



Global Studies II

2013-2014

Chapter 1 – The Enlightenment

A New Way of Thinking

- The success of the **Protestant Reformation**, **Commercial Revolution** and the **Scientific Revolution** led to the Enlightenment
- Enlightenment philosophers believed they could apply **reason** and science to better understand the **natural laws** and human society.
- Questioned the **divine right** of kings, **rigid social structures** and the **power of the Church**.



| Major Ideas of the Enlightenment | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| Idea | Thinker | Impact |
| Natural rights—life, liberty, property | Locke | Fundamental to U.S. Declaration of Independence |
| Separation of powers | Montesquieu | France, United States, and Latin American nations use separation of powers in new constitutions |
| Freedom of thought and expression | Voltaire | Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce or eliminate censorship |
| Abolishment of torture | Beccaria | Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights; torture outlawed or reduced in nations of Europe and the Americas |
| Religious freedom | Voltaire | Guaranteed in U.S. Bill of Rights and French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; European monarchs reduce persecution |
| Women's equality | Wollstonecraft | Women's rights groups form in Europe and North America |

| Changing Idea: The Right to Govern | |
|--|--|
| Old Idea | New Idea |
| A monarch's rule is justified by divine right. | A government's power comes from the consent of the governed. |

Enlightenment and Revolution, 1550–1789

Scientific Revolution

- Heliocentric theory challenges geocentric theory.
- Mathematics and observation support heliocentric theory.
- Scientific method develops.
- Scientists make discoveries in many fields.

A new way of thinking about the world develops, based on observation and a willingness to question assumptions.

Enlightenment

- People try to apply the scientific approach to aspects of society.
- Political scientists propose new ideas about government.
- Philosophes advocate the use of reason to discover truths.
- Philosophes address social issues through reason.

Enlightenment writers challenge many accepted ideas about government and society.

Spread of Ideas

- Enlightenment ideas appeal to thinkers and artists across Europe.
- Salons help spread Enlightenment thinking.
- Ideas spread to literate middle class.
- Enlightened despots attempt reforms.

Enlightenment ideas sweep through European society and to colonial America.

American Revolution

- Enlightenment ideas influence colonists.
- Britain taxes colonists after French and Indian War.
- Colonists denounce taxation without representation.
- War begins in Lexington and Concord.

Colonists declare independence, defeat Britain, and establish republic.

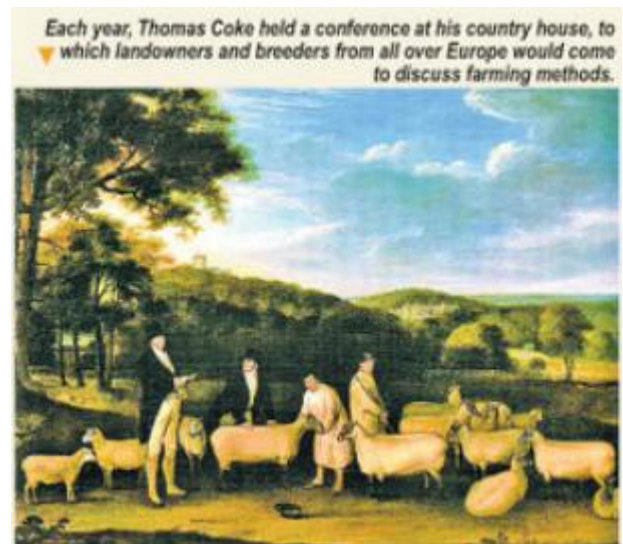
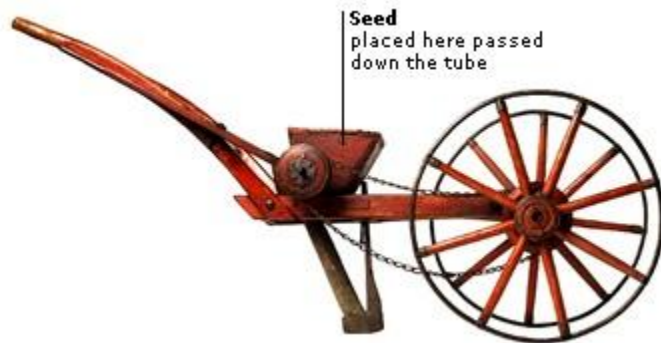
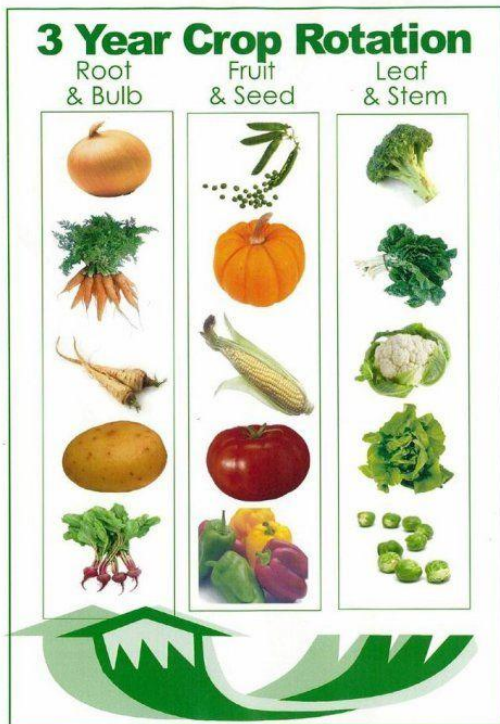


1 Bolívar's 1807 return from Europe by way of the United States allowed him to study the American system of government.

2 In 1810, Bolívar went to London to seek support for the revolution in Latin America. At the same time, he studied British institutions of government.

A New Way of Farming

- European scientists, inventors, landowners and breeders created ways increase agricultural output



A New Way of Living

- Food **surplus** develops and the price of food **drops**.
- Population boom, many **people began to move to the newly developing cities** to find jobs now that less people are needed to work on farms.
- **Urbanization** – the development and growth of cities develops along key water ways.
- Large wealthy landowner class develops. Buy up and **enclose** off their property, creating huge farms.

SELECTED IMPACTS OF THE ENCLOSURE ACTS

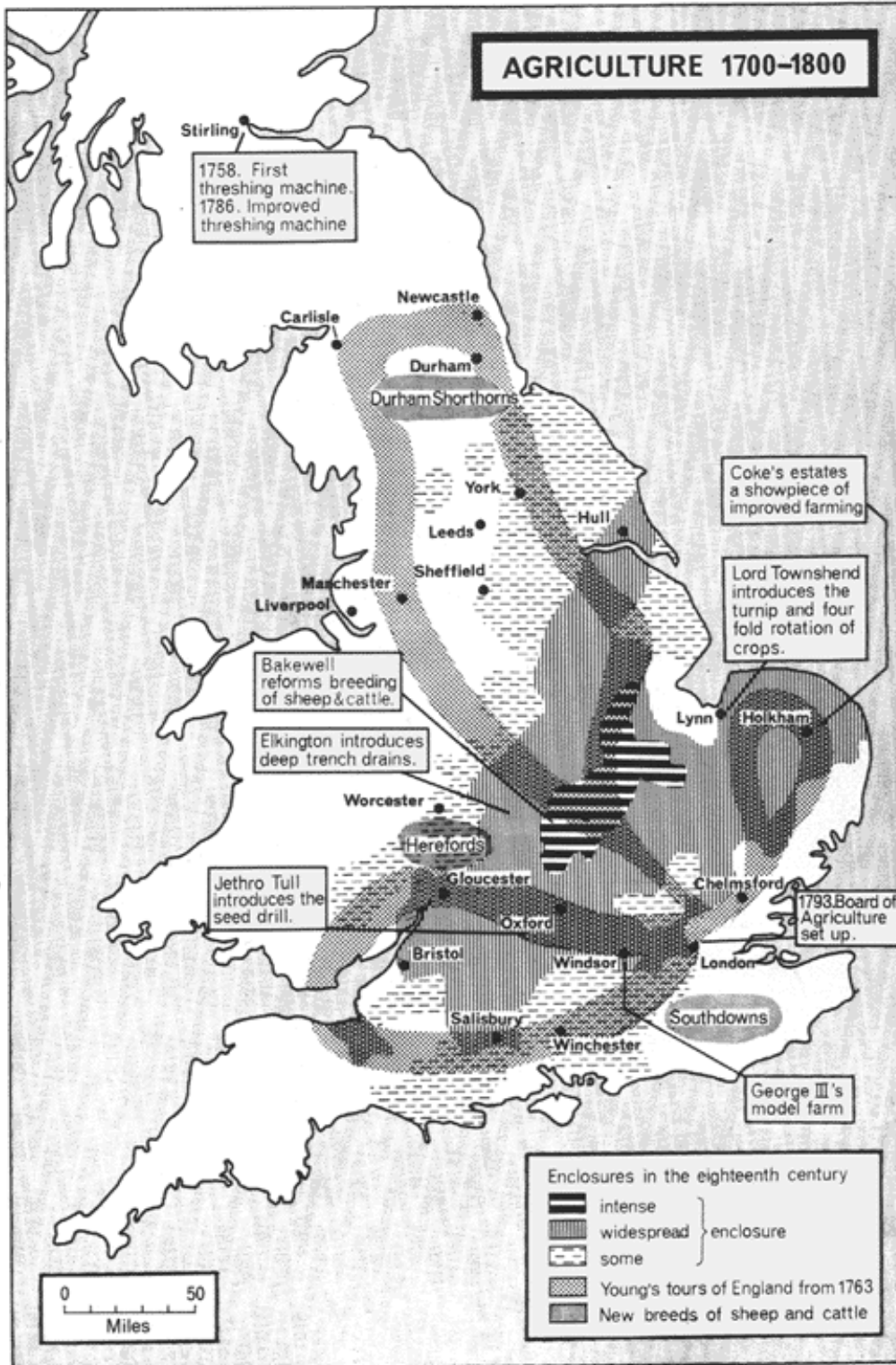
Positive Effects

- Less land wastage—boundaries between strips could now be farmed
- Land of a good farmer no longer suffered from neglect of neighboring strips
- Animal diseases were less likely to spread to all village animals. Separate fields for animals made selective breeding possible

Negative Effects

- Eviction of farmers (known as customary tenants) who failed to prove legal entitlement to land their families had worked for generations
- Poor farmers, allocated small plots of land, were unable to compete with large landowners. Many lost their land when their businesses failed

Source: "Enclosure Acts: Great Britain (1700–1801)," *World History on File*, Facts on File (adapted)

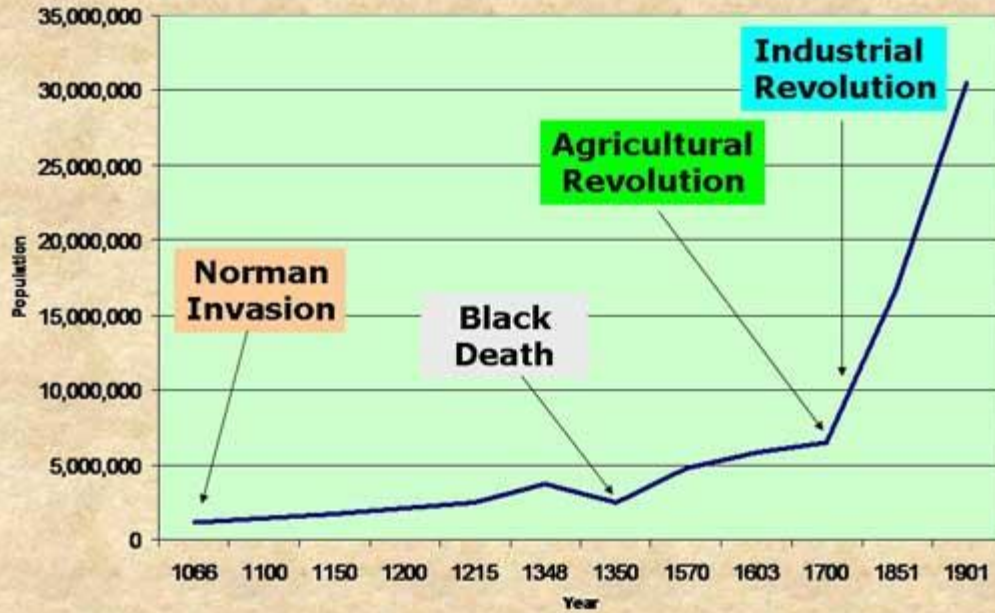


▲ In many villages the poorer people were forced to leave their houses to clear space for the new enclosed fields and modern farming methods.



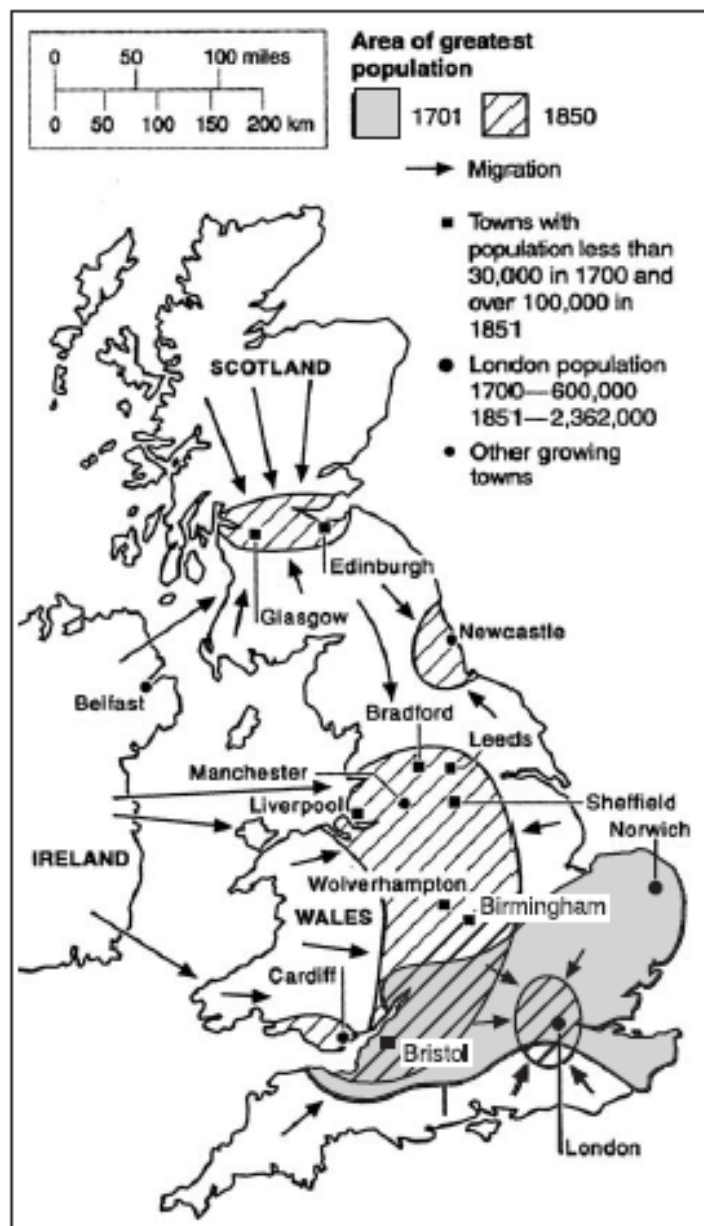
▲ This old cartoon shows a farmworker trying to carry all the tools he needed on the new farms of the 18th century.

Estimated Population of England 1066 to 1900



▲ The British Royal Agricultural Society held outdoor meetings each year, to show pedigree animals and discuss farming. This meeting near Bristol took place in the early 19th century.

Chapter 1 Review



Source: *World History on File*, 1999

In the early 18th century, the Agricultural Revolution in Great Britain resulted in urbanization because

- (1) enslaved persons replaced free laborers on farms
- (2) factory work strengthened extended families
- (3) displaced rural workers migrated to find jobs
- (4) the middle class decreased in size

According to John Locke, the purpose of government is to

- (1) protect the natural rights of individuals
- (2) serve the monarch
- (3) create overseas settlements
- (4) stimulate the economy

Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*, Rousseau's *The Social Contract*, and Montesquieu's *The Spirit of the Laws* were works written during which time period?

- (1) Middle Ages
- (2) Renaissance
- (3) Enlightenment
- (4) Reformation

The writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau, Baron de Montesquieu, and John Locke were similar in that each supported the principles of

- (1) a military dictatorship
- (2) an autocracy
- (3) a theocratic society
- (4) a democratic republic

4 Which conclusion about Great Britain's population between 1701 and 1850 is best supported by this map?

- (1) Political unrest caused rural people to move to the towns.
- (2) Many people moved from the London area to the area around Liverpool and Birmingham.
- (3) The size of most urban areas decreased.
- (4) The population of some cities and towns increased dramatically.

The ideas of Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu most influenced

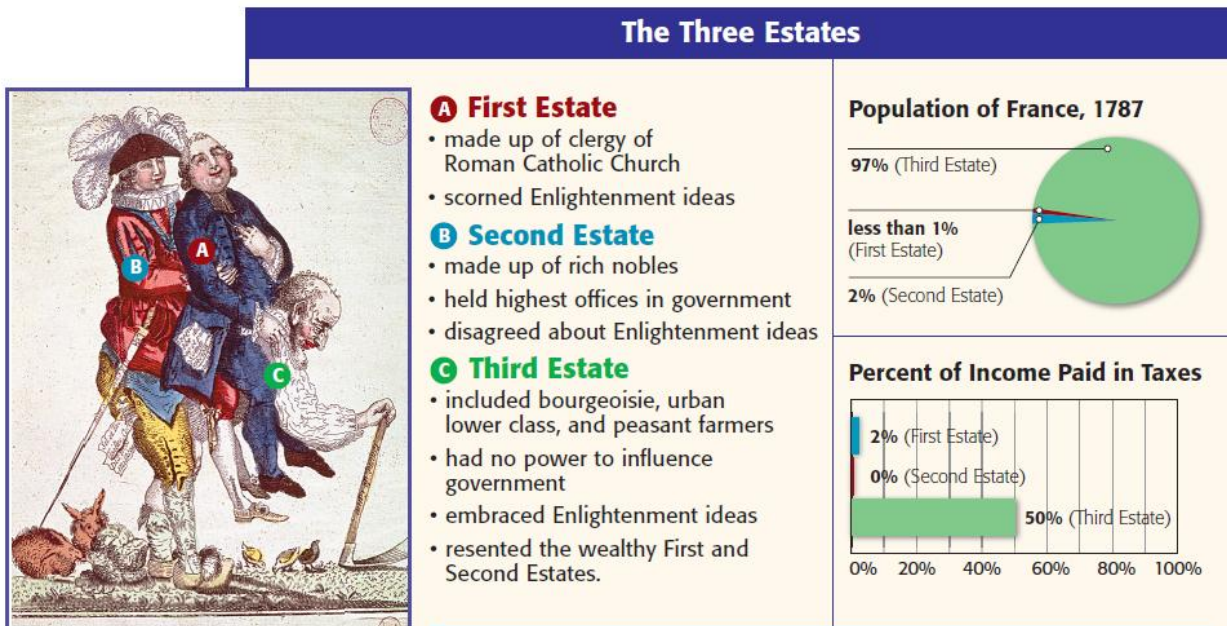
- (1) the growing power of priests in the Roman Catholic Church
- (2) improvements in the working conditions of factory workers
- (3) the rise of industrial capitalism
- (4) movements for political reform

Chapter 2 – Revolution & Nationalism

A.) The French Revolution

Life Under the Old Regime

- French Society was divided into three classes or “estates”.



- Horrible crop failure = mass starvation amongst commoners. Inflated prices & unrest!
- **Ideas of the Enlightenment** were encouraging them to stop accepting it!
- **Bourgeoisie:** merchants, professionals and shopkeepers who were part of the Third Estate and arguably the most important to the Revolution.

The Estates General Convenes

- In the 1700s, French monarchs had bankrupted the state through costly wars and excessive borrowing!
- Late 1780 – **King Louis XVI**, believed he needed to tax the nobles in order to fix the economy
- Nobles refused unless the **Estates-General** was summoned.
- **Estates-General** – the rarely used legislative branch of French government. Last called over 100 years ago!
- Representatives from the Third Estate quickly shifted the focus of the meeting onto them and their problems, especially the bourgeoisie.

The Rise of the National Assembly

- The **Third Estate** found out that even though they have more people, they only get 1 overall vote!
- Realizing they are the majority decided to create a new government based on their consent!
- **National Assembly** – the transitional government formed by the Third Estate in order to create a government favorable to them!
- **Declaration of the Rights of Man** – document issued by the National Assembly that abolished the privileges of the clergy and nobles, and adopted a constitution limiting the king's power!

Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen—1789

Approved by the National Assembly of France, August 26, 1789

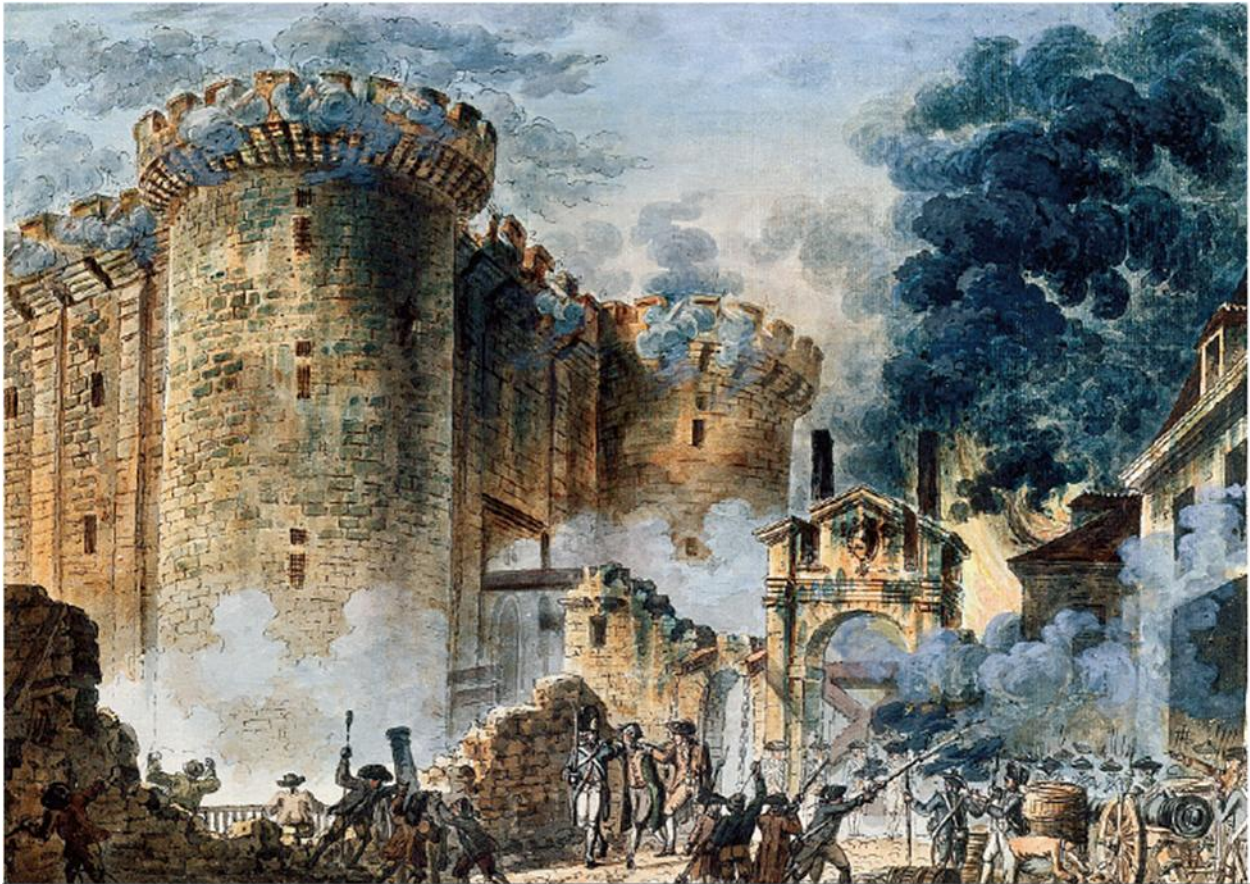
Articles:

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible [inalienable] rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression. . . .
4. Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else; hence the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no limits except those which assure to the other members of the society the enjoyment of the same rights. These limits can only be determined by law. . . .

Source: The Avalon Project at Yale Law School (adapted)

The Storming of the Bastille!

- **The Bastille** – medieval castle used as a prison for commoners convicted of violating royal laws. Symbol of Old Regime oppression in the eyes of the people!
- Commoners of Paris stormed the prison, slaughtered the guards, freed the prisoners and took all the weapons they could realizing that a fight was going to come!
- “Liberty, Equality & Fraternity” became the rally cry of the new revolution!



The Revolution Takes a Radical Turn

- Other European monarchs became afraid that this uprising would influence the commoners of their countries.
- Austria, Great Britain, Prussia & Russia launch a series of wars in order to reestablish Louis XVI as the absolute monarch of France!
- Louis XVI is charged with treason & executed for trying to flee to Austria and overthrow the newly formed Legislative Assembly created by the Third Estate.

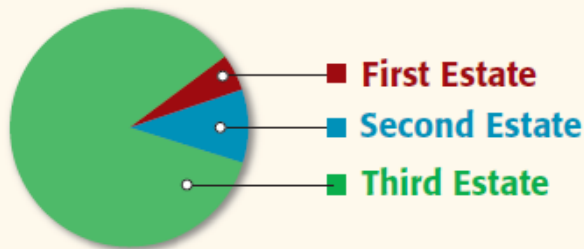
Reign of Terror!

- Radical members of the L.A. known as the **Jacobins**, led by **Maximilien Robespierre** take control of the revolution and lead it down a violent bloody path!
- **Jacobins** form the Committee of Public Safety and launch a brutal campaign against anyone they believe is against the ideas of the Revolution.
- Reign of terror lasted just over a year and ended with the execution of Robespierre!
- **40,000 people** were killed during the Terror.

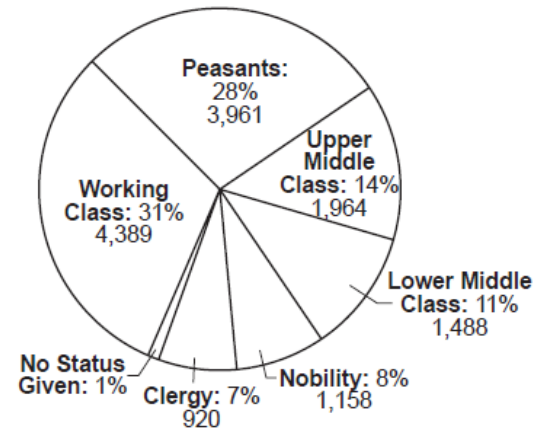


Beheading by Class

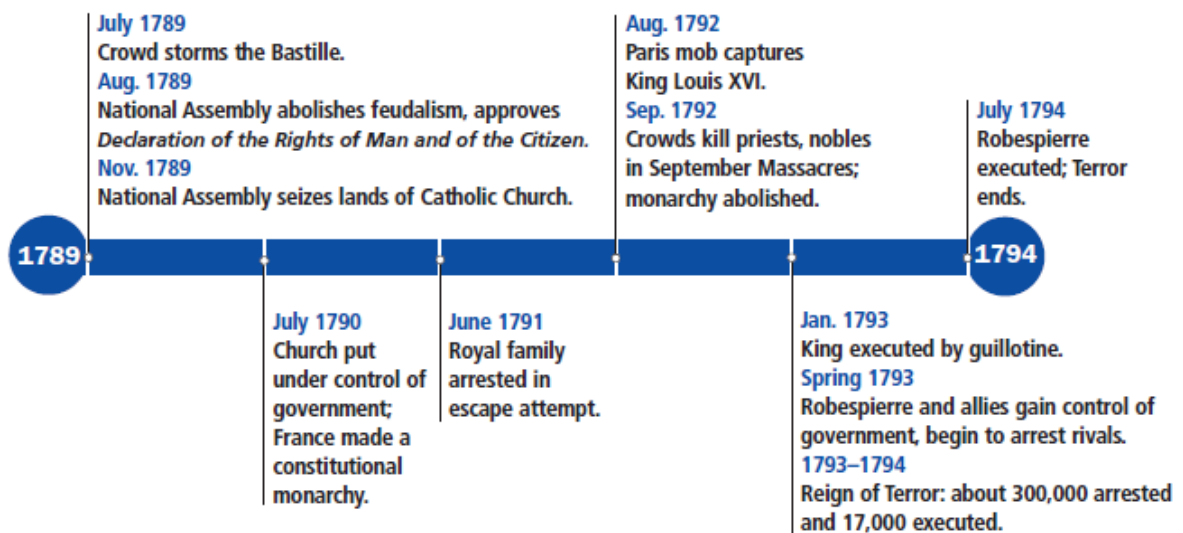
More than 2,100 people were executed during the last 132 days of the Reign of Terror. The pie graph below displays the breakdown of beheadings by class.



Executions During the Reign of Terror



Source: Dennis Sherman et al., eds., *World Civilizations: Sources, Images, and Interpretations*, McGraw-Hill (adapted)



The Rise of Napoleon

- **Napoleon Bonaparte** – was a general in the French army who rose to power and became a national hero
- Using his support from the military and the people launched a **coup d'état** and became the dictator of France in 1799.
- Introduced the **Napoleonic Code**, passed education reform, eliminated any form of feudalism and serfdom – won the hearts and minds of the people!

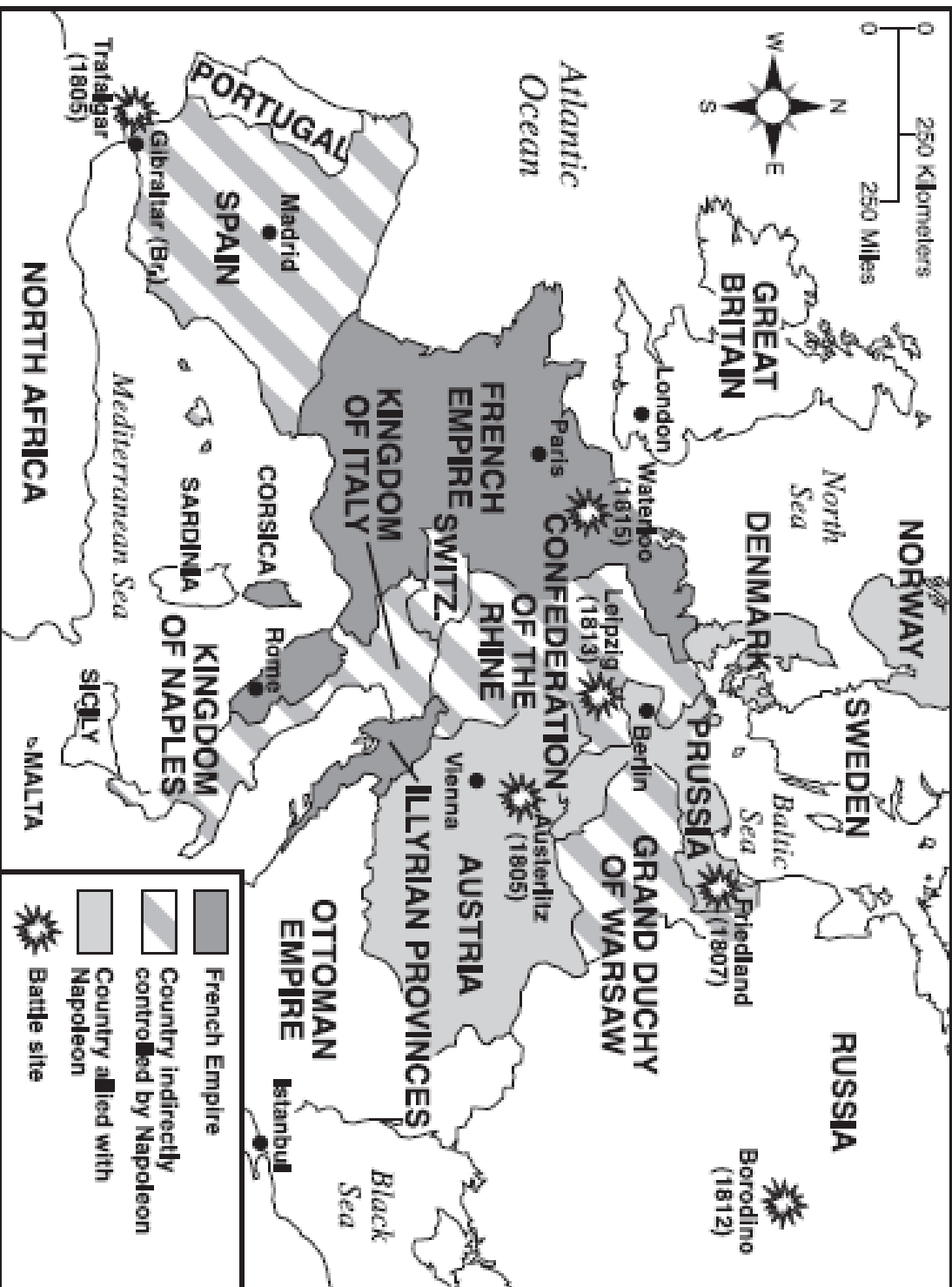


Emperor Napoleon

- **1804** – Napoleon declares himself the 1st Emperor of the new French Empire.
- Launches a military campaign in attempt to conquer Europe!
- Within a few years able to defeat all of Europe except Britain and Russia.
- 1812 – Attempted to conquer Russia with 400,000 troops. Russians refused to surrender and burned their crops, homes and even the city of Moscow instead of letting French have them!
- **Geography & Harsh climate** = size of Russia & the freezing temperatures and arctic winds force Napoleon's army to retreat
- Less than 10% of Napoleon's army remained!



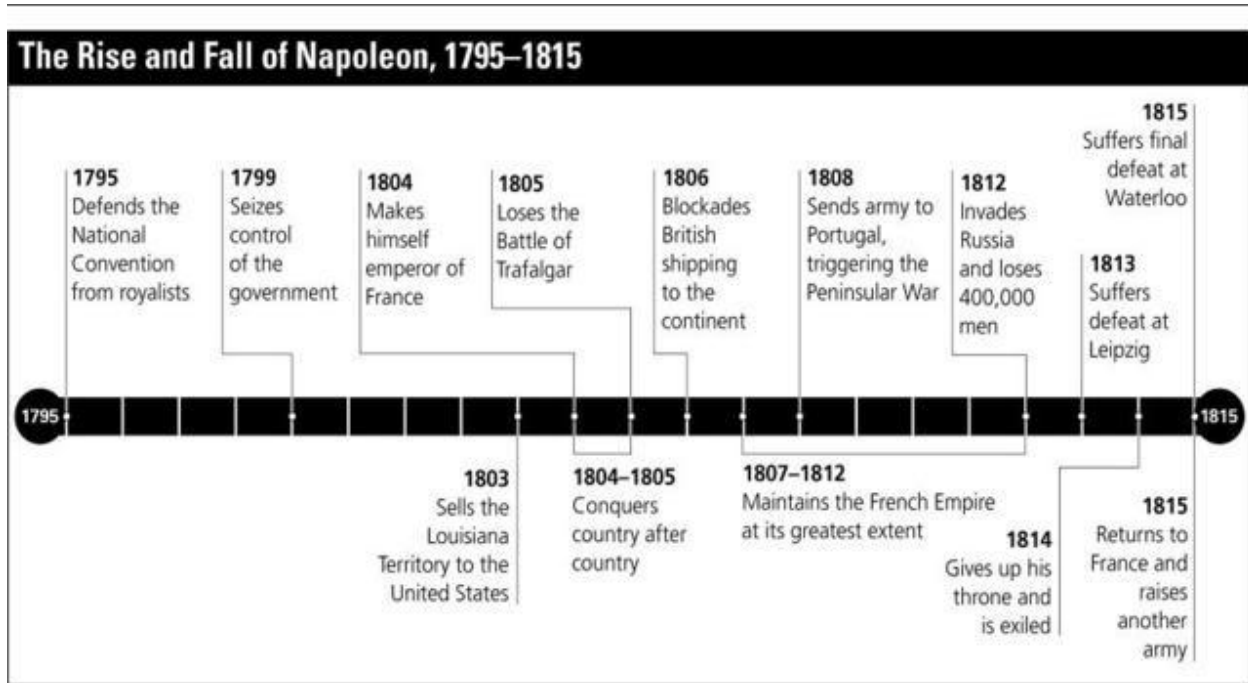
Napoleon's Empire, 1812



Source: Peiser and Serber, *Our World*, AMSCO (adapted)

Fall of Napoleon

- Taking advantage of the weakness of the French army, the British, Russian, Prussian and Austrian nations unite together, invade France and overthrow Napoleon!
- Napoleon attempts to make a comeback, but is defeated at **Waterloo** and sentenced to life in prison on an island in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.



USING YOUR NOTES

Copy the chart of dates and events in Napoleon's career into your notebook. For each event, draw an arrow up or down to show whether Napoleon gained or lost power because of the event.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Defense of National Convention</i> | <i>Coup</i> | <i>Emperor</i> | <i>Winning battles</i> | <i>Trafalgar</i> | <i>Large empire</i> | <i>Russia</i> | <i>Elba</i> | <i>Waterloo</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1795 | 1799 | 1804 | 1805 | 1805 | 1810 | 1812 | 1814 | 1815 |

The Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)

- European leaders wanted to go back to the way things were before the Revolution began.
- Restore all the old royal families back to power in the nations.
- Redraw the map of Europe and establish a **balance of power**, giving each Great Power (Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia) enough military strength they did not pose a threat to each other.
- Suppress the ideas of the Enlightenment!



VISUAL SUMMARY

The French Revolution and Napoleon

Long-Term Causes

- Social and economic injustices of the Old Regime
- Enlightenment ideas—liberty and equality
- Example furnished by the American Revolution

Immediate Causes

- Economic crisis—famine and government debt
- Weak leadership
- Discontent of the Third Estate

Revolution



- Fall of the Bastille
- National Assembly
- Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen and a new constitution



Immediate Effects

- End of the Old Regime
- Execution of monarch
- War with other European nations
- Reign of Terror
- Rise of Napoleon

Long-Term Effects

- Conservative reaction
- Decline in French power
- Spread of Enlightenment ideas
- Growth of nationalism
- Revolutions in Latin America

Absolutism in Russia!

