

Unit Five: 1914 to the Present Review Outline

Attach: Essay Information/Outlines for Unit V questions using Chapters 28-33 & Case Studies:

- 1) C/C WWI to WWII (causes, events, results)
- 2) Explain the notion of "the West" & "the East" in the context of Cold War ideology—in other words, what were the goals & methodology, conflicts, & short/long-term results of the Cold War.
- 3) C/C the different types of ind. struggles, nationalist ideologies, & the patterns & results of decolonization in Africa & India.
 - P1—c/c the different types of ind. struggles & nationalist ideologies
 - P2—c/c decolonization within Africa
 - P3—c/c decolonization in India
- 4) C/C the legacies of colonialism & patterns of economic development in Africa, Asia, & L. Am.
 - P1 - c/c legacies of colonialism & patterns of economic development in Africa
 - P2 - c/c legacies of colonialism & patterns of economic development in Asia
 - P3 - c/c legacies of colonialism & patterns of economic development in Latin America
- 5) C/C revolutions & its effects on women in the Russian, Chinese, Cuban, & Iranian revolutions.
- 6) C/C the impacts (think SPRITE-O) of Western consumer society on two civilizations outside Europe and the US.
- 7) C/C high tech warfare w/ guerilla warfare w/ specific examples & outcomes of each from approximately 1800 to http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_gun the present.
 - Guerilla warfare includes: China, Philippines, S. Africa, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, Kenya
 - Conventional Warfare includes: WWI, WWII, Korea War, Vietnam, Gulf War, Afghanistan

Assignments:

Using your notes: Explain the SPRITE changes that took place in the world from 1914 to the present.

Requirements: Must be neat, have a thesis, proper organization, and evidence and analysis—may be typed.

Due on: Monday

Using the textbook,

- 1) Diagram the causes, major events, & results of WWI. (Ch. 28, pp. 636 - 657)
- 2) Diagram the causes, major events, & results of WWII. (Ch. 30, pp. 706 - 721)

Due on: _____

Using Chapter 29 in the textbook,

Ch. 29: The time period between the world wars was a time of contradictions—on one hand, prosperity & on the other massive problems. Discuss the changes that took place during this time w/ the rise of fascism, communism, revolution in Mexico during the 1920s & then the Great Depression of the 1930s & the response of the world to events in the 1930s.

Due on: _____

Chapter Essay Questions:
MUST HAVE A COMPLETE THESIS, SUPPORT IT W/ E/A, & HAVE MIN. 500 WORDS
MUST BE COMPLETE!!!!!!!!!!

- Ch. 28 1) During this early time period, nationalism grew in India, Egypt, among Jews, & in South Africa
 —discuss the major events w/ each & finish w/ an overall comparison of the four. (pp. 657 - 669)

Due on: _____

- Ch. 30 1) WWII was the final death nail to European colonialism/imperialism, discuss the changes in India, Africa, & the Middle East. (pp. 721 - 729)

Due on: _____

- Ch. 31: 1) The post-WWII world was in essence a bi-polar world w/ two competing sides—commie & non-commie. Both the US & Soviet Union reached superpower status & each promulgated cultures that were unique to their own economies. Use Chapter 31 to discuss the major causes, events, & results of the Cold War.

Due on: _____

- Ch. 32: L. America after WWII was a cauldron of nationalistic fervor in the face of growing US imperialism. Discuss the changes that took place in Latin America during this time as the US grew more involved in this area & countries challenged the US.

Due on: _____

- Ch. 33: The wave of massive changes also swept through the rest of the world after WWII. Discuss the changes that took place in Africa, Asia, & the Middle East in the post-WWII world in min. of 800 words.

Due on: _____

- Ch. 34: The Pacific Rim countries underwent massive changes after WWII as they became the playground for Cold War fights. Discuss the changes that took place in China, Japan, Korea & Vietnam during this time.

Due on: _____

- Ch. 35: The Cold War eventually came to an end. Discuss the causes, major events, & results of the end its demise.

Due on: _____

- Ch. 36: Never before has the world been so connected & globalization reached such a peak. Of course, globalization has been a source of conflict as well as a benefit. Discuss the causes, major events, & results of globalization.

Due on: _____

Unit Six: 1914 to the Present

1) Why 1914? WWI

--there are major shifts within the political structure of nations along with social, econ, and tech. changes

2) What are the major points of this unit?

- WWI & WWII: The Sequel
- legacies of colonialism/imperialism in Africa, Asia, Latin America
- the Eastern Question or what to do with "the sick man of Europe"? -the Ottomans
- revolutions in Russia, China, Iran, Cuba, Poland
- Cold War (bipolar world w/ West vs. East); rise of US as a superpower; rise of Asia as an economic power
- nationalism & independence movements
 - death of imperialism?
 - disillusionment from within?
- globalization (WWW is nearly complete) & westernization
 - no country is an island
 - let's remake the world in our own image
 - McDonaldization
- environmental concerns (rainforest, Chernobyl, global warming, loss of habitat, loss of wildlife—leads to global agreements: Kyoto Protocol)
 - "environmental creep": changes occur slowly for normal observation
- regional economic powers (OPEC, European Union)
- pace of change is much faster—change is accelerated
 - conflicts occur much faster
- US intervention in Latin America creates tensions
 - the idea of an action causing a reaction
- cult of personality (Stalin, Lenin, Marx, Mao, Pol Pot—others????)
- isms: Communism—extreme left-wing; destroy traditional institutions & class distinctions; retain power for selves
Fascism—private property & class distinctions ok; ultranationalist
Totalitarian—one leader controls all; extreme right wing
Spreading of democracy—desire for "microwave democracies"
- where do we go from here?

WWW/Globalization in trade, investment, & migration

- multinational companies: part of the economic evolutionary process starting in Europe
 - Coca Cola, Sony, car companies; global conglomerates; can exploit cheap labor, harm regional environments, & prevent host countries from developing
- cons: destruction of native industry, environmental loss, loss of econ. sovereignty, cultural tensions, constant state of change, can lead to unemployment
- pro: increased literacy, life expectancies, less poverty, increased democracy & women's rights
- world or regional agreements: GATT, NAFTA, WTO, the Euro
- global social organizations: Amnesty Inter., Friends of the Earth
- rise of technology is leveling the economic field—entering a new era

Are events in the world leading more toward globalization or will there be an opposite reaction?

Cultural imperialism—as culture spreads it creates tensions

- Cultural conformity (tradition vs. innovation)
- Rise of English language as the worldwide common language
- McDonalds opened in 1954 & Holiday Inn in 1952—examples of mass changes
- TV began the modern push to mass media, mass culture, & homogenization.
- AFFLUENZA—term denoting the mass consumerism of westernized nations

Regional & International Organizations: --serve pol/econ roles

- OPEC (1960, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)
- Arab League
- ASEAN (Assoc. of SE Asian Nations between Taiwan, Japan, S. Korea, Indonesia, Singapore)—pol/econ

Economic organizations/Agreements:

World Trade Organization (WTO) regulates over 100 countries
 GATT (General Agreement of Tariffs & Trade) in 1995 to promote unrestricted global trade
 NAFTA (US, Canada, Mexico)
 Europe—Maastricht Treaty=common currency, central European bank
 European Common Market (1958)
 African Economic Community (1991)
 Helsinki Accords on human rights
 Nuclear Agreements to reduce warheads and stop proliferation
 NATO/Warsaw

Global epidemics: first case of AIDS in 1981; influenza (1918)

Social changes: Rise of middle class due to access to higher education
 European society becomes more mobile & democratic
 Less class structure
 Structure of lower classes becomes more flexible & open
 Mass exoduses from farms to cities; Great Migration

Rise of consumerism due to rise on the standard of living giving more disposable income
 "gadget revolution" brought many conveniences to homes

more social welfare programs created

young movement & counter-culture created as a rebellion against parents & status quo
 student revolts in reaction to Vietnam War
 mass communication & materialism

Women: second wave of western feminism began in the 1960s with more women working outside the home
 Decline in birthrates as more women become educated and job opportunities arise
 1949 *The Second Sex* by Simone de Beauvoir
 1963 *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Freidan
 women's rights organizations began to argue for equal pay, non-discrimination; US saw movement in
 1970s to add an equal rights amendment to the Constitution—it failed

Rise of Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) as extensions of gov't. (comparison to the role religion played in colonialism?)
 --NGOs are typically private & nonprofit agencies that provide relief & pressure governments to set & implement policy
 --examples: Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders, Amnesty International, ACLU, World Wildlife Foundation, Greenpeace
 --UN & the World Bank were seen as elite, so NGOs filled the void
 --extensions of cultural/political imperialism????

Rise of Multi-national companies: companies with a HQ in one nation
 --Transnational companies: operated in many countries with no HQ
 --brain drain increases tension and cultural diffusion

In the end, culture is spread both contagiously & hierarchically
 Acculturation is also both contagiously & hierarchically
 Syncretization takes place in diffusion
 Amalgamation takes place in diffusion

3) What new patterns & impacts of interaction exist during this time period among major societies: (ie. trade, war, diplomacy, etc...) (be sure to include the Atlantic, global trade, increase in WWW)

- rise of regional trade agreements (NAFTA, European Union (euro))
- rise of regional military alliances (NATO, Warsaw Pact, Helsinki Accords=human rights)
- global alliances/organizations (OPEC, Arab League, ABM Treaty, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, League of Nations, UN, World Bank, IMF, WTO in '95, NGO=Amnesty International) WTO—part of the UN that monitors global trade
- hubs—mega-cities & more
 - decline of the traditional city—"cyber-cities"
- tourism
- Costs of globalization???

4) What are some the "things" that changed & stayed the same during this time period?

- changes—end of colonialism & a change in nationalism that mixes with religion; Ottoman Empire; start of westernization; global env. changes; rise & fall of superpowers; government more involved in economics; humanitarian concerns; globalization; Aborigine rights in Australia; migration patterns to the US; ethnic cleansing/genocide; regional developments have global impact (Great Depression, rise of the Pacific Rim); new sources of political revolutions; religious fundamentalism
- continuities—wars; nationalism, independence movements; economic imperialism (?); pol/economic vacuums; continued marriage of government & religion (Iranian Revolution, Middle East); religions: Christianity, Islam, Shintoism, Hinduism, Judaism, Buddhism; social reforms continue with gender roles & family structures changing; rise of feminism; & peasants taking an active role instead of educated elites); WWW increases; technology increases

5) What are the new technologies & how did technology impact people & the environment?

- computers, military tech., communication, transportation, A/H bombs, new forms of energy
- high tech vs. guerilla warfare
- radar, aircraft
- Manhattan Project—atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs, ICBMs,
- 1969 Apollo Program put first man on the moon in 1969
- 1962 structure of DNA discovered
- In 1948 the transistor was invented which would have a huge effect on computers, etc...
- internet, cell phones help create the "global village"
- mass media/communications: movies, radio, tv, computers, music, books
 - dumbing down for the masses?
 - used for mass propaganda
 - westernization of pop culture throughout the world

6) What impact & new changes exist in demography? (migrations; changes in birthrates & death rates; new forms of urbanization; deforestation; green/environmental movements)

- world is at 6.5 billion; most growth in Third World countries (also Asia)
- India & China; Asia most populated
- loss of life in WWI & WWII; influenza, AIDS epidemic, genocide (Holocaust, Rwanda, Cambodian, Bosnia -ethnic cleansing)
- migration—forced & voluntary (Hindu & Muslim) (developing to developed)
- Green Revolution has led to population growth
- Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring* (1962)
- environmental issues: depletion of the ozone & global warming; destruction of the rainforest, habitat for animals, marine wildlife, acid rain & deforestation of 25 million acres of land per year
- increased population & consumption

WWI (the Great War)

World War One was the "war to end all wars" but that really didn't happen. Instead, when that huge pimple burst, oil was put right back in the pore to allow the pimple to continue to fester again & like Mount Vesuvius, it would rise again & POP w/ World War II. (yuk!) The end product of WWI was revenge & increased nationalism in the extreme w/ fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany, communism in China & Russia, & militarism in Japan.

CAUSES:

When: 1914 – 1918 (was expected to last a few months)

Who's Who in WWI: Central Powers: Germany, Ottoman Empire, Austria-Hungary
Allied Powers: US, Britain, Fr., Japan, Russia, China

Short-range causes: assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand by the Black Hand, a Serbian nationalist group against Austria (28 June)
Russia would not allow Serbia to be taken by Austria; France assures support to Russia (25 June)
Austria declares war on Serbia (28 June)
Russia mobilizes (29 June)
Poop hits the fan—Germany declares war on Russia leading to snowball effect w/ European countries declaring war on each other

Armenian Massacre/Genocide:

- app. one million Armenians were massacred during the reign of the Young Turks between 1915-1917 in the last days of the Ottoman Empire
- 1894 between 80-300,000 Armenians massacred in the Hamidian Uprisings
- Around 1910 the Young Turks had split into two factions—one liberal, one radical.
- radical faction gained control & blamed the Armenians after disastrous defeats by the Russians in WWI
- passed laws confiscating property & arrests were made.
- prisoners released from prison & escorted Arm. to concentration camps.

Long-range causes:

- 1) Alliances: ex. 1882 Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary)
- 2) Humiliation/Rivalry:
 - b/t Germany & Fr. after the humiliating peace of the Franco-Prussian War w/ French loss of Alsace-Lorraine
 - Crimean War w/ Russian humiliation
 - Britain wanted to maintain number one status
 - Ottoman Empire is sick and wants to revive itself
- 3) nationalism Balkans (3 wars)—Ottoman weakness creates vacuum for nationalists
Slavic (in Russia, Pan-Slavism)
- 4) Balkan Wars, 1912: ethnic Slavs gained territory & de-stabilized the region
- 5) economic rivalry between Britain & Germany
- 6) colonial rivalries—territories taken, now what? Africa divided
- 7) Militarism/arms race ex--Dreadnaught, 1907—Germany's decision to build a navy to rival Britain's
- 8) propaganda against one another
- 9) Industrial Revolution

Events of WWI

Theater of Operations Western Front/ Eastern Front/Mediterranean/Middle East

Initial Phases Schlieffen Plan—Germany planned to go through Belgium & take Paris
French Plan 17 concentrated forces along Fr-German border
German advance failed resulting in stagnant lines (trench warfare)
--constantly sought the "break through"
became a war of attrition

US Involvement Wilson followed neutrality ("Peace with Honor")
 Lusitania sunk (1915, app. 2,000 killed incl. 139 Americans)
 Germany decides on unrestricted sub warfare to defeat Britain
 --sinks 5 US merchant ships in 1917
 sends Zimmerman telegram to Mexico
 1916 US declares war on Germany
 became decisive in 1918 as Germany was free to push on the Western Front w/ Russia out of the war

Major Battles: Battle of the Somme Br. Loses almost 20,000 in one day
 Battle of Verdun 23.5 million shells fired
 France 371,000/61,000/100,000
 Germany 337,000

End of Conflict Armistice (11 November 1918); German army still intact; more of a political defeat than military

RESULTS:

Technology	tanks	slow, large and not decisive
	planes	bi/triplanes
	poison gas	finicky; dependent on weather
	machine guns	secondly deadliest weapon; Vickers 450-600 rds. per minute; Lewis
	artillery	most decisive and deadly
	U Boats	more decisive than Dreadnaughts
	Zeppelins	limited impact
	railway guns	inaccurate
	aircraft carriers	
	flame throwers	

Treaties:

- Wilson's 14 points were the starting point for peace
- Treaty of Versailles (treaty that ended the war) (idealism vs. revenge)
 - creation of the League of Nations as a global organization for peace; lacked power when the US did not join
 - war reparations to be paid by Germany (crippled the economy)
 - division of German territory by the victors; & creation of numerous small states (self-determination)
 - (Yugoslavia, Czech, Poland, Finland, Latvia)
 - Article 231—Germany must accept full blame
 - creation of Mandates in Middle East
- Russian czar ceases to exist (Nicholas and family assassinated)
- Austrian Habsburg Dynasty collapses
- Ottoman Empire collapses (became Turkey and Mandates)
- US enters into isolation

Loss of Life: +10 million dead (contrast influenza killed 40-50 million worldwide from 1918-1919; 500,000 in the US alone)

Lasting problems: war reparations too harsh (\$32 billion) (\$400 in today's)
 humiliated Germany
 Middle East carved into Mandates

- Britain agreed to a Jewish homeland in the Balfour Declaration & gave promises to Arabs in order to tap into their nationalism against the Ottomans

 commies takeover Russia (Bolshevik Revolution, 1917)
 colonies started agitating for ind. (Eur. Decline creates power vacuum)
 League of Nations was ineffectual w/o the US
 a shift in global political power—generation destroyed in Europe

Changes in the Home Front:

- increased feminism
- increased crackdowns on dissent, mainly against socialists

WWII (The Mother of All Boils)

CAUSES: (The Road to War!)

Power Vacuum: League of Nations—part of Wilson's 14 points to peace; US did not join—move toward isolation
 Naïve action: 1921 Naval size was limited
 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact officially outlawed war to solve conflicts

Ultra-nationalism:

1) Italy:

Benito Mussolini--started the fascist movement in Italy in 1922.

Fascism--generally people who wanted to restore the greatness of a previous time period by means of a strong authoritarian ruler; ie. ultra-nationalism exalting the nation over the individual & suppressing all opposition

Why Italy? WWI which left many former soldiers w/o jobs & a feeling of humiliation—as a result many banded together to form fighting units demanding action & using intimidation tactics.
 --"Black Shirts"--they were against socialists, labor movements, democracies, & Jews.

Mussolini rose to power in 1920 during a time of internal turmoil of labor strikes, peasants seizing land, & worker occupation of factories. There was a great fear of commie takeover in Italy. In 1922 the gov't. caved in to Mussolini's demands after he threatened to March on Rome w/ his black shirted thugs to be made prime minister.

Tactics: He appointed fascist members in the gov't., crushed all opposing pol. parties, reduced unemployment, & use propaganda to influence the people.

