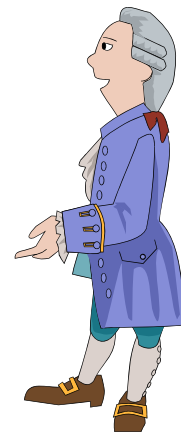
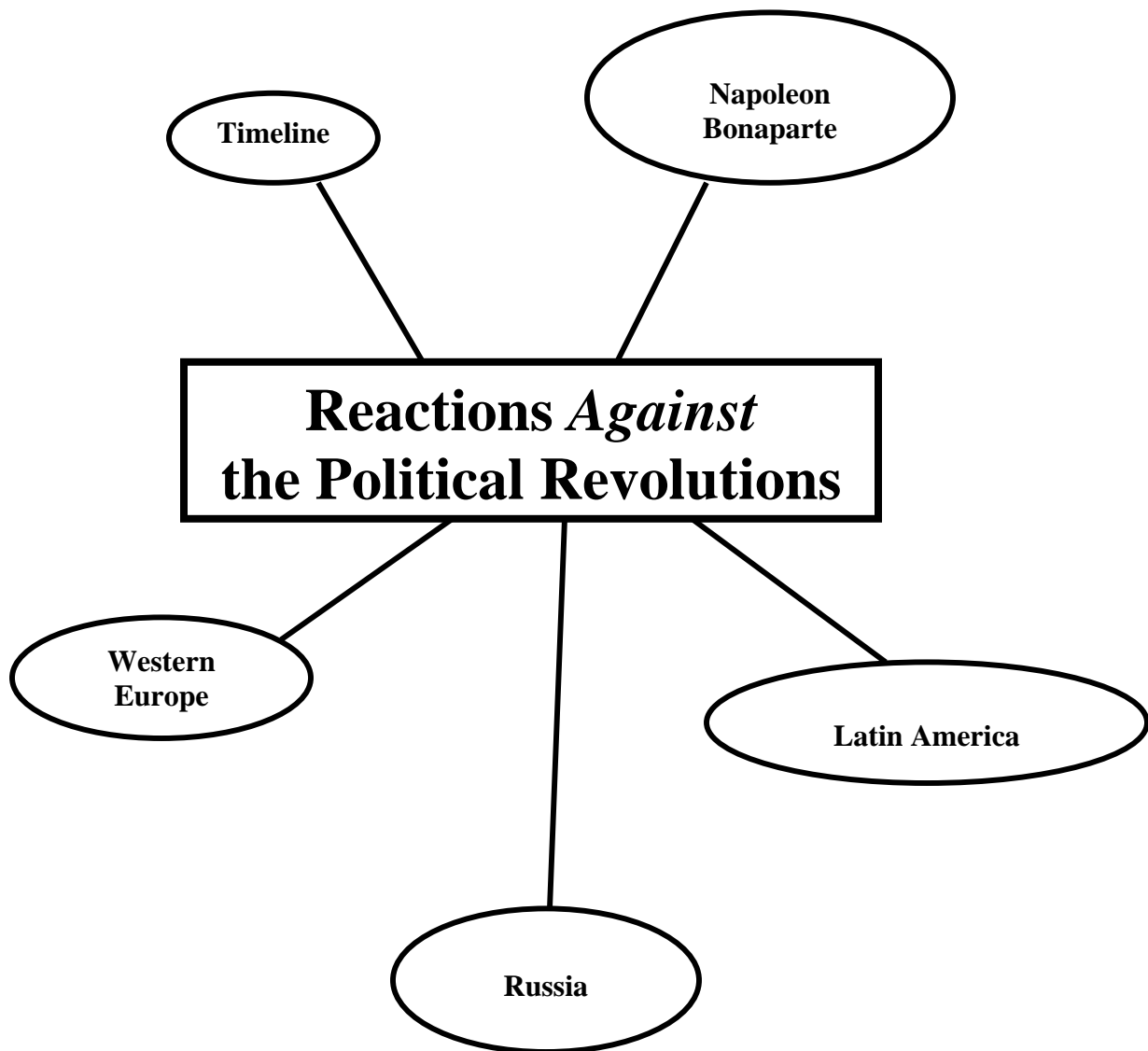


UNIT 13

Reactions to the Political Revolutions



Reactions to the Political Revolutions



I. Timeline of Political Revolutions

Americas

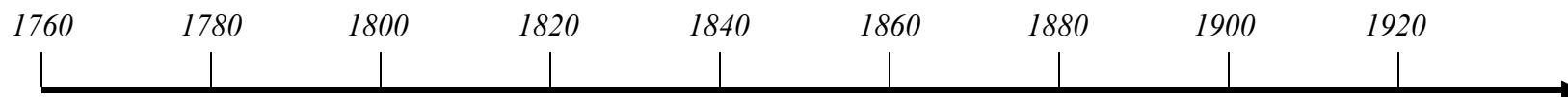
Americans declare independence

Americans win independence

Mexican revolution

*Simon Bolivar began
revolution against Spain*

Enlightenment



- *French Revolution began*
- *Louis XVI executed*
- *Directory took over France*
- *Napoleon took over France*
- *Napoleon defeated at Waterloo (1815)*
- *Congress of Vienna (1815)*
- *(1848) Revolutions in Europe*
- *Italy formed*
- *Russian serfs were freed*
- *Germany formed*

Europe

II. Rise of Napoleon

Napoleon Bonaparte:

- French Military General
- Took over the French Government (Coup – takeover)
- Crowned himself Emperor

How he improved France:

- Improved the economy for everyone
- Created a national school system
- Napoleonic Code – set of laws for everyone to follow



Napoleon's Empire:

- Used new, bigger army to take over most of Europe
- Replaced old European monarchies with new “Democratic” governments (led by his friends and relatives)
- Finally defeated at “Battle of Waterloo”

How he impacted Europe:

He spread the seeds of democratic government throughout Europe

II. Reactions Against the Political Revolutions

Reactions In Europe

- Congress of Vienna: *a meeting of European leaders*
 - Conservatism: *- wanted to put Europe back the way it was before the time of Napoleon
- the way it “traditionally” was (before “French Revolution”)*
 - Balance of Power: *- a reaction against Napoleon’s powerful France
- don’t let any one nation in Europe get so powerful again*
- 1848: *- many small political revolutions took place throughout Europe
- they sent a message – “democracy was not going away!”*
- Unification of Germany: *- many small “German” states decided to form one nation - Germany
- Otto von Bismark used threats of war to get other states to join together*
- Unification of Italy: *- many small “Italian” states joined together to form one nation - Italy
- led by Camillo Cavour and Guiseppe Garibaldi*

Nationalism

If you don’t have your own nation yet:

- Unify: *separate states with common interests join together to form one new nation*
- Divide: *separate cultures within a nation → split up to form several new, smaller nations*
- Independence: *a colony tries to get rid of a foreign power*

If you already have your own nation: *having pride and loyalty for your nation (patriotism)*

In Russia

- Reaction against the French Revolution: *Czars tried to keep democratic ideas out of Russia*
- 19th Century Serfdom: *Feudalism still existed in Russia in the 1800’s!*
- Emancipation of the Serfs: *- Czar Nicholas II emancipated (freed) the serfs
(he realized Russia was not modern enough)*
- Conditions in Russia at the end of the 1800s:
 - *recently freed serfs were suddenly on their own (no land, food, money, etc.)*
 - *a huge peasant class emerged in Russia*

Reactions in Latin America (reactions against Revolutions cont.)

Failure of Democracy:

- *Rich Landowners and the Military took over and ruled harshly*
- *The lives of the poor peasants did not improve after the political revolutions*

Church and Military: - *Military Dictatorships often began in Latin America*

- *Caudillos: local military bosses that dominated local areas*
- *Church – tried to keep peace between the government and peasants*

Overall Conditions in Latin America in the 1800's

- *economic help from foreign countries → usually only benefit the rich landowners*
- *One Crop Economies: many Latin American nations become too dependent on one single crop (if it fails → bad news)*

Case Study - The Mexican Revolution

Early 1900's

Causes:

- *President Diaz was a brutal Dictator*
- *All the wealth belonged to the upper class*

Important Persons:

Diaz: *Dictator of Mexico in late 1800's*

Zapata: *Native American leader of the revolution*

Villa: *"Poncho Villa" – rebel leader in the northern part of Mexico*

- *fought against U.S. troops that supported Mexico's government*

Impact:

- *constitution: gave more rights and land to the poor*
- *social reforms: 1st Latin American nation to get truly good changes for the people*
- *economic nationalism: more Mexican control of its own economy (less foreign control)*
- *cultural nationalism: Broke away from many "Spanish" customs → developed more "Mexican" ones*

VII. Essential Questions

1. A. How did the concept of nationalism help Napoleon build his empire?

- *he developed great pride in France for the French people*
- *the renewed military strength led to military success*

B. How did nationalism lead to Napoleon's defeat?

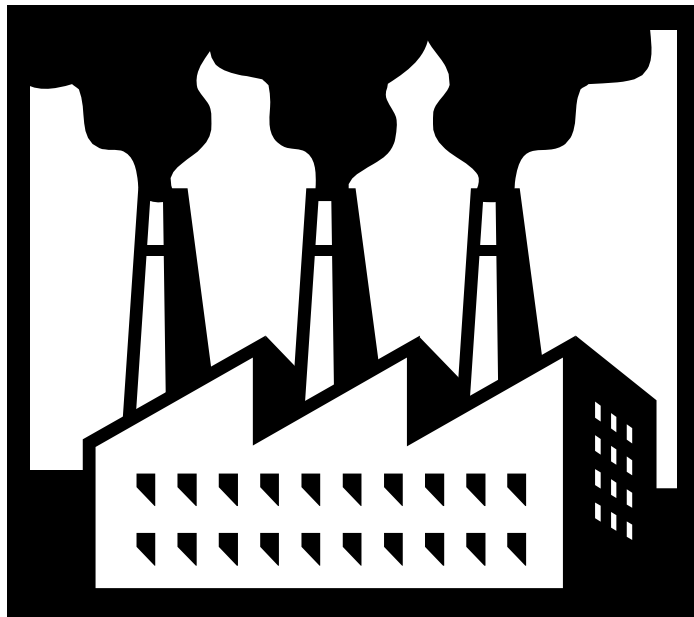
- *too much pride led to Napoleon getting too greedy*
- *other nations used their own nationalism to resist Napoleon's invasions*

2. Even though Napoleon spread the ideas of the French Revolution – why did these ideas fail to bring about great political change in Europe?

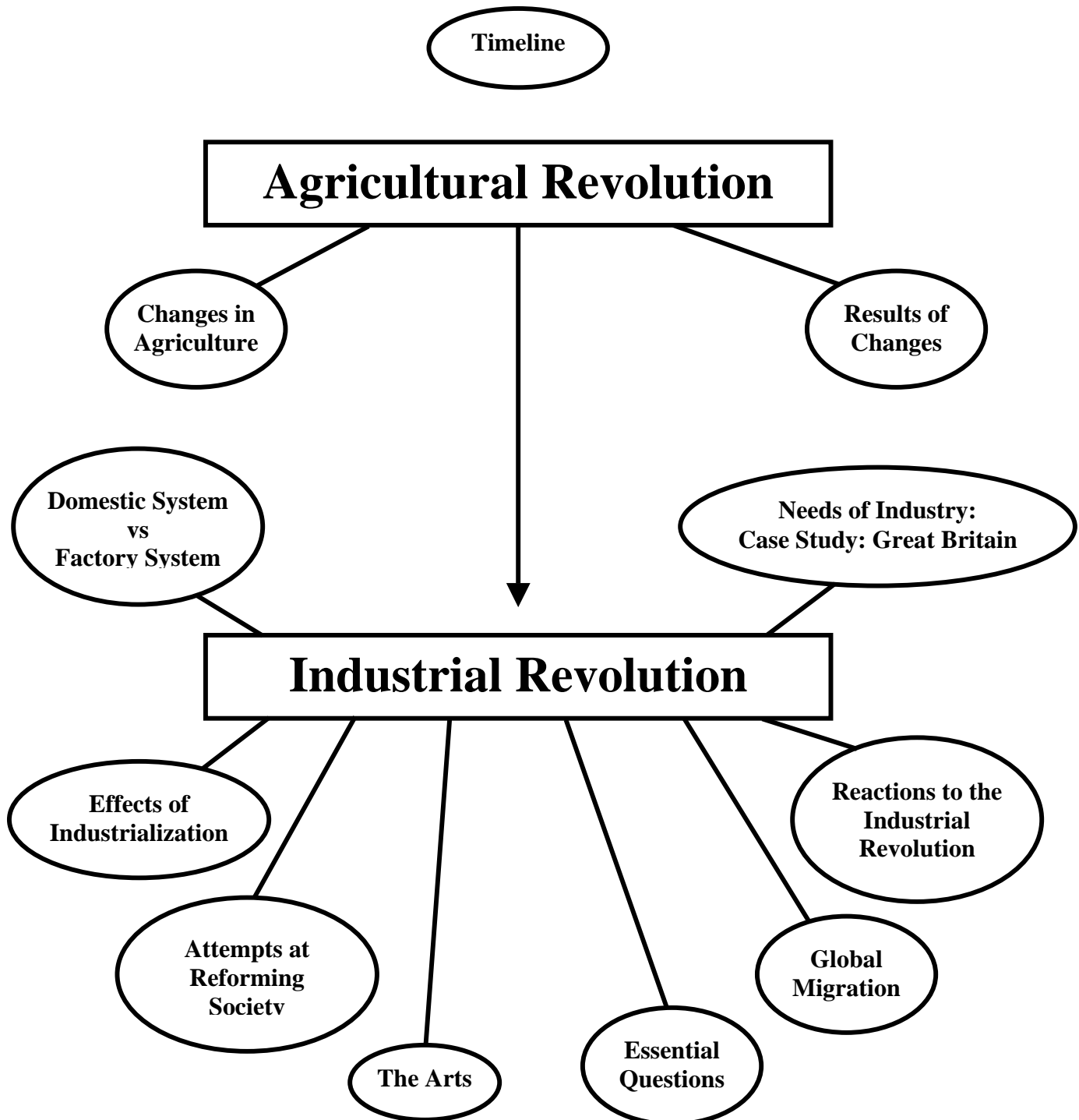
- *he was eventually defeated → he could not support the ideas he spread*
- *many European monarchies regained their power after the Congress of Vienna*

Unit 14

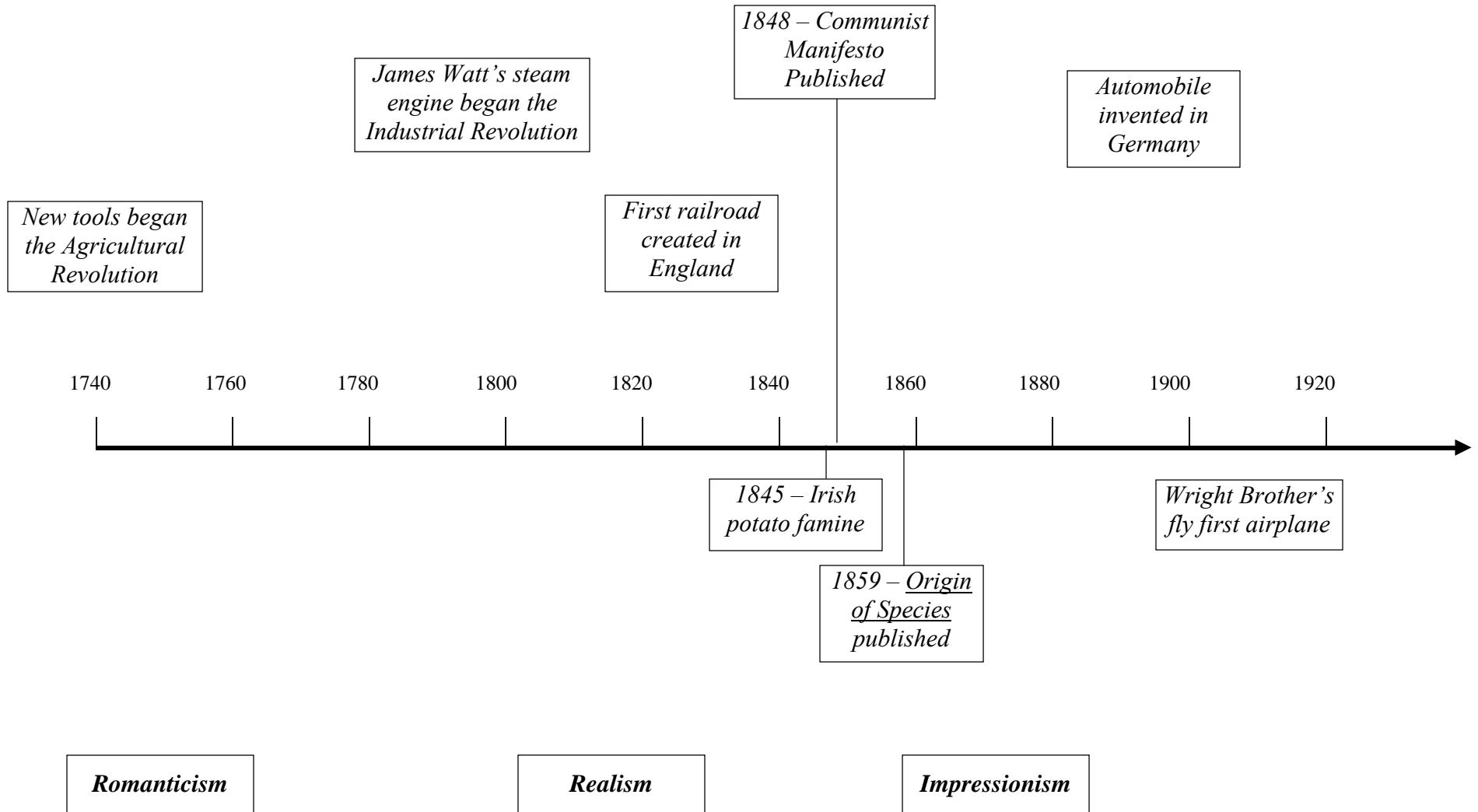
Industrial Revolution



Unit 14 – Industrial Revolution



I. Timeline of the Industrial Revolution



II. The Agricultural Revolution

Agricultural Revolution: *a change in the way food was produced*

CHANGES

- **Enclosed Fields** – *made farm work more efficient*
- **Crop Rotation** – *increased crop production in each field*
- **Better animal breeding** – *more food produced per animal*
- **New machinery** – *more food using less workers*



