “autocracy, orthodoxy, and nationality”
- Practiced strict censorship & opposed non-Russian national groups.
 - Pogroms-organized violence against Jews.
- Secret Police watched Schools and Universities.



Czar Nicholas II

- Maintained autocracy as under Alexander
 - Committed to Russia's economic growth
 - Industrialization – factories doubled 1863-1900
 - Open the nation to foreign investment and become 4th largest producer of steel.
 - Trans-Siberian Railroad completed connecting Russian East with West.



Revolutionary Movement

- Industrialization and Autocracy led to a Revolutionary Movement
 - Industrialization brought grueling work conditions, low wages, and child labor.
 - Russia outlawed trade unions but workers began to strike.
 - Marxist Revolutionaries gained a following believing the workers, proletariat, should overthrow the Czar.
 - Lenin emerges as leader of the Bolsheviks to obtain this change.



3 Events Leading to the fall of Czar

- Russo-Japanese War: Russia loses an embarrassing war to the Japanese in 1905.
- Bloody Sunday – factory strike of 1905 where 200,000 workers petitioned czar for worker's rights. Czar's generals fired on the protesters killing 1000 people.
 - Nicholas establishes the Duma, a Russian Parliament, but Nicholas dissolved it b/c he was unwilling to share power.
- World War I: Russia entered in 1914, unprepared to handle costs of war and lost 4 million soldiers in the first year.



The March Revolution

- March 1917 – 200,000 women led a strike in Petrograd
 - Soldiers joined the rebellion, firing at their officers.
- Nicholas II abdicates his throne
- The Duma establishes a provisional government led by Alexander Kerensky which decided to keep fighting in WWI. This cost Kerensky the support of the people.
- Soviets, local councils of workers, soldiers and peasants had more power than the Provisional gov.
 - Germans arranged Lenin's return to stir unrest in Russia.

The Bolshevik Revolution

- November 1917 – Bolshevik factory workers calling themselves the Red Guards (led by Lenin) stormed Petrograd removing Kerensky
- Lenin seized control: distributed farmland to peasants, gave workers control of factories
- Bolsheviks sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ending WWI for Russia & murder the Royal family angering many Russians



Civil War In Russia

- Opponents of Bolsheviks formed the White Army to fight Trotsky's Bolshevik Red Army.
 - Western nations, including U.S., supported White Army.
 - About 15 Million died in the war, and famine that followed.
 - Red Army triumphed, Bolsheviks maintained power.



Lenin Restores Order

- New Economic Policy – (NEP) temporarily put aside plan for state control, installed small-scale capitalism like allowing farmers to sell surplus crops.
- Russia is organized into several self-governing republics under one central government- led by Communist Party (Bolsheviks)
 - 1922 – Russia is renamed Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with its capital relocated to Moscow



Stalin becomes Dictator

- 1922 Lenin suffers a stroke.
- 2 major candidates to replace him are Trotsky and Stalin.
 - Lenin warns the party of Stalin as cold and ruthless person.
 - By 1929 Trotsky is exiled and Stalin is in complete control of the government.



14.2 Stalin's Economic Policy

- Stalin's plans called for a command economy
 - 5-Year Plans – impossibly high quotas to increase output
 - Government controlled every aspect of worker's lives
 - Seized private farms in USSR, combined them into collective farms
 - Peasants resisted, especially kulaks, who were eliminated by the government
 - 1938 – over 90% of peasants lived on these farms



Economic systems

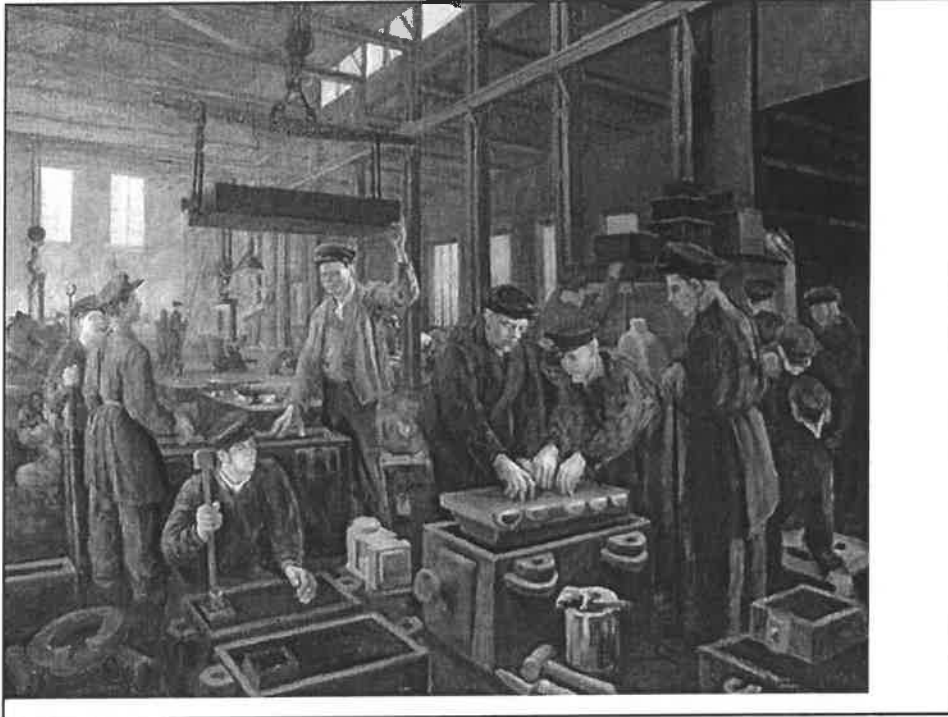
- Market: consumers make and the market decide what to produce, how to produce them and who will consume products.
- Command: Government answers all economic questions and controls the economy.
- Mixed: contains elements of both market and command economies.

Weapons of Totalitarianism

- Police Terror: destroyed enemies and executed millions of traitors
 - The Great Purge
- Indoctrination and Propaganda: used to spread totalitarian ideas to the masses
 - Socialist Realism
- Censorship: government controlled all media
- Religious Persecution: mainly targeted Russian Orthodox Church and Jews.



4/27/2020



Daily Life Under Stalin

- Women won equal rights, forced to work under 5-Year Plans.
- Education:
Government controlled all education, used to indoctrinate the masses
 - Also prepared skilled workers to achieve economic goals



14.3 Collapse of Chinese Imperialist Rule

- Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) of China overthrows the emperor of Qing dynasty (1911).
 - Sun Yixian led the Revolutionary Alliance to gain control of the new Republic of China in 1912 as president.
 - Sun turned over presidency to Yuan Shikai, who was not popular, sparking local revolts.
 - Local warlords began to rule areas of China.



World War I in China

- China joins Allies in 1917 hoping to regain Chinese territories held by allies.
- Allies awarded those territories to Japan in the Treaty of Versailles.
- May 4th Movement: 3,000 angry students gather in Beijing to show the need for a strong modern nation.



Communist Party

- In 1920 & 21, Chinese intellectuals met and formed Communist Party based on Lenin's ideas; Mao Zedong was the leader.
- Lenin sent equipment and advisers in return for Chinese Communists being allowed to join the Kuomintang.



Nationalists and Communists Clash

- Jiang Jieshi succeeded Sun as head of Kuomintang & later President of Nationalist Republic of China 1928.
 - He was supported by bankers and businessmen who feared a communist economy
- April, 1927 – Nationalist troops moved into Shanghai and nearly wiped out Communists.
- Jiang was supported by the western nations of Britain and the United States.



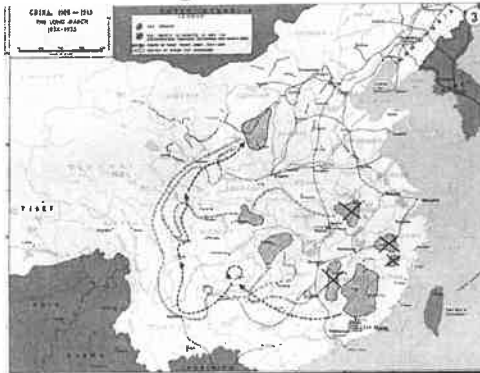
Civil War

- Jiang's Nationalists and Mao's communists engaged in civil war from 1930 until 1938, when they united to fight Japan.
- Peasants threw their support to Communists b/c Mao divided conquered lands amongst local farmers.
- Mao trained his Red army in guerilla warfare.



Civil War Suspended

- The Long March: Jiang surrounds communists forcing them to flee along a 6,000 mile long journey known as the Long March.
- Mao and Communists hide in caves of Northern China.
- Japan invades China in 1937 forcing Mao and Jiang to unite to fight Japan.



14.4 Indian Nationalism Grows

- Indians enlist in British military during WWI in hopes of self-government in return
- Amritsar Massacre – 10,000 protest Rowlatt Act in 1919.
 - Act allowed British government to imprison protesters up to 2 years without trial.



Gandhi's Principles of Non-violence

- Satyagraha – passive resistance or civil disobedience
- 1930 Gandhi organized the Salt March to oppose the Salt Acts passed by Britain.
- This begins a long campaign of non-violent resistance by Gandhi and his followers.
- Britain grants India self-rule in 1935: Government of India Act



Nationalism spreads to Southwest Asia

- Mustafa Kemal led Turkish nationalists to overthrow Ottoman sultan, became ruler of republic of Turkey
 - Based Turkey on principles of modernization
- Reza Shah Pahlavi seized power in Persia in 1925, renamed it Iran in 1935



Mustafa Kemal

Economic Development in the Middle East

– 1920's – European and American companies discover oil in Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait

- Foreign business begin to invest to develop these areas.



Name: _____ period: _____

Notes Assignment : *Years of Crisis*

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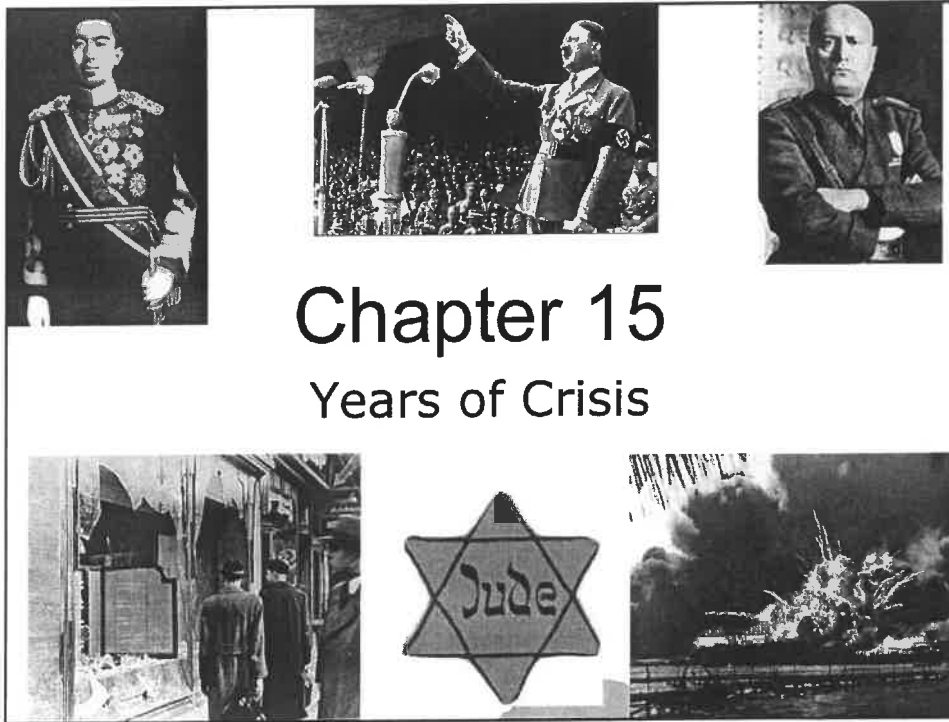
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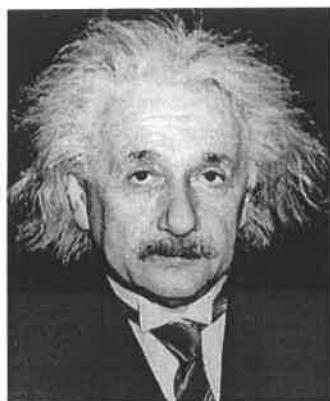
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Chapter 15

Years of Crisis

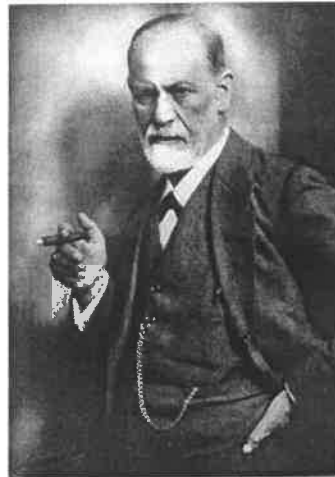
15.1 Postwar Uncertainty



- ◆ At the end of WWI the world began to make some advances
- ◆ Science
 - Physicist Albert Einstein offered a new idea on time, space, energy and matter
 - Called the Theory of Relativity
 - ◆ Theorized that the speed of light is constant but other objects such as space and time are not
 - ◆ Space and time can change when measured relative to an object moving at the speed of light

Influence of Freudian Psychology

- ◆ Sigmund Freud was just as revolutionary as Einstein
- ◆ He was a Dr. treating people with psychological problems
- ◆ He constructed a theory about the human mind stating the idea
 - The human behavior is irrational
 - ◆ Known as the unconscious
 - Number of drives existed including ones that sought pleasure



Literature in the 1920's

- ◆ The brutality of World War I caused writers to question reason and progress
- ◆ Writers began to reflect on society's concerns
 - They were characterized by situations that the characters could not understand or escape(Franz Kafka)
 - Or the novels attempted to use Freudian psychology to explain human thought

Thinkers React

- ◆ To respond to this idea the writers created this idea of existentialism
- ◆ Existentialism-each person creates his or her own meaning in life through the choices made and actions taken
- ◆ This movement was led by French writer Jean-Paul Sartre
 - They were inspired by philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche
 - Nietzsche wrote that western ideals of: democracy, reason and progress had stifled people's creativity and actions
 - Called for a return to the ancient heroic values of pride, assertiveness and strength

Revolution in art

- ◆ Artists began to challenge the previous movements
- ◆ 1907 cubism used geometric shapes
 - Led by Picasso
- ◆ Surrealism: an art movement that sought to link the world of dreams with real life
- ◆ Composers began to compose different styles of music.
- ◆ Igor Stravinsky used irregular rhythms and dissonances (harsh sounds)
- ◆ Jazz became popular out of America with its fast beat.

Society and Women

- ◆ At the end of WWI new ideas and ways of life began to be present.
- ◆ Women's roles change:
 - The war allowed them to take on new roles and because of their effort in the war caused them to win the right to vote
 - They wore looser clothing, cut their hair in bobbed shape. They drove cars, smoked and drank in public
 - Women in the professional fields increases
 - ◆ Medicine
 - ◆ Education
 - ◆ Journalism

The Flapper



Technological advances



- ◆ The automobile became widely available
 - Improvements in manufacturing made it cheaper and more available
 - ◆ Innovations in:
 - ◆ Electric starts
 - ◆ Pumps and hoses
 - Caused more people to travel for pleasure
- ◆ In 1919 air travel became the objective
 - 1919 two British men made a flight from Ireland to Newfoundland
 - 1927 Charles Lindbergh made a solo 33hr flight from New York to Paris
 - Most of the passenger airlines were created in 1920

Technological advances

- ◆ Radio and movies dominate popular entertainment
 - 1895 Radio was developed by Guglielmo Marconi
 - After the war radio was pushed
 - 1920 the first radio broadcast was in Pittsburgh KDKA
- ◆ Motion pictures became popular many countries produced films
 - In Europe they were an art form
 - In the US they were for entertainment
 - 90% of films were made in Hollywood in the 1920's
 - One of the famous was English born Charlie Chaplin who was famous for his character who was a tramp and bewildered in life
 - Sound made a change to the film industry as well



15.2: A Global Depression

- ◆ Europe after WWI
 - Only U.S. and Japan emerge from WWI stronger than before.
 - New Democracies formed in Europe after WWI but many nations had little experience with representative government.
 - As a result, coalition governments, or temporary alliances of several parties to formed parliamentary majority governments.
 - These coalitions did not last long because of disagreements between groups and soon some nations turned away from democracy.



