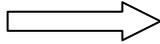


A Review of Global History 10

Ms. Gomes

1)

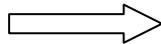
The Three Estates



- 1) 3 social classes in French society before
- 2) First estate – clergy and priests; 2nd estate - nobles and 3rd estate was the largest and made up of common people
- 3) The burgoise or middle class was the most influential group in the third estate.

2)

Causes of the French Revolution



1. Many difference beneath the Old regime in France.
2. Clergy and nobles were free to not pay taxes
- 3.

3)

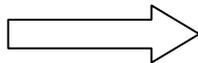
National Assembly



- 1) In 1789, Louis XVI's ministers wanted to tax the nobles to solve the government's financial problems (a result of too many expensive wars).
- 2) The nobles refused to pay the taxes unless an Estates General (meeting of the three estates) was held.
- 3) When the Estates General met, the representatives from the **Third Estate** declared themselves a **National Assembly**.
- 4) To prevent the King from destroying its new power, **Parisians seized** a royal prison, the **Bastille**.

4)

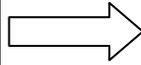
A Declaration of the Rights of Man



- 1) The **National Assembly** issued a **Declaration of the Rights of Man**, proclaiming that the French **government** was based on the **consent (agreement) of the people**, not on the divine right of the king.
- 2) The **privileges** of the **clergy** and **nobles** were **abolished** (destroyed).
- 3) **“Liberty, Equality, Fraternity (Brotherhood)”**

5)

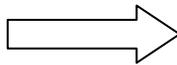
Maximilien Robespierre



- 1) Fearing the King's attempts to restore absolute rule, **radicals** gained control of the government.
- 2) The Committee of Public Safety, led by Maximilien Robespierre, launched a **Reign of Terror**.
- 3) **Suspected traitors were executed**.
- 4) Many aspects of the Old Regime were rejected.
- 5) Ordinary citizens were armed to **defend France against foreign invaders** (wanting to restore absolute rule).

6)

Significance of French Revolution



- 1) It **challenged** the idea of **divine right** and the privileges of the nobility.
- 2) The Revolution stood for **democratic government** and **social equality**.
- 3) **Political power** shifted from the king and nobles to the **bourgeoisie**.
- 4) Like the American Revolution, it inspired revolutionaries.

7)

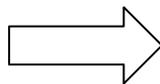
Napoleon Bonaparte



- 1) He was a **gifted general** from the lower nobility but **sympathetic** to the **Revolution**.
- 2) Napoleon helped France **defeated neighboring countries** that wanted to restore the King's power in France.
- 3) In 1799, Napoleon became a **dictator**.
- 4) He **conquered** much of Europe.
- 5) He was **defeated** by the **Russians** and **foreign powers restored** the **king's power in France**.

8)

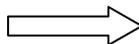
Napoleon's Impact on France



- 1) **Code Napoleon**-a **law code** that consolidated the achievements of the Revolution (**social equality**, **religious toleration**, **trial by jury**)
- 2) **Weakened Spain** – causing it to **lose its colonies** in Latin America

9)

The Congress of Vienna

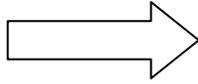


- 1) **After Napoleon's defeat**, **European** ministers and **rulers** met to **redraw the boundaries of Europe**.
- 2) Great Britain, France, Prussia, Russia, and Austria dominated the Congress.
- 3) **Prince Metternich of Austria** sought to establish a **balance of power** or a system in which the great powers of Europe were **similar in military strength** and **no one power could dominate the others**.

10)

11)

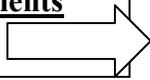
Nationalism



- 1) **Nationalism** is the belief that each nationality (**ethnic group**) has the right to its **own government and homeland**.
- 2) The **French Revolution** helped spread the spirit of nationalism.
- 3) The French Revolution encouraged the belief that **government should be based on the will of the people**.

12)

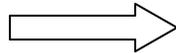
Latin America's Independence Movements



- 1) By the late 18th century, Latin America colonists **resented restrictions** that **forbade them to trade** with other countries.
- 2) Colonists were also **influenced** by the **American** and **French revolutions**.
- 3) When **Napoleon conquered Spain**, Latin Americans were able to **govern themselves**.
- 4) After **Napoleon's defeat**, colonists **refused to return to Spanish rule**.

13)

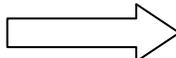
Toussaint L' Ouverture



- 1) He **led an uprising of African slaves** in 1791.
- 2) He **forced the French to leave Haiti**.
- 3) He helped Haiti become the **first Latin American colony to achieve independence**.

14)

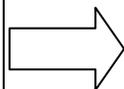
Jose de San Martin



- 1) He helped to **liberate Argentina** and **Chile** from Spanish rule in the years 1816 to 1818.
- 2) He was a **nationalist leader** of **Latin America**.

15)

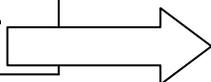
Simon Bolivar



- 1) He was a **nationalist leader** of **Latin America**.
- 2) He **defeated Spanish forces** between 1819 and 1825.
- 3) He liberated **Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia**.

16)

Miguel Hidalgo



- 1) He was a **Catholic priest**.
- 2) He led a **rebellion** against Spanish rule in **Mexico**. The rebellion failed.
- 3) He wanted **social reform**.

17)

18)

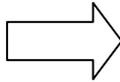
The Monroe Doctrine



- 1) The **United States feared** that **Spain** might try to **re-conquer** the newly independent Latin American nations.
- 2) President Monroe issued the **Monroe Doctrine**.
- 3) It stated that **United States would oppose** any **attempt by European nations to conquer land in the Americas**.
- 4) This doctrine emphasized the special interests the United States had in the Western Hemisphere.

19)

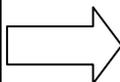
Caudillo



- 1) Very few of the newly independent Latin American countries were democratic.
- 2) Most countries had **dictatorships** and unstable governments.
- 3) **Few people controlled the land and wealth**.
- 4) Many countries were ruled by **caudillos or powerful military leaders**.

20)

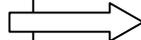
The Industrial Revolution



- 1) The Industrial Revolution led to the introduction of **factories, machines, and mass production in the 1750s**.
- 2) **Wealth from the colonies** helped countries like **Great Britain and France** have the needed capital for an Industrial Revolution.
- 3) **Harbors, rivers, and energy sources like coal** also helped countries experience this revolution.
- 4) New inventions like the **spinning jenny** and **James Watt's improved steam engine** made industrialization possible.

21)

Changes Created By the Industrial Revolution



- 1) **Factory owners (capitalists)** grew **richer** and the **working class (proletariats)** became poorer.
- 2) Early **factories were dangerous** and unsafe places to work.
- 3) **Urbanization** occurred. People **migrated** from **rural communities to cities or urban areas**.
- 4) Many cities became crowded.
- 5) **Women and children** received even **lower wages** than men.
- 6) Steam engines led to the creation of the first **railroads** in the early 1800s.

22)

Laissez-faire capitalism



- 1) The **government did not interfere** in the relations between workers and business owners
- 2) **Merchants, bankers, and factory-owners** received greater political **power** in industrial countries like Britain and France.
- 3) The government did **not interfere** in the **economy**.
- 4) "Let them (**capitalists**) **do as they please**."