He would join Hitler in the 1930s as part of the Axis powers & begin a period of expansion that would eventually lead to Italy's fall & his death by hanging at the end of WWII.

2) Germany:

In the mid-1920s the National Socialist German Workers Party or Nazi party led by Hitler began to grow in strength.

--Fueled by the desire to reverse the humiliating Versailles Treaty that was forced on Germany at the end of WWI w/ its harsh reparations, Hitler wanted Germany to regain its military glory & started a wave of new expansionism.

--After the war, a wave of new inflation swept across the country wiping out the middle class—money became worthless & all savings were lost.

--Beer Hall Putsch: Hitler led a revolt in 1923 but was imprisoned for nine months

--Afterwards, Hitler knew that he must follow the laws in order to gain control of Germany. In the face of the revolts new reparation payment schedules were made & Germany regained its economic footing; unfortunately, the worldwide Great Depression knocked it down again.

1933—Von Hindenberg caved into Hitler & he became leader/chancellor of the Reichstag

--Hitler had used a fire at the Reichstag as a pretense for taking control telling Germany to fear a commie takeover.

--Enabling Act—gave Hitler dictatorial powers & abolished the Reichstag Nazis were against the Red Guards (pro-commies)—post-WWI revolutionaries from Russia

Hitler's Methods:

Hitler promised to guide the state himself & Germany should incorporate all German speaking people. He came to believe that the master race would defeat the inferior Slavs of Russia & the Alpine race of Fr. & Italians.

--He appealed to middle/upper class businessmen who feared communism & socialism.

Josef Goebbels—chief propagandist

Gestapo—secret police; created in 1936 to frighten & kill

Night of the Long Knives--1934 purge of the ranks of Hitler's pol. enemies.

Article 48--Hitler suspended all civil liberties; arrested thousands; Nazi Party became the only legal party & purged the gov't. & military.

Heinrich Himmler--leader of the SS; arrested thousands & spread a reign of terror across Germany.

Nuremberg Rallies--ultra-nationalistic pro-Hitler "feasts" or rallies

women were urged to return to the home & produce strong children.

--Medals were given to women who had large families.
economic--Hitler also began a massive economic program that restored employment.
--1936 w/ the country growing economically, Hitler's power was secure.
He also attacked modern art & promoted sports in the name of nationalism.

March to the Holocaust:

Hitler's hatred of the Jews was deep blaming them for his & Germany's problems. He used the Jews as the scapegoat for the problems & rose to power on their backs. Like Mussolini's Italy, Germany had a strong gov't. w/ no opposition. Both had unchallenged leaders & a dependency on militarism.

Nuremberg Laws--excluded Jews from civil service in 1933, deprived them of citizenship & civil rights, prohibited intermarriage, made them wear special emblems, encouraged the boycott of Jewish businesses, & increasing sent them to concentration camps.

Kristallnacht (1938)--Jewish businesses & synagogues were vandalized & round-up of Jews began.

3) Spain

Spanish Civil War (1936)--erupted when the king was deposed in 1931 & a weak gov't. coalition broke down in 1936 w/ the leftists winning over the conservatives

General Francisco Franco--conservative leader; established a right-wing dictatorship until '75

Both Germany & Italy sent men to fight for Franco & the USSR sent men to help the leftists.

While the US declared its neutrality, many volunteers went to Sp. & fought against Franco in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

--In all 600,000 people died & in the end Franco.

MILITARISM:

Hitler had withdrawn from the League of Nations in 1933

--suspended reparation payments, introduced conscription, & created an air force (the Luftwaffe) in 1935 w/ Hermann Goring: leader of Luftwaffe

Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in 1935 to avenge a humiliating defeat the Ethiopians had given the Italians in 1896

Rhineland--between Germany & Fr.; Hitler sent troops in 1936; protested but did nothing

Austria--Hitler invaded (1938) & demanded annexation; part of the unification of the German speaking peoples.

Sudentenland: in Czechoslovakia; a German minority was located; was annexed

Munich Conference--(1938) called to solve European crisis

Br. PM Neville Chamberlain-- gave Hitler what he wanted (the Sudentenland).

--"Appeasement"--policy of giving in to the bully hoping it satisfies him

--European powers feared another war, the rise of communism, & lacked the preparedness for war & gave in to Hitler's demands.

Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact--signed to prevent a two front war & agreed to split Poland w/ the Soviet Union.

4) Japan

Economically, the nations of Japan, Germany, & the USSR multiplied 8X from 1930 to 1938. Each country was spending about 25% of their GNP on military expenses by 1937. By 1938 Japan was spending 70% of its budget on the military, Germany 52%, & Russia was at 33%.

Japan sought to expand:

--effects of the worldwide depression

--China & the US placed tariffs on Japanese imports & threatened access to raw materials

--market for silk & rice collapsed, many farmers were ruined

--ultra-nationalists & the zaibatzus resented the dependency on foreigners & opposed westernization & promoted Shintoism & pushed for an authoritarian regime

--wanted to expand & gain access to raw materials & pushed for an imperial foreign policy

--Amau Doctrine--told world to stay out of its area (similar to the Monroe Doctrine)

--had already annexed Korea & Taiwan prior to 1914

Movement into China

- 1931 Manchurian Incident, a railroad explosion in Japanese controlled Manchuria was blamed on the Chinese & this became the excuse to move into China
- Manchukuo—new name for Manchuria; installed “puppet” leader (the former emperor Puyi).

WAR EVENTS:

- who? Allied Powers: US, Britain, France, Russia
- Axis Powers Germany, Italy, Japan
- time frame? 1939-1945
- 1937 Japan invaded China
 - Unit 731—operated in Manchuria; carried out medical & biological experiments on humans; estimated that tens of thousands died.
- Czechoslovakia—invaded by Germany in 1939
- Poland—invaded in 1939 by Germany using blitzkrieg tactics
- Germany used Blitzkrieg or lightning tactics--used airpower & tanks first then infantry encircled the enemy.
- Britain & Fr. declared war on Germany
- USSR invaded Finland, east Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, & Latvia.
- Hitler invades France in 1940 crushed the military.
 - in retaliation for the humiliating Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I, Hitler made Fr. sign the surrender at the same place.
 - Vichy Fr.—Fr.’s puppet gov’t. of Germany.
- Operation Barbarossa (1941)—largest land invasion in human history; Hitler attacked Russia.
- Stalingrad—point where German advance stopped due to winter & a lack of supplies; Germany unable to gain Russian oil fields
- Pearl Harbor (1941)-- ended US isolation; attempt to knock out its only powerful enemy in the Pacific (the US)
- East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere—area that Japan would dominate getting raw materials
- Internment camps—Japanese-American moved to (Heart Mountain in WY); nativism
- Battle of Midway--the remaining US Naval Pacific fleet destroyed a major portion of the Japanese navy; the US to start pushing the Japanese back.
- D-Day invasion code-named Operation Overlord (1944)—attack on northern Europe
- Battle of the Bulge—last gasp for Hitler’s troops; almost stopped the Allied advancement
- Nanking—Japanese atrocities in Nanking, China (aka. the rape of Nanking); 200-400,000 killed
 - use of “comfort women”

End:

- Allies pushed into Germany leading to a political and military collapse
- Use of atomic bombs persuaded Japan to “unconditional surrender”

RESULTS:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Loss of Life | Close to 62 million people lost their lives in the world war. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --USSR between 20-25 million died --China over 15 million --Poland over 6 million died of which $\frac{1}{2}$ were Jewish --6 million Jews perished altogether --Germany lost 4 million --Japan 2 million --US 390,000—once again, our geographic isolation lessened casualties. |
|--------------|---|

refugees were created, such as in China where 90 million fled the Japanese advance.

- Technology: new tanks, aircraft carriers, radar, cryptology, new antibiotics such as penicillin, new aircraft such as the Japanese Zero & heavy bombers, the V-2 rocket, & the atomic bombs.
- Fat Man & Little Boy on the Enola Gay & Bockscar
 - Manhattan Project—project to create the atomic bomb

Robert Oppenheimer—leader of the Manhattan Project
Trinity--first bomb exploded in New Mexico
--Hiroshima (6 August 1945)--killed 80,000 immediately & another 120,000 later
--Nagasaki on the 9th
Fire Bombing--bombing raids on Cologne & at Hamburg (+50,000 killed); Tokyo (+80,000 died)

Genocide: The Holocaust or Shoah: attempt to wipe out the Jews

Hitler reversed the policy of acceptance of assimilated Jews & persecuted not on religious basis only but on race—anyone w/ a Jewish grandparent was considered Jewish.
--Industrialization conspired to make the Holocaust possible.

When Poland fell to the Germans, Jews were rounded up into ghettos where many starved to death. In addition to Jews, many others were sent to the camps, including elderly, mentally disabled, children w/ behavioral problems, & disabled were taken (including 200,000 disabled veterans from WWI). Many were also forcibly sterilized.

At the 1942 Wannsee Conference, the Final Solution was agreed upon using industrial methods to eliminate the Jews. Himmler was made in charge of the operation & began building large concentration camps in Eastern Europe. Until they were complete Jews were rounded up & executed by firing squad & mobile gassing units.

The largest camp was at Auschwitz where 12,000 each day were exterminated. Other camps included Bergen-Belsen & Treblinka. Many were subjected to medical experiments under Dr. Joseph Mengele. In all, $\frac{3}{4}$ of Europe's Jews were killed, 3 million Polish Catholics, thousands of homosexuals, Jehovah Witnesses, gypsies, disabled & mentally ill for a total of over 11 million.

In response the world did little.

United Nations—replaced League; 50 countries in 1945; goal of the UN was to provide a place to settle disputes & creating special agencies to address world issues

--UN Declaration on Human Rights
--Security Council--US, China, USSR, Britain, & Fr.
--General Assembly--other member nations
--International Court of Justice--created to settle disputes
--World Health Organization--promoted global health
--UNESCO--promoted educational, economic, & cultural activities.

Yalta Conference (1945)—meeting on post-WWII Europe; carved Germany into 4 sections
Potsdam (1945)—gave most of Eastern Europe to the Soviets

Japan--unconditional surrender on 14 August 1945

General Douglas MacArthur--took over & stripped the emperor of his divinity
San Francisco Peace Treaty of 1952—ended US occupation

US objectives--to punish Japanese leaders as war criminals (twenty-two German leaders faced trial at Nuremberg of which 12 were sentenced to death), to establish democratic institutions & practices, to revive the Japanese economy, & enlist Japan as an ally in the Cold War.

Constitution—written by the US; military was demobilized & state support for Shintoism was stopped; freedom of speech was reintroduced & suffrage was given to all over the age of 21; Diet became the law-making body w/ two houses & a separate supreme court.

--Article Nine--permitted only a defensive Japanese military; Zaibatsus—disbanded;
Keiretsu--smaller less monopolistic rose up

Labor unions were permitted but when they started turning commies, the provisional gov't. purged them.

Many former colonial countries were returned to their colonial masters prior to WWII.

--Korea was divided into two zones—one American & one Soviet.
--Philippines, Burma, Malay did gain their ind. in 1946.

Review for Power Point Notes: Hyper-Nationalism & WWII

Name: _____

1. Who started fascism? _____
2. What is fascism? _____
3. What was the Cold War? _____
4. One of the causes of WWI was the rivalry between _____ & _____.
5. What were some of the other causes of WWI? _____
6. Who were the Central powers in WWI? _____
7. Who were the Allied powers in WWI? _____
8. What group of people were massacred by the Turks? _____
9. What was the treaty called that ended WWI? _____
10. Wilson's had how many main points? _____
11. The 14th point was the formation of a world organization called the _____.
12. What article of the treaty placed the blame totally on the Germans? _____
13. Who was the fascist leader that arose in Germany? _____
14. What was the ultra-nationalist party that formed in Germany? _____
15. Why did the ultra-nationalist gain power in Germany? _____
16. Under the treaty the Middle East was carved into _____.
17. What agreement sought to outlaw war in 1928? _____
18. What were the followers of Mussolini called? _____
19. What treaty established Vatican City? _____
20. What were some of the tactics used by Mussolini? _____
21. What ruler in the past united Germany? _____
22. Who were the Red Guards? _____
23. What was the Freikorps? _____
24. What was the Beer Hall Putsch? _____
25. What world-wide economic event led to ultra-nationalism in many countries? _____
26. What German leader allowed Hitler to become chancellor? _____
27. What was Hitler's excuse to gaining power? _____
28. What act gave Hitler the power he wanted? _____
29. What was it called when Hitler eliminated most of his pol. enemies? _____
30. Who was Hitler's chief propagandist? _____
31. What were the secret police called & their function? _____
32. What did Article 48 do? _____
33. Who was the leader of the SS? _____
34. What were the Nuremberg rallies? _____
35. Who was the scapegoat used to blame all of Germany's misfortunes on? _____
36. What laws limited Jewish rights? _____
37. Into what areas were Jews forced into? _____
38. What was the night of anti-semitism called? _____
39. In what country did a civil war erupt? _____
40. Who represented the fascists in the civil war? _____
41. What was the name of the US brigade of volunteers that fought against him? _____
42. Who was the leader of the German air force? _____
43. What country did Italy invade? _____ why? _____
44. What land did Hitler take in 1936? _____
45. What land did Hitler take in 1938? _____
46. What other land did Hitler want in 1938? _____
47. What conference was held to discuss Hitler's actions? _____
48. Who was the Br. Prime Minister at the conference? _____
49. He gave into what Hitler wanted in what is known as a policy of _____.
50. Who formed the Axis Powers? _____
51. What country was invaded in 1939? _____
52. What agreement did Russia & Hitler sign? _____
53. Why did Hitler sign this agreement? _____
54. What type of tactics did Hitler use in his invasions? _____
55. What was the puppet gov't. of Fr. called? _____
56. What was the Japanese counterpart to the Monroe Doctrine for the Pacific called? _____
57. What area of China did Japan occupy? _____
58. What was the name the Japanese gave to it? _____
59. Who did they put into power there? _____
60. What incident gave them an excuse to invade all of China? _____

THE COLD WAR: A BIPOLAR WORLD READY TO EXPLODE!!!!!!!!!!!!

Essential Question: Explain the notion of "the West" & "the East" in the context of Cold War ideology—in other words, what were the goals & methodology, conflicts, & short/long-term results of the Cold War?

Most revolutions in the 20th century had one characteristic in common—get rid of western intervention & restore national authority. Prior to the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution Russia was headed on a head-on collision course w/ two fingers ready to pop the pimple that had lain festering for a century. The two fingers were communism & authoritarian rule.

Background to the Bolshevik Revolution:

- Following Napoleon's invasion Russia turned inward & rejected westernization.
- 1825, Decembrist Revolt: the military led & Tsar Nicholas I repressed the opposition.
- European revolutions of 1830 & 1848 by-passed the repressive regime & Russia continued to expand its territory.
- In its isolation, Russia failed to industrialize & fell behind the West.
- 1850s Crimean War—Britain and France. came to the aid of the Ottoman Empire & defeated Russia
- Alexander II ended serfdom in 1861 (Emancipation Edict) & began a period of change
- Russia embarked on the path of industrialization.
- Alexander II (1860-70) improved the law codes & established zemstvos
- People's Will assassinated Alexander II (1881).
- Alexander III suppressed anything anti-Russian—(Russification Policy)
- Pogroms--Jews were especially persecuted
- Nicholas II gained power (1894)
- 1904 Russo Japanese War—Russia is defeated
- 1905 Revolt and Bloody Sunday leading to 1906 Nicholas created the Duma
- 1914 WWI--created wide-spread misery in Russia that eventually erupted in open rebellion

What was the Bolshevik Revolution?

Bolshevik Revolution--March 1917 when a council of workers or a soviet took over St. Petersburg & the Romanov Dynasty came to an end w/ Nicholas's execution on 16 July 1918 after they had been imprisoned in a cellar.

What events followed the Bolshevik Revolution?

- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk—b/t Germany & Russia; pulled out of the war giving a huge chunk of land to the Germans.
- Alexander Kerensky—led the liberal provisional gov't. & tried to institute parliamentary reforms & continue Russia's involvement in WWI.
- Russian Civil War (1918 - 1921)--between the Bolsheviks (the Red Army) & Mensheviks (the White Army).
- Even the US sent forces into northern Russia to fight the Bolsheviks in 1918.
- Role of the US- (sowing the seeds of distrust) US sent troops into northern & eastern Russia in order to protect the billions of dollars of equipment it had shipped to Russia to fight Germany. The last of the soldiers would leave Siberia in 1920.
- In all over 2 million were killed & another +3 million died due to famine during these early years.
- Bolsheviks immediately nationalized all land (it was the property of the gov't.) & banks.
- All church property was confiscated.
- Bolsheviks also moved the capitol to Moscow.

What actions were taken by the new gov't?

- civil liberties were proclaimed w/ equality toward all regardless of social, religious, or racial basis
- Finland, Poland, & Estonia gain ind.
- gov't. also pushed for redistribution of lands.
- Unfortunately, a growing divide between the gov't. & socialists in the military & gov't. forever changed history.
- Land reforms were delayed & the economic situation grew worse.
- New Economic Policy—introduced by Lenin in 1921 which helped the economy by providing some freedom for small businesses & peasant by permitting them to hold onto some of the surplus food.
- Within the ranks of the commies, there was disagreement over how Marx' ideas should be pursued.
- Lenin--believed that a commie revolution did not have to take place in an industrial country & capitalism could be skipped. Furthermore, revolution could be provoked.
- Trotsky--leader of the Red Army which had been established to defeat the enemies of communism;

believed that pol. revolutions should be immediately undertaken in capitalist countries. Trotsky would eventually be forced from the country in 1928.

--Stalin--disagreed w/ Trotsky; believed in strengthening the commie revolution in Russia first.