Weimar Republic

- ◆ A weak Weimar Republic takes control in Germany following WWI.
- ◆ Problems of Weimar Republic
 - Germany did not have a strong democratic tradition
 - Germany had many political parties.
 - Blamed by people for signing the Treaty of Versailles.



Stresemann, Gustav

Economic Crisis in Germany

War debt to Allies devastates the Germany economy. Germany prints more money causing severe inflation.

- ◆ 1918 Loaf of Bread = less than one Mark
- ◆ 1923 Loaf of Bread = 200 billion Marks

Economic Recovery begins in 1923 when Dawes plan invests 200 million stabilizing the nation by 1929.



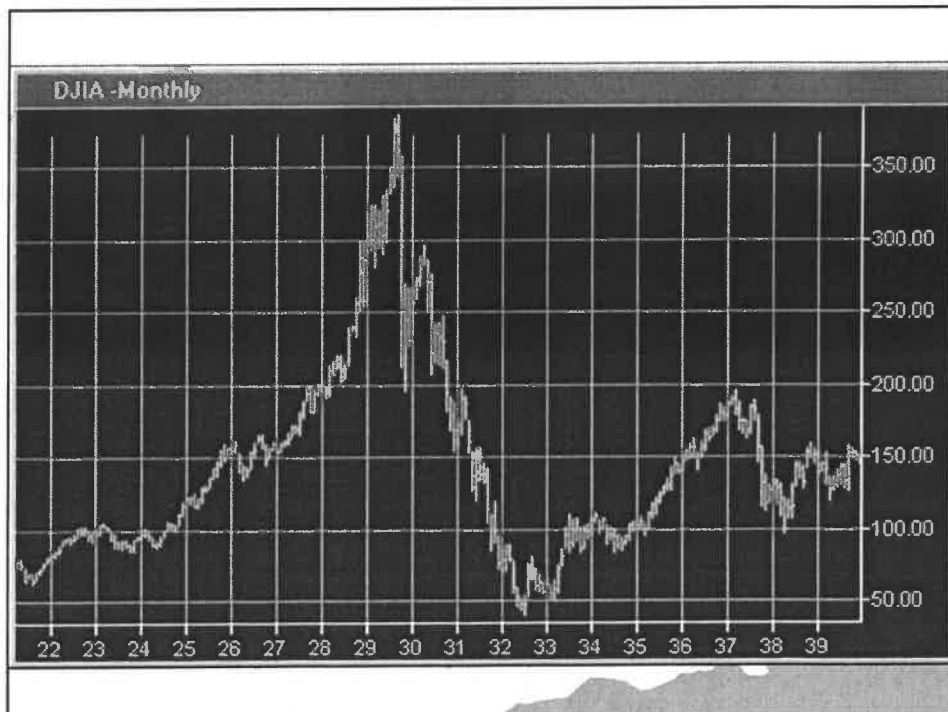
Inflation 1923-24: A German woman feeding a stove with currency notes, which burn longer than the amount of firewood they can buy.

International Agreements

- ◆ Locarno (Switz): Government officials from Germany and France met to sign agreements to obide by new border and not to go to war with one another.
 - Germany is admitted into the League of Nations after Locarno Agreements.
- ◆ Kellogg Briand Pact: Agreement signed this promise not to use war an instrument of national policy. This agreement had no means of enforcement.

Financial Collapse

- ◆ Signs of a troubled U.S. economy were: Uneven Distribution of Wealth, overproduction and decreasing demand for products.
- ◆ Stock Market Crash: In 1929 New York City's Wall Street was the financial capital of the world.
 - Stock prices soared throughout the 1920's and even middle class families invested in the market to get rich.
 - Buying on Margin: Paying a small portion of the stocks value as a down payment and borrowing the rest from the broker.
 - Black Tuesday: After stock prices began to dip lower on October 29, 1929 panicked investors sold over 16.4 million shares of stock causing a frenzy of selling leading to the Great Crash of the Market.



Great Depression

- ◆ People could not pay back their debts. Banks lost \$ and were forced to close wiping out investor savings. Companies cut back on production and laid off workers.
 - By 1933 national unemployment had reached 25%.
- ◆ America stops investing in Europe and calls in foreign loans; they institute high tariffs bringing international trade to a halt (down 65% from previous levels).
 - Austria and German banks begin to close and financial panic grips both nations.



The World Confronts the Crisis

- ◆ Britain and France preserve Democracy through coalition governments.
- ◆ Socialism emerges in Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
- ◆ United States: Franklin D. Roosevelt emerges with plan called New Deal.
 - FDR spends billions on social welfare programs to try to stimulate the economy. His program restores hope and faith in our democratic system.



15.3 Fascism in Europe

- ◆ Fascism: political movement that emphasized loyalty to the state and obedience to its leader.
 - Extreme nationalism
 - Loyal to an authoritarian leader.
 - Differed from communism in that they did not seek classless society of equality. Fascists believed people and nations must struggle.

Hitler's war on the Jews

- ◆ Anti-Semitism was a key part of Nazi ideology.
 - The Jews were used as a scapegoat for the nations problems.
 - Jews had been deprived of citizenship and most of their rights by 1935.



15.4: Aggressors on the march

◆ Japan

- Great Depression was blamed on Democratic government and military soon took control of country but retained the emperor as head of state.
- Expansion was seen as the solution to the nations problems.
- Japan invades Manchuria in 1931 and sets up a puppet government.
- League of Nations condemns Japanese action but has no army for enforcement; Japan leaves the League of Nations.
- Japan invades China in 1937 during the Chinese civil war and take the capital at Nanjing.



Italy

- ◆ Mussolini dreamed of controlling an empire in Africa like Britain and France.
- ◆ He invades Ethiopia in 1935 using superior weapons to quickly defeat Ethiopia using tanks, planes and poison gas.



Germany

- ◆ Germany would not obey military restrictions set by Versailles and begins rebuilding the German army.
- ◆ 1936 Hitler moves troops into the Rhineland (forbidden by the treaty).
- ◆ British and French practice appeasement, giving into an aggressors demands in order to keep the peace.
- ◆ October 1936 Mussolini and Hitler form an alliance known as the Berlin Rome Axis. Japan would later join the Axis.



Spain

- ◆ Francisco Franco leads the Nationalists in a civil war against the Republicans, old government of Spain.
- ◆ Hitler and Mussolini aid Franco.
- ◆ battlefields in Spain become testing grounds for new weapons of WWII.
- ◆ Pablo Picasso's Guernica shows the devastation from the new weapons which would be used during WWII.



United States

- ◆ Practices Isolationism: the belief that political ties with other countries should be avoided.
- ◆ Pass neutrality acts to avoid the European conflict.



Germany continues expansion

- ◆ Hitler announces that Austria would join the Third Reich, or German Empire. This union was supported by Austria.
- ◆ Hitler next demands the Sudetenlands of Czechoslovakia where a population of 3 million Germans lived.

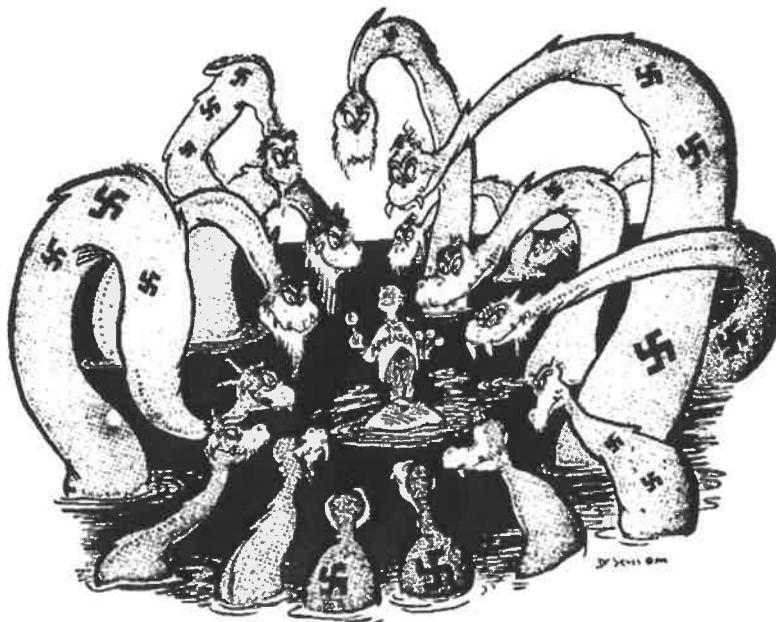


- At the Munich Conference, Britain and France appease Hitler giving him the Sudetenlands for his promise to respect Czechoslovakia's new borders.
- N. Chamberlain of Britain signs the document and pledges "we have achieved peace for our time."
- Winston Churchill condemns actions.



-"Britain had to choose between war and dishonour, they chose dishonour.. they will have war" -Winston Churchill

'Remember . . . One More Lollypop, and Then You All Go Home!'

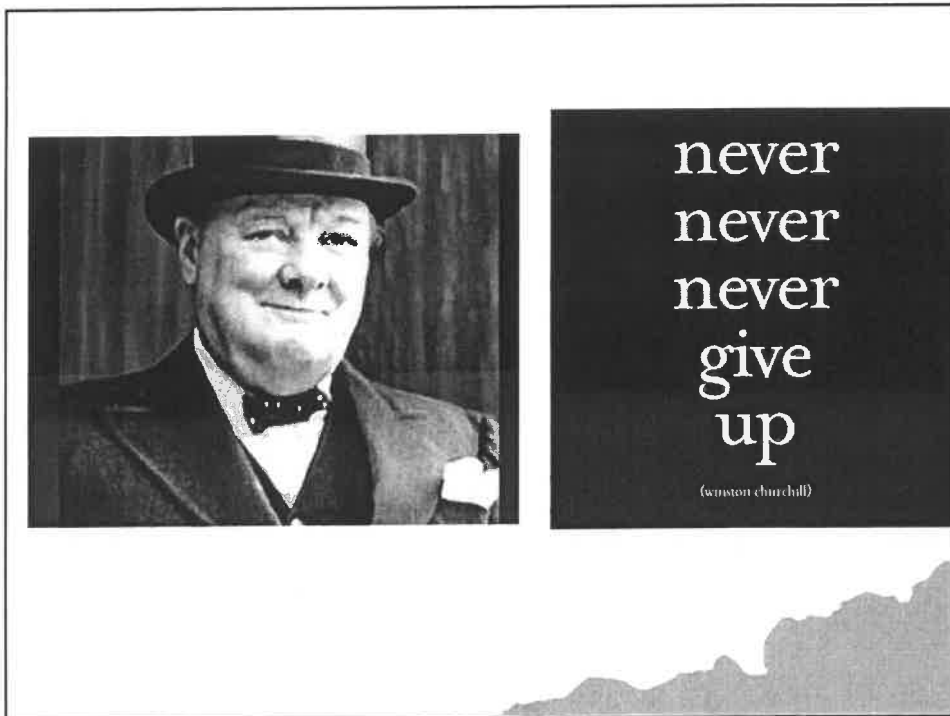


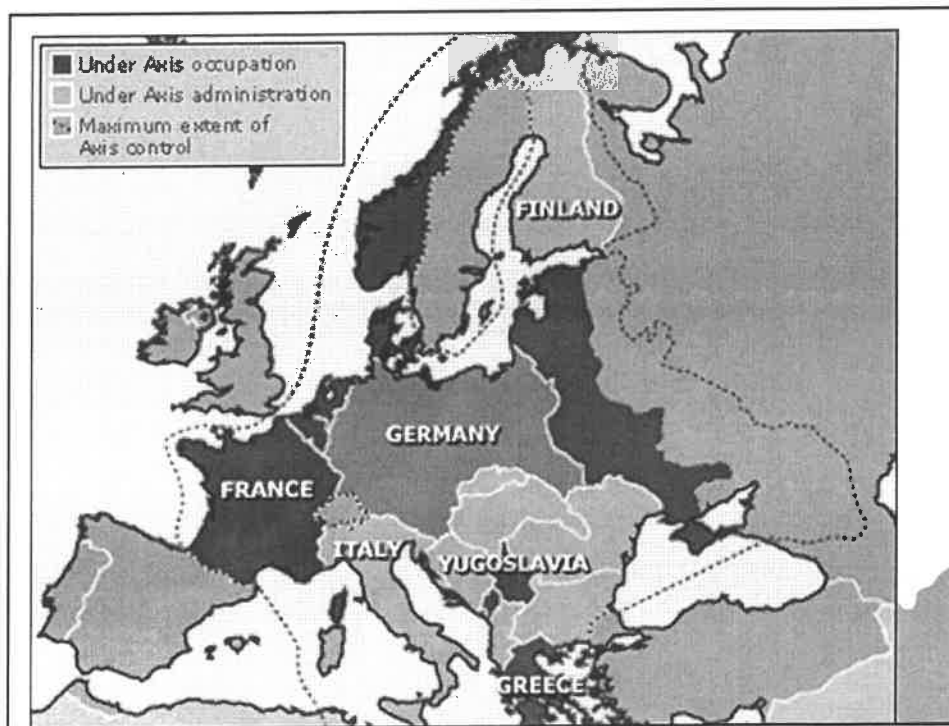


Germany continued

- ◆ Six months after Munich, Hitler took the rest of Czechoslovakia: Appeasement fails.
- ◆ Hitler turns to Poland and demands it be returned to the German Empire, Britain and France stand behind Polish independence and threaten war.
- ◆ Hitler signs a 10 year non aggression pact with Stalin of the Soviet Union promising to split Poland in half.
- ◆ The German invasion of Poland starts World War II. (9-1-1939)







Name: _____ period: _____

Notes Assignment : WW II

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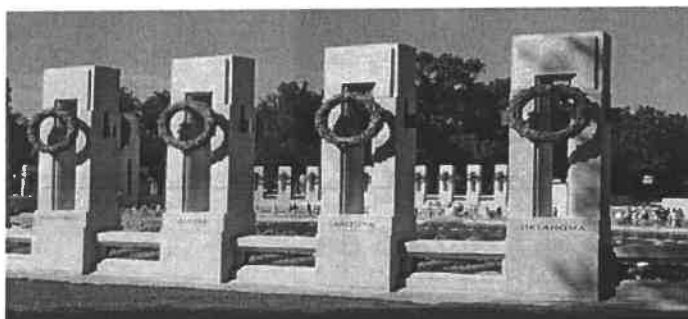
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Chapter 16: World War II



16.1: Hitler's Lightning War

- ◆ Stalin signed the Soviet Non-Aggression Pact
 - In hopes of keeping Hitler out of Russia
- ◆ After the signing the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression – pact Hitler moved to take Poland
 - Hitler rolled in with German Panzers
 - And bombed the capital at Warsaw



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Stalin on the Move



- After the taking of Poland by Hitler, Stalin moved in on the other half
- Stalin took: portion of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia
- 1million Soviet Troops into Finland
- The Finn's fought back and managed to hold them off
- The size of the Soviet Army was easy to overcome Finland

The Phony War

- After war was declared on the Germans. England and France stationed troops at the Maginot line
- This was the system of fortifications along the French/German border
- The Germans sat at their Siegfried line
 - Known as Sitzkrieg
- Hitler ended the stalemate by invading Denmark Easily
- Two months later Norway fell to the Nazi's Superiority



France Falls



- ◆ In May of 1940 Hitler took Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg
 - This was done to setup for France
- ◆ Hitler then sent a large force of tanks to cut through the Ardennes Forrest
- ◆ The French and British forces are forced to be extracted from Dunkirk
 - They did fight back but were overwhelmed
- ◆ Hitler takes Paris and names the new capital at Vichy