RESULTS

- *More food produced using less farm workers*
 - *the workers became available to work in factories*
 - *the extra food could feed the urban populations*
- *Population of society grew tremendously*

III. The Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution: *a change in the way things were made*

Domestic System: *making products:*

- *at home*
- *by hand*
- *one person*




Factory System: *making products:*

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| • <i>in a factory</i> | • <i>by machine</i> | • <i>many people</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|



What a nation needs to have industry

- Capital – investment money
- Labor Force – workers
- Transportation System – to get materials to the factory; to get products to the market 
- Raw Materials – especially coal, iron ore, wool, and cotton
- Market – a place/need to sell your product



Great Britain
had all of
these things

How industrialization Affected Society

- **Urbanization**
 - people moving into cities too quickly
 - overcrowding
 - unsafe living conditions
- **Working Conditions**
 - **child labor:** kids were used because they could be paid less
 - **long hours:** 12-16 hour days (fatigue was dangerous)
 - **dangerous conditions:** unsafe machinery, unsafe buildings
- **Changing Social Roles**
 - **women:** either run the household or work long hours for little pay
 - **family:** lower class family life suffered
 - **children:**
 - Poor living and working conditions
 - Child labor
 - Unhealthy living
- **Transportation:** greatly improved
 - Better roads
 - Canals and railroads were built
 - Steam engine increased speed and options



Reactions to the Industrial Revolution

- Liberalism vs. Conservatism

Liberals

- *Want changes*
- *New republics*
- *Laissez-Faire economy*

Conservatives

- *Want stability (no changes)*
- *Old monarchies*
- *Nobles (government) controls economics*

- **Adam Smith:**

- *wrote The Wealth of Nations*
- *introduced “Laissez-Faire” (hands off)*
government shouldn't get involved with business

- **Thomas Malthus:**

- *a social conservative*
- *“poor people would continue to suffer as long as the population keeps rising”*

- **Charles Darwin:**

- *Charles Darwin wrote The Origin of Species → theory of evolution*
 - *“natural selection” → able members of a species will survive (survival of the fittest)*
 - Social Darwinism:
 - *Business: justification for owners to do whatever they had to do*
 - *Nationalism: in war → win or be defeated*
 - *Society: excuse for racial prejudice*

- **Socialism:** economic system → *society owns business; everyone shares work and profits*

- **Utopian Socialism:**

- *when people wanted to create self-supporting societies*
- *everyone shared everything*
- *goal → peaceful, equal society*

- **Marxist Socialism:**

- *Begun by Karl Marx who wrote Communist Manifesto*
- *Workers of the world should unite and overthrow business owners through revolution*
- *Goal → end capitalism, create socialist (classless) society*

The Arts

- **Romanticism:** (late 1700's) – a time of revolutionary dreams
 - Emotion – not reason
 - Fantasy – imagination – past glory
- **Realism:** (early 1800's) – to show how the world really was
 - Consider the harshness of the world
 - Charles Dickens wrote this way
- **Impressionism:** (late 1800's) – reaction against realism
 - Looking to future dreams
 - Based on an artists "impression" of real life

Attempts to Reform Society

- **Sadler Report:**
 - A report on child labor conditions
 - Child labor was not a good thing
 - Led to new laws against child labor
- **Education:**
 - public schools were created
 - get kids out of the factories and into the schools
- **Suffrage:**
 - Meaning the right to vote
 - At first, just male property owners
 - Later, → all males → women also
- **Labor Legislation:** laws were passed to improve labor conditions
 - Safety Conditions:**
 - Less hours
 - Safer machines and buildings
 - Women and Children:**
 - Less hours
 - Less stressful types of work
 - Trade Unions:**
 - Organizations created to protect workers
 - Legalized in the late 1800's
 - Used strikes and protests to get what they wanted



Global Migrations:

CAUSES

- **Social Causes:**
 - *Population growth – got too crowded*
 - *Poor living conditions*
 - *Poor working situations*
- **Political Causes:** *people were leaving monarchies and wanting democracy*
- **Improved Transportation:**
 - *Expanded the search for raw materials*
 - *Expanded the creation of new markets*

EXAMPLES

- *Europeans coming to America for new opportunities*
- *Irish coming to America because of the potato famine*

IV. Essential Questions

1. How did the Agricultural Revolution support the Industrial Revolution?

- *More food produces → able to supply industrial cities*
- *Ex-farm workers became the new labor force for industry*

2. How can the Industrial Revolution be considered the major turning point in history?

- *Huge population increase*
- *Transportation speed increased → global migration*
- *Many new laws and other social reforms*

3. How did the abuses of the Industrial Revolution lead to the competing ideologies for social change?

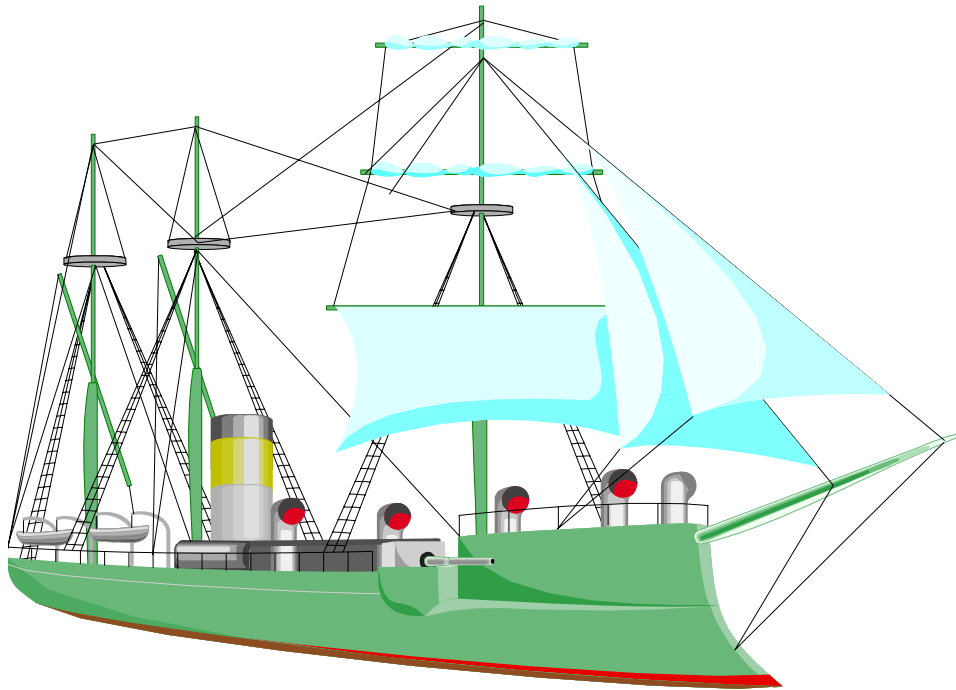
- *New ideologies attempted to solve social problems:*
 - *Liberal vs. Conservation*
 - *Capitalism (Laissez-Faire) vs. socialism*

4. Compare and contrast the ideas of Adam Smith and Karl Marx:

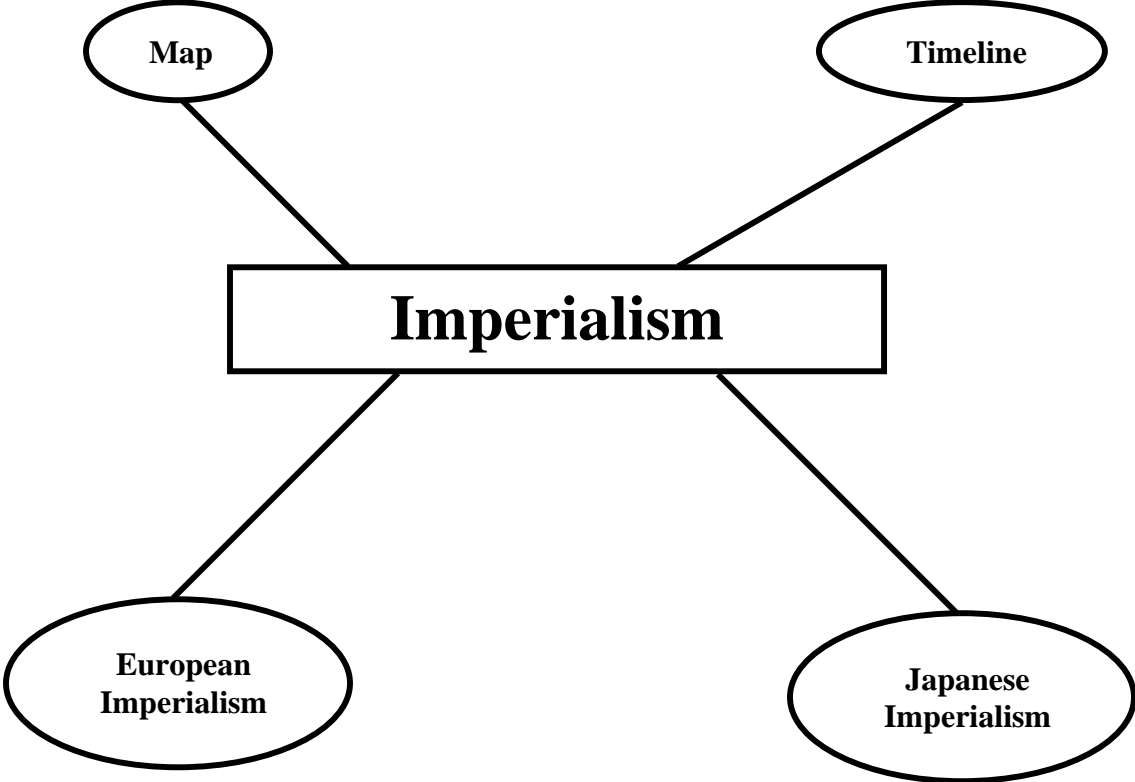
	Capitalism – Adam Smith	Socialism – Karl Marx
Definition	<i>Economic system where production decisions are made by the market</i>	<i>Economic system where production decisions are made by the government</i>
Supporting Theory	<i>Laissez-Faire <u>The Wealth of Nations</u></i>	<i>Socialism <u>Communist Manifesto</u></i>
Role of government	<i>Government does not interfere with business</i>	<i>Government makes all economic decisions</i>
Ownership of the means of production	<i>Private ownership</i>	<i>Government (the people) own all aspects of business</i>

Unit 15

Imperialism



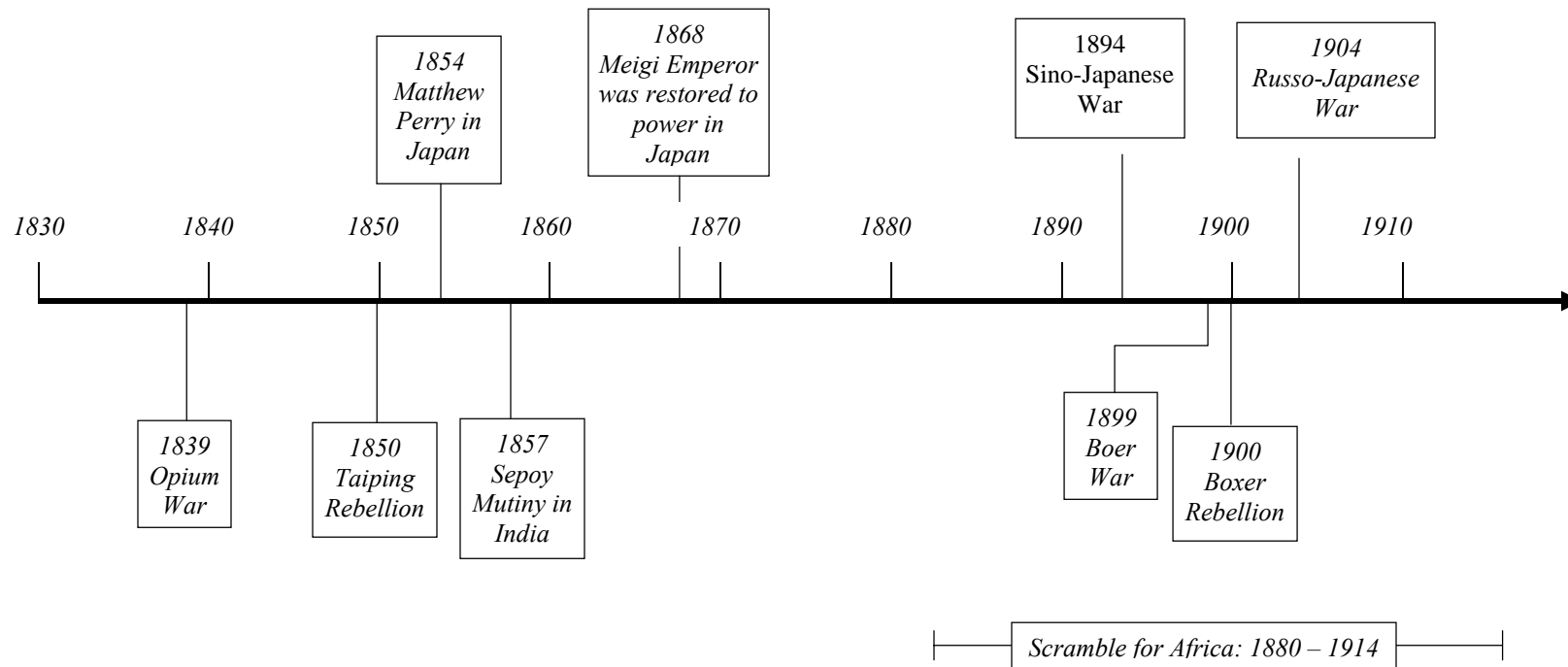
Unit 15 – Imperialism



I. Map – World Imperialism – 19th Century



II. Timeline – World Imperialism



Imperialism: *When Powerful nations take over weaker nations for some benefit:*

- *economically*
- *militarily*
- *nationally*

III. European Imperialism

Where	What Happened	Main Events	Important Information
AFRICA	<i>European nations divided Africa up into small colonies</i>	<p>←</p> <p><u>Scramble for Africa</u></p> <p><u>Boer War:</u> <i>the British defeated Dutch Farmers called “Boers” for control of South Africa</i></p>	<i>Europeans created new borders on their own – without the consideration of “tribal” concerns</i>
INDIA	<i>Britain controlled India as a colony</i>	<p><u>Sepoy Mutiny:</u></p> <p><i>Indian soldiers (Sepoys) in the British Army rebelled against British rule in India – <u>they lost</u></i></p>	<i>The colony was run by British East India Company – later by the British government</i>
CHINA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign powers tried to open up China to trade in the 1800’s</i> • <i>China resisted the foreigners (ethnocentrism)</i> • <i>Eventually the foreigners forced China to open up to trade</i> 	<p><u>Opium War:</u></p> <p><i>British defeated China in battle and forced them to trade</i></p> <p><u>Taiping Rebellion:</u></p> <p><i>Peasants in China rebelled against new foreign influences in China; millions were killed</i></p> <p><u>Boxer Rebellion:</u></p> <p><i>Chinese citizens fought foreign armies and lost – after that, the Chinese government called for more western style government</i></p>	<p><u>Sphere of Influence:</u></p> <p><i>China was forced to allow foreign nations to control small areas of China for trade</i></p>

Reasons why Europeans imperialized other areas

- **Nationalistic:**
 - *To make their nation more powerful by taking over other lands*
 - *“Social Darwinism”: it was natural for stronger nations to dominate weaker ones*
- **Political:**
 - *The new colonies were important locations for military bases*
 - *Colonies helped provide a nation with power and security*
- **Economic:**
 - *To get raw materials for industry*
 - *To establish new markets for industrial products*
- **White Man’s Burden:** *poem by Rudyard Kipling*
 - *It “justified” European imperialism – to the Europeans*
 - *It implied that Europeans (white people) had a “moral duty” to bring civilization to less developed people*

Negative effects on the native peoples

- *Their land and materials were taken from them*
- *They were forced to adapt to European cultural ways {language, money, laws, customs, etc.}*
- *Local customs were not considered (relationships between tribes, religions, etc.)*
- *Local economies were changed to support European needs {from sustenance farming to cash crop farming and mercantilism}*

Positive effects on the native peoples

- *New technologies were introduced, especially transportation and communication*
- *Medical care improved*
- *Western education was spread*

IV. Japanese Imperialism

1600's: *Japan's shoguns had chosen a policy of isolationism*

Mid 1800's – Treaty of Kanagawa:

- *American, Matthew Perry forced Japan to open up to trade with the United States*
- *The treaty ended Japanese isolationism*

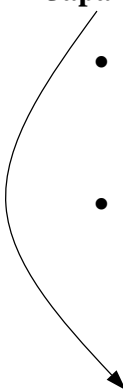
Meiji Restoration:

- *The shoguns were now seen as being weaker (they still supported isolationism and lost)*
- *More and more Japanese wanted to become western*
- *Shoguns were overthrown*
- *The emperor was “restored” to power (Meiji family of emperors)*

Westernization:

- *Japan decided to copy western style culture in order to become more powerful*
 - *get more industry*
 - *build up a western style military (militarism)*

Japanese Imperialism:

- **Sino(China)-Japanese War:**
 - *After taking over Korea, Japan defeated China and took over areas in China*
 - **Russo-Japanese War:**
 - *Japan defeated Russia's navy*
 - *The first time an Asian nation defeated a western nation in war*
 - **Industrial needs:**
 - *Japan continued to take lands (imperialism) in Asia – looking for more raw materials*
- 

V. Essential Questions

1. What was the relationship between Nationalism – Industrialization- and Imperialism?

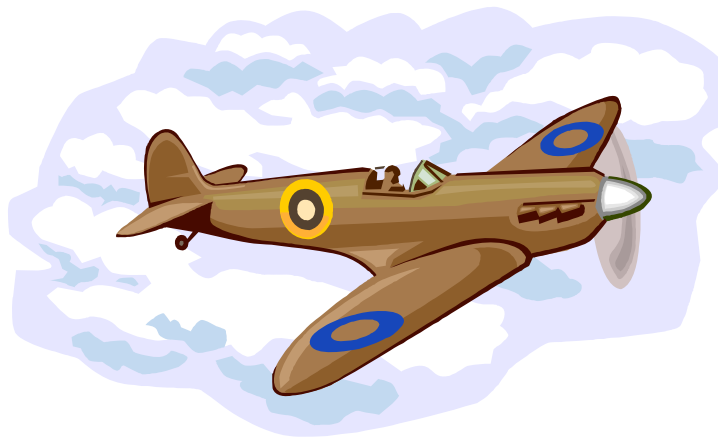
- *New rivalries between European Nations in the 1800's (Nationalism)*
 - *Increased needs for materials and markets (Industrialization)*
- } *(Imperialism) required nations to imperialize other regions in order to stay competitive (Social Darwinism)*