23) **Unions** →

- 1) The **Industrial Revolution** created **problems for workers**.
- 2) **Working conditions** were frequently **unsafe** and **labor wages were low**.
- 3) Workers organized into **unions** and threatened to **strike** if they did not receive **safer working conditions, better wages, and fewer hours**.

24) **Karl Marx** →

- 1) He co-authored **The Communist Manifesto** with Friedrich Engels in 1848.
- 2) His ideas became the basis of **Communism** (also known as **Marxism**)
- 3) He believed that society was divided into **two classes**: the **bourgeoisie (capitalists)** and the **proletariat (workers)**.
- 4) He believed that the bourgeoisie **exploit** (take advantage of) the proletariat by taking most of the wealth they produce.
- 5) He advocated **economic equality (the abolition of classes)**.
- 6) He advocated **violent revolution** and **dictatorship**.

25) **The Unification of Italy** →

- 1) Italy had consisted of **separate states**.
- 2) **Nationalists wanted a single country**.
- 3) **Count Cavour** became Prime Minister of one of the states and **drove the Austrians out of northern Italy** in 1859.
- 4) In the **south, Giuseppe Garibaldi** overthrew the king of Naples. He then **united the land** with Cavour's territory.
- 5) In 1860, **Italy became a united kingdom**.
- 6) However, **cultural and economic divisions** continued to **separate the north and south**.

26) **The Unification of Germany** →

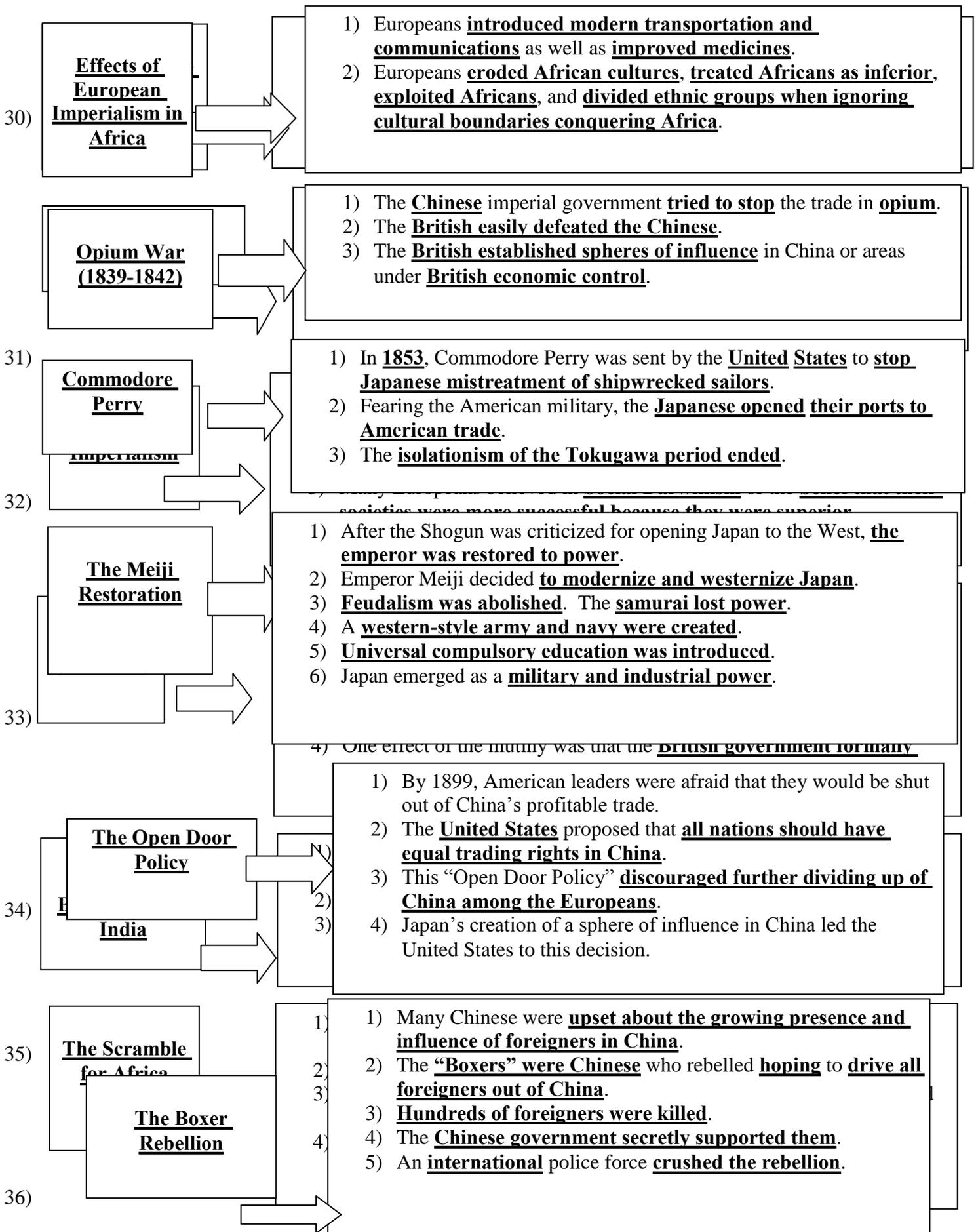
- 1) Germany had consisted of **smaller states**.
- 2) **Prussia, the largest German state, led the unification** of Germany.
- 3) **Otto von Bismarck, Prime Minister of Prussia, used a policy of "blood and iron"** (diplomacy and the military) to achieve **German unification** in 1871.
- 4) The **Prussian king** became **Kaiser (emperor)** of Germany.

27) **Tsar Alexander II** →

- 1) After Russia's defeat in the Crimean War (1854-1856) by Britain and France, Tsar Alexander II **emancipated or liberated the serfs (peasants bound to their lords' lands)** in 1861.
- 2) He was **assassinated** shortly afterwards ending hopes of further **reforms to an end**.

28) **Russification** →

- 1) The Russian government, influenced by the **nationalist spirit**, adopted a **policy of Russification**.
- 2) **Non-Russians** in the Russian empire were **forced to adopt the Russian language, culture, and Orthodox Christian religion**.
- 3) **Jews were attacked** in state organized riots known as **pogroms**.



37)

**The Young
Turks**

- 1) The **Ottoman ruler, Sultan Abdulhamid II**, used **brutality against opponents and Armenians**.
- 2) He ordered the **massacre of Armenians** in eastern Turkey in 1894-1896.
- 3) **Young educated Turks**, known as the **Young Turks**, **demanded reform**.
- 4) Eventually, the Sultan was overthrown by part of the Ottoman army.
- 5) A **new Young Turk government** encouraged **industrialization, public education, and better treatment for women**.

38)

**The Mexican
Revolution of
1910**

- 1) It was **a reaction against Porfirio Diaz's dictatorship** that limited liberties.
- 2) A wealthy liberal, **Francisco Madero**, led **a revolt and established a government**.
- 3) **Pancho Villa** and other **peasant leaders revolted** and **civil war** followed.
- 4) **Land was redistributed**.
- 5) The **Constitution of 1917** established public **education**, universal **voting**, and an **8-hour work day**.

