

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Review #5

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS & MODERN ISSUES

****Nationalism** – the belief that people should be loyal mainly to their nation – that is, to people with whom they share a culture and history – rather than to a king or empire

- a desire by a large group of people (such as people who share the same culture, history, language, etc.) to form a separate and independent nation of their own

Decolonization - is the process of ending colonial rule and establishing a new government, usually by the indigenous (natives to that land) people who were colonized.

- The term decolonization refers to the independence of nations after World War II that were once ruled by European powers. Many of these nations are located in Africa and Asia, regions that were the focus of European imperialism starting in the late 1800s.

Why so many nations gained independence at this time, after WWII:

- No longer profitable for Europeans – colonies require resources for the mother country to be able to keep control of them, need transportation & communication systems, and employ administrators and military to maintain control
- Nationalism spread – movements by influential people encouraging colonized people to fight for freedom
- Great Depression – damaged the world's economy, so there were less resources for Western mother countries to keep control of their colonies, and the terrible economic situation in the colony, made the colonized people want freedom even more
- World War II – European mother countries needed to focus resources on rebuilding their own nations after the war. Plus, many colonies helped their mother country fight in both the world wars for European freedom, now the colonies demanded their own freedom
- Changing public opinion – after WWII the United Nations was created, which supported the process of decolonization and also adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Indian Independence (1947)

India was controlled by the British East India Company 1757-1857, after the Sepoy Mutiny the British government took direct control of India, called the British Raj (rule) 1857-1947, and finally India gained independence in 1947 after WWII.

- **Indian National Congress** – India's national political party that sought independence against the British
- ****Mohandas Gandhi** – nationalist leader for India that used
 - non-violence, civil disobedience, or passive resistance** to achieve independence for India
 - **Day of Prayer & Fasting** – Gandhi encouraged Indians that worked for the British run businesses or the government to not work that day, many businesses had to shut-down, like the railroads
 - **Salt March** – Gandhi protested the British taxes on salt by leading a peaceful march to the sea to make his own salt
 - **Homespun movement** – Gandhi encouraged a **boycott** (refusal to buy) of British factory-made clothing. Instead, he suggested Indians make their own clothing.
- **Partition of India** – in order to prevent war between Hindus and Muslims, the region was divided into two separate countries
 - **India** – created for the Hindu majority
 - **Pakistan** – created for the Muslim minority (West & East Pakistan were on each side of India, East would later become Bangladesh)
 - **Migration of 4 million people** – after the partition of the subcontinent, there was a mass migration of the Muslims into Pakistan, and the Hindus into India – led to conflict and fighting
 - Current tensions – there is still ethnic tension between Hindus and Muslims in the region. **Kashmir** is an area that both nations claim to control. The situation is dangerous, since both India and Pakistan have **nuclear weapons**.

South Africa

- 1600s - South Africa was settled in the Dutch called **Boers** (farmers)
 - These Dutch mixed with French and Germans, and would later be called **Afrikaners**
- 1800s – British begin to colonize South Africa because diamonds & gold were found there
 - **Boer Wars** – British vs. Dutch for control of South Africa = British win
- 1910 – South Africa officially becomes independent from British rule
- **1948 – The National Party, the government made up of white Afrikaners create apartheid**
 - ****Apartheid** – means separate, or apartness
 - National Party claimed that apartheid would allow each race to develop its own culture
 - Apartheid required black South Africans, and other nonwhites to carry **pass books**, live in certain **segregated zones called Bantustans**, have **segregated public facilities**, and forbid interracial marriage.
 - The white minority dominated the black majority in South Africa