2. How could native peoples find Imperialism by Europeans to be both a negative and a positive experience?

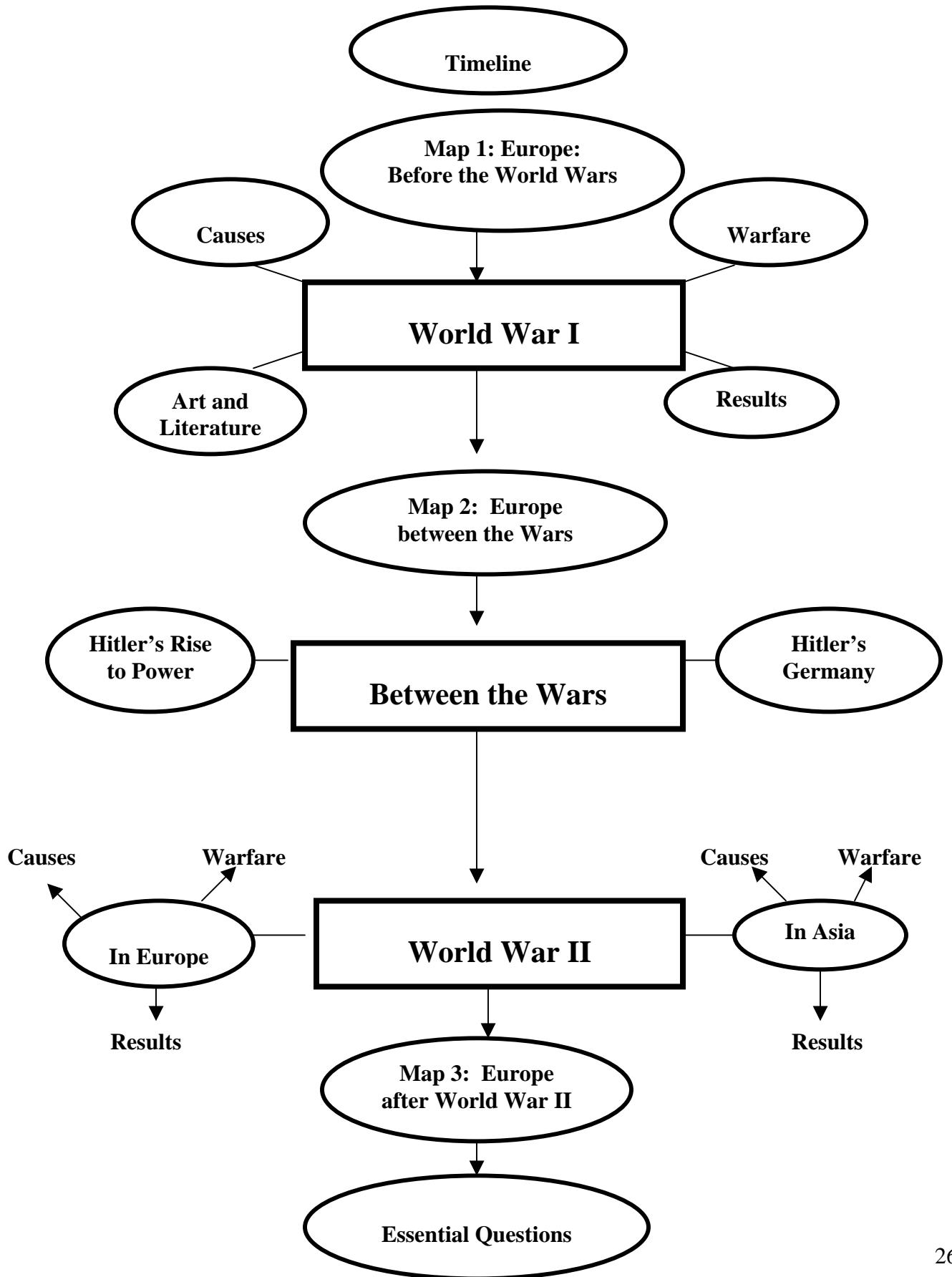
- Negative – *Europeans dominated and changed native cultures*
- Positive – *Europeans introduced many great advancements*

Unit 16

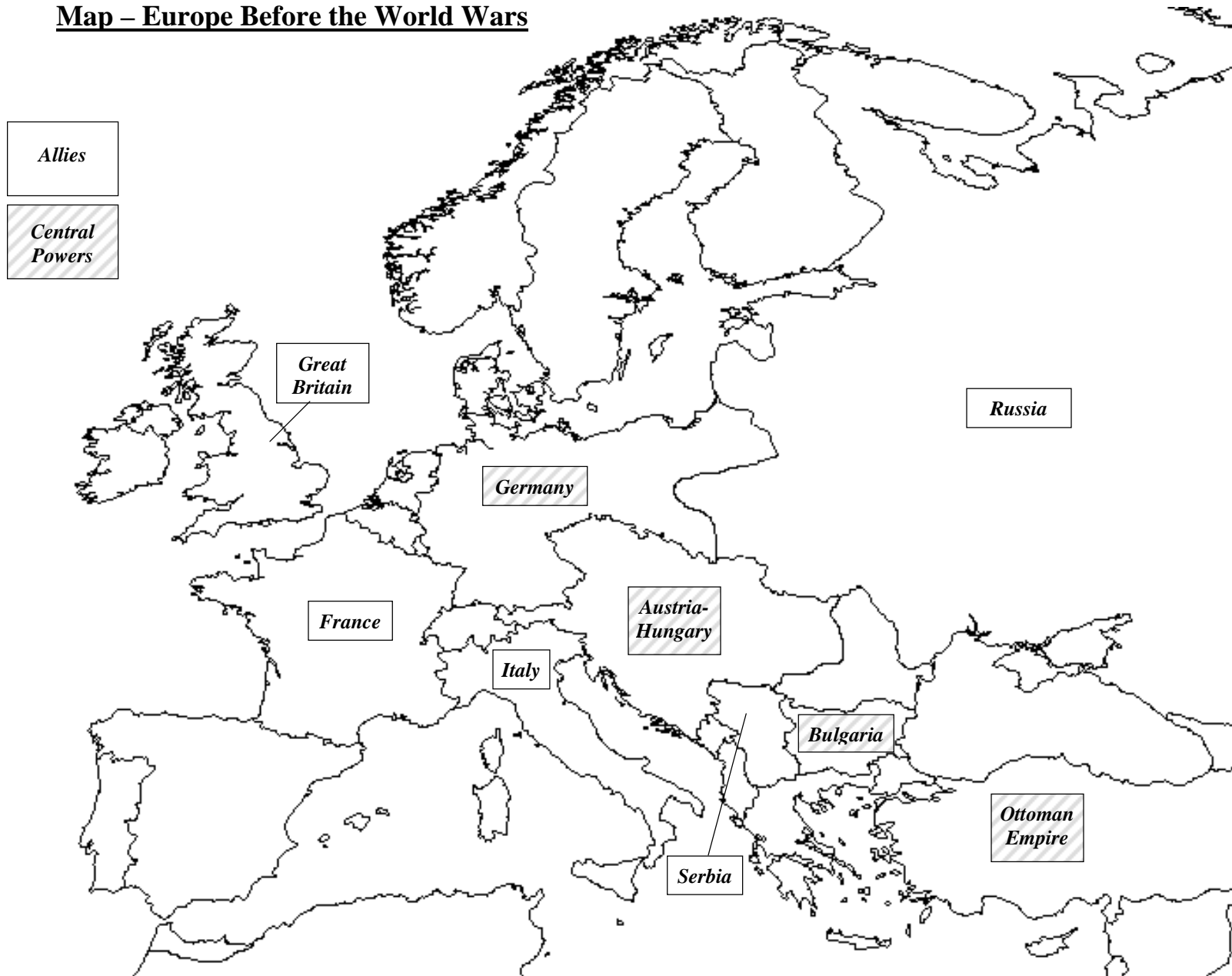
The World Wars



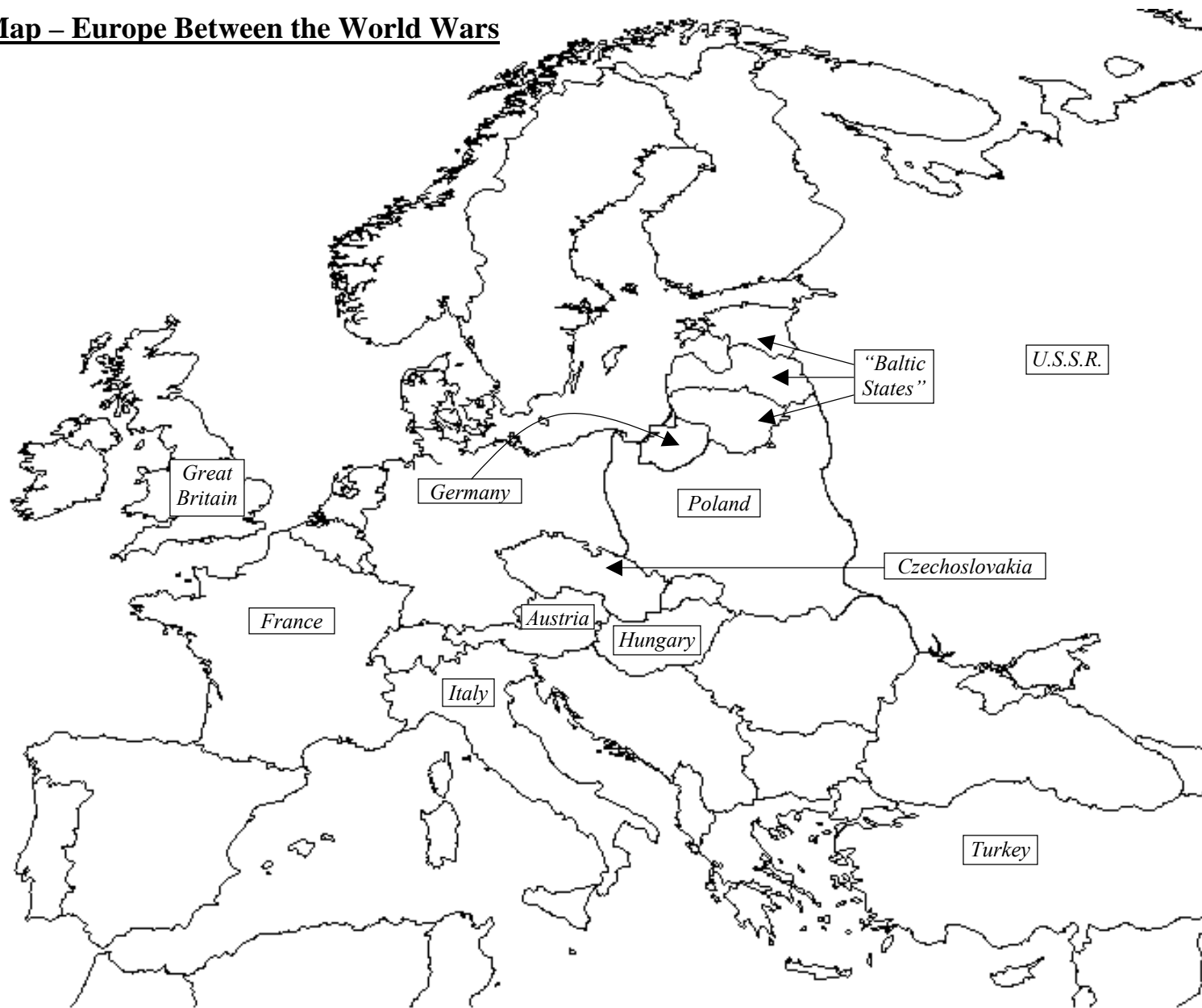
The World Wars



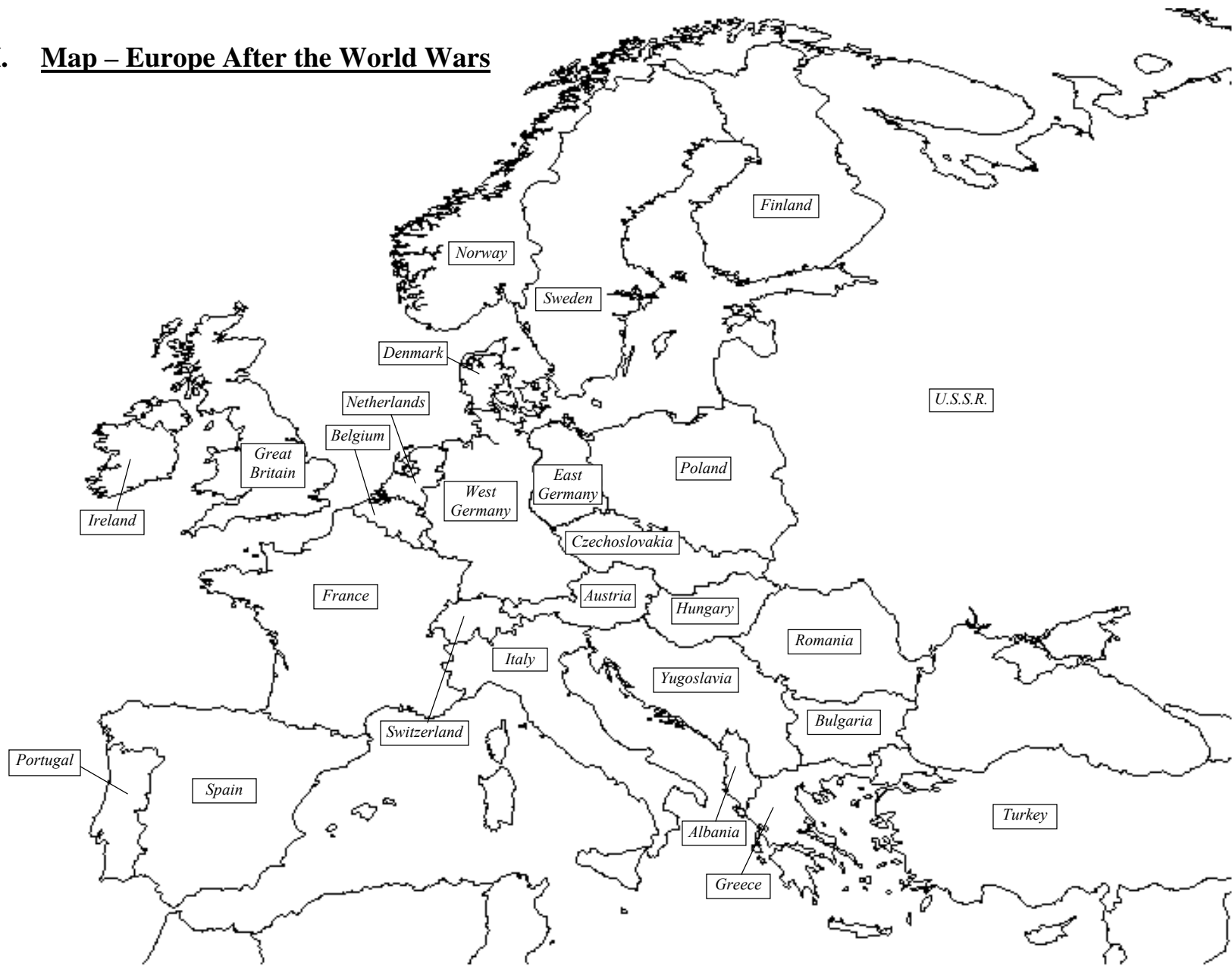
I. Map – Europe Before the World Wars



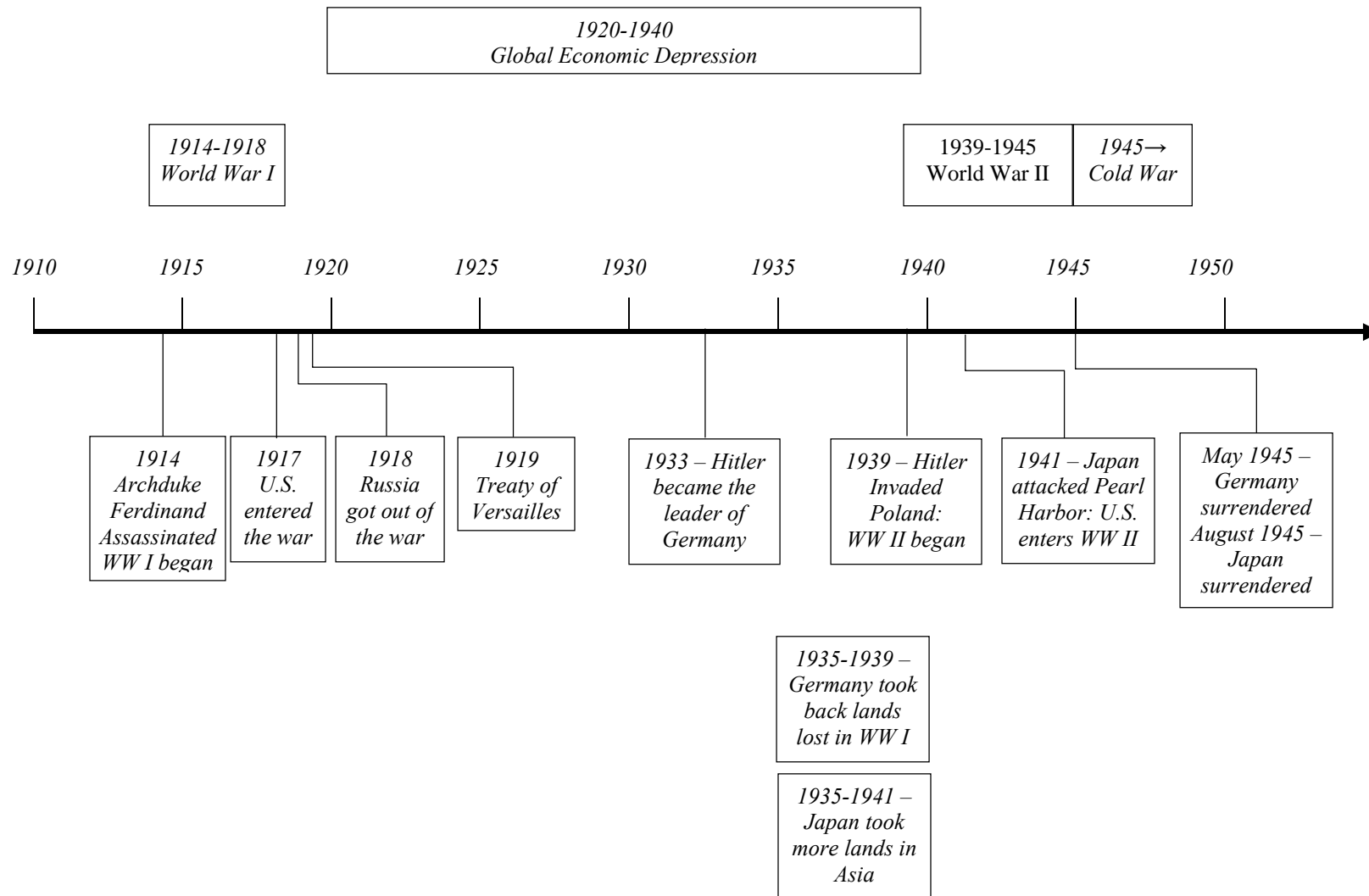
II. Map – Europe Between the World Wars



III. Map – Europe After the World Wars



IV. Timeline – The World Wars



V. World War I

Causes of World War I

- Led up to WWI* {
- National Rivalries: *Industrialization and Imperialism created competitive relationships in the race for balance of power*
 - Militarism: *New technologies encouraged nations to develop and stockpile more and more weapons*
 - Alliances: *to keep the balance of power – nations teamed up for/or against one another*
- “Spark” • Assassination: *of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria → kick started the alliances → began World War I*