39)

Sun Yat-sen

- 1) In 1911, the Chinese emperor was forced to abdicate his throne when soldiers rebelled.
- 2) **China became a republic in 1912**.
- 3) **Sun Yat-sen was a revolutionary leader**.
- 4) He gained control of the government in 1916.
- 5) He advocated the three principles of the people: **“Democracy, Nationalism, and the People’s Livelihood.”**
- 6) **Democracy** meant that China should have **representative government**.
- 7) **Nationalism** meant that China should **free itself from foreign rule**.
- 8) **People’s Livelihood** meant that China should **strengthen its economy** and provide more **economic opportunities for all people**.

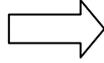
40)

**The Causes
of World
War I**

- 1) **Nationalism, Imperialism, the Alliance System and Militarism** were the **causes of World War I**.
- 2) Nationalism led to **ethnic rivalries** among the leading powers as well as ethnic rivalries within nations to create new nations (i.e. the Serbs under Austrian rule).
- 3) **Competition for African and Asian colonies** furthered tensions.
- 4) **Germany and Austria-Hungary had an alliance. Russia, France, and Great Britain had another alliance.**
- 5) **Militarism** or the **glorification of the military** also increased tensions.

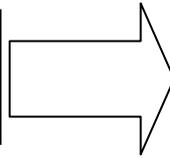
41)

Francis Ferdinand



- 1) In 1914, the **Austria**'s Archduke Francis Ferdinand was **assassinated by Slav nationalists**.
- 2) The Austrians **blamed Serbia** and **invaded Serbia**.
- 3) This **ignited the First World War**.

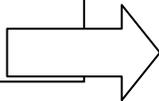
42) **World War I**



- 1) **Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey** became known as the **Central Powers**.
- 2) **Britain, France, and Russia** were known as the **Allies**.
- 3) **New weapons** such as the **machine gun, poison gas, submarines, and airplanes** were used. Soldiers dug themselves into **trenches**. **Barbed wire** was used.
- 4) **In 1917**, American ships were attacked by Germany. The **United States entered** the war on the **Allies' side**.
- 5) In 1917, **Russia dropped out of the war** due to the Russian Revolution.
- 6) By the end of **1918, the Central Powers surrendered**.

43)

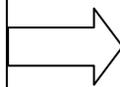
The Treaty of Versailles



- 1) The **Treaty of Versailles (1919) concluded the peace** with **Germany**.
- 2) **Germany lost its navy**.
- 3) **Germany's army was reduced** to the size of a small police force.
- 4) **Germany was forced to accept blame for starting the war**.
- 5) Germany was **required to pay huge reparations** or payments for damages to the Allies.
- 6) Germany **lost its colonial territories**.
- 7) The **League of Nations was created**. It was an organization of nations pledged to defend each other against aggressors.
- 8) The **Austrian-Hungary Empire was divided** in another treaty.

44)

Kemal Ataturk



- 1) Most of **Ottoman Turkey's former territories** were placed under **British and French rule**.
- 2) The Turkish leader, **Kemal Ataturk**, kept the rest of Turkey intact.
- 3) He **overthrew the Sultan** and created a new **Turkish republic**.
- 4) He forced a policy of **radical reforms**.
- 5) He made Turkey a **modern nation** and a **secular (non-religious) state**.

45)

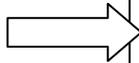
The Russian Duma



- 1) It was a **legislative assembly** created by Tsar Nicholas II.
- 2) The Tsar granted **limited reforms** after Russia was defeated by Japan in 1904.
- 3) Some **students and workers** wanted reforms.

46)

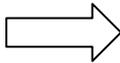
**The
Bolsheviks**



- 1) The Bolsheviks were a **Russian revolutionary group**.
- 2) After the Tsar abdicated and the Duma assumed power, the Bolsheviks revolted and **seized power** of the **Russian government in 1917**.
- 3) The Bolsheviks were **communists**. They promised **“Peace, Bread, and Land”**.
- 4) They changed the name of the country to the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**.
- 5) Russia became the **first communist country** and **withdrew from the First World War**.

47)

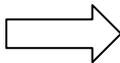
**Vladimir
Lenin**



- 1) **Vladimir Lenin** was the **leader** of the Russian **Bolsheviks**.
- 2) He **redistributed land, nationalized factories** (factories became the property of the government), and **brutally suppressed opponents**.

48)

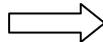
**Joseph
Stalin**



- 1) When Lenin died in 1924, Leon Trotsky and Joseph **Stalin** competed to become the **new Russian dictator**.
- 2) Stalin won and had Trotsky assassinated.
- 3) Stalin had **opponents murdered in “purges”**.
- 4) Stalin built **gulags or slave labor camps in Siberia** for his enemies or critics of his government.
- 5) He established a **totalitarian state**. Totalitarianism is a system of government where **one-party controls all aspects of individual life**.
- 6) Citizens were **denied personal liberties**.
- 7) **Secret police, censorship, and terror** were used to enforce government control.
- 8) Stalin **took private land away from peasants** and created farms **owned by the government or collectives**.
- 9) He introduced **Five-Year Plans to industrialize Russia**.

49)

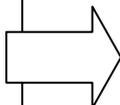
**Votes for
Women**



- 1) Women in the United States, Great Britain, and many other countries gained **the right to vote** and enjoyed greater freedom than ever before.
- 2) During the **1920s, economic prosperity** brought new values.

50)

**The Great
Depression**



- 1) In 1929, the **stock market** in New York **crashed**. This started a **chain reaction** that led to the Great Depression.
- 2) The Great Depression was the **most severe economic downturn** in the history of industrial capitalism.
- 3) Large numbers of **businesses failed** and many workers were **unemployed** over an extended period of time.
- 4) As Europeans **bought fewer goods** from their colonies, the Great Depression spread worldwide.
- 5) The problems created by the Great Depression led many people to look for **new political parties** to alleviate their troubles.

51)

52) **European Fascism** →

- 1) Fascists were **extreme nationalists**. They believed their nations were better than other nations.
- 2) Fascists believed that **a single all-powerful leader**, like **Mussolini or Hitler**, should lead the nation.
- 3) Fascists were **militarists** who glorified war and violence.
- 4) Fascists **believed** that the **strong should dominate the weak**.

53) **Social Darwinism** →

- 1) Social Darwinists believed that **stronger groups had the right to succeed** and that **weaker groups deserved to die out**.
- 2) Social Darwinists were **racist, had contempt for other races**, and believed in **Anti-Semitism (hatred of Jews)**.

54) **The Weimar Republic** →

- 1) The Weimar Republic was Germany's new **democratic republic** after the Kaiser was forced to abdicate at the end of **World War I**.
- 2) **Many landowners, industrialists, and military leaders opposed the new republic**.
- 3) The **opponents of the new republic were willing to support a single, strong leader** rather than a representative republic of the common people.

55) **Benito Mussolini** →

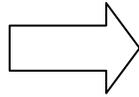
- 1) He was the **Fascist leader of Italy**.
- 2) He created a **totalitarian state** in Italy.
- 3) He used **violence against opponents**.
- 4) In 1922, Mussolini became the **first Fascist dictator of a European country**.