- **Ivan III of Moscow** – liberated the Russian people from control of the Mongol Empire and successfully tripled the size of his kingdom. He is considered responsible for laying the groundwork for future Russian states.
- **Ivan IV the Terrible** – Grandson of Ivan III who ruled Russian Empire
 - Beginning of his reign he was considered a just ruler
 - After the death of his wife which he blamed on the nobility, he became tyrannical and waged a secret war against the nobility, using secret police to arrest, harass and kill his opposition!
- **1613 – the Romanov Dynasty** assumed leadership of the Russian Empire and would rule for the next 300 years, cementing their autocratic authority!
- **Peter the Great** – ruled Russia from 1696-1725, who is responsible for instituting a number of reforms in order to modernize/westernize Russia.



| Western Europe | Russia |
|--|---|
| - Rome was the center, most important city | - Constantiople was the center, most important city |
| - Numerous warm water ports | - Very few warm water ports |
| - Catholic/Protestant | - Eastern Orthodox |
| - Mercantilism & Capitalism | - Serfdom & Manorialism |
| - Renaissance & Enlightenment | - No ideological revolutions! |

Westernizing Russia As part of his attempts to westernize Russia, Peter undertook the following:

- introduced potatoes, which became a staple of the Russian diet
- started Russia's first newspaper and edited its first issue himself
- raised women's status by having them attend social gatherings
- ordered the nobles to give up their traditional clothes for Western fashions
- advanced education by opening a school of navigation and introducing schools for the arts and sciences

| RUSSIAN CZARS | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Years | Czar |
| House of Rurik | |
| 1547-84 | Ivan IV (the Terrible) |
| 1584-98 | Theodore I |
| 1598 | Irina |
| House of Godunov | |
| 1598-1605 | Boris Godunov |
| 1605 | Theodore II |
| Usurpers* | |
| 1605-06 | Dimitri II |
| 1606-10 | Basil IV |
| House of Romanov | |
| 1613-45 | Michael Romanov |
| 1645-76 | Alexei |
| 1676-82 | Theodore III |
| 1682-96 | Peter I and Ivan V (brothers) |
| 1696-1725 | Peter I (the Great) |
| 1725-27 | Catherine I |
| 1727-30 | Peter II |
| 1730-40 | Anna Ivanovna |
| 1740-41 | Ivan VI |
| 1741-62 | Elizabeth |
| 1762 | Peter III |
| 1762-96 | Catherine II (the Great) |
| 1796-1801 | Paul I |
| 1801-25 | Alexander I |
| 1825-55 | Nicholas I |
| 1855-61 | Alexander II |
| 1881-94 | Alexander III |
| 1894-1917 | Nicholas II |

* Interregnum (no czar) from 1610-13



Cathering the Great

- During her reign, Catherine the Great expanded Russia's borders to the Black Sea and into central Europe.
- She promoted westernization and modernization though within the context of her autocratic control over Russia and increasing the control of landed gentry over serfs.
- Catherine the Great promoted education and the Enlightenment among the elite.
- She kept up a correspondence with many figures of the Enlightenment in Europe including Voltaire. Considered herself an “Enlightened Despot”

... The Laws ought to be so framed, as to secure the Safety of every Citizen as much as possible.

... The Equality of the Citizens consists in this; that they should all be subject to the same Laws. ...

— *Documents of Catherine the Great*,
W. F. Reddaway, ed., Cambridge University Press (adapted)

Chapter 2 Review

What was one effect of the French Revolution?

- (1) Differences between ethnic groups were eliminated.
- (2) Communism became popular.
- (3) Militarism was discouraged.
- (4) Nationalistic feelings were stimulated.

Which issue was a cause of the French Revolution?

- (1) ineffective rule of Napoleon Bonaparte
- (2) nationalization of the Church
- (3) outrage over the use of the guillotine by the Committee of Public Safety
- (4) demand of the Third Estate for more political power

Which revolution was caused by the factors shown in this partial outline?

- | |
|---|
| I. _____ A. Bankruptcy of the treasury B. Tax burden on the Third Estate C. Inflation D. Abuses of the Old Regime |
|---|

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) Russian | (3) French |
| (2) Mexican | (4) Cuban |

Which list of French leaders is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Louis XVI → Napoleon → Robespierre
- (2) Robespierre → Napoleon → Louis XVI
- (3) Louis XVI → Robespierre → Napoleon
- (4) Napoleon → Louis XVI → Robespierre

Maximilien Robespierre and the Jacobins are best known for

- (1) instituting the Reign of Terror
- (2) protecting freedom of religion
- (3) supporting the reign of King Louis XVI
- (4) sending French troops to fight in the American Revolution

Which factors protected Russia from control by Napoleon's army?

- (1) religious and cultural similarities
- (2) industrialization and modernization
- (3) geographic size and location
- (4) political and economic instability

At the Congress of Vienna (1815), the governments of Europe reacted to the French Revolution and the rule of Napoleon by attempting to

- (1) restore old regimes to power
- (2) spread the idea of democracy
- (3) encourage nationalist movements
- (4) promote the European free-trade zone

Base your answer to question 25 on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The Laws ought to be so framed, as to secure the Safety of every Citizen as much as possible.

... The Equality of the Citizens consists in this; that they should all be subject to the same Laws. . . .

— *Documents of Catherine the Great*,
W. F. Reddaway, ed., Cambridge University Press (adapted)

25 These ideas of Catherine the Great of Russia originated during the

- (1) Age of Exploration
- (2) Age of Enlightenment
- (3) Protestant Reformation
- (4) French Revolution

Document 6

... How great an effect did Peter have upon Russia? When he came to the throne, Russia was an insignificant state. He made it into a great power feared by all. At his accession [assumption of the throne] Russia had no armed forces except for the inefficient and untrustworthy Streltsy [hereditary military units]. When he died, there was a professional army of 210,000 men. He created a navy out of nothing, leaving behind him a fleet of forty-eight ships-of-the-line and many smaller vessels. ...

Peter signally [noticeably] failed to create the large, thriving middle class that Russia needed. In spite of the most strenuous efforts, Russia's commerce and industry remained dependent upon the Tsar, so that when he died, there were not enough wealthy, far-sighted traders and industrialists to develop what he had begun. This lack of private initiative and enterprise was to remain one of Russia's greatest social weaknesses until the Communist Revolution of 1917. ...

Source: Michael Gibson, *Peter the Great*, Wayland Publishers

6 According to Michael Gibson, what were *two* effects Peter the Great's rule had on Russia? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Chapter 3 – Nationalism Sweeps the World

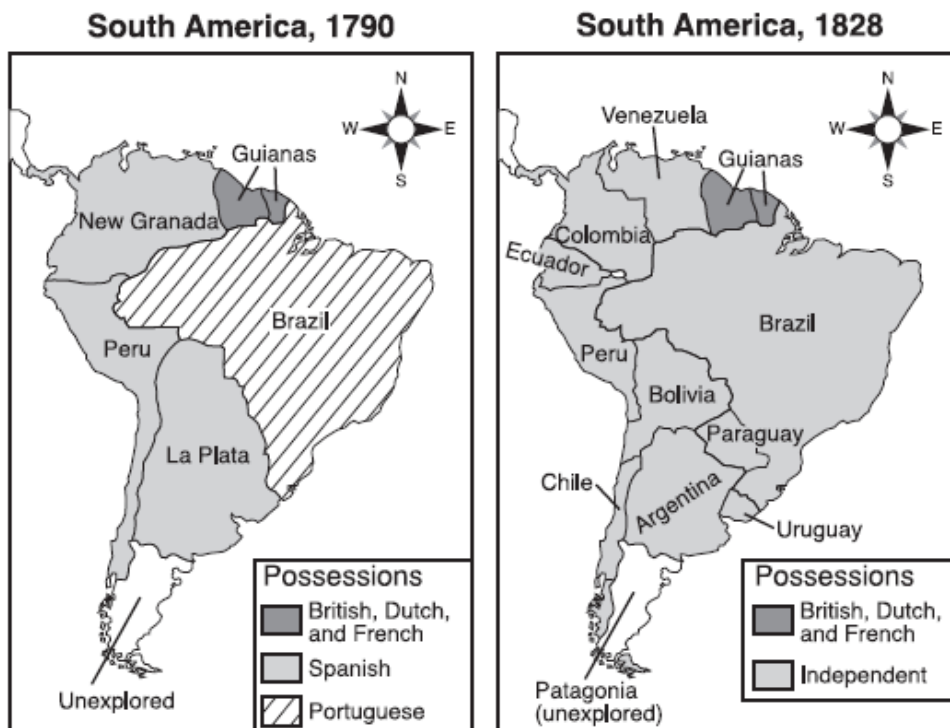
Monarchs Struggle to Maintain Control

- **Nationalism** – is the belief that each nation or ethnic group should have its own country and government and control their own lives.
- The conquering of Europe by Napoleon gave birth to the rise of Nationalism as Europeans resented being controlled by a foreign power (France)
- For 30 years after **the Congress of Vienna**, Europe experienced many mini-revolutions caused by nationalism, Enlightenment ideas and economic problems.
- 1848 – Nationalist revolutions broke out across Europe but were crushed by Austria, Prussia and the Russian monarchs.



Latin America's Quest for Independence

- The Spanish & Portuguese colonies of Latin America followed the examples of the Americans and French and demanded changes in their society.
- **Jose de San Martin & Simon Bolivar** – **nationalist** leaders from Latin America who launched wars of independence against the Spanish Empire.
 - Wanted a Latin America run by Latin American peoples!
- By 1820 most of Latin America had won its independence from colonial powers.



Source: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

The Haitian Revolution!

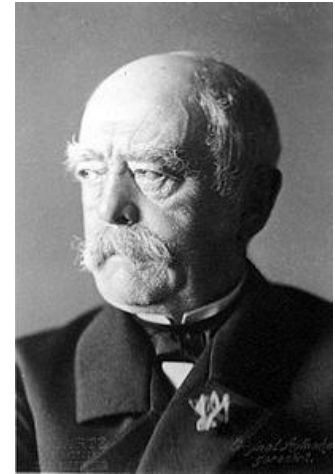
- **Haiti** was the most valuable of all the French colonies.
- Brutal system of slavery existed in the colony, enslaving the Haitian people.
- As the French Revolution was raging on in Europe, the Haitian people launched a revolution to free themselves from French control.
- **Toussaint L'Ouverture** – Haitian general and leader of the war of independence.
- The Haitian revolutionary forces able to defeat Napoleon and achieve independence in 1804!



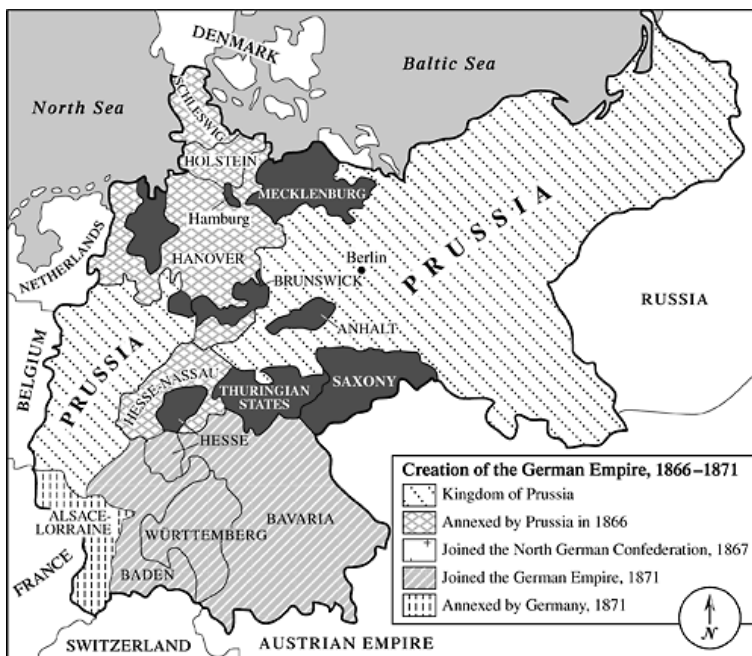
C.) The Unification of Germany & Italy

Bismarck and the German Reich

- Prussia was the largest of the over 30 German kingdoms, led by Kaiser Wilhelm I
- Wilhelm wanted to create a strong and unified German nation. Chose **Otto von Bismarck** with the task of unifying the German people.
- **Realpolitik** – diplomacy based primarily on power and on practical and material factors and considerations, rather than ideological notions or ethics.
- **Iron & Blood** - Otto von Bismarck used an **aggressive military policy** to unite the various German peoples together.
- **1871** – Otto von Bismarck had defeated his enemies and created a unified Germany ruled by **Kaiser Wilhelm I**.



Source: Sue A. Kime et al., *World Studies: Global Issues & Assessments*, N & N Publishing Co. (adapted)



Garibaldi & Cavour: the Sword & Pen of Italian Unification

- Italy was **not a unified political state**; it consisted of many small kingdoms.
- **Camillo di Cavour** – Prime Minister of Piedmont (**head diplomat**) was able to, through **diplomacy** expand the Kingdom of Piedmont in his attempt to unify all Italians.
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi** – **nationalist leader** from Southern Italy who wanted to create a unified a strong Italian state. His Red Shirt Army way able to through **military campaigns** conquer Sicily, Naples and most of Southern Italy.
- **1860** – Garibaldi agreed to unify his southern territories with the Kingdom of Piedmont to create a unified Kingdom of Italy, led by **King Emmanuel**.
- **1870** – Italian Peninsula completely united under the King of Italy.



Chapter 3 Review

One goal of the Congress of Vienna was to

- (1) establish a new balance of power in Europe
- (2) protect Europe from Ottoman advances
- (3) end abuses within the Catholic Church
- (4) redraw the boundaries of Africa

People would prefer their own bad government rather than submit to the good government of a foreign power.

Which concept is characterized by this statement?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) nationalism | (3) socialism |
| (2) communism | (4) militarism |

One way in which Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simón Bolívar, and José de San Martín are similar is that they

- (1) supported the Reconquista
- (2) led independence movements
- (3) fought for Native American suffrage
- (4) defended the encomienda system

The Enlightenment and the American Revolution were both major influences on 19th-century uprisings in

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| (1) Latin America | (3) Vietnam |
| (2) the Middle East | (4) Japan |

The slogan "Blood and Iron" and a united Germany are most closely associated with

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Prince Metternich | (3) Camillo Cavour |
| (2) Simón Bolívar | (4) Otto von Bismarck |

One political objective of both Otto von Bismarck and Giuseppe Garibaldi was to

- (1) overthrow divine right monarchies
- (2) unify their nations
- (3) establish communist systems
- (4) form an alliance with Great Britain

One way in which José de San Martín, Camillo Cavour, and Jomo Kenyatta are similar is that each leader

- (1) made significant scientific discoveries
- (2) led nationalist movements
- (3) fought against British imperialism
- (4) became a communist revolutionary

Chapter 4 – The Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution – refers to a revolution in making things – using machines and new sources of power in factories, instead of making goods by hand!

Birth of the Revolution

- I.R. began in **Great Britain** in the 1700
- **Geography** = island location, many rivers & abundance of natural resources (coal & iron)
- Powerful and **entrepreneurial middle class**
- Colonial Empire created a **global market**
- **Stable government**
- Series of **new inventions** (spinning jenny, steam engine, power loom)
- Population boom and **abundance of labor** due to **Agricultural Revolution**.


The Emergence of Industrial Capitalism

- **Capitalism** – economic system based on private ownership of the means of production, in which goods & services are produced to make a profit.
- **Laissez-faire Capitalism** – belief that the government should not pass any regulations interfering with business owners, their workers or consumers. **Let supply & demand control the markets!**
- **Entrepreneurs** began to open up huge factories to meet up with the demand that consumers had for all types of products now.
- **Urbanization** – the growth of cities, developed as a result of the number of factories that developed and the number of people needed to work in them!

**Population of Selected British Cities
1801–1891**

| Town | 1801 | 1861 | 1891 |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Birmingham | 74,000 | 296,000 | 523,000 |
| Leeds | 53,000 | 207,000 | 429,000 |
| Liverpool | 80,000 | 444,000 | 704,000 |
| Manchester | 90,000 | 339,000 | 645,000 |

History Makers



Adam Smith
1723–1790

In his book *The Wealth of Nations*, Smith argued that if individuals freely followed their own self-interest, the world would be an orderly and progressive place. Social harmony would result without any government direction, “as if by an invisible hand.”

Smith applied an invisible hand of his own. After his death, people discovered that he had secretly donated large sums of his income to charities.

Spread of the Industrial Revolution

- By the middle of the 19th Century, most of Europe had joined the Industrial Revolution and had experienced similar results as England.
- Nations began to compete against one another on the global marketplace.



VISUAL SUMMARY

The Industrial Revolution



Economic Effects

- New inventions and development of factories
- Rapidly growing industry in the 1800s
- Increased production and higher demand for raw materials
- Growth of worldwide trade
- Population explosion and expanding labor force
- Exploitation of mineral resources
- Highly developed banking and investment system
- Advances in transportation, agriculture, and communication



Social Effects

- Increase in population of cities
- Lack of city planning
- Loss of family stability
- Expansion of middle class
- Harsh conditions for laborers, including children
- Workers' progress versus laissez-faire economic attitudes
- Improved standard of living
- Creation of new jobs
- Encouragement of technological progress



Political Effects

- Child labor laws to end abuses
- Reformers urging equal distribution of wealth
- Trade unions formed
- Social reform movements, such as utilitarianism, utopianism, socialism, and Marxism
- Reform bills in Parliament and Congress

Demands for Reform

- Social problems of the Industrial Revolution caused demands for reform
- Workers joined **unions** and threatened to strike for better conditions and pay.
- Eventually laws limiting child & female labor and improving conditions were passed in Britain and other nations.
- Many people began to criticize capitalism and the problems it was creating.
- New ideas developed as a result of the effects of industrial capitalism.

Rise of Communism

- **Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels** – were 2 leading critics of capitalism and the effects of the I.R.
- **Communist Manifesto** – pamphlet written by Marx & Engels that criticized capitalism and set forth the basis for the ideas of Communism that they believed would and should replace capitalism.



Basic Ideas of Communism

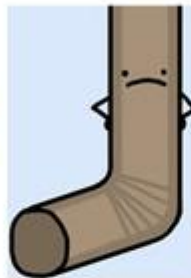
- All societies and history has been between the **haves(bourgeoisie)** and the **have-nots (proletariat)**
- In industrial societies, the **Bourgeoisie** controls the means of production and lives off the labor of the **proletariat** and exploits them so that the bourgeoisie can maintain power & increase their wealth.
- Marx & Engels predicted that the proletariat would rise up in industrial Europe in a violent revolution and overthrow the bourgeoisie.
- The proletariat would then establish a new Communist society which factories and other valuable resources would be owned in common & class struggle would end!
- Eventually a pure Communist class-less, stateless society would develop.....how...who knows??
- Communism appealed to many industrial workers throughout Europe!



The Itsy Bitsy Spider: An Analysis.



THE SPIDER:
The spider symbolizes the proletariat, and his ongoing struggle against the bourgeoisie.



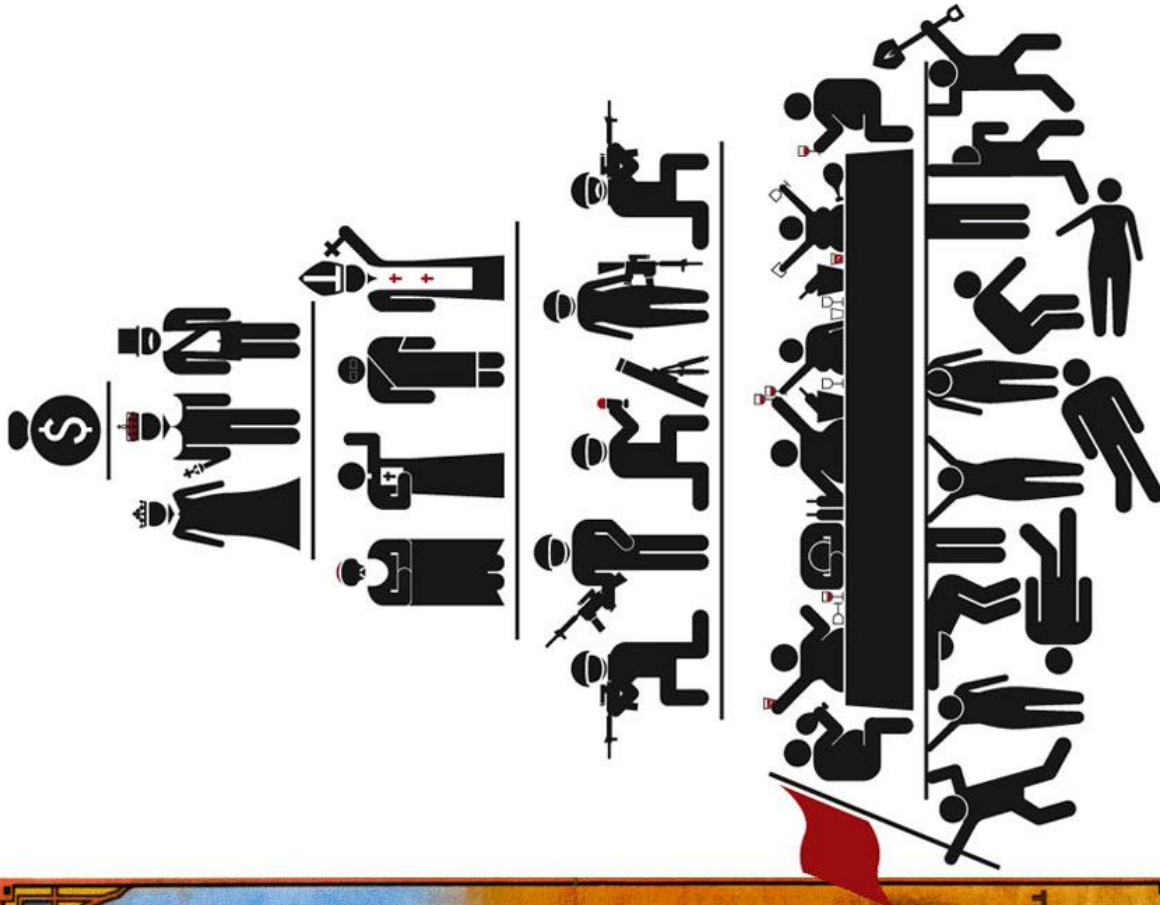
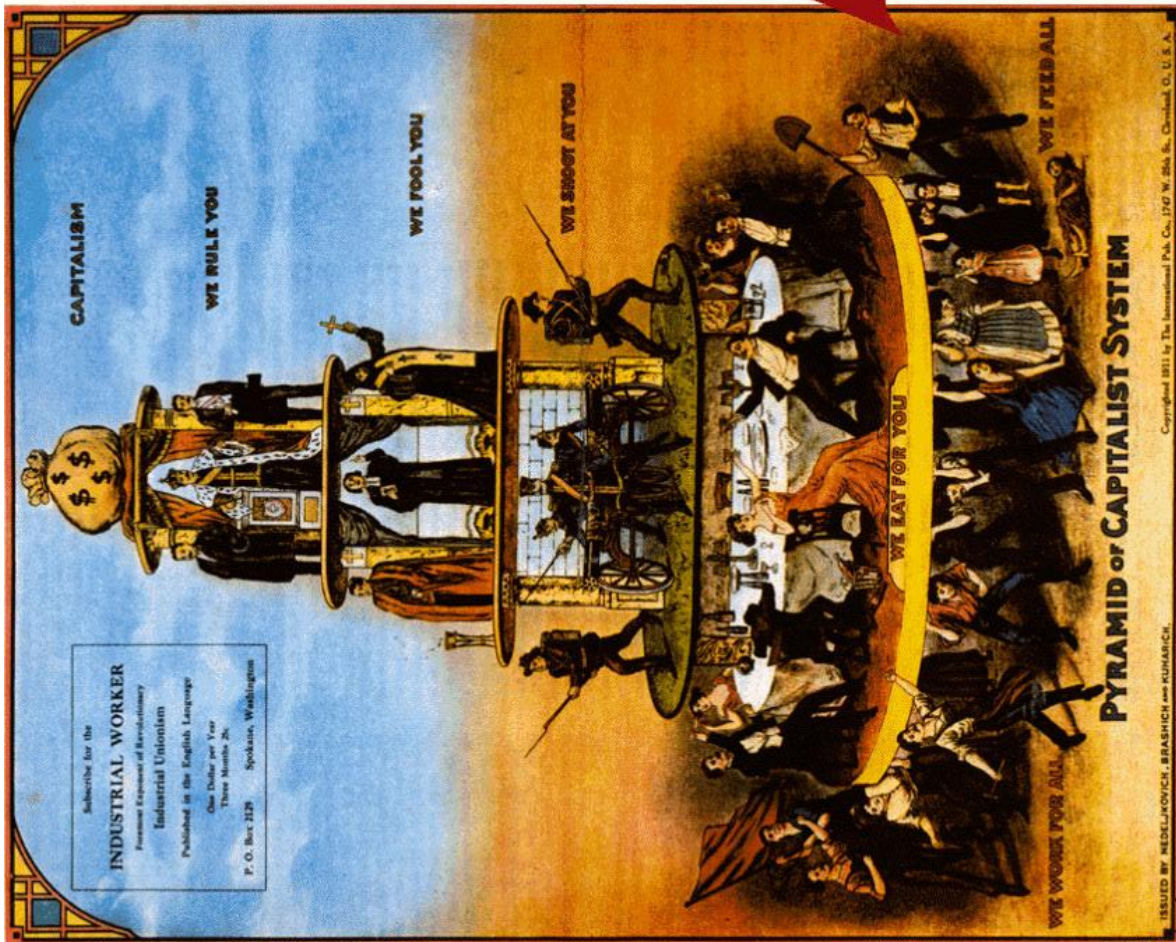
THE WATERSPOUT:
The waterspout is the myth of equality and the American Dream. The spider continues to doggedly scale it's heights, only to be denied the fruits of his hard work.



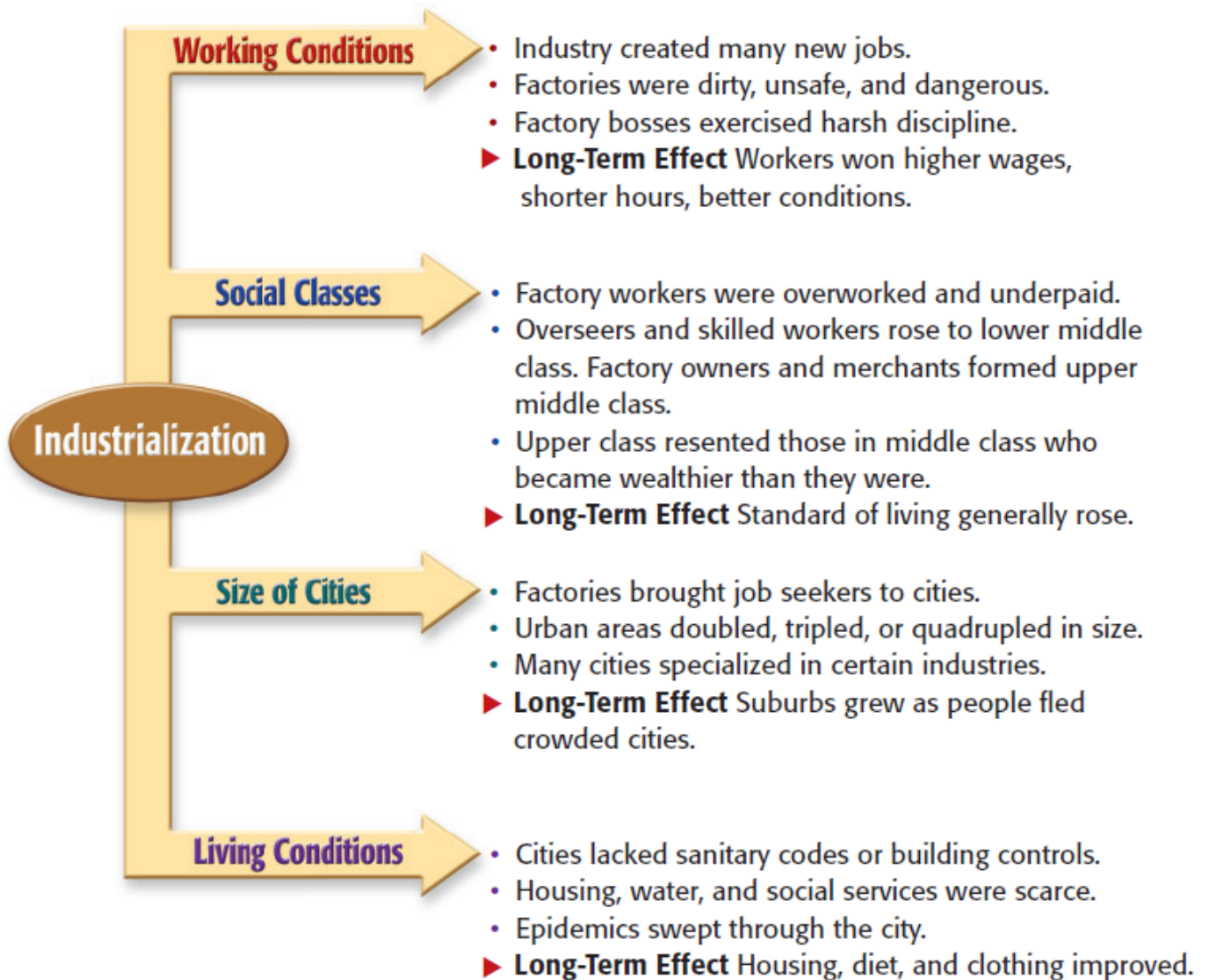
THE RAIN:
The rain is the bourgeoisie, impeding the progress of the spider, and standing between him and his ultimate goal of true freedom and equality. The rain also embodies man's inhumanity to man.



THE SUN:
The sun is the easing of difficult living and working conditions. It provides false hope for the spider, prolonging his struggle.



Effects of Industrialization



Chapter 4 Review

During the Industrial Revolution, which development resulted from the other three?

- (1) Factory conditions affected people's health.
- (2) Labor unions were formed.
- (3) Unskilled laborers received low wages.
- (4) Machinery replaced workers.

Which phrase best illustrates the theory of laissez-faire capitalism?

- (1) businesses operating with little government regulation
- (2) the state establishing production quotas
- (3) central planning committees setting prices on goods
- (4) decisions related to distribution being based on community traditions

A major reason the Industrial Revolution developed in Great Britain in the 1700s was because of Great Britain's

- (1) geographic features
- (2) immigration policies
- (3) use of collectivization
- (4) access to imported oil

Which pair of natural resources were used to change transportation and manufacturing in Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution?

- (1) gold and salt
- (2) diamonds and petroleum
- (3) copper and tin
- (4) coal and iron ore

What was a result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe?

- (1) the growth of the middle class
- (2) an increase in nomadic herding
- (3) a decline in urban population
- (4) a decrease in international trade

Which written work criticized the capitalist system during the Industrial Revolution?

- (1) *Communist Manifesto* by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- (2) "White Man's Burden" by Rudyard Kipling
- (3) *The Wealth of Nations* by Adam Smith
- (4) *The Origin of Species* by Charles Darwin

A major reason the Industrial Revolution began in England was that England possessed

- (1) a smooth coastline
- (2) abundant coal and iron resources
- (3) many waterfalls
- (4) numerous mountain ranges

The Commercial Revolution helped lead to the Industrial Revolution because during the Commercial Revolution

- (1) the barter system was instituted
- (2) new forms of business were developed
- (3) socialism was introduced to Europe
- (4) subsistence agriculture was promoted

A long-term result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe was

- (1) an increase in the number of small farms
- (2) a decline in international trade
- (3) a general rise in the standard of living
- (4) a strengthening of the economic power of the nobility

Chapter 4 – The New Imperialism

Imperialism – when a stronger industrial nation takes over a weaker nation and controls the political, economic and social aspects of life there.

Social Darwinism – based on Charles Darwin’s theory of the “survival of the fittest”, Europeans believed that some societies were superior to others because they were more successful. Being stronger allows them to take advantage of the weaker ones.

India – Before the Arrival of England

- Mughal Empire was in a period of decline following the death of Akbar the Great.
- Internal weaknesses gave Europeans the opportunity to move in and begin the exploitation

Europeans Arrive

- **Britain and France** established trading posts along the southern coasts
- **British East India Company** – able to increase its power through alliances with local rulers and by the late 1700s the British were able to take control of the Indian sub-continent.



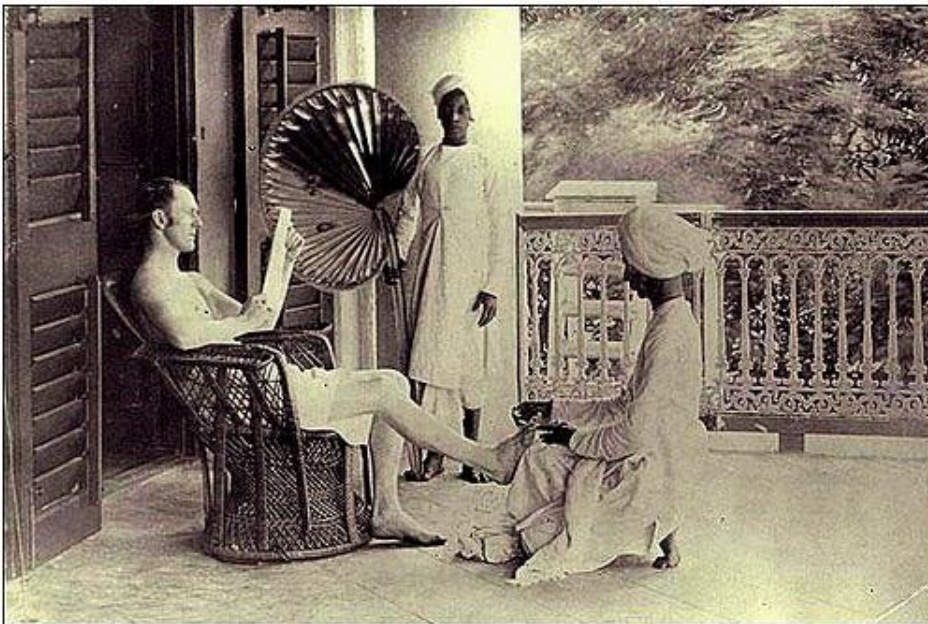
The British East India Company

- The BEIC was basically a corporation running the British possessions in India.
- Hired Indian soldiers know as **sepoys** to serve as their “boots on the ground” to control the territory.
- Indians resented being controlled by the British and being treated as inferior.
- **Sepoy Mutiny of 1857** – Indian soldiers rebelled against the British in attempt to force them out of India.....failed!
- With the rebellion crushed, the **British government** took over control of India from the BEIC.



The Jewel of the British Crown

- India was considered England's most valuable colonial possession.
 - natural resources
 - huge supply of **cheap labor!**
 - **large market** for British goods.
- Indian culture and society was deemed inferior by the British, and attempted to westernize it as much as possible.
- Railroads, schools, hospitals, colleges and infrastructure were developed, mainly to benefit the British.

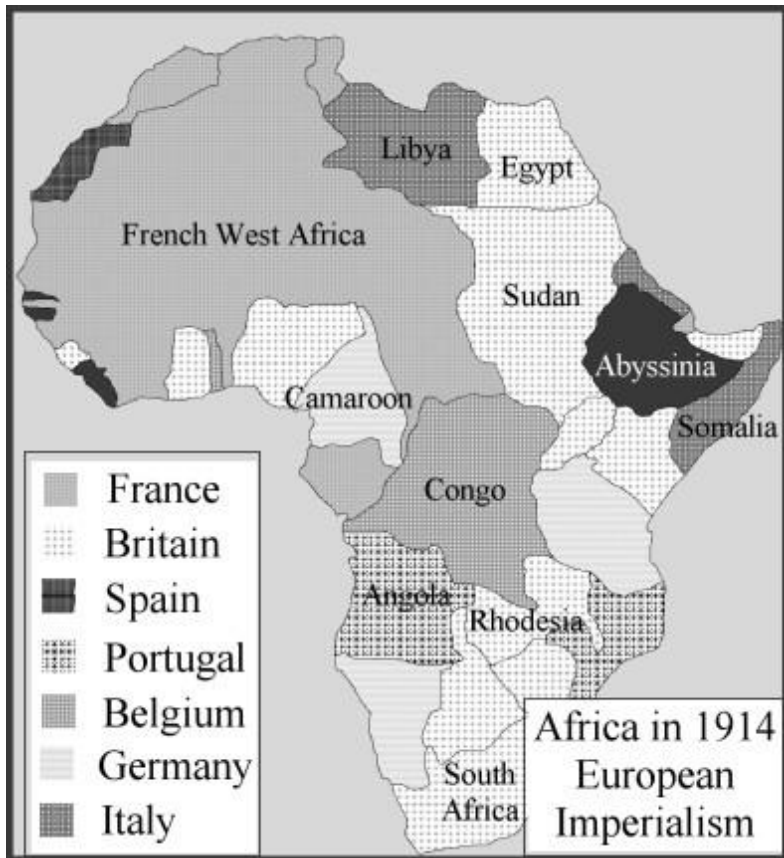


A throwback from the Raj: A British man gets a pedicure from an Indian servant.



The Scramble for Africa

- **Berlin Conference** – Meeting held in 1884-1885 between European leaders on how they would divide up Africa amongst themselves.
- Advances in medicine and technology now gave Europeans the ability to travel deep into Africa. (quinine & steam engine)
- Europeans took complete control of the **social, political and economic** decision making in the regions they colonized.
- Most Africans forced to work long hours in mines or plantations, or as servants/slaves for Europeans.
- Europeans had **NO** respect for African cultures or practices.
- **Colonial boundaries completed ignored old tribal boundaries** and divided up Africans artificially.



Target: China

China – the Ming Dynasty

- China experienced nearly 300 years of peace under the Ming Dynasty following the defeat of the Mongols. (1368-1644)
- Chinese art and literature flourished, trade in silks, porcelain and other luxury goods prospered!
- China expanded into Korea, Burma & Vietnam.
- Eventually, government corruption, population growth and peasant rebellions weakened the Ming Dynasty.

The Qing (Manchu) Dynasty

- **1644** – the Manchus invaded China from the North and founded the Qing Dynasty
- Like the Mongols before them, they adopted many Chinese ways after conquering them.
- Continued civil service exams, patronizing literature, art and music.
- 1750 – China had more than 150 million people!
- Qing Dynasty was making a fortune off trading tea with the British!

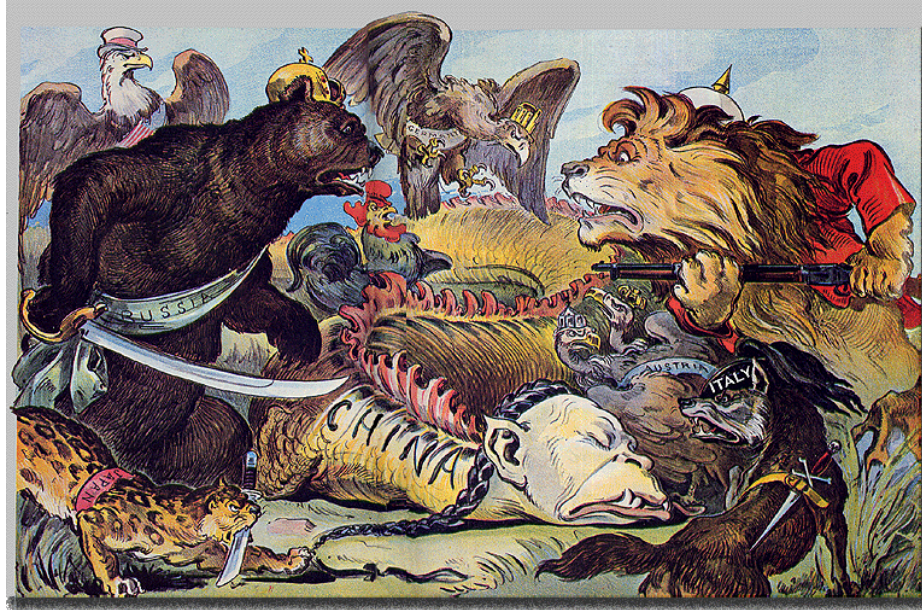
The Opium Wars!