The Battle of Britain, Exiled France and Allies

- ◆ Britain was forced to be the last stand against Hitler
- ◆ Hitler wanted to deal England a crushing blow to get them out of the war
- ◆ Hitler Ordered Operation Sea Lion to crush the British with bombing of the Luftwaffe
 - Destroy the RAF and then invade
- ◆ The initial targets were RAF Airfields but switched to cities such as London
- ◆ What allowed Britain to win was Radar and the ability to crack the codes of the Germans



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The Eastern Front



- Mussolini had Hitler attack Britain in Egypt
 - This was done to take the rich oil fields in the Middle East and the Suez Canal
- England fought back and forced Hitler to send General Erwin Rommel to take on the British
- Rommel and his Afrika Corps managed to easily defeat the British and push them back to Tobruk, Libya
- Hitler invaded the Balkan States as a means to invade the USSR

Operation Barbarossa: Hitler invades the USSR

- With the Balkans in control Hitler turned his eyes to the USSR
- Russia was not prepared for this attack and the Nazi's easily crushed the Russians
- The Nazis pushed 500 miles into Russia
 - As they left the Russians burnt their cities as they went
- The Russians attempted to take Leningrad
 - Lasted for several days they refused to give up



Russia Fights back and the US Aids the war



- Impatient with the progress in Leningrad Hitler orders his forces to take Moscow
- With the winter setting in the SS were not prepared for Russian winters
- General Zhukov counterattacked by using the T-34 tank from Siberia
- The Soviet Union managed to push the Nazi's back
 - Hitler ordered no retreat
- To help out the British, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to the Atlantic-Charter
 - To continue trade between the two nations

16.2 Japan Seeks an Empire

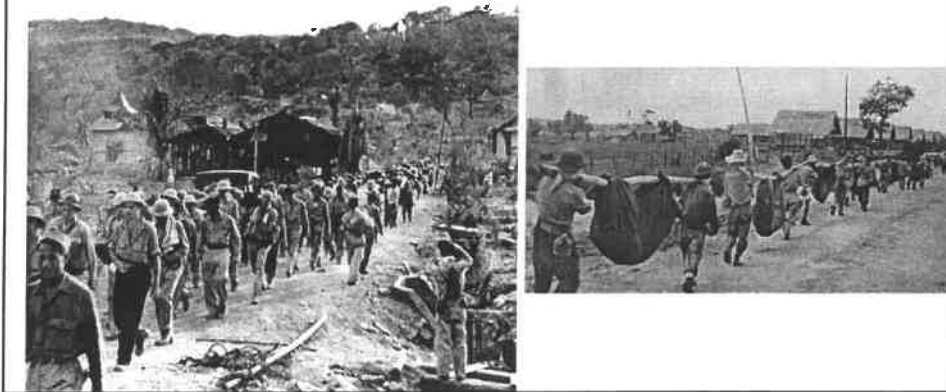
- Roosevelt cut off steel and oil shipments to Japan after their invasion of China.
- Isoroku Yamamoto planned attacks in S.E. Asia & the Pacific at the same time, hoping to catch U.S. by surprise.
- Japan wanted to destroy U.S. fleet in Hawaii before the U.S. could join the war.
- December 7, 1941 Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
 - "Destroyed nearly the entire Pacific fleet, killed 2,400 men
 - FDR calls attack "A Date Which Will Live in Infamy" and asks Congress for a declaration of war.
 - U.S. enters WWII and Germany and Italy declare war on the U.S. soon after.

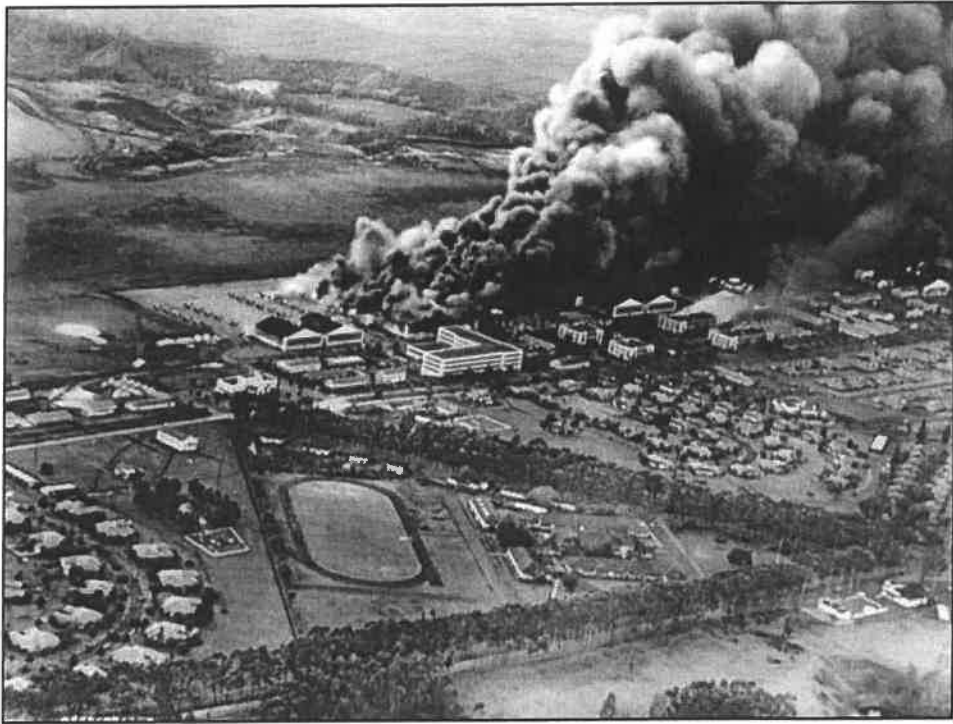


Isoroku Yamamoto

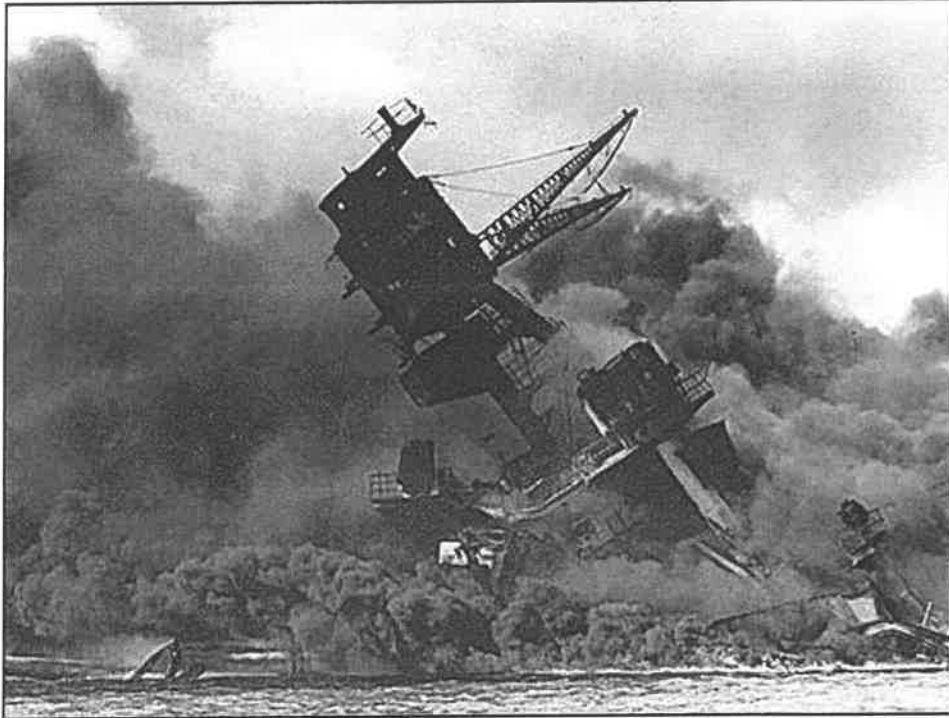
Aftermath of Pearl Harbor

- ◆ Japan went on to capture over 1 million square miles of land in the Pacific including Wake Island and the Philippines.
 - Philippines are captured after Japan takes Manila bay.
 - Subjected natives and prisoners to terrible cruelty – “Bataan Death March” 16,000 captured troops die on a forced march.

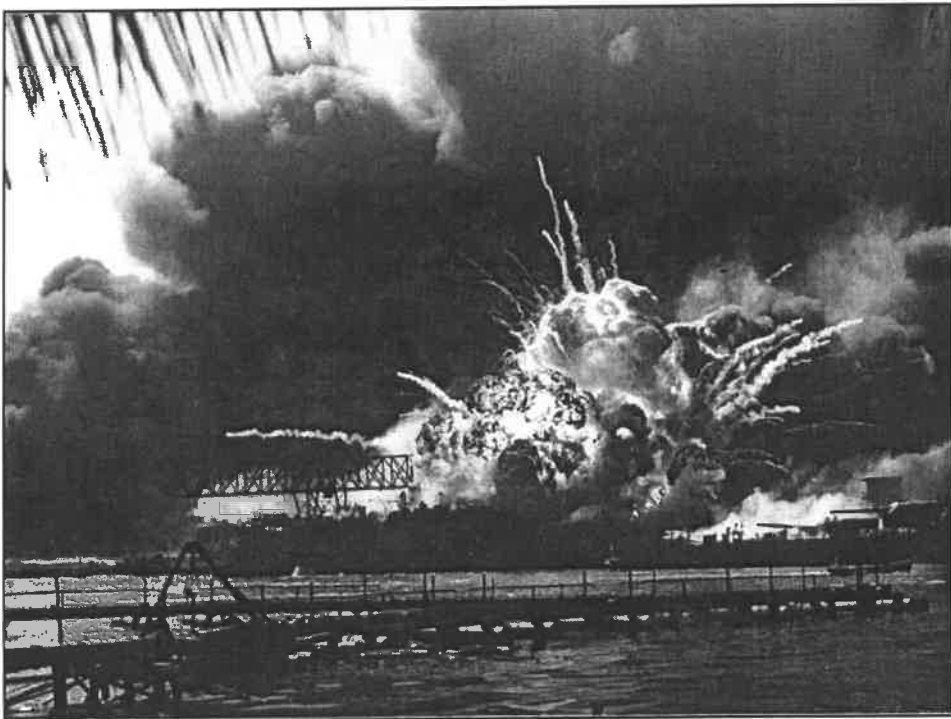




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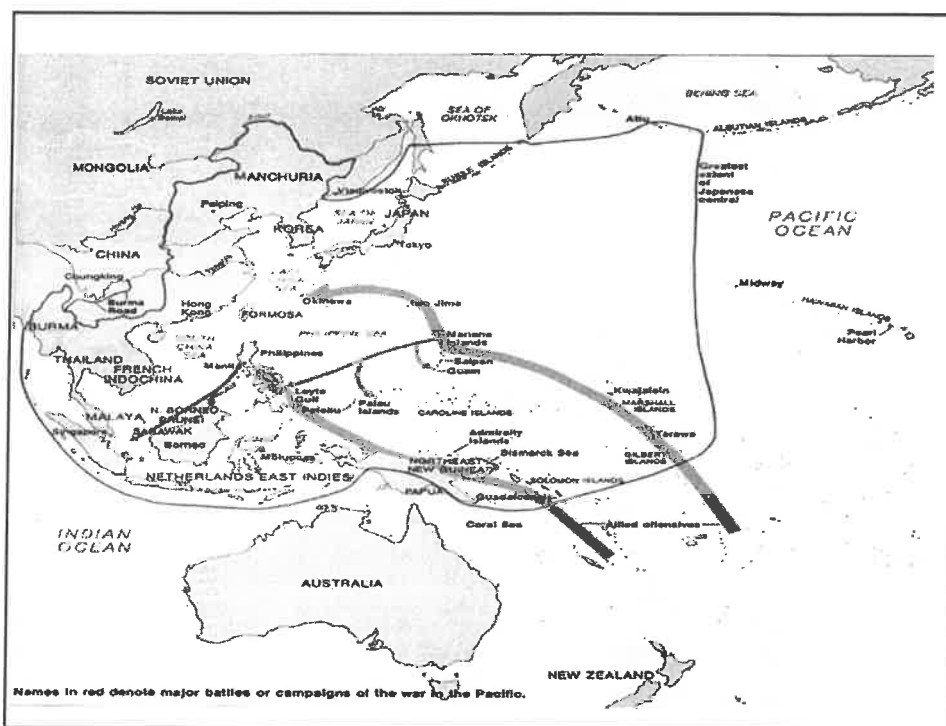




The Allies Strike Back

- ◆ April 1942, Cap. Doolittle leads an air strike on Tokyo raising American morale but doing little real damage.
- ◆ Battle of the Coral Sea – Allies stopped Japan's southward expansion for the first time. Battle is conducted by aircrafts only, no shots fired by the ships.
- ◆ Battle of Midway – turning point of war in Pacific
 - US broke Japanese codes.
 - Japan launched first strike as Americans hid on horizon.
 - American planes then attacked carrier ships, destroying most of the fleet and forcing Admiral Yamamoto to withdraw.





The Allies Go on the Offensive

- Gen. Douglas MacArthur develops “island hopping” strategy – seize islands that were not well defended but were closer to Japan. The goal was to be able to bomb Japan.
 - Aug. 7, 1942 – 19,000 U.S. Marines landed on Guadalcanal and battled Japan for control of the island
 - Feb. 1943 Japan abandoned “the island of Death,” losing 23,000 out of 36,000 troops. U.S. takes Japanese territory for the 1st time.



16.3: The Holocaust Begins

- Nazis proclaimed Aryans as “master race” and all non-Aryans were inferior and “unfit to live”.
- Genocide: the systematic killing of an entire group of people.
- Holocaust –mass murder of Jews and other groups judged inferior by the Nazi’s during WWII.
- Upon taking office, Hitler pursued anti-Semitic policies to strip Jews of citizenship and subject them to harassment.



Kristallnacht: “Night of Broken Glass”

- November 9, 1938: Nazis attacked Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues across Germany and murdered over 100 Jews.
 - Jews began to try to flee to other countries.
 - Some nations refused to admit German Jews into their countries.
 - Hitler ordered all Jews in countries under his control to be moved into certain cities in Poland called ghettos, segregated Jewish areas sealed off with barbed wire and stone walls.



Germans pass by the broken shop window of a Jewish-owned business that was destroyed during Kristallnacht, Berlin, Germany, November 1938





Hitler's "Final Solution"

- The Mass Killings Begin
 - The S.S. (Nazi elite security force) rounded up Jews and others & shot them in pits.
 - Jews not reached by the SS were taken to concentration camps in Germany and Poland.
 - Camps forced Jews to work as slaves for SS or German businesses.
 - They worked 7 days a week and were beaten or killed for not working hard enough.



1942: The Final Stage: Mass Extermination

- Nazis built extermination camps with gas chambers
- First 6 death camps were built in Poland.
 - Nazi doctors separated the strong (able to work) from the weak (killed within one day).
 - Gas chambers could kill up to 6,000 people a day and bodies were burned in crematoriums.
 - 6 million Jews were killed by the Nazis.



"Never shall I forget the little faces of the children, whose bodies I saw turned into wreaths of smoke beneath a silent blue sky. Never shall I forget those flames which consumed my faith forever... Never shall I forget those moments which murdered my God and my soul and turned my dreams to dust... Never" -ELIE WIESEL quoted from "NIGHT"

16.4 Allied Victory

- North Africa Campaign
 - British troops under General Montgomery defeat Rommel at El Alamein forcing him to retreat.
 - Allies launch Operation Torch: General Dwight Eisenhower led American forces from Morocco to trap Rommel at Tunisia. Allies defeat Rommel's Afrika Korps in May 1943.