Type of Warfare

- **Trench**: *Soldiers fought, lived and died in ditches, called trenches, on two fronts*
 - Eastern Front – Russia
 - Western Front - France
- **New Technologies**: *New weapons(machine gun, grenades, flame thrower, tank, poison gas) were very effective against old style strategies*

Art and Literature

- **Propaganda**: *organized information meant to sway public opinion on a certain issue*
- **All Quiet on the Western Front**: *- a novel about life for soldiers during WW I
- put-down the glory of war*

Results of World War I

Treaty of Versailles: *1) ended WW I 2)led to WW II*

Severely punished Germany:

- Land was taken away in Europe and Africa
- Had to pay compensation for the damage caused by WW I
- Military was reduced to defense purposes only
- Had to accept the blame for WW I

League of Nations: *organization of nations created to keep peace in the world – turned out to be very ineffective*

New Map of Europe: *Larger nations (that lost in WW I) were broken up into smaller nations*

VI. Europe Between the World Wars

Hitler's Rise to Power

- **Economic Environment:** *Germany's economy was in very bad shape after WW I*
 - Treaty of Versailles *Germany paid millions of dollars to other nations for WW I damages*
 - World Economic Depression *people lost their savings, businesses failed, Germany's money became worthless*
 - **Reasons why Hitler came to power in Germany:**
 - Weimer Republic *government before Hitler; weak and ineffective*
 - To improve the economy
 - *Stop paying for WW I*
 - *Jobs → military and factories (military supplies)*
 - To get Germany's pride back
 - *Get their land back*
 - *Develop a German cultural identity*
 - ◆ *Anti-Semitic*
 - ◆ *Anti-Communist*
- Reasons*
- Promises*

Hitler's Germany:

- **Totalitarian Government**
 - *A type of government that has total control of all aspects of life, ex. Hitler – Nazi Germany, Mussolini – Fascist Italy, Stalin, - Communist U.S.S.R.*
 - Nazi's Ideas: *totalitarian and nationalistic type of government*
 - *Promote the Aryan "race"*
 - *Expansion of territory in Europe*
 - *Used propaganda extensively*
- **Holocaust**
 - Genocide – *mass killing of an entire culture of people*
 - Hitler's Plan
 - *Harass the Jews → restrict their rights*
 - *Gather them into "Concentration Camps"*
 - *"Final Solution" – total extermination of the Jewish people*

VII. World War II in Europe

Causes

- German Aggression – Germany attempted to get lands that they lost in WW I (other lands as well)
- Appeasement – Britain and France allowed Germany to get what it wanted (lands) → to prevent war
 1. Rhineland
 2. Austria
 3. Sudetenland (Czechoslovakia)
 4. Poland (started WW II)

Warfare

- **Mobile warfare:** modern technology created quick transportation (airplanes, motor vehicles, ships)
“Blitz Krieg” – sudden, fast and overwhelming attacks, tactic used by the Germans
- **Technologies:**
 - Airplanes: the dominant weapon of WW II
 - Tanks: allowed quick and powerful movement
 - Rockets: Germans invented and used them a bit → not very effective in WW II
 - Radar: used to find enemies air planes
- **Key Events:**
 - Invasion of Poland: brought Britain and France into war against Germany
 - Battle of Britain: air war for control of Britain
 - D-Day: the allied invasion of the European continent (in France), began to push the Germans back into Germany

Results

- **Germany:**
 - Divided up by the allies into 4 parts
 - Nuremberg Trials: German officials were tried for “Crimes Against Humanity”
- Loss of the old European colonies around the world
- United Nations was created to replace the ineffective League of Nations
- Cold War heightened tensions between the U.S. and U.S.S.R

VIII. World War II in Asia

Causes

- *Japanese Imperialism – 1937, Japan took over areas of China (Japan needed raw materials)*
- *Pearl Harbor – Japan attacked the U.S. on December 7, 1941 (to keep the U.S. from stopping their imperialist plans)*

The War

- **Japanese Abuses:** *they used cruel methods to keep control of lands:*
 - *Nanking: hundreds of thousands of innocent Chinese were tortured and killed*
 - *Bataan Death March: U.S. prisoners of war were tortured and killed on a long march to prison camps*
- **Island Hopping:**
 - *The term used to describe the U.S. plan to defeat Japan*
 - *Control of an island let the U.S. control lots of territory*
- **Atomic Bomb:**
 - *The U.S. bombed two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki*
 - *Japan surrendered – ending WW II*

Results

- *Japan was occupied by the U.S. Army for 7 years*
- *The U.S. forced Japan to create a democratic style government (the emperor was allowed to stay but he had no real power – no “divine” connection)*
- *The U.S. provided economic help to rebuild Japan*
Why: U.S. wanted Japan on our side in the coming Cold War

IX. Essential Questions

1. **How were the results of World War I directly related to the causes of World War II in Europe?**

WW I *The severe punishment of Germany led to:*



WW II • *Hitler's reasons to rebuild an army and take over lands*

- *An environment in Germany that allowed Hitler to rise to power*

2. **How did the memories of World War I lead some European nations to allow German aggression?**

They appeased Hitler in order to prevent another world war

3. **How did Hitler use the social, economic and political conditions in Germany after World War I to help him rise to power?**

- *He made promises to make German life better*
- *The promises got him elected to power*

4. **How did the relationship between a government and an individual citizen differ when comparing Hitler's Germany and Western Democracies?**

- *Western Democracy → government exists at the consent of the people*
- *Hitler's Germany → people exist to support the government*

5. **In what way did each of the allies view their contribution as essential to the war effort?**

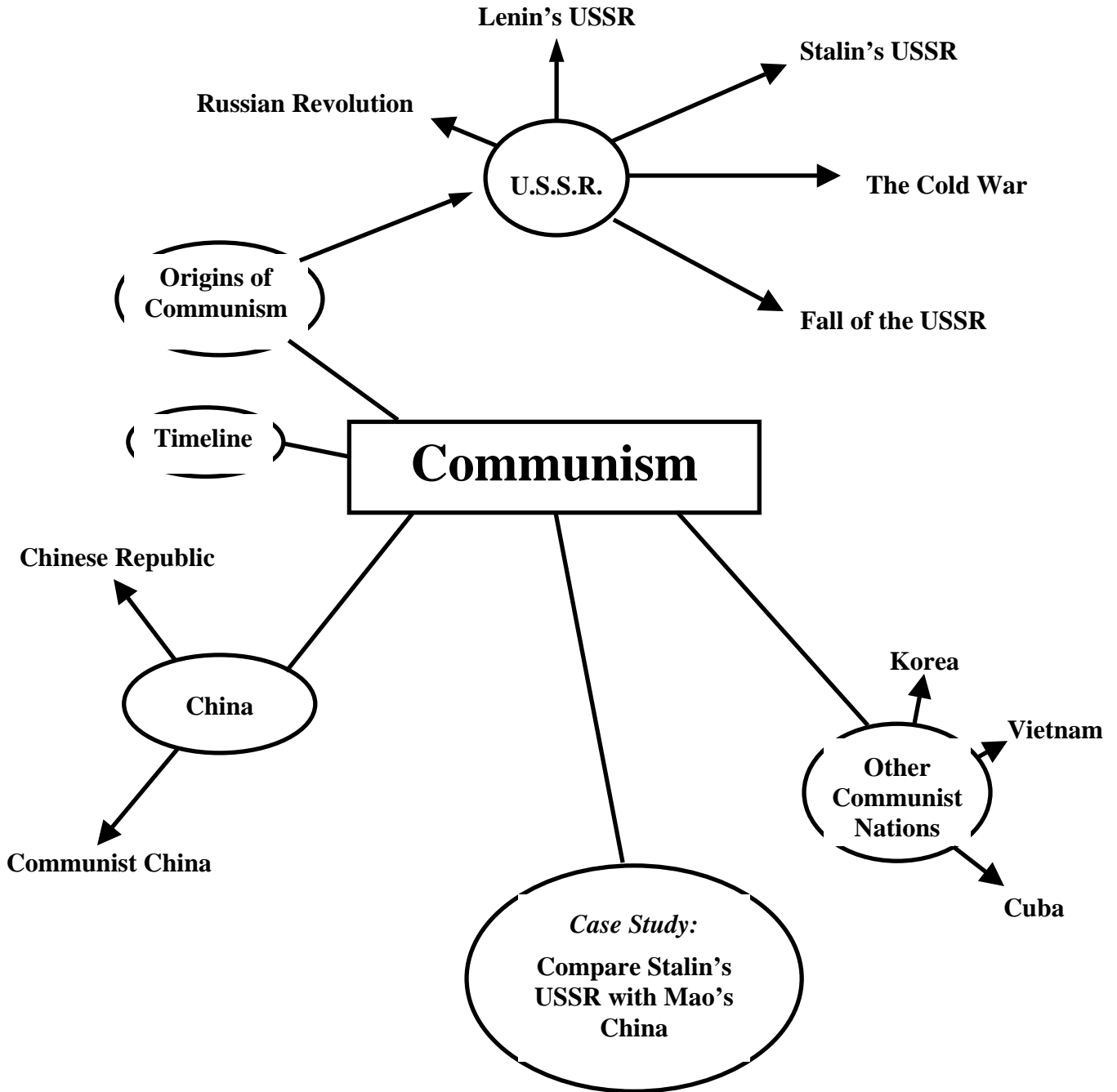
- *Britain: fought alone at first – stayed throughout the war*
- *Russia: fought Germany while Britain and the U.S. got ready to fight*
- *United States: their involvement turned the tide of the war in favor of the allies*

Unit 17

Communism



Unit 17 – Communism



II. Map – Soviet Union and Satellite Nations

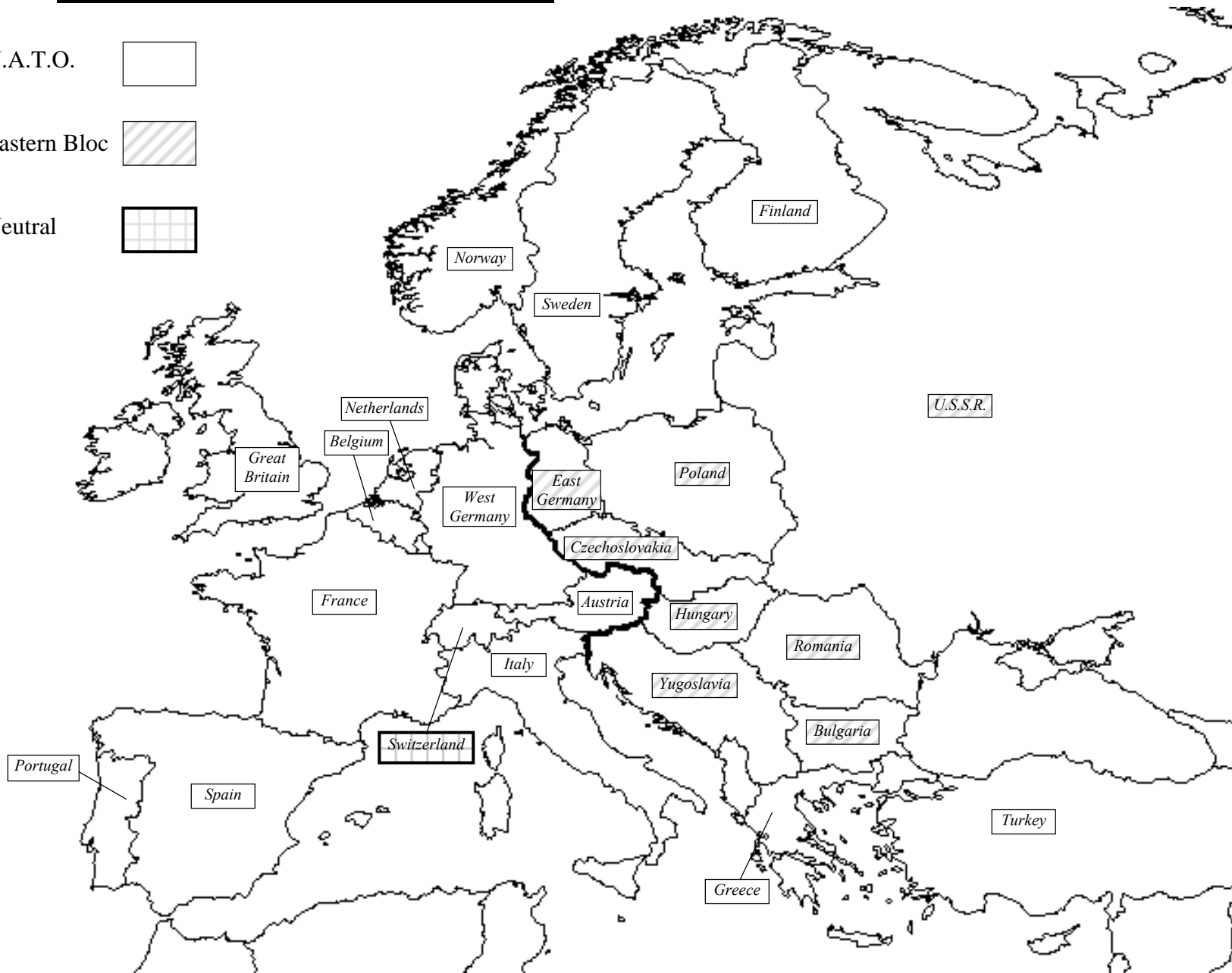
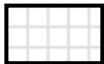
N.A.T.O.



Eastern Bloc



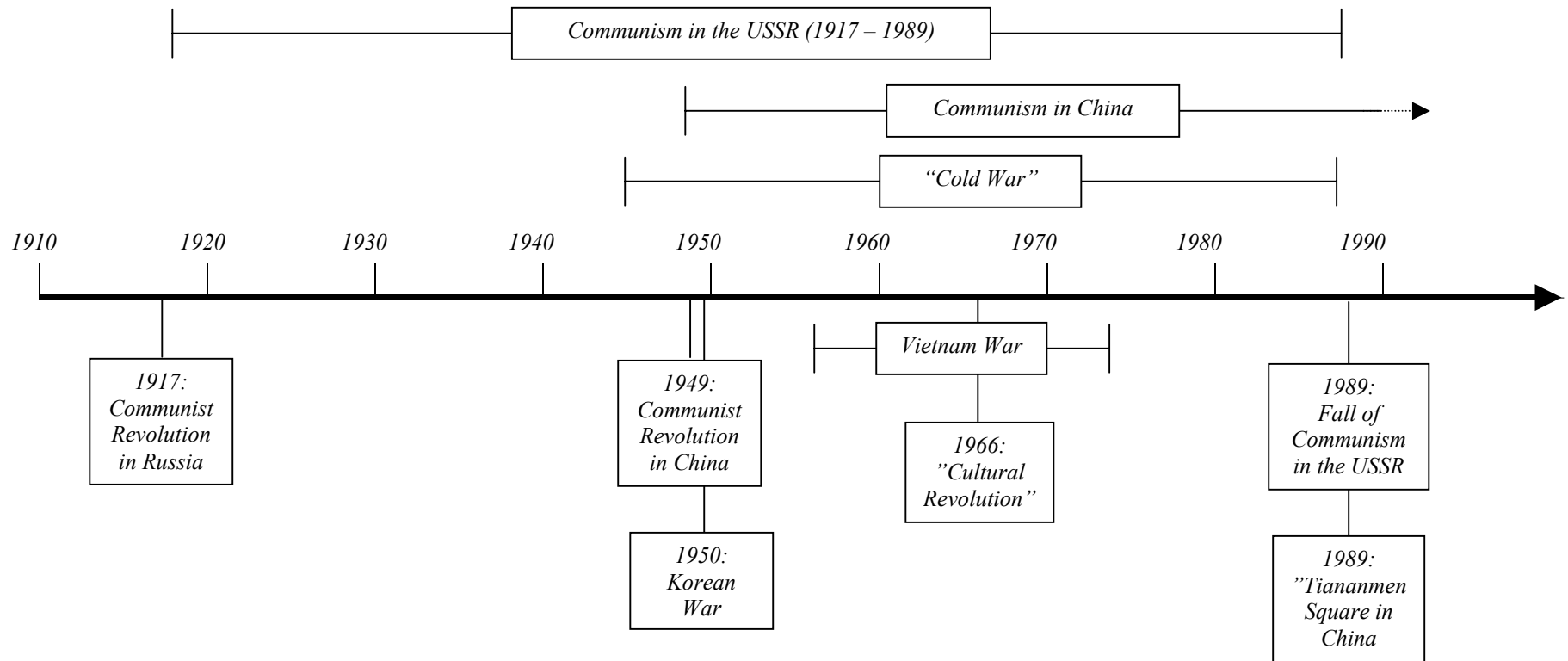
Neutral



Map – Russia and Neighbors after the fall of Communism



III. Timeline of Communism in the 20th Century



IV. Origins of Communism

Karl Marx: “Father of Communism” → wrote Communist Manifesto

- Asked workers of the world to revolt and take control of governments → create socialist economies

Communism

- **Socialism:** a type of economic system
(government runs the economy for the entire “society”)
- **Communism:** socialism with strong political control (totalitarianism)
- **Marxism:** communism through revolution
{communism with an attitude!}

V. Communism Comes to Russia

Life under the Czar:

- Too many poor peasants
- Have not much land or food
- Really hated being involved in World War I

The Provisional Government:

- Czar Nicholas II abdicated (gave up the throne)
- A temporary(provisional)government was created

