Unit 7

Section 3

**Chinese Communist Revolution (P.238-241)**

**Directions: Identify the following terms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mao Zedong | Communist Leader of China |
| Long March | Mao and his supporters traveled 6,000 miles to set up camps to defeat themselves |
| Great Leap Forward | Agricultural program to increase agricultural and industry output. Created communes to increase Agricultural output. |
| Communes | Group of people who live and work together and hold property in common. Communes had production quotas |
| Cultural Revolution | Shut down schools and universities, encouraged students to live the revolution.  Mao hoped to renew communist loyalties |
| Red Guards | Student fighters to attack professors, government officials and factory managers |
| Deng Xiaoping | Improve economic freedom. Limited private business and opened door for foreign investment. Four Modernization focused on Farming, Industry, Science/technology and Defense |
| Tiananmen Square | Students demanding more democratic ideas protesting.  Government sent in troops and tanks to clear square |

1.Note Taking- Keep Track of important dates in Mao Zedong’s Rule (P.239)

Mao Zedong in China

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date | Events |
| 1934 | Long March |
| 1949 | Defeated Jiang and Democracy |
| 1966 | Cultural Revolution to Renew Communism |

2. Why were Mao and the Communist victorious over Jiang and the Nationalists in China? (P239)

* Mao had the support of the Peasants
* Mao used hit and run guerilla warfare
* People saw government as corrupt/too much foreign influence

3. Describe three similarities between communism in China and communism in the Soviet Union (P.240)

1.Great leap forward to improve industry and agricultural output

2. Communes

3. Use of quotas in agriculture and industry

4. Describe two ways in which Deng Xiaoping’s methods differed from Mao Zedong (P.240)

Xiaoping allowed for limited private ownership

Xiaoping did away with communes

Xiaoping allowed for foreign investment

Section 4

**Collapse of European Imperialism( P.242-248)**

**Directions: Identify the following terms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mohandas Gandhi | Indian Nationalist who used non violent civil disobedience to gain independence for India from Britain |
| Jawaharlal Nehru | First Prime Minister of India |
| Pan-Africanism | Unity of Africans and people of African descent all over the world |
| Kwame Nkrumah | African Nationalist, who helped Ghana gain independence from Britain. Used Strikes and boycotts to accomplish goal |
| Jomo Kenyatta | African Nationalist, who helped Kenya gain independence from Britain |
| Tribalism | Organization of tribes |
| Apartheid | Separation of Races in South Africa |
| African National Congress | Political Party who used violence and then boycotts and nonviolent civil disobedience to oppose apartheid |
| Ho Chi Minh | Leader of communist Vietnam |
| Khmer Rouge | Cambodian communist guerillas who took over Cambodia |
| Pol Pot | Leader of the Khmer Rouge responsible for killing millions of Cambodians in hopes to remove “western influence” known as the Killing Fields |

**India (P.242-243)**

1. Complete the following table while reading

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Government | Democracy  Strong Central Government  Smaller local governments |
| Foreign Policy | Nonalignment, which allowed to accept assistance from both Capitalist (Democratic) and Socialist (Communist) countries |
| Economy | Lack of oil and natural gas  Attempt to follow socialist model |
| Religion | Hindu majority group in India  Muslim minority group in India  Pakistan was created for Muslims |
| Social System | Caste System where even after outlawing the untouchable catergory, those who were part of the untouchable groups are still discriminated against  Women have the right to vote |
| Muslim and Hindu Conflict | India (Hindu) and Pakistan (Muslim) are at odds over the region of Kashmir and control |

2. How is the caste system that exists in India today different from the caste system of the past?

The discrimination of the untouchables today is banned

Untouchables are given jobs and able to go to school

**Independent Nations in Africa (P.244-245)**

1.Describe how nationalism led to independence in Ghana

* The idea of Pan-Africanism inspired the people of the Gold Coast (Will be renamed Ghana) to seek independence from Britain.
* Renamed Ghana to go back to African roots

2.Briefly explain five obstacles to progress in Africa

Economic Policies

* Failed economic ideas
* Cash crops to sell, no food crops it eat

Population and Poverty

* Population boom
* No food to feed growing population

Political Problems

* Military takeovers
* Harsh dictators
* Ethnic and regional conflicts

Economic Dependence

* Need Foreign aid
* High Debt
* Need for imported goods

Land and Climate

* Too much or too little rain
* Poor Soil
* Tropical Disease Desert climate

**South Africa (P.246-247)**

1. Describe the role of each of the following figures in the ending of apartheid

A. **Nelson Mandela**

Important African National Congress leader, sentenced to life in prison. Became powerful symbol of the struggle for freedom

Became first elected President of a desegregated South Africa

B. **Desmond Tutu**

Activist who convinced foreign nations and businesses to limit trade and investment in South Africa

C. **F.W. de Klerk**

South African President who released Mandela from prison and repealed the segregation law

**Struggles in Southeast Asia (P.247-248)**

Struggles in Southeast Asia

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Vietnam | Cambodia | Myanmar |
| -Ruled by French since Mid-1800’s  -Fought Japan during WWII  -After WWII Ho Chi Minh, leader, declared Vietnam free  -Vietnam war fought between Communist North, Vietcong, and Democratic South | -Khmer Rouge Cambodian Communist guerrillas took over Cambodia  -Pol Pot leader of Khmer Rouge  - Wanted to remove western influence so went on a reign of terror  -More than a million Cambodians were killed due to the terror, known as the “Killing Fields” | -Formerly Burma gains independence from Britain  -Opposition to repression by the military rule  -Election were held, military rejected the elections results  -Parliament still under military control |