- **England** wants to create a **favorable balance of trade** for themselves with China....but what could they get the Chinese to buy?
- England begins to smuggle **opium** into China hoping to create a demand for the drug. Got the opium from their Indian colony.
- Qing Dynasty launches war against England to stop the flooding of drugs into the country!
- British defeat the Qing Dynasty easily and force them to open several ports in which British were given exclusive trading privileges.



Spheres of Influences in China

- With China's weakness exposed, other European nations and the U.S. decided to get a piece of the action!
- Europeans established **spheres of influences** – areas in China where a specific European nation had trading privileges.



European Impact Upon China

- **Missionaries** flooded into the country to spread Christianity and western ideas.
- Europeans were granted **extraterritorial rights**, giving them immunity to Chinese law/prosecution.
- Qing Dynasty viewed as a puppet to the foreigners, and as a result faced many rebellions!
 - **Taiping Rebellion:** Peasant uprisings that resulted in millions of deaths! Qing with European support able to suppress it.
 - **Boxer Rebellion:** foreign resistance movement secretly backed by the Qing Dynasty in order to rid China of foreign control and exploitation....defeated by the European imperialists.

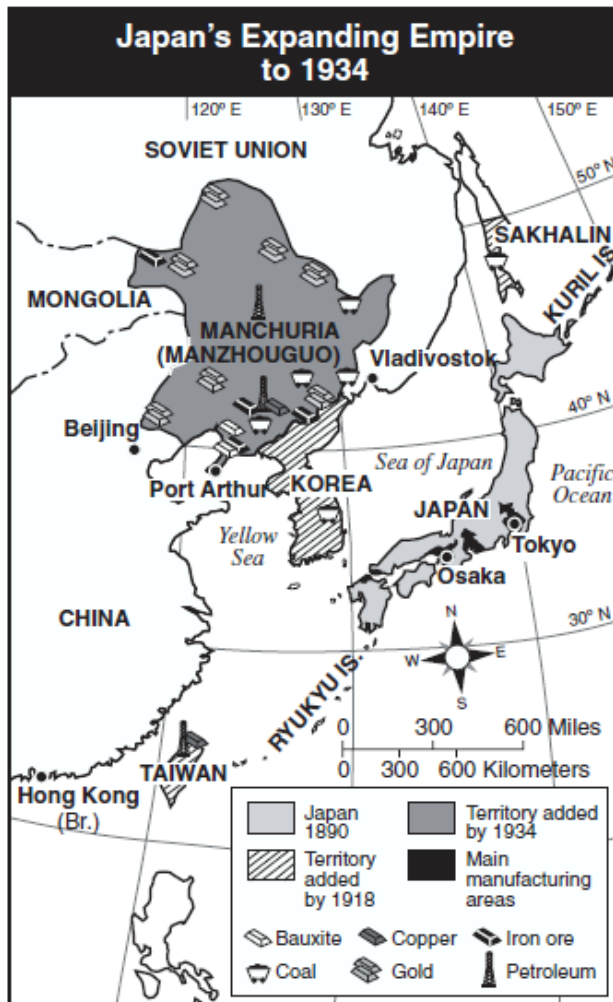


The Opening of Japan

- The **Tokugawa Shogunate** banned foreigners and **isolated Japan from foreign influence**.
- 1853 – The US sends a fleet of ships under **Commodore Matthew Perry** to Japan, to force the country to open their doors to American trade.
- Tokugawa Shogunate opened their doors fearing they would become victims like China had become.
- The Shogunate became very unpopular amongst the people and collapsed within 15 years!

The Meiji Restoration

- The **feudal** system of Japan had an emperor who held a ceremonial position but **no real political power**.
- With the collapse of the Shogunate rulers, the emperor was now “restored” to power.
- **Emperor Meiji** was convinced Japan needed to abandon their traditional ways of life and **adopt westernization** as fast as possible in order to avoid being colonized themselves.
- **Feudalism** was abolished and the samurai were stripped of their elevated social status.
- Within a few years Japan had developed modern industries, an educational system, and military branches and **began to colonize China!**
- Japan was now a force to be reckoned with and defeated both the Chinese and the Russian in wars in the late 1800s and early 1900s!



Ladies with western musical instruments



Source: Published by Omori Kakutarō, wood block print (detail), c. 1890, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

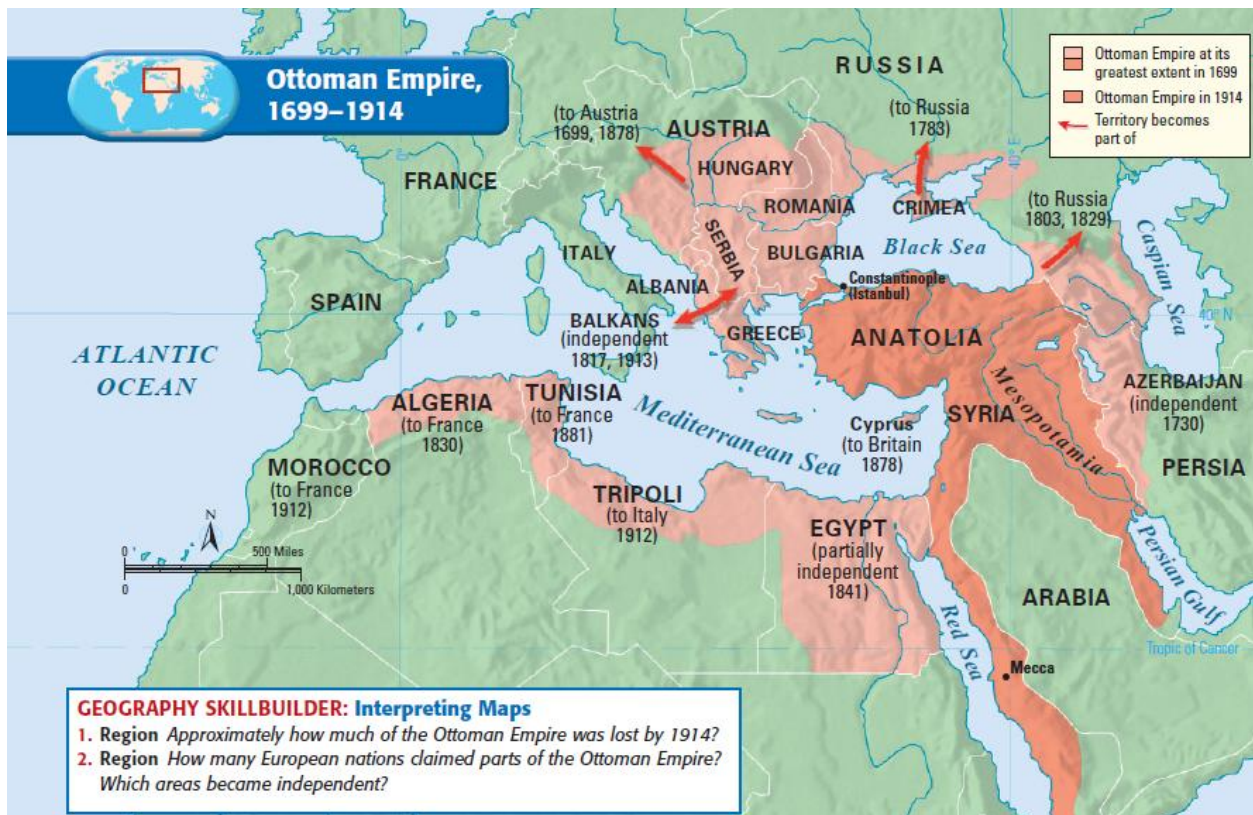
Europeans Claim Muslim Lands

Decline of the Ottoman Empire

- Considered a world power in the late middle ages, by the beginning of the 18th century the Ottoman Empire was in a period of decline.
- A series of weak sultans who were reluctant or resisted economic, social and government reforms are partially responsible for the eventual collapse of the Empire.
- **Geopolitics** – taking of land/territory for its strategic location

Crimean War

- Russian czars were always looking to expand their territory, especially into areas with access to warm water ports, ie the Black Sea & Mediterranean Sea
- Russian Empire attacked the Ottomans Empire hoping to get access to the ports.
- France & Britain came to the support of the Ottomans to prevent Russia from gaining power and increase their own influence in the region.
- Crimean War showed the weakness of the Ottoman military, within next few decades the European nations were able to conquer/control Ottoman lands.

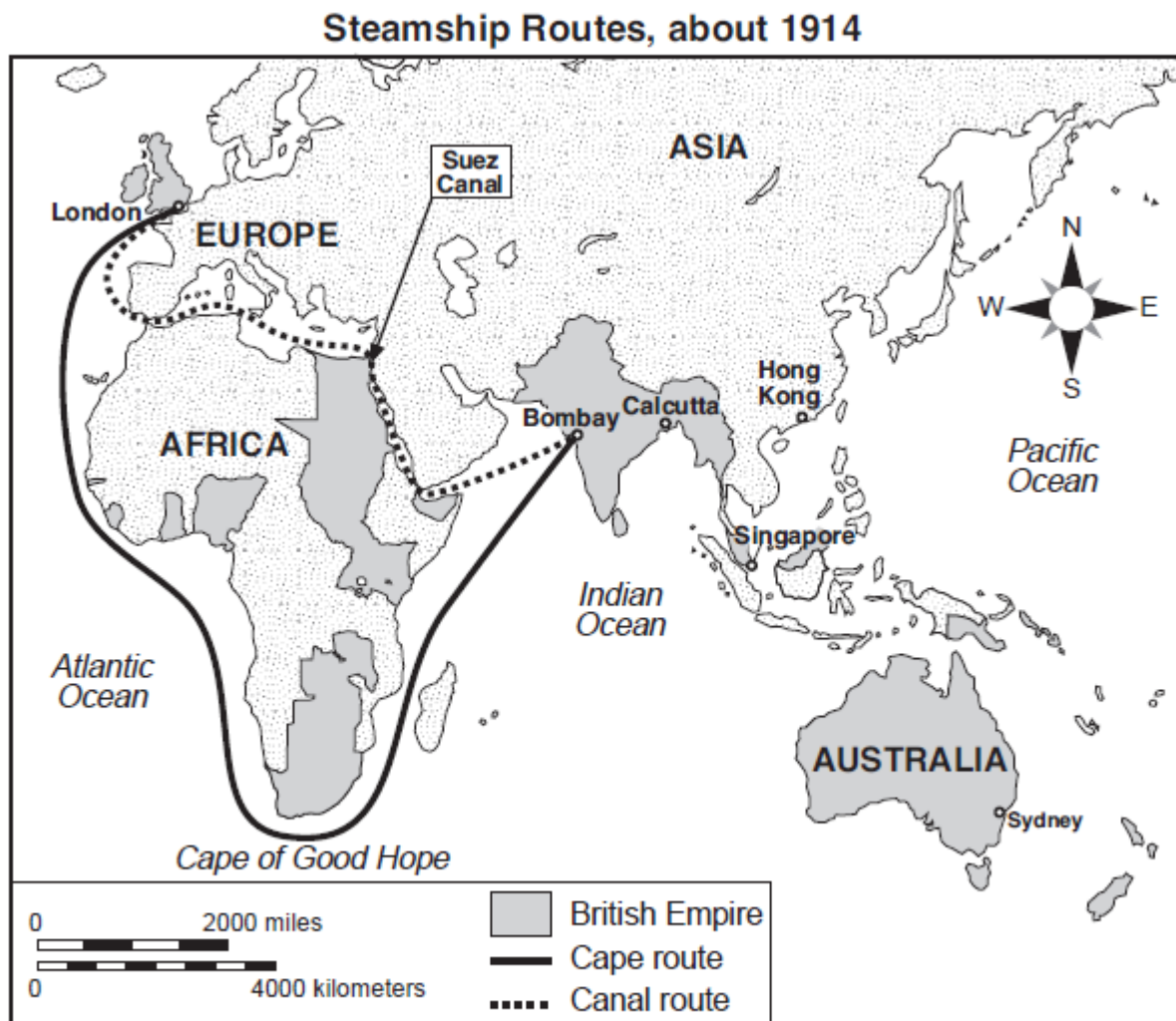


Egypt Attempts to Reform

- Governor of Egypt, Muhammad Ali once a loyal member of the Ottoman Empire, attempted to reform Egypt to avoid its collapse.
- Through the support of European powers he was able to overthrow Ottoman rule and his heir were recognized as the rightful rulers of Egypt.
- Muhammad Ali began a series of reforms in the military & the economy.
- Shifted Egyptian agriculture to a cash crop system that relied on mainly cotton.

The Suez Canal

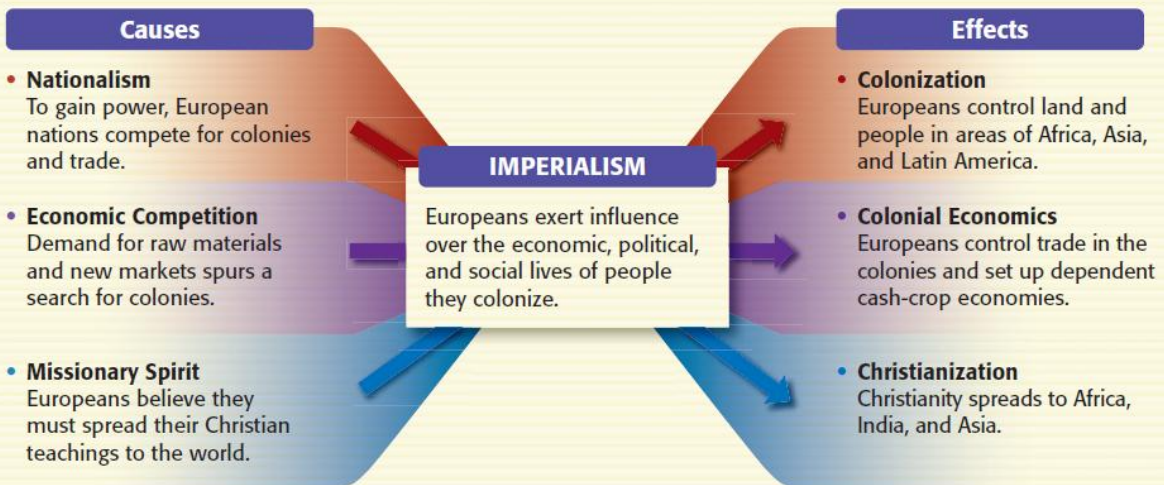
- Muhammad Ali's grandson Isma'il continued on his legacy of modernization through his construction of the Suez Canal.
- Suez Canal, was a man-made river that connected the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
- Egypt relied heavily on foreign investment for the construction of the Suez Canal.
- When they could not repay their investors, the British began their occupation of Egypt and their control of the Suez Canal



Source: Abrams and Thurston, *World Geography*, Iroquois Publishing (adapted) and Patrick K. O'Brien, ed., *Oxford Atlas of World History*, Oxford University Press (adapted)

VISUAL SUMMARY

The New Imperialism, 1850–1914



Chapter 4 Review

Which heading best completes this partial outline?

- I. _____
- Rivalries between powerful countries over colonies
 - Breakup of large empires
 - Demand for self-determination by ethnic groups

- Reasons For Communist Revolutions
- Effects of Nationalism
- Methods of Propaganda
- Formation of Democratic Governments

Which individual is associated with the phrase *blood and iron* as related to the unification of Germany?

- Otto von Bismarck
- Giuseppe Garibaldi
- Kaiser Wilhelm II
- Count Camillo di Cavour

Laissez-faire economists of the 19th century argued that

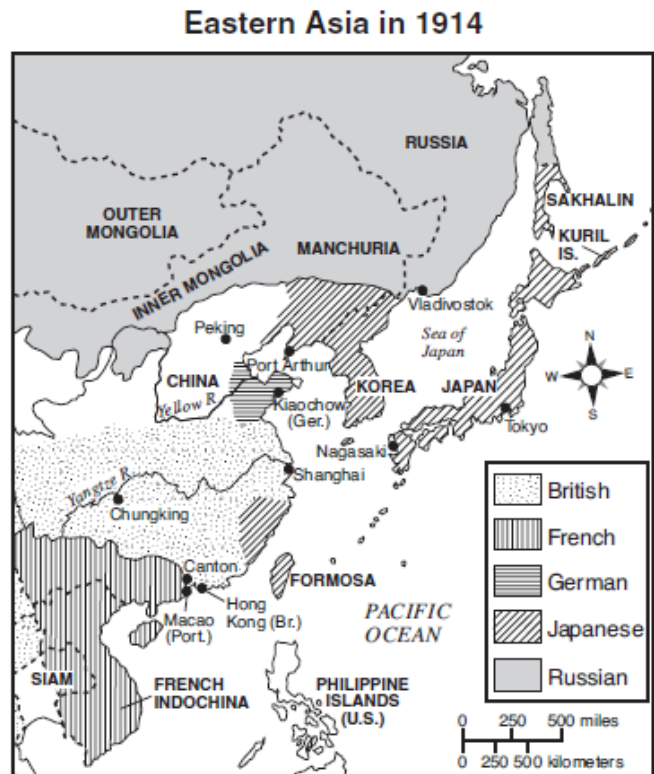
- the government should regulate the economy and foreign trade
- individuals should be allowed to pursue their self-interest in a free market
- governments should develop a state-run banking system to prevent instability
- anarchy would result if universal male suffrage was granted

Which written work criticized the capitalist system during the Industrial Revolution?

- Communist Manifesto* by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- "White Man's Burden" by Rudyard Kipling
- The Wealth of Nations* by Adam Smith
- The Origin of Species* by Charles Darwin

Commodore Matthew Perry's visits to Japan in 1853 and 1854 resulted in the

- colonization of Japan by the United States
- transfer of spheres of influence to China
- introduction of Christianity to Japanese society
- opening of trade and diplomatic relations with Japan



Source: Robert Feeny et al., *Brief Review in Global Studies*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

6 This map illustrates the concept of

- ethnocentrism
- socialism
- containment
- imperialism

Which action in Japanese history occurred during the Meiji Restoration?

- (1) Japan modernized its economy.
- (2) Mongols invaded the islands of Japan.
- (3) The Japanese government adopted an isolationist policy.
- (4) Buddhism became the official religion of Japan.

A major goal of both the Sepoy Mutiny in India and the Boxer Rebellion in China was to

- (1) rid their countries of foreigners
- (2) expand their respective territories
- (3) receive international military support
- (4) restore an absolute monarch to the throne

The annexation of Korea and Japan's invasion of Manchuria were attempts by Japan to

- (1) spread Shinto beliefs
- (2) protect human rights
- (3) acquire natural resources
- (4) establish theocratic governments

Early exploration of Africa by Europeans was hindered by the

- (1) lack of natural resources in Africa
- (2) alliances between African kingdoms
- (3) isolationist policies of European monarchs
- (4) many different physical features of Africa

Manifesto of the Communist Party, 1848

II. Proletarians and Communists

. . . The immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all the other proletarian parties: Formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat. . . .

The distinguishing feature of Communism is not the abolition of property generally, but the abolition of bourgeois property. But modern bourgeois private property is the final and most complete expression of the system of producing and appropriating products that is based on class antagonisms, on the exploitation of the many by the few. . . .

Source: Marx and Engels, *Manifesto of the Communist Party*,
International Publishers

According to Marx and Engels, what are *two* ideas that characterize Marxist communism? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

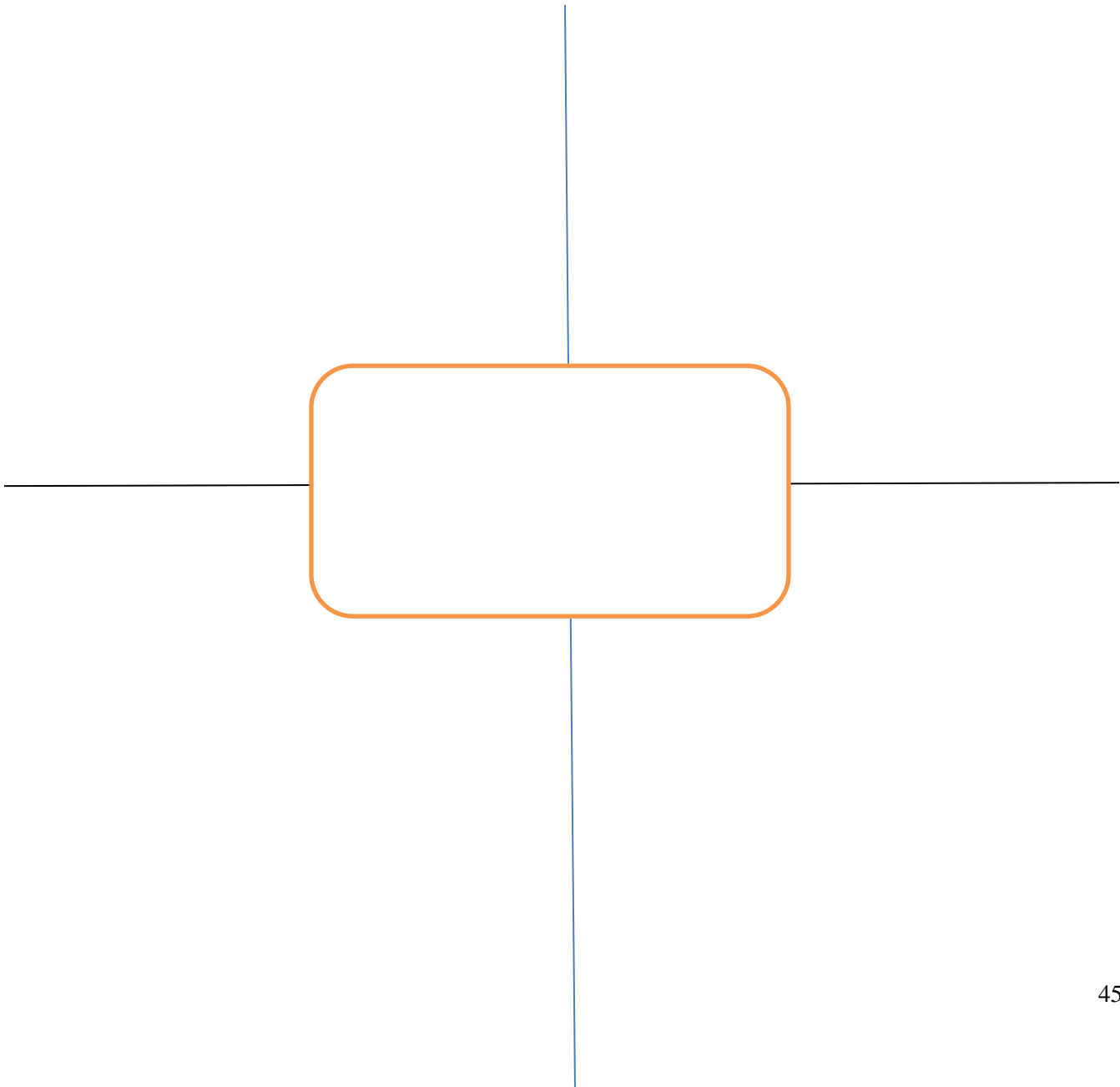
Theme: Turning Points

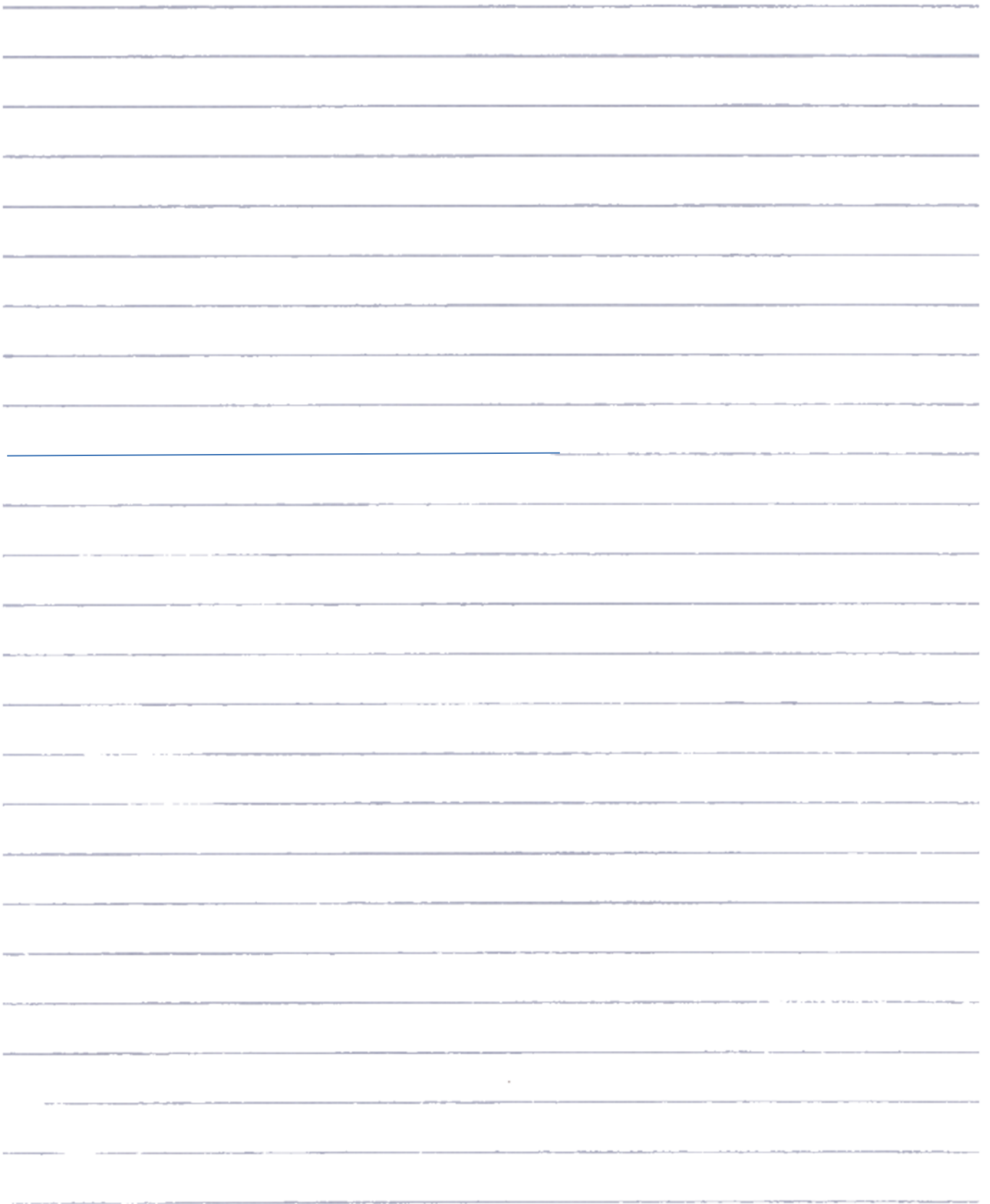
Turning points are major events in history that have led to lasting change.

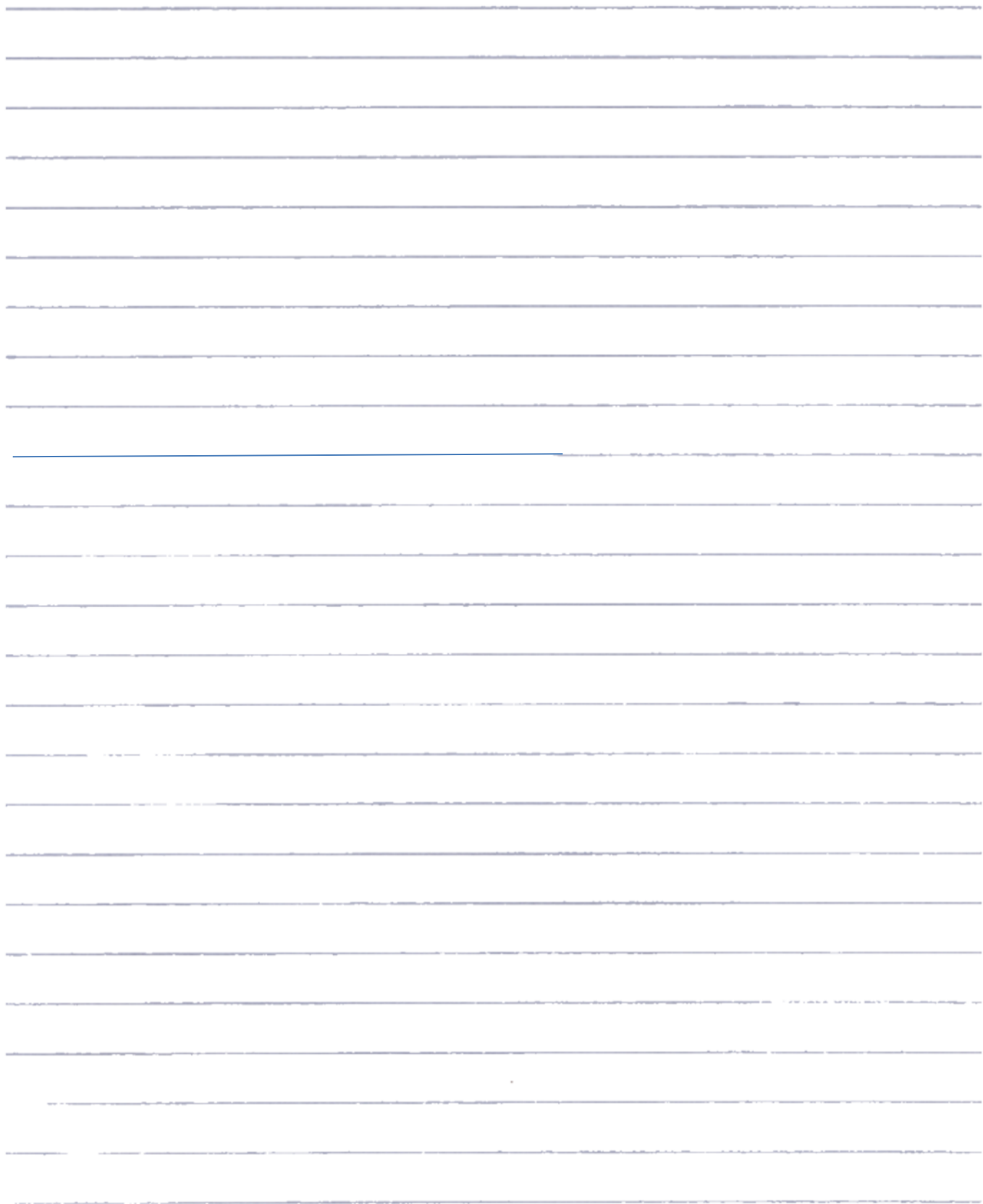
Task:

Identify *two* major turning points in global history and for *each*:

- Describe the historical circumstances surrounding the turning point
- Explain how *each* turning point changed the course of history







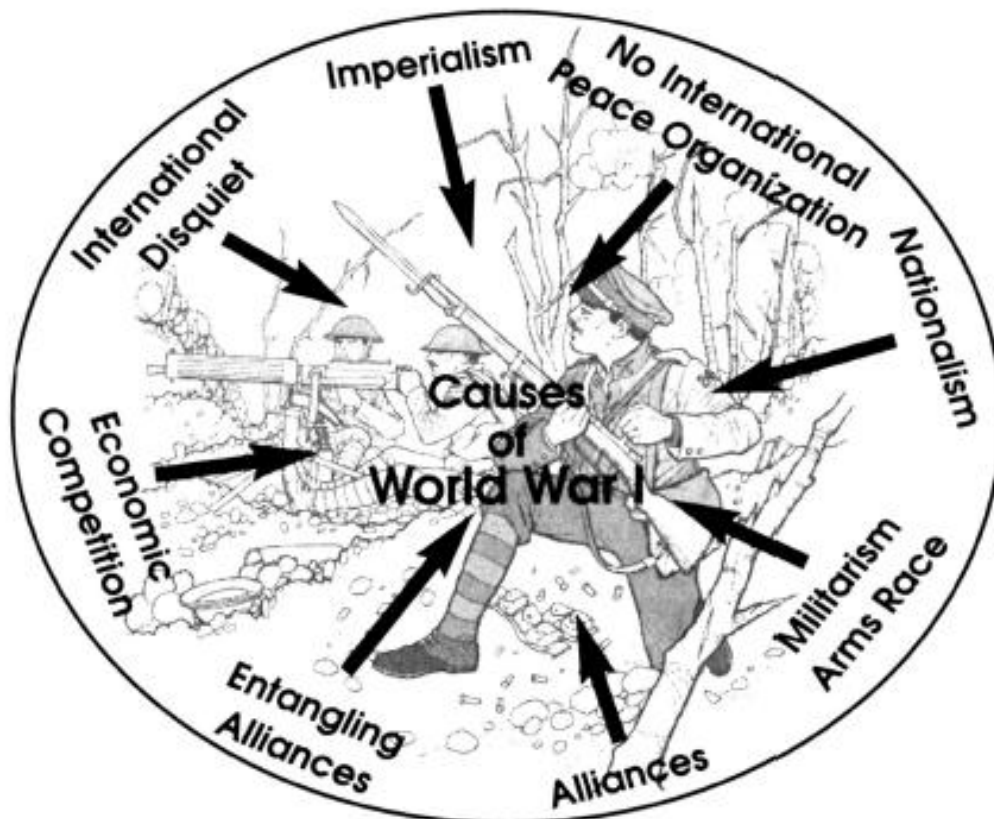
Chapter 5 – The Great War

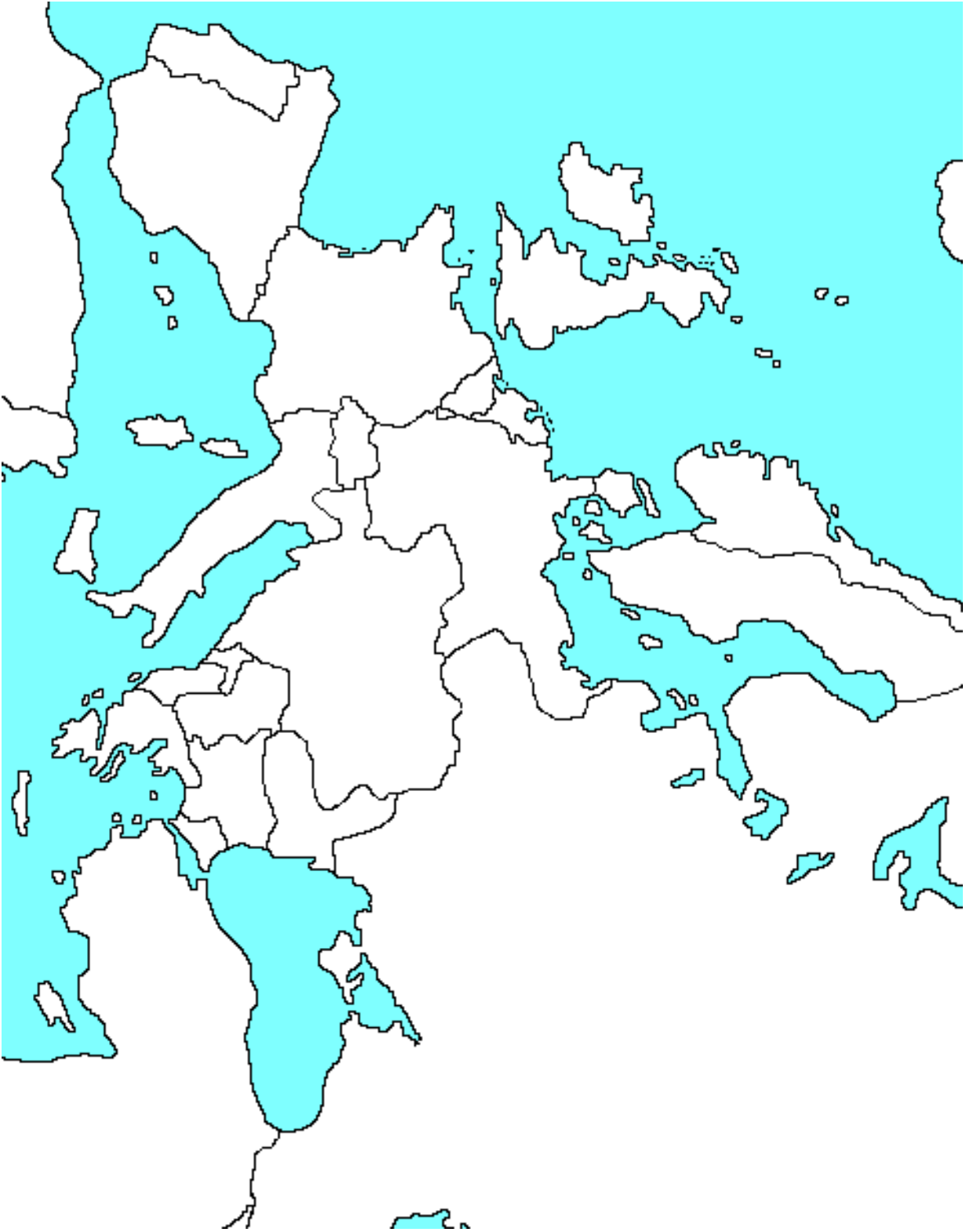
Setting the M.A.I.N. Stage

- **Militarism** – the belief that a nation needs **to build and maintain a strong military force** to protect its domestic and foreign interests. The Industrial Revolution made it possible for European nations to build powerful and well supplied militaries.
- **Alliances** – European nations formed **rival military alliances** with one another in order to protect their domestic and foreign interests. (Triple Entente & Triple Alliance)
- **Imperialism** – Europeans had established colonies throughout the world and were in direct competition with one another, creating tensions between them in their quest for resources and new markets.
- **Nationalism** – the spread of nationalism in Europe created an environment where ethnic tensions were heightened and rivalries between nations was strong. The Balkan Region especially was a very explosive area.

Ethnic Tension in the Balkans

- **Nationalistic** feelings in the **Balkan Region** were extremely high. The Austro-Hungarian Empire ruled over many different ethnic groups. Many resented being controlled by “foreigners”
- **1914** – **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** of Austria-Hungary was assassinated by Slavic nationalists!
- **Austria-Hungary** in retaliation invaded Serbia and a chain reaction began.
- In a matter of week all of Europe was at war.





The Great War – The War to End All Wars

- WWI brought a new and deadly form of warfare due to the Industrial Revolution.
- New weapons such as machine guns, poison gas, tanks, submarines and airplanes made the old methods of warfare obsolete!
- The 2 different fronts develop during the war, The Western & Eastern


The Western Front

- New weapons make it hard for either side to advance and acquire land.
- **Trench warfare** develops and a stalemate ensues between Germans and Allies
- Casualty and death rates extremely high!

The Eastern Front

- The Eastern Front was much larger; as a result trench warfare did not develop.
- Armies were much more spread out and as a result, invasions and acquiring territory was possible.
- Russians suffered horribly at the hands of the Central Powers forces.
- Russian people launch revolution against the Czar, who refused to stop fighting the war!