The Bolsheviks:

- Name of the Communist Party in Russia
- Began the Communist Revolution in Russia
- Led by Vladimir Lenin
- Offered the poor “bread – land – peace”
(food – wealth – out of WWI)

1917 Revolution:

- Bolsheviks overthrew the provisional government
- Created a new “communist” nation

Russian Civil War:

- Red Army (communists) vs. White Army (supports of the Czar)
(Red Army won)

VI. Lenin's U.S.S.R.

The U.S.S.R.:

- *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*
Also known as the "Soviet Union"

New Economic Policy:

- *Lenin's plan to help the economy*
 - *The government would control only major businesses*
 - *Individuals could control small businesses (limited capitalism)*

VII. Stalin's U.S.S.R.

Joseph Stalin:

- *Took over after Lenin's death*
- *Became a brutal dictator*

Totalitarian State:

- *Only one political party allowed → the Communist Party*
- *Took control of all aspects of life in the Soviet Union*

Collectivization:

- *Stalin's plan to improve the agricultural output in the USSR*
- *Eliminated small farms – they were "collected" onto large, state-run farms*

5-Year Plan:

- *Stalin's plan to improve output in the USSR*
- *Focused on heavy industry (military, steel, mining, farm machines)*
- *Not on consumer goods (things for people's lives)*

Purges:

- *Stalin's attempt to eliminate anyone that could threaten his control*
- *Many government officials were imprisoned or executed*

World War II:

- *Stalin signed an agreement with Hitler to stay out of the coming World War II*
- *Germany later attacked the USSR → the USSR joined the "Allies" against Nazi Germany*

VIII. The Cold War

Roots of the Cold War:

- *There were essential political differences between the two sides (U.S. and U.S.S.R.)*
- *There was a great deal of mistrust after World War II*
- *The way Europe was divided up after WW II caused an uneasy tension*

Cold War Terms:

Iron Curtain: *name for the imaginary dividing line between the Democratic Western European nations and the Communist East European nations*

Eastern Bloc: *the group of nations – that were communist – in Eastern Europe (behind the “Iron Curtain”}*

“satellites”:

- *Another name for the “Eastern Bloc” nations*
- *Countries that were “controlled” by and near the Soviet Union*

The 2 Sides

Alliance	<i>N.A.T.O. (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)</i>	<i>The Warsaw Pact</i>
Leading Nation	<i>U.S.A</i>	<i>U.S.S.R.</i>
Foreign Policy	<i>“containment” – stop the spread of communism</i>	<i>“Marxist – Leninism” – spread communism around the world through revolution</i>
Economic System	<i>Capitalism</i>	<i>Socialism</i>
Type of Government	<i>Republic (democratic)</i>	<i>Totalitarian (Communist)</i>

Events of the Cold War

Marshall Plan / Truman Doctrine:

- U.S. Announced policy of containment → stop the spread of communism
- U.S. offered billions of dollars in aid to help rebuild European nations → to strengthen democracy there

Berlin Airlift:

- Communists tried to force the allies out of Berlin, East Germany
- They cut off all supply routes into Berlin
- The allies flew in supplies for almost a year
- The Communists finally ended the blockade

Arms Race: a race between 2 “super powers” (U.S. vs. U.S.S.R.) to gather bigger, better and more weapons

Space Race:

- It began when the Soviets put the “Sputnik” satellite into orbit
- A race for national pride mostly
- Who had the better technology?

Berlin Wall:

- The Communists put up a wall to separate East and West Berlin
- The wall became the symbol of the Cold War

Cuba Missile Crisis:

- The Soviets put nuclear missiles in Cuba
- The U.S. ordered the Soviet Union to take them out
- The closest the world ever came to nuclear destruction
- The Soviet Union backed down and pulled the missiles out

Détente:

- A “warming” of relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. (1970’s – 1980’s)
- Treaties were signed that limited nuclear weapons in each nation

IX. Fall of the U.S.S.R.

Causes:

- **Changing of the Guard:**
 - Early 1980's – 3 “old guard” leaders died within a couple of years
 - A new, younger generation leader was chosen – Mikhail Gorbachev
- **Glasnost:** “openness” examples: 1) allow people to express new ideas, 2) allow “some” outside ideas into the U.S.S.R.
- **Perestroika:** “restructuring” examples: 1) allow some capitalism, 2) end totalitarian rule
- **Failure of the economy:**
 - Too much sacrificing “butter for guns” (too much military spending-not consumer!)
 - Perestroika weakened an already poor economy
- **Challenges to Soviet control of satellite nations:**
 - Began with workers in Poland
 - Gorbachev did not send in the troops
 - Poland held free elections – end of communism
 - Other “Eastern Bloc” nations did the same
- **Break-up of the U.S.S.R.:**
 - After seeing Warsaw Pact nations end communism, Soviet citizens wanted the same thing
 - Protests were not stopped and the Republics turned into separate independent nations

Results of the fall of the U.S.S.R.:

- **New nations formed:**
 - Russia became the largest most important
 - Some of the Republics formed an economic alliance called the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- **Effects on world communism:** other Communist nations in the world suffered because there was no more support from the U.S.S.R.
- **Ending of the Cold War:** no more U.S.S.R., no more cold war

X. Communism in China

The Chinese Republic:

Manchu Dynasty:

- *The last of the Chinese dynasties*
- *People were mad that they allowed so much foreign influence in China*

Revolution of 1911:

- *No more dynasties*
- *Chinese “Republic” began*

Nationalist Party:

- *Won the revolution*
- *Ran the Chinese Republic*

Sun Yixian: *1st leader of the Chinese Republic*

Jiang Jieshi: *(Chiang Kai-shek) 2nd leader of the Republic (leader of the “Nationalists”)*

Rise of Communism in China:

When: *began in the 1920’s*

Reasons:

- *Republic did not make things much better*
- *Peasant class was attracted to communism*

Mao Zedong

- *1st leader of the communists in China*
- *Became the 1st leader of Communist China known as *The People’s Republic of China*)*

Civil War: *Communists vs. Nationalists*

The “Long March”: *the communists ran away to the mountains where they:*

1. *gathered more people for communism*
2. *trained to fight (against Nationalists)*
3. *prepared to run their new communist government*

Japan / World War II: *when Japan attacked China (1937) the communists and nationalists:*

1. *stopped fighting each other*
2. *joined together*
3. *fought the Japanese*

Communist Victory:

- *Following WW II, civil war began again*
- *Communists won*
- *Nationalists ran away to the Island of Formosa (now Taiwan)*

Communist China:

The People's Republic of China: *official name of Communist China*

Mao's China: *not everything worked out so well*

- **Great Leap Forward:** *Mao's attempt to improve the economy*
 - *Forced changes in agriculture and industry*
 - *It failed*
- **Cultural Revolution:** *1960's*
 - *Mao's attempt to re-strengthen communism in China*
 - *Reaction against intellectuals...many were killed*
 - *Red Guard – young people sent, by Mao, into rural areas to “re-educate” the people*
 - *Little Red Book – every good communist had one and memorized it*

Deng's China:

Deng Xiaoping: *(1970's) took over after the death of Mao...introduced modern changes (economic but not political)*

- **Economic Reform:** *Deng realized that China needed to reform economically*
 - *Allowed some capitalism (private ownership of business)*
 - *Allowed some western companies into certain areas of China*
- **Anti-Communist Protests:** *new economic freedoms led some Chinese to want political freedoms*
 - *Tiananmen Square (1989)*
 - *Students led a pro-democracy (anti-communism) protest*
 - *Government sent in troops – thousands of protesters were killed...no democracy*

Recent Events:

Hu Jintao: *current leader of China*

Return of Hong Kong:

- *Had been a British colony since the 1800's*
- *Returned to China in 1997*
- *Not supposed to change to communism for 50 years*

XI. Other Communist Governments

Korea:

The Partition: *after WW II – Korea was split up by the allies:*

North – communist, South – democratic

Korean War: *(1950's)*

- *North invaded the South*
- *In order to make one communist Korea*
- *United Nations stopped the invasion*

Vietnam:

Colonial History: *had been a French colony – “French Indo-China”*

- *After the French left – Vietnam was split:
North – communist, South – democratic*

Ho Chi Minh:

- *Leader of the communist North Vietnam*
- *He was a “Nationalist” leader*

Vietnam War:

- *North invaded the South*
- *Tried to make one communist Vietnam*
- *U.S. supported the South – to stop the spread of communism (containment)*
- *U.S. eventually pulled out – North won – today there is one Communist Vietnam*

Cuba:

Location: *Largest island in the Caribbean Sea (90 miles from Florida)*

Historical Past:

- *1959 – communists under Fidel Castro took over Cuba*
- *They were supported by the U.S.S.R.*
- *U.S. tried to support a coup (coup d'état – attempt to overthrow a government) called the “Bay of Pigs Invasion”; it didn't work*
- *Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 – U.S. pledged never to invade Cuba*

Relationship with the U.S. Today:

- *Uneasy relationship between Cuba and the U.S.*
- *U.S. is waiting for Castro to die and hopes that communism in Cuba will end then*

XII. Case Study

	Stalin's U.S.S.R.	Mao's China
Type of Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Totalitarian</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Totalitarian</i>
Economic Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>5-Year Plan</i> • <i>Collectivism</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Great Leap Forward</i>
Dealing with Opposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Purges</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cultural Revolution</i>
Relations with Western Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Allies in WW II</i> • <i>Enemies during the Cold War</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Enemies during the Cold War</i> • <i>Tries not to get involved with "Western Nations"</i>
Reactions after Their Deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Some Soviets were glad that he was gone</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Most Chinese praised him but his policies needed to be changed</i>

XIII. Essential Questions

1. Why did communism appeal to the peasant societies in both Russia and China?

- *Communism offered the peasants equality with everyone else*
- *They would get land and opportunity for a better life*

2. Why did the attempts at democratic reform succeed in the U.S.S.R. but fail in China?

- *Gorbachev did not send troops to stop demonstrations*
- *Deng Xiaoping did send in troops at Tiananmen Square*

3. Why did Communism as an economic system fail in the U.S.S.R.?

- *Government focused too much on big industry and not enough on consumer goods (sacrificing – “Butter for Guns”)*
- *Communism does not inspire good work*

4. How can it be argued that Communism as an economic system is failing in China today?

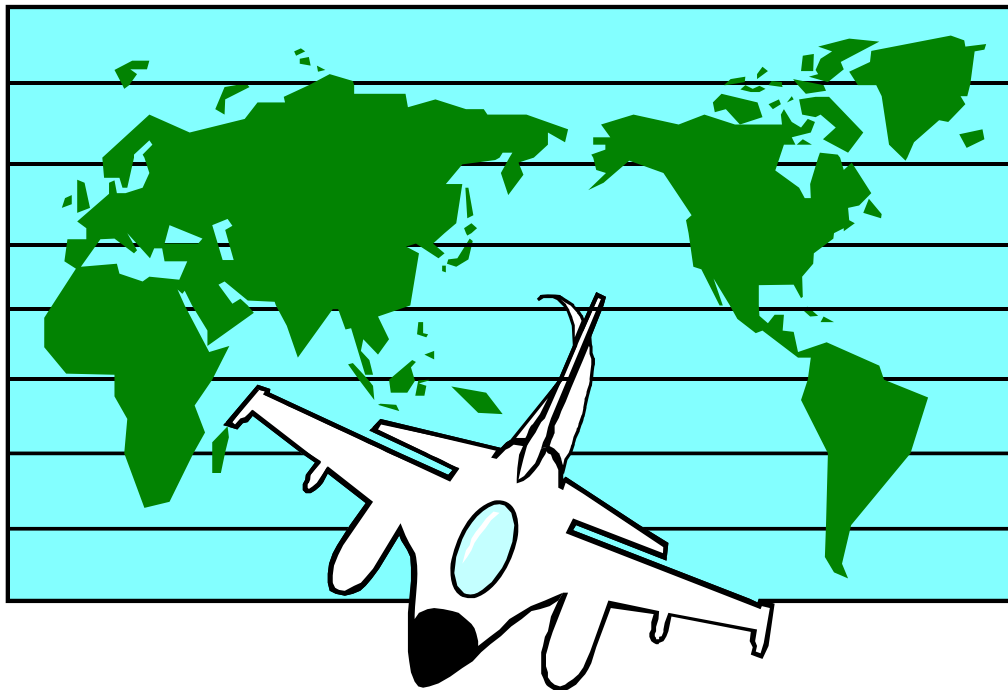
- *Deng’s reforms (private ownership, western companies) led to more and more capitalism*
- *Hong Kong’s influence is spreading in southern China*

5. Why were the Communists under Deng Xiaoping willing to adopt elements of Western market economies – but not the West’s concept of human rights?

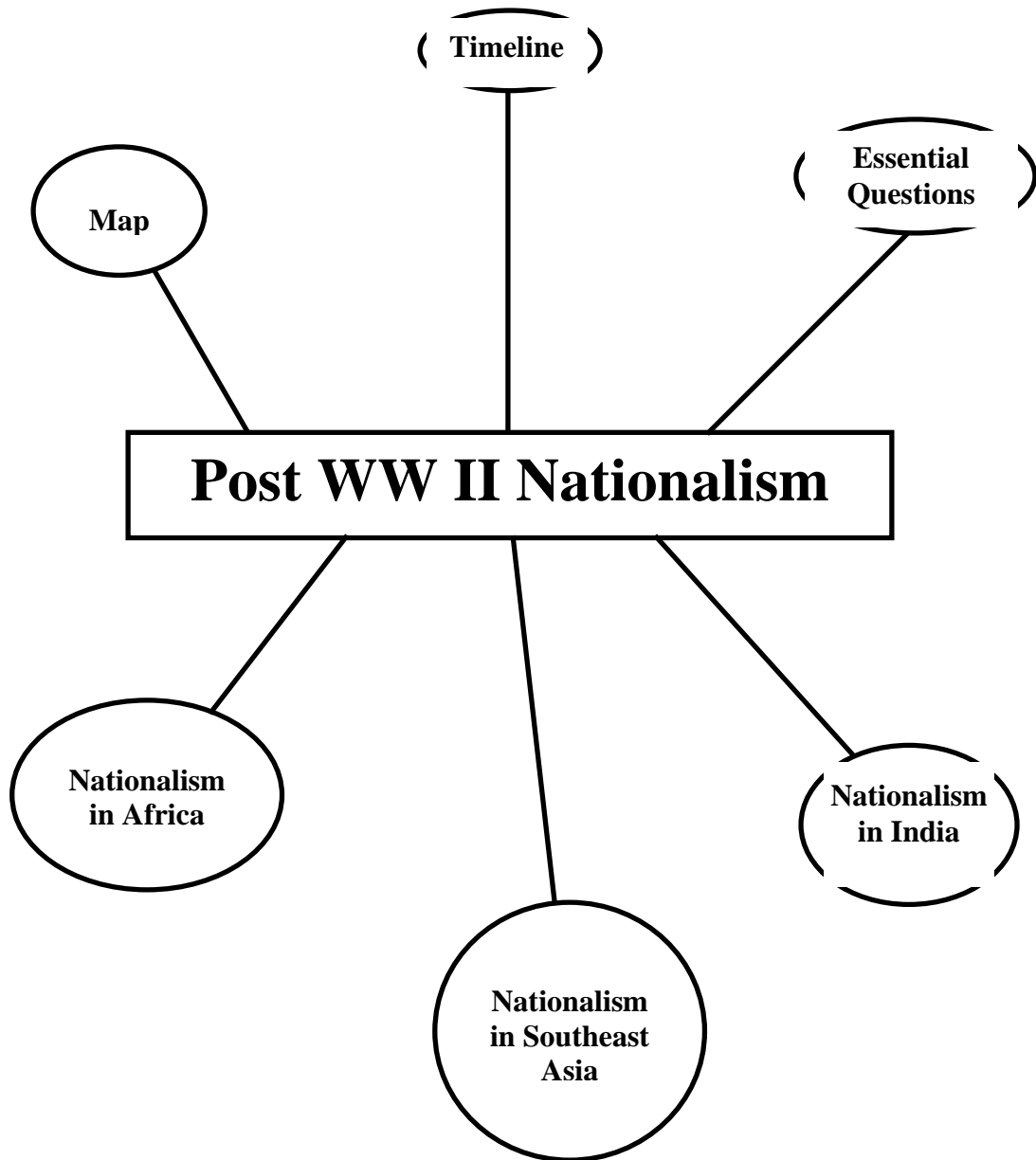
- *Western economic ideas gave China’s economy a “jump start”*
- *They didn’t want to lose political control*