1923 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) established led by Lenin then Stalin

Joseph Stalin--Following Lenin's death in 1924 the gov't. became more repressive. After a brief internal fight, Stalin emerged as the leader

--Purges--Stalin concentrated on internal policies, he periodically purged the gov't./mil of suspected enemies.

--Stalin Five Year Plans--By 1930s culture was beginning to be remolded to commie ideology. Workers & women made new gains under Stalin's Five Year Plans as over 1,500 factories were built in the 1930s.

--Collectivization--massive agricultural program was started in 1928 that collectivized the farms into state-run units. While landless peasants welcomed the change, the land-owning kulaks disapproved & destroyed livestock & crops. In return, Stalin killed millions of kulaks, wealthy peasants, & pressed forward even w/ a forced famine hitting the country.

While the USSR did not achieve agricultural success, industrialization was another matter. Gov't. directed five year plans put the economy on an industrial footing & eventually made Russia independent of the West. Russia would go on to become the 3rd largest industrial power behind the US & Germany during the 1930s.

In order to achieve his goals, Stalin led a reign of terror within Russia exiling or killing suspected enemies in a series of purges starting in 1937. When Stalin tried to cooperate w/ Britain & Fr. to stop the rise of Hitler, both countries were leery of Stalin & avoided action w/ him.

--1939 Non-Aggression Pact (the Molotov-Ribbentrop Treaty)

--post-WWII negotiations, Stalin wanted a "buffer zone" to protect the USSR from another invasion & pushed for taking over nations in Eastern Europe. The US felt that the Soviets were looking to create spheres of influence in E. Europe, while the Soviets felt threatened by the Allies.

Birth of the Cold War:

USSR Goals: Following WWII the USSR became a world power w/ nuclear capability & a world wide agenda of spreading communism & preventing the takeover from the West. Assistance was given to commies everywhere including in North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, Middle Eastern countries, & African nations.

Winston Churchill warned of an "iron curtain" in Europe between commie & anti-commie nations. Distrust between the two countries took root & the Cold War was on!

The USSR dominated all Eastern countries, except Yugoslavia where a nationalistic Marshal Tito ruled. Stalin reinstituted repressive measures following the war which had started to unleash nationalism. He used the US as the rationale for increasing his powers. By the time of Stalin's death over 25 million Soviets had died as a result of his policies.

Using the Cold War as a threat, Stalin maintained a tight grip on the Russian people. Stalin's commie gov't. emphasized a strong central gov't. that permeated every aspect of life. The gov't. declared a war on religion & placed the Orthodox Church under state control. Religious freedom for Jews was cut, while loyal Muslims fared slightly better if they were loyal. All artistic & literary endeavors furthered the Party agenda.

In an attempt to spread communism (USSR) or capitalism/democracy (US), both sides engaged covert wars, espionage (CIA vs. KGB), propaganda and coups in a global checkerboard for domination.

--Examples:	Africa:	Egypt South Africa Angola Kenya
	Asia:	Vietnam Taiwan India
	Middle East:	Israel vs. Arab powers
	Latin America:	Cuba Nicaragua Panama El Salvador Argentina & Chile

Major events in the Cold War:

- Partition of Germany by the USSR, US, Britain, & Fr. (East & West Germanys became independent in 1958/59)
- 1947 US/Truman adopts a policy of containment to prevent the further spread of communism; fear of the "domino effect"
- USSR installed puppet governments that were favorable to the USSR in Eastern Europe
- US gives aid to Greece & Turkey to prevent commie forces there as part of the Truman Doctrine to assist nations financially against communism.
- 1947 US gives massive aid to Europe (the Marshall Plan) to help it recover from the war in order to prevent communism from spreading
- 1948 Berlin Blockade/Crisis when the USSR attempted to cut West Berlin off from supplies; US brought supplies in by airlift for 321 days to relieve Berlin until the Soviets opened the road
 - The US, Britain, & Fr. united their sections into one.
- 1949 NATO created to combat the potential commie military threat
- 1949 China falls to communism & the USSR successfully test its own atomic bomb
 - the US stated that it would aid Taiwan militarily if needed.
- Korean War (1950-53)—over 33,000 US & nearly one million N/S Koreans killed; communism is spreading!
 - General Douglas MacArthur commanded the troops until Truman fired him in 1951 replacing him w/ General Matthew Ridgeway.
- 1950s was a time of the big commie scare in the US where a commie lurked behind every door & under every rock.
- 1952 US explodes hydrogen bomb & the USSR in 1953—birth of two superpowers!
- 1952 the US ratified a peace treaty w/ Japan & ended its occupation (San Francisco)
- 1952 Britain explodes first nuclear bomb (Operation Hurricane)
- 1953 President Dwight Eisenhower took over.
 - military also underwent changes under the Eisenhower w/ a focus on air power called the "New Look'.
- 1958 first nuclear sub called the Nautilus which completed an undersea crossing of the North Pole
- US forms SEATO, while Britain forms CENTO to contain communism
- 1953 Stalin died & Nikita Khrushchev emerged as the leader. Khrushchev shifted economic policy from heavy industry & the military to consumer goods & agriculture in a policy called Gosplan.
- 1955 Warsaw Pact created to counter the power of NATO
- De-Stalinization, a policy shift pushed by Khrushchev, also resulted in a change in the arts w/ Boris Pasternak's *Doctor Zhivago* & Alexander Solzenitsyn's *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*. In some Eastern European countries it meant a chance to call for reforms, such as in Poland & Hungary in 1956. Both revolts were brutally suppressed.
- 1953-55 US follows a policy of massive retaliation in the face of a possible attack; start of the arms race in the 1950s—MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction); backbone of the nuclear deterrent was Strategic Air Command (SAC)
 - B-36, B-47, B-52, B-58 bombers
 - Jupiter, Thor, Atlas, Titan, Minuteman, Peacekeeper ICBMs
 - Soviets had the Tu-95 Bear bomber
 - Soviet Tsar Bomba—largest & most powerful nuclear bomb detonated (+50 megatons)
 - US—largest weapon ever developed was the B41 (25 megaton), while the largest device ever tested was Castle Bravo of 15 megatons
- 1955 US sends military advisors to Vietnam setting the stage for future intervention after the French lost at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu.
- 1957 USSR launches Sputnik leading to a Space Race between the US & USSR
- 1959 Fidel Castro takes over in Cuba w/ the help of Che Guevara overthrowing the US supported dictator, Batista
- 1960 U2 spy plane is shot down over Russia & US pilot Gary Powers is captured
- 1960 the first submarine launched missile, the Polaris, would be launched by the US
- In 1960 President Kennedy took over from Eisenhower.
 - Kennedy created the Peace Corps which was designed to send volunteers to other countries to assist them.
- 1961 Berlin Wall created to stop the flow of East Berliners (2 m. had fled from 1949-61) into West Berlin
- 1961 Bay of Pigs Invasion is a failure on the part of the US to get rid of Castro
- 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis between JFK & Khrushchev
- 1962 John Glenn became the first human to orbit the earth circling it three times
- 1963 US & USSR agreed to establish a hotline b/t the two to prevent the possibility of an accidental war.
- 1963 the nuclear powers of the world (US, USSR, Britain) agreed to ban all atmospheric nuclear testing

- 1963 JFK assassinated & Lyndon Johnson takes command.
- 1964 China develops its own nuclear weapon
- (1964-73) Vietnam War to prevent the domino theory--54,000 US & +1 million Vietnamese killed; Vietnam (formerly Fr. Indochina) had been partitioned after the Fr. were defeated at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954
 - First Indochina War or the Fr. War--followed WWII after the Japanese had been defeated; the Vietnamese didn't want to return to colonial rule under the Fr.; Fr. wanted to restore its colonial power
 - Second Indochina War or the American War--war between the US supported South Vietnam & USSR/China supported North Vietnam; two opposing sides & goals of the war
 - 1965 alleged attack on the USS Pueblo
 - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution gave Johnson power to increase US action in Vietnam.
- 1967 the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty limiting the spread of nuclear weapons
- 1969 Neil Armstrong & Buzz Aldrin were the first two to walk on the moon.
- 1970s time of decline for the US as it dealt w/ the fallout from the 1960s & the global decisions it had made.
 - Internally, it faced a pol. crisis of leadership from Nixon's actions in the Watergate scandal (1974 resigns)
 - US entered into a period of economic decline losing over 30 million jobs.
 - recession set in initiated by the Arab Oil Embargo of 1973 when OPEC countries cut back on oil in response to the US support of Israel in the Yom Kippur War of 1973. By 1975 9% unemployment & double digit inflation were the norm. (period of stagflation)
- Nixon's foreign policy actions:
 - visited China in '72; policy of détente (easing of tensions)
- 1972 US & USSR signed the ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty) which stated that neither would develop an anti-missile system
- 1973 a cease fire was signed in Vietnam & the US started pulling out its troops
- 1973 India explodes its first nuclear bomb (Smiling Buddha)
- 1976 Jimmy Carter takes over from Ford
- 1977 Carter turned the Panama Canal over to the Panamanians
- 1979 Carter also opened diplomatic relations w/ China
- 1980 Reagan elected due to carter's perceived weakness (Iran Hostage Crisis)
 - Reagan cut taxes in order to stimulate the economy but also increased gov't. spending which increased the federal debt.
 - economic policy called "Reaganomics" would increase the debt by \$1.7 trillion
 - Even w/ the economic policies a new recession hit in 1981-82 w/ unemployment hitting over 10% & massive deindustrialization took place w/ the loss of over 1.25 million jobs.
- nuclear triad--the B-1B bomber, the Peacekeeper missile w/ 10 warheads, & the Trident nuclear sub forming the foundation of America's deterrent force
- pushed for the Strategic Defense Initiative (aka Star Wars) which was a space-based anti-missile defense system.
- Reagan ended medium range missiles in Europe w/ the US pulling out Pershing nuclear missiles.
- 1988 George Bush elected president--the Soviet Union continued its collapse.
- 1989 US also saw an increase in intervention in L. Am. politics w/ the invasion of Panama to overthrow General Noreiga & to stop communism from spreading. The result was a re-insurgence of anti-US sentiments across Latin America.
- 1990s saw the US come out of a recession & enter into the longest peacetime economic growth period that would eventually end w/ the stock market crashing & the federal budget ballooning to its highest levels.
- 1993- US & Russia signed the START-II treaty to continue to decrease the number of nuclear warheads in the two

Attempts to limit the nuclear threat:

In the late 1960s the number of nuclear warheads would reach a peak of close to 60,000. The US had developed the Atlas missile in the 1950s which was superseded by the Minuteman & Titan missiles. The Minutemen would become the backbone of the nuclear deterrent force w/ over 1,000 of these located in missile silos throughout the US.

- Starting in the mid-1960s, the US & USSR negotiated a number of treaties to limit their nuclear stockpile. These treaties included:
 - START, START II--limits nuclear warheads between US & Russia
 - ABM Treaty (1972) All Boys Misinterpret
 - INF Treaty (1987)

- CTBT—Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (1996—not in force)
- NPT—Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968)
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty banned atmospheric testing of weapons in 1963
- Many of these treaties were President Nixon's foreign policy called détente where he wanted to thaw tensions in the C. War

Final Stages of the USSR:

- 1979 invasion of Afghanistan
 - proved to be a pit for the Soviets as they fought the nationalistic guerilla mujahideen ("strugglers") fighters that the US supported.
 - The Afghanistan gov't. had been overthrown by the Marxist Taraki in 1967.
 - 1979 the USSR supporter Babrak Karmel was installed into office.
 - A subsequent Soviet occupation made Karmel a puppet gov't. loyal to the commies.
 - US supplied the resistance w/ weapons, mainly surface-to-air Stinger missiles in an effort to get the Soviets out. Using guerilla tactics in the mountains against the conventional arms of the Soviets proved very effective.
 - The occupation would last until 1989, but Afghanistan's problems did not go away.
 - After 2 million deaths the Taliban, an Islamic fundamentalist group, took over. The Taliban gave safe haven for Osama bin Laden who hated Saudi Arabia for being too close to the US. The terrorist organization, Al Qaeda, main goals are to eliminate Israel from the face of the earth, & it would like to see the end of US domination in the world.
- In 1980 Ronald Reagan became president & embarked on a massive military build-up centered around the nuclear triad —the B-1B Bomber, the MX/Peacekeeper missile, & the Trident nuclear sub.
 - in an attempt to keep up w/ the US militarily the Russian economy was grinding to a halt, while 1/3 of the national income went to the military.
- Mikhail Gorbachov (leader of the USSR)
 - 1985, realized that drastic measures had to be taken or the system would implode on itself. The USSR simply could not keep up w/ the US.
 - reduced nuclear forces & signed a treaty limiting med. range nucl. missiles in Europe.
 - ended the occupation in Afghanistan
 - glasnost or openness to comment or criticize.
 - perestroika or restructuring which meant more private ownership & decentralized many aspects of the state-run economy.
 - tried to encourage foreign investment. (wow! The exact opposite of what Stalin had wanted!)
- 1988 new constitution:
 - gave power to a new parliament & Gorby was elected president in 1990.
- Eastern Europe:
 - troops withdrawn & free elections held where non-commie governments took over.
 - 1990 Berlin Wall came down & both east & West Germany were reunited.
 - Yugoslavia fell apart due to ethnic clashes & many of the countries had to face huge environmental problems.
 - Poland
- In 1991 w/ more republics gaining ind., Gorbachev resigned & Boris Yelstin was elected president. The Commie Party was also dissolve & the USSR existed no longer.

Identify the following key terms related to Russia and the Cold War:

Bipolar World	
East	
West	
Decembrist Revolt	
Nicholas I	
Crimean War	
Alexander II	
Emancipation Edict	
Zemstvoes	
People's Will	
Alexander III	
Russification	
Pogroms	
Nicholas II	
Russo Japanese War	
1905 Revolt	
Bloody Sunday	
Duma	
soviet	
Bolshevik Revolution	
Treaty of Brest Litovsk	
Kerensky	
Russian Civil War	
Bolsheviks	
Mensheviks	
Nationalization	
Moscow	
New Economic Policy	
Lenin	
Trotsky	
Red Army	
USSR	
Stalin	
Purges	
Five Year Plans	
Collectivization	
Kulaks	
Non Aggression Pact	
Operation Barbarossa	
Buffer Zone	
Iron Curtain	
Cold War	
Yugoslavia	
Marshall Tito	
CIA	
KGB	
Egypt	
Taiwan	
India	
Israel	
Cuba	
Panama	
Nicaragua	
Germany	
Containment	

Truman	
Domino Effect	
Puppet Governments	
Greece/Turkey	
Truman Doctrine	
Marshall Plan	
Berlin Airlift	
NATO	
China	
Korean War	
Hydrogen Bomb	
San Francisco Treaty	
Operation Hurricane	
Eisenhower	
New Look	
Nautilus	
SEATO	
Khrushchev	
Gosplan	
Warsaw Pact	
De-Stalinization	
Massive Retaliation	
MAD	
SAC	
Minuteman	
ICBM	
Missile Gap	
Arms Race	
Dien Bien Phu	
Sputnik	
Apace Race	
Castro	
Che Guevara	
U2 Incident	
Polaris	
Kennedy	
Berlin Wall	
Bay of Pigs	
Cuban Missile Crisis	
John Glenn	
Vietnam War	
1 st Indochina War	
2 nd Indochina War	
VietCong	
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	
Neil Armstrong	
Arab Oil Embargo	
Nixon	
Détente	
ABM Treaty	
Smiling Buddha	
Carter	
Reagan	
Triad	
SDI	

Bush Sr.	_____
Noreiga	_____
START II	_____
Afghanistan	_____
Mujahidin	_____
Taliban	_____
Gorbachev	_____
Glasnost	_____
Perestroika	_____
Yeltsin	_____
Berlin Wall	_____
End of USSR	_____

Review Questions for Power Point Notes: The USSR, Communism, & the Cold War

- Who was the last czar of Russia? _____
- What were the commies in Russia called? _____
- In what year was the Bolshevik Revolution? _____
- Who were the three main leaders of the commies? _____
- What treaty was signed between Germany & Russia to stop the fighting? _____
- What treaty ended the Great War? _____
- What were some of the actions taken by the Bolsheviks? _____
- What legislative body did the czar create in 1906? _____
- What was Alexander III's policy of tightening the Russian culture called? _____
- What war did Russia lose in the 1850s? _____
- What significant action did Alexander II take? _____
- What were the well-to-do peasants called? _____
- Who took over after Lenin died? _____
- What was Lenin's view of communism? _____
- Who was the leader of the Red Army? _____
- What was Lenin's economic policy called? _____
- What was the official name of Russia? _____
- What were Stalin's economic policies called? _____
- What did Stalin want to create after WWII? _____
- How did Stalin maintain power? _____
- What was the agreement between Stalin & Hitler? _____
- What was the code name of Germany's attack on Russia? _____
- Following WWII who did the USSR give commie assistance to? _____
- Who ruled in Yugoslavia? _____
- Who took over after Stalin? _____
- What president adopted the policy of containment? _____
- What was the theory of countries falling to communism called? _____
- What was the policy of giving aid to Europe after WWII called? _____
- What did Churchill warn was falling across Europe? _____
- What two nations were given assistance under Truman? _____
- What city was blockaded by the commies? _____
- What was the military alliance created by western powers? _____
- What was the military alliance created by eastern powers? _____
- What was the second country to fall to communism in 1949? _____
- What war broke out in 1950? _____
- What organization was created in Southeast Asia to stop communism from spreading? _____
- Who took over after Stalin? _____ What was his economic policy? _____
- What was the code name for the Br. explosion of a nuclear bomb? _____
- What was the nuclear policy of the US in the 1950s? _____
- What was the name of the satellite launched by the USSR that led to a space race? _____
- What event in 1962 led to world the closet to nuclear war? _____
- Who took over Cuba in 1959? _____
- What was the event where the US tried to invade Cuba to get rid of Castro? _____
- What type of plane was shot down over the USSR? _____
- What was the name given to the largest nuclear explosion? _____
- What war did the US get involved in the 1960s? _____
- At what battle did the Fr. lose Fr. Indochina? _____

48. Who was the leader of the commies in Vietnam? _____
49. What treaty sought to limit nuclear warheads? _____
50. What treaty sought to stop development of anti-missile systems? _____
51. What is the spread of nuclear weapons called? _____
52. Who were the US supported guerillas in Afghanistan? _____
53. Who took over after the USSR left Afghanistan? _____
54. What were the three components of Reagan's nuclear triad? _____
55. Who was the Russian leader that sought to open up the USSR? _____
56. What was his policy of economic restructuring called? _____
57. What was his policy of openness called? _____
58. Who replaced Gorbachev? _____
59. In what year did the USSR dissolve? _____

More questions of WWII:

60. Who were the Allied Powers? _____
61. Where did the Japanese attack the US? _____
62. At what battle did the US start fighting back the Japanese? _____
63. What was Hitler's invasion of Russia called? _____
64. What battle stopped Hitler's advance into Russia? _____
65. What did Japan want to create in the Pacific area for itself? _____
66. Where were Japanese-Americans placed in WWII? _____
67. What was the invasion of Normandy called? _____
68. What new technologies were created due to the war? _____
69. What was the project to create the atomic bomb called? _____
70. Who was the head of that project? _____
71. What was the first atomic explosion called? _____
72. What were the nicknames of the two bombs dropped on Japan? _____
73. In what two planes were they flown? _____
74. What was the attempt to eliminate the Jewish people in Europe called? _____
75. At what conference did the Final Solution become policy? _____
76. What was the largest extermination camp? _____
77. What world organization was created after WWII? _____
78. Who serves on the UN Security Council? _____
79. All the nations of the world make up the UN _____.
80. What UN group promotes world health? _____
81. What conference carved Germany into 4 sections? _____
82. Who were the Big Three? _____
83. What conference gave most of eastern Europe to the Soviets? _____
84. What US general took over Japan after WWII? _____
85. In what year did the US occupation of Japan end? _____
86. What were major parts of the Japanese Constitution? _____
87. What article of the constitution forbade war for Japan? _____
88. The zaibatzus were remade into _____.
89. What happened to Korea at the end of WWII? _____

Answer in detail the following:

- 1) What were the goals of the Soviet Union during the Cold War?
- 2) What were the goals of the US during the Cold War?
- 3) How successful were they in reaching those goals—explain with specific supporting evidence.
- 4) What were the major conflicts during the Cold War—explain with specific supporting evidence.
- 5) What were the results of the Cold War?