 World War I. The Central Powers were in the unenviable position of fighting wars on two major fronts. The inset shows the stabilized Western Front of trench warfare in northern France and Belgium.

America Joins the Fight

- America had attempted to stay out of the war and maintain neutrality
- German aggressive actions led the U.S. to join the side of the Allies
 - Zimmerman Telegram
 - Sinking of the Lusitania
- **1917** – With the US joining the war, the stalemate was broken and the Allies were able to go on the offensive!
- **1918** – Germany & Austria-Hungary surrendered as the Ottoman Empire collapsed!



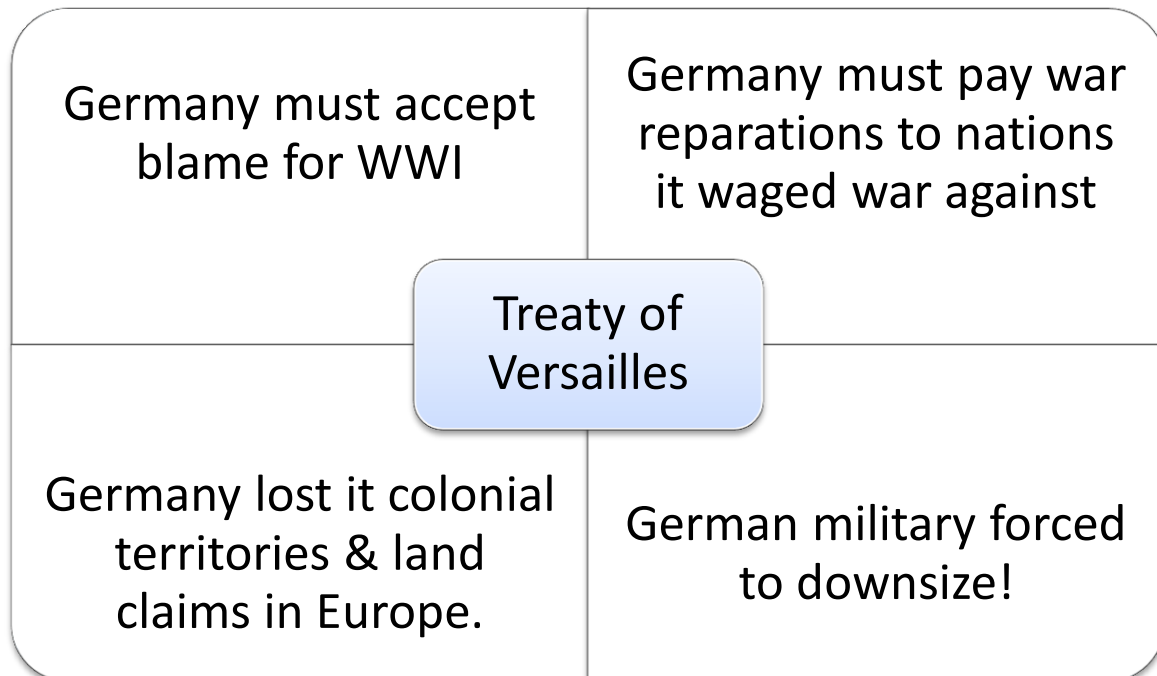
© Press Publishing Company

SOME PROMISE!

April 1917

The Peace Settlement

- **Treaty of Versailles** – officially ended WW1 and set forth the terms that would be followed.

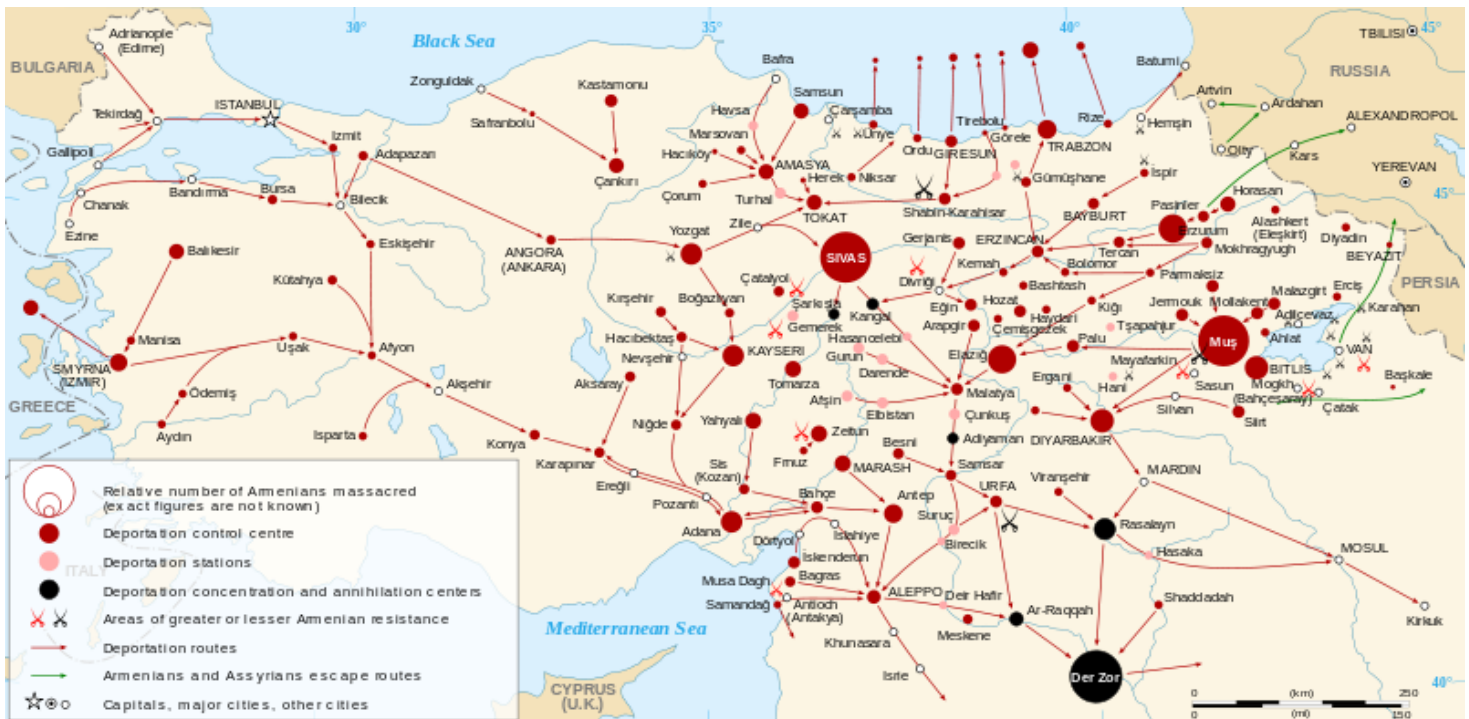


Results of WWI

- Austro-Hungarian Empire was divided into several smaller states as nationalists demanded their own countries to control.
- **Kemal Atatürk** led a revolution against the Ottomans, overthrew the Sultans and created a new **modern, westernized** Turkish Republic
- America returns to isolationism, leaving Europe to rebuild from the ashes.

F.) Armenian Genocide

- The Ottoman Empire during the first world war and immediately after committed **genocide** against an ethnic group of people known as **Armenians**.
- Mass execution of males and the mass deportation of women and children began on April 24, 1915
- The Ottoman military uprooted Armenians from their homes and forced them to march for hundreds of miles, depriving them of food and water, to the desert of what is now Syria.
- Massacres were indiscriminate of age or gender
- Over 1 million people were victims of what is considered the first modern genocide.



Chapter 5 Review



Source: Fairchild Memorial Gallery, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University

- 32 Which concept is represented in these World War I recruiting posters?
- (1) justice
 - (2) diversity
 - (3) nationalism
 - (4) humanism

Which event is considered the immediate cause of World War I?

- (1) signing of the Treaty of Versailles
- (2) invasion of Poland by Germany
- (3) assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand
- (4) use of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany

Observation of a Soldier in World War I

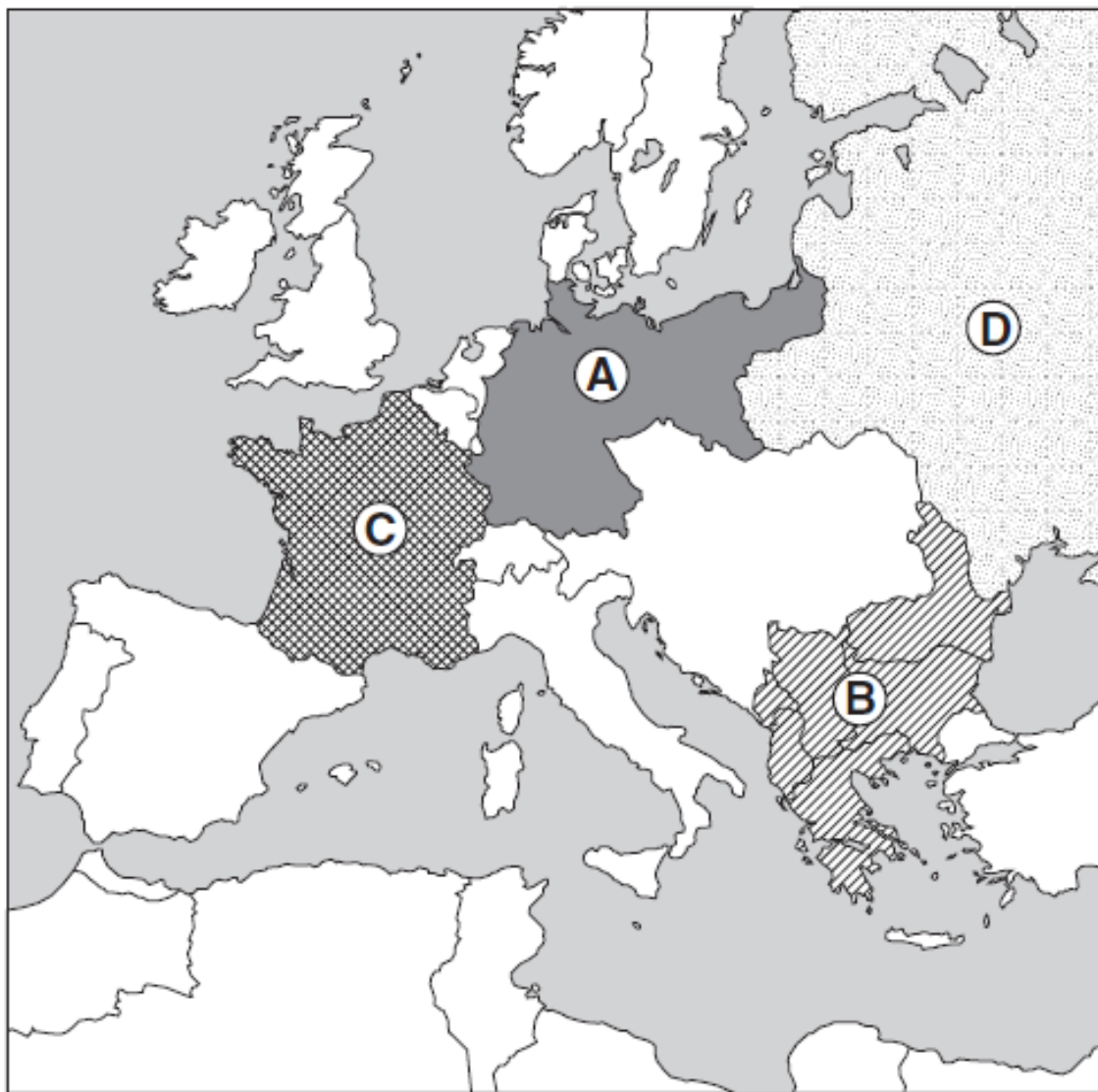
Private Archie Surfleet, February 8th, 1918 — We have been in camp near the wood at Écurie for some days now and a more miserable existence it would be hard to imagine. There is nothing but unrest and uncertainty and everyone here is absolutely fed up to the teeth.

— Malcolm Brown, *Tommy Goes to War*

Which hypothesis can best be supported by this passage?

- (1) Allied forces were on the verge of winning the war.
- (2) Technology had created a military stalemate.
- (3) Revolution in Russia hastened the end of the war.
- (4) Conditions contributed to low troop morale.

Europe at the Outbreak of World War I, August 1914



Source: Make History web page, Bedford/St. Martin's (adapted)

27 Which area of Europe was known as the “Powder Keg” of Europe prior to the outbreak of World War I?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

The term *militarism* can best be defined as

- (1) loyalty to a nation or ethnic group
- (2) buildup of armaments in preparation for war
- (3) avoidance of military involvement in civil wars
- (4) control of territories for economic and political gain

Growing nationalism and militarism in Europe and the creation of secret alliances were

- (1) reasons for the rise of democracy
- (2) causes of World War I
- (3) requirements for economic development
- (4) reasons for the collapse of communism

Chapter 6 – The Russian Communist Revolution

The End of the Romanov Dynasty

- **Czar Nicholas II** rules the Russian Empire as an absolute monarch.
- Military disasters in WWI led to widespread desertion in the Russian army.
- **Famines** hit throughout Russia, inflation sky rocketed and the economy was horrible
- Workers began to **strike** in the major city of **Petrograd**, Nicholas II ordered the military to fire upon the crowds.....they refused and joined the workers!.
- Nicholas II was forced to **abdicate** his throne.
- The leaders of a new provisional government, led by **Alexander Kerensky** declared Russia a **republic**.
- The workers of Petrograd unified together and formed their own political/governing system, known as a **soviet**.



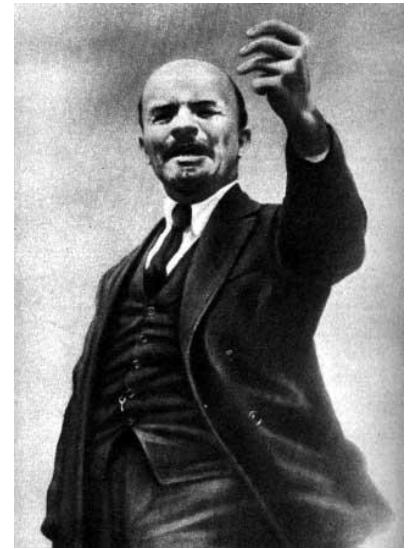
The Provisional Government

- The revolution began spontaneously without any real leadership or organization.
- **Provisional Government** was not an elected body; as such it found it hard to win support of the people.
- Kerensky declared freedom of speech and released thousands of political prisoners.
- Too many problems for them to handle at once, and their continual support of WWI lost the Provisional Government any credibility with the people!



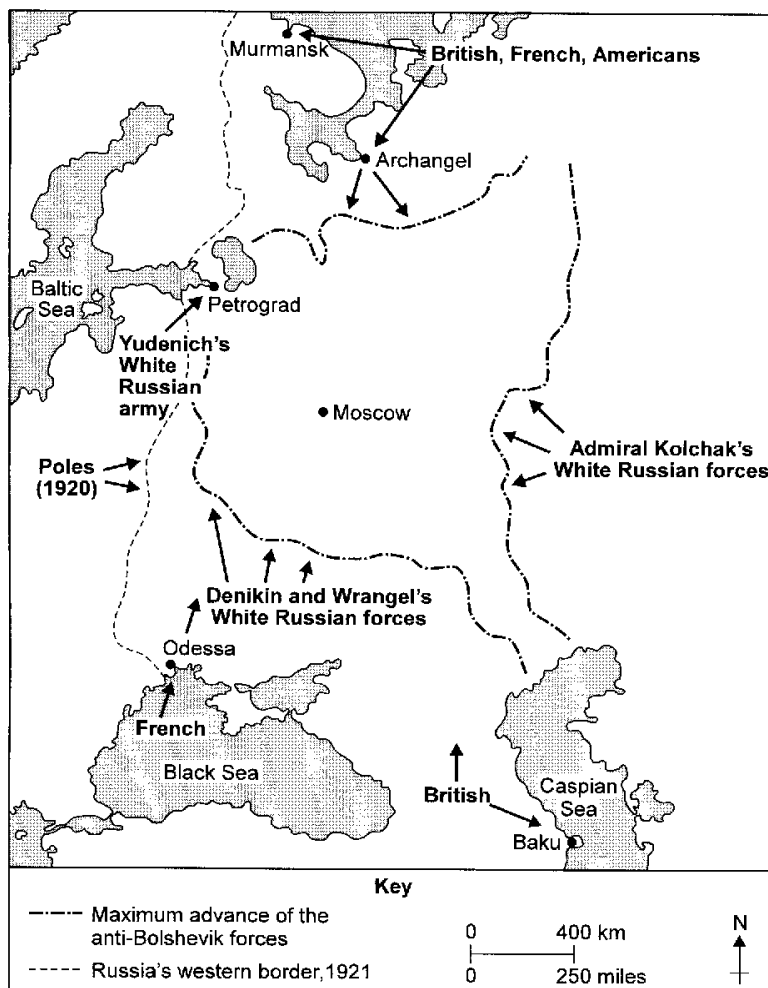
Rise of the Bolshevik Party

- **Bolsheviks** were a political party based on the ideas of Karl Marx.
- **Vladimir Lenin** – was the leader of the Bolsheviks who was in exile during WW1
- Once the Czar was gone, he returned to Petrograd to lead the **Soviet**.
- **Peace, Bread & Land** – the promise Lenin and the Bolsheviks made to the Russian people, if they would support them and their goal to transform Russia.
- **November 1917** – **Bolsheviks** seized power from the Provisional Gov't and ended Russia involvement in WWI.
Executed royal family!



Russian Civil War

- Brutal civil war broke out between the **Bolsheviks** and the **White Army** – an alliance of various groups who opposed the Communist Party's rule!
- **White Army** received support from foreign nations to help them combat the well-organized Bolshevik forces.
- **Bolsheviks** win the civil war in 1922 and rename themselves the **Communist Party** and change the name of Russia to the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) or the Soviet Union**



The Soviet Union Under Lenin

- 1st years after the civil war were very difficult as the Communist Party introduced radical changes into society!
- All **industries** in the Soviet Union were **nationalized**, i.e. put under control of the government.
- **Lands** were transferred to the **peasants to control** themselves!
- Lenin briefly allowed **limited private ownership** in his **New Economic Policy (N.E.P.)**
He realized that Russia needed to industrialize quickly in order to create the communist state Marx described.



“NEP Russia will become socialist Russia”



Source: Kime, O'Donnell and Osborne,
World Studies: Global Issues and Assessments,
N & N Publishing

The Rise of Joseph Stalin

- Vladimir Stalin died in 1924 and with it his vision of creating a Communist Russia
- Following an internal struggle, **Joseph Stalin** emerged and took control of the **Communist Party**.
- Stalin began to implement his version of Communism into the Soviet Union **and turned away from many of Lenin's policies.**
- Stalin transformed the Soviet Union into a **totalitarian state** – a governmental system in which all aspects of public and private life were controlled by the Communist Party
- Free speech and dissent was forbidden and punishable by death or imprisonment in the **gulags** – prison labor camps
- Secret police were used to terrorize and keep the people controlled and living in fear.
- Stalin seized peasant land and formed gov't managed **collective farms**
- **Five Year Plans** – Stalin's economic policy in order to quickly turn the Soviet Union into a modern industrial nation. These plans set national goals and controlled ALL aspects of the economy.
- Created a **cult of personality**, in which Stalin was idolized, worshipped and venerated within the Party and the Soviet Union
- **The Great Purge** – Beginning in 1930 Stalin had eliminated anyone who he felt was a threat to himself within the Communist Party....thousands killed!



Chapter 6 Review

- “Czar Abdicates! Provisional Government Formed”
- “Peasants Promised ‘Peace, Land, and Bread’”
- “Reds and Whites Fight Bloody Civil War”

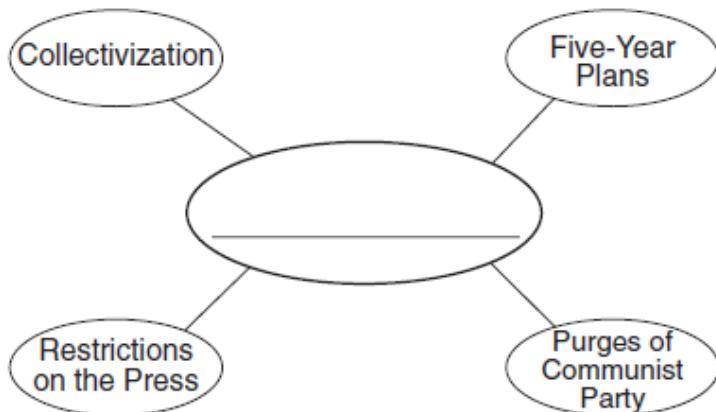
Which revolution is the focus of these headlines?

- (1) Mexican
- (2) Russian
- (3) Chinese
- (4) Cuban

- Led the Russians in a second revolution (1917)
- Promised “Peace, Land, and Bread”
- Established the New Economic Policy (NEP)

Which leader is being described by these statements?

- (1) Czar Nicholas II
- (2) Nikita Khrushchev
- (3) Vladimir I. Lenin
- (4) Mikhail Gorbachev



17 Which title best completes this graphic organizer?

- (1) Saddam Hussein and the Persian Gulf War
- (2) Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) and the Defeat of the Manchu Dynasty
- (3) Joseph Stalin and the Rise of a Totalitarian State
- (4) Jawaharlal Nehru and the Modern Industrial State of India

Which statement describes a similarity between the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia?

- (1) The leaders in power before the revolutions favored changing the political system in their country.
- (2) Both revolutions were the result of government denial of basic human rights and stressful economic conditions.
- (3) Most of the revolutionary support was provided by radicals from other countries.
- (4) The new democracies created by the revolutions gave people greater representation in their governments.

A comparison of the actions of the Jacobins during the French Revolution and the actions of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution indicates that revolutions sometimes

- (1) occur in a peaceful manner
- (2) gain the support of wealthy landowners
- (3) ignore urban workers
- (4) bring radicals to power

A major goal of Joseph Stalin’s five-year plans was to

- (1) encourage communist revolutions in the colonies of the European powers
- (2) transform the Soviet Union into an industrial power
- (3) expand the Soviet Union’s borders to include warm-water ports
- (4) reduce the amount of foreign aid coming from the Western Hemisphere

Which slogan is associated with the Bolshevik (Russian) Revolution?

- (1) “An Eye for an Eye”
- (2) “Peace, Land, and Bread”
- (3) “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”
- (4) “Take up the White Man’s Burden”

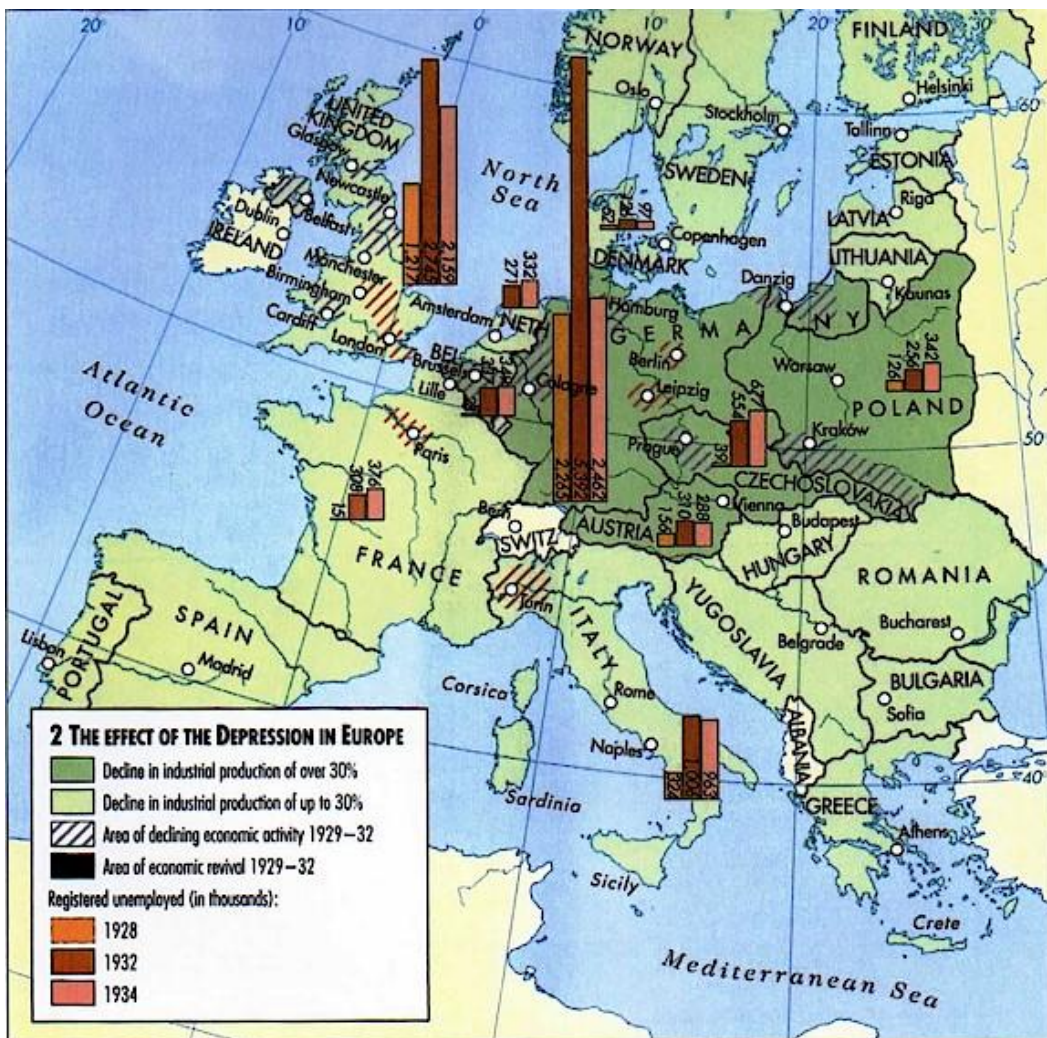
Chapter 7 - The Inter-War Years

Rebuilding from the War

- The human and material costs of WW1 were incredible.
 - Millions dead due to warfare and famine (military and civilian)
 - Malnutrition widespread
- Europeans spent first 5 years rebuilding and recovering, borrowing money from the United States which had become the world's greatest economic power!
- Prosperity in America gradually spread to Europe

The Crash!

- In 1929 to so-called prosperity that America was built upon was exposed as problem filled and the economy collapsed!
- With America's economy in a **depression** the effects spread worldwide as international trade declined and American bankers began calling in loans made to Europe.
- **The Great Depression** spread worldwide!



The Rise of Fascism in Italy

Fascism – extreme nationalist political belief system.

- all social classes should unite into a single national party
- survival of the nation and people is more important than personal liberties
- single all-power leader of the party & the country
- opposed to democracy, labor unions and strikes
- **violence and terror** to achieve goals
- **racism** and **social Darwinism** were part of their ideology.

Mussolini and the National Fascist Party

- **Benito Mussolini** was an Italian **fascist** who was able to create his own militia and following quickly.
- Promised to restore a golden age to Italy and create a new Italian Empire!
- **1922** – **Mussolini and the National Fascist Party** were able to seize power of Italy without any resistance from the King!
- Mussolini instituted his fascist ideas quickly into Italy and eliminated any opposition.
- Launched an invasion into Africa in his quest to create a new Italian Empire



“. . . The key-stone of the Fascist doctrine is its conception of the State, of its essence, its functions, and its aims. For Fascism the State is absolute, individuals and groups relative. Individuals and groups are admissible in so far as they come within the State. Instead of directing the game and guiding the material and moral progress of the community, the liberal State restricts its activities to recording results. The Fascist State is wide awake and has a will of its own. For this reason it can be described as 'ethical'. . . .”

— Benito Mussolini, *Fascism: Doctrine and Institutions*, Howard Fertig, 1932



The Rise of the National Socialists

The Weimar Republic Fails in Germany

- At the end of WW1, the German Kaiser abdicated his throne.
- A democratic government known as the **Weimar Republic** replaced the monarchy and was the one responsible for surrendering and signing the **Treaty of Versailles**.
- **Weimar Republic** was extremely **unpopular** with the German people for agreeing to sign the treaty and many Germans resented democratic ideas after living under a stable monarchy for centuries.
- Economy of Germany literally in ruins as a result of the Treaty and the Depression!
Hyperinflation – the value of their money drops, so that it is worthless!

Adolf Hitler & the Nazi Party

- The **Nazi Party**, led by **Adolf Hitler** blamed the Weimar Republic and foreigners inside of Germany for all of her problems.
- After a failed attempt to overthrow the government, Hitler was jailed for 9 months where he wrote his book *Mein Kampf*

The infographic is divided into several sections. At the top left is a map of Central Europe with Germany, Austria, and parts of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary highlighted in yellow. A red arrow points from Germany towards the east. A legend below the map shows a yellow square labeled 'German-speaking people'. To the right of the map is a portrait of Adolf Hitler in a brown Nazi uniform with a swastika armband. Below the map and portrait is a red box with a white swastika symbol and text explaining 'Lebensraum' and 'Führer'. Below this is another red box with a white swastika symbol and text explaining 'A strong Germany'. At the bottom are three dark red boxes, each with an icon and text: a portrait of a young boy for 'Social Darwinism', a loaf of bread for 'Autarky', and the Communist hammer and sickle and Jewish Star of David symbols for 'Germany was in danger'.

Lebensraum
the need for 'living space' for the German nation to expand.

A strong Germany
the Treaty of Versailles should be abolished and all German-speaking people united in one country.

Führer the idea that there should be a single leader with complete power rather than a democracy.

Social Darwinism
the idea that the Aryan race was superior and Jews were 'subhuman'.

Autarky the idea that Germany should be economically self-sufficient.

Germany was in danger from Communists and Jews, who had to be destroyed

The Nazi Take Control of Germany

- Beginning in 1924, the Nazi slowly begin to take over the government through gaining seats in the **Reichstag** – **the legislative branch of the Weimar Republic**
- **1930** – Nazi control 107 seats in the Reichstag
- **1932** – Nazi control 280 seats and become the largest party in the Reichstag
- **1933** – Hitler becomes chief minister of Germany, centralizes power into his position and becomes the **totalitarian** ruler.
- All other political parties are **outlawed**, Jews were stripped of their citizenship and shipped to **ghettos**, freedom of speech and expression was prohibited.
- **Concentration camps** were created to hold “undesirables”
- Hitler rebuilt Germany’s industry, military and began many public work programs which helped Germany pull out of the Great Depression!
- Just like Stalin, a **cult of personality** develops around Adolf Hitler.
- **League of Nations** was **ineffective** & could not do anything to stop Hitler or the Nazis!!

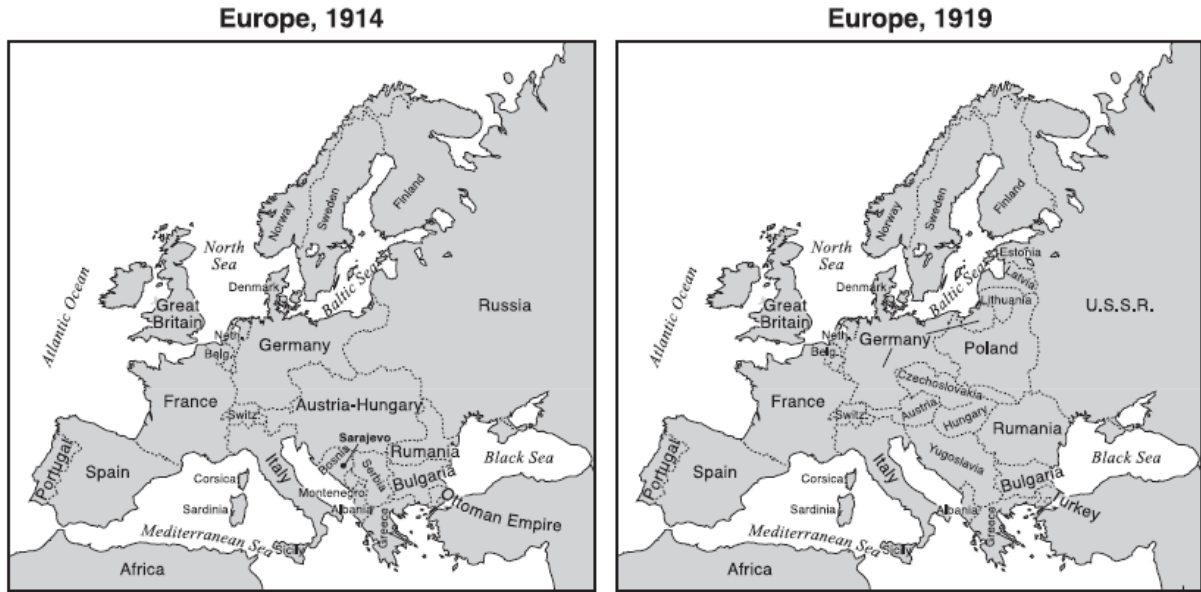


The Japanese Empire Goes on the Offensive!

- Beginning in 1931, Japan launches a series of invasion of mainland Asia in order to obtain the raw materials and markets it needs for its growing industrial system.
- Using its superior military forces, Japan goes on to colonize most of Asia!
- Japan launches attacks upon European colonies and gains control of them as well.
- America calls for trade embargo upon Japan in response to its aggressive tactics.

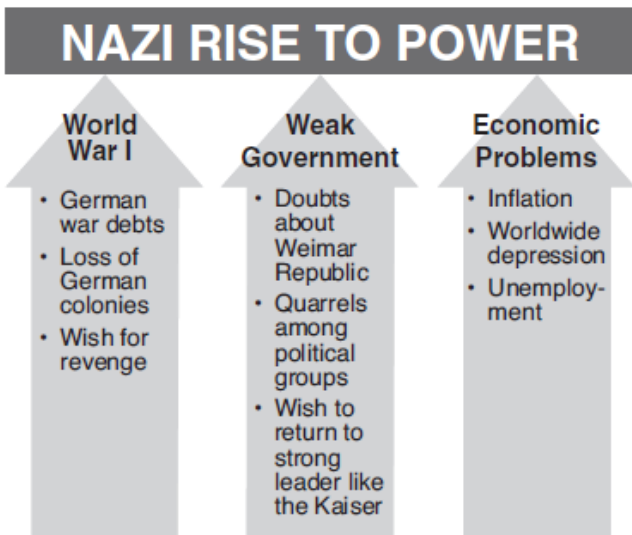


Chapter 7 Review



Source: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying World History*, AMSCO (adapted)

- 32 Which factor was the most significant force in causing the changes between 1914 and 1919 as shown on the two maps?
- (1) worldwide depression
 - (2) treaties signed at the end of World War I
 - (3) rise of Mussolini
 - (4) dissatisfaction of the German people



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

- 2 Based on the information in this chart, which situation gave rise to Nazi power in Germany?
- (1) global prosperity and trade
 - (2) success of the Weimar Republic
 - (3) political and economic instability
 - (4) expansion of Germany's colonial empire

The Treaty of Versailles angered many Germans after World War I because the treaty

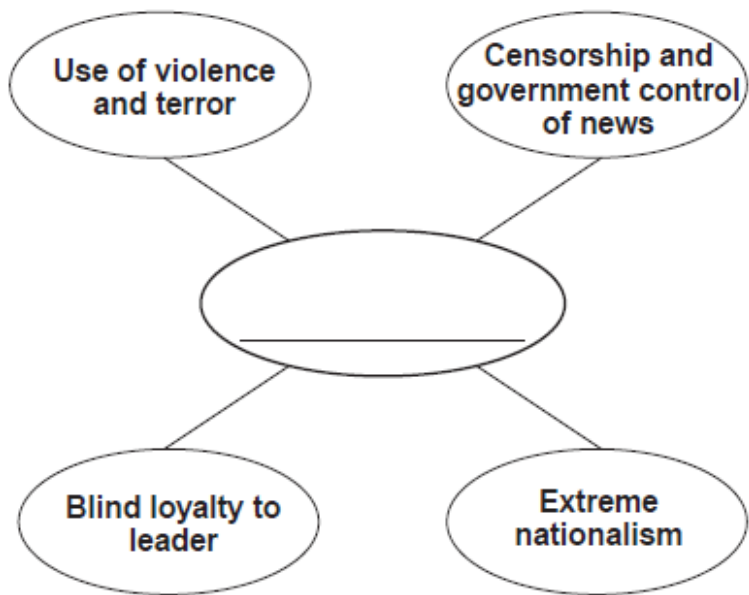
- (1) divided Germany into Communist and non-Communist zones
- (2) made Germany restore its emperor
- (3) required all German-speaking Europeans to return to Germany
- (4) forced Germany to pay large war reparations

Which event occurred *first* and led to the other three?

- (1) rise of fascism in Europe
- (2) Bolshevik Revolution
- (3) World War I
- (4) signing of the Treaty of Versailles

Which political leader gained power as a result of the failing economy of the Weimar Republic?

- (1) Adolf Hitler
- (2) Francisco Franco
- (3) Benito Mussolini
- (4) Charles de Gaulle



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*,
Prentice Hall (adapted)

Which statement about both the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy is accurate?

- (1) Economic conditions led to political change.
- (2) Industrialization hindered national development.
- (3) Goals were achieved by peaceful means.
- (4) Communist ideals fueled both movements.

28 Which ideology best completes this graphic organizer?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) socialism | (3) capitalism |
| (2) democracy | (4) fascism |

... State frontiers are established by human beings and may be changed by human beings.

The fact that a nation has acquired an enormous territorial area is no reason why it should hold that territory perpetually [forever]. At most, the possession of such territory is a proof of the strength of the conqueror and the weakness of those who submit to him. And in this strength alone lives the right of possession. If the German people are imprisoned within an impossible territorial area and for that reason are face to face with a miserable future, this is not by the command of Destiny, and the refusal to accept such a situation is by no means a violation of Destiny's laws. For just as no Higher Power has promised more territory to other nations than to the German, so it cannot be blamed for an unjust distribution of the soil. The soil on which we now live was not a gift bestowed by Heaven on our forefathers. But they had to conquer it by risking their lives. So also in the future our people will not obtain territory, and therewith the means of existence, as a favour from any other people, but will have to win it by the power of a triumphant sword. . . .

Source: Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, Hurst and Blackett Ltd.