- ***African National Congress (ANC)** – political party organized to oppose white domination. They used boycotts and nonviolent civil disobedience at first, then turned to violent after Sharpeville
 - **Sharpeville Massacre** (1960) – police kill 69 peaceful protesters in a black township
 - Government outlaws the ANC → ANC turns violent
- ****NELSON MANDELA** leads underground movement to mobilize young South Africans to resist apartheid laws
 - Joined ANC militants who called for violence
 - 1964: Mandela is arrested, tried, and sentenced to life in prison for treason
 - **Around the world, he became a powerful symbol of the struggle of freedom**
 - Mandela spent 30 years in prison, wrote letter to world leaders & the United Nations to encourage a global boycott of South Africa, and he wrote his book *A Long Walk to Freedom*
- **Desmond Tutu** - a black, South African bishop and civil rights leader convinced businesses to limit trade and investment in segregated South Africa. He wins a Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.
 - Demands for an end to apartheid and for Mandela's release increased
 - United Nations encouraged nations to impose **economic sanctions** and a **global boycott** of South Africa
- **F.W. de Klerk** – a white National Party member, becomes President of South Africa in 1990 & frees Mandela from jail
 - **1994**: South Africans of every race vote for the first time = **Nelson Mandela elected president**
- Even though there is political equality for all the races in South Africa, there is still income inequality

African Independence (1945-1980s)

During the early 1900s, mistreatment of Africans by their European colonial rulers led to many resistance movements.

****RECALL** that Europeans drew the borders of the African continent – often including people from diverse ethnic groups with different and conflicting interests, which often made it difficult to achieve unity. (****Berlin Conference & imperialism**)

- **Pan-Africanism** – movement started in the 1920s that emphasized the unity of Africans and people of African descent all over the world
- **GHANA:**
 - British colony called the **Gold Coast**
 - **Kwame Nkrumah** – American-educated nationalist leader, inspired by Pan-Africanism and Mohandas Gandhi. He organized a political party and used strikes and boycotts to defeat the British. After independence, Nkrumah became Prime Minister of Ghana
- **KENYA:**
 - Controlled by the British
 - **Jomo Kenyatta** – nationalist leader that helped gain independence for Kenya. After independence, Kenyatta became Prime Minister of Kenya.
 - **Mau Mau Rebellion** – farmers that wanted white settlers out of their area. They led a rebellion to resist British control. They used **guerrilla warfare** to gain freedom. (*like Sepoy Mutiny & Boxer Rebellion)
- **RWANDA:**
 - Belgium controlled Rwanda and to strengthen their control, Belgian colonists divided Rwanda's unified population into three distinct groups: Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa. The Tutsi were put into positions of authority and discriminated against Hutus and Twa. Hutus made up 85% of Rwanda's population and were denied education, land ownership, and positions in government
 - 1959: **Hutu overthrow Tutsi rule**, declare an independent republic and elect the first Hutu president
 - Hutu-led government uses same system of racial discrimination that existed under Belgian rule to maintain power over Tutsis. The Hutu officials began training militias and giving weapons to civilians to attack Tutsi.
 - **Rwandan Genocide:** on April 6, 1994, a plane carrying the Rwandan president, a Hutu, was shot down
 - President's own supporters, Hutu extremists, are believed to have planned the attack in order to prevent the President from signing peace agreements
 - Hutus accused Tutsis of the attack and organized a systematic program for mass extermination
 - **Hutu's Killed 1 million Tutsi in 100 days**
 - Genocide is stopped when Tutsi-led rebel seized control of government
 - The international community and the United Nations did little to stop the genocide
- **DARFUR (region in Sudan):**
 - Since independence, Sudan's Arab Muslim north has dominated the non-Muslim, non-Arab south
 - 2003: struggle for land and power between Arab militias (known as **Janjaweed**) supported by government and black African ethnic groups
 - Janjaweed used tactics like the bombing of hospitals, clinics, schools and other civilian sites and systematic targeting of civilians for displacement, murder, torture and rape to destroy black population
 - Over 400,000 people have died so far, while millions of others have fled westward to neighboring Chad

Middle East (Southwest Asia)

*OIL

- Important resource in the Middle East
- Main reason why Middle East has developed wealth & influence
- Economic inequality between oil-rich nations and the other nations
- **O.P.E.C.** – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
 - Determine the price & production level of oil