56) **Adolf Hitler** →

- 1) During the Great Depression, more than one-third of the German work force lost jobs.
- 2) Unemployed workers and the middle class turned to more radical solutions.
- 3) Adolf Hitler was the **leader of the Nazi party**, the **author of Mein Kampf**, and became the **Nazi dictator** of Germany in 1933.
- 4) He **blamed the leaders of the Weimar Republic for Germany's humiliation at Versailles**.
- 5) He **believed** that **the Germans or "Aryans" were a superior race that should rule the world**.
- 6) He **called the Jews the "evil race" and blamed them for Germany's defeat in World War I and its problems**.
- 7) He was **an Anti-Semite**.

57)

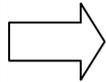
Hitler's Dictatorship



58)

- 1) He called his government the **Third Reich** ("Third Empire").
- 2) He turned Germany into a **totalitarian state**.
- 3) He arrested and **executed opponents without trials**.
- 4) He **closed rival political parties**, unions, and independent newspapers.
- 5) To secure full employment, he used public works projects like building highways and military rearmament.
- 6) He **persecuted Jews**, striped them of citizenship, forced them to wear yellow stars, and forced them into special ghettos and **concentration camps**.
- 7) The Nazis **killed six million Jews** and **gypsies, Slavs, political prisoners, elderly** and **mentally disabled people**.

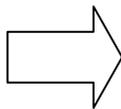
The Holocaust



59)

- 1) The Holocaust was the attempted **genocide** (murder of an entire ethnic group) of the **Jews** during World War II.
- 2) Hitler called this genocide the **"Final Solution"**.
- 3) **Concentration camps** were built at **Auschwitz** and other places where Jews from Nazi territories were sent.
- 4) Most Jews were gassed and their bodies burned in large ovens.
- 5) It is estimated that **six million Jews**, two-thirds of all Jews then living in Europe, met their **deaths**.
- 6) The Holocaust was a **violation of the human rights** of the Jewish people. It was a **tragedy**.

The Causes of World War II



60)

- 1) **Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles** by **rebuilding** his **armies**. The **League of Nations** **did not stop Hitler** because its members refused to take action. This policy of **appeasement (granting concessions to enemies to make peace)** helped Hitler become more powerful.
- 2) **Hitler annexed (took) Austria in 1938** and then **claimed Czechoslovakia**. The British Prime Minister, **Chamberlain**, **continued to appease Hitler** by agreeing to Hitler's claim to western Czechoslovakia.
- 3) When **Hitler invaded Poland**, Britain and France refused to give in and **war was declared**. **Hitler** made a **secret deal with Stalin to keep Russia out of the war**.

61) **Blitzkrieg** →

- 1) The Germans used a **military tactic** known as **blitzkrieg** or "**lightning warfare**".
- 2) In this type of warfare, **planes, tanks, and motorized troop carriers** **advance rapidly** into **enemy territory**.

62) **Hitler's Invasion of the Soviet Union** →

- 1) In 1941, **Hitler betrayed Stalin**.
- 2) Hitler launched a **surprise attack** on the **Soviet Union**.
- 3) **Stalin's dictatorship** had increased **industrialization** in the Soviet Union and helped make the **Soviet Union** a **formidable (strong) country**.
- 4) The Soviet army began to gradually **push the Germans back**.

63) **Pearl Harbor** →

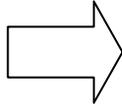
- 1) In December 1941, **Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii**.
- 2) By attacking the U.S. naval base, the Japanese had **declared war on the United States**.
- 3) **Hitler supported Japan**.

64) **The Axis Powers and the Allied Powers** →

- 1) **Germany, Italy, and Japan** were the **Axis Powers**.
- 2) **Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States** were the **Allied Powers**.
- 3) In July 1943, **Allied forces** helped the Italians **overthrow Mussolini**.
- 4) In June 1944, Allied troops **invaded northern France on D-Day**.
- 5) By 1945, Allied troops occupied Germany.
- 6) **Germany surrendered in 1945**.
- 7) **Prior to World War II, Japan** had **defeated Russia** in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) for **control of Manchuria**. **During World War I**, Japan had **supported the Allies** and **received** some of **Germany's territories** in the Pacific. **During World War II**, Japan supported the **Axis Powers** and continued to **conquer parts of China and East Asia**.

65)

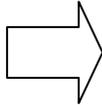
Hiroshima



- 1) After liberating many islands in the Pacific from Japanese control, the **United States** decided to drop **atomic bombs** on the Japanese cities of **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** in 1945.
- 2) Nearly **200,000 Japanese were killed**.
- 3) The **Japanese surrendered** on **August 14, 1945**.

66)

U.S. Occupation of Japan



- 1) In September, **1945**, American General Douglas MacArthur accepted **Japan's unconditional surrender**.
- 2) MacArthur was assigned the task of rebuilding and **reforming post-war Japan**.
- 3) Japanese **leaders** responsible for **war crimes** were **punished**.
- 4) Japan **lost its overseas empire**.
- 5) Japan was **demilitarized**. It could only have a "self-defense force."
- 6) Japan became a **democracy**. The **emperor** lost his political power but remained a **figurehead**. **Women** received the **right to vote**.

67)

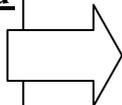
Nuremberg Trials



- 1) **Hitler committed suicide**. However, several of the most important **Nazi leaders** were tried and convicted for "**crimes against humanity**" by an international tribunal at **Nuremberg**.
- 2) The **Nuremberg Trials** revealed the extent of **Nazi atrocities**. The Nazis used **slave labor**, conducted **medical experiments on humans**, **starved people** and committed **mass genocide**.
- 3) The Nuremberg trials established a new principle: "**crimes against humanity**."

68)

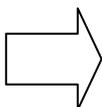
The Aftermath of the Second World War



- 1) **West Germany, Italy, and Japan** were occupied and **turned** into **democracies**.
- 2) **East Germany** became a **communist nation** under the influence of the Soviet Union.
- 3) The **United States and the Soviet Union** became the world's **Superpowers**.
- 4) More than **forty million people had died** in the war and **much destruction** occurred in **Europe, North Africa, and East Asia**.

69)

The United Nations



- 1) The Allies created a **new international peace-keeping organization** in 1945 known as the **United Nations**.
- 2) The purpose of the U.N. was to **maintain peace** in the world and encourage friendship and **cooperation** among nations.
- 3) Members agreed to give up the use of force except in **self-defense**.
- 4) The U.N. has tried to **eliminate world hunger, disease, and ignorance**.

70)

71) **Decolonization** →

- 1) After World War II, **European imperialism** gradually **came to an end** in **India, Indochina, Africa, and Indonesia**.
- 2) It was **no longer popular to support imperialism** after the defeat of the imperialist, fascists of the Second World War.
- 3) Imperialism **did not always end bloodlessly**.

72) **Mohandas Gandhi** →

- 1) **Mohandas Gandhi** was the **nonviolent leader** of **India's independence movement**. India was the first major country to achieve independence after World War II.
- 2) Gandhi encouraged Indians to **boycott British goods (take the profit out of imperialism)**, **commit acts of civil disobedience (breaking unjust laws)**, and to **make their own clothing** (homespun goods).
- 3) Gandhi **criticized the treatment of untouchables**.