According to this document, what was *one* reason Adolf Hitler felt war was necessary? [1]

Score

Chapter 8 – World War II

A.) A Prelude to War

The Causes of World War II

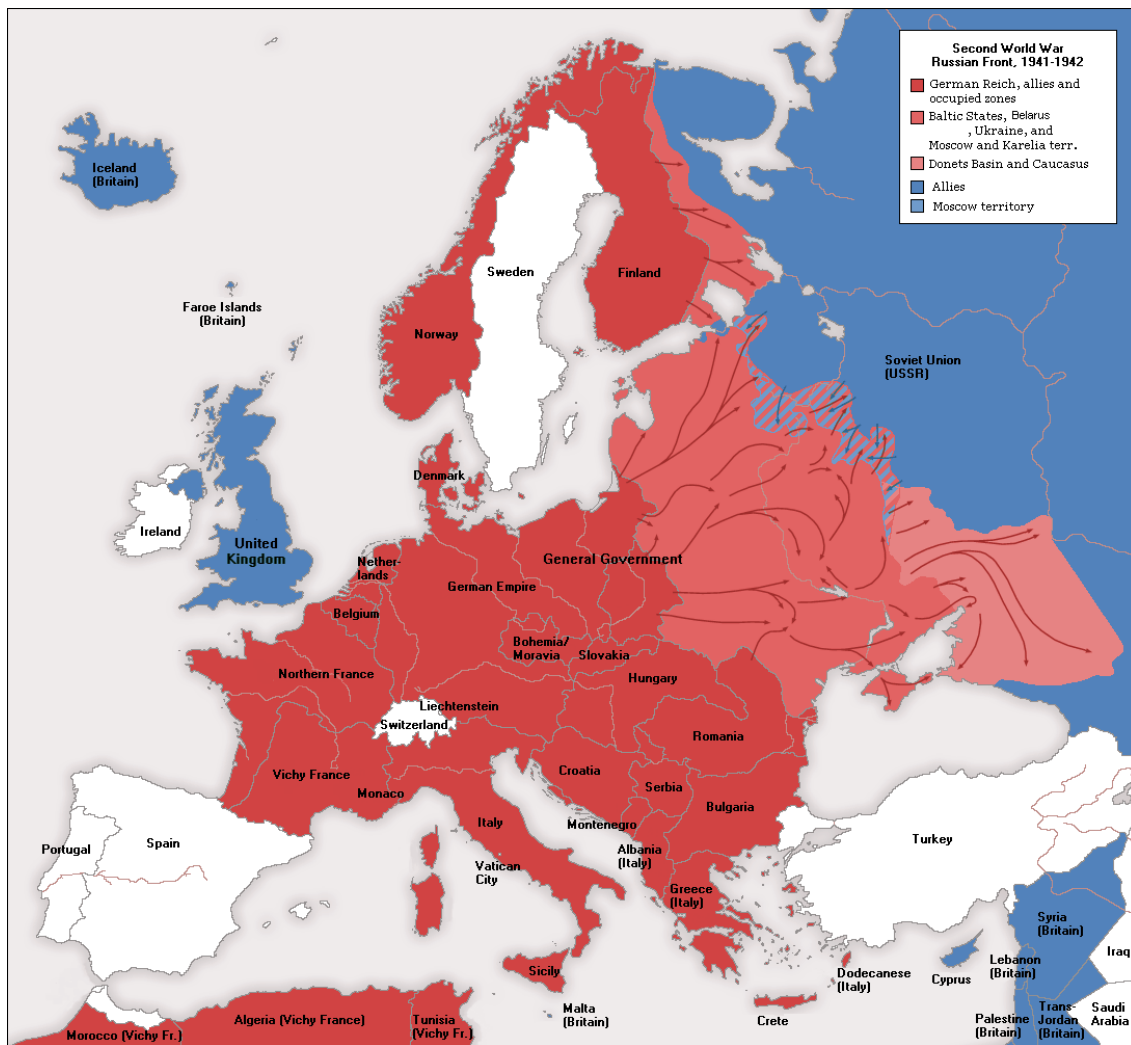
THE EVENTS THAT LED TO WAR

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| March 1936 | Germany sends troops into the <u>Rhineland</u> (area on the French-German border) going against the treaty of Versailles. Britain and France do nothing. |
| March 1938 | Germany joins with <u>Austria</u> , again against the treaty of Versailles. Britain and France do nothing. |
| September 1938 | Hitler puts pressure on <u>Czechoslovakia</u> . Britain and France finally decide to get involved. A deal is made at <u>Munich</u> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler agrees not to take over any more land • Britain & France agree that Germany may take over part of Czechoslovakia |
| March 1939 | Hitler ignores the deal he made at Munich, and takes over the rest of Czechoslovakia. Britain & France humiliated. |
| August 1939 | To avoid the possibility of a war on two fronts, Hitler makes a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union. The <u>Nazi-Soviet Pact</u> . |
| September 1st 1939 | Germany invades Poland |
| September 3rd 1939 | Britain and France declare war on Germany |
| April 1940 | German troops invade Denmark and Norway |
| May 1940 | Germany invades the Netherlands and France. German blitzkrieg (lightning-war) has enormous success. France taken over in 6 weeks! |



The European Theatre 1939-1941

- **WW2** in Europe officially began with the **Nazi invasion of Poland** on Sept 1 1939
- In order to avoid a 2 front war, Hitler signed a non-aggression pact with Stalin and the Soviet Union.
- Formed an Alliance with Italy and Japan to create the **Axis Power**
- Nazi forces able to quickly overpower Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and France and by 1940 only England was left unconquered!
- **Battle of Britain - Between July – October** of Nazi forces bombed the British Isles hoping to crush the resistance and allow the Nazis to invade and take over....**British able to hold the Nazi forces off!**
- **1941** – Hitler orders the invasion of the Soviet Union, frustrated he could not conquer England he feels confident he will defeat the Communists.
- **Soviet Union** joins the **Allied Powers** in order to crush the **Nazi** invaders.

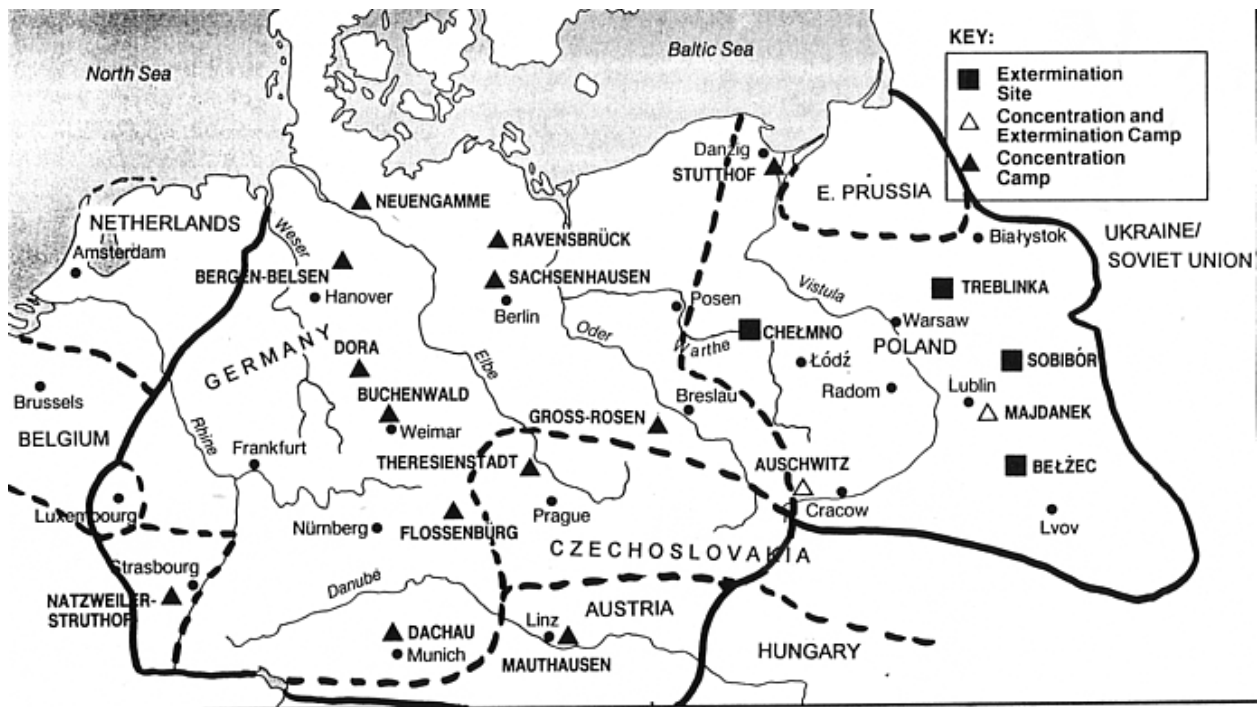


The European Theatre 1941-1945

- Soviet Union suffered horribly in the beginning of the war, but was able to hold on long enough to launch a counter attack and drive the Nazis out of the Soviet Union beginning in 1943.
- Dec 8th 1941 – the **United States joined the Allied Powers** as a result of the Japanese attack on **Pearl Harbor**.
- Allied Powers plan was to first defeat the Germans then focus on the Japanese.
 - 1st drive the Axis forces out of North Africa, jump into Italy and begin pushing north.
 - 2nd organize a massive invasion of France (**D-Day**), as Soviet forces pushed in from the East.
- Force Germany to **fight a war on multiple fronts**, never allowing it to focus in on one area to defend or attack from!
- **April 1945** – Hitler commits suicide rather than be caught alive!
- **May 1945** – Germany & Italy defeated.....War in Europe over!!

What the Allied Powers Discovered....

- **Holocaust** – refers to the systematic genocide of Jews and other groups deemed undesirable by the Nazis. **9 million+ killed**.....half of which were children....
- At the beginning of Nazi rule, Hitler ordered the creation of **concentration camps**. As the war dragged on, Hitler called for the **“Final Solution”** to the Jewish problem...their immediate extermination!



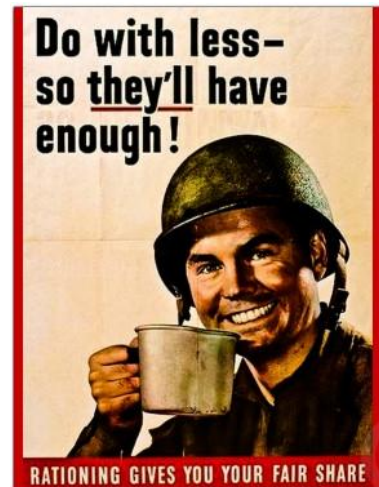
The End of the Empire of the Rising Sun

- The war in the Pacific was much different than the war in Europe, as most of the fighting was not large scale land invasion but rather air and sea battles and capturing of key islands.
- **Island hopping** – tactic used by the Allied Powers to capture key islands and use them and launch pads to take another key island on their way towards main islands of Japan.
- After winning several key victories, the Allied Powers were within invasion distance of Japan.
- Instead of risking over 1 million soldiers to try and conquer Japan, the U.S. President decided to use a secret weapon they were developing to force the Japanese to surrender.
- In **August 1945, the Atomic Age** began when **atomic bombs** were detonated over the Japanese cities of **Hiroshima and Nagasaki**.
- Japan quickly surrendered!



The Impacts of the War at Home

- Government mandated **rationing** occurred in most nations.
- **Millions** of people **homeless** as a result of the widespread destruction!
- European economies were ruined
- Many women took jobs in the defense industry as men left to fight on the fronts.
- European nations began to question their role with their colonies.



The Nuremberg Trials

- Once the Allied Powers has discovered the atrocities committed by the Nazis during the **Holocaust**, there was a call to make those responsible pay for their crimes.
- Nazi leaders were tried, found guilty and executed for “**crimes against humanity**”
- Established the principle that individuals will be held accountable for **human rights violations!**

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GOERING ENDS LIFE BY POISON, 10 OTHERS HANGED IN NUREMBERG PRISON FOR NAZI WAR CRIMES; DOOMED MEN ON GALLOWS PRAY FOR GERMANY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| <p>RETAILERS OFFER \$1 A POUND MEAT; SUPPLY UNCERTAIN</p> <p>Wholesale Prices Rise Far Above Former OPA Ceiling</p> <p>POULTRY SHOWS DECLINE</p> <p>Consumer Council Promises to Retaliate With Plan for 'Political Action'</p> | <p>'Politics' Laid to Truman By Reece in Meat Action</p> <p>GOP Chairman's Radio Reply to President Charges 'Familiar Pattern' Is Followed in Lifting of Curbs 'Before Election'</p> <p>By LEWIS WOOD</p> <p>WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—President Truman has furnished another powerful argument for the selection of a Republican Congress.</p> <p>How A. Carroll Rosen, chairman of the Republican National Committee, asserted tonight.</p> <p>In a radio reply to the President's "surprise" speech of last</p> | <p>CARDS TAKE SERIES AS BREGCHEN BEATS RED SOX 3D TIME, 4-3</p> <p>Relieving Dietsen in Eighth, Left-Hander Wins of Daring Dash Home by Slaughter</p> <p>WALKER'S DOUBLE DECIDES</p> <p>26,148 See 2-Run Fifth Rest Forth, but Boston Ties With Pair in Eighth</p> | <p>MEAD SAYS DEWEY MAKES 'HENCHMEN' OF STATE OFFICIALS</p> <p>Senator, in Jamestown Speech, Declares Rival Shifts Men to Own Political Benefit</p> <p>GOVERNOR DEFENDS FUND</p> <p>Tells Rochester Rally 'Serious' Will Be Spent on Things Democrats Regarded</p> | <p>11 Nazis Calm on Last Day; Some Read Escapist Books</p> <p>Devote Themselves to Novels and Poetry—Most Also Turn to the Bible—Eat Usual Suppers and Write Final Letters</p> <p>Spoken to They Were Hopeless</p> <p>NUREMBERG, Germany, Oct. 13.—The final day before the execution of 11 Nazi war criminals, some of whom were convicted by the American military and the British, was a day of calm and resignation.</p> <p>The prisoners were seen in the courtyard of the prison, some reading books and some writing letters to their families.</p> <p>They were told that they would be executed at 10 o'clock today.</p> | <p>GUILT IS PUNISHED</p> <p>No. 2 Nazi a Suicide Two Hours Before Execution Time</p> <p>OTHERS GO GRIML</p> <p>Shout Praise of the Country as They Await Execution</p> |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|

Chapter 8 Review

What was one reason that totalitarian dictatorships gained power in Europe between World War I and World War II?

- (1) Famine and AIDS spread throughout Europe.
- (2) Trade was banned between western and eastern Europe.
- (3) Governments failed to meet the needs of the people.
- (4) Monarchies were reinstated in many nations.

Which group was accused of violating human rights in the city of Nanjing during World War II?

- (1) Americans
- (2) Chinese
- (3) Japanese
- (4) Germans

The policy of appeasement helped cause World War II because this policy

- (1) reduced the armaments of major European powers
- (2) gave too much power to the United Nations
- (3) increased sea trade between England and the United States
- (4) allowed the aggressive actions of Germany to go unchecked

Japan's invasion of China in 1937 and Germany's attack on Poland in 1939 led directly to

- (1) the beginning of World War II in Asia and Europe
- (2) a meeting at Yalta between the United States and the Soviet Union
- (3) a conference at Munich for European leaders
- (4) the withdrawal of Britain and France from European affairs

Under communism in the former Soviet Union, people were required to

- (1) reject modern technology
- (2) limit the size of their families
- (3) honor their ancestors and religious traditions
- (4) put the interests of the state before individual gain

Many historians believe that the harsh terms found in the Treaty of Versailles helped lead to

- (1) Italy's unification
- (2) Turkey's modernization
- (3) revolutions in Russia
- (4) World War II

One reason the Japanese followed a policy of expansionism before World War II was to gain

- (1) warm-water ports
- (2) control of Tibet
- (3) additional natural resources
- (4) control of the Suez Canal

“. . . Seventy thousand people were killed instantly, and many more would die — 60,000 by November and another 70,000 by 1950. Most of them would be victims of a new method of killing — radiation. . . .”

— Ronald Takai

The situation described in this passage was the direct result of which World War II event?

- (1) blitz of London
- (2) attack on Pearl Harbor
- (3) D-Day invasion of Normandy
- (4) bombing of Hiroshima

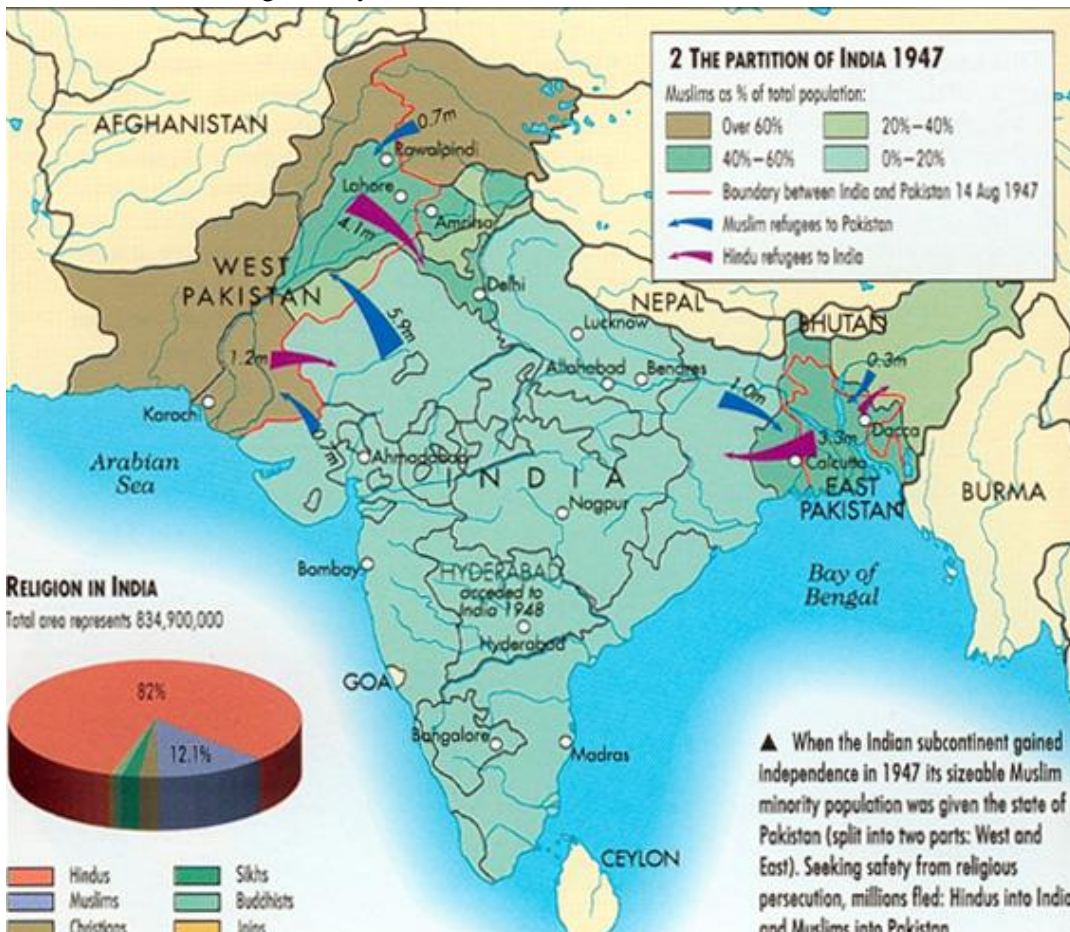
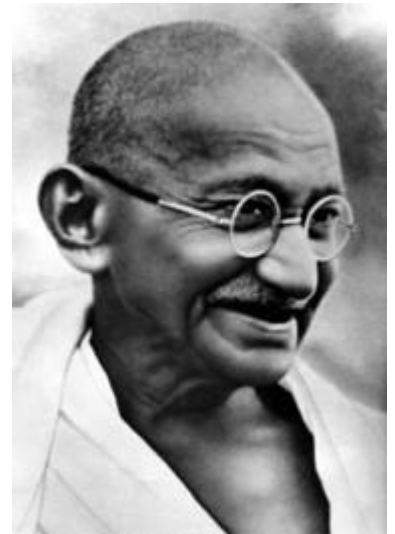
Chapter 9 – Asian and African Decolonization

Self Determination

- The end of WW2 stimulated the spread of nationalism and self-determination in Africa and Asia
- Between 1945-1960 a major shift occurred throughout the world as colonies became independent nations!

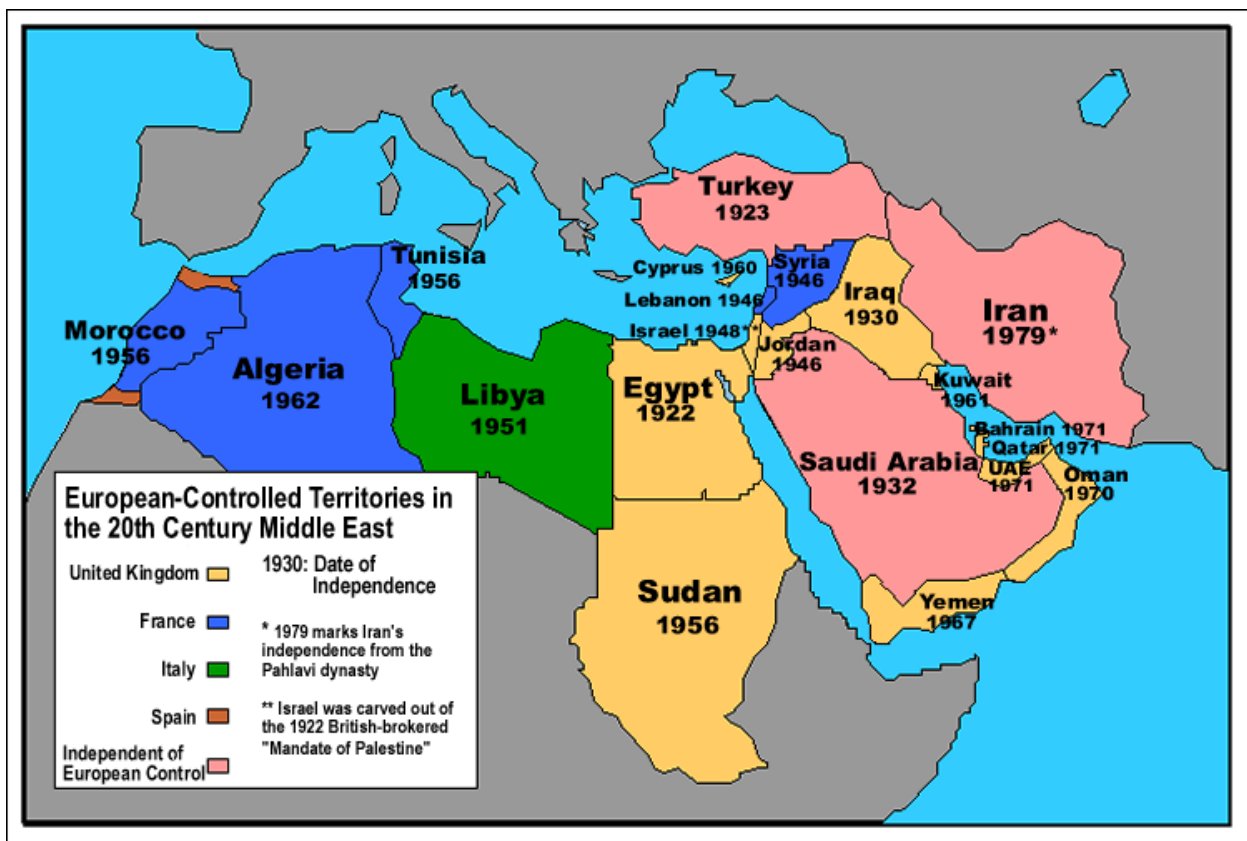
India & Pakistan

- British **India** was the 1st major country to gain independence after WW2
- **Mohandas Gandhi** – leader of India’s independence movement. Used **non-violent resistance** to protest against British rule. His movement began prior to the start of WW2
- **Salt March** – In 1930 Gandhi led a march in protest of the British salt tax.
- Gandhi also encouraged Indian people to **boycott** British goods.
- **1947** – India was granted its Independence!
- To prevent violence between **Hindus and Muslims**, India was divided into **India & Pakistan**
- **Millions** of Muslims and Hindus moved their homes and families to the region they were affiliated with.



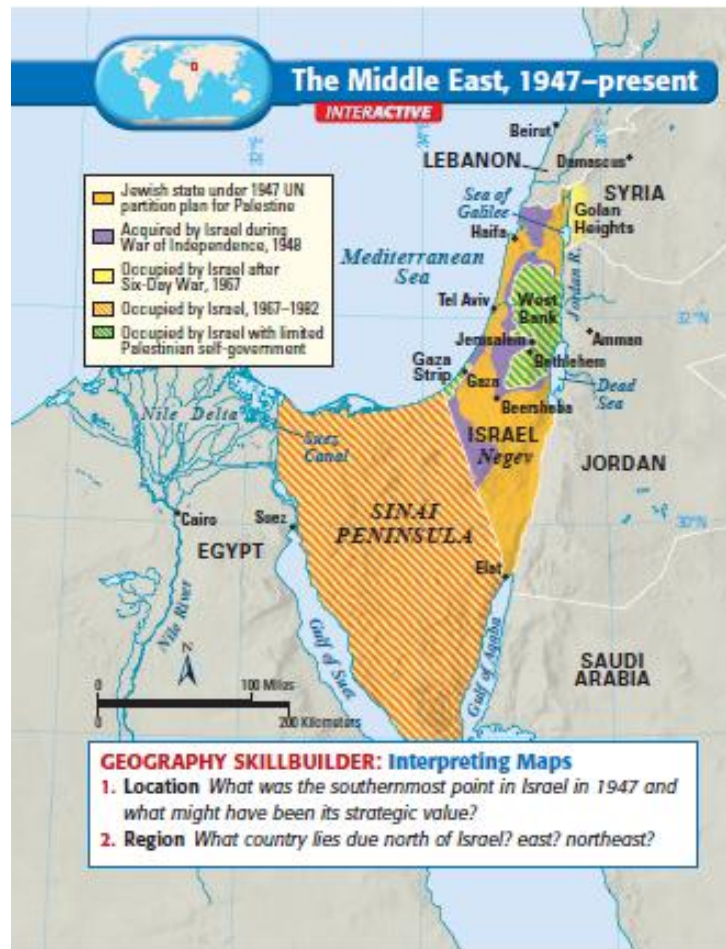
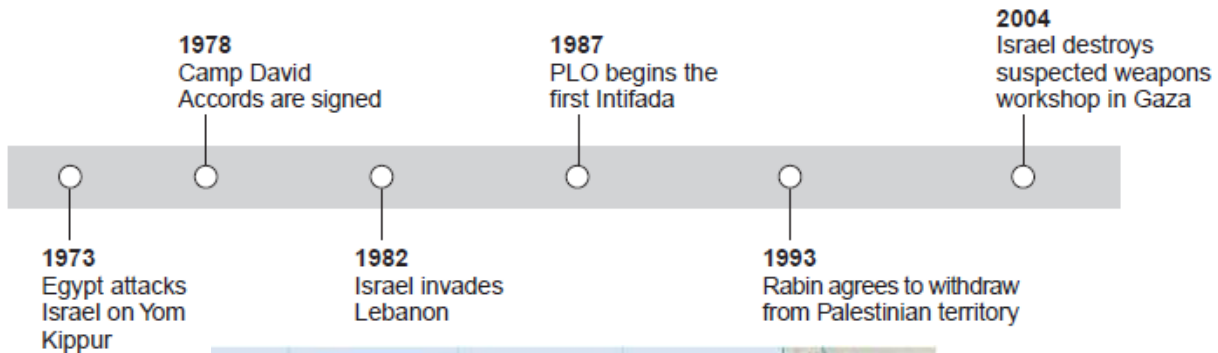
Middle East

- **France** granted independence to Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Lebanon, and Syria and after eight years of civil war to Algeria.
- **The British** gave Saudi Arabia and Egypt independence before the war, however Egypt remained a British satellite until its king was overthrown in the 1950s.
- **Zionism** – a form of nationalism of Jews and Jewish culture that supports a Jewish nation-state in the land known as Israel. Initially proposed by **Theodor Herzl** in late 1800s
- **Belfour Declaration** – a British government document supported the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. This idea was put on hold as a result of WW1 and its aftermath.
- In 1948, British forces left Palestine and the **United Nations** partitioned the land between the **Palestinian Muslim and Jews**, and established the Jewish homeland of **Israel**.



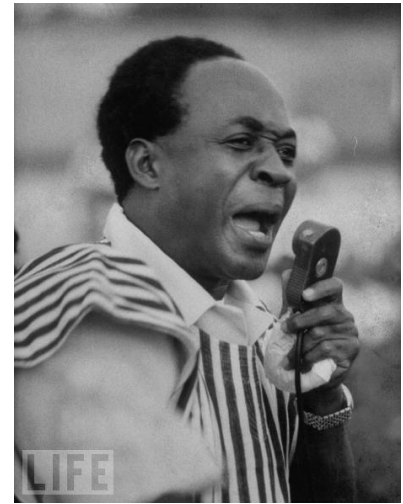
Israelis vs. Palestinians – Time Line of Conflict

- In 1964, Palestinian Arabs formed the **Palestinian Liberation Organization**.
- The **P.L.O** refused to recognize Israel and vowed to win back their homeland from the Jewish people they considered invaders.
- In the 60s & 70s, the P.L.O. used **terrorism** as their main weapon against Israel.
- Warfare (48,56, 67,73) and violence broke out frequently not only between Israel and the Palestinian but also Israel and their Arab neighboring countries, each time Israel coming out the victor.
- **Camp David Accords – 1978** – Egyptian President **Anwar el-Sadat** and Israel leader **Menachim Begin** come to a peace agreement, Israel returns Sinai Peninsula, and Egypt recognizes Israel existence.
- 1991 – **Middle East Peace Conference**: Israel Prime Minister **Itzhak Rabin** and PLO leader **Yasir Arafat** entered into negotiations.



Sub Saharan Africa

- Many colonies in sub-Saharan Africa also demanded independence after the war
- **Kwame Nkrumah** – was a nationalist leader from the Gold Coast, who used Gandhi method of peaceful protests and boycotts. His country won independence in 1957 and changed its name to **Ghana**
- **Jomo Kenyatta** – nationalist leader in Kenya who was able to lead his nation to independence and creating a relatively prosperous capitalist economy there. He pursued an anti-communist, pro-westernization policy
- Over the next decade, almost all of sub-Saharan Africa achieved independence!



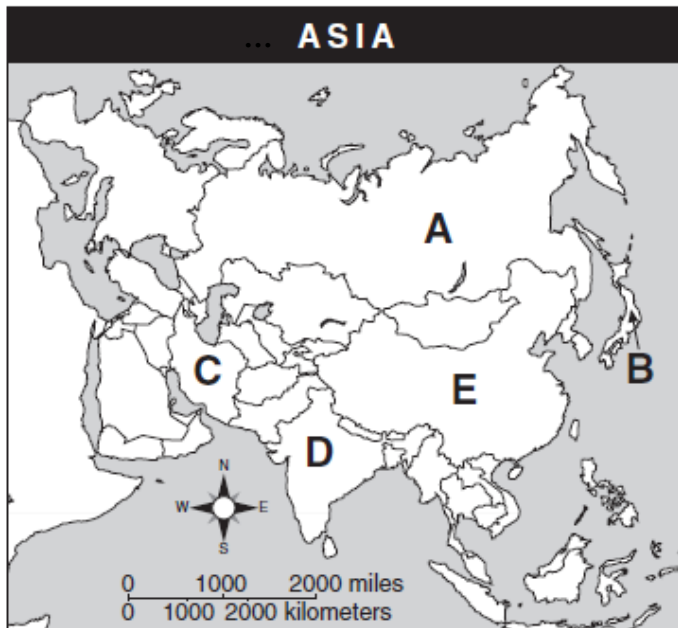
Chapter 9 Review

“... I saw that the whole solution to this problem lay in political freedom for our people, for it is only when a people are politically free that other races can give them the respect that is due to them. It is impossible to talk of equality of races in any other terms. No people without a government of their own can expect to be treated on the same level as peoples of independent sovereign states. It is far better to be free to govern or misgovern yourself than to be governed by anybody else. . . .”

— Kwame Nkrumah, *Ghana: The Autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah*, Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1957

Which idea is expressed in this statement by Kwame Nkrumah?

- (1) free trade
- (2) collective security
- (3) self-determination
- (4) peaceful coexistence



Source: *American History: Historical Outline Map Book With Lesson Ideas*, Prentice Hall, 1998 (adapted)

4 Which letter identifies the nation most closely associated with Mohandas Gandhi?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

Which heading best completes this partial outline?

I. _____

- A. Rivalries between powerful countries over colonies
- B. Breakup of large empires
- C. Demand for self-determination by ethnic groups

- (1) Reasons For Communist Revolutions
- (2) Effects of Nationalism
- (3) Methods of Propaganda
- (4) Formation of Democratic Governments

Mahatma Gandhi and Jomo Kenyatta were similar in that both

- (1) supported colonial policies
- (2) sought to gain independence from Great Britain
- (3) led a worldwide boycott of British goods
- (4) used violent revolution to achieve their aims

The movement started by journalist Theodor Herzl to promote an independent Jewish state in Palestine is referred to as

- (1) the Reconquista
- (2) the Diaspora
- (3) Utopianism
- (4) Zionism

Which pair of countries that gained independence in the 20th century experienced the migration of millions of people across their shared borders due to religious tensions?

- (1) Czech Republic and Slovakia
- (2) Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
- (3) Egypt and Libya
- (4) India and Pakistan

Chapter 10 – The Cold War!

Setting the Stage

- The Soviet Union, England and America were only allies because they had a common enemy, the **Axis Powers**.
- Once their common enemy was eliminated, their friendliness ended quickly.
- Their different ideological systems were completely opposite and could not co-exist!
- Capitalism vs. Communism!

| Karl Marx Communism | Adam Smith Capitalism |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Usually a one-party state. ● Industry and agriculture owned by the state. People encouraged to work for the common good. ● Classless society with no individual profit-making ● The government controlled most aspects of people's lives. ● Strong censorship with restrictions on what could be said or written. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Free elections and more than one political party. ● Most industry and agriculture owned by private individuals. ● They employ workers and keep all profits made. ● Limits on government interference in people's lives ● Freedom of speech and movement |

The Cold War Begins

- The Cold War started almost as soon as World War II ended!
- **Soviet Union** refused to leave the occupied nations in Eastern Europe it took from the Nazis during WWII
- Western leaders hoped those nations would become democratic/capitalist after the war, but **Stalin** turned them into Communist **satellites** (puppet states).
- Soviet Union would use these satellites as a buffer to protect them from another invasion from the East.
- By 1946 an “**iron curtain**” divided Europe into two rival factions! Communication and trade between East & West had been cut off!



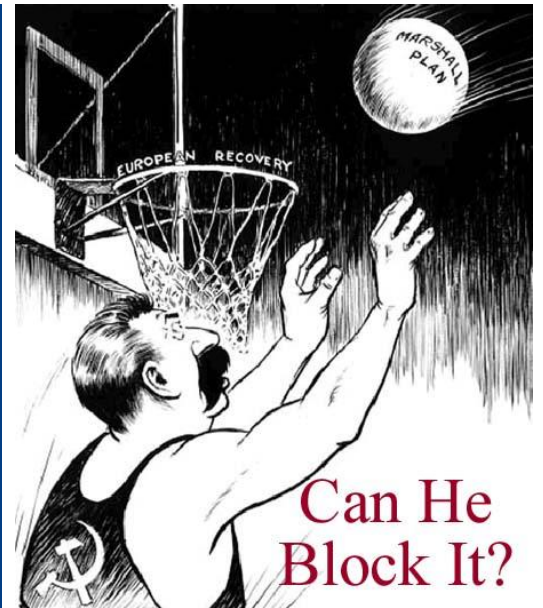
Germany Divided

- Following the end of WWII, Germany was divided into different military zones, each controlled by a different Allied Powers member. (US, England, France & Soviet Union)
- The goal was to rebuild the infrastructure of each area then restore a unified Germany with a democratic government.
- Soviet Union refused to allow its territory, Eastern Germany to rejoin with the rest.



America Seeks to Contain Communism

- Quickly after the end of WWII, America set forth its **containment** plan to keep Communism from spreading in Europe.
 - 1.) **Truman Doctrine** – a plan put forward by President Truman that gave aid to **Greece & Turkey** to help them prevent communist takeovers....**successful!**
 - 2.) **Marshall Plan** – a plan put forward by Secretary of State George Marshall that gave aid to nearly all European nations to help them rebuild and as a result hold off communism.



Berlin Air Lift

- In 1948 the Soviets responded to Americas actions **by closing all road and rail lines** leading into the **city of Berlin**, which was located in Soviet East German territory
- The Western Allies began massive airlift to feed the people of Berlin in defiance of the Soviets aggression.
- Soviet Union unable to stop the airlift and ends its blockade of Berlin.



The Rival Gangs Form

- **1949** – West Germany as a nation is formed out of the American, French and British occupied areas of Germany.
- **NATO** – **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** is formed to protect Western Allies from Communist aggression.
- **Warsaw Pact** – is formed by the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites in 1955 to ensure the continuation of Communism in those areas.



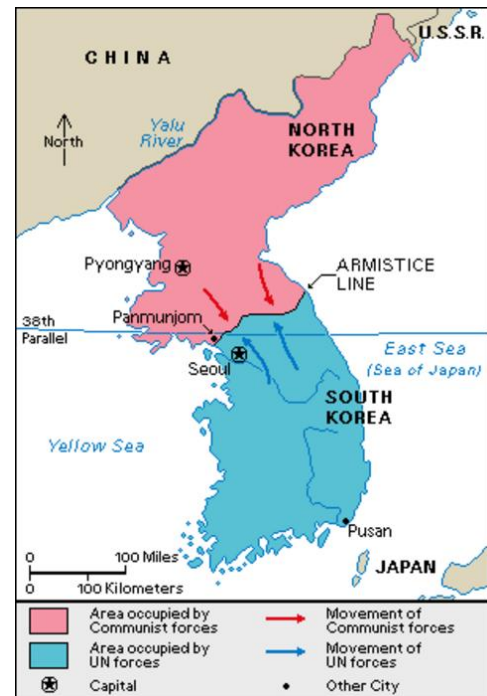
Communism Spreads into China!

- Just when the Western allies had stopped the spread of Communism in Europe through their “**containment**” policy, it began to spread through Asia!
- **1949** – **Mao Zedong** – Communist leader from China, who following a fierce civil war was able to drive the **nationalist** government of **Chiang Kai-shek** out of China onto the island of Taiwan!
- **Mao** set up a **dictatorship** in which the Communist **Party controlled every aspect of life**, drastically changing traditional Chinese ways of life.
- Mao made himself into a god-like figure, similar to the emperors of ancient China. **Cult of Personality** develops around **Mao Zedong**.
- **Businessmen** and **wealthy peasants** were **killed** and farmlands were **collectivized** into large communes **run by the Communist Party**.
- Disagreed with the Soviet Union and its interpretation and implementation of Communism



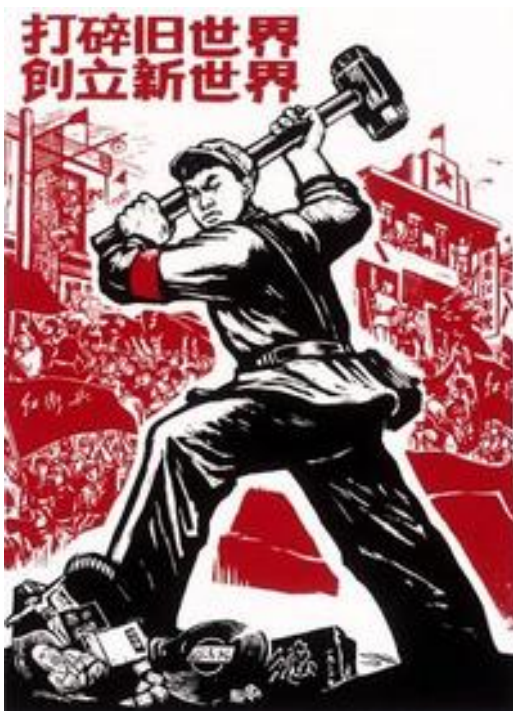
Communism Continues to Spread in Asia!