*ISRAEL

- ****Zionism** – nationalist movement to create a homeland for Jews in Palestine, called **Israel**. Idea of **Theodor Herzl**
- After WWII, part of area of **Palestine**, location of the Holy Land, was divided into the nation of Israel
- **Palestinians** – mostly Arab Muslims that live in the area, also claim they should have control over the region since they have lived there for hundreds of years
 - **Palestinian Liberation Organization**
- 1948 – 1973 there have been 4 major wars that were fought between Israel and the Arab nations of the Middle East. Israel won each war.
- **Conflict is about competing nationalisms!!!**
- **Came about mostly due to the conflicting promises of the British at the end of WWII:**
 - Promised Arabs freedom
 - Promised Jews a homeland in the **Balfour Declaration**
 - Middle East became **mandates** of the British & French after World War II

IRANIAN REVOLUTION 1979

- 1935 Persia → **Iran**
- **Shah Reza Pahlavi** – Modernizes & Westernizes Iran (technology, language, clothing, schools, law, women's rights)
 - (*like Kamal Ataturk, Emperor Meiji)
 - Supported by the United States because he was anti-communist
- **Ayatollah Khomeini** – religious leader was upset that the Shah was undermining traditional religious law and becoming too Westernized
- **Iranian Revolution 1979** – Khomeini overthrew the Shah and became the new leader of Iran and created a theocracy
 - **Theocracy** – political leader is also the religious leader
 - **Islamic fundamentalism** – believe in returning to what they see as the basic values of Islam. Develop in large part as a reaction to the values and culture of the west
 - Secular (non-religious) government of the Shah replaced with religious government of the Ayatollah

IRAQ

- **Iran-Iraq War 1980** – Iraqi dictator **Saddam Hussein** takes advantage of chaos caused by Iranian Revolution and seizes land on the border between the two countries
 - Caused over territory disputes, access to water, over oil, and religious differences
 - Iraq used superior weapons and poison gas
 - Oil tankers and oil fields are attacked
 - U.S. intervenes to protect its oil investments
 - War ends in a stalemate in 1988
- **Kurdish Genocide** – Kurds are an ethnic minority in northern Iraq and were targeted by Hussein because they opposed his rule (*like Stalin, Mao, Robespierre)
- **Persian Gulf War 1991** – Iraq invades Kuwait because they were selling oil lower than the set price of OPEC, Hussein wants the oil fields
 - U.S. fears invasion of Saudi Arabia (oil), and declares war on Iraq = U.S. wins
- **U.S. invasion in 2003** – after September 2001, U.S. believes that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction
 - Overthrew Saddam Hussein

AFGHANISTAN

- **Soviet invasion in 1979** – Soviets tried to help local Communists seize control of Afghanistan
 - U.S. intervenes to contain communism
 - When Soviets withdraw from the area, it creates instability in the area and causes civil war
- **Taliban** gains control – group of radical Muslim Fundamentalists imposed strict religious laws. Human rights abuses against Women
 - **Al Qaeda** – Taliban allowed Al Qaeda to operate terrorist training camps in Afghanistan
 - U.S. invades after September 11th in the War on Terrorism

Forces Shaping the Middle East

Religious and Ethnic Differences	Natural Resources	Governments	Islamic Traditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims, Christians, and Jews • Different sects within religions • More than 30 languages • Religious, racial, and cultural prejudices • Desire for a united Arab state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest oil fields in the world • Oil-rich nations gain wealth and political and economic power • Limited water supply • Arguments over dams and water rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy in Israel and Turkey • Rule by royal family in Jordan and Saudi Arabia • Single-party dictators in Iraq and Syria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws of Islam influence government, society, and personal life • Antiwestern feelings • 1990s revival of Islamic traditions

Modern Issues:

- Overpopulation
- Famine
- Terrorism
- Pollution
- Deforestation
- Desertification
- Disease
- Global Migration – Refugees
- Nuclear Proliferation
- Status of Women

Regents Review: Multiple Choice Practice

1. Mohandas Gandhi's protests in India were a response to Great Britain's
 1. support of Zionism
 2. practice of humanitarianism
 3. introduction of socialism
 4. policy of colonialism
- "Gandhi Calls for Boycott of British Textiles"**
"Gandhi and Followers Complete March to the Sea"
"Gandhi Begins Hunger Fast"