Stalingrad

- German forces controlled 90% of the city by Nov. 1942 but the cold Russian winter halted further advances and allowed Soviets to trap German forces.
- German troops surrender in Feb. 1943 after loses of 240,000 troops while the USSR lost one million soldiers.
- The city of Stalingrad was 99% destroyed.



Invasion of Italy

- Allies take Sicily causing Italian people to remove Mussolini from power by having him arrested.
- Italy surrenders Sept. 1943 but Germans held northern Italy and fighting would continue until Germany surrendered in May of 1945.



Allies on the Home Front

- U.S. factories convert to make war goods for the Allies: tanks, machine guns, boots etc.
- 17 million Americans worked in war industries including many women.
- U.S. rationed consumer items like meat, sugar, tires and gasoline.
- Propaganda posters in allied nations promoted the war effort from collecting scrap metal for artillery shells to buying war bonds to fund the war.



Limitations on Civil Rights

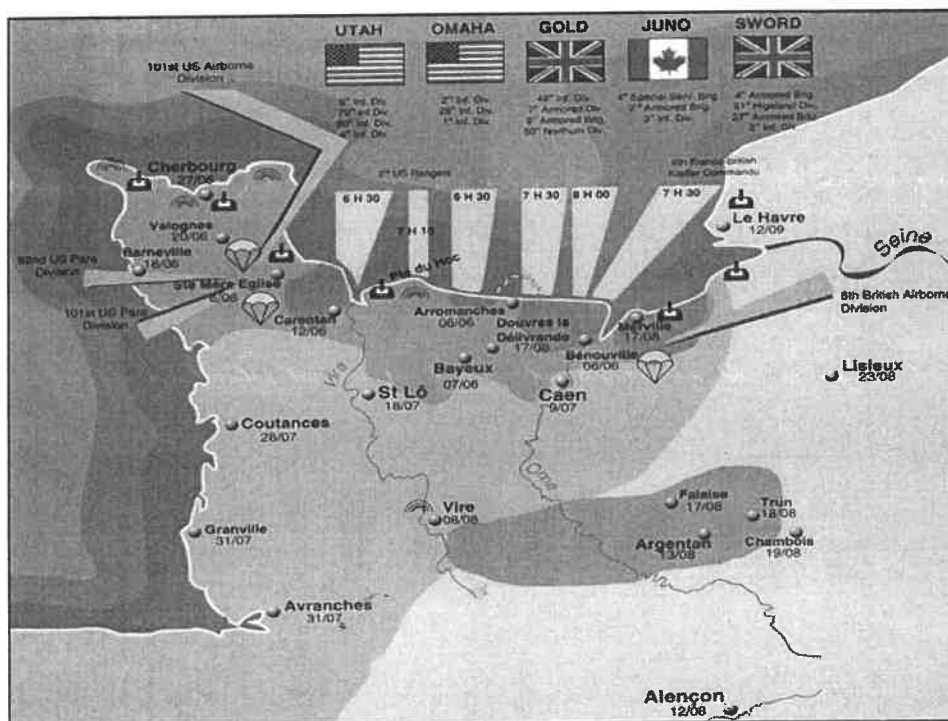
- After Pearl Harbor, a wave of prejudice against Japanese Americans spread through the U.S.
- FDR calls for the internment of all Japanese Americans on the West Coast b/c they were considered a threat.
- 2/3 of those interned were Nisei, native born American citizens. Some volunteered for military service and fought in WWII.



Victory in Europe

◆ D-Day: Allied invasion of Normandy to liberate France from German control.

- Eisenhower used counter-intel to make Germany believe the attack would be at Calais.
- June 6th, 1944 Allies stormed beaches of Normandy taking heavy casualties.
- Allies held the beaches and were able to send George Patton's Third army to liberate Paris.



End of War in Europe

- Battle of the Bulge: Hitler sends all remaining forces to counterattack Allies in Belgium forcing Allies backwards.
 - Allies quickly regroup and force German retreat.
- By April 1945, Soviet forces surrounded Berlin.
- Hitler and Eva Braun commit suicide allowing Germany to surrender unconditionally.
- May 9th of 1945 Allies celebrated V-E Day.



Victory in the Pacific

- Battle of Leyte Gulf: Japan's navy is completely destroyed by Allies forcing them to use Kamikazes, Japanese suicide pilots to sink allied ships.
- American Marines take Iwo Jima and Okinawa after fierce Japanese resistance.
 - Allies are now in a position to bomb or stage an invasion of the mainland of Japan.

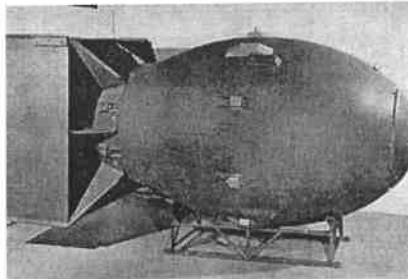


Truman's decision to use Atomic Bomb

- **Manhattan Project:** Top secret project to create a bomb using the power of the atom.
 - FDR is advised by scientists like Einstein of the possibility of the creation of such a weapon.
 - Robert Oppenheimer was chief scientist of the project.
 - Tested in Los Alamos, New Mexico.
- **Truman decides to use Atomic bombs to bring the war to the fastest possible end.**
 - Invading Japan is expected to cost up to one million lives.

"I am become death, the destroyer of worlds".

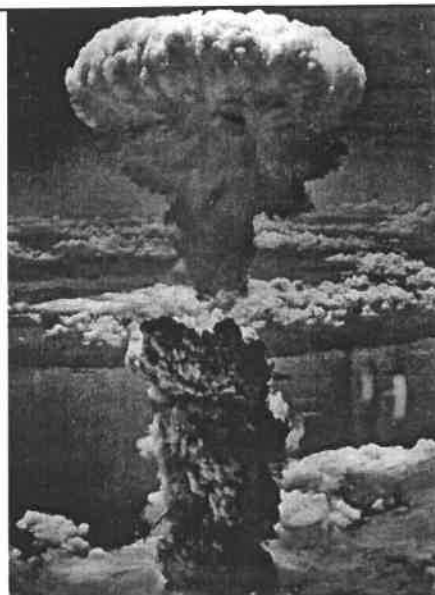
-Oppenheimer



Fat Man,
dropped on
Nagasaki

Results of Atomic Bombs

- **Two atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima (Aug 6) and Nagasaki (Aug 9, 1945).**
 - Bombs cause devastating damage to both cities and their civilian population.
- **Japan surrenders Aug 14, 1945, V-J Day.**
- **Effects of Atomic blast cause severe health problems for the Japanese.**



"you should do your weeping at Pearl Harbor".
-President Truman

Effects of Nuclear Weapons



V-J DAY



Kissing on VJ Day
Times Square NYC

16.5 Europe and Japan in Ruins

- Close to 14 million Europeans died in the war
- The countryside was reduced to rubble
- Cities such as Paris and Rome avoided the devastation
- While London and Warsaw were heavily damaged by the war
 - 95% of Berlin destroyed
 - Out 1.3 million living in Warsaw only 135,000 remained in the city



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Devastation spreads to agriculture



- With all able bodied men going to war, there was little agriculture production
- Europe could not get the meager harvests because of the damaged transportation

Government Structure

- Some of the nations blamed their governments for the war
- While others such as Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway returned to power as nothing happened
- Nations like France, Italy and Germany a return to the original government they had before the war
- Italy and France started to go Communists
- They lead strikes and rallies to gain support
- Italy and France passed anti-Communists legislation and the threat ended



Nuremberg Trials



- Trying to deal with the war crimes committed by the Nazis. The rest of the world tried Nazis for war crimes
- From 1945-1946 an International Military Tribunal representing 23 nations put Nazis on trial
- 22 Nazi leaders were charged with waging war of aggression and crimes against humanity by killing 11 million people
- Himmler and Goebbels committed suicide before the trials
- Those executed were cremated in the same ovens in Dachau

Post War Japan

- ◆ Japan lost 2 million people
- ◆ Tokyo and other large cities were destroyed by the bombing campaigns
- ◆ Douglas MacArthur who has accepted the surrender was placed in charge of occupation of Japan
- ◆ Was assigned the task by Truman to begin the demilitarization of Japan
- ◆ Also in charge of trying 25 Japanese war criminals
 - Including Tojo who was sentenced to hang
- ◆ McArthur and the Americans wrote a constitution and democratized the Japanese people



Occupation= Changes



- ◆ McArthur was tasked of broadening the Japanese economy
- ◆ The interim Government was responsible for distribution of land
- ◆ The Japanese emperor was forced to declare he was not divine and became a figure head
- ◆ The people elected a two house parliament
 - The Diet
- ◆ All citizens over the age of 20 could vote
- ◆ Article 9 stated they could not make war unless attacked
- ◆ September 1951 47 countries signed a formal peace treaty with Japan
- ◆ Six months later occupation was over and Japan was returned to full sovereignty

Name: _____ period: _____

Notes Assignment: Cold War

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Chapter 17: The Cold War

Conflict between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. from 1945-1991 over political and economic differences carried on by means short of direct war between the two nations.



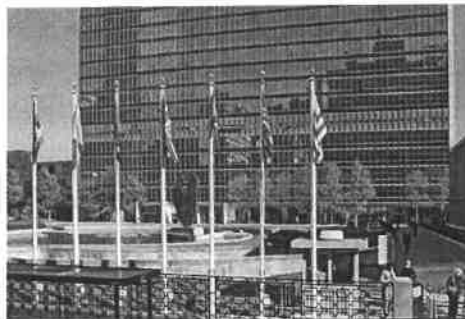
Meeting at Yalta, USSR (1945)

- Division of Germany into 4 zones
- Germany pays Soviet Union for loss of life/property
- Stalin agreed to join the war against Japan
- Stalin promised free elections in Eastern Europe now controlled by Red Army.



Creation of United Nations (UN)

- International peacekeeping organization to protect the members against aggression.
- Every country was represented in General Assembly.
- 11-member body called the Security Council had the most power (veto power)
 - 5 permanent members:...



Meeting at Potsdam

- Occurs between the surrender of Germany and Japan.
- Truman and Stalin met. Truman wanted Stalin to permit free elections in Western Europe but Stalin refused.
 - "Communism and capitalism cannot exist in the same world".
-Stalin



Differing Post WWII Goals

- United States: Encourage Democracy in other nations & prevent rise of communist nations.
 - Gain access to raw materials and markets to fuel industries
 - Rebuild European nations to promote new markets for US goods
 - Reunited Germany to stabilize it and increase the security of Europe
- Soviet Union (USSR): Encourage communism in other nations: worldwide workers revolution
 - Rebuild war ravaged economy using Eastern Europe's industrial equipment
 - Control East Europe to protect Soviet borders
 - Keep Germany divided to prevent its waging war again.

Iron Curtain

- Soviets install Communist governments along western border
 - Churchill described Europe's division as an "iron curtain" representing the division between communist and non communist nations.



United States Counters Soviet

Page 533-534

Containment -

The Truman Doctrine-

The Marshall Plan-



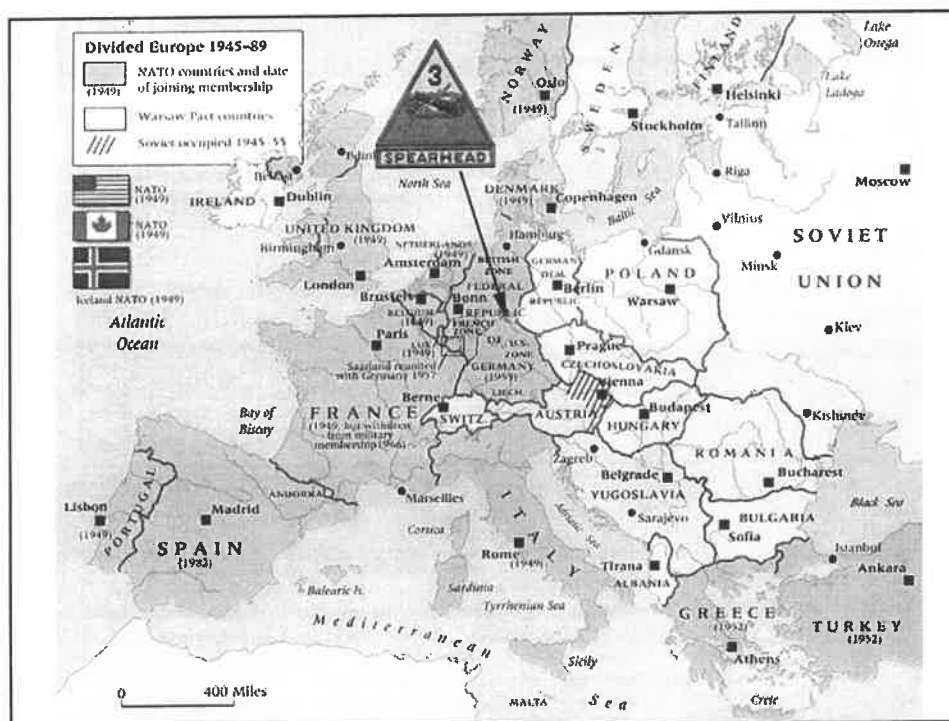
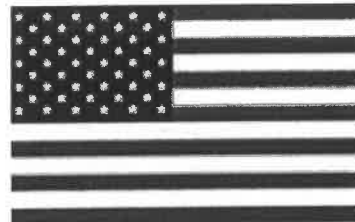
Berlin Airlift

- US, Britain & France combine their portion of Germany creating W. Germany.
- Berlin was in the Soviet section of East Germany but was split-1/2 Soviet (East) & half American (West)
- Stalin blockades West Berlin to unify East Germany.
- American and British planes airlift food and supplies into West Berlin for 11 months.
 - Soviets lift blockade in May 1949



Cold War Alliances

- **NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization:** 10 Western European Nations joined this Alliance with U.S.
 - An attack on one nation in NATO was the same as an attack on every nation.
- **Warsaw Pact:** Alliance of the Soviet Union and it's Eastern European allies.



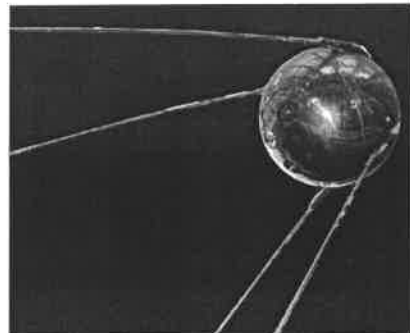
Nuclear Threat

- USSR develops atomic bomb in 1949 (copy of Hiroshima)
- United States reacts by starting construction of a Hydrogen bomb. (1952)
- USSR completes and tests its first H-bomb in 1953.
- This sparks an arms race between the U.S. & U.S.S.R
- Under President Eisenhower the U.S. adopts brinkmanship: the willingness to go to the brink of war with the USSR to achieve political goals (John F. Dulles).

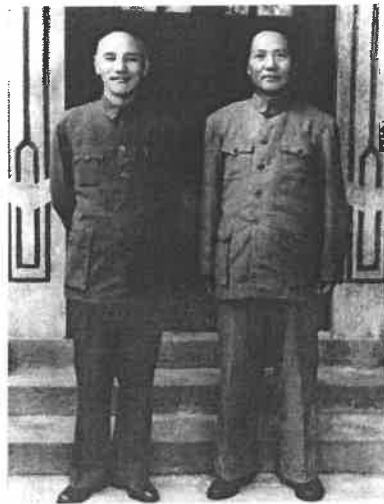


Cold War in Sky

- Sputnik: Soviets rely on ICBM's to carry nuclear weapons and gain an advantage in missile technology.
 - Soviet launch Sputnik I, the 1st artificial satellite causing U.S. to increase spending on science education
- U-2 Incident: Soviet Union shoots down American U-2 spy plane over Soviet territory and capture pilot Francis Gary Powers.