Unit Five: India: (Continued from previous unit's notes)

Steps to Ind.:

INC--product of westernized elite Indians in 1885

--1900 leaders started reaching out to the masses, but it wasn't until Gandhi that the movement gained steam

Indians were increasingly upset at Britain for a variety of reasons including:

- favoritism given to Br. interests, products, & people;
- the absorption of the costs of the empire by the Indians themselves;
- the use of the Indian army outside India to advance Br. policies;
- the high salaries given to Br. officials;
- the push for cash crops at the expense of food;
- disease, landlessness, & poverty.

Reaction to Br. Rule (Raj):

- Salimullah forms the Muslim League in 1907
- split in INC--extremists (Tilak=pro-swaraj) & moderates (Gokhale=not swaraj)
- WWI & reaction to war both supportive & against
- Tilak joins w/ Mohammad Ali Jinnah & Annie Besant to start the Home Rule Movement forming Home Rule League
- Ghadar Conspiracy of 1915--conspiracy to mutiny against Br.; 8 Indians brought to trial in the US in the Hindu
-German Conspiracy

Br. Reaction to Indian Actions:

- 1915 Defense of India Act--Br. reaction against uprising
- 1919 Rowlett Acts--"anti-terrorism" laws--viceroy could silence the press, detain pol. activists w/o trial, arrest w/o warrant
- 1919 Third Anglo-Afghan War--Afghanistan tried to gain ind.

India in WWI:

- 1914-1918, 1.2 million Indians served for the Br. & many thought that swa-raj or self-rule would be their reward for their sacrifice.
- Indians also gained power in the gov't. w/ many filling the vacancies of Br. administrators who left due to the war.
- effects of the war was wartime inflation which hurt India's economy & many deaths from fighting in the war.
- 1917 Britain issued what appeared to be a promise of gradual self-gov't. for India but w/ a vague timetable.
- 1919 Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms placed more Indians in the provincial gov't. positions, but the subsequent Rowlett Acts placed severe restrictions on Indian civil rights.

In addition to the chaos caused by the war, a worldwide influenza epidemic killed five million Indians.

Jallianwala Bagh or Amritsar Massacre (13 April 1919)

- over 5,000 people had gathered for the Sikh new year (1699)
- Commander Michael Dwyer thought a conspiracy was brewing after demonstrations turned violent
- a group of 90 soldiers were marched to the area along w/ two armored cars
- firing lasted 10 minutes; 1650 rounds were fired
- over 120 bodies were pulled from the well
- over 74,000 Indian soldiers had died in WWI (more than Australia or Canada)

Dyer went back to England to commendations from some & condemnations by others

1940--Michael Dwyer was assassinated by Udham Singh, who had been wounded at Amritsar

--Singh was hanged

Gandhi now emerged as the main leader of the movement for swa-raj (self-rule)

--satyagraha (soul force) advocated the use of peaceful protests, boycotts strikes, & non-cooperation.

--ahimsa (non-violence)

--would use the press to get his message out to the masses.

--published his *Hind Swaraj* or *Indian Self-Rule* (1909) called on Indians to join together in their common background & fight against the Br. & now he was their leader.

Gandhi's Appeal:

--While others leaders, such as Tilak, appealed to a small group within India, Gandhi appealed to the middle & upper classes w/ his educational background, while also appealing to peasants w/ his peasant lifestyle beginning in 1921 when he started wearing simple homespun (khadi).

Gandhi's other actions:

--He also included the untouchables as harijan or "children of God" in his movement. Not all untouchables were happy w/ Gandhi, who did not support some of their pol. demands. Nevertheless, a long-range result of Gandhi's actions, quotas for gov't. positions were established for untouchables or the dalits (outcasts) starting in 1955.

Gandhi's actions continued:

--pushed to develop India's regional languages & after ind. both Hindi & English would be the official languages

--led a temperance movement to ban alcoholic drinks

--Gandhi did not favor modern technology, Nehru, one of the main Hindu leaders & first prime minister of India, did

In all, Gandhi did not create the Indian Ind. Movement but gave it new leadership. Despite his ability to gain alliances w/ many regional leaders, many Muslims opposed Gandhi & the Hindus reflecting the growing rift between the Hindu dominated INC & the Muslim League created in 1907.

Salt March:

--1929 protest that led to massive demonstrations w/ over 60,000 arrested protesting the repressive Br. laws.

--1935 the Br. gov't. passed the Gov't. of India Act where provincial governments were turned over to Indians.

Quit India:

--1942 more massive protests in the face of Indians being asked to fight for Britain again this time in WWII.

--While Gandhi & others opposed the Br. & were arrested, the Muslim leader, Ali-Jinnah, won support of the Br. for his support of the war.

--In all two million Indians would serve in the war.

--1943-44 a massive famine would sweep through the land killing many heightening tensions between the Indians & Br..

Partition:

--1945 the Br. gov't. decided to leave India & the process of negotiating began. Using Muslim fear of Hindu domination, Ali-Jinnah pushed for a Muslim homeland called Pakistan located in East & West India.

Civil War:

--1947; nearly one million would be slaughtered in what became the largest mass migration of people in human history. Hindu, Muslim, & Sikh religious extremists killed each other indiscriminately.

--many Muslims fled to East & West Pakistan, while many Hindus in those areas fled to India.

Nehru--prime minister of India

Ali-Jinnah--leader of East & West Pakistan

30 January 1948 Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu extremist protesting his lax attitude toward Muslims.

Britain would soon grant Burma/Myanmar & Ceylon/Sri Lanka its ind. too.

Kashmir:

--had a Hindu leader but a Muslim majority.

--When the leader decided to stay w/ India, fighting broke out in 1947 & 1965

--First Kashmir War (1947-48) left Kashmir in Indian control

Kargil War (1999)

- cause: Pak. soldiers & militants moved across the Line of Control in Operation Badr; most of the population is Muslim
- location is very mountainous
- Pakistan military had drawn up plans for a nuclear attack on India
- result: India would force Pakistan back across the Line
 - led to instability in Pakistan & a military coup putting Musharraf in power

East Pakistan:

- ind. came in 1971 when a civil war broke out creating Bangladesh at the cost of nearly one million people.
- Bengali Language Movement—anger over the imposition of Urdu as Pakistan's official language when a majority of the population spoke Bengali
- 1952 student protests led by the Awami League (foundation of ind. movement) led to deaths & constitutional reform recognizing Bengali as the second official language

India Goes Nuclear:

- 1974 first test explosion ("Smiling Buddha") in the Thar Desert
- result was that Pakistan now doubled its efforts to develop its nuclear power.
- 1998 Pakistan exploded its first nuclear weapon (Operation Shakti)

Currently, India possesses approximately 100-150 & Pakistan 35-50 nuclear missiles.

India has also developed chemical weapons, whereas Pakistan has perhaps done so.

Most recently, Pakistan's top nuclear scientists has been instrumental in spreading nuclear technology to other powers, including North Korea.

In the Cold War India was closer to the USSR at times but never a commie ally

- was part of the non-aligned movement

India has the third largest military after the US & China, while the navy is the 5th largest. The air force is the 4th largest & relied heavily on equipment purchased from Fr. & the former Soviet Union.

While tensions have decreased there is always the possibility of a flare-up. Pakistan's population is 97% Muslim w/ India's 81% Hindu, 12% Muslim, 2% Sikh, & 2% Christian.

India's economy vastly overshadows its neighbor w/ a 2.2 trillion GDP compared to Pakistan's \$282 billion. India also has more troops than Pakistan w/ 1.26 million compared Pakistan's 620,000.

The new country of India was made up of 562 princely states that were held together rather tenuously. These autonomous feelings still run deep. Separatists movements in the Tamil speaking areas (Sri Lanka also suffers from Tamil separatists/guerillas) & among Sikhs remained strong.

Indira Gandhi (first female PM)

- forced many Indians to undergo forcibly sterilization in face of a growing population. Indira was the daughter of Nehru who had ruled from 1947 to 1964. She maintained power from 1967-77 & from 1980 until her assassination in 1984 by a Sikh leading to mass violence against Sikhs
- Operation Blue Star--ordered an assault on the Golden Temple of Amritsar in which was being used to house weapons for a revolt angering Sikhs
- Sanjay Gandhi (her son): died in a plane crash

Rajiv Gandhi (her son):

- 1984-89 Rajiv ruled until he too was assassinated in 1991 at the hands of a female Tamil suicide bomber nationalist from Sri Lanka who was upset at Indian troops being sent to Sri Lanka

His widow Sonia Gandhi was asked to take over but she has since declined

PM Rao in the 80's led the country on economic free market restructuring

Social: --world's largest democratic nation w/ universal suffrage granted to all +18 years
 --Within India women's rights have improved.

- hold seats in Parliament but literacy among females is still low
- 1929 Child Marriage Restraint Act (male +21, females +18)
- 1955 the Hindu Marriage Act raised the age of marriage for women to 15 & 18 for men & gave women the right of divorce
- 1956 another anti-sati law was passed w/ a resurgence of the practice
 - in 1987 & 2002 there were two highly-publicized accounts of sati taking place.
- 1961 Dowry Prohibition Act made dowry demands illegal
- Hindu Succession Act gave females the same rights of inheritance as males.
- Nevertheless many issues remain including: the continuance of sati; the low numbers of females to males indicating the neglect & subsequent death of female babies; high suicide rates among women; & abuses from the patriarchal society ("bride burning"). Poor women also have fared the worst in the growing industrialized society.
- 1972 the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) began pushing for the minimum wage for women.

Quotas:

- expansion of the governmental quotas for caste members & women. As a result many Indians have been able to rise in the gov't.. As India continues to be more westernized, many of the "old ways" of the caste system will decrease more so in urban areas than in rural. Meanwhile, tensions had erupted, especially, in the early 1980s over special rights given to the dalits (untouchables).

Green Revolution:

- After ind. India was faced w/ the task of feeding its growing pop.
- 1965 new seeds, irrigation, & fertilizers adopted
- wheat & rice production rose & a "white revolution" took place in the production & distribution of milk. W/ this growing agricultural ability came a growing disparity between the rich & poor.

In the 1980s a new economic policy began to emerge where industrialization took place & a growing middle class developed. Since 1991 India has attempted to restructure its economy based on the free market. India's industrial production is the 14th largest in the world. Two areas that have benefited the most have been movies (Bollywood) & pharmaceuticals. Today 57% of the population is still employed in agriculture which constitutes 25% of the GDP.

After ind. Nehru led India through a series of Five Year Plans:

- India's economy is now the 4th largest in the world & as globalization continues, it is sure to continue to grow. Even so, the gov't. is still a drag on the economy & the benefits of the growing economy have mainly gone to middle & upper class people. Population growth will continue to be a major topic

In 2002 only 32 cities in India had a population of over one million—by 2015 there will be over 50! In addition, Bombay (Mumbai) will be the second largest city in the world following Tokyo w/ Lagos, Nigeria being third.

Even w/ such prosperity more than 390 million Indians live on less than \$1 a day.

Identify the following for India in Unit V:

INC	
Gandhi	
Swraj	
Montegu Chelmsford Reforms	
Rowlett Acts	
General Dyer	
Amritsar Massacre	
Satyagraha	
Ahimsa	
Tilak	
Harijan	
Dalits	
Muslim League	
Salt march	

Gov't. of India Act	
Quit India	
Ali Jinnah	
Pakistan	
Nehru	
Ceylon	
East Pakistan	
Kashmir	
Indira Gandhi	
Rajiv Gandhi	
Hindu Marriage Act	
Hindu Succession Act	
SEWA	
Green Revolution	
White Revolution	
New Economic policy	

Questions on the India Notes:

- The INC represented what class of people in the beginning? _____
- Give three reasons why Indians were upset at the British: _____

- What was the name given to British rule? _____
- What organization was formed by Muslims? _____
- Why was this organization formed? _____
- What action did Britain take in India in 1915? _____
- What did the Rowlatt Acts do? _____
- What event brought Gandhi to the forefront? _____
- What was the name given to Gandhi's method? _____
- What was the name given to Gandhi's non-violence? _____
- What was Gandhi's appeal? _____
- Besides independence what else did Gandhi want? _____
- What event occurred in 1929? _____
- What actions did Indians take in WWII? _____
- What happened when India was partitioned? _____
- Who was the prime minister of India? _____
- Who became the President of Pakistan? _____
- What was the conflict over Kashmir? _____
- What happened to East Pakistan? _____
- When did India gain the nuclear bomb? _____ Pakistan? _____
- What happened to Indira Gandhi? _____ Why? _____
- What actions were taken to improve life for women? _____

- What did SEWA do? _____
- What is the Quota issue? _____
- How did the Green Revolution affect India? _____
- What is one of India's continuing problems? _____

The US: Changes and Continuities (Unit V)

WWI & WWII completed the urban landscape of the United States & left the US w/ a series of internal & external growing pains that it had to work through.

--The wars also transformed an agricultural land into an industrial one & made the US a world power.

WWI: (1914 - 1918)

--Following WWI & the disillusionment of the 14 Points, which summed up the major war aims of the US, the US entered a period of isolationism while it continued to expand economically & actually did intervene in Latin American politics at times.

--The US & other nations expressed their pacifism in the Kellogg-Briand Pact

Depression: (1929 - 1940)

--October 1929 the stock market crash (aka Black Thursday) the start of the Great Depression in the US & the end to the Roaring 20s.

--The stock market had risen to heights that were too high to where the value of the stock did not match the real value of the company.

--unemployment went up, bank failures increased, & the economy could not get out of the slump.

--world-wide as US banks called in loans made to foreign governments who then could not pay off their debts.

--inability of the gov't. to ease the suffering led many to seek solace in radical pol. parties, including the commie.

--US unemployment would rise to 25% as businesses & farms went under.

--initial response countries raised their protective tariffs which only set off a tariff war & made the situation worse as global trade ground to a halt.

--the highest tariff in US history, the Smoot Hartley Tariff—helped bring world trade to a standstill

--Nations most affected by the Depression were those relying on global trade.

FDR initiated a series of programs called the "New Deal" and began re-directing foreign policy:

--the gov't. took an active role in helping people & tried to boost the economy

--created programs, such as Soc. Security, to help the poor in the country.

--more active foreign policy in Latin America, called the Good Neighbor Policy

--discontinued the Platt Amendment in which the US said it would intervene in Cuba

--US followed a policy of neutrality toward Nazi Germany but following a Lend-Lease Policy toward the allies

--US forced into the war & fought for the 4 Freedoms: Freedom from fear, want, & freedom of religion & speech.

WWII: (1939 - 1945) (see notes on WWII)

--expanded the governmental bureaucracy dramatically & also increased the military. During the 1950s as the Cold War heated up, the military-industrial complex grew even larger.

--put the US on the fore-front of world affairs w/ the Soviet Union, since it was the industrial might of the US that led it to victory in WWII & to be the dominant world power.

Cold War: (1945 - 1990) (see notes on Cold War)

--set the pol. compass for decades as the fear of communism spread throughout the country.

--dominant philosophy that arose from the Cold War was existentialism which meant that life has no meaning.

--1950s Beatnik movement was rooted in existentialism

--The nation continued to expand w/ Alaska becoming the 49th state & Hawaii the 50th in '59.

--The 1960s would be a continuation of the face off between the Cold War powers but the US would find itself fracturing internally & externally.

Timeline of significant events:

1979 Carter allowed the Shah of Iran into the country for medical treatment,
--Islamic fundamentalists in Iran seized power holding 53 American embassy hostages for 444 days.
--Carter initiated a rescue attempt but the helicopters broke down in the desert.