2. These headlines reflect Gandhi's belief in

 1. nonalignment
 2. Appeasement
 3. Isolationism
 4. nonviolence
3. Which primary source would most likely provide the perspective of an Indian nationalist?
 1. a diary entry of a Hindu participant in the Salt March
 2. a letter written by the English viceroy in India to a member of Parliament
 3. a painting of the Amritsar Massacre created by a Christian missionary
 4. a United Nations document about the partition of British India
4. Which description best fits the Salt March conducted by Mohandas Gandhi?
 1. an act of civil disobedience against the British
 2. a protest against the Sepoy Mutiny
 3. a statement of support for dividing India
 4. a rally for the British during World War II
5. During the Indian independence movement, many Muslims in India demanded a separate state of Pakistan to
 1. remain under British control
 2. address concerns about their status as a religious minority
 3. prevent future invasions from Afghanistan and China
 4. protect the sacred rivers, the Indus and the Ganges
6. After World War II, the boundaries of newly independent African countries were most often based on
 1. existing ethnic settlement patterns
 2. mandates created under the United Nations
 3. divisions imposed under European imperialism
 4. locations of oil resources
7. Some developing countries rely on a single cash crop such as cotton or sugar cane. The origin of this practice can often be traced to
 1. introduction of communism
 2. colonization of the region
 3. establishment of democratic governments
 4. movements to gain independence
8. 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. fought against British imperialism
 3. led nationalist movements
 4. became a communist revolutionary
9. One similarity in the leadership of Simón Bolívar and Jomo Kenyatta is that both leaders
 1. promoted European control over the Americas
 2. controlled large areas of land in the Americas
 3. became religious leaders of their countries
 4. fought for independence from European control
10. A major goal of the Hutu-led regime in Rwanda in mid-1994 was to
 1. eliminate the Tutsi minority
 2. promote ethnic tolerance
 3. align with the Soviet Union
 4. strengthen ties with Belgium
11. In the 1990s, which two countries dominated the headlines because genocide was occurring in those countries?
 1. Switzerland and Poland
 2. Vietnam and Singapore
 3. Bosnia and Rwanda
 4. Costa Rica and Jamaica

12. One similarity between the Sepoys in India, the Boxers in China, and the Mau Mau in Kenya is that these groups
 1. tried to drive Europeans out of their countries
 2. adopted Marxist economic and political principles
 3. depended on Western support for their success
 4. sought independence through nonviolence
13. A similarity of the goals of Nelson Mandela and Mohandas Gandhi is that both leaders wanted to
 1. secure political power for the majority of the people
 2. improve the economy by expanding governmental control
 3. encourage a greater degree of industrialization
 4. gain independence from the Soviet Union
14. Which factor most limited the development of African nationalism?
 1. European support of an educational system based on local traditions and language
 2. the prior experience of Africans with economic self-sufficiency
 3. political boundaries imposed by Europeans that had little relationship to African tribal boundaries
 4. the European practice of making decisions based on local customs
15. Which statement best describes the political situation in Africa after World War II?
 1. increased nationalism led to independence for many African nations
 2. France and West Germany sought to establish colonies in Africa
 3. European nations increased their control over their African colonies
 4. the United Nations opposed the idea of self-determination for African nations