73) **The Salt March** →

- 1) **Mohandas Gandhi, nonviolent nationalist leader of India**, led a **Salt March** to **protest** the **British salt tax**.
- 2) Gandhi believed that the salt tax was **unjust** and as such, all just people had a responsibility to **break the law and make their own salt**.
- 3) The Salt March was the **beginning of the end** for the British imperialists.
- 4) By passively suffering the beatings and imprisonments, Indians demonstrated to the world the **unjust nature of British imperialism** in India.

74) **The Partitioning of the Subcontinent** →

- 1) In **1947, India achieved independence** from the British.
- 2) The **British partitioned or divided India** into two separate nations: **India for the Hindu** majority and **Pakistan for the Muslim** majority.
- 3) **Pakistan initially included two areas; east and west** of British India.
- 4) Eventually, **East Pakistan became Bangladesh** as the people of this region were **culturally different** from the west Pakistanis.
- 5) **Much rioting between Hindus and Muslims occurred** at the beginning of the partitioning. There is **still conflict between these two groups today**.

75) **The Philippines and Independence** →

- 1) The **United States granted independence to the Philippines in 1946**.
- 2) After independence, **dictatorships** were common in this country.

76) **Indonesia and Independence** →

- 1) Indonesian leaders declared independence in 1945 but Dutch troops refused to leave.
- 2) **The Indonesian nationalist fought Dutch troops.**
- 3) **In 1949, the Netherlands (Dutch) finally recognized Indonesian independence.**
- 4) It was difficult for the Dutch to leave Southeast Asia because of the **profitable trade in spices.**

77) **Vietnam and Nationalist Struggles** →

- 1) **Ho Chi Minh, the nationalist leader of Vietnam, began a war for independence against the French in 1954.**
- 2) At an international conference, **Vietnam was divided into two countries: North Vietnam, a communist state under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh and South Vietnam, a pro-Western state.**
- 3) **Eventually, American soldiers would fight in South Vietnam in an attempt to keep it from reuniting with the Communist north but their efforts failed. Today, Vietnam is a unified communist country.**

78) **Zionism** →

- 1) In the **1890s, Theodor Herzl** started a new movement called **Zionism**. Zionists wanted the **creation of a Jewish state.**
- 2) **After the tragedy of the Holocaust,** many Jews felt that they would **only be safe in a Jewish state.**
- 3) **When Jews began to return to their ancient homeland, conflict** arose between the **Palestinians and the Jews.**

79) **Kwame Nkrumah** →

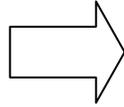
- 1) **Kwame Nkrumah** was the **nationalist leader** of the **British colony** known as the **Gold Coast.**
- 2) Like Gandhi, he encouraged his supporters to boycott British goods.
- 3) Eventually, the Gold Coast achieved **independence in 1957.**
- 4) The country **changed its name to Ghana** (after the great West African kingdom).
- 5) Ghana was the **first sub-Saharan (south of the Sahara) colony to win its independence.**

80) **Julius Nyerere** →

- 1) **Julius Nyerere** was an **African nationalist.**
- 2) He led **Tanzania to independence.**
- 3) He **wanted** to **improve rural life, build** a **classless society,** and **create an independent economy.**

81)

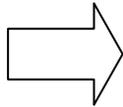
Jomo Kenyatta



- 1) **Jomo Kenyatta** was an **African nationalist**.
- 2) He led **Kenya's independence** struggle against the British.
- 3) He concentrated on building a **market economy** and expanding **businesses in Kenya**.
- 4) **Kenya's independence movement**, like the **former Belgian Congo**, involved **bloodshed and violence**.

82)

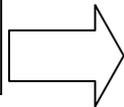
Egyptian Nationalism



- 1) While the British had granted Egypt independence in 1922, it continued to control many aspects of Egyptian life.
- 2) **It was not until Egypt's king was overthrown in the 1950s that Egypt became independent**
- 3) **While many Middle Eastern and North African nations achieved independence nonviolently**, the **French fought a bloody struggle in Algeria**. Eventually, **Algeria gained its independence in 1962**.

83)

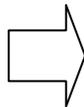
The Cold War



- 1) The **Cold War** was a **global competition** between the **United States and the Soviet Union** after the Second World War.
- 2) The **United States supported capitalism and democracy**. The **Soviet Union supported the spread of communism**.

84)

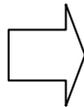
Differences between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.



- 1) The **U.S.A.** believed in citizens electing **representatives** and leaders. The **Soviets** used **dictatorship**.
- 2) The **U.S.A.** believed citizens had **civil rights** and **liberties**. The **Soviets allowed citizens few rights**.
- 3) In the **U.S.A.**, **people gain own property**. The **Soviet abolished private property**. The **government controlled all production in the U.S.S.R.**

85)

"The Iron Curtain"



- 1) **In 1946, an "Iron Curtain" fell on Eastern European nations**. This meant that the **Soviet Union controlled these countries** and they **became Soviet satellites (puppet states)**.
- 2) The Soviets did this to **create a safety zone** around their country to **protect it from future attacks**.
- 3) This **alienated the United States and Western Europe**.

86)

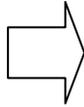
The Truman Doctrine



- 1) In 1947, **President Truman of the U.S.A.** offered to support all free peoples **resisting Communism**.
- 2) His policy was a **"containment policy"**. It tried to **stop the spread of communism**.

87)

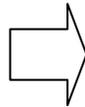
The Marshall Plan



- 1) The **Marshall Plan** was designed to help **Europeans recover** from the devastating effects of **World War II**.
- 2) The **United States gave Western European nations billions of dollars** to help them **rebuild** their own war-torn economies.
- 3) The Marshall Plan helped to **reduce the spread of communism**.
- 4) As hunger and poverty were reduced, **the appeal of communism faded in Western Europe**.

88)

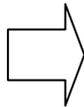
The Berlin Airlift



- 1) In 1948, the Western allies began to merge their zones of occupied Germany.
- 2) **The Soviets closed all highways and railroad links to Berlin**. Berlin was divided by all four Allied powers. However, Berlin was in the Soviet zone of occupation.
- 3) The **Western allies began a massive airlift to feed and supply West Berlin**.
- 4) In 1949, the allied zones were formally merged into **West Germany**.
- 5) The Soviets created **East Germany**.

89)

NATO and the Warsaw Pact



- 1) In **1949, the United States, Canada, and ten Western European countries formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO**.
- 2) The aim of the alliance was to **protect Western Europe from Communist aggression**.
- 3) The **Soviet Union created the Warsaw Pact**. It was **an alliance between the Eastern European satellites and the Soviet Union**.

90)

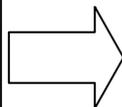
Chiang Kai-Shek



- 1) He was the **Nationalist leader of China**. He **defeated the warlords and battled the Chinese Communists**.
- 2) His government was **corrupt** and **failed to improve the lives of the Chinese peasants**.

91)

Mao Zedong



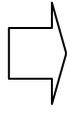
- 1) He was the **Communist leader of China**.
- 2) He was **forced to retreat by the Nationalists** in the **Long March**.
- 3) However, he and his soldiers **recovered and won the support of the Chinese peasants**.
- 4) Since the majority of Chinese were peasants, he was able to **eventually defeat the Nationalists in 1949**.