- Korea was controlled by Japan before and during WWII. After the war, **Korea was divided up** amongst the Allied Powers (US & Russia)
- Soviet Union helped set up a Communist regime in North Korea led by **Kim Il Sung**
- **1950** – **Kim Il Sung** launched a war against South Korea, in order to **unify the nation under Communism**.
- The United Nations, led by the US launched a counter-attack against the North Koreans and drove them back into North Korea & into China!
- China sent reinforcements to help their Communist neighbors and a stalemate ensues.
- **1953** – A compromise ended the fighting, leaving North & South Korea divided as they had been before the war at the **38th parallel**, and **technically still at war with one another**.
- **Kim Dynasty** is still in control of North Korea
 Kim Il Sung (1948-1994)
 Kim Jong Il (1994-2011)
 Kim Jong Un (2011-)



Mao Asserts Control of China

- **Great Leap Forward** – Mao introduced a five year plan meant to increase China's productivity and industrial power.
- Great Leap Forward, was a **miserable failure** due to poor government planning.
- Banned private property, **millions of peasants lost their lives due to famine and government violence!**
- People began to turn against the ideas of the Communist Party of China.
- **1962** – Mao had become concerned that the enthusiasm for the Communist revolution was disappearing from the people, launched the **Cultural Revolution**
- **Cultural Revolution** – was a reeducation policy created by Mao in which students were gathered in Beijing and trained to become **Red Guards** – protectors of the Communist Revolution
- **Red Guards** – traveled throughout China attacking writers, scientists, and professionals for abandoning the Communist system.
- Millions of people killed and many historical monuments were destroyed by the Red Guard!
- **1969** – Mao called an end to the Cultural Revolution, realizing that they had gone to far!



"Destroy the old world; Forge the new world." A Red Guard crushes the crucifix, Buddha, and classical Chinese texts with his hammer; 1967



The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

- When Joseph **Stalin** died in **1953**, many Eastern European nations began to protest against Communist rule.
- When Hungarian leaders threatened to leave the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union sent the military in and reestablished Communist control.
- **1961** – To prevent people from fleeing East Germany through Berlin, the new Soviet leader **Nikita Khrushchev** orders built a wall separating East & West Berlin.
- For the next 28 years, **the Berlin Wall** would serve as a symbol of the Cold War.



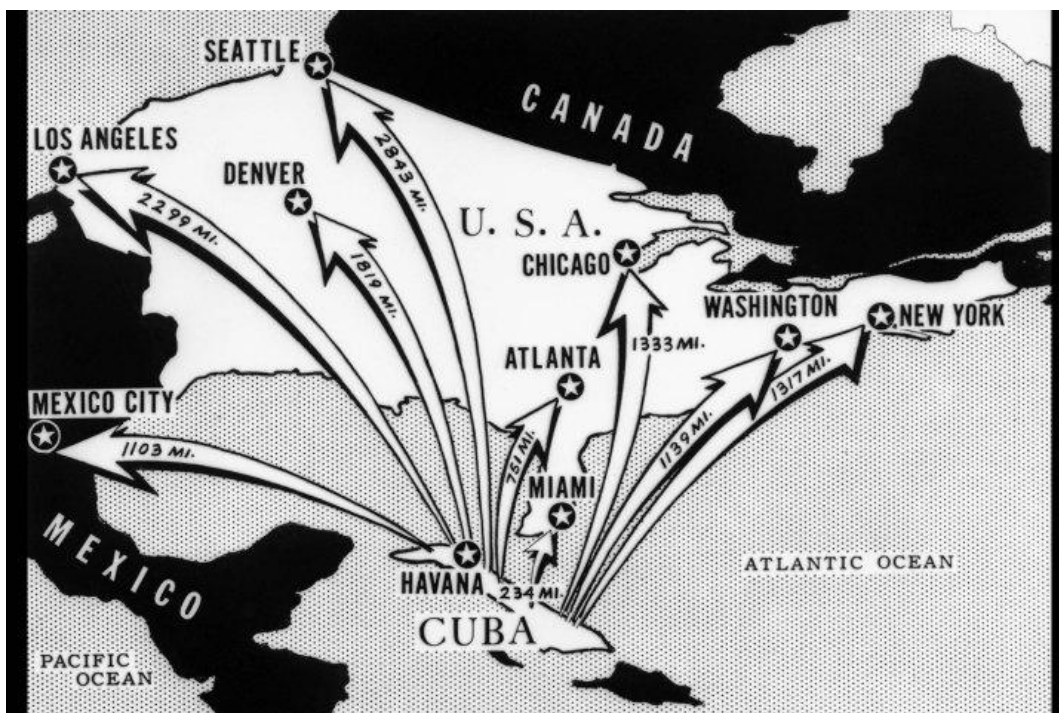
Communism in Latin America

- **1959: Fidel Castro** seizes power in **Cuba** through a violent communist revolution!
- Established a **Communist** society in which he nationalizes businesses and executes opponents.
- **Threatened to spread Communism throughout Latin America!**
- **1961: Bay of Pigs** Cuban exiles, trained and armed in the US unsuccessfully invaded Cuba in an attempt to overthrow Castro!
- Castro began to look to the Soviet Union for some assistance....



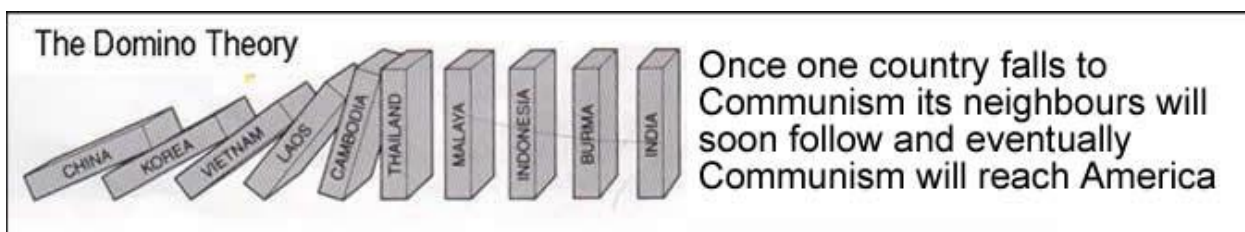
Cuban Missile Crisis

- **1962**, the US discovered using spy planes, that the Cuban communists were building bases to install Soviet nuclear missiles!
- **President John F Kennedy** ordered a naval **blockade** of Cuba and threatened invasion.
- **Soviet Premiere Nikita Khrushchev** sent the Soviet navy to facedown the Americans.
- Soviets and Americas reached a last minute agreement; Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles for a pledge that the US would not invade Cuba.
- America has maintained an **economic embargo** upon Cuba to this very day.



The Vietnam War

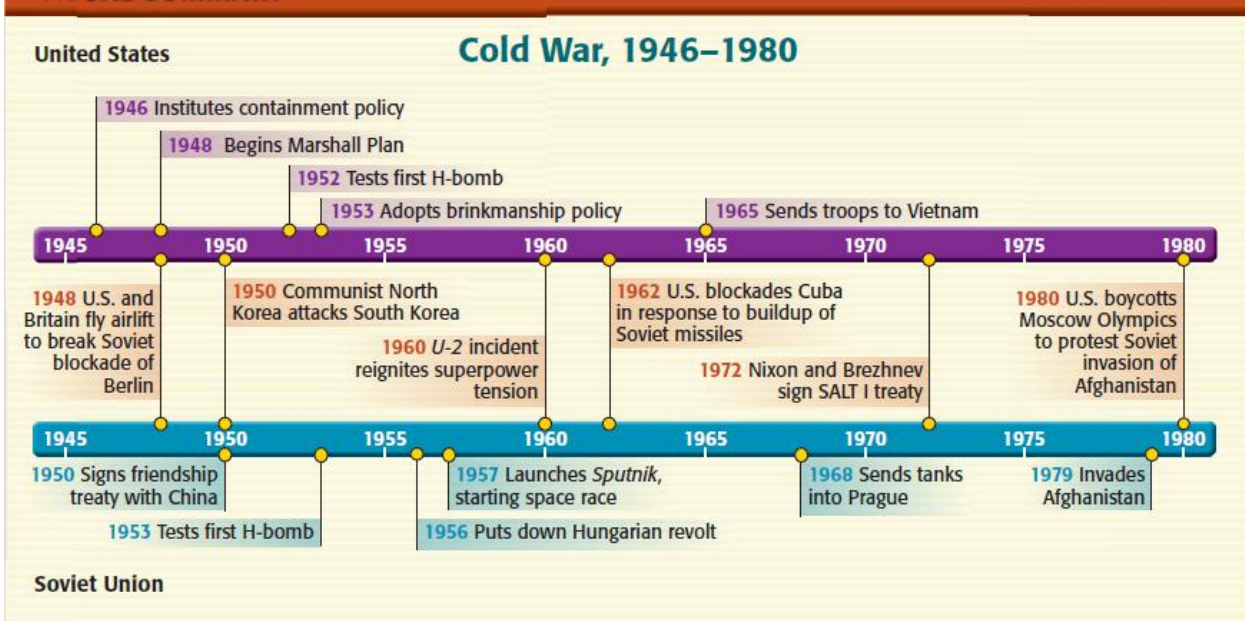
- When France was driven out of Vietnam by Vietnamese communists, the United Nations divided the nation in two at the **Geneva Conventions**.
- **The Viet Minh** – the Communist Party of Vietnam led by **Ho Chi Minh**, assumed control of the Northern half of Vietnam.
- **South Vietnam** established ties to the west and established an anti-communist government.
- Communist supporters in the south known as **the Vietcong** launched a **guerilla war** in South Vietnam, with North Vietnamese support to reunite the nation.
- The U.S. slowly entered and escalated their involvement in the war to avoid a Communist takeover, fearing all of Southeast Asia would fall to communism. (**domino theory**)
- Although the U.S. used **bombing**, **sent in half a million soldiers** and **used advanced military technology** it could not defeat the communists!
- **Paris Peace Accords** – peace agreement in which the U.S. withdrew its military personal from Vietnam beginning in 1973.
- Communist forces invaded in 1975 and reunited the country under Communist rule!

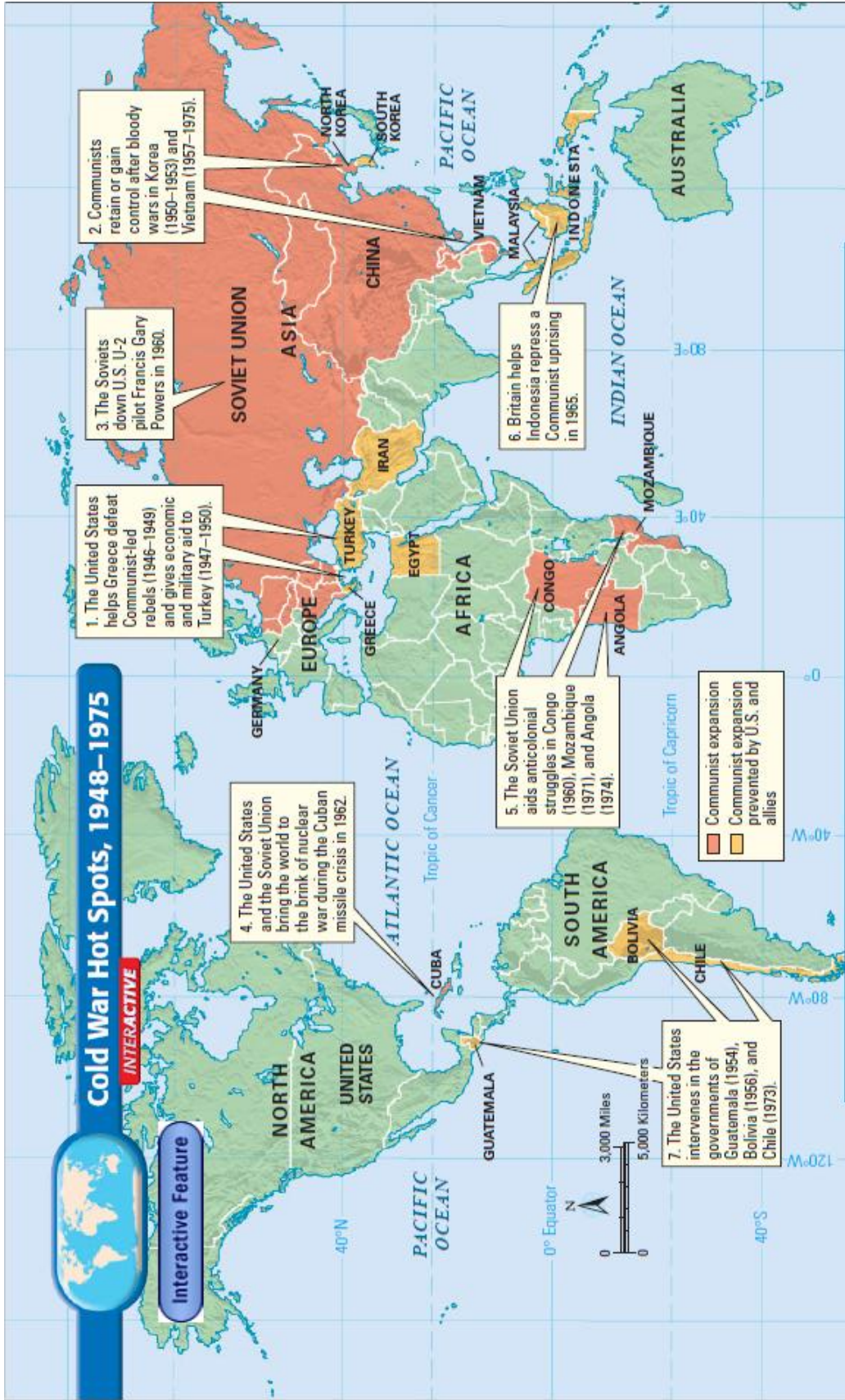


Major Strategies of the Cold War

| Foreign Aid | Espionage | Multinational Alliances |
|--|---|---|
| The two superpowers tried to win allies by giving financial aid to other nations. For instance, Egypt took aid from the Soviet Union to build the Aswan High Dam (see photograph above). | Fearing the enemy might be gaining the advantage, each side spied on the other. One famous incident was the Soviet downing of a U.S. U-2 spy plane in 1960. | To gain the support of other nations, both the Soviet Union and the United States entered into alliances. Two examples of this were NATO and the Warsaw Pact (shown on map above). |
| Propaganda | Brinkmanship | Surrogate Wars |
| Both superpowers used propaganda to try to win support overseas. For example, Radio Free Europe broadcast radio programs about the rest of the world into Eastern Europe. | The policy of brinkmanship meant going to the brink of war to make the other side back down. One example was the Cuban Missile Crisis. | The word surrogate means substitute. Although the United States and the Soviet Union did not fight each other directly, they fought indirectly by backing opposing sides in many smaller conflicts. |

VISUAL SUMMARY





Chapter 10 Review

- Berlin airlift
- Cuban missile crisis
- Nuclear arms race

These events were part of an era known as the

- (1) Age of Imperialism
- (2) Scientific Revolution
- (3) Enlightenment
- (4) Cold War

The political climate of the Cold War caused the world's two superpowers to

- (1) cooperate in halting the spread of communism
- (2) colonize Africa and Asia
- (3) compete economically and militarily
- (4) protect human rights

One similarity in the histories of Germany and Vietnam is that both nations

- (1) were once divided but have since been reunited
- (2) remained nonaligned during the Cold War period
- (3) have chosen a democratic form of government in recent years
- (4) were once colonized by other European nations

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the democracies in the West competed for influence in the Middle East because of its

- (1) strategic location and valuable resources
- (2) vast fertile farmlands and rivers
- (3) large well-educated population
- (4) industrial potential

One way in which the Korean War and the Vietnam War are similar is that both

- (1) resulted in unification of two formerly independent nations
- (2) reflected the success of the Western policy of containment
- (3) attempted to remove French imperialists from power
- (4) developed from Cold War tensions

One similarity in the results of the revolutions led by Fidel Castro in Cuba and by the Sandinistas in Nicaragua is that both

- (1) restored a monarchy
- (2) destroyed a theocracy
- (3) followed Marxist principles
- (4) protected freedom of the press

The term *iron curtain* refers to the

- (1) scars left on the land by the trenches of World War I
- (2) no-fly zone in northern Iraq after the Persian Gulf War
- (3) border established between India and Pakistan after World War II
- (4) western boundary of Soviet domination in Europe during the Cold War

What was a major reason for the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949?

- (1) to control European trade
- (2) to resist Soviet aggression
- (3) to support the blockade of Berlin
- (4) to strengthen communist governments

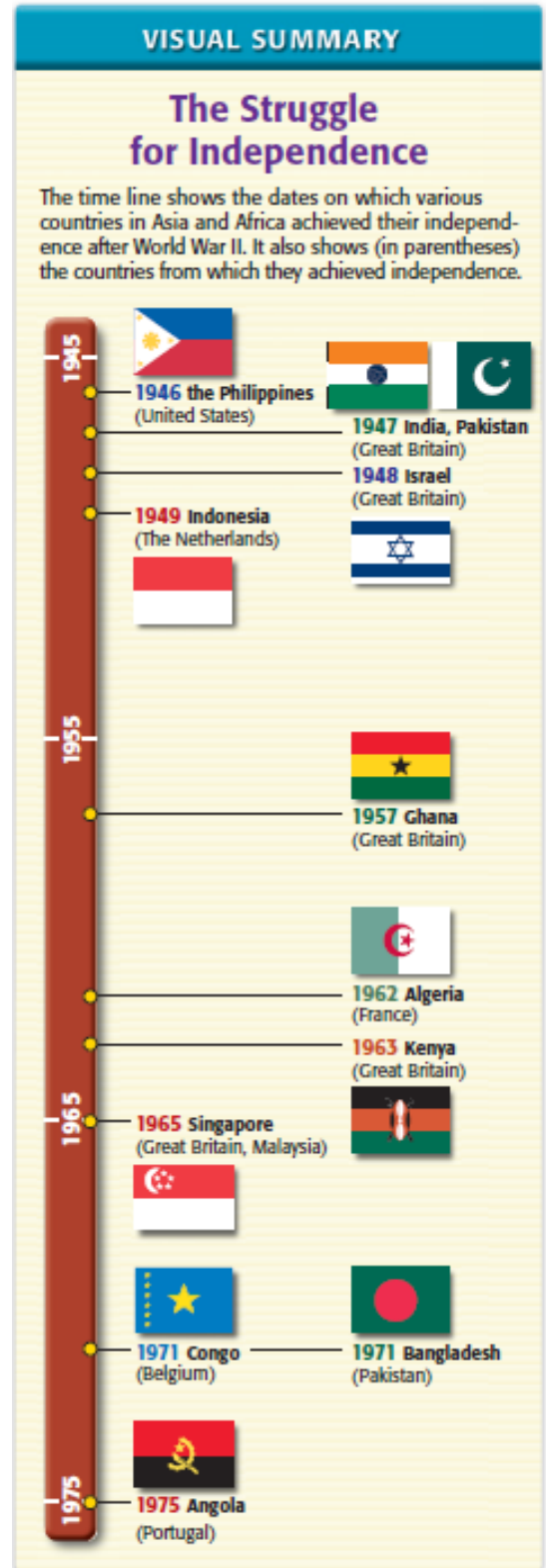
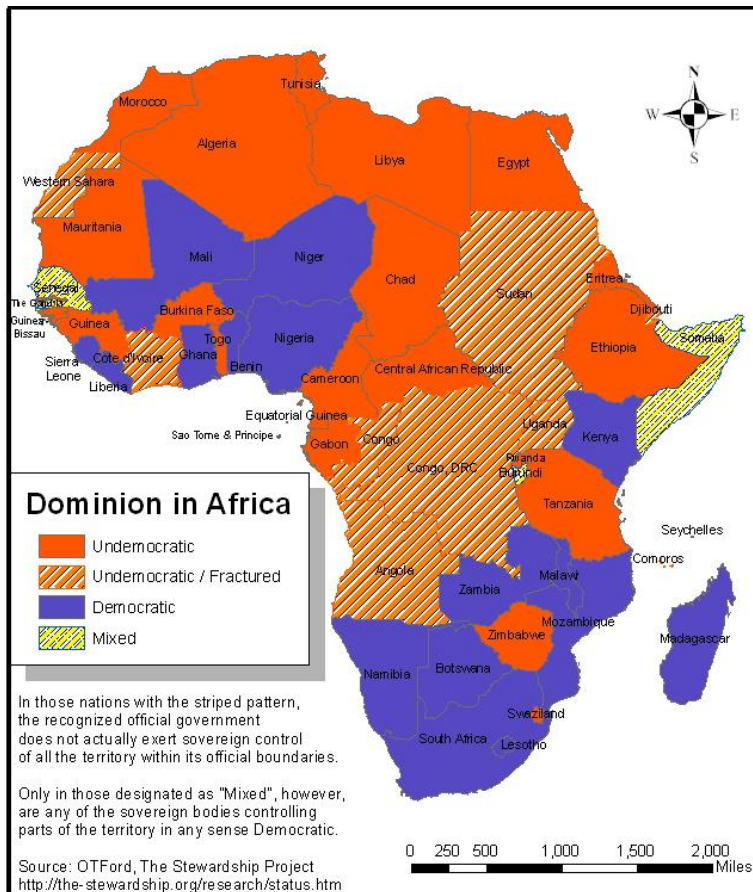
Chapter 11 – Problems of the Developing World

More than Just the Cold War

- While the US & Soviet Union were engaged in the Cold War, the nations of Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and Latin America struggled with the problems of political instability and economic development.

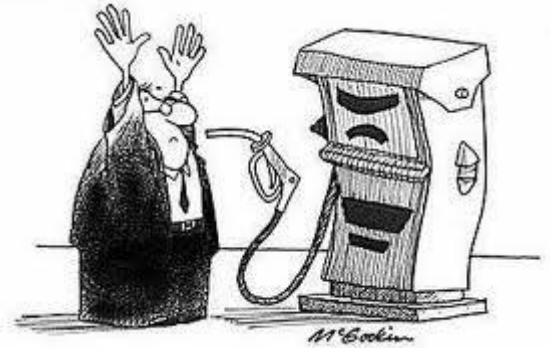
Africa

- Even though most African nations were independent, they **lacked democratic traditions**.
- Many leaders assumed dictatorial powers in “**one-party**” states.
- Many civil wars and human rights violations occurred as a result of these oppressive regimes!
- Majority of Africans remained poor and lacked formal education.
- **Tribal conflict** and **political instability** hindered economic development.
- Standards of living in Africa are among the lowest in the world.

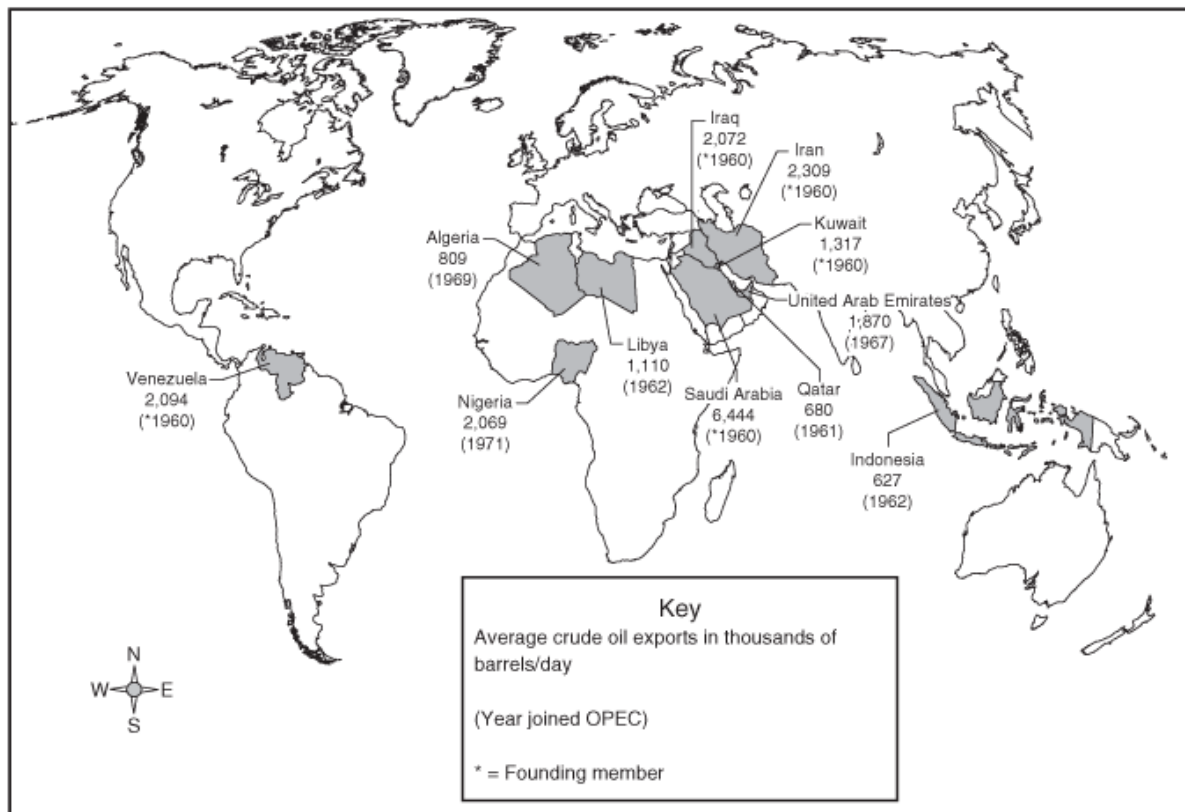


OPEC and the Leap in Oil Prices!

- In the early 1970s, oil producing countries formed **OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)**
- During the 1973 war with Israel, Arab OPEC members refused to sell oil to countries friendly to Israel
- Western nations economies took a hit as a result of the **oil shortage**
 - high inflation
 - high unemployment!



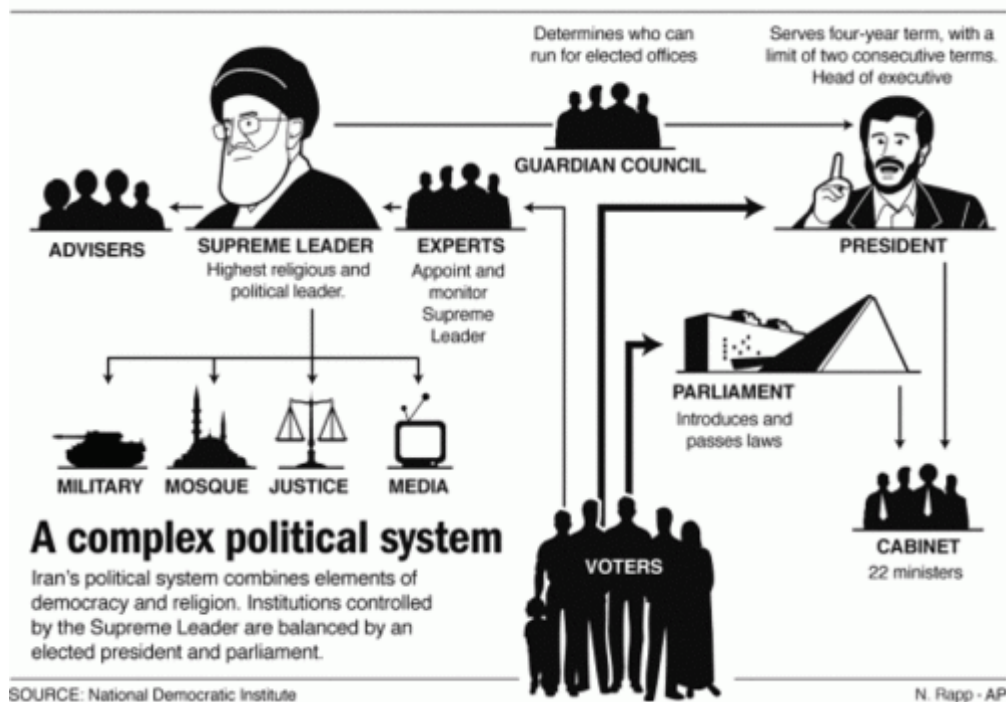
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), 2000



Sources: OPEC, U.S. Department of Energy

Iranian Revolution!

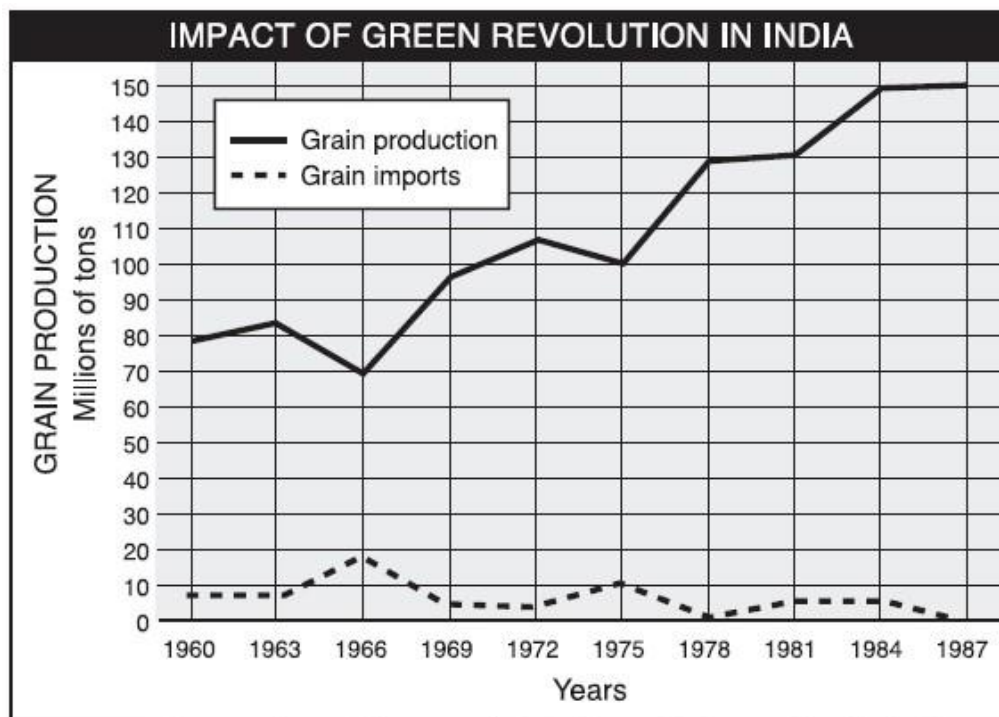
- **Shah Pahlavi** was the ruler of Iran following the end of WWII
- He had formed close ties with the Western allies and had **adopted Western culture and technology** into Iran
- 1979, the Shah was overthrown by **Islamic Fundamentalists** who believed that Iran was straying away from the teachings of Islam and needed to be purified!
- **Ayatollah Khomeini** became Iran's new ruler, who implemented a constitution based on a strict interpretation of the Qur'an.
- **Khomeini** sponsored acts of terrorism including the seizure of American hostages in Tehran for over 2 years!
- **Iran** currently is developing nuclear technology in an attempt to gain access to nuclear weapons!



South Asian Developing Nations

India

- Following its independence from Great Britain, India adopted a non-alignment policy, attempting to avoid choosing a side in the Cold War
- In the 1960s and 70s, the government **improved food production** by applying modern science to develop better seeds, fertilizers and farming technique = **Green Revolution**
- **India** has been undergoing a population explosion
- **Urbanization** begins to spread throughout the nation benefiting industry but at the same time creating horrible living conditions for the working class.
- The government had officially **prohibited discrimination and outlawed the caste system** but with little results.



Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing Co. (adapted)

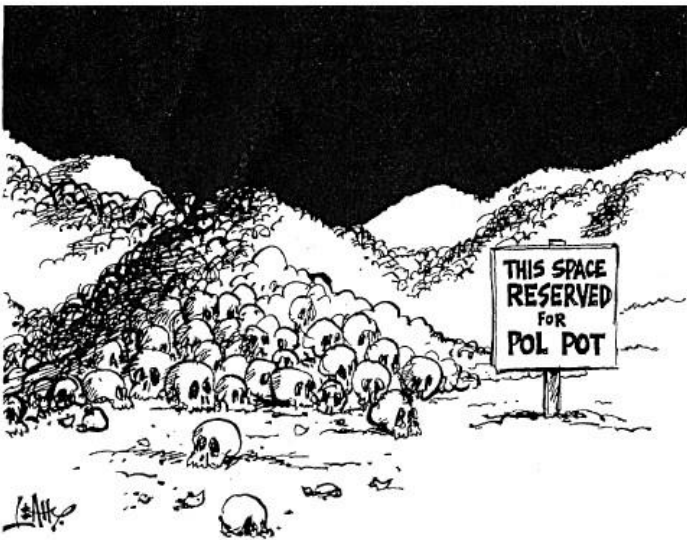
Bangladesh

- When the Muslim state of Pakistan was formed in 1947, it consisted of 2 halves!
- 1971 **East Pakistan** broke away from West Pakistan and became **Bangladesh**
- Bangladesh is heavily impacted by the monsoon seasons, as flooding occurs their frequently!
- One of the poorest nations in the world. 1/3 children die before their 5th birthday!
-



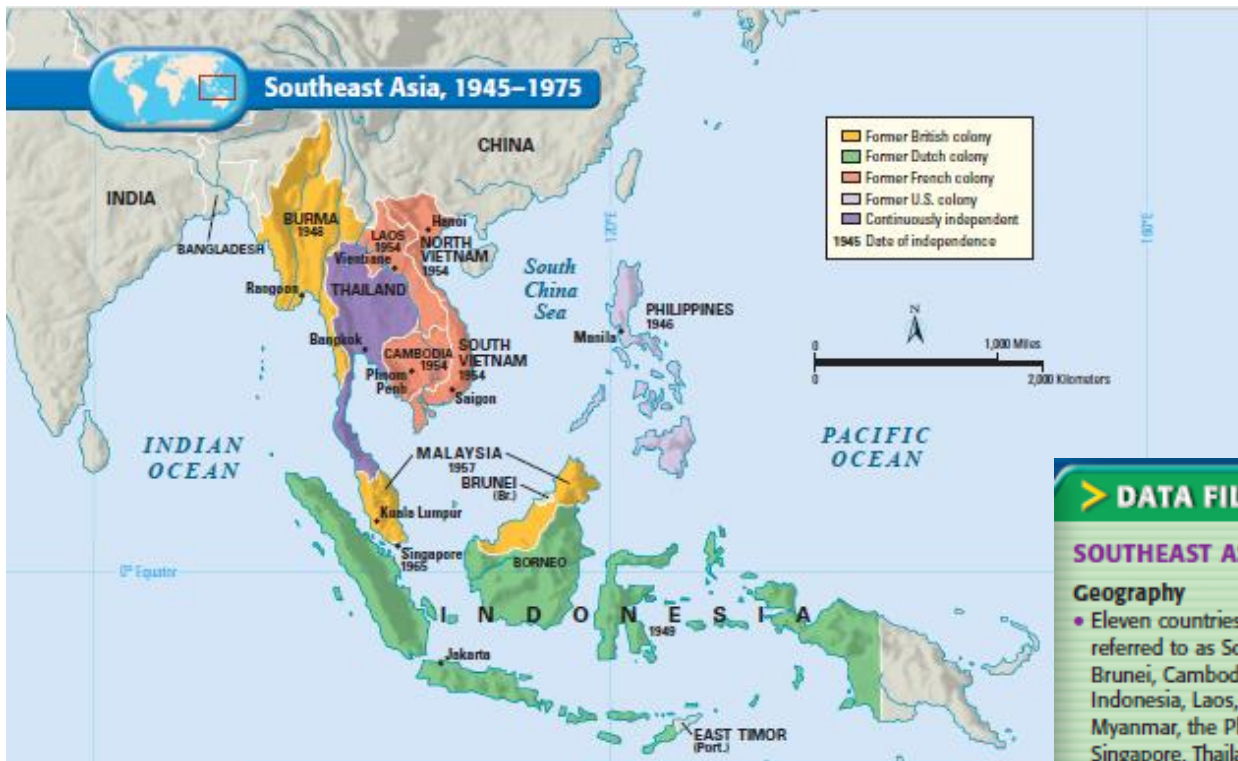
Cambodia – The Killing Fields

- **Khmer Rouge** – the **Communist Party of Cambodia**, led by **Pol Pot**.
- Extreme **nationalism** and **xenophobia**
- **1975** – **The Khmer Rouge** able to overthrow the weakening government and establishing their authority in Cambodia.
- Created a **totalitarian regime** that wanted to in 1 generation create a pure communist agrarian society and eliminate any traces of capitalism and western ideas!
- Forced Cambodian people out of cities and into **work/concentration camps**!
- **Genocide!** – Nearly ¼ of the Cambodian people **slaughtered** by the **Khmer Rouge**.



Leahy/Courier-Mail/Brjsbane





DATA FILE

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Geography

- Eleven countries are generally referred to as Southeast Asia: Brunei, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Population

- About 8 percent of the world's population lives in Southeast Asia.
- Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country, behind China, India, and the United States.

Economics

- Ten Southeast Asian nations—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, and Thailand—make up a trading alliance known as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)



History Makers



Aung San Suu Kyi
1945–

Aung San Suu Kyi won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 for her efforts to establish democracy in Myanmar. She could not accept the award in person, however, because she was still under house arrest.

The Nobel Prize committee said that in awarding her the peace prize, it intended:

to show its support for the many people throughout the world who are striving to attain democracy, human rights, and ethnic conciliation by peaceful means. Suu Kyi's struggle is one of the most extraordinary examples of civil courage in Asia in recent decades.

Latin America

- **1930s-1980s:** Military dictatorships ruled many Latin American countries.
- These dictatorships frequently violated people's basic rights! (no freedom of speech/press)
- Military governments often times overthrown my rivals and as a result, there was little political stability in the region.
- Lack of political stability = lack of economic development!
- Many nations relied on single **cash crops** or minerals to support their economy. (Too many eggs in one basket!)
- Huge gap between the rich and poor develops in many Latin American countries, allowing leftist-**Marxist** ideas to spread.
- U.S. many times intervened in these nations to **either support the dictators or overthrow them**....depending on their views on Communism!



Chapter 11 Review

The reason that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) greatly influences the world today is that it

- (1) commands the loyalty of the worldwide Islamic community
- (2) develops and exports important technology
- (3) controls access to trade routes between the East and West
- (4) manages the oil supply that affects the global economy

A major goal of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in world affairs is to

- (1) encourage development of alternative energy sources
- (2) promote international free trade
- (3) provide funds for the World Bank
- (4) regulate oil policies

Which statement about Shah Reza Pahlavi and the Iranian Revolution is an opinion rather than a fact?

- (1) Shah Reza Pahlavi was supported by major Western powers.
- (2) Members of the Islamic clergy opposed Shah Reza Pahlavi.
- (3) The primary cause for the revolution was the exile of Shah Reza Pahlavi's critics.
- (4) Supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini overthrew Shah Reza Pahlavi.