“If we are to remain free, if we are to enjoy the full benefits of Africa’s enormous wealth, we must unite to plan for the full exploitation of our human and material resources in the interest of all our people” -Kwame Nkrumah (1950’s)
16. This quotation best expresses the major goal of
 1. colonialism
 2. Pan-Africanism
 3. Imperialism
 4. urbanization
17. The South African government’s policy of racial separation between 1948 and 1994 was called
 1. Pan-Africanism
 2. Apartheid
 3. democratization
 4. suffrage
18. Which country is most closely associated with the terms *pass laws*, *homelands*, and *white minority rule*?
 1. El Salvador
 2. Iran
 3. South Africa
 4. Israel
19. One way in which the caste system and apartheid were similar is that both
 1. described specific religious practices and beliefs
 2. were created by British colonial governments
 3. supported a rigid class structure
 4. gave power to the lower classes in their respective societies
20. In the 1980’s, global concern for Blacks in the Republic of South Africa led many nations to
 1. impose economic sanctions on South Africa
 2. sent troops to South Africa
 3. demand that Whites return to their European homelands
 4. support policies of Apartheid
21. Which statement best characterizes the period of apartheid in South Africa?
 1. the majority of the population had the right to vote
 2. the Boers attempted to conquer Nigeria
 3. many racist ideas of the ruling minority were adopted into laws
 4. French was declared the official language of the nation
22. In the 1970s, when Iran was ruled by the Shah, the Ayatollah Khomeini’s major criticism was of the
 1. Shah’s friendship with the Soviet Union
 2. lack of political and social rights for women
 3. return to traditional Islamic law
 4. non-Islamic influences on the culture and economy
23. The major goal of the Iranian Revolution and of Ayatollah Khomeini was to
 1. establish closer ties with Israel
 2. nationalize the oil industry
 3. prevent the expansion of communism into Iraq
 4. create an Islamic republic
24. In Iran, both the Revolution of 1979 and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism have caused
 1. tension between traditionalism and modernization to continue
 2. the introduction of a communist form of government
 3. foreign control of natural resources to expand
 4. an increase in women’s rights
25. The term *Zionism* can be defined as a form of
 1. nonalignment
 2. Collective security
 3. Nationalism
 4. pacifism
26. What was the main goal of Zionism?
 1. forming a representative government in China
 2. improving the standard of living in developing countries
 3. establishing a Jewish homeland in the region of Palestine
 4. creating an international peacekeeping organization

27. The main cause of the Arab-Israeli conflicts from 1948 to 1973 was the clash between
1. Islamic fundamentalism and Orthodox Judaism
 2. Arab nationalism and Jewish nationalism
 3. Arab socialism and Israeli capitalism
 4. Israeli technology and Saudi-Arabian economic goals

“His majesty’s government views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national homeland for the Jewish people ... it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the religious and civil rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine....” — Lord Balfour, 1917

28. Which historical movement is most directly related to Lord Balfour’s statement?
1. Pan Slavism
 2. Organization for African Unity
 3. Pan Africanism
 4. International Zionism

“A Jewish State Is Created”

“Six-Day War Results in Major Arab Losses”

“Withdrawal Begins from West Bank”

29. Which situation is referred to in these headlines?
1. Persian Gulf War
 2. conflict between Israelis and Palestinians
 3. Scramble for Africa
 4. collapse of the Ottoman Empire

30. Which document is most closely associated with the Arab-Israeli conflict?
1. Balfour Declaration
 2. Kyoto Protocol
 3. Communist Manifesto
 4. Treaty of Nanjing

31. Since 1948, a major reason for the conflict between Arabs and Israelis is that each side
1. wants the huge oil reserves that lie under the disputed land
 2. claims sovereignty over the same land
 3. believes that the United States favors the other side
 4. seeks to control trade on the Mediterranean Sea

32. Islamic fundamentalism has been characterized by
1. a return to traditional Muslim values
 2. a rejection of the teachings of the Koran
 3. the promotion of the goals of Zionism
 4. the westernization of Muslim society

33. Since the 1970s, the wealth of many Middle Eastern nations was increased by the
1. formation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
 2. creation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
 3. expansion of Islamic fundamentalism
 4. development of communes in Israel

34. Balancing individual rights and freedoms with the need for national security has been one of the biggest challenges created by
1. global climate change
 2. Corporate globalization
 3. Cultural exchanges
 4. International terrorism

35. What is one reason for an increase in global economic interdependence?
1. Tariffs
 2. Import quotas
 3. Globalization
 4. Economic embargos

36. Which current global problem was initiated with the development of atomic weapons?
1. threats to world peace from unrestricted nuclear proliferation
 2. increased health risks for humans and animals from industrial pollution
 3. elevated carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to the deforestation of the rainforests
 4. changes in world weather patterns and species habitats due to melting polar ice caps

37. The most important role of the United Nations has been to
1. encourage a rebirth of colonialism
 2. provide opportunities for discussion of international problems
 3. control the distribution of scarce natural resources
 4. foster a worldwide decline in nationalism

38. The global problems of pollution, acid rain, and the breakdown of the ozone layer indicate a need for
1. greater international cooperation
 2. a balance of trade between nations
 3. increased urbanization
 4. an increase in space exploration