92)

93)

94)

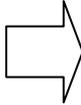
The “Two Chinas”



- 1) In 1949, China became a communist country.
- 2) The leader of the new communist China was Mao Zedong.
- 3) Chiang Kai-shek and his nationalist leaders retreated to the island of Taiwan.
- 4) Therefore, there were two Chinas; a Communist China and a Nationalist China in Taiwan.

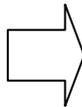
95)

Maoism



- 1) Mao was a follower of Marx (the founder of Communism) and Lenin (the first Soviet dictator). However, Mao modified communism. He emphasized the role of the peasant over the worker.
- 2) Mao believed that revolution could begin in the countryside among rural peasant and then spread to cities.
- 3) Maoism was popular in parts of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Changes Under Mao



- 1) Mao abolished private property and killed many landowners, factory-owners, and wealthier peasants.
- 2) All education and media were controlled by the Communist party to re-educate the Chinese in Maoist thought.
- 3) Ancestor worship, the mistreatment of women, and Confucianism were outlawed.

96)

The Cult of Mao



- 1) Mao became a god-like figure.
- 2) His pictures were displayed throughout China.
- 3) His sayings were published in The Quotations of Chairman Mao.
- 4) Communist Party members and students were expected to memorize his sayings.

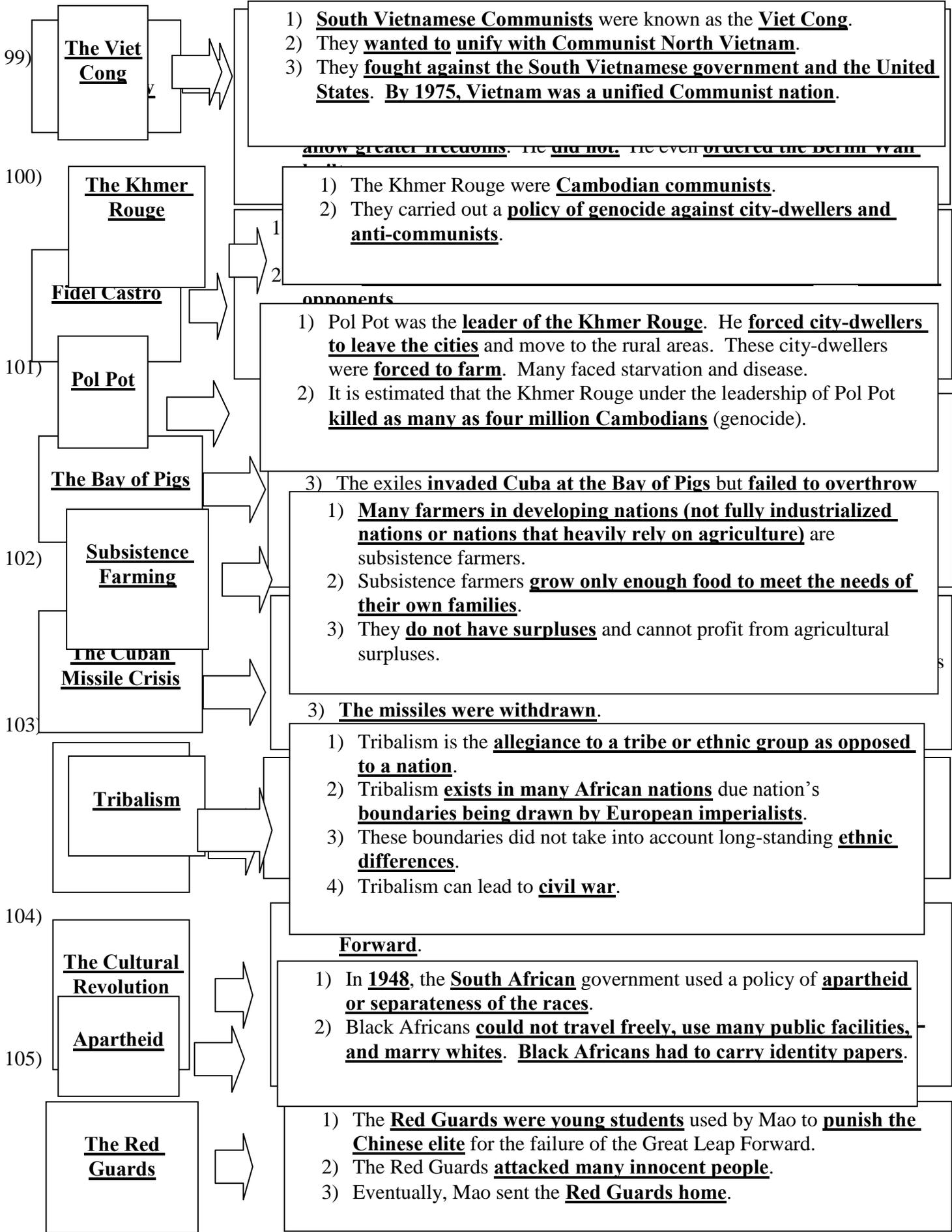
97)

The Korean War



- 1) North Korea was occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.
- 2) In 1950, Communist North Korea invaded South Korea.
- 3) The United States and other members of the United Nations intervened and drove the Communists out of the South.
- 4) Led by General MacArthur, the U.N. forces invaded North Korea. MacArthur wanted to invade China. President Truman refused and MacArthur was relieved of his command. In 1953, the war ended with the same boundary line as before the war.

98)



106)

Responses to Apartheid

- 1) Black Africans responded to the injustices of the **white minority government in South Africa** and its **policy of apartheid or racial “separateness”**.
- 2) In the **Sharpeville Massacre in 1960, police killed demonstrators against apartheid**. Black Africans responded with a general strike.
- 3) In the **Soweto Uprising in 1976, riots again spread throughout South Africa**.
- 4) **Foreign countries became a policy of divestment or cutting economic ties with South Africa**.

107)

Israel’s Struggle for Independence

- 1) The British promised that they would create a **homeland for the Jews in Palestine** in 1917.
- 2) **After the Nazi Holocaust, Jewish immigration to Palestine dramatically increased**.
- 3) In **1948**, the British left Palestine and gave the problem of Jewish-Arab relations to the United Nations.
- 4) **The United Nations voted to create the country of Israel**.
- 5) **Arab nations refused to recognize Israel and launched an attack on Israel. They were defeated**.
- 6) Additional wars followed but Israel defeated its enemies and **acquired the Gaza Strip and the West Bank**.

108)

Camp David Accords

- 1) In **1978, Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat and Israel’s Prime Minister Menachim Begin visited President Carter at Camp David**.
- 2) They agreed that **Israel would return lands taken from Egypt in exchange for establishing peace between the two countries**.

109)

The Palestinian Liberation Organization (P.L.O.)

- 1) In **1964, Palestinian Arabs formed the Palestinian Liberation Organization**.
- 2) They **refused to recognize Israel**.
- 3) They **vowed to win back their homeland**.
- 4) The **Indifada (“Uprising”) began in 1987. It was used violence**.