The Iranian Revolution of 1979 resulted in the establishment of

- (1) a secular Western-style democracy
- (2) a constitutional monarchy
- (3) a military dictatorship
- (4) an Islamic state

In India, Bangladesh, and much of Southeast Asia, agricultural productivity is most affected by the

- (1) seasonal monsoons
- (2) unnavigable rivers
- (3) numerous deserts
- (4) cold climate

Which country was ruled by Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge?

- (1) Afghanistan
- (2) Kazakhstan
- (3) Cambodia
- (4) Bangladesh

- The Nazi Party controls Germany.
- Khmer Rouge rules in Cambodia.
- The Sandinistas control Nicaragua.

Which statement describes a similarity in these situations?

- (1) Civil liberties were promoted.
- (2) Voting rights were extended to women.
- (3) Leaders won the support of all groups.
- (4) One group seized power and limited opposition.

Chapter 12 – The Post-Cold War Period

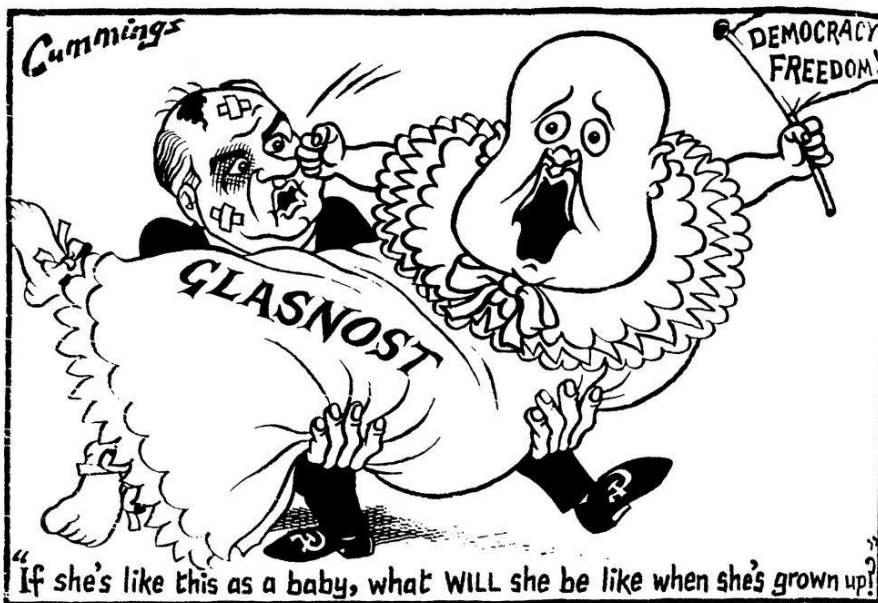
A.) The Collapse of the Soviet Union & the Liberation of Eastern Europe

A New Leader - Gorbachev

- In 1985, **Mikhail Gorbachev** became leader of the Soviet Union & Communist Party.
- Gorbachev wanted to *preserve Communism, but sought to reform it* through new policies
 - **Glasnost**: “greater openness” restrictions on speech and the press were lifted!
 - **Perestroika** “restructuring” Gorbachev sought to introduce economic reforms by moving away from a centrally planned economy and more towards individual initiative.
- People were permitted to form small businesses, and factory managers were given greater control over production.

Gorbachev’s Problems Grow!

- Gorbachev’s policies failed to solve the Soviet economic problems, and production continued to decline.
- **Glasnost helped to unleash ethnic nationalism and social-discontent.**
- Non-Russian nationalities in the Soviet Union **began demanding independence.**
- The spirit of nationalism even spread to the **Russian Republic** itself.
- 1991 – **Boris Yeltsin** was elected President of the **Russian Republic** and began to assert authority over Gorbachev’s Soviet government.



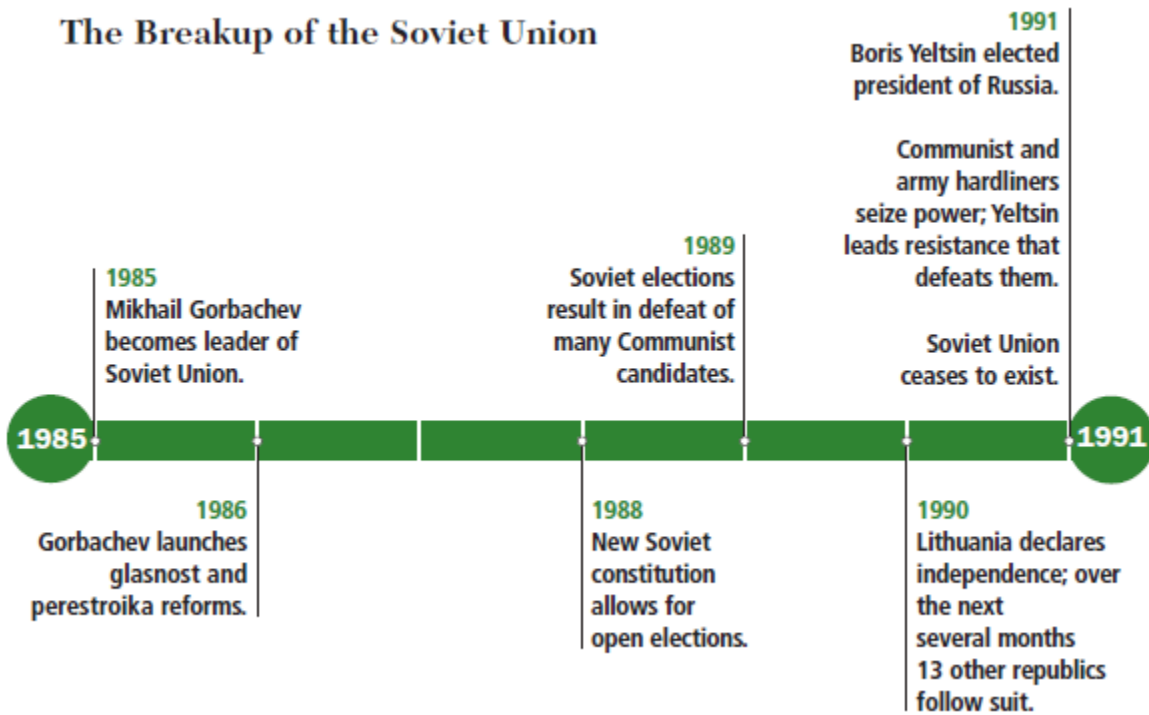
Revolutions of 1989

Democratic revolutions swept Eastern Europe in 1989. Reforms in the Soviet Union opened the door for more freedoms throughout Communist-controlled Eastern Europe. In April 1989, Poland held its first free election since the Communists seized control during World War II.

Hungary also launched a sweeping reform program. It then began to admit East Germans who claimed to be tourists but actually planned to escape to freedom. Soon, demonstrations began in East Germany, leading to the tearing down of the Berlin Wall. Eventually, the Communists fell from power, and East and West Germany voted to reunite.

The Breakup of the Soviet Union – 1991

- **August 1991** – Communist hard-liners who wanted to restore a strict government controlled society overthrew Gorbachev in a military coup.
- Coup collapsed due to a lack of popular support from the people
- Because many Communists had supported the coup, the Communist Party was discredited. It lost an enormous amount of support!
- **December 1991** – **Russia, Belarus, Ukraine declared independence from the Soviet Union.**
- These new nations formed a new **Commonwealth of Independent States.**
- Other satellites left the Soviet Union and joined the CIS
- Soviet Union collapsed & Gorbachev resigned on Christmas 1991
- **The Cold War is over!!**
- The legacy and influence of the Cold War/Communism is still felt today!



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Commonwealth of Independent States

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is an interstate association of the former republics of the Soviet Union

Active members

Some bodies of the CIS, such as coordination committees under the member states' presidents and those related to statistics, railways and other issues, include Mongolia as an observer

History

| | |
|------------|--|
| 8.12.1991 | Agreement on the Establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Belarus, Russia and Ukraine) |
| 21.12.1991 | Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan joined the CIS. The declaration on the purposes and principles of the CIS was signed |
| 01.1993 | The Charter of the CIS is adopted |
| 3.12.1993 | Georgia becomes an active member of the CIS |
| 01.1996 | Emblem and flag of the CIS are adopted |
| 08.2005 | Turkmenistan withdrew as an active member to become an associated member/observer of the CIS |
| 2008 | Afghanistan voices its wish to join the CIS |
| 12.08.2008 | Georgia announces its wish to withdraw from the CIS |
| 18.08.2009 | Georgia officially leaves the CIS |

Charter of the CIS

Areas of member-states' joint activities:

- Protecting people's rights and freedoms
- Coordinating foreign policy
- Cooperation in the formation of a common economic space, developing transport and communication systems
- Healthcare and environmental protection
- Social issues and immigration policies
- Fighting organized crime
- Cooperation in defense policies and guarding borders

Russia Since 1991

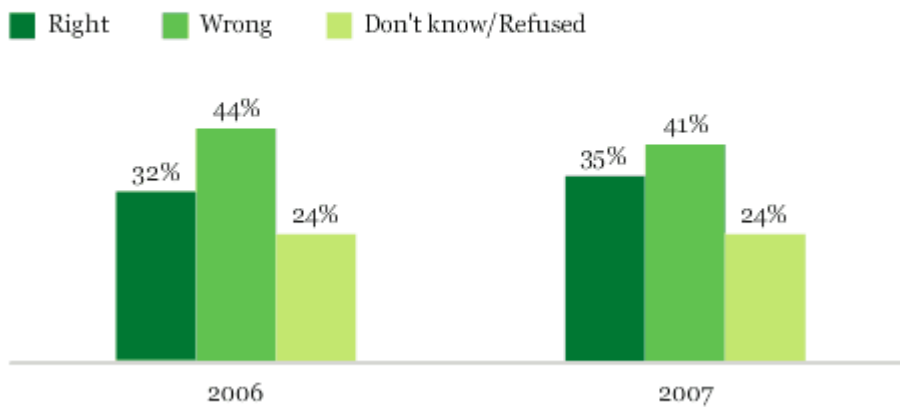
- **Boris Yeltsin**, President of the Russia Republic, **quickly took steps to reform its economy**.
- He attempted to introduce the free market system by ending price controls and privatizing businesses.
- 1993 – The Russian Parliament, with many former Communists, feared Yeltsin was introducing changes too fast!
- Using military force, **Yeltsin disbanded the Parliament** when it tried to remove him from office
- Yeltsin’s supporters won the next election.
- Yeltsin resigned during an impeachment scandal in 1999, naming **Vladimir Putin** as his successor.
- *Russia’s economy has struggled to develop as it has transitioned from a centrally planned economy to capitalism*
- Russia government has struggled to completely adopt freedom and democracy as a result of the legacy of the Communist Party rule.

The charges

- ▶ Instigating the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- ▶ Ordering the shelling of parliament in 1993.
- ▶ Launching a war in Chechnya.
- ▶ Ruining the armed forces.
- ▶ Waging genocide against the Russian people through economic policies.

Do you personally feel that the creation of a free market economy that is largely free from the state control, is right or wrong for your country's future?

Asked of Russian adults



GALLUP POLL

Russian Economy



Source: Brian Gable, *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, Canada (adapted)

Eastern Europe & the Reunification of Germany

- Before the collapse of the Soviet Union, Gorbachev had allowed important changes to take place in Eastern Europe.
- **1989 – The Berlin Wall**, which had separated East & West Berlin **was knocked down!**
- Throughout most of Eastern Europe, free elections brought non-Communist governments to power.
- 1990 – **Germany becomes reunified** as 1 nation after almost 50 years of being separated!

The Berlin Wall



— Reuters/David Brauchli/Archive Photos
Source: <http://imagesrvr.epnet.com/embimages/imh/archivephoto/full/g1952059.jpg>



China's Economic Reform

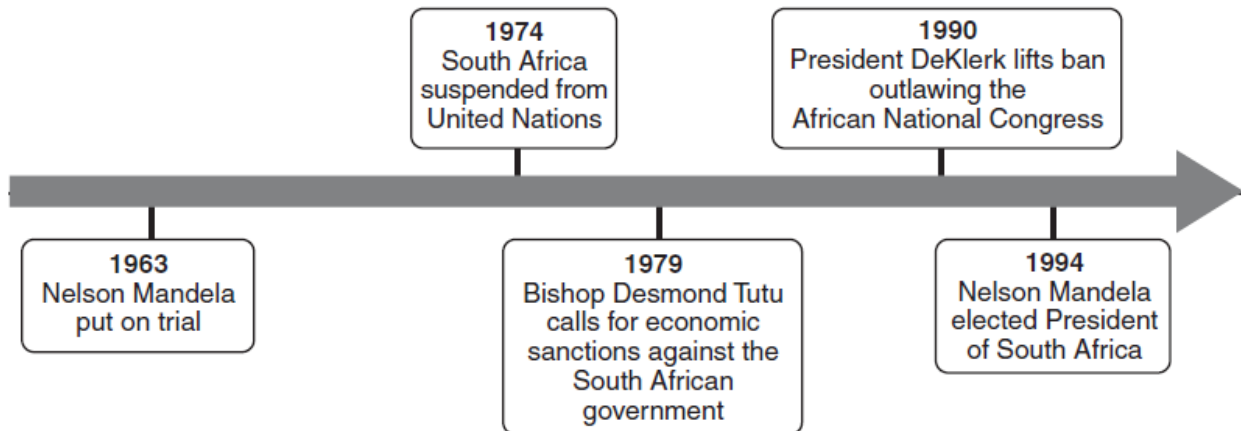
- Unlike Europe and the former Soviet Union, which struggled with introducing political and economic change quickly, **China gradually introduced a free-market economy** without the Communist Party of China losing power and authority.
- 1976 – **Deng Xiaoping** became China's leader. **His goal was to modernize China** by reforming its economy. (4 Modernizations)
- The private sector became more responsible for a large portion of China's industrial output.
- China began producing more consumer goods and **their exports increased!**
- New laws encouraged foreign investment, which brought capital and high-technology to special enterprise zones of China.
- Even though China began to try to modernize and westernize its economy, **the Communist Party still had a tight grip over the people's lives and punished any dissent!**
- **1989 - Tiananmen Square Massacre** Chinese government sent the military out to crush a student protest that was calling for greater freedom and democracy. **100s killed, many executed later on!**



Old Disputes Come to an End

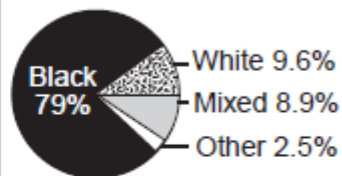
South Africa

- **Apartheid** – segregation policy of South Africa, minority white ruled over the majority black population.
- **Nelson Mandela** – anti-apartheid activist who was imprisoned for over 30 years for his role in trying to end the unfair policy.
- **1989** – white South Africans elected F.W. De Klerk as president, he released Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and began to work with them for a peaceful transition to a democratic multi-racial democracy
- **1994** – 1st multi-racial election....**Nelson Mandela** elected South Africa's president!



South Africa: Ten Years After Apartheid

Population: 44.8 million
From the 2001 census



Unemployment rate, 2002

Includes those who have given up looking for work

| | |
|---------|-------|
| Black | 47.8% |
| White | 9.9% |
| Overall | 40.9% |

Disposable Income

In U.S. dollars, per capita

| | | |
|------|--------|---------|
| 1994 | Blacks | \$1,158 |
| | Whites | \$8,652 |
| 2002 | Blacks | \$1,480 |
| | Whites | \$9,555 |

Source: *New York Times*, April 26, 2004 (adapted)

Ireland and its Religious Conflict

- 1922, Ireland became independent, but the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland chose to remain a part of Great Britain.
- Many Catholics objected to the division of Ireland, some formed the **Irish Republican Army (IRA)**.
- **1969** – Fighting erupted in Northern Ireland between the **IRA** and the **Northern Protestants**.
- When the British sent in troops to preserve peace, open warfare was replaced with **terrorism!**
- **1993** – The British negotiated a cease-fire.
- **1999** – Good Friday Agreement, a framework for solving the problem was established.



Old Problems Won't Go Away

The Fighting in the Balkans

- The liberation of Eastern Europe from Communist rule only revived the age-old **ethnic rivalries in the Balkans**.
- **Yugoslavia** collapsed as various parts of the former satellite declared independence and claimed land & borders.
- **Slobodan Milosevic** – elected as leader of the Serbia in 1989. His election triggered the beginning of the *Yugoslav Wars*.
- **Ethnic Cleansing** – Serbian troops under orders of Milosevic and his generals committed genocide and attempted to eliminate any non-Serbian civilian in areas they conquered/controlled.
- **Kosovo** – region of Serbia that is **ethnically Albanian/Muslim**. Has suffered extreme persecution from the Serbian government. Declared its independence, which Serbia refuses to recognize.
- After years of civil war, the US & other NATO countries have stopped the fighting and imposed an uneasy truce. World Court charged leaders with crimes against humanity.



Israel & Palestine...Cont.

- **Middle East Peace Conference -1991-** Israeli Prime Minister and PLO leader reach an agreement
 - 1.) Israel gave Palestine self-government in the **Gaza Strip**
 - 2.) **PLO** would end its opposition to Israel's existence.
- **2000 – 2005** the **Second Intifada** arose against Israel, in which Palestinian militants waged a series of political violence and terrorist attacks against Israel.
- **Hamas** – a splinter group from the PLO that continued to refuse to acknowledge Israel's right to existence. Hamas currently has control of the Gaza Strip and uses it as a base to launch terrorist attacks against Israel.
- **2008 – Israel** invaded the Gaza Strip and cut off all supplies in and out as a result of the constant attacks it was facing.
- **Nov 2012 – Hamas** launches rockets out of the **Gaza Strip** into Israel. Israel responds by launching bombing offensive and calling up their military reserves.



The Israeli-Palestinian Struggle

1947 UN votes to partition Palestine into Jewish and Palestinian states.

1950

1949 Israel repels attack by Arab states and takes more land than originally assigned.

1960

1967 Israel wins Six-Day War and seizes more Palestinian land for what it calls security purposes.

1987 Palestinians intensify their resistance with start of intifada movement (see below).

1970



1980

1993 Israel agrees to withdraw from several Palestinian regions in historic Oslo Peace Accords.



1990

2000 Visit by Israeli leader Ariel Sharon to holy Arab site launches second intifada and years of violence.

2000

> Analyzing Primary Sources

The Palestinian View

Writer Fawaz Turki articulates the view held by many of his fellow Palestinians—that the Israelis are illegal occupiers of Palestinian land.

PRIMARY SOURCE

These people have walked off with our home and homeland, with our movable and immovable property, with our land, our farms, our shops, our public buildings, our paved roads, our cars, our theaters, our clubs, our parks, our furniture, our tricycles. They hounded us out of ancestral patrimony [land] and shoved us in refugee camps. . . . Now they were astride the whole of historic Palestine and then some, jubilant at the new role as latter day colonial overlords.

FAWAZ TURKI, quoted in *The Arab-Israeli Conflict*

The Israeli View

Many Israelis, including former Israeli General Abraham Tamir, feel that controlling Palestinian lands is vital to their security.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Since the establishment of the State of Israel, its national security policy has been designed to defend its existence, integrity and security, and not for expansionist territorial aspirations. Hence, if Arab confrontation states did not initiate wars against Israel or pose threats to its existence, then Israel would not start a war . . . to extend its territories . . . Our national security policy created from its very beginning the linkage between Israel's political willingness for peace and Israel's military capability to repel aggression of any kind and scale.

ABRAHAM TAMIR, quoted in *From War to Peace*

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

1. **Analyzing Issues** Why does Fawaz Turki refer to the Israelis as colonizers?
2. **Drawing Conclusions** What might be the best way for the Palestinians to regain control of their land, according to Abraham Tamir?

Iraq and the Persian Gulf

- **Iraq** occupies the lands of ancient Mesopotamia(Fertile Crescent)
- **1979 – Sad am Hussein**, seized power and established a brutal totalitarian regime in the country.
- 1980 – 1988 - Launched war against Iran over religious/political issues.

First Gulf War/Desert Storm

- **1990 – Saddam Hussein** invaded his southern oil-rich neighbor Kuwait.
- Fearing Saddam would invade Saudi Arabia next, the US and other UN coalition forces sent troops to push the Iraqis back out of Kuwait.
- Iraqi forces were quickly destroyed and Saddam Hussein was forced to retreat back into Iraq.
- Allied leaders nonetheless allowed Hussein to remain in power.
- Hussein would go on to launch a policy of **genocide** against ethnic Kurdish people in the northern areas of Iraq.



The Second Gulf War

- **Saddam Hussein** failed to honor his agreement to allow the United Nations to inspect his weapons arsenal to assure he was **not developing nuclear, biological or chemical weapons.**
- **September 11, 2001** – Terrorist attacks upon the United States led the UN to demand Iraq comply or face invasion.
- **March 2003** – US, Britain and other allies invaded Iraq and quickly overthrew Saddam's government and military.
- Saddam Hussein was later captured **tried by and Iraqi court and executed**
- **Iraq** collapsed into a civil war as rival factions began to fight for power now that Saddam was gone!

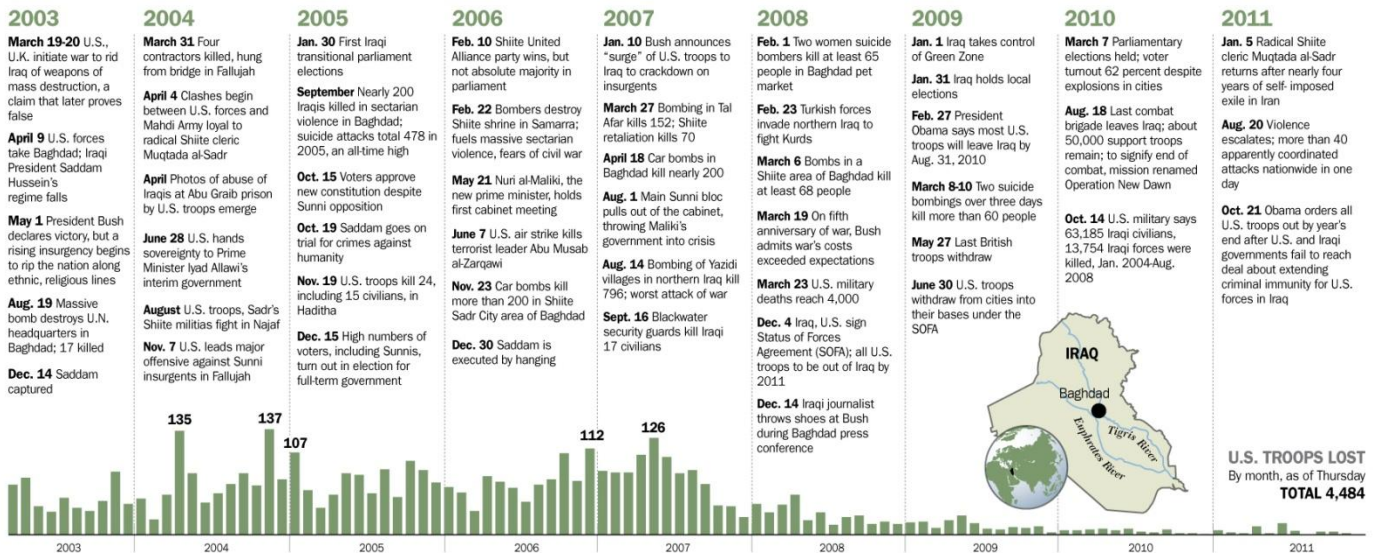
The Iraqi Civil War

- Hussein loyalists, religious radicals, numerous nationalist/ethnic groups launched a civil war to gain control of the country.
- **Shiites, Sunnis & Kurds** – Tension between the 3 major ethnic groups who also added to the conflict, each demanding a voice in the new to be formed government.
- **2005** – Iraqi voted on a new constitution and elected a democratic government.
- **2006** – Following a surge of American troops, the violent insurgency reduces enough to allow the US and other foreign troops to withdraw.
- **By 2013** – Iraqi security forces will be responsible for most of the nation's functions.



NEARLY NINE YEARS IN IRAQ

In March 2003, the U.S. bombarded Baghdad, beginning an unpopular war that gave rise to an insurgency that continues to claim Iraqi lives. In October, President Barack Obama ordered the withdrawal of all U.S. troops, putting an end to the war by Dec. 31.

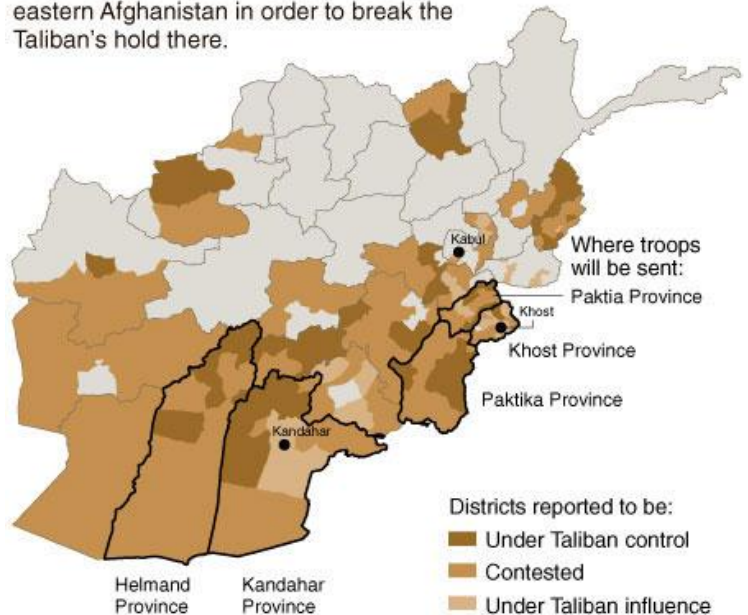


Afghanistan, the Taliban & Al Qaeda

- **1996 – The Taliban** – an Islamic fundamentalist group overthrows the capital city of Kabul and gains control of Afghanistan.
- Once in power **the Taliban** imposed strict religious beliefs: women were forbidden to appear without their faces & bodies covered. Men could not shave
- Religious police – roamed the streets attacking anyone they thought were in violation of the law.
- **The Taliban** formed close ties with another radical Muslim Fundamentalist group **Al Qaeda, led by Osama bin Laden.**
- Al-Qaeda operated terrorist training camps in Afghanistan.
- Sept 11, 2001 – Al Qaeda claimed responsibility for the attack, the United States issued a **War on Terrorism**
- **Taliban** refused to turn over **Osama bin Laden**, the US and its allies invaded Afghanistan.
- Coalition forces overthrew the Taliban regime, destroyed many terrorist bases and established a democratic government.
- Taliban returned to the southern provinces of Afghanistan and bordering areas of Pakistan to regroup and plan further attacks.
- Osama bin Laden was killed via a US Navy Seal strike team in 2011 in Pakistan.
- President Barack Obama has promised to increase US military efforts in Afghanistan to handle the threat there.

In the Taliban's Grip

Many of the additional 30,000 troops will be sent to provinces in southern and eastern Afghanistan in order to break the Taliban's hold there.



Source: *The Long War Journal* (Taliban map)

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Chapter 12 – Global Issues & Concerns

Development of Global Interdependence

- Each nation depends on selling and buying goods and services from other nations in order for its survival.
- As the world has become a “**global village**”, the world has grown smaller and problems in one part of the world have a greater impact on the world than before.
- Nations have tried to eliminate trade barriers and allow a free flow of trade and capital between their nations.
- **1991 – European Union** was established, creating an environment in which goods, money and people could move freely! **Euro – common currency used throughout the E.U.**



Source: Arcadio Esquivel, Costa Rica, *La Nación*;
Panama, *La Prensa*

VISUAL SUMMARY

Global Interdependence



Economics

- Service industries grow in developed nations.
- Free trade expands world markets.
- Environmental challenges continue.

Culture

- Mass media spreads many cultures.
- Popular culture becomes more international.
- Global interdependence awareness develops.

Science and Technology

- Space cooperation stretches horizons.
- Advanced communications allow wider contact.
- Inventions improve life and health.

Politics

- Terrorism and weapons of mass destruction threaten global security.
- Nations take collective security actions.
- Human rights improve worldwide.
- Immigrants change cultures.

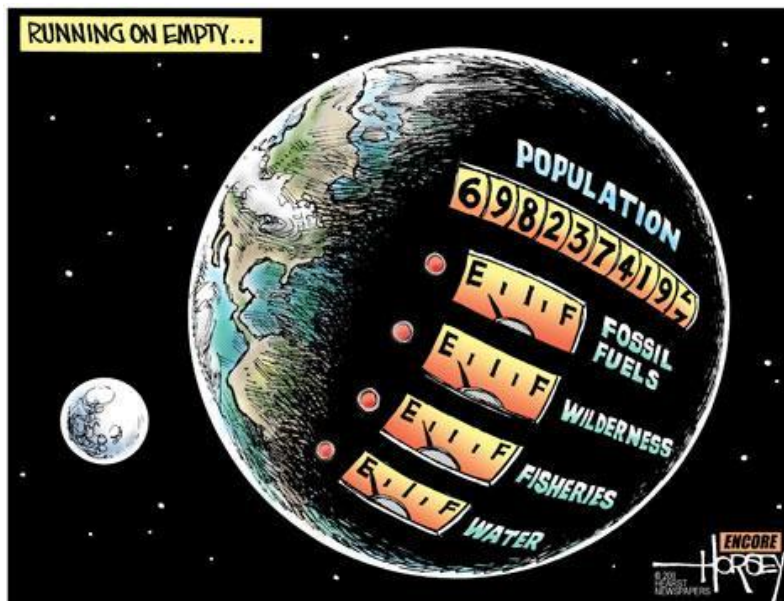
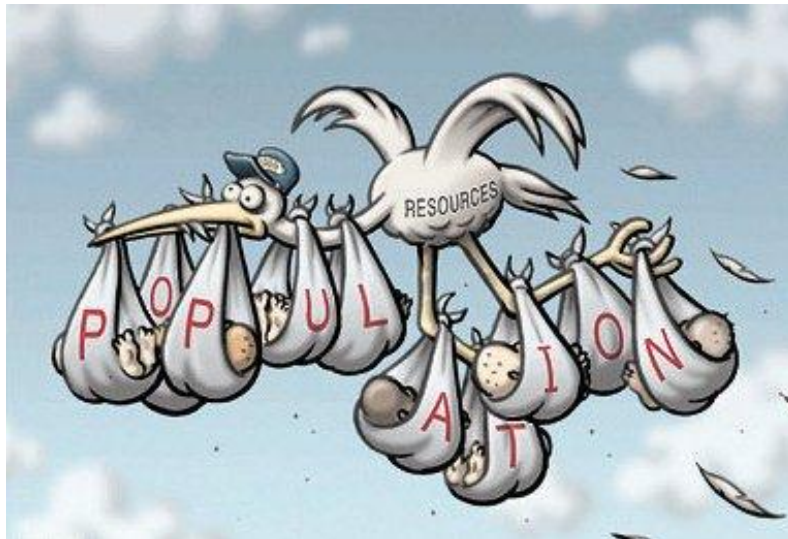
Overpopulation

- **Thomas Malthus 1798** – wrote that growing populations would always outstrip food supplies, and that warfare and famine would be natural checks on population control.
- There are over 6+ Billion people in the world, and that number doubles every 60 years!
- This rapid growth often exceeds many developing nations' abilities to provide enough housing, jobs, food and water for their populations.
- **China** adopted a 1 child policy in the 1970s for most families in their attempt to control the population...which has led to negative consequences!

HOW MANY CHILDREN ARE CHINESE PEOPLE ALLOWED?

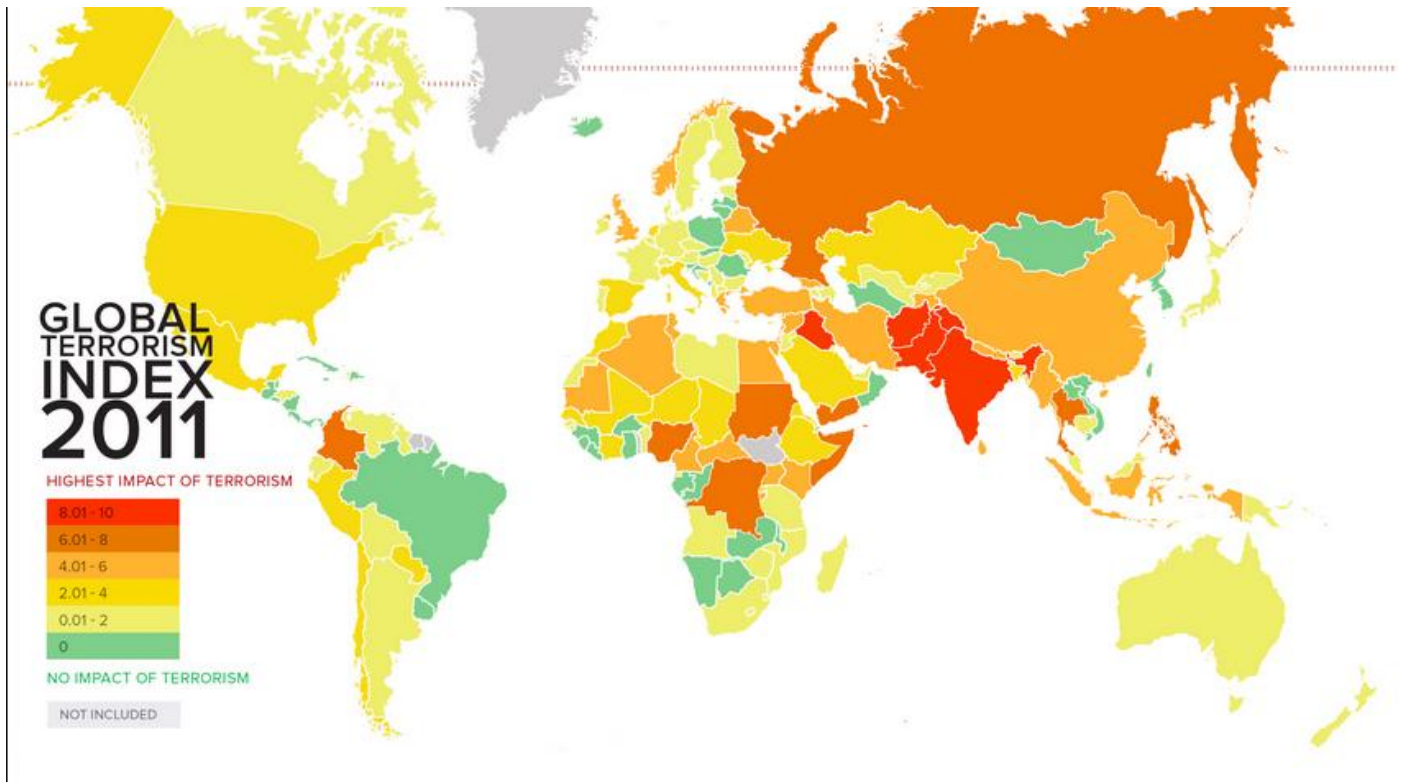


SOURCE: GOVERNMENT statistics

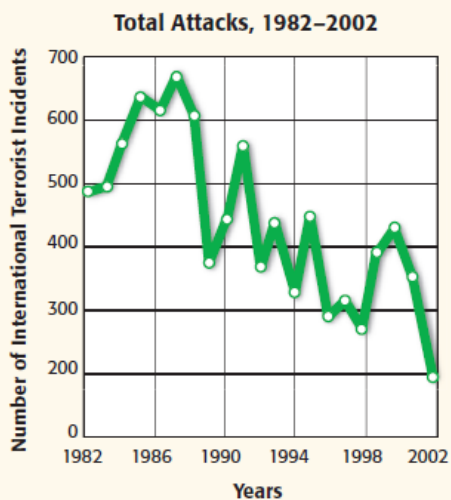


International Terrorism

- **Terrorism** – is used as a weapon to draw attention to a group’s grievances and to frighten governments into making concessions. Often times a religious explanation is used to justify the violence.
- Both ultra conservatives and ultra-liberals use terrorist tactics.
- Many nations around the world have become safe havens for terrorists to plan and operate out of.



International Terrorist Attacks



International Casualties of Terrorism, 1997–2002

| | Africa | Asia | Eurasia | Latin America | Middle East | North America | Western Europe |
|-------|--------|-------|---------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1997 | 28 | 344 | 27 | 11 | 480 | 7 | 17 |
| 1998 | 5,379 | 635 | 12 | 195 | 68 | 0 | 405 |
| 1999 | 185 | 690 | 8 | 10 | 31 | 0 | 16 |
| 2000 | 102 | 904 | 103 | 20 | 78 | 0 | 4 |
| 2001 | 150 | 651 | 0 | 6 | 513 | 4,091 | 20 |
| 2002 | 12 | 1,281 | 615 | 52 | 772 | 0 | 6 |
| Total | 5,856 | 4,505 | 765 | 294 | 1,942 | 4,098 | 468 |

Source: U.S. Department of State

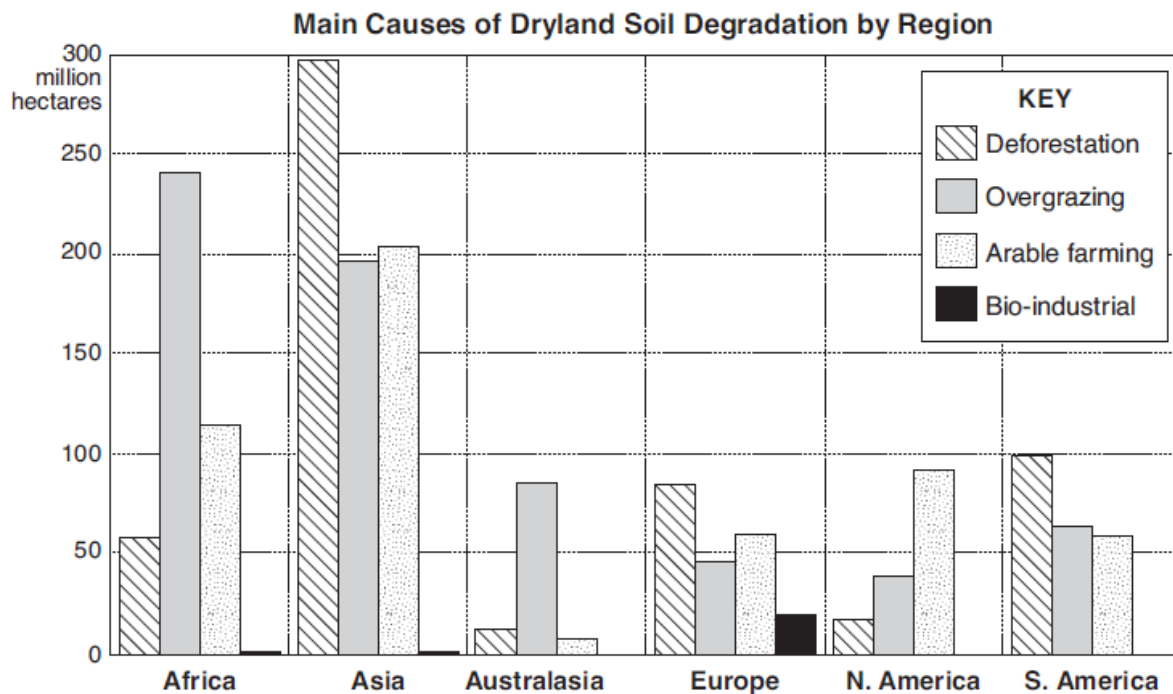
SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts and Graphs

1. **Comparing** Which three areas suffered the greatest numbers of casualties of terrorism?
2. **Drawing Conclusions** How would you describe the overall trend in worldwide terrorist attacks since the mid-1980s?