39. Which has been a crucial issue facing the United Nations in recent years?
1. illegal immigration into Eastern Europe
 2. air traffic control disputes
 3. economic development of poor nations
 4. disintegration of military alliances

- Organization of American States (OAS)
- European Union (EU)
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

40. These organizations and agreements are examples of
1. Political isolation
 2. Military alliances
 3. Regional cooperation
 4. Collective security

Regents Review: Thematic Essays

January 2018 Theme: Change – Individuals

Throughout history, individuals have attempted to bring about political, social, economic, and intellectual change through their actions. Their actions have met with varying degrees of success.

Task: Select *two* individuals who have attempted to bring about change and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that led this individual to seek change
- Describe an action taken by this individual to bring about change
- Discuss the extent to which this individual's action was successful in bringing about change

You may use any individual from your study of global history and geography who has attempted to bring about change. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Galileo Galilei, Simón Bolívar, Karl Marx, Deng Xiaoping, Mohandas Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, Aung San Suu Kyi, and Malala Yousafzai.

June 2017 Theme: Nationalism—Individuals

Throughout history, individuals have taken actions in an effort to promote nationalism. Nationalism has caused some individuals to take pride in their people's culture and it has caused others to seek freedom from foreign rule. Their efforts have met with varying degrees of success.

Task: Select *two* individuals who engaged in nationalist efforts and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that caused this individual to lead a nationalist effort
- Discuss how this individual attempted to promote nationalism
- Discuss the extent to which this individual's effort to promote nationalism was successful

You may use any individual from your study of global history and geography. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simon Bolívar, Camillo Cavour, Otto von Bismarck, Mohandas Gandhi, Kwame Nkrumah, Ho Chi Minh, and Ayatollah Khomeini.

June 2014 Theme: Change – Challenges to Tradition or Authority

Throughout history, individuals have challenged established traditions and authorities. Their efforts have inspired or influenced change and have met with varying degrees of success.

Task: Select *two* individuals who have challenged tradition or authority and for *each*

- Describe the established tradition or authority as it existed before it was challenged by the individual
- Discuss how the individual challenged established tradition or authority
- Discuss the extent to which change was achieved as a result of this challenge

You may use any individual from your study of global history and geography. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Martin Luther, Galileo Galilei, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Vladimir Lenin, Mohandas Gandhi, Ho Chi Minh, Nelson Mandela, and Mikhail Gorbachev.

January 2014 Theme: Human Rights – Justice

At different times in history, individuals have defended human rights using a variety of methods. Their efforts have met with varying degrees of success.

Task: Select *two* individuals and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that led the individual to defend human rights
- Describe a method the individual used to defend human rights
- Discuss the extent to which the individual's effort was successful

You may use any individual from your study of global history and geography. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include John Locke, Mary Wollstonecraft, Father Miguel Hidalgo, Emiliano Zapata, Mohandas Gandhi, Father Oscar Romero, Lech Walesa, Nelson Mandela, Aung San Suu Kyi, and the Dalai Lama.

August 2012 Theme: Technology

Throughout history, existing technology has been modified or replaced by new technological innovations. These new technological innovations have had various effects on societies and the world.

Task: Select *two* technological innovations and for *each*

- Describe the existing technology that was replaced by this new technological innovation *and* how this new innovation changed the existing technology
- Discuss the effects this new technological innovation has had on a society or the world

You may use any technological innovation from your study of global history and geography. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include aqueducts, gunpowder, printing press, caravel, steam engine, factory system, nuclear power, and internet communication.

August 2011 Theme: Change – Global Issues

Since the end of World War II, the world has faced many issues that have affected countries, regions, and the global community. The solutions to these issues are often complex and have met with varying degrees of success.

Task: Select *two* global issues that have occurred since the end of World War II and for *each*

- Describe how this issue has affected a specific country or region or the global community
- Explain a solution that has been proposed to address the issue
- Discuss the extent to which this solution has been successful in solving the issue

You may use any global issue from your study of global history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include deforestation, nuclear proliferation, AIDS, famine, terrorism, refugees, pollution, desertification, and child soldiers.