17.2: Here is the Break Down



- World War II in China:
 - The Red Army fought the Japanese and promoted education and literacy
 - The Nationalists fought between 1942-1945 but only small skirmishes. The Red Army did most of the fighting along with US Support in the form of the OSS
 - Jiang Jieshi took the 2.5 Million and pocketed some and spread the wealth to his cronies

Chinese Civil War

- Lasted from 1946-1949
- The Nationalists had the advantage with outnumbering 3-1
- The Nationalists did nothing to win popular support
- The Red Army gained support by offering land and education
- October 1949 The People's Republic of China was announced



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Our Reaction



- China split into two separate nations
 - Taiwan
 - The People's Republic of China
- The U.S. helped setup the Nationalist's Government
- The Soviet Union gave aid to the Communists in the form of:
 - Money
 - Militarily
 - Technology
- China expands territory by taking Tibet, Outer Mongolia and Inner Mongolia
- Tibetan refugees fled with the Dalai Lama

China Transforms

- Chairman Mao consolidated power by making only allowing one party
- Agrarian Reform Law of 1950
 - Seized land from the landlords and gave it to the peasants'
- Under Mao production output increased under the 5 year plan
- Communist claim a "New Mandate of Heaven"



“Leap of Faith”



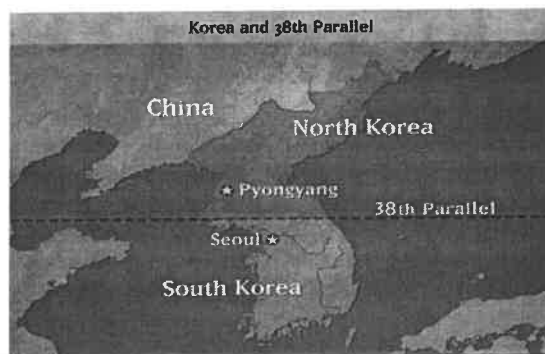
- “The Great Leap Forward”
 - This is where Mao had the people build communes and attempt to industrialize rapidly
 - The result was mass starvation
 - IE Backyard Steel Mills

Policies and Revolution

- China and Russia faced border disputes
- This caused tension between the two along with the switch in ideology
- Mao reduced his role in government as a result
- In 1966 Chairman Mao urged students to embrace revolution by making revolution
 - The result was the Red Guard
 - Students left school and formed their own army
- The Red Guard led a revolution known as the “The Cultural Revolution”
 - The goal of the Revolution was to establish a society where the workers and the peasants were equal
 - They wanted an end to education by having the students stop learning and go out into the fields to work
 - They shut down the schools in China
- By 1968 Mao asked that the Revolution needed to end
 - The Red Army was called on the Red Guard to end revolution
- Zhou Enlai Chinese Communist leader ended the Cultural Revolution

17.3 War in Korea

- N. Korea and S. Korea divided at the 38th parallel.
 - June 25, 1950 – N. Korea launches a surprise attack on S. Korea.
 - United Nations approved sending forces to stop invasion
 - 15 nations participated under leadership of Douglas MacArthur.
 - MacArthur makes daring military maneuver which turns the tide of the war in favor of UN.



The Fighting Continues

- U.N. troops push North Korea toward Chinese border.
 - Oct. 1950 – Chinese sent 300,000 troops to aid N. Korea & pushed them beyond 38th parallel taking Seoul.
 - MacArthur wanted to use nuclear weapons against China.
 - Truman refused, and fires MacArthur
 - UN forces continued to fight to push North Koreans out of the South.
 - 1953 – UN and North Korea signed a cease-fire, setting new border near 38th parallel.



Aftermath of Korea

- North Korean dictator Kim Il Sung starts military buildup after war.
 - His son Kim Jong Il took over after his death in 1994.
 - Nation sought nuclear weapons causing an international incident.
 - Country has severe economic problems.
 - North Korea remains opposed to reunification.
- South Korea has prospered with US aid.
 - 1987 adopt democratic constitution
 - Had one of highest economic growth rates from 1980-1999.
 - North and South remain divided today.



Kim Jong IL

Vietnam: background

- In the early 1900's Vietnam was a French colony.
- Ho Chi Minh led Vietnamese nationalists against French fighting for Independence.
 - Ho forms the Vietminh
- France loses Vietnam to Japan in WWII.
- After WWII France attempts to regain its former colony with US aid.



War against France

- Vietnamese Nationalists and Communists supported by USSR engaged in Guerilla warfare against French.
- 1954 Vietminh defeat French at Dien Bien Phu.
- U.S. fears domino theory: if one nation in East Asia falls to Communism all will follow.



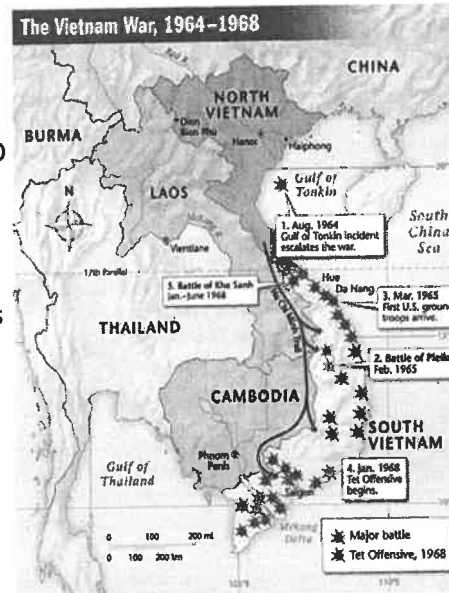
Geneva conference

- Vietnam is divided into 2 countries at 17th parallel.
- North Vietnam: Communist government led by Ho Chi Minh
- South Vietnam: Led by anti communist Ngo Dinh Diem.
 - Diem was unpopular with the people
 - Vietcong: Vietnamese communists in the south that opposed Diem took up armed resistance.
 - 1963 Diem assassinated



U.S. Escalation

- Aug 1964 two American destroyers attacked by N. Vietnam at Gulf of Tonkin.
- LBJ sends 185,000 troops to Vietnam by 1965.
 - U.S. struggled with guerilla warfare in unfamiliar terrain.
 - U.S. bombs Vietnamese lands to expose enemy hiding places causing severe civilian casualties.



End of War

- 1969 Nixon orders Vietnamization: U.S. troops pull out and are replaced by S. Vietnamese combat troops.
 - Massive protest movement against the war in the U.S.
- Last U.S. forces leave in 1973
- Within 2 years N. Vietnam defeats S. Vietnam and unifies the country.
- In Cambodia communist rebels formed the Khmer Rouge.
 - Khmer Rouge under Pol Pot slaughter $\frac{1}{4}$ of the population of Cambodia.



Vietnam after the war

- 1975 North imposes re-education camps in the South and nationalizes all industries.
- 1.5 million people flee Vietnam on overcrowded ships: 200,000 boat people die at sea.
- U.S. normalized relations with Vietnam in 1995 and today they now welcome foreign investment.



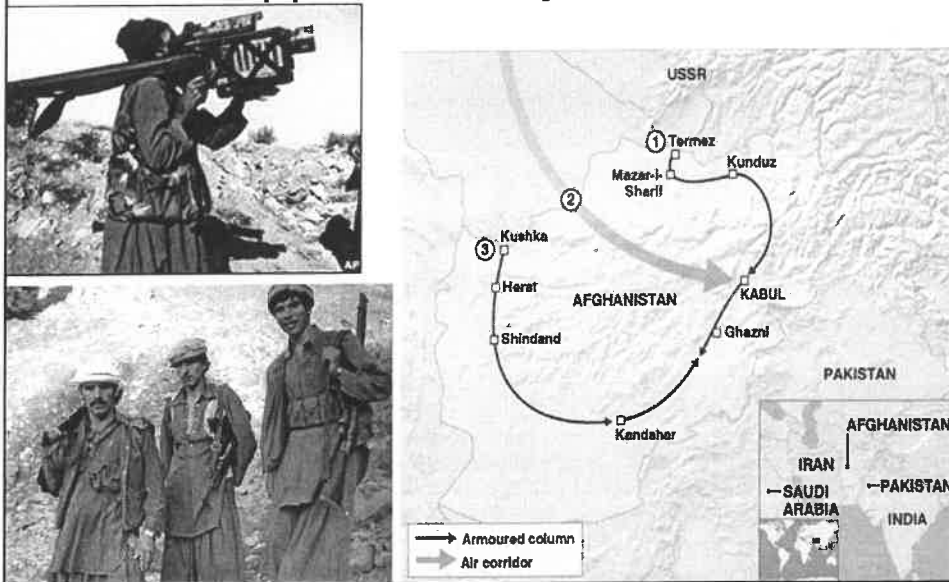
Cuban Missile Crisis



Khomeini: Right
Pahlavi: Left



Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and U.S. support for Mujahideen 1979



17.5: The Cold War Thaws

- **Destalinization:** New Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev denounces Stalin for killing loyal Soviets and attempts to purge the nation of Stalin's memory.
- Hungary rebels against Communist rule and USSR sends tanks to bring down the uprising led by Imre Nagy who was executed.



Leonid Brezhnev

- After Khrushchev fell out of favor due to the Cuban Missile Crisis, Leonid Brezhnev came to power.
 - He tightens restrictions on free speech and worship
 - Dissidents were jailed or exiled from USSR
 - Czechoslovakia leader Dubcek loosens restrictions on censorship and is invaded by Soviet satellite nations.
 - Brezhnev Doctrine: USSR had the right to prevent its satellites from rejecting communism.



Brinkmanship to Détente

- The Cuban Missile Crisis under JFK and the Vietnam war under LBJ shows the problems with Brinkmanship.
- Nixon moves toward Détente: lessening of Cold War tensions.
 - Nixon becomes 1st President to visit PRC
 - 3 months later he visits USSR and signs the SALT I Treaty with Brezhnev.
 - SALT I limited number of ICBM's & SLM a nation could have.



Collapse of Détente

- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan causes Jimmy Carter to pull a second SALT Treaty from consideration in 1979.
- Ronald Reagan took on the "Evil Empire" of the Soviet Union by backing away from Détente.
- Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is undertaken to build a satellite shield.
- Reagan spends billions on defense spending to force USSR to compete with U.S. economic power.



Cold War Economies

- Economics is the study of scarce resources that have alternative uses.
- United States capitalism allows people to make the economic decisions.
 - This creates competition between businesses and more choices for consumers.
- In the Soviet Command Economy, the government made these decisions for the people.
 - This was less responsive to changing market conditions and often created surplus or shortages of goods.



Latvia bread lines



American consumerism

Name: _____ period: _____

Notes Assignment : *Struggles for Democracy*

Directions: Since I cannot direct teach you over the duration of the stay at home order, your job is to look at the slides attached and write possible test questions. You will write the question and when we start our class meetings, we will discuss them as a class. I will also ask you questions to check for understanding. All of this is for a grade!! So, take your time on the assignment! This assignment should be spread over the duration of the extension. This activity should take no less than an hour. ***Please make sure you include the answer to the question! You will be asking them on the calls!!***

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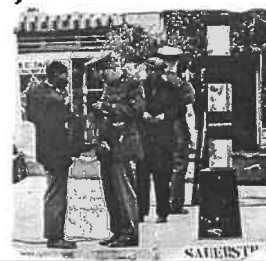
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Chapter 19

Struggles for Democracy



A New Nation?

- Your nation has been in turmoil for several decades by the evil dictator of your nation. He has been treating you terrible including high taxes, under funding public education and placing his personal army in your villages to harass your people.
- Your new task is to build the new nation under a democracy.
- There are things to consider when doing this:
 - Your major industries include oil, rubber, corn and computer technologies
 - There are two major parties forming in your new nation
 - They both have different views and must form an agreement between the two to form the new government
- The two parties need to agree on the following:
 - Type of government to use: Federal Republic v. Parliamentary governments
 - Include a plan to write some sort of constitution and include rules you think are important to your new nation

Building a nation

- What is Democracy?
 - You all have been handed a card that represents a new party:
 - The Black Party
 - The Red Party
 - One of the sides holds the authority in your newly formed Democratic nation, but you need to work toward a coalition in forming your new nation's government.
- Your nation does not have a history of being democratic but if the US has it why not you as well?
- The parties need to form their stance on situations and have an overall consensus on issues before working with the other side.

19.1 Democracy in Latin America

- Democracy: four conditions which foster democracies
 - Free Elections, Citizen Participation, Majority Rule, Minority Rights, Constitutional Government.
 - Democracies usually have successful economies due to citizen participation in the country's **free market economy**.
 - Strong middle class, sense of nationalism and checks and balances help shape democracies.
 - All democracies are "works in progress"



Brazil



- Kubitschek builds new capital in Brasilia and promises Land Reform; breaking up wealthy estates and giving land to peasants.
 - Kubitschek encourages foreign investment to help pay for investment projects
- Army seizes power backed by wealthy
 - continued foreign investment
- Standard of Living: quality of life judged by amount of goods people have, declines. Critics are jailed and tortured.
- Recession in 1980's leads to a more open political system and free elections in the 1994.

Mexico

- Mexico: National Revolutionary Party has dominated politics
- President Cardenas passes reforms that include:
 - Nationalization of the oil industry
 - Land reform
 - Promoted labor rights
- Change name to PRI in 1946,
 - PRI control congress and the PRI candidate won every presidential election until 1997.
 - Were not the only political party but they fixed elections to maintain control and stability.



Mexico continued



- 1968 Government massacres students protesting for economic and political change near Aztec ruins.
 - Sign NAFTA removing trade barriers in N. America under Salinas
- The 1980's things change, the PRI wins the presidency but the opposition controls the legislation in Mexico in 1988
- They began to force open the doors on democracy
- 1981 World oil prices fell cutting the growth of the economy in half
- 1997 PRI loses majority in Congress, 2000 PRI loses Presidency to Vicente Fox
- President Fox becomes the first leader of Mexico other than a PRI member
- Fox Promises reform to
 - The police
 - End corruption
 - And work toward the legalization of 22 million Mexican migrant workers in the US
 - Despite 9/11 he created a cabinet post to work toward this goal

Argentina

- Argentina: Juan Peron & wife Evita win Presidency 1946
 - Created a welfare state that offered broad social programs
 - It had appeal but little freedom
- Evita's death causes military and Catholic Church to remove Peron and Argentina is ruled by the military until 1970's.
- Torture, kidnapping, and murder of 10,000 people, many dropped out of planes into the ocean.
- 1982 war with Britain ends in humiliating defeat for military and Raul Alfonsin is freely elected.
- By the late 1990's the countries economic problems intensified as the nation lived beyond its means
- The IMF refused to loan Argentina money in 2001 the president Fernando de la Rue resigned
- 2002 it defaulted on \$132 billion in debt



Chapter 19.2 The Challenge of Democracy

- Colonial Problems undermine African nations movement to democratic rule.
 - Europeans ignored ethnic or cultural borders when they controlled Africa.
 - Colonies were forced to grow 1-2 cash crops and did not have diverse economies and sometimes led to famine.
 - Soon military dictatorships emerged in many African nations.



Rubber crops

Coffee crops

Nigeria

- Nigeria develops a federal system, one where power is shared between federal and state authorities.
 - 3 states emerged, one for each ethnic group in Nigeria.
 - 1967 Problems between Igbo and Hausa- Fulani lead to the Igbo seceding from Nigeria
 - A war followed in which the new nation of Biafra was defeated and Nigeria was reunited.



Modern Nigeria

- 1983 the military overthrew civilian rule under General Abacha who banned political activity and jailed dissidents, people that speak out against the government.
- 1999 after death of general Abacha Nigeria elected President Obasanjo.
- Today Nigeria faces severe problems of 30 billion dollar debt, corruption, poverty and hunger but has seen economic growth due to oil exports.



Obasanjo and Bill Clinton



Nigerian men play soccer in a village adjacent to an Exxon Mobil gas plant. Oil development has produced jobs, but not for average Nigerians.

South Africa Under Apartheid

- South Africa was a British and Dutch colony in which the constitution gave the white minority power over the black majority.
- In 1948 the National Party came to Power in South Africa.
 - They promoted Afrikaner, or Dutch South African nationalism.
 - Instituted the Apartheid, complete separation of the races including schools, hospitals and neighborhoods.
 - 1959 homelands were established where the black population (75%) was forced to live on 13% of the land.