1980s

--represented a time to regain its strength but once again become embroiled in world affairs w/ defeats & victories.
--Ronald Reagan defeated Carter in the 1980 election & immediately the hostages in Iran were released.
--Reagan cut taxes in order to stimulate the economy but also increased gov't. spending which increased the federal debt.

1990s

--saw the US come out of a recession & enter into the longest peacetime economic growth period that would eventually end w/ the stock market crashing & the federal budget ballooning to its highest levels.
--Following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990, the US spearheaded a coalition force to invade Iraq in 1991.
--1993 Bush was defeated by Bill Clinton.
--During Clinton's tenure he signed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between the US, Canada, & Mexico reducing tariffs between the countries.
--NAFTA was following the footsteps of Europe who had concluded a similar agreement among themselves to form the European Union.
--In 1993- US & USSR signed the START-II treaty to continue to decrease the number of nuclear warheads

Overall Soc. Changes:

The history of the US since 1914 is one of massive changes as technology changed the soc. landscape of the country.

- more connected & homogenized.
- w/ this came periodic revolts, such as the counter-culture movement in the 1920s w/ its jazz music, speakeasies, bathtub gin, & Hollywood movies,
- But w/ every reaction to the common dominant culture, eventually the counter-culture or subculture became the norm. The desire to be different only made people the same.
- Culture began to change during the 1920s as *mass culture* became the norm.

1920s

- cars, movies, radio, & other means of mass culture were becoming spreading throughout the land & prosperity only heightened its dissemination.

Following WWII

- the *Beatniks* of the 1950s, & the 1960 hippies.
- the nation grew closer together w/ the mass production of televisions, so much so that by the present there are 822 tv's for every 1,000 people.
- more interconnected as the WWW grew immeasurably.
- Federal Highway Act in 1956, a 42,500 mile interstate highway network was created connecting major cities & opening new areas to development.
- Popular culture exploded onto the scene in the 1960s w/ the Beatles appearing on the Ed Sullivan Show in 1964.

Technology:

- transistor & subsequent computers changed the intellectual landscape starting in the 1950s but it would not be until the late 1970s & early 1980s when computers were available to everyone that real change took place.
- the internet & its subsequent global application has radically changed the intellectual & economic landscape of the world presenting a set of whole new challenges.
- 1980s the development of cable & satellite tv changed the cultural landscape

The story of the US is also the story of struggle among those w/o power which would include women, immigrants, African American, Native Americans, & the poor.

- Some movement forward was made in the years after WWI.
- 1920, the 19th Amendment was passed granting women suffrage.
- 1916 Alice Paul had spearheaded the militant National Women's Party to push for suffrage.
- 1925 the Native American Act gave Native Americans the right to vote.

During WWI the Great Migration took place as African Americans moved north to find jobs in the industrial cities. Over a million would make the move out of the south.

The subsequent 1920s was a time of revitalized nativism across the country as immigrants & many within the US were looked down upon.

- Marcus Garvey formed the Universal Negro Improvement Association in 1916 emphasizing racial pride & "Africa for Africans".
- wanted Africans to move back to Africa so they could be equal.
- US gov't. forced him to leave the country due to tax problems.
- NAACP—fought for rights for African Americans
- Perhaps, the greatest change was in access to higher education which led the various groups to seek more access to jobs & more power in running the country. Education is the great equalizer!

WWII was a major watershed in US history. (US in WWII)

- African Americans demonstrated to end racial discrimination in the military & in industries.
- Over 120,000 Japanese Americans were sent to internment camps.
- Over 30,000 Native Americans would join the war & the members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy went so far as to officially declare war on the Axis Powers.
- Mexican-Americans also gained jobs in the defense industries as the US fought the Axis. They also joined the military & fought & died for the country.

Following WWII great demographic changes began to take place in the US.

- Officially, the baby boom began in 1943 when family size increased to over 3 children per family.
- In the 1950s the US population increased by 20% peaking in 1957.
- increasing suburbanization.
- white population in the cities decreased as they moved into the suburbs. After the war African Americans increased their demands for equality.

The movement took two different approaches.

- One had the non-violent Martin Luther King Jr.
- the other a more militant Malcolm X as a member of the Nation of Islam.
- African Americans were still dispossessed of the American Dream being shackled by Jim Crow Laws throughout the South.
- In 1960 the sit-in strikes began in Greensboro, North Carolina in protest of segregation. More than 50,000 people would participate in sit-ins throughout the country.
- 1954 in Brown vs. Board of Education the Supreme Court ruled that the "separate but equal" in public schools was unconstitutional under the 14th Amendment. It was a landmark case against segregation that had taken place since Plessy vs. Ferguson deemed segregation legal in 1897.
- 1961 Freedom Rides took place across the South testing the laws on segregation to the point where the federal gov't. declared segregation on interstate buses & railroads to be against the law.
- 1964 President Johnson pushed through the landmark Civil Rights Act which guaranteed equal access to public accommodations & schools & banned discrimination by employers & labor unions.
- 1965 Malcolm X was assassinated following a fallout w/ the Nation of Islam when he started advocated a more conciliatory stand toward race relations.
 - Martin Luther King Jr. began a massive civil rights march through Alabama which continued to heighten race relations as blacks & whites were lynched in response.
- 1966 civil rights movement continued to get radicalized w/ the anti-war movement
 - Stokely Carmichael helped form the Black Panther Party.
- 1967 country erupted in a series of race riots in 22 major US cities.
 - Thurgood Marshall would become the first African American on the Supreme Ct.
- 1968 Martin Luther King & Robert Kennedy were assassinated & more violence broke out
- 1969 the anti-war movement continued to gather steam until it burst like a pimple when Nixon declared he would expand the war into Cambodia instead of ending it like he promised. At a demonstration at Kent State University, four students were killed as they protested the war.
- SDS-Students for a Democratic Society

By the mid-1970s the antiwar movement had ceased w/ the pullout of the US from Vietnam & the civil rights movements were exhausted. It wouldn't be until the 1980s when the country was regaining its economic foothold that the civil rights movements began pushing for more change.

Historical Timeline of Feminism:

First Wave: Pre-1960s

- Enlightenment: Wollstonecroft; Declaration of the Rights of Women (Olympe de Gouges, 1791); US—NJ gave women suffrage then took it away in 1807
 - Utilitarians—Jeremy Bentham championed women rights
- 1800s: early efforts were directed toward opening education for women
 - Marion Reid, 1843, published "A Plea for Women" calling for suffrage
 - Florence Nightingale
 - Harriet Martineau—called on women to be abolitionists
 - Novelists: Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte
 - US: women took up abolitionism (Grimke Sisters; Sojourner Truth); 1848 Seneca Falls Convention (Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott) declared "A Declaration of Sentiments"; Margaret Fuller published Woman in the Nineteenth Century (1845); Lucy Stone
- Late 1800s: more educational opportunities were opened to women; suffrage became main issue
 - some feminists actually opposed extended the right to vote to women
 - London Society for Women's Suffrage founded in 1867

Emmeline Pankhurst

Isle of Man (1881) & New Zealand (1893) gave women suffrage

US: WY in 1869 gave women suffrage, followed by Utah; Esther Hobart Morris, leading WY suffragist
men took up the cause: John Stuart Mill; Friedrich Engels

- 1900s: Women's Soc. & Pol. Union formed by Pankhurst in 1903
- by 1914 protests became more violent (Emily Davison sacrificed herself)
- Australia (1902), Finland (1906), & Norway (1907) gave women suffrage
- Post WWI time was a period where women entered the workforce
- G. Britain finally gave women the right to vote in 1928
- US had given women the right w/ the 19th Amendment (1919)
- Fr. would not give women the right until 1945 & Lichtenstein in 1984
- some women (such as Margaret Sanger) took up the issue of birth control
- WWII changed the landscape dramatically (Rosie the Riveter)
- Simone de Beauvoir, The Second Sex (1953)

Second Wave in the Feminist Movement:

- The 1950s also saw a huge influx of women into the workforce following their involvement in war time industries during WWII while the men went off & fought. By the time the birth control pill was introduced in 1960 the feminist movement was gathering increasing steam.
- Women had started increasing their education & delaying the start of families.
- Simone de Beauvoir's 1949 book, The Second Sex, called for women's right
- Betty Freidan electrified the feminist movement w/ her book The Feminist Mystique in 1963.
- challenged the myth that the woman's place was in the home baking chocolate chip cookies & taking care of the children.
- started the National Organization for Women or NOW in 1966 as part of the women's lib movement
- Equal Rights Amendment in the 1970s-- defeated putting an end to a decade long battle to make equal rights for women a constitutional amendment
- 1970s saw the rise of the Third Wave of Feminism in rock music (ex: Runaways)
- 1981 Sandra Day O'Connor would become the first woman on the Supreme Court.
- 1982 the Equal Rights Amendment was

Immigration

- continued to be a hot topic during 1920s as the US gov't. continued to limit the number of immigrants & totally excluded the Japanese.
- Following WWII w/ the economy rapidly expanding, more Mexican workers were admitted into the country starting in 1952 under the "bracero" program of temporary workers.
- Puerto Rican immigrants were also permitted to move into the US w/o limitation.
- Immigration & Naturalization Act of 1952 permitted the naturalization of Asians & established quotas for admission.
- 1965 new immigration laws would lead to the increase of non-European immigrants, primarily from Asia, as quotas were established.
- Mexican-Americans was Cesar Chavez who formed the United Farm Workers to help agricultural workers in California & Florida.
- By 1985 only 10% of the immigrants would be from Europe compared to 90% in 1965. In the 1970-80s immigration would change again w/ a focus on L. Am.

Environmentalism:

- Rachel Carson electrified the almost non-existent environmental movement when she published Silent Spring about the environmental degradation taking place within the US.
- 1965 the Federal gov't. passed the Water Quality Act which enlisted the federal gov't. in the fight for clean water.
- In 1970 the first Earth Day was held when 22 million Americans came together across the country to support environmentalism.

Questions on the US:

1. What effect did the wars have on the US? _____
2. What role did the US take in the world following WWI? _____
3. What effect did Black Thursday have? _____
4. How did the tariff issue affect the US? _____
5. What did FDR do? _____
6. What was the war of tensions called between the US & the USSR? _____
7. What actions did the US take in Europe between 1945 & 1950? _____
8. Where in SE Asia did the US start to get involved? _____
9. How did the nation expand? _____
10. What was the Peace Corps? _____
11. How did the space race affect the US? _____
12. What did the US do to try to stop the spread of nuclear weapons? _____
13. Why did we get involved in Vietnam? _____
14. What happened to the US economy in the 1970s? _____
15. What was the Oil Embargo all about? _____
16. What foreign policy actions did Carter take? _____
17. Why did Iran rise up against the US? _____
18. Who built up the military in the 1980s? _____
19. What was the triad? _____
20. What happened in Afghanistan? _____
21. How did the arms race go into outer space? _____
22. What happened in Panama? _____
23. What effect did NAFTA have? _____
24. What actions did the US & USSR take regarding nuclear weapons? _____
25. What was the counter culture movement of the 60s like? _____
26. How did the WWW increase? _____
27. What amendment changed women's rights? _____
28. What demographic change took place in the 1920s? _____
29. How did African American rights increase during this time? _____
30. What violations of civil rights took place during WWII? _____
31. What demographic changes took place following WWII? _____
32. Where did people start moving to? _____
33. How did the Supreme Court change civil rights? _____
34. How did the civil rights movement change in the 1960s? _____
35. How did the women's rights movement change? _____
36. What changes took place in immigration? _____
37. How did environmentalism become a movement? _____
38. What is your favorite number between 1 & 10? _____ why? _____
39. If you call someone in California, are you traveling back in time? _____ why or why not? _____

Identify the following on the United States:

Isolationism	
Kellogg Briand Pact	
Black Thursday	
Great Depression	
Smoot Hartley Tariff	
New Deal	
FDR	
Good Neighbor Policy	
Neutrality	
Existentialism	
CIA/KGB	
Truman Doctrine	
Iron Curtain	
Berlin Airlift	
NATO	
Korean War	
New Look	
Castro	
Eisenhower	
Peace Corps	
Bay of Pigs	
Cuban Missile Crisis	
Sputnik	
John Glenn	
Minuteman	
Lyndon Johnson	
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	
Domino Theory	
Arab Oil Embargo	
Détente	
Nixon	
Watergate	
Gerald Ford	
Jimmy Carter	
Camp David Accords	
Iranian Hostage Crisis	
Ronald Reagan	
Nuclear Triad	
SDI	
Reaganomics	
George Bush	
Persian Gulf War	
Bill Clinton	
NAFTA	
European Union	
START-II	
Beatniks	
Federal Highway Act	
19 th Amendment	
National Women's Party	
Alice Paul	
Great Migration	
Marcus Garvey	
Internment camps	

Baby boom	
Suburbanization	
Martin Luther King Jr.	
Malcolm X	
Brown vs. Board of Education	
Plessey vs. Ferguson	
Civil Rights Act	
Stokely Carmichael	
Thurgood Marshall	
Simone de Beauvoir	
Betty Freidan	
Sandra Day O'Conner	
Bracero Program	
Rachel Carson	
Earth Day	
AIM	

The Rise of Communism & Maoism in China: (also includes Vietnam)

- 1911 --the last Manchu emperor was deposed ending the Qing Dynasty & the Mandate of Heaven in China.
 --widespread discontent on the part of the nearly 400 million peasants & the growing western encroachment.
 --Gov't officials corrupt & merchants had become rich.
 --China remained an agri. nation dependent on outsiders in 1911. Only one million of 400 m were industrial workers.

four groups vied for power:

- 1) the warlords dominated by Yuan Shikai who hoped to start his own dynasty;
- 2) the merchants along the coast;
- 3) the intellectuals; &
- 4) the secret societies who wanted no foreigners & a restoration of the monarch.

Sun Yat Sen

- overthrew the emperor; western educated; had formed the Revolutionary Alliance in 1908
- 3 Principles of the People: nationality, livelihood, & democratic rights.
- was elected president of China in 1911 & a parliament was created.
- forced to resign in 1912, Yuan Shikai was elected president & exiled Sun
- Yuan became indebted to foreigners & began to grow more totalitarian & repressive to hold onto power.
- Sun organized the Kumintang or Nationalist Party

During WWI

- Japan presented China w/ its 21 Demands to make China a protectorate.
- sparked nationalism

1916 Yuan was forced to resign after declaring himself emperor in the midst of growing civil discontent over Japanese demands & economic troubles created by the warlords.

1919 May 4th Movement

- Chinese students protested the European powers giving provinces to the Germans & the began which spread to other parts of China.
- The young Chinese criticized Confucian values, wanted the liberation of women, mass literacy, & promoted western individualism. Other Chinese wanted more radical solutions & some turned to communism as a ripple effect from the nearby Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917.

Li Dazhou

- Marxist (commie) who wanted to use the peasants as the vanguard of change
- taught that China had been exploited by the West & now it was time to revolt.
- commie ideas took root & in 1921 the Chinese Commie Party was established.

Meanwhile, in the early 1920s Sun tried to unify various elements of Chinese society & even welcomed commies in 1924. Sun died in 1925

Chaing Kai Shek or Jiang Jieshi

- became leader of the Kuomintang
- eventually turned on the commies & established a dictatorship by 1928.
- Promising reforms, Chaing's gov't. was just as corrupt as the others before.

In the 1920s Chaing Kai Shek & his Kuomintang or Nationalist Party believed that the commies represented the greatest challenge to China & started fighting them. In 1927 he took Shanghai & executed thousands of commies.

Long March

- 1934 the commies fled to the mountains
- 370 day Long March of approximately 6,000 miles left only 6,000 of 100,000 men left of Mao's army.

Mao Zedong

- became their leader after being surrounded by the Kuomintang & using guerilla warfare to save themselves.
- Mao became their leader mainly because he appealed to the peasants & wanted to redistribute the land from the wealthy to the peasants.

Mao's Philosophy:

- differed from the typical Marxist philosophy of a commie revolution via the industrial workers but instead one that came out of the peasants who would overthrow their landlords & redistribute the land.
- For Mao, communism became nationalism!
- Mao also improved the status of women allowing divorce, banning arranged marriages & foot-binding, permitting women to own land, & permitting women's organizations. However, no women were permitted in the top gov't. positions.

1930s

- the situation in China was only growing worse. From 1928-37 3.1 million military & civilian deaths occurred in China, while 6.5-7 million died from flooding. In all from 1921-1948 Chiang is estimated to have killed over 10 m.

- 1937 --Japanese forces attacked Beijing & soon captured it & other major coastal cities.
- By 1938 Japan had control over the major rivers & cities in China.
- Japanese takeover of China was very brutal, for example in Nanjing (the capitol of the Nationalist forces) in 1937-38 the Japanese raped over 20,000 women, killed over 200,000 prisoners & civilians including women & children, & burned the city.

In response Chiang ordered the dikes along the Yellow (Huang He) River blasted which resulted in massive flooding killing over 700,000 people. Japanese troops then followed a scorched earth policy burning & destroying villages killing anyone.

- 1940 --Japan joined the Tripartite Pact w/ Germany & Italy
- Chiang fled to the mountains to rebuild & to fight the commies.
- In order to support his army Chiang raised taxes on the peasant farmers.
- Chiang was forced to face the Japanese threat & formed an alliance w/ the commies to fight Japan until 1945.
- The Japanese advancement westward was stalled by the mountains in western China & the use of guerilla tactics by the commies, but they nevertheless bombed major cities killing 21 million Chinese.

After Japan was defeated in WWII, the battle within China turned back to Nationalist verses commie.

Even w/ the US assistance, Chiang lost to the commies in 1949 & was forced to flee to the island of Formosa (Taiwan).

- Mao had won the civil war by reaching out to the peasants.

When the commies took over in 1949 they began to immediately redistribute the land.