Unit 18

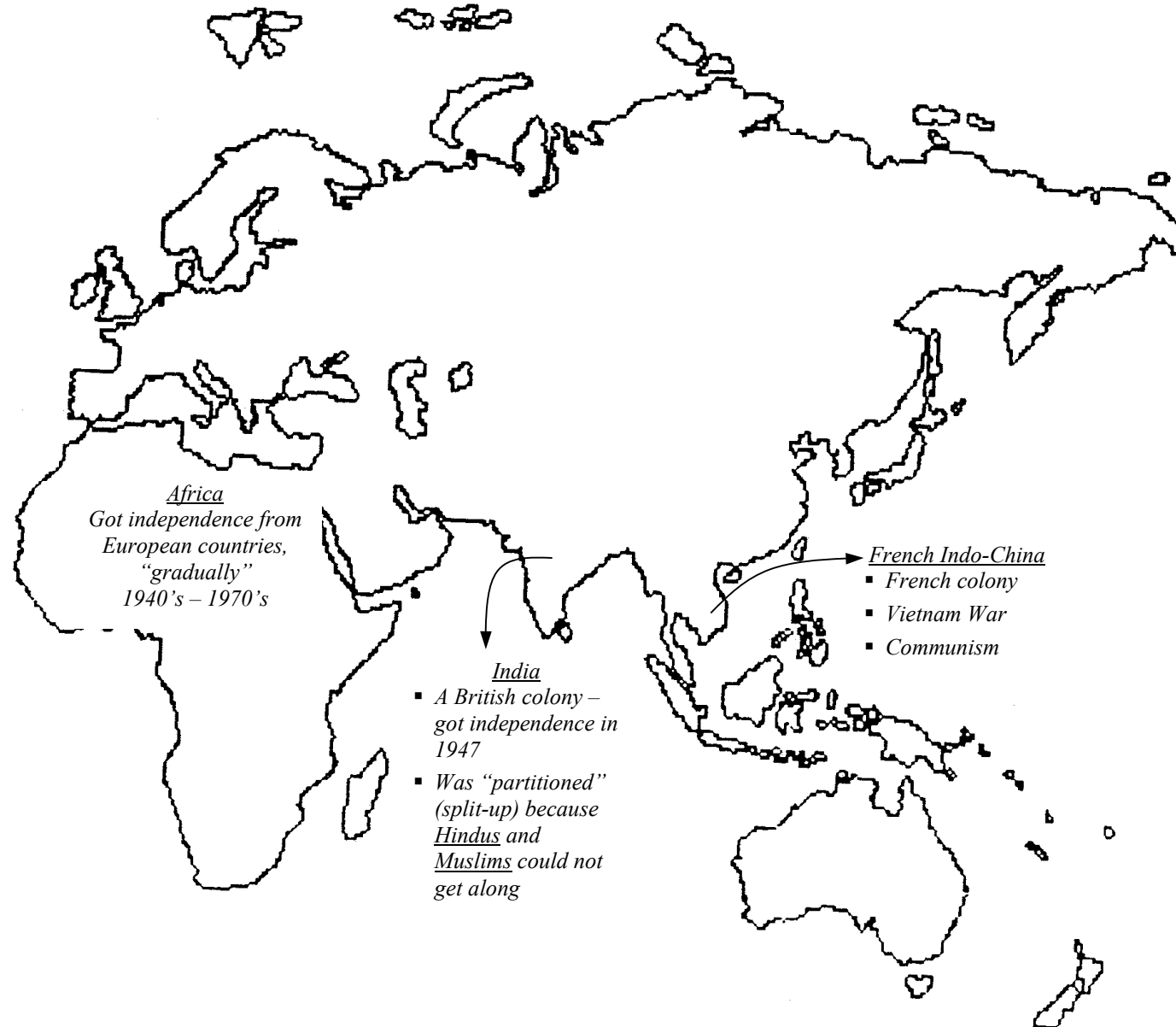
Post WW II - Nationalism



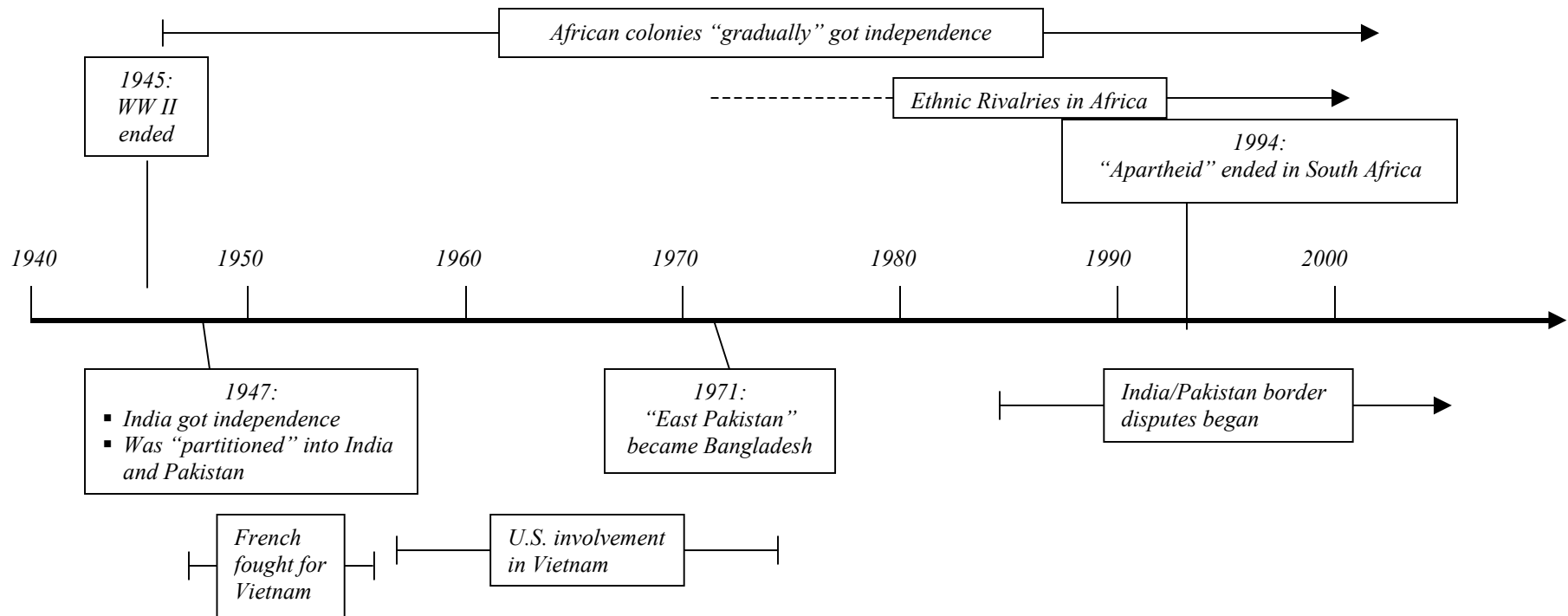
Unit 18 – Post WW II - Nationalism



I. Map – Post World War II Nationalism



II. Timeline of Post WW II - Nationalism



Case Study – Nationalism in Turkey

Kemal Ataturk: Nationalist leader of modern Turkey – overthrew the Sultan (Ottoman Empire) – defeated western forces

How he changed Turkey:

- Replaced Islamic traditions with "western" style customs
 - Laws
 - Calendar
 - Clothes
- Women received more rights
- Began western style industrialization

III. Nationalism in Africa

Pre-World War I: *Africa was divided up into European colonies*

World War II: *European nations grew tired of fighting wars*

Post-World War II: *Not wanting to fight – Europeans decided to allow their colonies to get independence*

Important Independence Movements:

Ghana:

- *In general – got independence peacefully*
- *Led by Kwame Nkrumah*

Kenya:

- *A lot of violence was used to get independence*
- *Led by Jomo Kenyatta*

After Independence:

- **Gradualism** – *the policy of allowing colonies their independence gradually – only after proving they were ready to govern themselves*
- **British Commonwealth**
 - *An economic alliance*
 - *Between Great Britain and its former colonies*

Ethnic Rivalries: *hatred and violence between different tribal groups*

- **Nigeria:**
 - *Over 200 tribes*
 - *Very unstable government since independence*
- **Rwanda:**
 - *Tribal conflicts have led to acts of genocide*
 - *Hutus vs. Tutsi*

Apartheid

History

- *Took place in the nation of South Africa*
- *1948 – white minority controlled the black majority through a government policy called “apartheid” (separation of the races)*

ANC

African National Congress

- *created to oppose apartheid*
- *led peaceful protests*
- *led by Nelson Mandela*

Leaders

Nelson Mandela

- *early leader of the ANC*
- *jailed because of his ANC work*
- *elected president of South Africa*

Bishop Desmond Tutu

- *organized international pressure against South Africa*
 - *trade embargoes*
 - *banned from Olympics*

F.W. DeKlerk

- *white president that legalized the ANC*
- *his reforms led to the end of apartheid*

IV. Nationalism in India

Colonial History:

- *It had been a British colony*
- *Sepoys had tried to get rid of the British → failed (Sepoy Mutiny)*

Attempts at Nationalism:

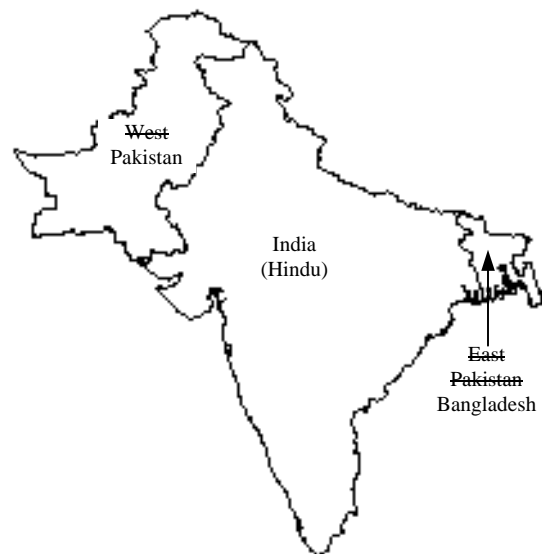
- **Indian National Congress:** *organization created by Hindus – to get independence*
- **Muslim League:** *organization created by Muslims – to get independence and their own Muslim nation*

Important Leaders:

- **Mohandas Gandhi:** *used peaceful methods to get India's independence*
 - *“Passive Resistance”: peaceful protesting (boycotts, marches, sit-ins) “Salt March”*
 - *“Civil Disobedience”: breaking the law on purpose to get attention for your cause*
- **Jawaharlal Nehru:** *first Prime Minister of India*

Independence:

- **1947:** *British gave India independence*
- **Partition:** *India was split; reason → Hindus and Muslims could not get along*
 - *India became Hindu*
 - *Pakistan became Muslim*



Recent Issues:

Non-Alignment: *did not choose a side during the cold war*

Kashmir and Punjab: *areas near the India/Pakistan border that they often fight over*

Pakistan:

- *India's #1 enemy*
- *Very strong Muslim nation*
- *Recently had a good relationship with the U.S. (support for our anti-terrorism activities)*

V. Nationalism in Southeast Asia

Vietnam:

- **As a French Colony:**
 - Was a part of “French Indo-China”
 - Fought against the French for independence and won
- **Ho Chi Minh:** “Nationalist” leader – led Vietnam against the French
- **Dienbeinphu:** big battle in the French War (1954) French lost
- **U.S. Involvement:**
 - Came in on the South’s side
 - To stop the spread of communism
- **Domino Theory:** U.S. believed that if one nation (Vietnam) fell to communism, other nearby nations would also fall
- **Viet Cong:** (V.C., “Charlie”) – communists that lived in South Vietnam but fought secretly for North Vietnam
- **Results:**
 - U.S. pulled out of the war
 - North took over the South
 - One communist nation today

Cambodia:

- **Khmer Rouge:** name of the communist party in Cambodia
 - **Pol Pot:** Brutal dictator and leader of the Khmer Rouge
 - Killed millions of Cambodians (attempt to eliminate “western” influences)

Myanmar:

- **Colonial History:** an old British colony (Burma)
 - After independence → a military government took over (dictatorship)
- **Aung San Sun Kyi:**
 - Led the opposition group against the military dictatorship
 - Elected president – the government didn’t allow the results and she was arrested



VI. Essential Questions

1. Why did most European colonial empires collapse around the world following World War II?

Most European Nations were tired of fighting after WW II – they chose not to defend their colonies

2. Even though political independence has been achieved in Africa and Asia, in what ways are former colonies still connected to their former rulers?

*Economic – some new nations have economic alliances with their former ruler
(British Commonwealth)*

Social – many European traditions still exist in the former colonies:

- language*
- Christianity*
- customs*

3. In what way was the Vietnamese reason for fighting the Vietnam War different than the American reason for fighting the war?

Vietnamese – wanted independence from former rulers (Nationalism)

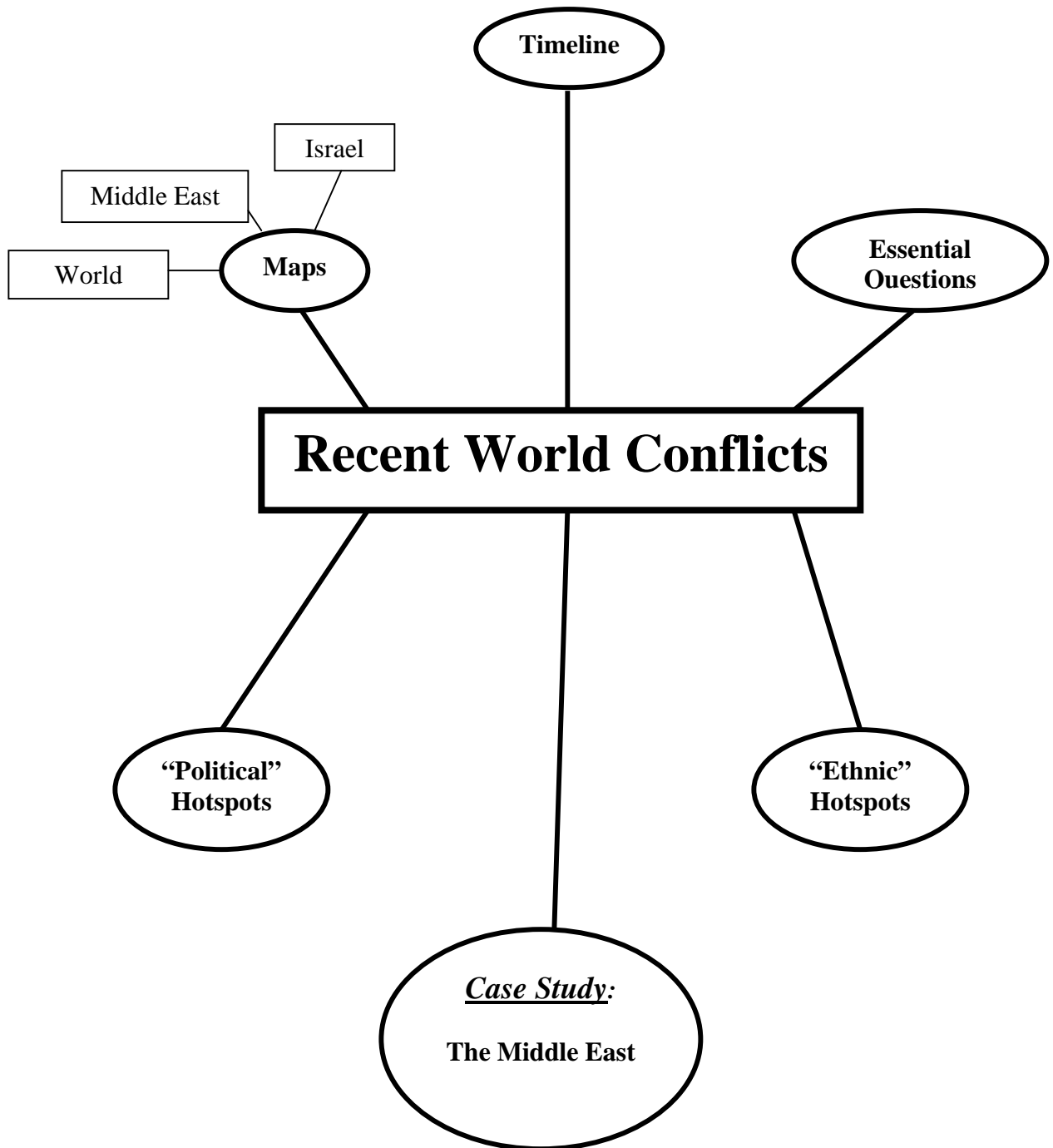
American – wanted to stop the spread of communism (containment)