FOR USE BY WHITE PERSONS
 THESE PUBLIC PREMISES AND THE AMENITIES THEREOF HAVE BEEN RESERVED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF WHITE PERSONS.
 By Order Provincial Secretary
VIR GEBRUIK DEUR BLANKES



Black Protest

- Black South Africans formed the ANC African National Congress to fight for their rights by organizing strikes and boycotts.
- The ANC was banned by the gov. and its leader Nelson Mandela was imprisoned.
- 1976 school protests led to riots in which 600 students were killed and leader Stephen Biko was beaten to death by police while in custody.



Soweto riots: right
Stephen Biko: left



South African Democracy

- Bishop Desmond Tutu led an economic campaign asking foreign leaders not to do business with South Africa.
- Many nations imposed trade restrictions and South Africa & they were banned from participation in the 1984 Olympics.
- 1989 white South Africans elected F.W. de Klerk who legalized the ANC and released Mandela from Prison.
- Apartheid laws began to be repealed resulting in other nations removing the trade restrictions.
- 1994 Mandela was elected President in 1st free elections



Modern South Africa

- 1996 A Constitution guaranteed equal rights for all citizens based on the U.S. Bill of Rights.
- Today South Africa's problems include the highest murder and rape rates in the world, 40% unemployment amongst blacks and extreme poverty.
- A free market system was adopted in order to promote foreign investment.

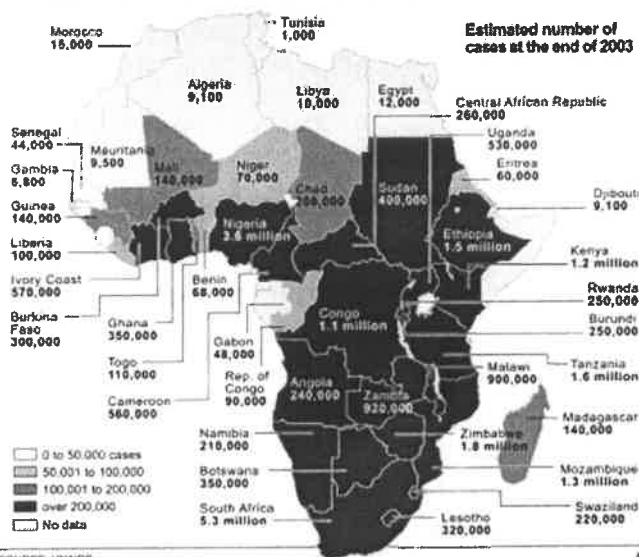


widespread parasitic diseases such as Guinea worm, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, river blindness, and trachoma plague Nigeria today.

AIDS has become one of the biggest problems in South Africa today with 6 million projected deaths by 2010.

AIDS in Africa

Of the estimated 39.4 million people living with HIV worldwide, more than two-thirds of them are in Africa.



19.4 Changes in Central and Eastern Europe

■ Poland:

- Shipyard workers led by Lech Walesa demanded the Communist party recognize their union: Solidarity.
- 1989 General Jaruzelski agreed to legalize Solidarity and hold free elections
- Lech Walesa was chosen in the 1st free election since communist domination.



Fall of the Berlin Wall

- Hungary allows E. Germans to tourists to travel into Austria where they could freely travel to West Germany allowing thousands of E. Germans to flee to the West.
- The E. German government closes its borders as a result.
- Protesters organized demonstrations throughout many German cities demanding the right to travel freely and for free elections.
- Nov 9, 1989 East German leader Egon Krenz opened the Berlin Wall.



Reunification of Germany

- Many people in Germany favored Reunification- the merging of the two Germanys.
 - Some nations feared a unified Germany
- Helmut Kohl assured world leaders that Germany was dedicated to Democracy and human rights
- German Reunification took place on Oct 3, 1990.



Czechoslovakia

- The fall of the Berlin Wall encouraged citizens in Prague to demand reform.
 - Government cracks down on protesters further enraged the citizens.
- Massive demonstration of 500,000 people in Prague forced the Communist leader and the Politburo to resign.
- Vaclav Havel was elected President



Czechoslovakia breaks apart

- Economic problems divided the nation between Slovakia in the eastern 3rd of the country and the Czech Republic.
- The two split on January 1, 1993.



Yugoslavia

- After WWII Yugoslavia was a federation of six republics held together by Josip Tito
- After Tito died in 1980, Slobadan Milosavic controlled Yugoslavia but was unpopular amongst many Serbians.
- 2 republics: Slovenia and Croatia declared Independence and fought against Milosavic & Yugoslavia.
- 1992 Bosnia declares independence but the Serbians living in Bosnia opposed it.



Ethnic Cleansing

- Bosnian Serbs declared war on other ethnic groups with support from Serbia.
- Bosnian Serbs practiced ethnic cleansing of Bosnian Muslims: in an effort to rid Bosnia of its Muslim population.
- 1995 UN and US brokered a peace treaty allowing for elections of a 3 person presidency (one for each ethnic group).



When Former US President Bill Clinton addressed the nation on November 27, 1995, he confirmed the figure of 250,000 Bosnians dead (90 % of them Muslims) during the Bosnian conflict which lasted more than three years (April 6, 1992 - December 12, 1995)



Kosovo

- Kosovo is a province of southern Serbia made up of Albanians.
- A violent independence movement was put down violently by the government.
- News of atrocities by Yugoslavian forces led to a NATO bombing campaign forcing Yugoslavian forces to withdraw.
- Milosevic was to stand trial for war crimes but died under suspicious circumstances before they concluded.



Milosevic is accused of 66 counts of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide committed since 1991 in Kosovo, Bosnia, and Croatia during armed conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia



Reçak, 18 January
photo: KOHA D'Rose

Name: _____ period: _____

Notes Assignment *Global Security Issues*

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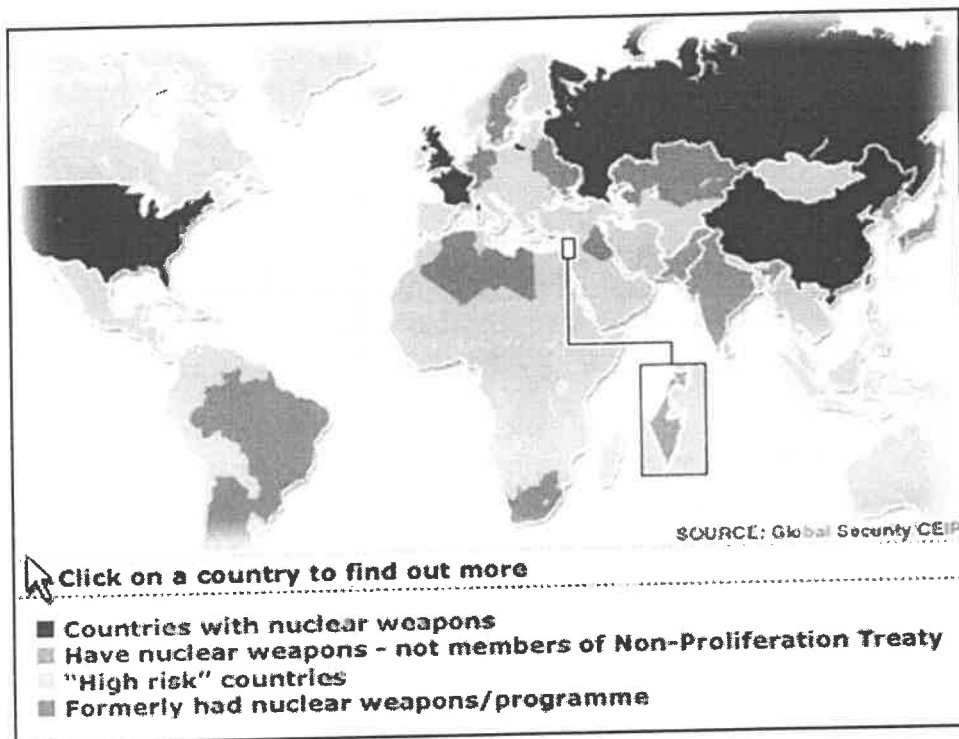
CH 20.3: Global Security Issues



Nations pursue collective security

- NATO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact: collective security agreements in which an attack on one is the same as an attack on all.
- United Nations also works towards global security but does not have a collective security agreement.
 - 180 nations represented
 - Goal is to resolve conflicts: peacekeepers
- Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty: aimed to prevent spread of nuclear weapons to nations in 1968
 - Proliferation means to spread something
 - 10 nations possess nuclear weapons in 1990's





Iraq

- Iraq used chemical weapons against the Kurdish people in the 1980's.
- After the Gulf war Saddam Hussein agreed to destroy WMD's.
- 1998 weapons inspectors were ordered to leave Iraq.
- 2002 UN Security Council warned Iraq of severe consequences if inspectors were not allowed back into Iraq.
- March 2003 coalition forces led by US and Britain sent in troops taking Baghdad in 4 weeks.



Human Rights



- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: drafted after the holocaust declaring everyone has right to life, liberty and security of person.
- American Civil Rights: 1950's-1960 African Americans fight discrimination to gain rights promised in Constitution.
- Women fight discrimination in occupation and education
- Mother Teresa dedicates her life to helping poor and sick in India.



Martin Luther King Jr.

Continuing Rights violations

- Political Dissent: the difference of opinion on political issues.
 - Cuba, Iran, Myanmar and other nations individuals are persecuted for differing political views.
- Gender Equality: the difference between men and women in terms of wealth and status.
 - 1970's-1990's the UN held international conferences on preventing violence against woman and empowering them to take leadership roles in politics and business.



www.genderline.org

Immigration: Push and Pull factors



- Push: lack of food, drought, natural disasters
- Pull: migrate to more developed nation better life, education
- Some nations refuse to accept immigrants: illegal **refugees** or people who leave their country to move to another for safety.

Acquired Immune deficiency syndrome



- **AIDS**: disease that attacks the immune system leaving the body open to deadly infections.
- 1st detected in 1980's and has become a worldwide problem.
- Africa has suffered most from AIDS with about 70% of the worlds HIV and AIDS sufferers.
- UN has set targets for halting the spread of AIDS and guidelines on for nations to pool efforts.

20.4: Terrorism: September 11, 2001

- Terrorism the use of force or threats to frighten people or governments into changing their policies
- 9/11/2001 19 terrorists hijacked 4 planes destroying the World Trade Center in NYC.
 - 3rd plane hits Pentagon, 4th was headed for Capital crashed in Pennsylvania



April 1995: Oklahoma City bombing

- Right-wing extremists Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols destroyed the Federal Building in Oklahoma City with a massive truck bomb that killed 166 and injured hundreds more in what was up to then the largest terrorist attack on American soil.



More Terror attacks

- March 1995: Nerve Gas in Tokyo subway
- **Pan Am 103 Bombing**, December 21, 1988:
Pan American Airlines Flight 103 was blown up over Lockerbie, Scotland, by a bomb believed to have been placed on the aircraft by Libyan terrorists in Frankfurt, West Germany. All 259 people on board were killed.



Ethnic and Religious conflicts

- Fundamentalism: strict belief in the basic truths and practice of a particular faith.
- 1997 the Taliban movement in Afghanistan took control of the country after civil war.



CHAPTER
19
SECTION 1

Section Summary

INDEPENDENT NATIONS OF SOUTH ASIA

In the 1940s, tensions between Hindus and Muslims in India led to violence. The ruling British decided that the only solution was a **partition**, or division, into a Muslim-majority Pakistan and a Hindu-majority India. After Pakistan and India gained their independence in 1947, Hindus in Pakistan fled to India, while Muslims in India fled to Pakistan. As they fled, Muslims, Hindus, and another religious group called **Sikhs** slaughtered one another.

Tensions have continued in the region. India and Pakistan have fought wars over **Kashmir**, a state with Muslim and Hindu populations. When India developed nuclear weapons, Pakistan began its own nuclear weapons program. In the island country of Sri Lanka, a majority are Buddhists. A Tamil-speaking Hindu minority on the island has fought for years for a separate Tamil nation.

In 1947, **Jawaharlal Nehru** became India's first prime minister. He tried to improve living conditions and end discrimination against **dalits**, or outcastes. Nehru's daughter, **Indira Gandhi**, became prime minister in 1966. While she was in office, Sikhs pressed for independence for the state of **Punjab**. In 1984, Sikh separatists occupied the **Golden Temple**, the holiest Sikh shrine. Gandhi sent troops to the temple, and thousands of Sikhs were killed. A few months later, Gandhi's Sikh bodyguards assassinated her.

In 1947, Pakistan was a divided country. A thousand miles separated West Pakistan from East Pakistan. West Pakistan dominated the nation's government. Most people in East Pakistan were Bengalis. They felt their government neglected their region. In 1971, Bengalis declared independence for East Pakistan under the name of **Bangladesh**. Pakistan tried to crush the rebels but was eventually compelled to recognize the independence of Bangladesh.

Pakistan has long lacked political stability. Islamic fundamentalists disagree with those who want a greater separation between religion and government. During the 1980s, the war in Afghanistan drove over a million Afghan refugees into Pakistan. Pakistan's Islamic fundamentalists gained power by forming ties with Afghan refugees.

Despite their differences, India and Pakistan helped organize a conference of newly independent states in 1955. This marked the birth of **nonalignment**, or political and diplomatic independence from the United States or the Soviet Union.

Review Questions

1. Why was Indira Gandhi assassinated?

2. Why did Bengalis want East Pakistan to be independent?

READING CHECK

What is nonalignment?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *compelled* mean in the underlined sentence? *Compel* comes from a Latin word that means "to drive." If you substitute the word "driven" for *compelled* in the underlined sentence, it will help you figure out what *compelled* means.

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects

What caused the British to partition India? What were some of the effects the partition had on Muslims and Hindus?

CHAPTER

19

SECTION 2

Section Summary

NEW NATIONS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mainland Southeast Asia is a region of contrasts. Thailand and Malaysia have prospered as market economies. In Malaysia, people of Chinese and Indian descent have made the nation a leader in profitable industries. However, the government has also tried to include the Malay majority in the country's prosperity. By contrast, Myanmar, or Burma, has suffered under an **autocratic** government—a government that has unlimited power. The government has limited foreign trade, and living standards remain low. In 1990, elections were held in Myanmar, and a party that opposed military rule won. It was led by **Aung San Suu Kyi**. However, the military rejected the election results, and Suu Kyi was put under house arrest.

After World War II, Indonesia, formerly the Dutch East Indies, achieved its independence. Indonesia faced many obstacles to its unity. It consists of more than 13,000 islands. Javanese make up almost half of the population, but there are hundreds of ethnic groups. About 90 percent of Indonesians are Muslims, but the population includes Christians, Buddhists, and Hindus. After independence, Indonesia formed a democratic, parliamentary government under its first president, **Sukarno**. In 1966, an army general, **Suharto**, seized power and ruled as a dictator until he was forced to resign in 1998. Religious and ethnic tensions have fueled violence in parts of Indonesia. In 1975, Indonesia seized **East Timor**, a former Portuguese colony. The mostly Catholic East Timorese fought for independence, which they finally achieved in 2002.

In the Philippines, Catholics are the predominant religious group, but there is a Muslim minority in the south. In 1946, the Philippines gained freedom from United States control. Although the Filipino constitution established a democratic government, a wealthy elite controlled politics and the economy. **Ferdinand Marcos**, elected president in 1965, became a dictator and cracked down on basic freedoms. He even had **Benigno Aquino**, a popular rival, murdered. When **Corazon Aquino** was elected in 1986, Marcos tried to deny the results, but the people forced him to resign. Since then, democracy has struggled to survive in the Philippines. Communist and Muslim rebels continue to fight across the country.