- All foreigners left China by 1950.
- forbade arranged marriages & the selling & buying of marriage documents.
- Korea, China fought the US/UN to a standstill from 1950 to 1953 creating a divided Korean peninsula that exists to this day along the DMZ.
- economically, Mao started a series of Five Year Plans to build agri. & industry

Nuclear Proliferation:

- 1964 China exploded its first atomic bomb & in the 1970s its first hydrogen bomb.

Hundred Flowers Campaign:

- 1956-57 Mao opened the doors to freedom of expression but when criticisms mounted Mao became insular & shut down the movement.
- Mao led a campaign to root out his opposition which he called Rightists.

Great Leap Forward:

- 1957-62 Mao introduced his economic plan designed to increase steel & agri. production. Unfortunately, it led to the deaths of +40 million Chinese.

Cultural Revolution:

- After being moved to the background Mao staged a comeback & pushed for the return to the old ways.
- Enlisting students in the Red Guard & using massive propaganda techniques (*Little Red Book*), Mao took charge again.
- almost seven million would die in the revolution.
- In 1970 the Red Guards were shipped to rural areas & the army regained control.

Foreign policy became more important as a rift grew between China & the USSR.

Nixon & détente (US foreign policy of easing tensions)

- 1972 Pres. Nixon visited China (Nixon was trying to use China as a pawn in the Cold War w/ the USSR & as leverage against N. Vietnam in the Vietnam War).
- renewed emphasis on industrialization took place--by 1980 China was producing more steel than Britain or Fr..

Deng Xiaoping

- 1976 Mao died & Deng took over
- began a policy of economic expansion & decentralization of agriculture
- China now has a "mixed economy"

Population Issues:

- China has also fought its population growth, so that in 1980 they passed the "one family, one child" act which increased civil unrest while increasing opportunities for women. In 2004 the gov't. relaxed its policy permitting some families to have two children.
- today a growing lack of resources for the people (scarcity)

Tiananmen Square

- 1989 in attempt to stop the rapid changes taking place in China, the gov't. cracked down on student protestors who were demanding more democracy.

China's Economy:

- 4th largest economy in the world after the US, Japan, & Germany
- only 1/3 of the economy is state controlled
- opened up coastal areas for free market investment
- China's floating population of over 100 million has moved from the rural areas into the cities looking for jobs.
- As w/ any industrial revolution a large population base is needed for growth & China has that plus a large & growing middle class.
- Among the signs of a changing China has been the building of the Three Gorges Dam along the Yangtze River to be complete by 2009 & the annexation of Hong Kong in 1997 (from Britain) & Macao in 1999 (from Portugal), both former colonial provinces.
- problems: insufficient transportation, communication systems

Tibet

- Internally, China invaded forcing the Dalai Lama to flee.
- +1 million have perished since the invasion w/ the brutal crack down on Tibetan Buddhists.

US-China Relations:

- Relations w/ the US have thawed considerably & now China imports more products to the US than to any other nation & in return hold a lot of our debt.
- Taiwan: continued sore point is the issue is Taiwan which is thinking of declaring its official independence. China refuses to accept this & the Taiwan Strait has become one of the most heavily armed areas in the world.

Khmer Rouge (commies in Cambodia)

- China has also supported the Vietnamese commies & the commie Khmer Rouge in Cambodia under Pol Pot's (Solath Sar) leadership.
- It was the Khmer Rouge that renamed Cambodia to Kampuchea & led to the genocide of 1/3 of its own population.

Vietnam:

- Fr.: --colonized Indochina Peninsula but not able to get a secure grasp of the country
- backed Gia Long & helped him unify Vietnam in 1802.
- Hue became the capitol & Fr. merchants & missionaries received special rights. When the Vietnamese persecuted Christians in the 1840s, the Fr. intervened & by the 1890s all of the country was under Fr. control.
- Fr. began the systematic plundering of Viet. & while it became a leading producer of rice, peasants starved.
- W/ the Vietnamese gov't discredited many Vietnamese rejected Confucianism.
- Under the Fr. a western-educated group emerged among the middle class who contested Fr. racism & discrimination in jobs. When Fr. brutally suppressed dissent, the call for violence only grew louder.
- Vietnamese were nationalistic before the Fr.. The Fr. only intensified it.

Vietnamese Nationalist Party

- created in 1920; composed mainly of members from the educated middle class.
- began pursuing violent revolution & were repressed in 1929.

Commie Party

- into the power vacuum
- led by Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho Chi Minh) the commies believed in a revolt of urban workers but gradually shifted to a more peasant approach by promising social & land reforms.

In 1941 the Japanese invaded Vietnam & fought the commie Viet Minh resistance.

- By 1945, under the leadership of Vo Nguyen Giap, the Viet Minh declared an independent Vietnam.
- Unfortunately for them, the Fr. were still in possession of a small bit of land in the south & a brutal war ensued ending in Fr. defeat at the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954.
- Fr. lost over 70,000 men & the Vietnamese over 500,000 from 1945-54.

A subsequent conference promised elections to decide the fate of Vietnam. This promise was not kept as Vietnam became a pawn in the Cold War between the US & the USSR/China.

- The US believed that commie governments were starting to takeover & the domino theory began to become a part of foreign policy.
- In the south, the US backed Ngo Dinh Diem, who rigged elections & began a campaign against the commies (Viet Cong) in the south.
- For many Vietnamese they were fighting for independence against colonial powers while others were bringing a commie revolution

As the commies gained power, the US sacked Diem & took over the war fighting against Ho Chi Minh, the N. Viet. leader.

- At the height of the war 500,000 US troops were in Vietnam.
- Eventually, the US withdrew in 1973 & the peninsula was united in 1975 when the commies took over South Vietnam.
- US would lose over 50,000, while over a million Vietnamese would perish in the war.

Identify the following for China Notes in Unit V:

Name: _____

Qing	_____
Mandate of Heaven	_____
Yuan Shikai	_____
Sun Yat Sen	_____
Revolutionary Alliance	_____
3 Principles of the People	_____
Kuomintang	_____
21 Demands	_____
May 4 th Movement	_____
Li Dazhou	_____
Chinese Commie Party	_____
Chaing Kai-Shek	_____
Long March	_____
Mao Tse-Dong	_____
Mao's commie philosophy	_____
Tripartite Pact	_____
Formosa	_____
DMZ	_____
Great Leap Forward	_____
Cultural Revolution	_____
Little Red Book	_____
Red Guards	_____
Deng Xiaping	_____
Tiananmen Square Massacre	_____
3 Gorges Dam	_____
Hong Kong	_____
Macao	_____
Khmer Rouge	_____
Pol Pot	_____
Fr.	_____
Gia Long	_____
Vietnamese Nationalist Party	_____
Ho Chi Minh	_____
Viet Minh	_____
Giap	_____
Dien Bien Phu	_____
Domino Theory	_____
Ngo Diem	_____
Viet Cong	_____
1973/75	_____

Timeline of Major Events in China (1911 - Present)

Unit V: The Middle East

In this case study keep in mind three separate trends in the 20th century:

- the rise of both Jewish & Arab nationalism mixed w/ religion
- the rise of anti-imperialism w/ the decline of Europe & rise of the US
- the Middle East as part of the global Cold War

Rise of Zionism & the Decline of the Ottoman Empire:

- the call for a Jewish homeland in the area of Palestine.
- Theodore Herzl in 1897 as a response to continued anti-semitism, deadly pogroms, & growing nationalistic feeling among Jews.
- Both Zionism & Arab nationalism grew out of the power vacuum left by the declining Ottoman Empire.
- In 1832 Muhammad Ali had made Egypt independent of the Ottoman Empire, while the Saud family was gaining control of parts of Arabia.
- In 1830 the Fr. had invaded Ottoman held Algeria (Fr. would invade Tunisia in 1881).
- Meanwhile, the janissaries were destroyed in 1826 w/ the killing of thousands & the abolishment of the corps. The corps was destroyed in an attempt to increase westernization of the military in the Ottoman Empire.
- The Ottoman Empire would be like China & Russia in their reluctance to modernize & in the end it would be too little too late for each of the three gunpowder empires. The Ottoman Empire was indeed the "sick man of Europe."
- In addition, the Ottomans had rejected western technology & had fallen behind the maritime powers of Europe.
- In the 1840s the sultan enacted the *Tanzimat* or restructuring reforms to westernize the legal codes & update its social & educational standards.
- Unfortunately, internal opposition limited the effectiveness of the reforms. The reforms did create a westernized elite that would threaten the status quo.
- The Crimean War in 1854-56 led to more decline as Russia sought territory for a warm water port in the Black Sea.
- While the European powers helped the Ottomans repel the Russians, several areas became self-governing including Romania & Serbia.
- In 1856 the Ottomans issued the Hatt-I Humayun edict that brought equality under common law for all citizens, tax reform, security of property, end of torture (always a good thing), & greater freedom of the press.
- As a result, nationalistic movements sprang up & Turkish nationalism found expression in the Young Ottomans founded in 1865 & the secret Young Turks founded in 1878.
- The Young Ottomans believed in a constitution to limit the gov't.'s powers & protect the people, an elected parliamentary gov't., & the cultivation of a single Ottoman nationality w/ equal rights rather than rights based upon the millet system.
- Originally formed by westernized elites as a reaction against Ottoman defeats in the Balkans, the Young Turks would turn revolutionary by 1908 as they came increasingly to believe they had to remove the gov't. to effect change.
- Unfortunately, in 1876 a new sultan reversed the former changes suspending a new constitution & many nationalists were massacred.
- Meanwhile, outside powers continued to eat away at the Ottoman Empire.
- In 1877 a Russian push reached Istanbul & only diplomatic negotiations stopped a wider war w/ the Treaty of San Stefano imposing harsh terms on the Ottomans w/ the loss of more territory & forced to pay a huge indemnity.
- In 1881 European bankers declared that the Ottomans could not control their own finances & Europeans moved into the financial offices of the Ottomans. Christian communities began to receive special privileges. In a backlash a revolt in 1895 killed 200,000 as a reaction against this growing western encroachment.
- In 1908 the Young Turks under the leadership of Ahmed Bey seized control from the sultan & restored the constitution, but the empire continued to crumble.
- Bulgaria declared its independence in 1908, while Bosnia was annexed by Austria-Hungary also in 1908. Albania gained its independence in 1912.
- These multi ethnic tensions & radical nationalistic feelings would explode when a Serbian nationalist assassinate the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne in 1914.
- The 1908 revolt also helped women w/ the formation of the Association for the Advancement of Women founded in 1908 by Halide Adivar seeking to improve education for women.

- The more radical Society for the Defense of Women's Rights founded in 1912 demanded economic emancipation & access to employment.
- Unfortunately, religious conservatives prevented massive social changes from taking place except among the elite.

The Middle East during WWI was an area of indecision as the Ottoman tried to maintain a futile hold onto their empire, while superior European technology won the day but could not effectively hold on to the territory due to the growing nationalism among Jews & Arabs.

- As a result of the Treaty of Versailles that ended WWI, the Ottoman Empire ceased to exist.
- The new nation of Turkey was born, while the heart of the Middle East was given to the Fr. & British as "mandates"
 - Syria & Lebanon would be mandated to Fr., while Palestine, Trans-Jordan, & Iraq to Britain.
 - While Turkey was slated for "spheres of influence" under the Treaty of Sevres in 1920 when the sultan was made to surrender his lands, it was the leadership of Mustafa Kemal or Ataturk (Father of the Turks) that prevented the dismemberment of Turkey.

In 1923 Turkey gained full sovereignty in the Treaty of Lausanne.

- Ataturk was ruthless in his efforts to erase the Ottoman past & modernize/westernize Turkey.
 - He abolished the caliphate in 1924.
 - He also closed religious schools & a European law code superseded the Islamic law code in personal matters & in 1928 a constitutional amendment dropped Islam as the state religion.
 - The secularization policies were more successful in the cities than in the rural
 - In 1925 the Turkish Historical Society was formed w/ the goal of creating new textbooks that pushed the ideological viewpoint of Turkish nationalism on the people.
 - Ataturk also reformed dress w/ the fez being banned & men were required to wear western hats.
 - Turkey also adopted the Latin alphabet & began purging Arabic & Persian influences from its schools, gov't., & culture.
 - The reforms went so far as to require European surnames, forbidding polygamy, instituting civil marriage & divorce, replacing Friday as a day of rest w/ the Christian Sunday, suffrage for women, recognizing equality between males & females, & the creation of gov't. run economic Five Year Plans.
 - Ataturk died in 1938.

In WWII Turkey imposed a heavy tax on Greek, Armenian, & Jewish minorities. When many could not pay they were sent to forced labor camps w/ the result that Turkey lost an important segment of its middle class. In the post-WWII era, Turkey continued modernizing & became a pawn in the Cold War on the side of the US & Western Europe. Recently, Turkey has applied to be a member of the European Union of which it was denied.

Timeline of Zionism:

- 1839: Judah Alkalai advocates restoration of the Jews in Palestine
- 1844: Mordecai Noah publishes *Discourse on the Restoration of the Jews*
- 1861: Zion Society formed in Germany
- 1862: Moses Hess, *Rome & Jerusalem: The Last National Question* calls for a socialist return
- 1870: Mikveh Israel, first agricultural society formed in Israel
the Lovers of Zion set up 30 farming communities through 1890
- 1881: Russian pogroms kill thousands fueling the emigration of 2 million Jews to the US & Israel
Eliezer ben Yehuda forms movement to make Hebrew the common language
- 1882: 1st Aliyah
- 1894: the Dreyfus Affair
- 1896: Theodore Herzl writes *The State of Jews* calling for the creation of a Jewish state
- 1897: Zionist Organization of America is formed
First Zionist Congress is held in Switzerland & establishes the World Zionist Organization
- 1904: 2nd Aliyah starts
- 1917: Balfour Declaration issued by Britain supports a Jewish homeland
- 1918: more pogroms
- 1919: 3rd Aliyah
- 1924: 4th Aliyah
- 1932: 5th Aliyah

1939: White Paper sets limit of 75,000 on future Jewish immigration

1947: UN votes approves partition of Palestine

In the mandate area Britain & Fr. had promised self-rule to many of the areas but had secretly signed the Sykes-Picot Agreement in 1916 between themselves to divide the Middle East between the two. To the Jews they signed the Balfour Declaration promising their support for a Jewish homeland in 1917. Britain had also promised self-rule to Arabs. Needless to say, this would be another pimple that would grow as both Jewish & Arab nationalism grew.

Jewish nationalism was fueled by Zionism & Eliezer ben Yehuda, who would be known as the Father of Modern Hebrew, as he worked to re-establish Hebrew as the common language among Jews. In 1864 the first Hebrew language newspaper, *Ha-Lebanon*, began publishing in Jerusalem. As a result, Hebrew & Yiddish would be the two main languages of Jews until WWII, when Hebrew would become the prominent language w/ the establishment of Israel in 1948.

Jewish presence in Palestine had never completely disappeared since the Roman diaspora. As a result of Zionism & persecution in other areas more Jews immigrated to Palestine. The first major wave (1st Aliyah) was from 1882-1904 w/ 30,000 settlers creating 23 new settlements. The 2nd Aliyah brought 33,000 between 1904-14. By 1914 the Jewish population had risen from 24,000 in 1882 to 75,000. In 1909 the Jews created the first all Jewish city of Tel-Aviv in Palestine.

As a result of WWI Jewish immigration stepped up in the 1920s as many Jews moved into the area of Palestine establishing kibbutzim or socialist working communities, despite British attempts to prevent them from entering. Most of these Zionists were European educated. Unfortunately, while many bought the land they were settling on, it caused Arab anger among the tenant farmers who had to move out as they moved in.

As tensions continued to increase in the 1930s, Britain issued the White Paper which called for an end to Jewish immigration into the area. By this time both Arabs & Jews were using armed resistance against the British & each other. The Jewish Haganah was the Zionist military force that operated underground in Palestine & would form the foundation for the independence movement. The Haganah was formed after attacks by Arabs in the early 1920s convinced the Jews that they would have to protect themselves instead of relying on the British. Until the 1929 Hebron Massacre of 67 Jews by Arabs, the Haganah was loosely organized.

In 1931 the militant Irgun organization was formed. The Irgun would advocate a more violent approach toward the Arabs & British.

For Zionists, the Holocaust was the turning point as they sought a place to be free of anti-Semitism. As a result, the United Nations supported the call for a partition of Palestine. While the Jews agreed to the split, the Arabs did not.

In 1948 the new nation of Israel was declared by the first prime minister of Israel, David Ben-Gurion. Immediately, six surrounding Arab countries launched attacks denouncing the nation as another example of European colonialism. Many Palestinians (+600,000) moved into surrounding Arab countries becoming permanent refugees, while over a million would remain within Israel. In response, over a million Jews fled from neighboring Arab states to Israel in the face of discrimination & the desire to be in Israel in what would become a "reverse diaspora".

Tensions would continue until in 1967 when the Arab-Israeli pimple exploded in the Six Day War when Israel led a pre-emptive strike on Arab armies who were poised to attack Israel. A decisive Israeli victory brought Israel control of the West Bank, the Golan Heights, & the Gaza Strip/Sinai Peninsula area. In the new territories Israel allowed Jewish settlements to take place, which increased tensions even more. Within Israel there were two nationalities seeking affirmation (Jew & Palestinian), while on the international level it was Israel verses the Arab dominated Middle East.

In response, Arabs turned increasingly to terrorist attacks forming the Palestinian Liberation Organization formed in 1964 & led by Yasir Arafat after 1968. In 1972 at the Munich Olympics Israeli athletes were captured by the Palestinian militant organization called Black September & eleven athletes killed. In response, Israel covertly operated Operation Wrath of God to kill those involved in the attack.

In 1973 Arab countries launched another attack designed to wipe out Israel called the Yom Kippur War or Ramadan War.

Taken by surprise Israel was able to fight back & hold onto its territory. Also in 1973, the Arab world (OPEC—the oil cartel formed in 1960) led an embargo on oil sales to western countries that they saw as supporting Israel.