D.) Environmental Change & Destruction

Deforestation

- The rain forests of Central and South America, Africa and South and Southeast Asia provide much of the world's oxygen → **photosynthesis!**
- Developing nations in these regions have begun widespread deforestation of the rainforests in order to clear the land for their growing societies.
- Loss of the rainforests = loss of endangered species!
- An international campaign is taking place to save the world's rain forest. Measures include teaching farmers better farming and grazing techniques to maximize yields.

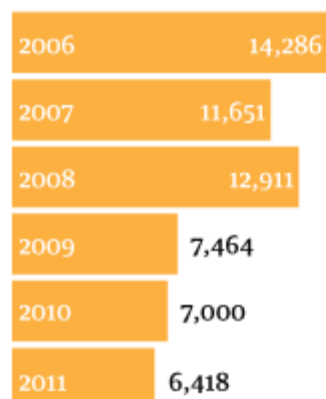


Desertification does not refer to the moving forward of existing deserts but to the formation, expansion or intensification of degraded patches of soil and vegetation cover.

Source: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (adapted)

Amazon deforestation decrease

Square kilometres of forest lost annually

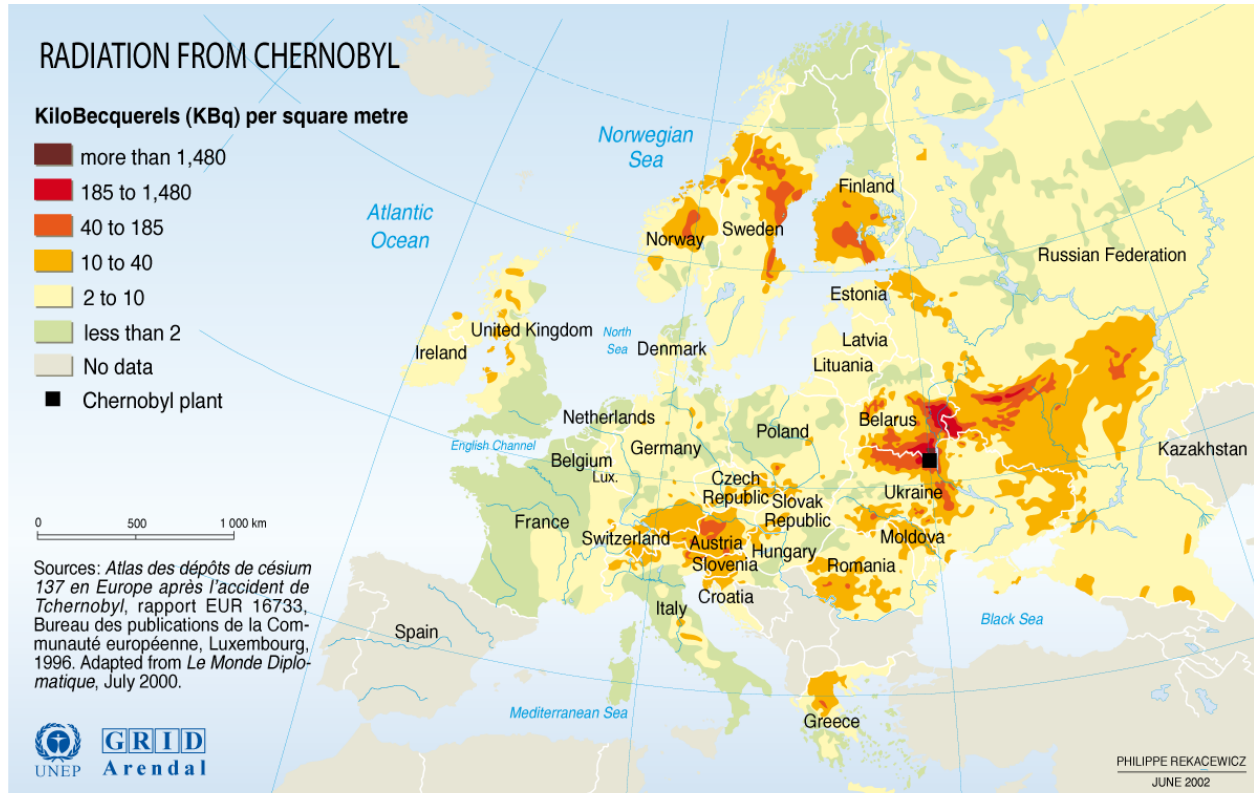


SOURCE: BRAZIL MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WWF



Environmental Pollution

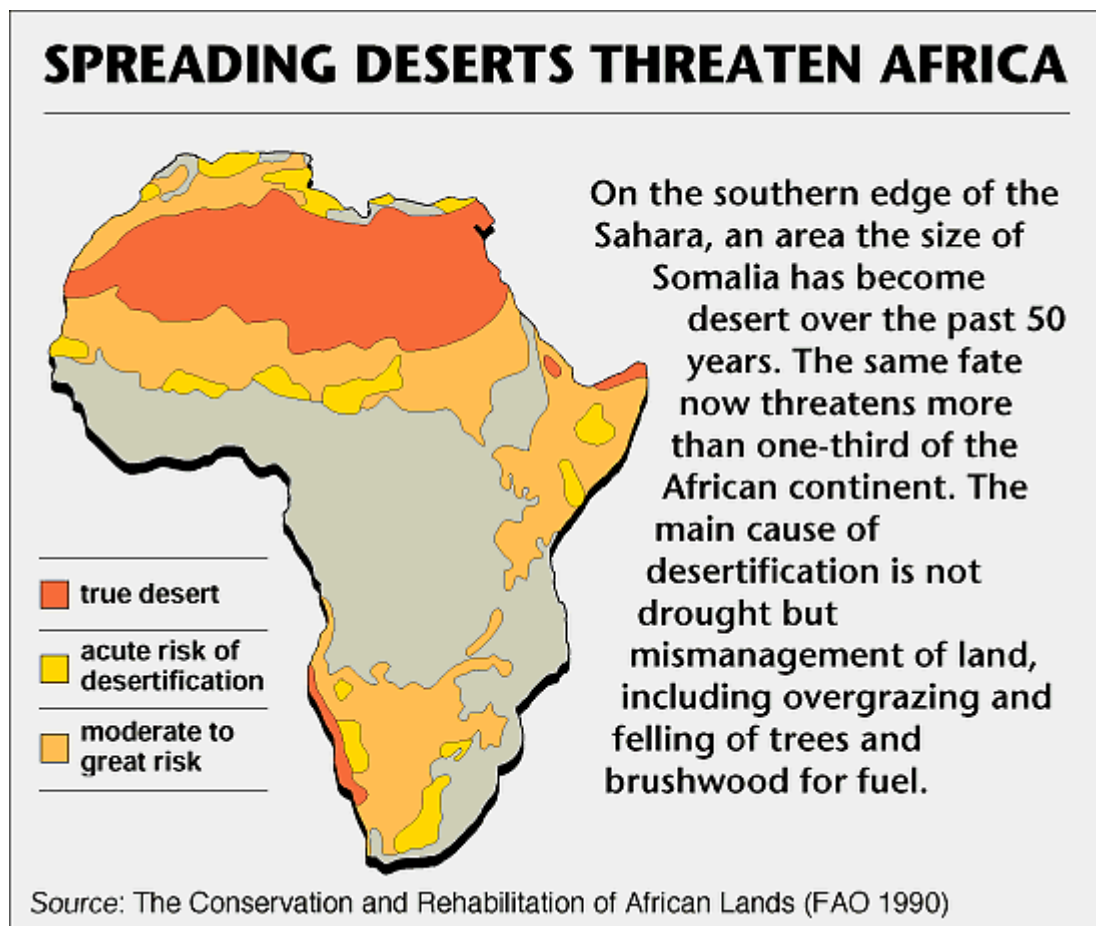
- Population growth and industrialization often cause **increased pollution**.
- Pollution creates such problems as **acid rain**
- **1986 – Chernobyl, Ukraine** – Soviet Nuclear power plant experienced a nuclear meltdown and infected a large area with radiation! Some areas still inhabitable today!
- **2011 – Fukushima, Japan** – Japanese nuclear power plant experienced a nuclear meltdown after an earthquake/tsunami hit the region. Radiation spread throughout region and into Pacific Ocean!



Sources: UNEP/GRID-Arendal, European Environment Agency; *AMAP Assessment Report : Arctic Pollution Issues*, Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), 1998, Oslo; European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP); Co-operative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long range transmission of air pollutants in Europe, 1999. Adapted from *Le Monde Diplomatique*, July 2000.

Desertification

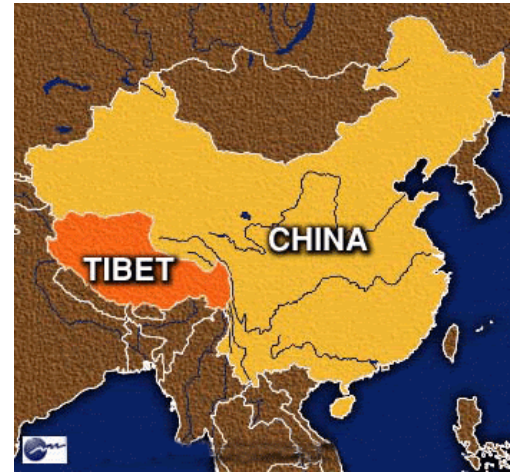
- Extensive aggressive farming in East Africa, followed by years of bad drought has led to desertification, and expanse of the desert lands.
- Less and less suitable land for agriculture due to the expansion of the desert.



E.) Human Rights Violations & Areas of Conflict

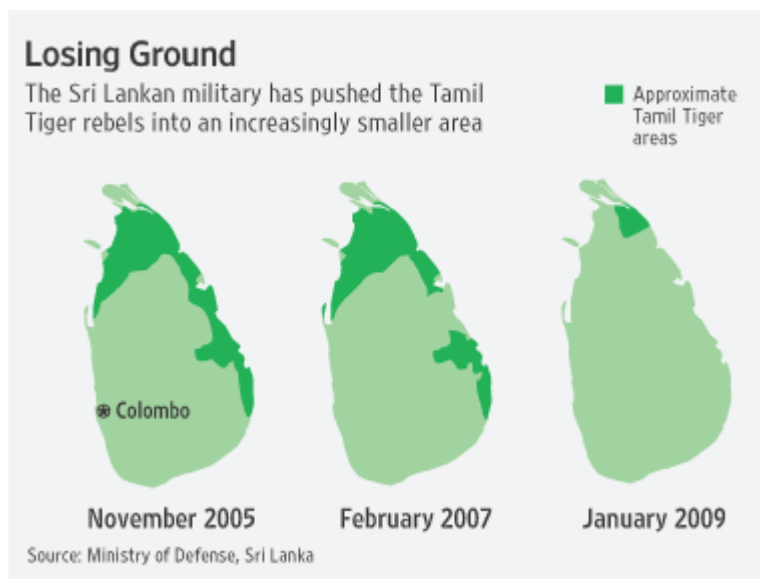
China & Tibet

- **1951 – Tibet** was invaded by **Communist China**. Tibetan rebels fought against Chinese imperialism and led full scale resistance in 1959...loss.
- **Dali Lama** – the spiritual and political leader of Tibet fled the country.
- China began to collectivize the land and execute Tibetan landlords if they did not impose Chinese culture on the Tibetans.
- **Buddhist monks** initiated another wave of protests in 2008. The Chinese responded by imposing curfews and limiting access to areas in the country.
- The Dali Lama, in exile, charged the Chinese with practicing **cultural genocide** in its attempt to destroy Tibetan Buddhist culture.



South Asia & Southeast Asia

- **Muslims & Sikhs in India** – Both Muslims and Sikhs believed they are discriminated against by India's Hindu majority. Incidents of violence between these groups are not uncommon.
- **Indonesia** – Division between Catholic & Muslims. East Timor (Catholic) declared independence from Indonesia, who responded with military actions. UN had to get involved and allow East Timor to plan its independence. Islamic fundamentalists want to create an Islamic government in this region.
- **Sri Lanka** – 1976 – Tamil Tigers – ethnic minority/nationalist group began a civil war against the Sri Lankan government in order to form their own nation state. 80,000+ died in the conflict.



The Kurds

- The Kurds are an ethnic minority group who are Sunni Muslim that live in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Armenia and Syria.
- Kurds have experienced harsh treatment especially in Iraq & Turkey
- Since 1920s, they have tried to create an independent Kurdish state, with land from all of these countries.
- Kurdish extreme-nationalists have been using the northern areas of Iraq to launch terrorist attacks against locations in Turkey.

Rwandan Genocide

- **1994** – ethnic conflict between the majority Hutus against the minority Tutsis who had held power.
- **Hutus** overthrew the monarchy in 1962 and established a national government under their control
- Persecution of the Tutsi minority began and resulted in a civil war between Tutsi refugees against the Hutu ran government.
- **1994** – violence and tension between the 2 groups erupted in massive genocide!
- Over 20% of the population were killed, millions more forced to live as refugees!

The Struggle for Human Rights

The timeline features a green bar with yellow dots marking the years 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. Five callout boxes provide details for specific events, each accompanied by a representative image.

- South Africa** (1948): South Africa institutionalizes racism by separating blacks and whites in 1948. Known as apartheid, the policy was repealed in the early 1990s.
- Chile** (1970s-1980s): Families of missing relatives march against former Chilean leader Augusto Pinochet in the early 1990s. Thousands of alleged dissidents disappeared during Pinochet's rule in 1970s and 1980s.
- Nazi Germany** (1940s): Prisoners stare out from behind the barbed-wire fence at Buchenwald Concentration Camp during World War II. Millions were put to death at camps like this in what became known as the Holocaust.
- Cambodia** (1970s): One million Cambodians die in the 1970s at the hands of the Khmer Rouge, a rebel group that sought to remake society.
- Iraq** (2003): Officials in 2003 locate mass graves containing thousands of people suspected of opposing the former regime of Saddam Hussein.

India & Pakistan

- The long –standing hostility between India/Hindu and Pakistan/Muslims only grew more intense once nuclear weapons technology was developed by both nations.
- Kashmir – region where both the Indian and Pakistani governments claim authority too.
- **2001**- Islamic terrorist attacked India’s parliament, raising fears of a nuclear conflict between the nations.
- **Al Qaeda** operatives have moved into Pakistan and formed alliances with the local Islamic militants there.
- U.S. is currently fighting a **drone war** against the terrorist located in Pakistan.

Old Rivals India and Pakistan

Relations between India and Pakistan have been strained since the two countries gained independence in 1947.

1947 First war over disputed territory of Kashmir

1965 Second war over Kashmir

1971 Third war over East Pakistan, it becomes separate nation, Bangladesh, with India’s support

1998 Both test nuclear devices; Pakistan launches ballistic missile

1999 Sign Lahore peace deal, followed by brief war over Kashmir

2001 A summit ends without Kashmir deal; 14 killed in terror attack on Indian parliament

2002 One million troops face off at Kashmiri border; cease-fire reached



2004 Some airline, train service between the countries restored

2005 First bus service in 60 years between Pakistani- and Indian-controlled parts of Kashmir

2007 Both sign agreement to reduce risk of accidental nuclear war

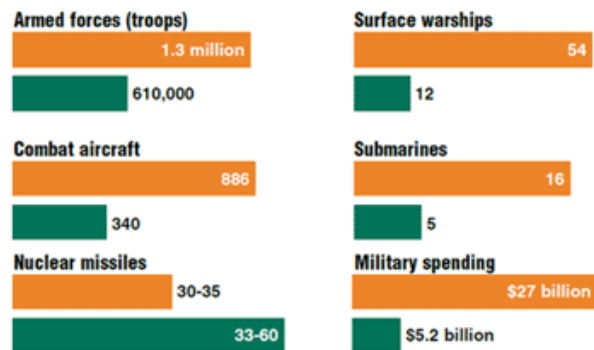


How countries compare

| |  Pakistan |  India |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Population | 173 million | 1.2 billion |
| Religion | Mainly Muslims | Mainly Hindus |
| GDP per person | \$2,400 | \$2,600 |
| Life expectancy | 63 (M), 65 (F) | 67 (M), 72 (F) |

Military Strength

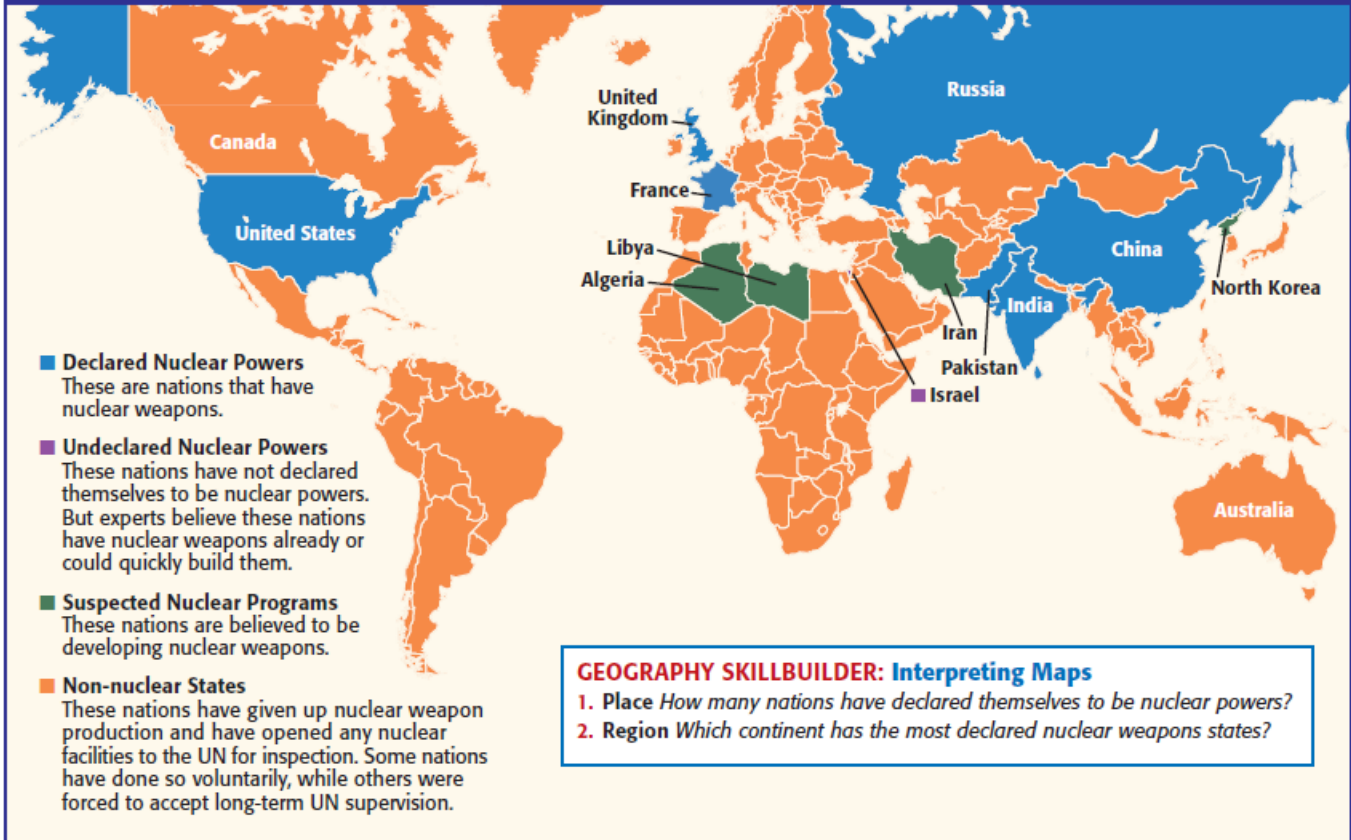
Strategic balance between India and Pakistan:



Source: BBC, CNN, CIA World Factbook

© 2008 MCT

Nuclear Weapons Around the World, 2003



Famous People Vocabulary List

1. **Abraham** : The first patriarch in the Bible. Abraham was asked by God to sacrifice his son, Isaac, and was rewarded for being prepared to do so. He is considered by Jewish people as the father of the Israelites through his son Isaac, and by Muslims as the father of Arab peoples through his son Ishmael.
2. **Akbar the Great** : (1542-1605) Emperor of the Mughal Empire in India. He is considered to be their greatest ruler. He is responsible for the expansion of his empire, the stability his administration gave to it, and the increasing of trade and cultural diffusion.
3. **Alexander the Great** : (356 BCE-323 BCE) He conquered most of the ancient world from Asia Minor to Egypt and India, which began the Hellenistic culture which was a blending of Greek, Persian, Indian, and Egyptian influences.
4. **al-Sadat, Anwar** : (1918-1981) President of Egypt between 1970 and 1981. He was assassinated by Islamic fundamentalists for making peace with Israel.
5. **Arafat , Yasir** : (1929-) President of the Palestine National Authority and Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Considered by many to be a terrorist, he has in recent years been accepted as the legitimate authority to speak for the Palestinians. His goal is to create a homeland for the displaced Palestinians.
6. **Archimedes** : (287-212 BCE) Greek mathematician and inventor. He wrote works on plane and solid geometry, arithmetic, and mechanics. He is best known for the lever and pulley.
7. **Asoka** : (?-232 BCE) King of the Maurya dynasty. He ruled nearly the entire subcontinent of India. He also was instrumental in the spread of Buddhism after his conversion.
8. **Ataturk, Mustafa Kemal** : (1881-1938) Nationalist leader of Turkey who is responsible for modernizing and westernizing his country after World War I. This enabled Turkey to resist imperialist attempts at takeover by various European powers.
9. **Augustus** : (63 BCE – 14 CE) First emperor of Rome (27 BCE – 14 CE) He restored order and prosperity to the Empire after nearly a century of turmoil. Grandnephew to Julius Caesar.
10. **Ayatollah Khomeini** : (1900?-1989) Islamic religious leader who led a fundamentalist revolution in Iran in 1979. Ruled until 1989.
11. **Baron de Montesquieu** : (1689-1755) Enlightenment thinker from France who wrote a book called, *The Spirit of the Laws* in 1748. He states that government should divide itself according to its powers, creating a Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branch. Montesquieu explained that under this system each branch would Check and Balance the others, which would help protect the people's liberty.

12. **Batista, Fulgencio** : (1901-1973) Cuban president from 1940 to 1944 and 1952 to 1959, he overthrew the legitimate government and ruled as a dictator until he was forced from office by Fidel Castro.
13. **Bolívar, Simón** : (1783-1830) Latin American revolutionary responsible for the ousting of Spain from much of South America during the 19th century. He is considered to be the most important figure in the fight for Latin American independence.
14. **Bonaparte, Napoleon** : (1769-1821) Emperor of the French. Responsible for many French Revolution reforms as well as conquering most of Europe. He was defeated at Waterloo, and died several years later on the island of Saint Helena.
15. **Brezhnev, Leonid** : (1906-1982) Leader of the Soviet Union from 1964 to 1982. During his control of the Soviet Union, relations with the West, as well as the Soviet economy, experienced a long period of stagnation.
16. **Buddha** : Hindu for “enlightened one.” See also Siddhartha Gautama.
17. **Caesar, Julius** : (100-44 BCE), Roman general and statesman. He is responsible for setting up the imperial system in Rome which placed his grandnephew, Augustus, on the throne.
18. **Calvin, John** : (1509-1564) Theologian and church reformer who developed a form of Protestantism during the Reformation. His church is known for the idea of predestination, which states certain people are predestined for heaven.
19. **Castro, Fidel** : (1926?-) Leader of the Cuban Revolution and communist dictator of Cuba. He is responsible for making Cuba a socialist country which has often been at odds with the United States. Notably, the bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
20. **Catherine the Great** : An enlightened despot who ruled over Russia. She is responsible for many positive changes in Russia, as well as securing the country a warm water port.
21. **Cavour, Camillo** : (1810-61) Prime Minister of Sardinia, a large Italian State. He formed alliances with other foreign powers to help end Austria's and Spain's control. Instrumental in the unification of Italy.
22. **Chamberlain, Neville** : (1869-1940) Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1937 to 1940. He is responsible for the policy of appeasement with Adolf Hitler’s Nazi Germany.
23. **Christ, Jesus** : (8-4 BCE- 29? CE) Founder of Christianity. Considered by Christians to be the son of God and the Messiah. He is the central figure in the Christian Religion.
24. **Churchill, Sir Winston** : (1874-1965) British politician and Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1940 to 1945, and 1951 to 1955. He is regarded as the finest British leader of the 20th century and was instrumental in leading Britain to victory during World War II.

25. **Columbus, Christopher** : (1451-1506) Italian explorer working for Spain who, in 1492, crossed the Atlantic Ocean and discovered the Americas for Spain.
26. **Confucius** : (551-479 BCE?) Chinese philosopher and writer of The Analects, a collection of moral and social teachings, including the concept of the Five Relationships. Also known as Kong Fu Zi.
27. **Constantine** : (274 CE – 337 CE) Roman Emperor between 306 CE and 337 CE. He issued the Edict of Milan which outlawed the persecution of Christians. He also founded the city of Constantinople, the future capital of the Byzantine Empire.
28. **Copernicus, Nicolaus** : (1473-1543) Polish astronomer who wrote *On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres*. Theorized that the Earth orbited the Sun (heliocentric system) and laid the foundations of modern astronomy.
29. **Cortez, Hernan** : (1485-1547) Spanish conquistador who was responsible for the conquest of the Aztec Empire and the claiming of much of Central America for the Spanish.
30. **Cromwell, Oliver** : (1599-1658) Leader of the English Revolution that deposed the Stuart monarchs in favor of a short lived Republic. Cromwell acted as Lord Protector until the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660.
31. **Czar Nicholas II** : (1868-1918) Czar of Russia (1894-1917). He was overthrown during the Russian Revolution of 1917. Later, he and his family were killed by the revolution's leadership.
32. **Da Gama, Vasco** : (1469?-1524) Portuguese explorer who, in 1498, established an all water route to India
33. **Da Vinci, Leonardo** : (1452-1519) An Italian painter, sculptor, engineer, and inventor. Famous works include paintings Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. Also left a variety of sketches showing flying machines and underwater boats centuries before the invention of planes and submarines.
34. **Dalai Lama** : The spiritual leader of the Tibetan sect of Buddhism, and is considered to be the reincarnation of the bodhisattva, or "buddha-to-be."
35. **Dante** : (1265-1321) Italian poet and Renaissance writer. His greatest work is The Divine Comedy.
36. **de San Martín, José** : (1778-1850) Latin American revolutionary. He is one of the main leaders of the Latin American independence movement.
37. **Deng Xiaoping** : (1904-1997) Chinese Communist leader. Ruled from 1978 until 1997. Tried to institute reform inside of Communist China.

38. **Descartes, Rene** : (1596-1650) French philosopher that said that human reason was capable of discovering and explaining the laws of nature and man. The idea of human reason being superior to tradition led to the beginning of the Enlightenment, a time of political awakening that became revolution.
39. **Diocletian** : (245-313) Emperor of Rome who was responsible for dividing Rome into different provinces and districts. Eventually, the eastern portions of the Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire.
40. **Elizabeth I** : (1533-1603) Queen of England and Ireland between 1558 and 1603. She was an absolute monarch and is considered to be one of the most successful rulers of all time.
41. **Engels, Friedrich** : (1820-1895) German socialist and co-author of The Communist Manifesto.
42. **Ferdinand and Isabella** : During the late 15th century, they became King and Queen of a united Spain after centuries of Islamic domination. Together, they made Spain a strong Christian nation and also provided funding to overseas exploration, notably Christopher Columbus.
43. **Ferdinand, Franz** : (1863-1914) Archduke of Austria, nephew to the Emperor. He was assassinated in Bosnia in 1914. This resulted in the start of World War I.
44. **Frederick the Great** : (1712-1786), King of Prussia from 1740 to 1786. Enlightened despot who enlarged Prussia by gaining land from Austria when Maria Theresa became Empress.
45. **Galilei, Galileo** : (1564-1642) Italian astronomer. One of the founders of Europe's scientific revolution, one of his main contributions is the application of the telescope to astronomy. He was able to prove Copernicus' heliocentric model correct.
46. **Gandhi, Mohandas** : (1869-1948) Nationalist leader in India, who called for a non violent revolution to gain his country's freedom from the British Empire.
47. **Garibaldi, Guiseppe** : (1807-1882?) Military leader whose Red Shirt army liberated most of southern Italy, before conquering the northern section. He was instrumental in the unification of Italy.
48. **Gautama, Siddhartha** : (563?-483?BCE), Indian philosopher and the founder of Buddhism. He deduced that desire was the root cause of all suffering. Also known as the Buddha.
49. **Genghis Khan** : (1167?-1227) One of the Mongol's greatest leaders and founder of the Mongol Empire.

50. **Gorbachev, Mikhail** : (1931-), leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991. His policies of Perestroika and Glasnost, which aimed at revitalizing the Soviet Union contributed to the downfall of communism.
51. **Guevara, Che** : (1928-1967) Latin American guerilla leader. In the mid 20th century Guevara was instrumental in helping Fidel Castro lead the Cuban Revolution. He was later killed in Bolivia while trying to lead a revolution there.
52. **Gutenberg, Johannes** : (1400?-1468) German printer and European pioneer in the use of movable type.
53. **Henry VIII** : (1491-1547) King of England who transformed his country into a Protestant nation during the Reformation.
54. **Hirohito** : (1901-1989) Emperor of Japan from 1926 until 1989. He is the last Japanese emperor to be considered divine. Led Japan through World War II.
55. **Hitler, Adolf** : (1889-1945) Austrian-born leader of Germany. He co-founded the Nazi Party in Germany, and gained control of the country as chancellor in 1933. Hitler started World War II with the invasion of Poland. He was responsible for the Holocaust.
56. **Ho Chi Minh** : (1890-1969) Vietnamese leader who is responsible for ousting first the French, then the United States from his country. Supported by both communist China and the Soviet Union, he guided Vietnam through decades long warfare to emerge as a communist nation.
57. **Hobbes, Thomas** : (1588-1679) English philosopher and political theorist. Wrote *Leviathan*, where he favored an absolute government as the only means of balancing human interests and desires with their rights of life and property.
58. **Hussein, Saddam** : (1937-) President of Iraq since 1979. He has led his control into two devastating wars, one against Iran in 1980 to 1988, and the Persian Gulf War in 1990 – 1991 which started as a result of his invading Kuwait.
59. **Jiang Jieshi** : (1887-1975) Leader of the Guomindang, or Nationalist Party in China. Fought to keep China from becoming communist, and to resist the Japanese during World War II. He lost control of China in 1949, and fled to Taiwan where he setup a rival government. Also known as Chang Kai Shek.
60. **Kaiser Wilhelm** : (1859-1941) King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany whose political policies led his country into World War I. He was forced from power when Germany lost the war.
61. **Kenyatta, Jomo** : (1894?-1978) Independence leader who help lead Kenya out of European imperialism after World War II.

62. **Khrushchev, Nikita** : (1894-1971) Leader of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964. Khrushchev was critical of Stalin's policies and attempted to reverse some of them. He is responsible for placing nuclear missiles in Cuba which resulted in the Cuban Missile Crisis.
63. **King Leopold** : (1835-1909) King of Belgium who began imperialistic trade inside of Africa which resulted in the Scramble for Africa.
64. **Kipling, Rudyard** : (1865-1936) British writer and poet. His poem *The White Man's Burden* became a popular justification for European imperialism.
65. **Kublai Khan** : (1215-1294) Grandson of Genghis Khan and founder of the Mongol Yuan Dynasty in China.
66. **Lao Tze** : (570-490 BCE?) Chinese philosopher credited with originating Taoism/Daoism. His teachings were collected and published as the *Tao-te Ching*.
67. **Lenin, Vladimir** : (1870-1924) Russian revolutionary leader and political theorist. He was the first leader of the new communist government of Soviet Russia. Later, he was also the first leader of the Soviet Union, which was composed of most of the republics of the former Russian Empire.
68. **Locke, John** : (1632-1704) English philosopher and political theorist. He wrote *Two Treatises on Government* which explained that all men have Natural Rights, which are Life, Liberty, and Property, and that the purpose of government was to protect these rights.
69. **Louis XIV** : (1638-1715) Known as the Sun King, he was an absolute monarch that completely controlled France. One of his greatest accomplishments was the building of the palace at Versailles.
70. **Louis XVI** : (1754-1793) King of France between 1774 and 1792. He was overthrown during the French Revolution and later beheaded.
71. **L'Ouverture, Toussaint** : (1743?-1803) Revolutionary leader who is responsible for ousting France from Haiti during the Latin American Revolutions in the early 19th century.
72. **Loyola, Ignatius** : (1491-1556) Founded the Society of Jesus, the Order of the Jesuits. He worked to combat the Protestant Reformation by providing strong Catholic leadership to monarchs across Europe.
73. **Luther, Martin** : (1483-1546) Theologian and religious reformer who started the Reformation with his *95 Theses* which protested church corruption, namely the sale of indulgences.

74. **Machiavelli, Niccolo** : (1469-1527) Italian historian, statesman, and political philosopher of the Renaissance. His greatest work is *The Prince*. This book was used to defend policies of despotism and tyranny. Machiavelli wrote that “*the ends justifies the means.*”
75. **Magellan, Ferdinand** : (1480?-1521) Spanish explorer who was the first to circumnavigate the globe.
76. **Mandela, Nelson** : (1918 -) A black South African leader who protested the policy of Apartheid and spent over thirty years in prison before becoming the first black president of South Africa.
77. **Mansa Musa** : Emperor of the kingdom of Mali in Africa. He made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca and established trade routes to the Middle East.
78. **Mao Zedong** : (1893-1976) Leader of the Communist Party in China that overthrew Jiang Jieshi and the Nationalists. Established China as the People’s Republic of China and ruled from 1949 until 1976.
79. **Marco Polo** : (1254-1324) Italian explorer and author. He made numerous trips to China and returned to Europe to write of his journeys. He is responsible for much of the knowledge exchanged between Europe and China during this time period.
80. **Marx, Karl** : (1818-1883), German political philosopher and writer. Coauthor with Friedrich Engels of *The Communist Manifesto* which described the new philosophy of scientific socialism, which is the basis for modern communism.
81. **Maurya, Chandragupta** : (?-286 BCE) First king of the Maurya dynasty in India.
82. **Meiji** : (1852-1912) Emperor of Japan from 1867 to 1912. He was responsible for the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the rapid modernization and industrialization of Japan.
83. **Michelangelo** : (1475-1564) An Italian sculptor, painter, poet, engineer, and architect. Famous works include the mural on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, and the sculpture of the biblical character David.
84. **Milosevic, Slobodan** : (1941-) Former Yugoslavian President. During the 1990s, he used his army to commit genocide against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, who were asking for self rule. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) finally put a stop to this violence, and Milosevic has since been arrested and awaits trial for war crimes.
85. **Mohammed** : Prophet of Allah; founder of Islam.
86. **Mussolini, Benito** : (1883-1945) Italian leader. He founded the Italian Fascist Party, and sided with Hitler and Germany in World War II. In 1945 he was overthrown and assassinated by the Italian Resistance.

87. **Nehru, Jawaharlal** : (1889-1964) Indian nationalist leader and the first prime minister of independent India from 1947 to 1964. Along with Mohandas Gandhi, he was instrumental in freeing India from Britain's control.
88. **Nkrumah, Kwame** : (1909-1972) Independence leader who help lead Ghana out of European imperialism after World War II.
89. **Osama bin Laden** : (1957-) Saudi Arabian multimillionaire and leader of the terrorist organization al-Qaeda. He is responsible for numerous terrorist attacks on the United States including the destruction of the World Trade Center.
90. **Pahlavi, Muhammad Reza** : (1919-1980), Dictator ruler of Iran from 1941 to 1979. He was supported by the United States throughout most of the Cold War due to his anti communist stance. Overthrown during the Iranian Revolution in 1979.
91. **Perry, Matthew** : (1794-1858) Commodore. United States Navy officer who is responsible for opening Japan to trade and imperialism.
92. **Philip II** : (1527-1598) King of Spain from 1556 to 1598. Absolute monarch who helped lead the Counter Reformation by persecuting Protestants in his holdings. Also sent the Spanish Armada against England.
93. **Pizarro, Francisco** : (1476?-1541) Spanish conquistador who was responsible for the conquest of the Incan Empire.
94. **Pol Pot** : (1925-1998) Leader of Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. Pol Pot is responsible for the deaths of almost 2 million of his own people due to starvation, execution, and beatings.
95. **Pope Urban II** : (1040?-1099) The head of the Roman Catholic Church who issued the proclamation the began the First Crusade.
96. **Rousseau, Jean Jacques** : (1712-1778) French writer and Enlightenment philosopher who wrote a book called, *The Social Contract*,. Rousseau believed that government should be run according to the will of the majority, which he called the General Will. He claimed that the General Will would always act in the best interest of the people.
97. **Shakespeare, William** : (1564-1616) English poet and playwright. He wrote 37 plays between 1590 and 1613. His plays reflect the ideas of individualism and the unconquerable human spirit, and most of them are still performed today.
98. **Smith, Adam** : (1723-1790) British philosopher, writer, and economist. His book, *The Wealth of Nations*, describes his theory on free trade, otherwise known as laissez-faire economics.

99. **Stalin, Josef** : (1879-1953) The General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party from 1922 until 1953. Known for his brutality in dealing with opponents and his failed policies of collectivism that caused widespread famine across the Soviet Union.
100. **Sun Yixian** : (1866-1925) Chinese nationalist leader who fought to end foreign domination. He formed the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, which overthrew the Manchu Dynasty and established a republican form of government in its place. Also known as Sun Yat-sen.
101. **Voltaire** : (1694-1778) French philosopher. He believed that freedom of speech was the best weapon against bad government. He also spoke out against the corruption of the French government, and the intolerance of the Catholic Church.
102. **von Bismarck, Otto** : (1815-1898) Appointed Prussian chancellor in 1862. he began a program of war to unify all the German states under the control of Prussia. His policy as Blood and Iron. He was the most powerful statesman in Europe as chancellor of the new German Empire from 1871 to 1890.
103. **Wilson, Woodrow** : (1856-1924) President of the United States during World War I.. He also proposed the League of Nations to avoid future conflicts through diplomacy in his 14 Points Speech.
104. **Yeltsin, Boris** : (1931-) President of Russia. He was elected before the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991. He served until 1999. Yeltsin was instrumental in keeping a coup d'etat from occurring which would have returned hard line communists to power in Russia.
105. **Zheng He** : (1371-1433?) Chinese naval explorer who sailed along most of the coast of Asia, Japan, and half way down the east coast of Africa before his death.