Review Questions

1. What happened when Aung San Suu Kyi's party won the 1990 elections in Myanmar?

2. What are some obstacles to Indonesia's unity?

READING CHECK

What are the features of the autocratic government in Myanmar?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does *predominant* mean in the underlined sentence? Note that the second part of the sentence mentions another group that is a minority, or a smaller group. Use this context clue to help you figure out the meaning of *predominant*.

READING SKILL

Understand Effects What was the effect of Ferdinand Marcos' denial of the results of the 1986 election?

CHAPTER

19

SECTION 3

Section Summary

AFRICAN NATIONS GAIN INDEPENDENCE

Africa is a diverse continent. Vast **savannas**, or tree-dotted grasslands, cover much of it, but there are also rain forests and deserts. The continent also has diverse peoples, languages, and traditions.

After World War II, many Africans demanded freedom from European powers. After gaining independence, a few African nations enjoyed peace and democracy. Most faced civil wars, military rule, or corrupt dictators. European powers had drawn colonial boundaries without regard for Africa's ethnic groups. This led to ethnic conflict in many new nations once colonial powers withdrew.

In 1957, Gold Coast gained its freedom from Britain and took the name Ghana. The government of its first president, **Kwame Nkrumah**, became corrupt, and Nkrumah was overthrown in a **military coup d'état**. Today Ghana is a democracy.

In Kenya, white settlers had passed laws to ensure their domination of the country. In the 1950s, rebels turned to guerrilla warfare, but the British crushed the rebellion. Kenya finally gained its independence in 1963. **Jomo Kenyatta**, a prominent independence leader, became the first president of the new country. In 2002, Kenya's first fair election removed the ruling party from office.

Algeria achieved independence from France in 1962. A coup in 1965 began a long period of military rule. When the government held free elections in 1992, an **Islamist** party won. The military rejected the results, and seven years of civil war followed. Although the fighting has ended, the country remains tense.

After Congo became independent from Belgium, the province of **Katanga** rebelled. The United Nations ended the rebellion in 1963. **Joseph Mobutu** ruled as a harsh military dictator from 1965 to 1997. Civil war then raged as rivals fought to control mineral resources. In 2006, Congo had its first free elections in 41 years but faced deep scars from years of conflict.

Nigeria won its independence in 1960. However, Nigeria faced ethnic, religious, and regional conflict, including a war to end a rebellion in **Biafra**, the homeland of the Ibo people in the oil-rich southeast. A series of military dictators then ruled the country, but Nigeria returned to democracy in 1999. However, ethnic conflict continued, including attacks by rebels seeking a share of oil wealth in the southeast.

Review Questions

1. Why was the first president of Ghana overthrown?

2. What resource provides wealth in southeastern Nigeria?

READING CHECK

What is a coup d'état?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *ensure* mean in the underlined sentence? The prefix *en-* means to "make" or "cause to be." Think about what the root word, *sure*, means. Use these clues about word parts to help you understand the meaning of *ensure*.

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects
How did past decisions made by European powers cause ethnic conflict in many new African nations?

CHAPTER
19
SECTION 4

Section Summary

THE MODERN MIDDLE EAST

Most of the people in the Middle East are Muslims, but there are also Christian communities and the predominantly Jewish nation of Israel. Most countries also have large ethnic or religious minorities. The Kurds are an example of an ethnic minority. They live in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey and have faced discrimination in each country.

The Holocaust created support for a Jewish homeland after World War II. In 1947, the UN drew up a plan to divide Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state. In 1948, Jews proclaimed the independent state of Israel. This led to Arab-Israeli conflicts that forced 700,000 Palestinians from their homes. Despite the conflicts, Israel has developed rapidly due to a skilled workforce. Kibbutzim work on what is called a **kibbutz**, or collective farm.

Resources and religion have led to conflicts in the Middle East. The region has the world's largest oil and gas reserves. As a result, it has strategic importance. Some Middle Eastern countries have adopted **secular**, or non-religious, government and laws. However, many Muslim leaders argue that a renewed commitment to Islamic doctrine is needed. In Iran and Saudi Arabia, women are required to wear **hejab**, the traditional Muslim garments.

Egypt, the most populous Arab country, is important because it controls the **Suez Canal**. Under **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, Egypt fought two unsuccessful wars against Israel. His successor, **Anwar Sadat**, made peace with Israel. Islamists were angry about government corruption and the failure to end poverty. In 1981, Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists.

In Iran, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi ruled with the support of the United States, which helped oust one of his opponents, **Mohammad Mosaddeq**. The shah's secret police terrorized critics. In the 1970s, the shah's enemies rallied behind Ayatollah **Ruhollah Khomeini**. Protests forced the shah into exile, and Khomeini established an Islamic **theocracy**, or government ruled by religious leaders.

Saudi Arabia has the world's largest oil reserves and is the location of Islam's holy land. Kings from the Sa'ud family have ruled Saudi Arabia since the 1920s. Fundamentalists have criticized the kingdom's close ties to Western nations, and some opponents have adopted violent tactics that threaten to disrupt the Saudi oil industry.

Review Questions

1. What makes the Middle East of strategic importance?

2. Why have some Islamic fundamentalists criticized the Saudis?

READING CHECK

What is a theocracy?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *doctrine* mean in the underlined sentence? The words *policy*, *dogma*, and *tenet* are all synonyms of *doctrine*. Use what you may know about these synonyms to help you figure out the meaning of the word *doctrine*.

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects

What effect did the proclamation of an independent state of Israel have on Palestinians?

CHAPTER 20
Section Summary
SECTION 1
CONFLICTS DIVIDE NATIONS

In recent decades, many wars and conflicts have arisen over ethnic differences. For example, in Sri Lanka, the Sinhalese Buddhists are the majority. Sinhalese nationalists discriminated against the Tamil Hindu minority. This and other policies led to a civil war between the Buddhists and Tamils. A ceasefire slowed the fighting. By early 2009, government forces had nearly defeated the Tamil rebels.

In some countries, however, conflicts have been peacefully resolved. In Canada the democratic government worked to discourage French-speaking Quebec from seeking independence.

Northern Ireland was the scene of another long-term conflict. When Britain granted independence to Ireland in 1922, it kept control of six northern counties with Protestant majorities. Many Catholics in those counties wanted to join with Ireland, which has a Catholic majority. Beginning in the 1960s, extremists on both sides turned to violence. Peace talks dragged on for years. Finally, in 1998, Protestants and Catholics signed the **Good Friday Agreement**, a peace accord.

Ethnic and religious minorities in several former Soviet republics also fought for independence. The fiercest struggle occurred in **Chechnya**, where Chechens fought to free Chechnya from Russian control. Russia crushed a Chechen revolt in the mid-1990s, and many civilians were killed. When a 1997 peace treaty failed, some Chechens turned to terrorism. In Nagorno-Karabakh, ethnic Armenians fought against Azerbaijanis.

Ethnic tensions also tore Yugoslavia apart during the 1990s. Before 1991, Yugoslavia was a **multiethnic**, communist country. The Serbs dominated Yugoslavia, which was controlled by the Communist Party. The fall of communism led to nationalist unrest and fighting between ethnic Serbs and Croats in Croatia. Soon the fighting spread to neighboring Bosnia. During the war, all sides committed atrocities. In Bosnia, the Serbs conducted a vicious campaign of **ethnic cleansing**. In 1995, the war in Bosnia ended.

Then, however, another crisis broke out in the Serbian province of **Kosovo**. In 1989 Serbian president **Slobodan Milosevic** began oppressing Kosovar Albanians. NATO launched air strikes against Serbia and Serbian forces withdrew. In 2008 Kosovo declared its independence.

Review Questions

1. What two groups are in conflict in Sri Lanka?

2. Why did Chechnya become an area of conflict in Russia?

READING CHECK

In which country did ethnic tensions not lead to war?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does *dominated* mean in the underlined sentence? What clues can you find in the surrounding words, phrases, or sentences? Use these context clues to help you figure out what *dominated* means.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence What happened in Ireland after independence to cause conflict?

CHAPTER 20
SECTION 2
Section Summary
STRUGGLES IN AFRICA

In the 1950s and 1960s, many new nations won independence in Africa. Several other African nations suffered internal conflicts and civil wars. In 1910, South Africa achieved self-rule from Britain. Most civil rights, however, were limited to white settlers. The black majority had few rights under a legal system of racial segregation called **apartheid**. Under apartheid, nonwhites faced many restrictions. For example, laws banned marriages between races and stipulated segregated restaurants, beaches, and schools.

The **African National Congress (ANC)** opposed apartheid and led the struggle for majority rule. In 1960, police gunned down 69 people during a protest in **Sharpeville**, a black township. The government then outlawed the ANC. **Nelson Mandela**, an ANC leader, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

In the 1980s, international demands for an end to apartheid and for Mandela's release increased. In 1984, Bishop **Desmond Tutu** won the Nobel Peace Prize for his nonviolent opposition to apartheid. In 1990, South African president **F.W. de Klerk** ended apartheid and freed Mandela, who was elected president in 1994.

South Africa's neighbors also experienced long conflicts to attain independence. Angola and Mozambique fought for 15 years until Portugal granted them independence in 1975. However, the United States and South Africa supported rebel groups in these countries. Fighting continued in Mozambique until 1992 and in Angola until 2002.

After independence, ethnic conflicts plagued many nations. In Rwanda, one of Africa's deadliest wars occurred. There, the **Hutus** were the majority, but the minority **Tutsis** dominated the country. In 1994, extremist Hutus slaughtered about 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus. Millions of Rwandans lost their homes.

In Sudan, non-Muslim peoples in the south fought Arab Muslims from the north. This, along with drought and famine, killed millions. By 2005 there was peace in the south. However, a new ethnic conflict had emerged. In Darfur, in western Sudan, government-backed Arabs attacked non-Arab Muslim villagers and drove them off their land. Deprived of the land that fed them, the villagers faced possible starvation in refugee camps. Signs of war crimes and genocide brought calls for UN peacekeepers.

Review Questions

1. Describe conditions under apartheid in South Africa.

2. What led to deadly war in Rwanda?

READING CHECK

Which two African countries gained independence from Portugal?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *stipulated* mean in the underlined sentence? Note that *stipulated* refers to laws. The previous sentence has a reference to restrictions that non-whites faced. Use these context clues to help you understand the meaning of the word *stipulated*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Did the South African government outlaw the ANC before or after the protest in Sharpeville?

CHAPTER
20
SECTION 3

Section Summary
CONFLICTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Middle East has seen many conflicts. Modern Israel was created in 1948. Palestinian Arabs claimed the same land. After Arab countries attacked Israel in 1967, Israel took control of lands that came to be called the **occupied territories**.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, led by **Yasir Arafat**, fought against the Israelis. In the occupied territories, some Palestinians took part in uprisings called **intifadas**, and suicide bombers spread terror inside Israel. The Israelis responded with armed force, and Palestinian bitterness increased. Israeli Prime Minister **Yitzhak Rabin** signed a peace accord. There were many stumbling blocks, however, such as disagreements over **Jerusalem**, a city sacred to Jews, Christians, and Muslims. In recent years, new conflicts flared between Israel and the Palestinians that set back hopes for peace.

Lebanon is home to diverse ethnic and religious groups. There is a delicate balance among Arab Christians, Sunni Muslims, Shiite Muslims, and Druze. In 1975, civil war broke out. Later, Israel and Syria were drawn into the fighting. Peace came only after 16 years of fighting. Hezbollah fought a brief but destructive war with Israel.

Conflicts also plagued Iraq. Iraq's Sunni Arab minority had long dominated the country. Iraq's Kurdish minority and Shiite Arab majority were excluded from power. In 1979, **Saddam Hussein** took power as a dictator. He fought a prolonged war against neighboring Iran in the 1980s. In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. In response, the United States led a coalition that liberated Kuwait and crushed Iraqi forces in 1991. This conflict was known as the Gulf War. Saddam Hussein remained in power and used terror to impose his will. The U.N. set up **no-fly zones** to protect the Kurds and Shiites. It worked to keep Saddam Hussein from building biological, nuclear, or chemical weapons, called **weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)**.

In 2003, the United States led a coalition that invaded Iraq and overthrew Saddam Hussein. In 2005, national elections were held for the first time. However, **insurgents** and ethnic division were still obstacles. Nevertheless, leaders remained hopeful for peace.

Review Questions

- How did Israel come to control the occupied territories?

- What were the results of the Gulf War in 1991?

READING CHECK

Which groups in Iraq were excluded from power?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *diverse* mean in the underlined sentence? Notice how in the next sentence four ethnic groups are mentioned. Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of *diverse*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Circle the phrase in the sentence below that signals sequence.

In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. In response, the United States led a coalition against the invasion.

CHAPTER
21
SECTION 1

Section Summary

THE CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPMENT

After World War II, a central goal in Africa, Asia, and Latin America was **development**, or creating a more advanced economy and higher living standards. Nations that are working toward this are referred to as the **developing world**. They are also called the global South, because most of these nations are south of the Tropic of Cancer. Most industrialized nations are north of the Tropic of Cancer, so they are sometimes called the global North. Nations of the global South have tried to develop economically by improving their agriculture and industry. They have also built schools to increase **literacy**.

To pay for development, many countries in the global South procured large loans from industrialized nations. For centuries, most people in the global South had lived and worked in **traditional economies**. After gaining independence from European colonists, some of these countries experimented with government-led command economies. However, when these countries had trouble paying off their loans, lenders from the global North required many of them to change to market economies. Now many developing nations depend on the global North for investment and exports.

Beginning in the 1950s, improved seeds, pesticides, and mechanical equipment led to a **Green Revolution** in many parts of the developing world. This increased agricultural production, feeding many more people. It also benefited large landowners at the expense of small farmers. These farmers sold their land and moved to cities.

The global South still faces many challenges. Some developing nations produce only one export product. If prices for that product drop, their economies suffer. Also, the population in many of these countries has grown rapidly. Many people are caught in a cycle of poverty. When families are forced to move to cities, they often find only low-paying jobs. As a result, many children must work to help support their families. With so many moving to cities, many people are forced to live in crowded and dangerous **shantytowns**.

Economic development has brought great changes to the developing world. In many countries, women have greater equality. However, some religious **fundamentalists** oppose these changes and have called for a return to the basic values of their faiths.

Review Questions

1. What happened when nations in the global South had trouble repaying their loans?

2. What problems do people in the developing world often face when they move to cities?

READING CHECK

What is development?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *procured* mean in the underlined sentence? Notice that *procured* refers to loans. Use this clue to help you figure out the meaning of the word *procured*.

READING SKILL

Identify Supporting Details
Record details that support this statement: "The global South faces many challenges."

CHAPTER
21
SECTION 2

Section Summary
AFRICA SEEKS A BETTER FUTURE

After World War II, African nations had little capital to invest, so they had to make difficult economic choices. Some nations chose **socialism**, a system in which the government controls parts of the economy. The leaders of these governments hoped to end foreign influence in their countries and to close the gap between the rich and the poor. However, socialism sometimes led to large, inefficient bureaucracies. Other nations relied on capitalism, or market economies. These economies were often more efficient, but foreign owners of businesses took profits out of the country. Some governments tried to fund development by growing crops for export, rather than food crops. However, this forced them to import food to replace the food crops. Governments then had to subsidize part of the cost of importing food from overseas.

African nations faced many obstacles to development. Droughts led to famine in parts of Africa. This was especially true in the Sahel, where overgrazing and farming led to **desertification**. People in African nations also faced the devastating disease AIDS. Since the 1980s, millions of children in Africa have been orphaned by AIDS. **Urbanization** has also created problems in Africa. This shift from rural areas to cities has meant hardship for many and has weakened traditional cultures and ethnic ties. However, in West Africa, the growth of urban markets has increased opportunities for women.

Another concern in Africa is environmental threats. Many of Africa's animal habitats have been destroyed, causing many animals to become **endangered species**. Other animal species are being killed for their tusks or fur. One environmental activist, **Wangari Maathai**, has fought back by starting the Green Belt Movement. This organization promotes reforestation. It also helps local women with projects of **sustainable development** that aim to provide lasting benefits for future generations.