In 1976 Egyptian President Anwar Sadat started negotiating w/ Israel for a peace agreement. W/ the help of US President Jimmy Carter, the two sides signed the Camp David Accords in 1979 where Egypt formally recognized Israel's right to exist & Israel gave back to Egypt the Sinai Peninsula.

In 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon as part of Operation Peace of the Galilee in response to terrorist attacks originated from there. After eliminating the PLO terrorist threat in Lebanon & establishing a somewhat stable gov't., Israel withdrew in stages until a buffer zone was created between the two countries. Israel's credibility was hurt when civilians were massacred by the Lebanese Phalange military units. Israel's military had allowed the Maronite Christian group into the camp & did not stop the massacres. During this time there were several examples of massacres on all sides. In the Hama Massacre in 1982 Syrian troops killed approximately 20,000 after a rebellion erupted by the Muslim Brotherhood. Indeed, it was the 1975 massacre of Phalange members that started the Lebanese Civil War.

In 1983 a suicide bomber destroyed a US Marines barracks in Beirut killing 241 men leading the US to withdraw its forces. In 1987 Palestinians began the *intifada* (uprising) movement using violence to fight the Israelis in the Gaza Strip & West Bank. In the 1990s several breakthroughs were made as it looked like both sides were moving toward peace but in 1995 an Israeli extremist assassinated Yitzhak Rabin, the main Israeli peace leader, & Arab extremists started increasing their bombing. When Israel's new Prime Minister Ehud Barak offered to give Palestinian leader Arafat almost all of their demands, Arafat refused. Many saw this as a sure sign the Palestinians didn't want peace but only the destruction of Israel.

In September 2000 a new *intifada* began & in response to suicide bombings Israelis elected the hard-line Ariel Sharon to be Prime Minister. In the face of the growing demographic challenge, Sharon started building a wall between Israel & the West Bank to prevent further terrorist attacks & recently gave the West bank to the Palestinians.

In November 2004 Arafat died & opened the way for more moderate Palestinian leadership. Following a US led "Roadmap for Peace" leaders began moving in the direction of peace. Newly elected President Mahmoud Abbas signed a cease-fire w/ Israel ending the *intifada* but the various terrorists organizations refused to comply. Even so, w/ recent election in Gaza, the terrorist organization Hamas won a majority of seats in the new gov't. as a sign that the people were fed up w/ false promises & corruption coming from Fatah, the PLO pol. party. Where does the conflict go from here, who knows?

The Arab-Israeli conflict also became embedded in the Cold War between the US & USSR after WWII & the desire for Arab nationalism. Nowhere is this seen more than in Egypt & Iran.

If you remember from Unit IV the British had moved in in 1882. The result was a double occupation of British advisors & Turkish khedives of the Ottoman Empire. The British had relied heavily on the ayans (landowners). In Egypt it would be the nationalists that led the nationalist movement & attacked both the Ottomans & British. In 1906 the Dinshawai Incident further eroded British power as British troops used excessive force to put down a revolt after the British accidentally shot the wife of an imam. Britain hanged four villagers & publicly whipped others. It was a turning point in the Egyptian nationalist movement.

In 1916 Sultan Ahmad Fu'ad became king in Egypt & began moving toward a more authoritarian rule. In reaction the 1919 Revolution took place demanding independence for Egypt from Britain after WWI. In 1922 independence was granted w/ Britain holding onto control over foreign affairs & defense, as well as the Suez Canal & the Sudan. Even w/ the adoption of a constitution, British influence remained substantial.

In 1928 the Muslim Brotherhood was established by Hasan al-Banna stressing the need to defend Islam from corrupting forces & outside threats. It also wanted to restore Islamic principles to gov't. & society. In the late 1940s the Brotherhood adopted more violent measures against the British & Egyptian gov't..

In 1936 King Faruq, a Turkish khedive, took over until 1952. British control over finances & defense would end in 1936 & in 1944 Egypt joined the Arab League, an organization devoted to the promotion of Arab nationalism in the face of crumbling European power in the area. In 1948, Egypt was defeated after Jews proclaimed the state of Israel which

further humiliated the Egyptians. In response to the growing militancy of the Muslim Brotherhood, the gov't. outlawed it in 1948 & was brutally suppressed in 1954 driving it underground.

In 1952 the Black Saturday riots took place after Britain attacked a police station. The riots led to the dissolution of the gov't. & to the July 23rd Revolution which ended the rule of the landed elite & replaced it w/ leadership from the military & bureaucrats among a group called the Free Officer's Society. Faruq abdicated & General Abdul Nassar became the leader.

The first action taken was land reform against 4,000 families (1% of the population) who owned 70% of the land. The gov't. distributed the land to the peasants to crush the power of the landowners. Even so, over half the population still worked as landless laborers. Nassar became the leader of Egyptian nationalism & pushed Egypt into the 1956 Suez Canal War & strived for nonalignment among third world countries in the Cold War (a policy that favored neither the US or USSR—instead getting what you could from both). He also wanted the Arab world to unite into one Arab state & opposed Israel vehemently calling incessantly for its destruction. He led the Arab world into a disastrous war w/ Israel in 1967 but held onto power until his death in 1970. He also led the movement for universal suffrage in '56.

In 1956 when the US & Britain refused funds to build the new Aswan Dam, Nassar nationalized the canal (in other words, the Egyptian gov't. took control). The gov't. also seized all British, Fr., & Jewish property. In the Suez War British, Fr., & Israel forces attacked Egypt w/ Israeli forces first attacking in the Sinai Peninsula. When Britain & Fr. demanded a stop to the fighting & a return of the canal, Egypt refused, & both countries launched attacks in the Canal Zone. Unfortunately for them, the US opposed all this shenanigans. Britain & Fr. were forced to withdraw & Nassar grew in power. Israel obtained the de-militarization of the Sinai & UN troops placed on the Israeli-Egyptian border.

Egypt went on to become a moderate nation toward Israel as seen in the Camp David Accords. Unfortunately, Sadat paid w/ this move toward peace w/ his life & Hosni Mubarrak took over. He has remained in charge ever since & has cancelled elections several times. Still operating underground, members of the extremist Muslim Brotherhood continue to make strides in local elections chipping away at the more moderate gov't.. Egypt currently faces a looming economic crisis w/ its growing population. Egypt also receives the most foreign aid from the US in the region followed by Israel.

In Iran events also became mired in religious nationalism, anti-imperialism, & the Cold War. Like Turkey, Iran had began a modernization policy under Riza Shah in 1925 but the reforms did not make a large dent in Iranian society due to the failure to reach out to elites for their support.

In the area of women, veiling for women was prohibited in 1935 but they remained second class citizens. Divorce was available only under certain measures, women could not vote or hold office, they received a smaller inheritance, men could marry up to four wives, men could divorce at will, & the husband had custody of the children. In the 1960s women were granted the right to vote & many women pursued higher education.

In 1953 after uprisings against the shah & governmental maneuvering, the shah emerged as the central pol. figure. Using his secret police, the SAVAK, he used terror, torture, & execution to hold onto power. SAVAK founded the infamous Evin Prison. Pictures of the prison are forbidden—one Iranian-Canadian journalist was killed for doing just that!

In the White Revolution from 1960-63, land reform was the first goal which sought to break the power of the landowners & providing land to the peasants. It also nationalized forests; extended the right to vote to women; promoted literacy & health care; modernized the educational curriculum; & promoted free & compulsory education.

The westernized reforms & good relations w/ Israel & the US fed the growing opposition movement that continued to lose power to the growing autocratic gov't.. In 1963 revolts broke out led by the Ayatollah Khomeini which called for a reform of the gov't. & a return to Islamic fundamentalism. The gov't. brutally suppressed the revolts.

In the 1970s the gov't. became more lavish while the peasants of the country continued to suffer.

In 1978 the Islamic Republican Party was formed controlled by radical religious leaders who called for the destruction of the gov't. & end to westernization. In 1978 the Islamic Revolution erupted w/ small demonstrations against the shah. When the urban poor joined in the revolt w/ the middle class students, it grew & the middle & poor classes joined together.

In 1979 the shah was forced to leave the country & Khomeini returned from exile to lead the country & secure the Islamic phase of the revolution. When the US admitted the shah into the country for cancer treatment, Iranians were outraged & wanted him returned to face trial. Iranian students seized the US embassy on 4 November 1979 & held onto it for 444 days keeping 52 diplomats as hostages. The US became known as the "Great Satan" for its support of the Shah, its western culture, & its support for Israel. In 1983 all women were required to meet "Islamic standards of dress" w/ headscarves becoming mandatory. Non-compliance could mean one year in prison.

In 1980 the Iran-Iraqi War took place when Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein (US supported) invaded Iran. The war resulted in over one million deaths. Finally, in 1988 a cease-fire was obtained after the use of chemical weapons by Iraq. In 1989 Iraq would invade Kuwait which was eventually met w/ a UN coalition of troops led by the US in the Gulf War. Iraq quickly succumbed to the coalition. Iran has continued its defiance of the US to this day seeking nuclear weapons capability.

Composed of mainly hard-line Shi-ite Muslims, the current Iranian leader continues to denounce the US & calls for the destruction of Israel. Iraq's nuclear program was setback in the 1980s when Israel bombed Iraq's nuclear facilities. This time given the volatile region & rhetoric from Iran, any such attempt to stop Iran from gaining nuclear weapons would greatly destabilize the region—of course, the alternative would also destabilize the region.

Identify the following for Middle East Notes in Unit V::

Zionism	
Herzl	
Anti-Semitism	
Palestine	
Ottoman Empire	
Janissaries	
Tanzimet	
Crimean War	
Hatt-I Humagun Edict	
Young Ottomans	
Young Turks	
Treaty of San Stefano	
Ahmed Bey	
Franz Ferdinand	
A.A. of Women	
S. for D. of W. Rights	
Turkey	
Ataturk	
Treaty of Lusanne	
Turkish Historical Society	
Fulani	
Samori Toure	
Mahdi	
Lord Kitchner	
Battle of Omdurman	
Sykes Picot Agreement	
Mandates	
Balfour Declaration	
Eliezer ben Yehuda	
1 st Aliyah	
2 nd Aliyah	
Tel Aviv	
Kibbutzim	
Hagannah	
Holocaust	
Israel	
David Ben-Gurion	
Six Day War	
Pal. Liberation Organ.	
Yasir Arafat	
Yom Kippur War	
OPEC	
Sadat	
Carter	
Camp David Accords	
Intifada	
Sharon	
Hamas	
Fatah	
Ayans	
Dinshawai Incident	
1919 Revolution	
Muslim Brotherhood	
King Faruq	
Black Saturday Riots	

Free Officer's Society

Nassar

Mubarrak

1956 Suez War

Riza Shah

Shah

White Revolution

Khomeini

Iranian Revolution

Hostage Crisis

Hussein

Iran-Iraqi War

Gulf War

Unit Five: Africa

In post-WWII Africa, countries began to assert their independence as European power vanished or declined creating a power vacuum. Just like in India & other Asian countries, the drive for independence came from the elites who later tapped into the peasantry & the growing sense of nationalism. Nationalism was not just for the immediate area but also Africa as a whole. After fighting for the colonial powers, many Africans wanted to be rewarded w/ their independence.

South Africa had already won independence in 1910 & Egypt in 1922. In-between the world wars the influence of Americans Marcus Garvey & WEB Du Bois was felt as they attempted to build Pan-African organizations, such as the Pan-African Congress to free Africa from colonial rule. There were five Congress meetings between 1919 & 1945 that address issues in Africa. During this time period a new literary movement arose in the 1930s called Negritude which combated unfavorable opinions & stereotypes of African cultures in Fr. culture & imperialism. The Negritude movement was heavily influenced by the growing African American movement in the US called the Harlem renaissance, of which the poet Langston Hughes was a major influence.

In other areas of Africa, a lack of educated upper class to take over the gov't. & a lack of nationalism created problems & a power vacuum that was often filled by a dictator. Ethnic strife & religious tensions caused greater problems that independence alone could not overcome. Another factor that proved difficult to overcome was the population boom many countries experienced along w/ a lack of sufficient employment. Massive population growth has meant a movement to urban areas in search of jobs.

For women, promises were made in constitutions for greater equality & freedom but when it came to actually implementing the changes the old patriarchal sentiments stood in the way. Early marriages forced women to stay at home rather than gaining an education or entering the work force. Religious fundamentalism also suppressed women in countries.

So, who was to blame for the failure of the newly independent nations? Some of the blame could go to the previous colonial powers who had failed to develop an industrial base but only ought to exploit the nation. But certainly a lot of the blame goes to the post-independence leaders who failed to follow through w/ reforms & many resorted to dictatorial powers to enrich themselves. Many of these new nations were led by military generals who formed authoritarian governments. General Nasser of Egypt was one; others include General Khadafi of Libya.

A general rule of thumb is that in areas w/ few Europeans, independence came easier than in areas that had many Europeans, such as in Kenya. Also in areas w/ indirect rule, independence came w/o as much bloodshed & early than in areas w/ direct rule—therefore, it was in British controlled areas than experience independence first, then in Fr., Belgium, & Portuguese areas.

In Kenya black attempts to gain pol. power were stopped by white settlers. When peaceful efforts led by Jomo Kenyatta failed, a more radical approach was required. The Land Freedom Army or Mau Mau was created & began using guerilla warfare against the British & white settlers between 1952 - 1960. After defeating the Mau Mau, the British then negotiated independence for Kenya in 1963. Kenyatta became the first president of Kenya. (Famous quote: "I like the English—in England.")

White rule in southern Africa continued in Portugal's colonies of Angola & Mozambique until 1975. Minority white rule was also present in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) which finally won independence in 1980. Northern Rhodesia was granted independence by the British in 1964 & became Zambia. In 1965 the white gov't. declared its independence from Britain but Britain refused to recognize it. In 1972 the guerilla force Zimbabwe Africa National Union started waging a war against the minority white gov't.. Once Mozambique was independent, Rhodesia was completely surrounded by hostile states. Robert Mugabe was the leader of the guerilla movement. The Rhodesian gov't. resorted to biological warfare poisoning water supplies. Over time it became apparent that white rule was hopeless & the gov't. permitted elections.

Events in South Africa after 1910: After 1910 black South Africans were excluded from the pol. process. In 1916 a Land Act prohibited black South Africans from owning & buying land. In 1923 segregation took place forcing blacks to live in certain areas. In 1926 blacks were banned from employment in areas where whites wanted exclusive employment. Also in that year Afrikaans became an official language w/ Dutch & English.

In 1931 South Africa won complete independence from Britain & the situation for blacks only got worse. In 1948 the white South African Afrikaner National Party established apartheid ("separation of races") to separate 80% of the population from the other. In 1949 the gov't. passed a law prohibiting marriages between the four official races. In the 1950s the Population Registration Act was passed creating four race groups & bantustans or homelands were created for the blacks. The whites were given the best land. The gov't. also took control of the education of black South Africans & in 1970 they lost their citizenship.

Out of this arose Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, & Oliver Tambo—members of the African National Congress that had been formed around 1912. The three leaders formed the African Youth League in 1944. In 1955 the movement passed the Freedom Charter which called for equal rights & laid the philosophical foundation for the anti-apartheid movement. First, using non-violent resistance Mandela protested apartheid but w/ more gov't. oppression he turned gradually toward guerilla warfare. In 1959 the splinter group, the Pan-Africanist Congress, broke from the ANC & wanted to take a more mass demonstration approach to winning equality. In 1961 a militant wing, the Umkhonto we Sizwe ("spear of the nation") was formed.

In 1960 the gov't. massacre 67 blacks at Sharpeville as they were protesting the law requiring them to carry passes. The protest had been organized by the Pan-African Congress. The gov't. crackdown in a state of emergency & banned the ANC & PAC. PAC would go on to form an underground armed wing called Poqo.

Mandela was arrested w/ other ANC members in 1964 & spent the next 27 years in prison at Robbin Island. In 1968 Steve Biko formed the South African Students Organization (SASO) & promoted the doctrine of black consciousness.

In 1976 in a peaceful protest at Soweto 600 students were shot protesting that they could not learn their native languages but were being forced to learn Afrikaans.

In 1977 Steve Biko died while in police custody. World opinion continued to turn away from the white South African gov't. in the 1970s & 80s.

In 1986 the US imposed economic sanctions against South Africa after a nationwide state of emergency was imposed on South Africa in the same year. In 1990, President F.W. deKlerk realized that changes must be made & released Mandela & the others from prison. In 1994 apartheid was officially abolished & all adult South Africans were granted suffrage. Mandela became the first black president of South Africa until 1999 when Thabo Mbeki took over.

In 1948 Kwame Nkrumah started organizing Africans for self-rule following WWII. Nkrumah organized the Convention People's Party (CPP) gaining support from both the urban & rural peoples. He first used tactics developed by Gandhi, including boycotts & strikes. He operated in the Gold Coast (Ghana) area of West Africa. He was briefly jailed by the British & later became the first prime minister of Ghana in 1957, the first black African country to gain independence from Britain.

After gaining power Nkrumah faced pol. opposition. When its main export, cocoa, dropped in price, Ghana economy suffered. In reaction, Nkrumah established a dictatorship & crushed the opposition. Ghana became a member of the non-aligned countries in the Cold War—neither attached to the US or USSR but seeking aid from both. In 1966 Nkrumah went to visit Vietnam & while he was gone a military coup overthrew him. In 1972 he died in exile.

In Algeria Fr. had ruled since the mid-1800s. From 1954-62 the War for independence took place w/ the FLN fighting the Fr.. In all, over one million would die in the fight, while Fr. would lose only 26,000. During the conflict the Fr. forcibly re-located one-third of the peasants (2.3 million) into internment villages.

In 1962 Fr. recognized Algeria independence & over 1 million Fr. citizens left the country. In 1962 Algeria joined the Arab League & soon after the oil industry was nationalized & land was redistributed.