Unit 19

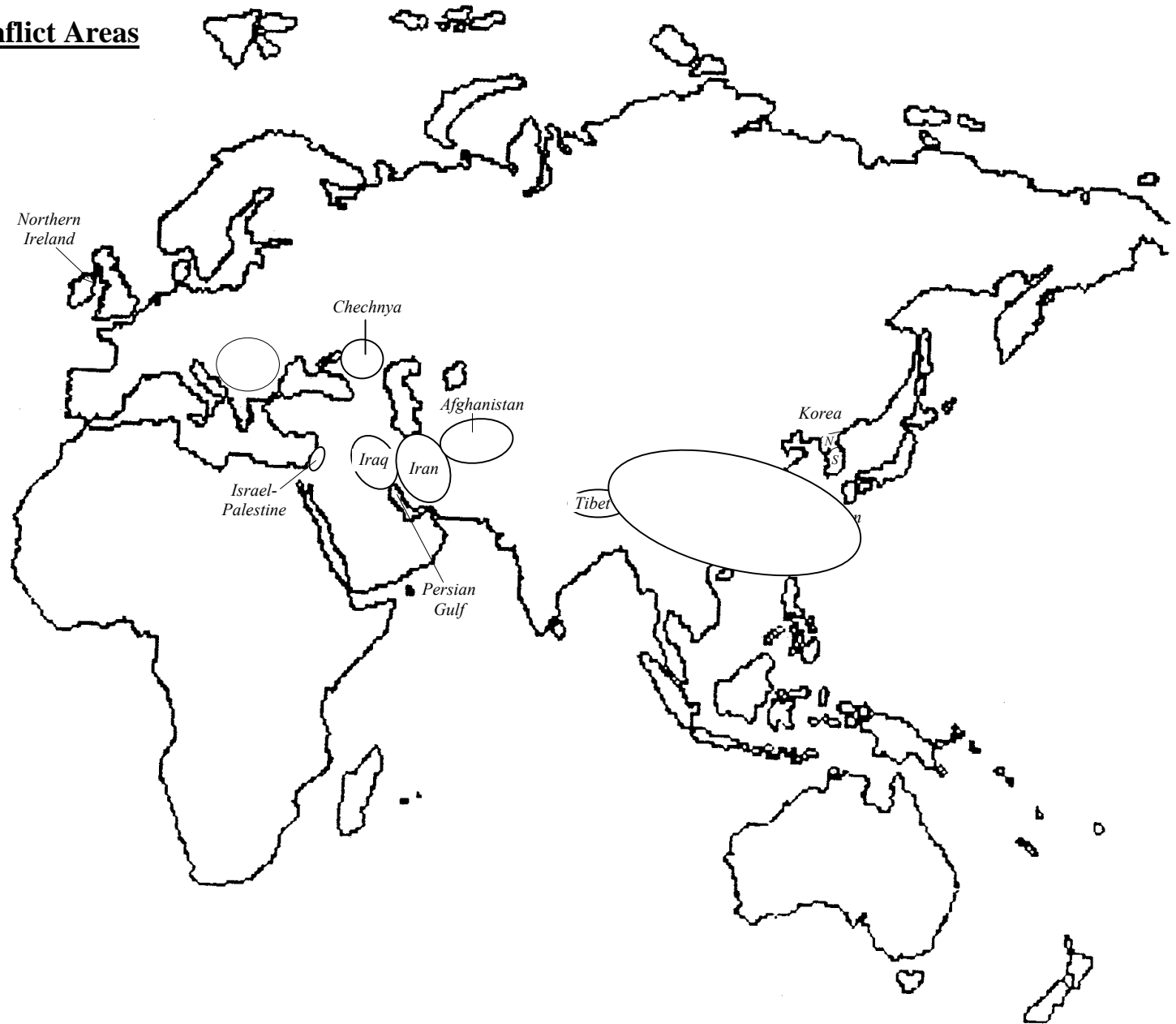
Recent World Conflicts



Unit 19 – Recent World Conflicts



I. Map: World Conflict Areas

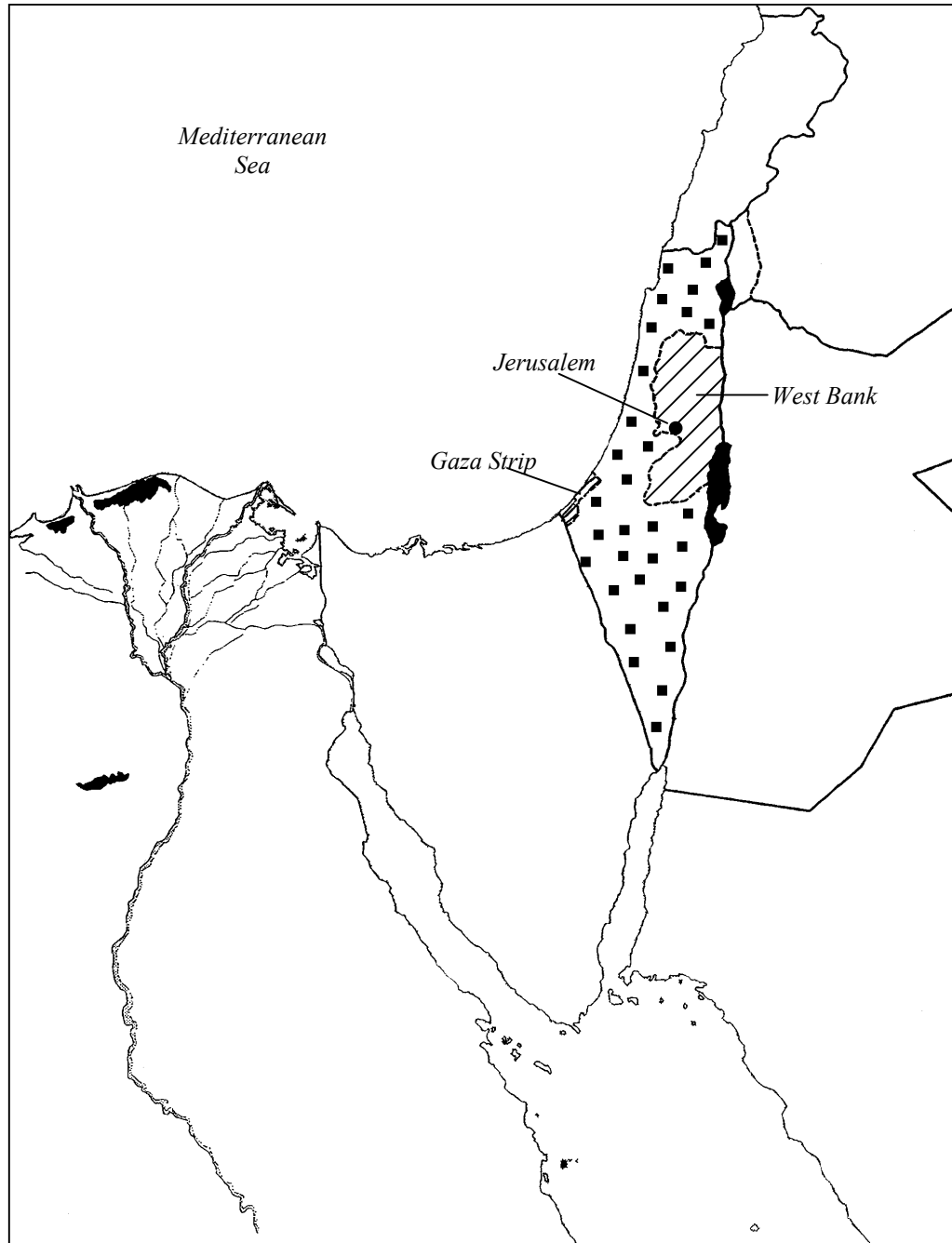


II. Map: The Middle East

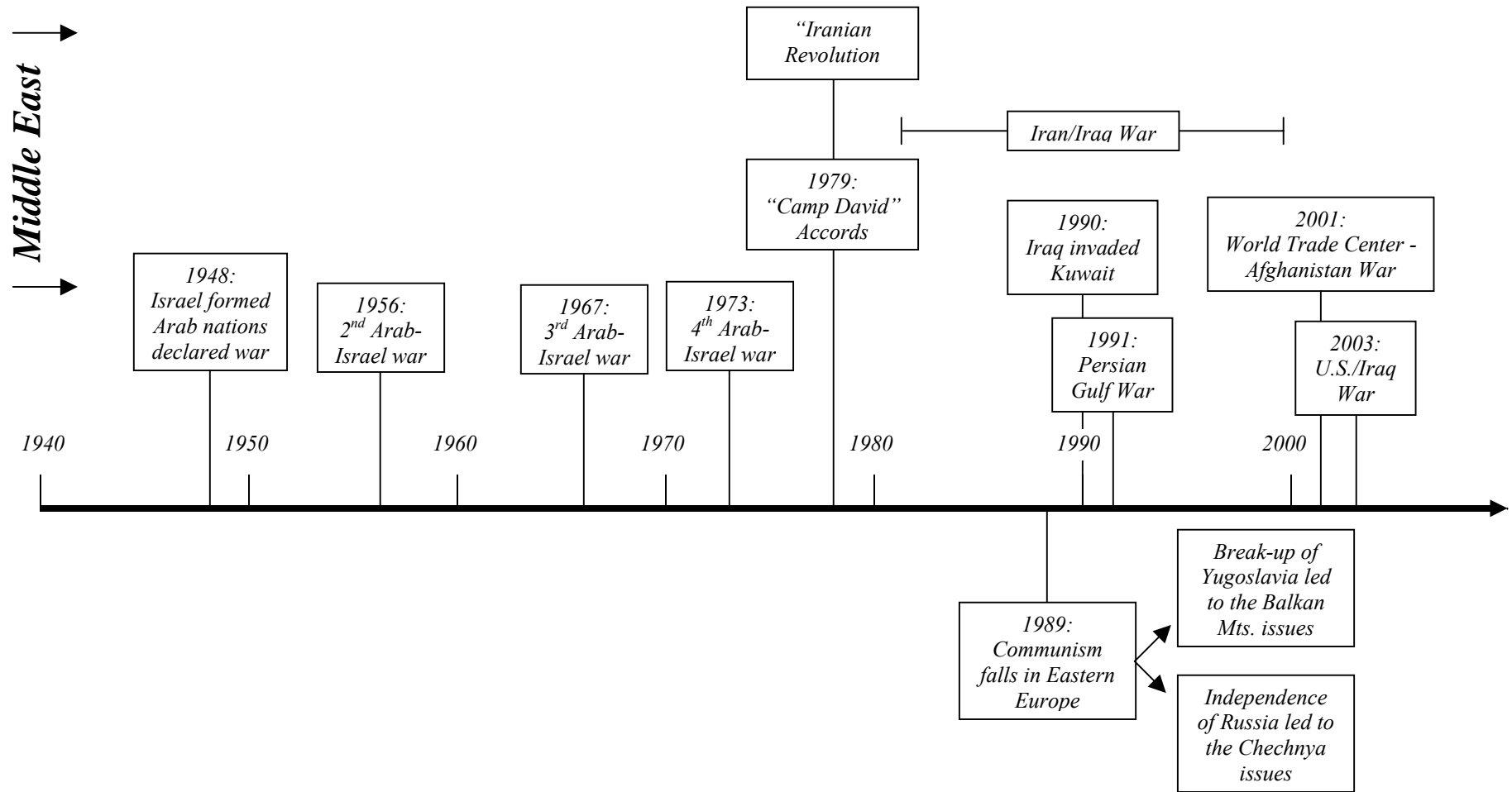


III. Map: Israel-Palestine

-  *Israel*
-  *Palestinian Held Territory*



IV. Timeline: Recent World Conflicts



V. Important Terms

conflict: an issue between two or more groups in a culture – sometimes with violence

hotspot: a place where a conflict has turned to violence – or has a threat of violence

“political” hotspot: a place where the conflict is mostly about government issues

“ethnic” hotspot: a place where the conflict is mostly about social issues

VI. Recent “Ethnic” Hotspots

Hotspot	The 2 Sides	Important Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Balkan Mountains</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Serbia (Christians vs. Muslim minorities)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>After communist Yugoslavia broke up → Serbs tried to eliminate the Muslims (genocide)</i> • <i>N.A.T.O. stopped the “ethnic cleansing”</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Northern Iraq</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Iraq vs. Kurds</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kurds have no nation (nomads)</i> • <i>Wander through parts of Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Syria</i> • <i>Iraq tries to kill them</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Northern Ireland</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Irish Catholics vs. British Protestants</i> <p><i>The Ireland conflict is also very much a “political” conflict</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>British Protestants control Northern Ireland</i> • <i>Irish Catholics want them out</i> • <i>I.R.A. – Irish Republican Army → terrorist group</i>

VII. Recent “Political” Hotspots

Hotspot	The 2 Sides	Important Information
<i>Korea</i>	<i>North (communist) vs. South</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>North keeps threatening to take over the South</i> • <i>North is trying to create nuclear weapons</i>
<i>Taiwan</i>	<i>China (communist) vs. Taiwan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>China still wants Taiwan to be a part of the People’s Republic of China</i> • <i>U.S. defends Taiwan</i>
<i>Tibet</i>	<i>China vs. Tibet</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tibetans want independence from China</i> • <i>Communist China often cracks down on Tibetan Buddhists</i>
<i>Chechnya</i>	<i>Russia vs. Chechnya</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chechnya wants to break away from Russia and create their own country</i>
<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>U.S. and its Allies vs. Taliban and Al Qaeda</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Islamic fundamentalist terrorists have been hiding there</i> • <i>U.S. and its Allies are trying to get them out</i>
<i>Iraq</i>	<i>Govt. of Saddam Hussein vs. U.S.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>U.S. invaded to dispose the govt. of Hussein</i> • <i>Now trying to establish a democratic style government in Iraq</i>

VIII. Case Study: The Middle East

A. The Israel/Palestine Issue

Zionism: *a movement (mid 1800's) by Jews worldwide – to get back their “homeland” (Israel)*

Balfour Declaration: *The Balfour Declaration was an official statement issued on behalf of the British government in 1917, announcing its support in principle of a proposed home for the Jewish people in Palestine*

U.N. Partition: *1947 United Nations wanted to split up Palestine*

- *Jews got half and Palestinians got half*
- *1948 – Jews declared their half to be an independent nation (Israel)*

Wars:

- *Arab neighbors declared war right away*
- *There have been 4 wars*
- *Israel has never lost*

The Jews:

- *Also know as Israelis and Hebrews*
- *Jews claim their land was promised to them by God as their “homeland”*
- *They will do whatever they need to – to defend themselves*

The Palestinians:

- *Also known as the Arabs and Muslims*
- *Palestinians claim the land because they lived there for 2000 years*
- *Often use terrorism to get Israel to leave*
 - **The PLO:** *Palestinian Liberation Organization – a terrorist group*
 - **Yassir Arafat:**
 - *An early leader of the PLO*
 - *Now → leader of the Palestinians is Ahmed Qurei (Prime Minister 2003)*
 - **Terrorism:**
 - *Often used by the PLO to get attention*
 - *Often used to disrupt peace attempts*

Camp David Accords: *1997 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt*

- *Egypt became the first Arab nation to fully recognize Israel's right to exist*

Recent news:

- *On again – off again – peace talks*
- *Radicals on both sides often ruin peace attempts*
- *Palestinians now want an independent nation*
- *Israeli's now want security in the region*

B. The Iranian Revolution

Cause of the Revolution: (1950's)

- *Mohammed Pahlavi was put in charge of Iran by the United States*
- *He called himself the “Shah of Iran”*
- *He ran the country like a dictator*
- *Many Iranians did not like him or the United States*

Main Event: (1979)

- *Led by a religious leader named Ayatollah Khomeini, Islamic fundamentalists took over Iran*
- *Revolutionaries attacked the United States Embassy and held Americans hostage for over a year*

Rise of Islamic Fundamentalism:

- *Khomeini called for more Islamic fundamentalists to take over other “secular” governments*

C. Islamic Fundamentalism

Foundations: *Islamic Fundamentalism* – a movement of some Muslims to focus on a more strict interpretation of Islamic law and customs

- *They usually oppose “western” culture*

Iran – Iraq War: (1980's)

- *Fight over a border dispute near the Persian Gulf*
- *Hurt both sides*
- *Nothing was really settled by the war*

Terrorism: *Islamic fundamentalist groups often use terrorism against western nations that interfere with their culture*

Islamic Jihad/Hezbollah/Al Qaeda:

- *Terrorist organizations that support Islamic fundamentalist ideas*

D. The Persian Gulf War

Causes: (1990)

- *Iraq invaded Kuwait:*
 - *To get Kuwait's oil*
 - *To get access to Kuwait's deep water port on the Persian Gulf*

The War: (1991) – a “United Nations” coalition force led by the United States attacked Iraq and quickly won

Results:

- **Short Term Results:**
 - *Iraq got out of Kuwait*
 - *A lot of environmental damage was done*
- **Long term Results:**
 - *Saddam Hussein was left in power*
 - *Another war against Iraq was needed in 2003*

E. U.S. – Iraq War

Causes:

- *The United States attempted to find and eliminate “weapons of mass destruction” (nuclear, biological and chemical)*
- *To replace Saddam Hussein's government*

War: - short war

- *long stay to protect Iraqis and establish a safe government*
- *Saddam Hussein captured*

Results:

- *Saddam's government was eliminated*
- *Rebuilding will take awhile to complete*

IX. Essential Questions

1. What are the differences and similarities between “political” and “ethnic” hotspots?

- *Differences:*
 - *Political:* government issues (independence, border disputes)
 - *Ethnic:* “social: issues (race, religion, etc.)
- *Similarities:*
 - *Violent activities → usually terrorism*

2. What role have outsiders such as the United States, the United Nations, and Egypt played in attempting to help solve the Israel/Palestine conflict in the Middle East?

- *United States: often directs peace talks*
- *United Nations: often sends peace keeping troops*
- *Egypt: first Arab nation to recognize Israel as a nation*

3. What other roles has the United States and the United Nations played in attempting to settle other conflicts in the Middle East?

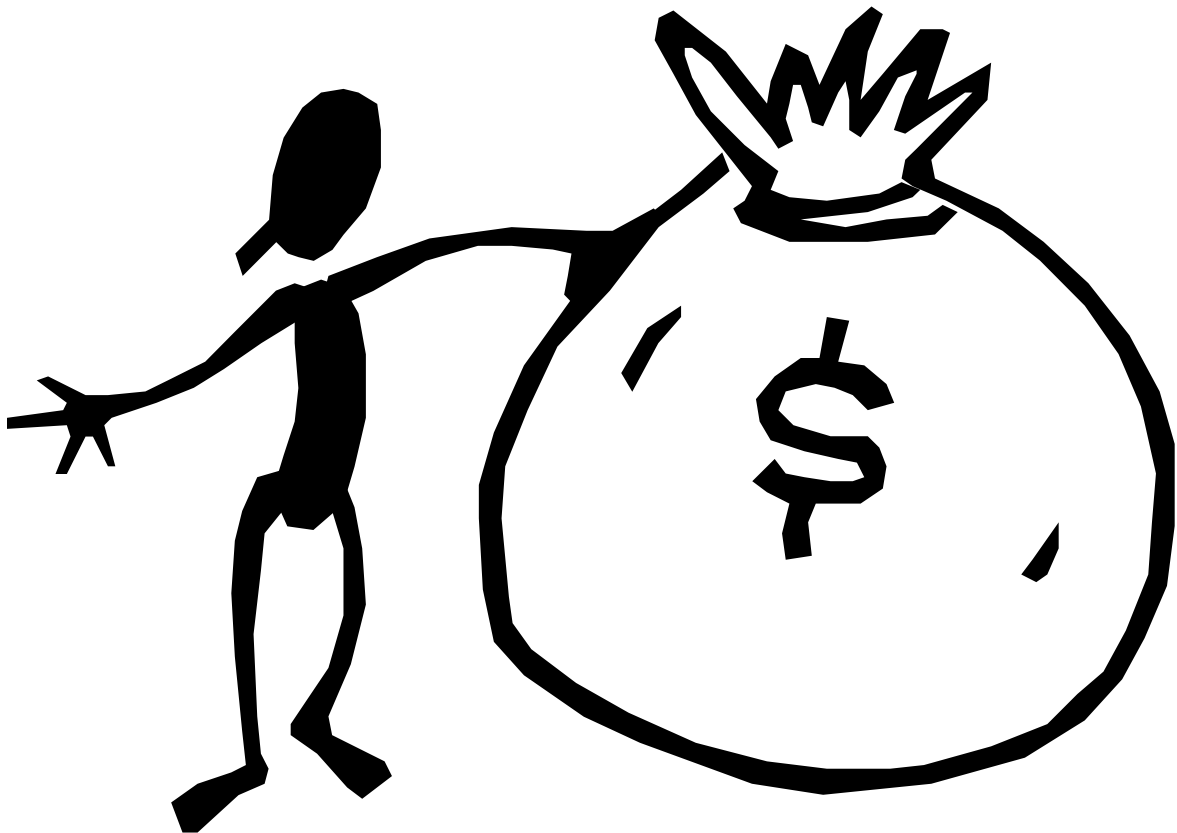
- *United States: led United Nation forces to free Kuwait from Iraqi control*
- *United Nations: sent in troops to keep peace in Lebanon in the 1980’s*