110)

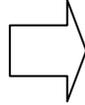
OPEC

- 1) The **Middle East** controls the **majority** of the **world’s oil reserves**.
- 2) In the **1970s**, the **oil-producing countries** formed the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or OPEC**.
- 3) In **1973, Arab OPEC members refused to sell oil to countries friendly to Israel**.
- 4) This **embargo (refusal to trade)** led to **higher oil prices worldwide**.

111)

112)

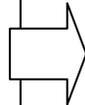
The Iranian Revolution



- 1) **Iran** (known as **Persia**) was **never colonized** by the Europeans or the Ottomans.
- 2) The **rulers** of Iran were called **Shahs**.
- 3) **Shah Pahlavi**, a post-war Shah, tried to **modernize and westernize Iran**.
- 4) In 1979, **Islamic fundamentalists**, led by **Ayatollah Khomeini**, **overthrew the Shah**.
- 5) Iran became a **fundamentalist Islamic society** with **laws based on the Qu’ran (Koran)**.
- 6) **Iran** fought an **eight-year war with Iraq** over control of **oil fields near the Persian Gulf**.

113)

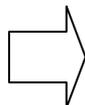
Islamic Fundamentalism



- 1) **Islamic fundamentalists** believe in the **creation of religious societies** based on the **Qur’an or Koran**.
- 2) The **Qur’an (Koran)** is the **holy book** of **Islam**.
- 3) While **Iran** was the first Muslim country to experience an **Islamic fundamentalist revolution**, Islamic fundamentalism has been on the **rise**.
- 4) It is a **reaction** to the intrusion of **Western values** into Middle Eastern societies.
- 5) **Osama bin Laden**, an **Islamic fundamentalist** used **terrorism** to attempt to **destabilize Western societies** and **weaken their influence in the Middle East**.

114)

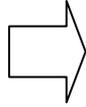
The Green Revolution



- 1) **India** is the **world’s largest democracy**. It is a **heavily populated** nation. Frequently, **hunger** and **starvation** have plagued the nation.
- 2) In the **1960s and 1970s**, the Indian government tried to **improve agricultural production** by applying **modern science and technology** to agriculture.
- 3) This effort to apply science and technology to agriculture is called the **Green Revolution**.
- 4) **New seeds, fertilizers, and equipment** have been used to increase agricultural production.
- 5) The **government always provides incentives** or benefits to families that **limit themselves to having two children**.
- 6) **Unlike the Chinese communist policy of “One Child” and tax increases on families** with more than one child, **India is a democracy** and can **encourage family planning but not mandate it**.

115)

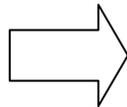
Human Rights Violations in Latin America



- 1) In **Argentina**, thousands of **people disappeared** during the **military rule** that ended in 1984. Citizens that were suspected of criticizing the government were **secretly arrested** and **frequently executed**.
- 2) In **Chile**, the **brutal dictator, Pinochet**, overthrew the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende and **tortured and killed** many opponents of the Pinochet government.
- 3) In **Cuba**, the **communist dictator, Fidel Castro** has imprisoned and **killed his opponents**.
- 4) In **El Salvador**, "**death squads**" killed opponents.

116)

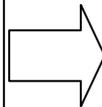
The Philippines



- 1) The Philippines **gained independence** after World War II.
- 2) **Ferdinand Marcos ruled as a dictator** from 1965 to 1986.
- 3) In 1986, **Corazon Aquino was democratically elected** and Marcos was forced to flee.

117)

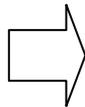
Haiti



- 1) **Haiti** is an **island** in the **Caribbean**.
- 2) During the **post-World War II years**, it was ruled by **dictators**.
- 3) Eventually, the **dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier** was **ousted from power**.
- 4) In 1990, **Jean-Bertrand Aristide** became Haiti's **first democratically-elected president**.
- 5) However, **poverty and corruption still plague** the country.

118)

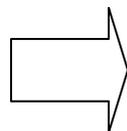
Detente



- 1) After the fall of Khrushchev in 1964, **Leonid Brezhnev** became the **next Soviet dictator**.
- 2) Brezhnev **tried to ease the Cold War** with a policy known as **détente** but **then escalated tensions** when he sent troops in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan.
- 3) The **Soviet economy weakened** as there were **few incentives to work hard**.

119)

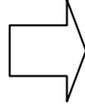
Glasnost



- 1) After Brezhnev's death, **Mikhail Gorbachev** became the next **Soviet dictator**.
- 2) He wanted **reforms**.
- 3) He introduced a **greater "openness" to Soviet society**. This policy was known as **Glasnost**. It **allowed greater freedoms in the press**, allowed **Jews to emigrate to Israel and the West**, and **let citizens elect their own representatives**.

120)

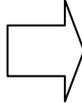
Perestroika



- 1) It referred to **economic reform**.
- 2) **Gorbachev** wanted to **move away from a centrally planned economy** to allow individuals more freedom and incentive.
- 3) **People were allowed to open small businesses** and **factory managers were given greater control**.
- 4) **Government control of the Soviet economy lessened** and **greater economic freedoms existed**.

121)

Boris Yeltsin



- 1) In **1991**, Boris Yeltsin was elected **President of the Russian Republic**.
- 2) Yeltsin began to assert Russian authority over Gorbachev's Soviet government.
- 3) Eventually, **Russia declared its independence**.
- 4) The Soviet Union no longer existed.
- 5) **Gorbachev's reforms had led to the end of the Soviet Union as ethnic nationalism spread**.

122)

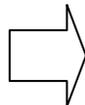
Solidarity and Change in Eastern Europe



- 1) **Lech Walesa** organized an **independent trade union** named **Solidarity** in **Poland**.
- 2) **Poland** became the **first Eastern European country** to **elect a non-Communist government** in the post-cold war world.
- 3) By becoming non-Communist, Poland helped to **lift the "Iron Curtain" between Western and Eastern Europe**.
- 4) The **Berlin Wall was taken down in 1989**.
- 5) These events helped pave the way to **German Reunification in 1990**.

123)

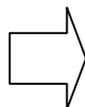
Privatization and Transition



- 1) The **former centrally planned economies of communist Europe** moved towards **market economies**. This transition involved privatization.
- 2) **Privatization** occurred when **government industries were purchased by individuals**.

124)

Helmut Kohl



- 1) Helmut Kohl was a **leader of West Germany**.
- 2) He helped **negotiate the reunification of Germany**.
- 3) After a half century of division, Germany became a **united country again**.

125)

126) Deng Xiaoping

- 1) China gradually introduced elements of a free market economy without abandoning the political control of the government by the Communists.
- 2) Deng Xiaoping, China's dictator after the death of Mao, introduced practical reforms when he gained control of the government in 1976.
- 3) Deng Xiaoping allowed peasants to rent former communal lands and keep a portion of their harvests for personal sale. This increased food production because it increased personal incentives.
- 4) China began producing more consumer goods, encouraged foreign investment, allowed small business to operate with limited government intervention, and introduced a bonus system for productive workers in factories.