A close look at Tanzania reveals the problems that many African counties have faced. In the 1960s, the government embraced "African socialism." However, attempts to build on African traditions of cooperation failed to increase agricultural production. In 1985, new leaders introduced economic reforms. However, Tanzania remains poor and has had to rely on foreign loans to avoid economic crisis.

Review Questions

1. Why did some African nations choose socialism?

2. Why are many animal species in Africa endangered?

READING CHECK

What is urbanization?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *subsidize* mean in the underlined sentence? *Subsidize* comes from a Latin word that means "aid" or "support." Use this clue to help you figure out the meaning of the word *subsidize*.

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas What is the main idea of this Summary?

CHAPTER
21
SECTION 3

Section Summary

CHINA AND INDIA: TWO GIANTS OF ASIA

After Mao Zedong died, moderate leaders took control of China. **Deng Xiaoping** began a program called the Four Modernizations, which allowed some features of a free-market economy. Some private ownership of property was permitted, and entrepreneurs could set up businesses. Farmers were allowed to sell surplus produce and keep the profits. Foreign investment was also welcomed. These reforms brought a surge of economic growth, although a gap developed between poor farmers and wealthy city dwellers. After 30 years of reforms, China's economic output quadrupled.

Despite these economic reforms, however, Communist leaders refused to allow more political freedom. Demonstrators seeking democratic reforms occupied **Tiananmen Square** in Beijing in May 1989. When the demonstrators refused to disperse, the government sent in troops and tanks. Thousands were killed or wounded.

China continues to face many challenges. Its population is the largest in the world. The government started the **one-child policy** to prevent population growth from hurting economic development. Population growth slowed. Many rural workers have moved to cities, but they often live in poverty there. Pollution and HIV/AIDS are also problems. Critics of the government are jailed, and human rights abuses continue.

By contrast, India has a democratic government. After gaining independence, India's government adopted a socialist model, but development was uneven. The Green Revolution in the 1960s improved crop output, but most farmers continued to use traditional methods. Since the 1980s, India has shifted to a free-market system. Despite setbacks, it has developed more industry and technology.

Despite these improvements, India's population growth has hurt efforts to improve living conditions. The Indian government backed family planning, but it had limited success. More than one-third of Indians live below the poverty line. Many rural families moved to overcrowded cities like **Kolkata** and **Mumbai**. To help the urban poor, **Mother Teresa** founded the Missionaries of Charity.

Changes in India have brought improvements for India's lowest social castes and women. India's constitution bans discrimination against **dalits**, people in the lowest caste, but prejudice persists. The constitution also grants equal rights to women.

Review Questions

1. What impact have economic reforms had in China?

2. Name two groups that have benefited from changes in India.

READING CHECK

Which country, India or China, has had more success in limiting population growth?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *disperse* mean in the underlined sentence? Notice that demonstrators occupied, or gathered in, Tiananmen Square and then refused to *disperse*. Use this clue to help you figure out the meaning of the word *disperse*.

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas In your own words, write the main idea of the first paragraph of this Summary.

CHAPTER
21
SECTION 4

Section Summary

LATIN AMERICA BUILDS DEMOCRACY

READING CHECK

What is liberation theology?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *alleged* mean in the underlined sentence? This verb is often used in legal proceedings. The noun form is *allegation*. An *allegation* is "an assertion made without proof." Use these clues to help you understand the meaning of *alleged*.

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas and Supporting Details Outline the last paragraph in the Summary on the lines below.

In the 1950s and 1960s, many governments in Latin America encouraged industries to manufacture goods that had previously been imported. This is called **import substitution**. More recently, government policies have focused on producing goods for export. Governments have also tried to open more land to farming, but much of the best land belongs to large **agribusinesses**. In many countries, a few people control the land and businesses, and wealth is distributed unevenly. Another problem is population growth, which has contributed to poverty. Many religious leaders have worked for justice and an end to poverty in a movement known as **liberation theology**.

Because of poverty and inequality, democracy has been difficult to achieve in Latin America. Between the 1950s and 1970s, military leaders seized power in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and other countries. From the 1960s to the 1990s, civil wars shook parts of Central America. In Guatemala, the military targeted the **indigenous** population and slaughtered thousands of Native Americans.

The United States has had a powerful influence in Latin America. It has dominated the **Organization of American States (OAS)**. During the Cold War, the United States backed dictators who were anti-communist. When socialist rebels called **Sandinistas** came to power in Nicaragua, the United States supported the **contras**, guerrillas who fought the Sandinistas. The United States has also pressed Latin American governments to help stop the drug trade. Many Latin Americans alleged that the problem was not in Latin America but was based on the demand for drugs in the United States.

By the 1990s, democratic reforms led to free elections in many countries. In Mexico, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) had dominated the government since the 1920s. However, in 2000, an opposition candidate was elected president. Argentina experienced years of political upheavals beginning in the 1930s. **Juan Perón**, Argentina's president from 1946 to 1955, enjoyed great support from workers but was ousted in a military coup. The military seized control again in 1976 and murdered or kidnapped thousands. Mothers whose sons and daughters were missing protested and became known as the **Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo**. By 1983, the military was forced to allow elections.

Review Questions

1. Why was democracy difficult to achieve in Latin America?

2. Why did the United States support dictators in Latin America during the Cold War?

CHAPTER
22
SECTION 1

Section Summary

INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS AFTER THE COLD WAR

READING CHECK

Which four Pacific Rim countries are called the "Asian tigers"?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *inflation* mean in the underlined sentence? Think about what happens when you *inflate* a tire. In this sentence, *inflation* refers to prices. If prices are *inflated*, would you expect them to be higher or lower? Use these clues to help you understand the meaning of *inflation*.

READING SKILL

Compare and Contrast Compare and contrast the U.S. economy in the early 1990s with the economy in the early 2000s.

The beginning of a new global economy began with the end of the Cold War. The division between communist Eastern and democratic Western Europe crumbled. Business and travel became easier. At the same time, new challenges emerged, including a rise in unemployment and in immigration from the developing world. One exciting change was the reunification of Germany. However, East Germany's economy was weak and had to be modernized.

In the 1990s, the European Economic Community became the **European Union (EU)**. The **euro** soon became the common currency for most of Western Europe. More than a dozen countries have joined the EU, including some Eastern European nations. The expanded EU allowed Europe to compete economically with the United States and Japan. However, older members of the EU worried that the weak economies of Eastern European nations might harm the EU.

After the breakup of the Soviet Union, Russia struggled to forge a market economy. Prices soared, and criminals flourished. In 1998, Russia **defaulted** on much of its foreign debt. High inflation and the collapse of the Russian currency forced banks and businesses to close. When **Vladimir Putin** became president in 2000, he promised to end corruption and strengthen Russia's economy. However, he also increased government power at the expense of civil liberties.

After the Cold War, the United States became the world's only superpower. It waged wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. An economic boom in the 1990s produced a budget **surplus** in the United States. Within a decade, however, slow economic growth and soaring military expenses led to huge budget **deficits**.

The **Pacific Rim** nations have become a rising force in the global economy. Following World War II, Japan became an economic powerhouse and dominated this region. However, by the 1990s, Japan's economy began to suffer, while China's economy boomed. Other powerhouses include the "Asian tigers"—Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and South Korea—which are known for their electronics exports. All of these economies suffered during the global recession that began in 2008.

Review Questions

1. When did the global economy begin to develop?

2. What economic challenges did Russia face after the breakup of the Soviet Union?

CHAPTER
22
SECTION 2

Section Summary

GLOBALIZATION

READING CHECK

What is globalization?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *assets* mean in the underlined sentence? Think about what it means if someone says that you are an *asset* to the team. Use this clue to help you figure out the meaning of *assets*.

READING SKILL

Compare and Contrast Compare and contrast the effect of borrowing capital on rich and poor nations.

Globalization defines the post-Cold War world. It is the process by which national economies, politics, and cultures become integrated with those of other nations. One effect of globalization is economic **interdependence**. This means that countries depend on one another for goods, resources, knowledge, and labor.

Improvements in transportation and communication, the spread of democracy, and the rise of free trade have made the world more interdependent. Developed nations control much of the world's capital, trade, and technology. Yet they rely on workers in developing countries, to which they **outsource** jobs to save money or increase efficiency. Globalization has also encouraged the rise of **multinational corporations** that have branches and assets in many countries.

One effect of interdependence is that an economic crisis in one region can have a worldwide impact. For example, any change to the global oil supply affects economies all around the world. Another example is debt. Poor nations need to borrow capital from rich nations in order to modernize. When poor nations cannot repay their debts, both poor nations and rich nations are hurt.

Many international organizations and treaties make global trade possible. The United Nations deals with a broad range of issues. The World Bank gives loans and advice to developing nations. The International Monetary Fund promotes global economic growth. **The World Trade Organization (WTO)** tries to ensure that trade flows smoothly and freely. It opposes **protectionism**—the use of tariffs to protect a country's industries from competition. Regional trade **blocs**, such as the EU in Europe, NAFTA in North America, and APEC in Asia, promote trade within regions.

Global trade has many benefits. It brings consumers a greater variety of goods and services. It generally keeps prices lower. It also exposes people to new ideas and technology. However, some people oppose globalization of trade. They claim that rich countries exploit poor countries. Some believe that globalization hurts indigenous peoples by taking away their lands and disrupting their cultures. Others say that the emphasis on profits encourages too-rapid development. This endangers **sustainability**, thereby threatening future generations.

Review Questions

1. What is the goal of the World Trade Organization?

2. How do consumers benefit from global trade?

CHAPTER
22
SECTION 3

Section Summary

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

READING CHECK

What is an epidemic?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *inhibit* mean in the underlined sentence? The words *help* and *aid* are antonyms of *inhibit*. Use what you know about these antonyms to help you understand the meaning of the word *inhibit*.

READING SKILL

Compare Compare the two theories about global warming mentioned in the Summary.

Poverty, disasters, and disease are still challenges today. The gap between rich and poor nations is growing. Half the world's population earns less than \$2 a day. Poverty is a complex issue with many causes. Many poor nations owe billions in debt and have little money to spend to improve living conditions. Political upheavals, civil war, corruption and poor planning inhibit efforts to reduce poverty. Rapid population growth and urbanization also contribute to poverty.

Natural disasters cause death and destruction around the world. One example is the **tsunami** in the Indian Ocean in 2004. Other natural disasters include earthquakes, floods, avalanches, droughts, fires, hurricanes, and volcanic eruptions. Natural disasters can cause unsanitary conditions that lead to disease. Global travel makes it possible for diseases to spread quickly. When a disease spreads rapidly, it is called an **epidemic**. HIV/AIDS is an epidemic that has killed millions. Natural disasters can also cause **famine**. Wars and problems with food distribution also contribute to famine. Poverty, disasters, and wars have forced many people to become **refugees**.

International agreements, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords, have tried to guarantee basic human rights around the world. However, human rights abuses continue. Women in both the developed and developing world often lack equal rights. Worldwide, children suffer terrible abuses. In some nations, they are forced to serve as soldiers or slaves. Indigenous people around the world also face discrimination and exploitation.

Industrialization and the world population explosion have caused damage to the environment. Strip mining, chemical pesticides and fertilizers, and oil spills are all environmental threats. Gases from power plants and factories produce **acid rain**. Pollution from nuclear power plants is another threat. Desertification and **deforestation** are major problems in certain parts of the world. Deforestation can lead to **erosion** and is a special threat to the rain forests. One hotly debated issue is **global warming**. Many scientists believe that Earth's temperature has risen because of gases released during the burning of fossil fuels. Others argue that global warming is due to natural fluctuations in Earth's climate.

Review Questions

1. What are some causes of poverty?

2. What environmental problem is a special threat to the rain forests?

CHAPTER
22
SECTION 4

Section Summary

SECURITY IN A DANGEROUS WORLD

READING CHECK

What is terrorism?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *priority* mean in the underlined sentence? Notice the sentences that follow it. What did the United States do because security was a *priority*? Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of the word *priority*.

READING SKILL

Compare and Contrast Compare and contrast information about nuclear weapons before and after the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union built up arsenals of nuclear weapons. To ensure that nuclear weapons did not **proliferate**, or spread rapidly, many nations signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1968. However, the treaty does not guarantee that nuclear weapons will not be used. Some nations have not signed the treaty. Others are suspected of violating it. Stockpiles of nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union are a special concern. This is because the Russian government has not had money to secure the weapons properly.

Recently, terrorist groups and "rogue states" have begun to use WMDs for their own purposes. **Terrorism** is the use of violence, especially against civilians, to achieve political goals. Terrorist groups use headline-grabbing tactics to draw attention to their demands. Regional terrorist groups, such as the Irish Republican Army (IRA), operated for decades. Increasingly, the Middle East has become a training ground and source for terrorism. Islamic fundamentalism motivates many of these groups. One important Islamic fundamentalist group is **al Qaeda**, whose leader is Osama bin Laden. Al Qaeda terrorists were responsible for the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001.

In response to these attacks, the United States and other nations made fighting terrorism a priority. In 2001, Osama bin Laden and other al Qaeda leaders were living in **Afghanistan**. Afghanistan's government was controlled by the **Taliban**, an Islamic fundamentalist group. When the Taliban would not surrender the terrorists, the United States and its allies overthrew the Taliban and supported the creation of a new government. Because President Bush claimed that Iraq had WMDs, the United States later declared war on Iraq.

During the early 2000s, concerns grew that North Korea was developing nuclear weapons. In 2006, North Korea actually tested such a weapon. Meanwhile, Iran announced plans to develop nuclear power plants. The United States and other nations, however, believed that Iran aimed to build nuclear weapons, too. The United States and other countries worked to stop this nuclear proliferation.

Review Questions

1. Why are nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union a special concern?

2. Why did the United States declare war on Afghanistan?

CHAPTER
22
SECTION 5

Section Summary

ADVANCES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

READING CHECK

What is biotechnology?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *manipulation* mean in the underlined sentence? It comes from the Latin word *manus*, meaning "hand." Use this word-origins clue to help you figure out the meaning of the word *manipulation*.

READING SKILL

Compare How have people benefited from advances in science and technology since the space race began?

Since 1945, scientific research and technological developments have transformed human existence. One example is the exploration of space. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union competed in a "space race." This began in 1957 when the Soviet Union launched *Sputnik*, the first **artificial satellite**. By 1969, the United States had landed the first human on the moon. Both superpowers explored military uses of space and sent spy satellites to orbit Earth.

However, since the end of the Cold War, nations have worked in space together. For example, several countries are involved in the **International Space Station (ISS)**. Thousands of artificial satellites belonging to many countries now orbit Earth. They are used for communication, observation, and navigation.

Another important technological development is the invention of the computer. It has led to the "Information Age." **Personal computers**, or **PCs**, have replaced typewriters and account books in homes and businesses. Factories now use computerized robots, and computers remotely control satellites and probes in space. The **Internet** links computer systems worldwide and allows people to communicate instantly around the globe. It also allows people to access vast storehouses of information that were unavailable before.

Other important developments have occurred in medicine and **biotechnology**—the application of biological research to industry, engineering, and technology. Vaccines have been developed that help prevent the spread of diseases. In the 1970s, surgeons learned to transplant human organs. **Lasers** have made many types of surgery safer and more precise. Computers and other technologies have helped doctors diagnose and treat diseases. The fields of genetics and genetic engineering have made dramatic advances. **Genetics** is the study of genes and heredity. **Genetic engineering is the manipulation of genetic material to produce specific results.** Genetic research has produced new drug therapies to fight human diseases and has created new strains of disease-resistant fruits and vegetables. Genetic cloning has many practical applications in raising livestock and in research. However, cloning raises ethical questions about the role of science in creating and changing life.

Review Questions

1. What are the three uses of artificial satellites?

2. Why is cloning controversial?