In nearby Tunisia, guerilla came together to form the Red Hand in 1952 to fight against the Fr.. In 1954 Fr. granted Tunisia independence & 150,000 of 180,000 fled the country in subsequent years. In 1958 Tunisia became a member of the Arab League. Libya also gained independence in 1952, joined the Arab League in 1953, & joined OPEC in 1962.

In 1960 Fr. granted all its West African colonies independence following an attempt by Senegal & Fr. Sudan (later Mali) to join together. The union did not work out & Mali became land-locked. The colonies that gained independence were: Cameroon, Mauritania, Dahomey (later Benin), Cote Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Guinea, Chad, Gabon, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, & Upper Volta.

In 1968 Spanish rule ended in Equatorial Guinea. Portugal recognized the independence of Guinea-Bissau in 1975. Britain granted Nigeria independence in 1960 but the country slid into civil war between 1967-70 which claimed over one million lives as the state of Biafra tried to breakaway from Nigeria. In 1961 Sierra Leone gained its independence from Britain, while British Somaliland became Somalia in 1960.

In Belgium Congo the Belgium gov't. left in 1960 & the country fell into chaos. Congo is still suffering the ripple effects from that departure to this day.

Africa today is still a continent grappling w/ a multitude of problems. Many of the countries are ruled by authoritarian leaders who seek riches for themselves, while the people remain impoverished. In other areas civil wars are destroying the environment & wildlife, while creating massive numbers of refugees & deaths. AIDS has been a crippling disease in Africa w/ countries such as Botswana suffering the most—38% of the people has AIDS. Large numbers of orphans are the result in AIDS stricken countries. In other areas child soldiers are the norm as adults kidnap children & force them to fight & kill. Genocide has also occurred between the Tutsi & Hutu in Rwanda killing over 800,000 in 100 days & in Sudan today a civil war has led to ten of thousands of deaths.

Identify the following for Africa in Unit V:

Negritude	_____
Pan African Congress	_____
Jomo Kenyatta	_____
Mau Mau	_____
Apartheid	_____
Population Registration Act	_____
Bantustans	_____
Nelson Mandela	_____
Oliver Tambo	_____
Walter Sisulu	_____
Sharpeville	_____
Steve Biko	_____
Soweto	_____
FW de Klerk	_____
Kwame Nkrumah	_____
Ghana	_____
Algeria	_____
Tunisia	_____

Explain the process of decolonization in Africa with specific evidence:

Explain the role of Africa in the Cold War using specific evidence:

Latin America in Unit V

Latin America:

- continued to feel the ripple effects of colonization to de-colonization/revolution leading to military dictatorships & then more revolutions
- after independence LAM still economically dependent on outside countries.
- 20th c. generally went through three phases/cycles:
 - military takeover;
 - growing challenge from the left or commie guerilla groups & the tug of war within the Cold War;
 - more democratic changes that have taken place recently.

WWI & the Depression:

- economic expansion because their natural resources were in demand.
- population also exploded w/ European immigrants during the 1920s & 30s;
 - then internal migration took place w/ people moving into the cities.
 - Demanded social & economic reforms,
 - often turned to Marxists (Commie/Socialist) & other groups that mixed nationalism w/ pol. theories.
- until 1929 when the Great Depression hit

Following WWII:

- more econ/pol changes took place
- dominant themes—industrialization/urbanization
- Rising population created huge megalopolises, such as Mexico City & Sao Paulo.
 - Declining economic opportunities in rural areas drove many into the urban areas creating squatter settlements on the outskirts of the cities. Along w/ the population boom came environmental destruction.

Examples of Latin America coming together:

OAS or Organization of American States :

- est. 1948, a regional group under the UN
- early 1960s governments in LAm came to together to enhance their economies.
 - ex: 1960, the Central American Common Market establishing a free trade zone between El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, & Nicaragua.
 - 1959, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, & Uruguay formed a free trade zone.

North American Free Trade Agreement or NAFTA

- 1994 created a free trade zone w/ +360m people in Canada, US, & Mexico.

There are a number of other regional trade agreements as nations have banded together economically, such as the Central America Common Market.

Mexico:

- change had occurred following independence in 1821
- various dictators until Diaz was overthrown in 1910 by Zapata, Madero, & Villa following an economic depression that started in 1907
- Diaz had ruled since 1876 when he took over & ruled w/ an iron fist.
- as in China & Russia, Mexico was attempting to modernize but holding onto the old pol. & social structures—it was a formula for disaster.
- By 1910 less than 1% of the people owned 85% of the land & the gulf between the rich & poor was continuing to grow. Like many countries, the elites grew in power while foreign companies moved in economically.
- The peasants, Indians, & poor working class were the pimples that would grow & grow, festering until they went pop!
- Civil War: 2 m deaths & massive migration; Madero would be assassinated, while Zapata & Villa gained control of differing regions (Villa in the north & Zapata in the south). Zapata's goal= Tierra y Libertad or Land & Liberty.
- Both Villa & Zapata fought against the hacienda owners & promoted the desires of the peasants.

- Following a succession of leaders, Madero, then Huerta, the middle class revolted which forced Huerta from power. In 1919 the middle class Constitutionalists gained power & killed Zapata. Villa was killed in 1923.
- General Obregon would deal a devastating blow to Villa at the Battle of Celaya in 1915 using superior technology killing over 5,000 of Villa's men. Obregon would gain control of the central gov't..

US involvement:

- 1916 Wilson sent Gen Pershing into Mexico to find Villa who had crossed over into the US at Columbus, NM
- 1914 US occupied Veracruz in 1914. (Tampico Incident)
- By 1918 when WWI ended the US came out as the dominant economic & pol. power in the Western Hemisphere. The civil war ended in Mexico in 1920.

Obregon continued to rule & tried to rebuild after the civil war.

1917 constitution

- promised land reform, worker's rights, restricted the role of the church, provided educational reform, & limited foreign ownership.

In the 1930s President Cardenas redistributed over 40 million acres as communal holdings or *ejidos*.

- He also extended primary & rural education & nationalized the oil industry in 1934.
- Mixed in w/ the desire for reform was Mexican nationalism stressing Mexican Indian heritage. Culture was a reflection of the heroes of the revolution.

--Diego Rivera & Friedo Kahlo, famous painters—expressions of Mexican nationalism

--Cristeros—peasants who opposed the reforms; backed by the church & clergy

--Party of the Institutionalized Revolution or PRI

- dominate politics after WWI until the 1990s; incorporated the peasants, working classes, military, & middle-classes.

Post WWII Population explosion

- concentrated itself in the growing urban areas causing more problems.
- solutions from the new pol. parties tended to favor the elites
- led many to adopt communism as a solution.
- Unfortunately, once in power many populist movements did not make the changes they had promised.

When the Great Depression hit, it shook the economies of Latin American countries as well. Twelve countries experienced military coups.

Vargas:

- Brazil, 1929.
- launched an authoritarian regime in the face of an economic decline caused by coffee exports declining.
- overthrown in 1945 but returned in 1950.
- nationalized the oil industry
- 1954 committed suicide in the face of a pol. crisis
- now a nationalist hero.

Juan Peron:

- Argentina, 1943
- underwent a series of coups in the face of economic decline
- seized control w/ the support of the workers & nationalist propaganda.
- His wife, Eva, won the support of the lower classes & women after she pushed for & won suffrage for women.
- Using repression as in Brazil, Peron could not solve Argentina's problems despite a five year economic plan & he was driven from power in 1955.
- In 1973 he was re-elected out of fear from the growing Leftist guerilla groups but died the next year & Argentina once again was ruled by the military.

Argentina's Dirty War--March 1979

- between 10,000-24,000 Argentines "disappeared" being tortured & murdered.
- The US gave its support to the anti-commie gov't. during this time.
- Approximately, two million were driven to exile.
- "Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo" began protesting the abductions w/ photographs of the disappeared, which opened the gov't. to international criticism.

Falkland Island War:

- As the gov't. continued to lose power, they invaded the Falkland (Malvinas)
- +1,000 Argentine soldiers were killed by the British & the humiliated military turned over control to civilians. Since the war Argentina has seen massive economic problems from 1,000% inflation to foreign debt to unemployment at 1/3 the workforce.

Peru:

- American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) formed in 1924 due to discontent w/ the corrupt gov't.
- Tupac Amaru guerilla fighters wish to establish a Marxist gov't.
- APRA gained a populist following & eventually gained the presidency in 1985.
- commie Shining Path guerilla movement rose up to challenge the gov't. & the Tupac Amaru.

Guatemala:

- Pres. Arevalo pushed for nationalization of the land & ran into the United Fruit Company from the US.
- In 1945 only 2% of the people owned 75% of the land.
- When the next president, Arbenz, tried to take over the company, the US gov't. moved in.
- 1954 the CIA assisted in the overthrow of the gov't. ending reform & resulting in violence & pol. instability.

Cuba: --US had a large role since the Spanish American War in 1898.

- Like most other L. Am. countries, Cuba too was dependent on one crop. (sugar)
- 1934-44 Batista ruled as a dictator despite a 1940 constitution granting freedoms.
- 1953 Fidel Castro led a failed revolt.
 - Castro was eventually released from prison & w/ Che Guevara they both started a new movement to overthrow Batista in 1956.

Cuban Revolution:

- 1959 Castro took over & began a policy of land reform, nationalization of foreign property, & a centralized socialist economy.
- Relations w/ the US declined after US companies demanded full repayment for lost land & property.
- Relations continued to decline as the commies gained more power & anti-governmental leaders were arrested.

Castro also used women in the revolution creating the Cuban Federation of Women to enlist women at the grassroots level across Cuba.

- 1974 the CFW pushed for the national Family Code that granted rights to women.

Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 when the US trained 1,600 Cuban exiles landed to overthrow Castro. After the US failed to give them air support, some were killed & the remaining ones held as bargaining chips & propaganda for Castro who rose in power & popularity.

Castro now nationalized land & industry.

In 1962 the US gov't. agreed to pay \$60 million for release of 1,113 prisoners.

1962 Cuban Missile Crisis

- further decreased relations between the US & Cuba, while driving Cuba closer to the Soviet Union as part of the Cold War. The US declared quarantine around the island.
- Eventually, JFK & Soviet Premier Khrushchev reached an agreement to end the crisis. The USSR would pull out the missiles & in return the US agreed to never invade Cuba & eventually pull out its missiles from Turkey.
- Castro would go onto try & lead commie revolutions elsewhere in the world, including Angola, Ethiopia, & in Central & South America.

- 1965 the first of hundreds of thousands of Cubans were allowed to leave.
- Castro would go to reform education & health services, but the country remained dependent on the USSR.
- When the USSR collapsed, so did the Cuban economy contracting by 45%.
- Immigration from Cuba grew in 1980 when Castro pushed out over 100,000 in the Mariel boatlift & in 1994

Military coups became the norm in the 1960s.

- 1964 Brazil
- 1966 Argentina
- 1973 Chile
 - socialist President Allende was overthrown by Pinochet.
 - Allende had been elected president in 1970 & pursued a Marxist foreign policy opening relations w/ Cuba.
 - Allende brought social & economic reforms & nationalized many of the countries industries.
 - Even the large *latifundia* estates were dismantled but w/ them agricultural output decreased.
 - the CIA & the military overthrew the Allende gov't. & General Pinochet took over.
 - In the first month as many as 30,000 were captured & tortured w/ several thousand being killed.
 - Pinochet established his secret police, the National Intelligence Directorate or DINA & created concentration camps for dissidents.
 - In 1988 Pinochet was voted out of office but held on as head of the military. In 1998 he retired & was arrested in England on war crimes charges. In 2000 he was extradited to Chile where he awaits a trial against him.

But like all things historical, the pendulum swings back & democratic movements started moving in. in 1983 Argentina held elections & Brazil in 1989. In several countries guerilla fighters continue to cause problems, such as the Sendero Luminoso or Shining Path in Peru, or drug lords in Columbia.

US involvement goes back to the beginning of the 1900s when the gov't. sent troops regularly into countries that endangered its business interests. Often the US gov't. support harsh authoritarian governments that would support their business interests.

- 1933 FDR's Good Neighbor Policy designed to stop direct interventions.

Following the start of the Cold War, the US gave support to anti-commie countries & became involved directly or indirectly.

- 1961 the Alliance for Progress was formed w/ the belief the economic progress would lead to an end of commie threats in Latin America.
- US pledged over \$20 billion in aid during the next ten years.
- 1967 fourteen Latin America countries signed an agreement banning nuclear weapons in their territories.

Panama:

- 1970s President Carter agreed to an eventual turnover of the Panama Canal
- occurred on 31 December 1999.
- canal completed in 1914
- the US occupied the country in 1925 to put down a strike by worker's calling for lower rents.
- 1948 amidst riots, the US agreed to pull out its troops from Panama but kept troops in the Canal Zone.
- early 1960s more riots broke out over US control & later Panama became a member of the non-aligned nations seeking relations w/ Cuba & the commie Sandinistas in Nicaragua.
- 1982 General Noriega took over & soon after the CIA pushed to have him removed.
- situation grew worse in the face of economic problems.
- US invaded in 1989 in Operation Just Cause & overthrew Noriega.
 - 3,000-4,000 Panamanians died in the invasion.
 - invasion was internationally condemned & Noriega was brought to the US where he is serving time in a Florida prison for drug trafficking.

Central America:

- Under Reagan & Bush the US became more interventionist to stop communism
- 1979 a socialist revolt took over Nicaragua deposing the Somoza regime that had ruled since 1956.
 - Prior US involvement in Nicaragua goes back to 1909 when the US sent in Marines to support a revolt.
 - Marines pretty much stayed there until 1933 when FDR announced his Good Neighbor Policy.

- Following elections in 1984, Ortega was made president.

--By 1988 over 60,000 people had died & the country had suffered an inflation rate of 30,000%.

--In 1990 elections deposed Ortega & in 1994 the Contra rebels agreed to disband

[illegible]

Identify the following on Latin America:

Marxists	_____
Megalopolis	_____
Organ. Of American States	_____
Central Am. Common Market	_____
NAFTA	_____
P. Diaz	_____
Zapata	_____
Madero	_____
Villa	_____
Pershing	_____
Wilson	_____
Obregon	_____
Battle of Celeya	_____
1917 Constitution	_____
Cardenas	_____
Ejidos	_____
Diego Rivera	_____
Cristeros	_____
PRI	_____
Vargas	_____
Peron	_____
Evita	_____
Dirty War	_____
Falkland Is. War	_____
APRA	_____
Tupac Amaru	_____
Arevalo	_____
Arbanz	_____
Batista	_____
Castro	_____
Che	_____
Cuban Fed. of Women	_____
Bay of Pigs	_____
Cuban Missile Crisis	_____
JFK	_____
Khrushchev	_____
Marial Boat Lift	_____
Allende	_____
Pinochet	_____
DINA	_____
Shining Path	_____
Good Neighbor Policy	_____
Alliance for Progress	_____
Carter	_____
Noriega	_____
Samosa	_____
Sandino	_____
Sandinista	_____
Ortega	_____
Contras	_____
Fats Domino	_____

Ch. 14 - 17 Green History of the World

Ch. 14 discusses the creation of the affluent society brought about by the Industrial Revolution. Read the whole chapter and discuss specifics within the chapter that relates to what you already know about the Industrial Revolution: (500 words)

Thesis: _____

[illegible]

Ch. 15-16 discusses the impact of the affluent society brought about by the Industrial Revolution. Read both chapters and summarize in 700 words:

Thesis: _____

Essay:

Ch. 17 Ponting pulls together the major threads throughout the book in this last chapter. Read the whole chapter and summarize what he says and state your opinion: (250 words)

Thesis:

Answer the following questions using your notes, textbook, & what is in your head.

- 1) Outline the major points of this unit; include the rise & fall of major states &/or regions during this time period.
- 2) Why is 1914 used to start this unit?
- 3) What new patterns & impacts of interaction existed during this time period among major societies: (ie. trade, war, diplomacy, etc...) (be sure to include globalization, increase in WWW)
- 4) What are some changes & continuities during this time period?
- 5) What are the new technologies & how did technology impact people & the environment?
- 6) What impact & new changes exist in demography? (population growth, migration, immigration, urbanization, etc...)
- 7) How do systems of social reform & gender structure change? Be sure to address feminism & gender relations, changing gender roles, family structures, peasant protest, international Marxism, & religious fundamentalism.
- 8) What are some of the major new cultural/intellectual developments & interactions among & within societies?
- 9) How do people organize themselves politically & why? What are some of the changes in functions & structures of states?
- 10) What were the characteristics of the major authoritarian regimes?
- 11) What were the causes of the two world wars? What were the cultural & pol. transformations resulting from WWI & II?
- 12) Explain instances of genocide in the 20th century w/ causes & effects.
- 13) Explain the internationalization of popular culture.
- 14) What changes exist for global environmental changes? (green/environmental movements; deforestations, etc...)
- 15) What new patterns of nationalism emerge? (fascism, decolonization, racism, genocide, breakup of the USSR)
- 16) Discuss the globalization of science, technology, & culture: include patterns of resistance including religious responses.
- 17) C/C the different proposals (or models) for 3rd world economic development & the social/pol. consequences.

Major Comparisons and Analyses: Examples

- 1) Compare patterns and results of decolonization in Africa and India
- 2) Pick two revolutions (Russian, Chinese, Cuban, Iranian) and compare their effects on the roles of women
- 3) Compare the effects of the World Wars on areas outside of Europe
- 4) Compare legacies of colonialism & patterns of economic development in two of three areas (Africa, Asia, and Latin America)
- 5) Analyze nationalist ideologies and movements in contrasting European and colonial environments
- 6) Compare the different types of independence struggles
- 7) Examine global interactions in cultural arenas (e.g., reggae, art, sports)
- 8) Analyze the global effects of the Western consumer society
- 9) Compare major forms of twentieth-century warfare
- 10) Assess different proposals (or models) for economic growth in the developing world & the social and political consequences