127) Tiananmen Square

- 1) Chinese students, inspired by Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms, wanted political reforms.
- 2) Chinese students wanted greater personal freedoms and democracy.
- 3) In 1989, college students peacefully protested in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.
- 4) When the students refused to leave, government leaders ordered the army to fire on the demonstrators.
- 5) Many students were killed.
- 6) Western nations initially reacted by limiting trade with China but quickly resumed trade.

128) F.W. De Klerk and Nelson Mandela

- 1) In 1989, white South Africans elected F.W. De Klerk as president.
- 2) De Klerk promised to share power with Black South Africans.
- 3) De Klerk ended apartheid, South Africa's system of racial segregation, and released Nelson Mandela, an anti-apartheid political prisoner, from prison.
- 4) In 1994, South Africa held elections which allowed all races to vote.
- 5) Nelson Mandela was elected as South Africa's first black president. De Klerk and Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize.

129) The Irish Republican Army

- 1) In the 16th century, England had become Protestant but Ireland remained Catholic.
- 2) Trying to control Ireland, the English sent Protestant settlers to Ireland in the 1600s.
- 3) The Protestants settled mostly in the North.
- 4) In 1922, most of Ireland became independent but the Protestant majority in the North chose to remain a part of Great Britain.
- 5) Many Catholics were opposed to the division of Ireland.
- 6) Some Catholics formed the Irish Republican Army (IRA).
- 7) In 1969, fighting erupted between the IRA and armed units of the Northern Protestants.
- 8) The IRA gradually abandoned terrorist tactics and has worked for peace.

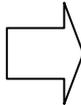
Reasons for Japan's Economic Miracle



- 1) Japan became one of the **world's leading economic powers by the 1970s** despite its economic destruction at the end of World War II.
- 2) There were many reasons for Japan's economic miracle. The Japanese have been **able to borrow from other cultures yet maintain a unique culture**, the government has provided **loans and tax breaks to new businesses**, the government had also used **tariffs or taxes on imported goods in the past to keep out foreign goods**, and it has a **skilled labor force**.

131)

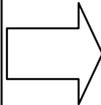
Ethnic Cleansing



- 1) The **collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe** has led to the revival of **age-old ethnic rivalries** in the **former Yugoslavia and neighboring lands**.
- 2) **Serbs and Croats resumed fighting**. **Bosnian Serbs frequently murdered Muslims civilians**.
- 3) The **killing of Muslim civilians** was referred to as **"ethnic cleansing."**
- 4) Eventually, the **United States and Western powers intervened**. New countries were created to **prevent ethnic genocide**.

132)

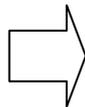
Saddam Hussein



- 1) Saddam Hussein was the **dictator of Iraq**.
- 2) In **1990, he invaded Kuwait**.
- 3) The **United States** responded by **declaring war, The Gulf War**.
- 4) **Kuwait was liberated**.
- 5) **Saddam Hussein remained in power** but was **accused of developing weapons of mass destruction**.
- 6) The **United States invaded again in the early 2000s** and **ousted him from power**.

133)

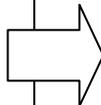
Genocide in Rwanda



- 1) **Ethnic tensions** erupted in Africa in **Rwanda and Burundi**.
- 2) In **1994, Rwanda's president**, a member of the **Hutu** tribe, was **assassinated**.
- 3) **Government-sponsored Hutu troops took revenge on the Tutsi minority**.
- 4) **Many Tutsis were murdered in Rwanda's genocide**.

134)

Somalia



- 1) Somalia is located on the **northeastern "horn" of Africa**.
- 2) It has suffered from **droughts, destruction of livestock, and famine**.
- 3) In the **early 1990s**, fighting among **Somali warlords prevented other Somalis from receiving international aid**.
- 4) In 1992, the **United States sent troops to Somalia** to restore order and to protect food supplies.

135)

The European Union



- 1) In **1957**, **France and Germany** led the formation of the **European Economic Community (EEC) or Common Market**.
- 2) **More European countries joined** and this allowed **goods, money, and people to move freely in Europe**.
- 3) In **1993**, it was replaced with the **European Union**. In **1999**, the **Euro** was introduced as a unified European currency.

136)

The North American Free Trade Agreement



- 1) **The United States and Canada signed a free-trade agreement in 1989**.
- 2) Free trade meant that **neither country would place tariffs (taxes on imported goods) to restrict trade between the nations**.
- 3) In **1990**, **Mexico joined**.
- 4) The **North American Free Trade Agreement or “NAFTA” led to the reduction of tariffs in North America and greater free trade**.

137)

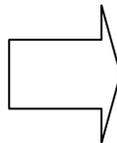
Overpopulation



- 1) In 1798, **Thomas Malthus, an English economist**, saw the **problems of expanding population and limited resources**.
- 2) Today, **overpopulation is still a serious problem**. Population growth leads to **poverty, starvation, unemployment, homelessness, and environmental destruction**.
- 3) Many nations encourage **family planning**.

138)

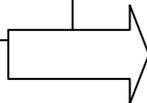
Terrorism



- 1) Terrorism is the **use of violence against civilians to achieve political goals**.
- 2) Terrorism is often **used to frighten governments into making concessions or to draw attention to a group’s grievances**.
- 3) The **Irish Republican Army, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and Al-Qaeda (fundamentalist Islamic group)** have all used terrorism.

139)

Environmental Destruction



- 1) Industrial growth increases **air pollution** which can lead to **acid rain and respiratory illness**.
- 2) The **ozone layer is also being destroyed**. The ozone layer protects the earth from the harmful effects of the sun’s radiation.
- 3) Increased carbon dioxide emissions leads to higher temperatures known as the **greenhouse effect**.
- 4) **Deforestation** continues to affect the rain forests.

140)

141)

Modernization

- 1) Modernization refers to the process of **lessening traditional beliefs and adopting new ideas and technologies.**
- 2) **Cities are centers of modernization.**
- 3) While **modernization is increasing,** some **people feel threatened by its lack of traditional values and are drawn toward religious fundamentalism.**
- 4) **Religious fundamentalism is the opposite of modernization.**

142)

The Gap Between the Rich and the Poor
The Computer Revolution

- 1) **Developing nations rely on agricultural production as opposed to the industrial and technological production of developed nations.**
- 2) **The Computer Revolution began in the late 20th century.**
- 3) **The invention of the silicon chip made it possible to build computers that perform billions of calculations in a few seconds.**
- 4) **The Computer Revolution has led to increased information and the potential for invasions of individual privacy.**

143)

The Status of Women

- 1) **Throughout world history, women have been regarded as inferior and often could not own property or participate in government.**
- 2) Though the status of women has improved, **women still tend to experience high rates of illiteracy, poverty, and mistreatment.**
- 3) Even in developed nations, **women are underrepresented in government and underpaid.**

144)

Global Migration

- 1) **Economic inequality and political conflict have led to migration on a global scale.**
- 2) **People from the developing world** frequently **migrate to the wealthier developed nations** in hopes of achieving **better employment and higher wages.**

145)

Urbanization

- 1) Urbanization refers to **the movement of people into cities.**
- 2) **Poverty and improvements in farming** have drive millions in developing countries to **migrate to cities.**
- 3) Migrants are searching for **jobs and education.**
- 4) Urbanization leads to **overcrowding and pollution, traffic jams, and increased garbage and sewage.**

146)