4. Why have the conflicts in the Middle East been so difficult to resolve?

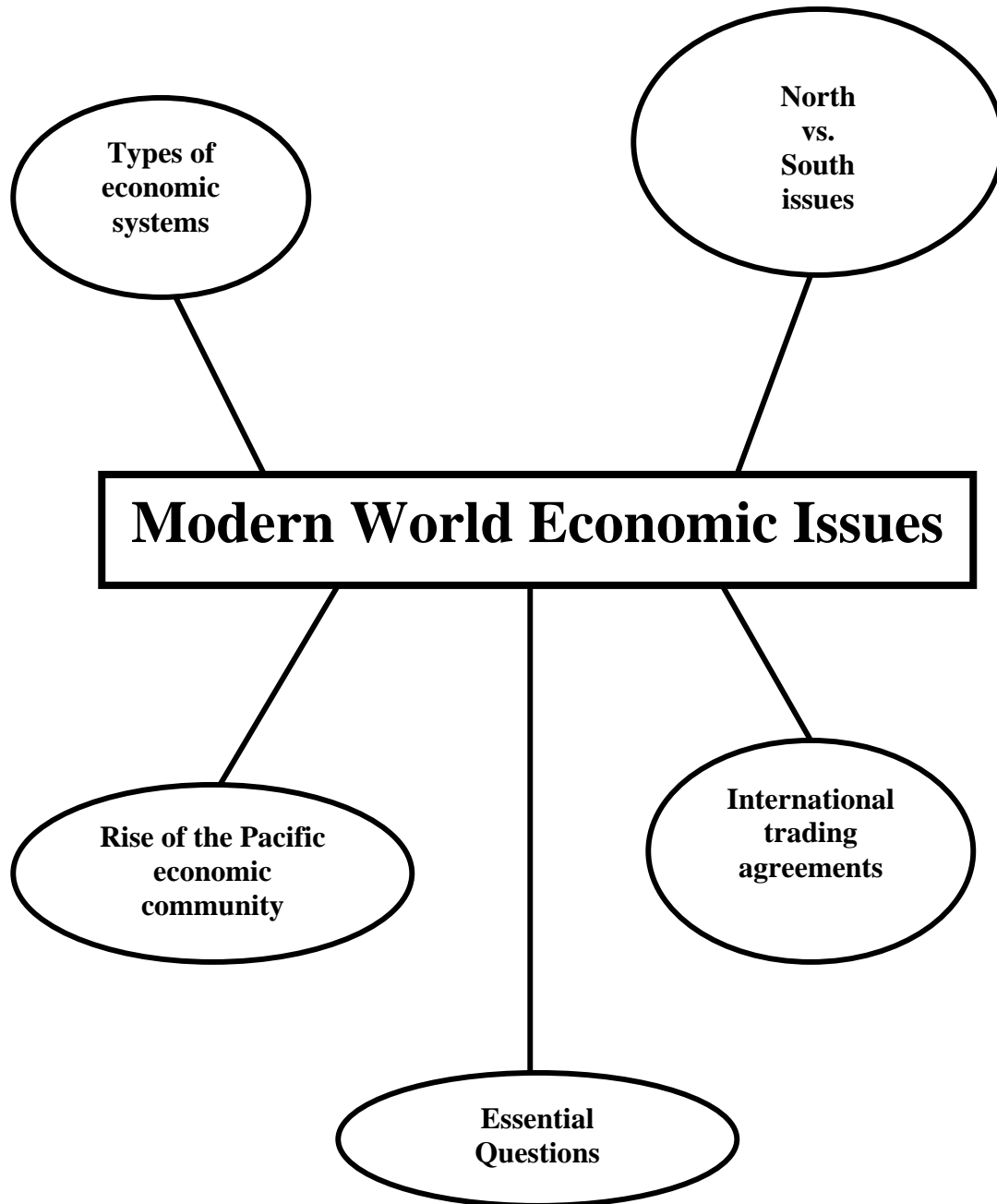
- *The issues have been around for so long*
- *Often it’s religious issues → highly emotional*
- *There seems to be some radical groups who don’t want peace*

Unit 20

Modern World Economic Issues



Unit 20 – Modern World Economic Issues



I. Types of Economic Systems

TYPE	Who owns the businesses?	Who makes the economic decisions	Examples
<i>Market (capitalism)</i>	<i>Private Citizens</i>	<i>The market</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>
<i>Command (Socialism Communism)</i>	<i>The government ("the society")</i>	<i>Government officials</i>	<i>Cuba (USSR)</i>
<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Small businesses are owned by private citizens and the large businesses are owned by the government</i>	<i>Generally the public with some government influence</i>	<i>Sweden</i>

II. International Trading Agreements

NAFTA = *North American Free Trade Agreement*

- *An economic plan to ease trade between Canada, Mexico, and the US*

OPEC = *Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries*

- *An economic alliance of oil producing nations*
- *They determine how much oil will be produced → which determines what the price of oil will be on the open market*

European Union:

- *Many European nations joined together in an economic association → to make trading easier between the nations*
- *Their monetary unit is now called the "Euro"*

III. North vs. South Issues

North vs. South? :

NORTH – highly industrialized – high literacy rate – high standard of living

SOUTH – industry not yet developed – poor education systems – much poverty

“developing” nations:

- *nations that are trying to become more modern*
- *they are often referred to as being “Third World” nations
(The “West” = 1st World - the old Communist nations = 2nd world)*

Characteristics of a developing nation:

- *Lack of modern technology*
- *Too much dependency on a single cash crop*
- *Too much international debt
(taxes can't help the people → they have to pay back loans)*
- *Lack of industry*
 - *Few skilled workers*
 - *Poor access to raw materials*
 - *Little investment money (capital)*
 - *Political instability*

International Assistance Organizations:

- *The World Bank*
- *UNICEF*
- *The World Health organization (the “WHO”)*
- *The International Monetary Fund (the “IMF”)*

These provide economic assistance to “developing” areas when needed

IV. Rise of the Pacific Economic Community

Re-emergence of Japan *AFTER WWII:*

- **U.S. Occupation/Aid**
 - *Following WWII → the U.S. “occupied” Japan and provided economic aid to rebuild Japanese businesses*
 - *The U.S. provided a market for cheap industrial products from Japan*
- **The Japanese Industrial Style**
 - *At first → they copied what worked in other industrial nations*
 - *Then → they developed their own methods*
 - *teamwork*
 - *robotics*
- **Why Japan had such great industrial success**
 - *Their Educational System: helped train workers for industry*
 - *There is little military: government can focus spending on industry*
 - *Their government helped the businesses:*
 - *Tariffs: taxes on products coming into Japan from other nations*
 - *Embargoes: certain products are restricted from being allowed into the country*
- **Their “Balance of Trade”**
 - *After awhile → Japan developed a favorable “balance of trade” with the U. S. (they made more money off the U.S. than we made off them)*

Rise of “Asian Tigers”

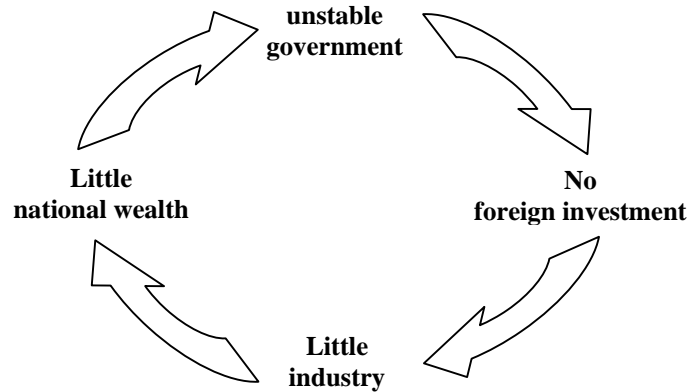
- *Rapidly developing nations in Asia are known as the “Asian Tigers”*
- *They include: Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and South Korea*

The Future?

- *China: as they convert from Communism to Capitalism*
- *South East Asian nations: Vietnam – Indonesia - Malaysia*

V. Essential Questions

1. What factors make building a strong economy difficult in developing nations?



2. In what ways have nations become more economically *interdependent* since World War II?

Interdependence: needing to work together

*More and more “international” trading alliances make trading easier between nations
(NAFTA – European Union – British Commonwealth)*

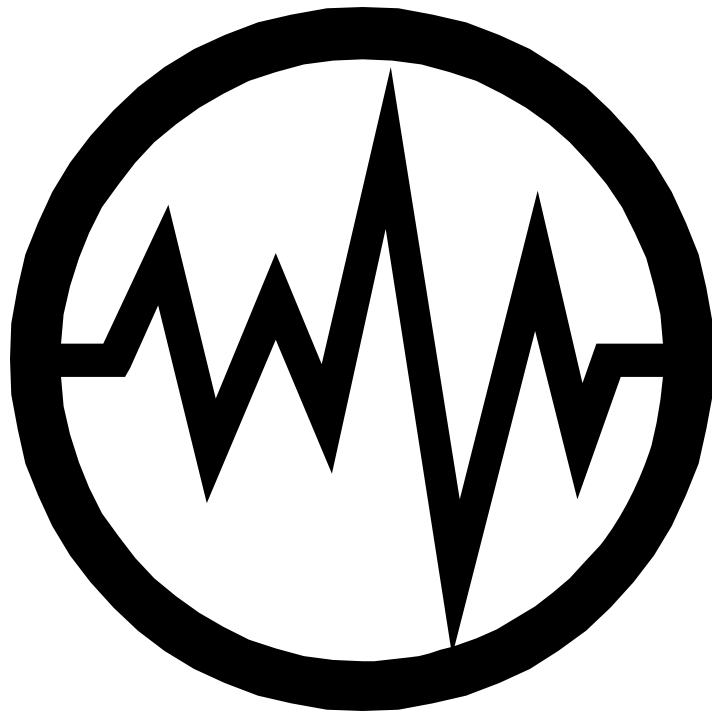
3. To what extent have economic disparities between developed and developing nations persisted or increased?

Poor get —▶ — *Increased populations*
Poorer —▶ — *Less raw materials*

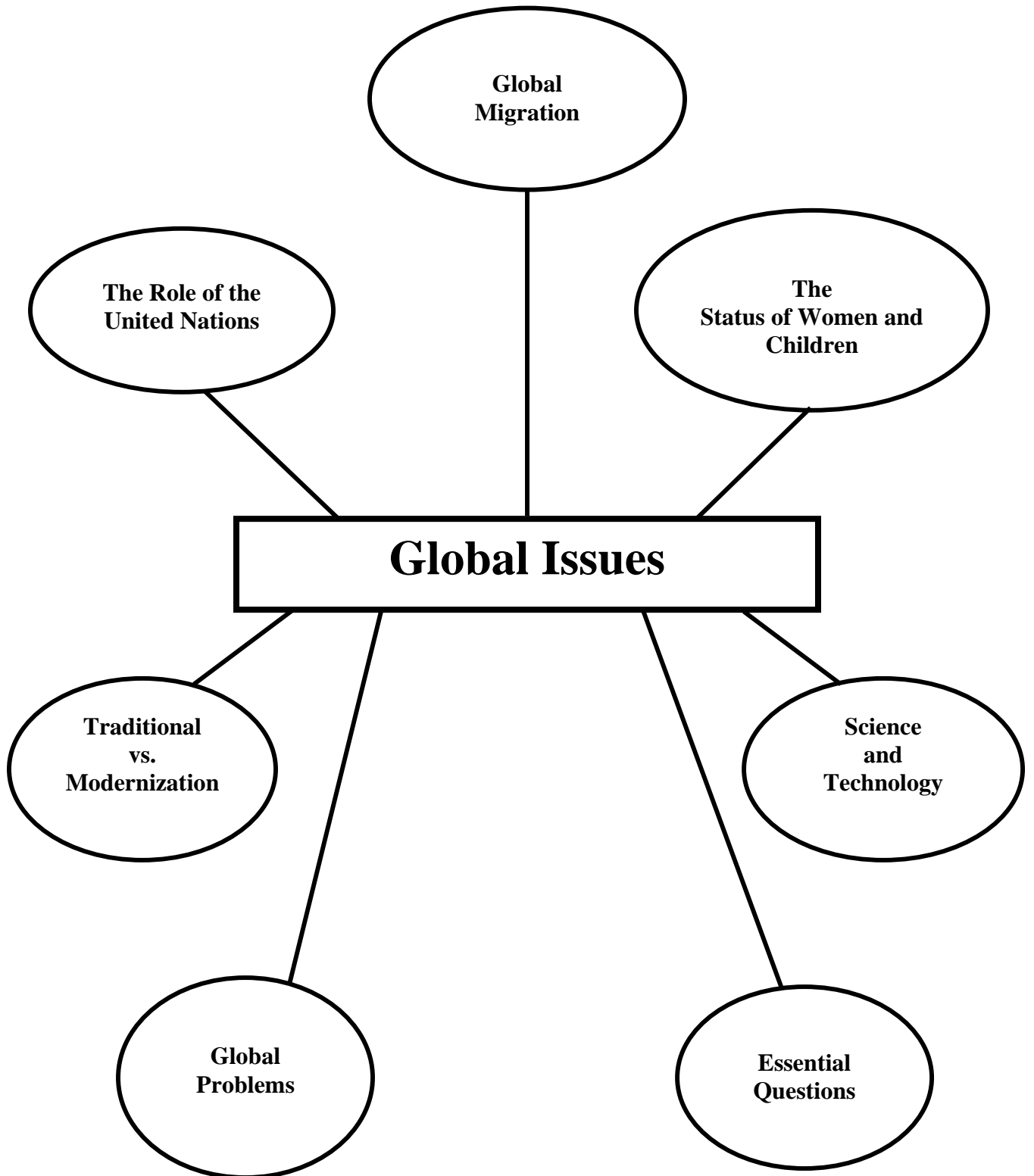
Rich get —▶ — *Stable population*
Richer —▶ — *Finding more raw materials*
—▶ — *Education leads to discoveries*

Unit 21

Global Issues



Unit 21 – Global Issues



I. The United Nations

- **United Nations:** *International organization aimed at keeping peace in the world and providing assistance to nations in need*
- **General Assembly:** - *has representatives from all member nations*
- discusses issues – recommends actions
- **Security Council:** - *15 member nations – 5 of which are permanent*
(*WWII ALLIES – U.S. – Russia – Britain – France – China*)
- *Authorizes actions to settle disputes*

Role as Peacekeepers:

- *has taken actions throughout the world to maintain peace:*
 - *IRAQ (1990) sent in UN troops to free Kuwait*
 - *Bosnia (1990's) Peacekeeping troops have spent time there stopping racial minority killings*

Social and Economic Programs:

- *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) document stating the basic human rights that all human beings on the planet should be entitled to*
- *Disaster Relief: UN brings aid to areas of natural or social disasters*
 - *food to Somalia for famine relief*
 - *Rwanda: assistance to provide relief from ethnic cleansing*

II. II. Traditional vs. Modernization

traditional: *having to do with the “old” ways of doing things. Many areas have difficulty keeping traditional ways in the face of modern issues*

modernized: *having to do with current trends and issues – new technologies seem to bring modernization at an alarming rate to some cultures*

- **Japan:** *values the past – the older generation’s values often come in conflict with the younger generation’s “western” styles*
- **The Middle East:** *modern (western) values often come in conflict with “Islamic” traditions – especially concerning women*

III. Global Migration

Global migration: *People around the world now have the ability to move to other places of the world*

Reasons why people migrate:

- Economic Opportunity
 - *Latin America to the U.S.*
 - *Eastern Europe to Western Europe*
 - *Northern Africa to France*

- Civil Unrest
 - *Haiti to the U.S.*
 - *Rwanda to neighboring nations*

- Political Oppression
 - *Cuba to U.S.*
 - *N. Korea to S. Korea*
 - *Afghanistan to Pakistan*

IV. The Status of Women and Children

WOMEN: *in many places women are still treated unequally with men*

Traditional Societies: *women in many traditional cultures are often treated as inferior to men*

Muslim Societies: *women in many Muslim cultures are often restricted in their actions*

CHILDREN:

Labor Issues: *many children are forced to work in terrible working conditions as nations begin to industrialize*

Infanticide: *killing of children at birth or a very early age – usually to save in some economic way*

V. Science and Technology

Green Revolution: *changing the way traditional communities farm—introduction of modern agricultural technologies (more food!)*

Information Age: *Computers and the Internet now provide volumes of information in a very quick time*

Space Age: *much space technology has been used in the commercial world – satellites help predict weather, monitor the Earth, assist in navigation, and speed communication*

Medical Technology: *we can live longer lives now:*
1. better prevention of sickness 2. better cures for those that get sick

VI. VI. Global Problems

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Solution</u>
<u>Terrorism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence • Innocent • Causes 	<u>Israel</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People wanting attention for a cause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innocent people get killed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be more productive to try to prevent terrorist acts
<u>Nuclear Proliferation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreading of nuclear weapons 	<u>Iraq</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppliers make money selling nuclear weapons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat of using nuclear weapons increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase international cooperation towards security
<u>Nuclear Safety</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping nuclear energy plants safe 	<u>Russia</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor laws and safety regulations (trying to save money) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thousands of people die from a nuclear accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make better laws and safety regulations
<u>Acid Rain</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rain polluted by the burning of fossil fuels 	<u>Russia</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries burning fossil fuels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant and animal life gets destroyed where it falls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass laws limiting the burning of fossil fuels
<u>Urbanization</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities growing <u>too</u> quickly 	<u>Brazil</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People looking for economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding • Poor health conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to help people have better economic conditions
<u>Overpopulation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many people in one area 	<u>China</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families needed too many children to work in the fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding • Starvation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass laws to limit the number of children per family

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Solution</u>
<u>Endangered Species</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When they're gone → they're gone! • Many species can help us medically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass laws to protect habitat
<u>Deforestation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of the rain forest 	<u>Brazil</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting trees to clear land for farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of habitat for plants and animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach better farming methods
<u>Desertification</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deserts getting bigger 	<u>Nigeria</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overgrazing of cattle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good farmland (arable) is lost as desert takes over 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach better farming methods
<u>Epidemics</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast spreading diseases 	<u>China</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor health care systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People get sick or die 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase medical education • Develop vaccines
<u>Pollution</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making the earth dirty 	<u>Russia</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few laws against pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ugly surroundings • Dangerous health conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass laws for disposal of waste
<u>World Hunger</u>	<u>Nigeria</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough food for the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sickness • Death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide better agricultural education

VII. The Last Essential Questions ☺

1. **To what extent are current migrations similar to earlier world migrations? How are they different?**

Many people still move from one place to another for economic and political advantages

Now, Western Europe is often one of the places they are moving to – where they were often moving from there before.

2. **What impact has the scientific and technical advances of recent years had on the following:**

- **life expectancy:** *medicines and education are allowing people to live much longer lives*
- **war:** *new weapons are often more destructive – but much more accurate – lessening the numbers of total lives lost – especially for innocent people*
- **peace:** *the destructive power of nuclear weapons seemed to ensure peace for a few years – now, their possible use by terrorist organizations seems more threatening*

3. **What are some of the negative impacts of modernization on developing nations?**

- some cultures do not welcome modern (especially western) ideas

- it is difficult to keep up with the technological aspects of modernization in unskilled communities

4. What are some negative impacts of urbanization on modern societies?

- cities get too overcrowded

- unhealthy living conditions exist

- high unemployment leads to more poverty and frustrations

5. What factors determine whether or not a nation is considered to be overpopulated?

- total numbers of people - the size of the space available for those people

6. Terrorism and Nuclear Proliferation – how can the combination of these two concepts be viewed as the greatest threat to our world today?

- terrorist organizations generally profess a desire to cause harm to innocent people – and often are willing to die themselves in the act – when armed with such destructive weapons – the results could be devastating.