Section 5

**Conflicts and Change in the Middle East (P.249-253)**

**Directions: Identify the following terms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) | Set up to destroy Israel and win self-rule for Palestinians |
| Yasir Arafat | Leader of the PLO used terrorist tactics and fought guerrilla war against Israelis at home and abroad |
| Intifada | Young Palestinians began widespread civil disobedience because of the lack of progress in gaining a Palestinian State.  Boycotts, demonstrations, throwing rocks and bombs at Israeli soldiers |
| Ayatollah Khomeini | Helped Iran become an Islamic Republic based on Islamic Fundamental beliefs |
| Taliban |  |
| Saddam Hussein | Dictator of Iraq, invaded Kuwit and seized oil fields which lead to the United States and Iraq going to war (Persian Gulf War) |

**The Impact of Geography**

1. What Impact has geography had on the culture and history of the Middle East?

Cross roads of Africa, Europe and Asia

Oil Reach land ha lead to many disputes over land

**Note Taking**

2. Complete the timeline . Record the dates of the wars and attempts at peace in Palestine

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1948 | British divides Palestine into an Arab and Jewish state. Israel is born Palestinians (Muslims) are upset about the division  Arab-Israeli War Six Arab countries invade Israel, Israel wins and gains land causing 700,000 Arabs refugees |
| 1964 | PLO created by Arafat to destroy Israel and win self-rule for Palestinians |
| 1956 | Fight over the Suez Canal |
| 1967 | Six-Day War Israel wins |
| 1987 | Egypt and Syria Launch war on Israel on Jewish Holy Day of Yom Kippur |

3. Why does the Arab-Israeli conflict continue today?

Israelis continue to build settlements in lands that Palestinians claimed while Palestinians riots and suicide bombers.

Israel has invaded Palestinian rules areas to stop terrorist attacks

Distrust on both sides has lead to only little progress

**Iranian Revolution** (P.253)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Main Cause  Reza Pahlavi a dictator, supported by United States and Great Britain, modernized and westernized Iran  Islamic Fundamentalist did not like westernized ideas in Iran | Event  Iranian Revolution  Fundamentalist lead by Ayatollah Khomeini led a revolution to overthrow Pahlavi  New Islamic Republic created based on Islamic fundamental beliefs | Effects  New Government hostile towards the West, United States  Strict following of the Islamic beliefs  Right taken away from Women  Iranian militants seized American embassy in Tehran |

Section 6

**Collapse of Communism and the Soviet Union (P.255-259)**

**Directions: Identify the following terms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Detene | Limiting of tensions between Soviet Union and USA.  Arms control talks and treaties  Cultural exchange  Trade agreements |
| Mikhail Gorbachev | Wanted to end Cold War tension, wanted to reform the Soviet government and economy |
| Perestroika | Restructured the failing state-run command economy, free market ideas in hopes to stimulate the economy |
| Glasnost | Openness, ended censorship and encouraged people to discuss openly the problems in the Soviet Union |
| Vladimir Putin | Became President but after his term became Prime MInster where he took control over the Duma, legislature. |
| Lech Walesa | Labor leader who helped Poland become free of the Soviet Union |
| Solidarity | Trade union who put pressure on the Soviet Union for Polish leadership. |

1. How did Perestroika and Glasnost affect the Soviet Union? (P.256)

Perestroika and Glasnost helped move the Soviet Union from a communist country controlling every aspect of the people’s lives to a more free market democracy in Russia.

2. Choose two of the causes shown in the chart on Page 256 and explain briefly how they led to the fall of the Soviet Union.

1. Economic Problems- Soviet Union’s economy was in bad shape and need stimulation
2. Freedom movement in Eastern Europe- Eastern European countries wanted their independence, once one country gain independence neighboring countries wanted independence as well.

3. Explain the meaning of the political cartoon on Page 257.

As democracy began to infiltrate Eastern Europe more countries started to move away from communism to democracy.

4. Summarize each Leader’s time in power (P.257)

**Soviet Union and Russian Leaders**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Gorbachev | Wanted to end state-run command economy, wanted to reform the Soviet Union government and economy |
| Yeltsin | Difficult time transitioning from command economy to market economy  Industries and farms were privatized.  Food Shortage and Unemployment |
| Putin | President and Prime Minister of Russia.  Took control of the Duma, legislature  Economic growth  Suppress freedom of speech |
| Medvedev | Hand picked by Putin to become next President of Russia  Followed Putin’s Lead |

5. Identify and explain three key events in the fall of communism in Eastern Europe. (P.258)

1. Eastern European independence movements
2. Fall of Berlin Wall
3. Poor Economy of Soviet Union

6. In What way was the collapse of communism and the Soviet Union a turning point in Global history? (P.259)

Ended the Cold War, democracy begins to move into the region

New countries formed as a results of independence movements

Ethnic tension roses in Eastern Europe because of the lack of authoritative control that the Soviet Union once held