

Period 6 Wrap-up Information. The following information follows the rest of the Key Concepts that need to be covered or emphasized in the course. This is a guide – make sure to read up on any information corresponding to any information seen below!

1945-1990 (End of the Cold War Era)

- *The Ottoman, Russian and Qing empires collapsed due to economic hardship, political and social discontent, military defeat and technological stagnation*

China (East Asia)

- Qing dynasty falls in 1911

- **Paris Peace Conference of 1919** – expected their country would win independence from Western European control – instead – the Big Four (US, Great Britain, France, and Italy decided to give much of China’s European – controlled territory to Japan

- **Chinese Communist Party – Mao Zedong** (inspired by communist revolution in Russia)

Revolt of the Peasants

Chaing Kai-Shek – anti communist – went up against Mao’s forces

- **The Long March** – After Chaing Kai Shek attacked Mao’s army in 1934 – Mao (and his military) was forced to trek over 6,000 miles and took an entire year to walk through some of the most treacherous mountains and driest deserts. 80,000 began the walk, only 19,000 remained by 1935 once they reached Northern China.

- During WWII – Japanese invaded China and invaded city of **Nanjing** (six week long battle in which Japanese soldiers raped and killed many Chinese living in the city)

- Mao won civil war in 1949 – Established Communist Party in China – drove Chaing Kai Shek supporters to Taiwan.

- **Five-year plan** to emphasize heavy industry

- **Great Leap Forward** – 1958 – peasant lands organized into communes (similar to collective farms in Soviet Union)

- Failed miserably and over 20 million Chinese died from the resulting famine

- **Cultural Revolution** – 1966

A way to lead Chinese to a Communist future – carried about purges

-Red Guard (Group of revolutionary students under his control) seize local authorities, school teachers, party leaders and send them to “reeducation camps”

- Mao dies in 1976

- **Deng Xiaoping** becomes leader of China in 1981 (introduced reforms) peasants could grow own crops and lease plots of land – also allowed for foreign investment in China

Tiananmen Square Massacre – students demonstrating government suppression and the Communist Party’s monopoly on political power.

United States

- **Ronald Reagan** – 1981 elected president – **Strategic Defense Initiative** (could stop soviet nuclear missiles) – opens talks with Soviet Union leader

- Strikes up friendship with **Mikhail Gorbachev** of the Soviet Union

Soviet Union

- Had won space race (**Sputnik** – first satellite in space)

- **Cuban Missile Crisis**

Mikhail Gorbachev – 1985

Perestroika – attempts to restructure Soviets to allow for free market reforms

Glasnost – opening up Soviet society and granting greater freedom

- Uprisings in eastern bloc countries occur against Soviet rule (Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia had already occurred)

- 1989 – **Berlin Wall** comes down 1990 East and West Germany reunite as one country

- 1991 – Soviet Union ceases to exist

- Russia becomes a Democracy (or did it....) Putin is now President. hmmm

Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and transoceanic empires gave way to new forms of transregional political organization by the end of the century

- **India (South Asia) – some colonies negotiated their independence**

- British ruled the subcontinent until 1947

- **Mohandas Gandhi** – used peaceful protesting methods/boycotts to bring attention to the unjust British Imperial system in India.

- Partition of the region – Pakistan mostly Muslim India Mostly Hindu

- Vietnam (Southeast Asia)** and neighboring Cambodia
- Vietnam War (North took over the South – established Communist state)
- Cambodia – **Pol Pot** committed genocide in the country

Birth of Israel (Southwest Asia...aka Middle East)

- **Zionist movement** (hoped establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people would solve the issue of their failed assimilation into European society)
- **Balfour Declaration** – favored the establishment in Palestine for a “national home” for the Jewish people
- 1948 – UN partitioned Israel into two sections: One Jewish and one Arab The Jewish sector declared themselves the State of Israel (only Dominant Jewish state in the world).
Led to **Arab-Israeli Conflict** (other Arab countries in the region were not happy about this)

Egypt (North Africa/Middle East)

- British kept soldiers in Egypt to protect the **Suez Canal** and continued to influence Egyptian affairs
- **Pan-Arabism** – a movement promoting the cultural and political unity of Arab nations
- Nasser becomes second president of Egypt and nationalized some industries and businesses – used unique blend of Islamic and socialist ideology
 - Also nationalized the Suez Canal – leading to an international crisis (**Suez Crisis**)
 - France and Britain each invested in and jointly administered (and profited) from Suez Canal
 - Egypt saw this as colonial exploitation and in 1956 – Nasser seized the canal
 - Israel invaded Egypt on behalf of the French and British – but US and Soviet Union opposed the British and French actions because they each an interest in preserving Nasser’s government
 - So what happened? UN peacekeepers fostered an agreement that the canal would be an international waterway open to the traffic of all nations under the sovereignty of Egypt.
 - The US deployed peacekeepers to the Sinai Peninsula

Africa

- Independence movements (anticolonialism)
- French West Africa – British colony (**The Gold Coast**) of Ghana led by **Kwame Nkrumah**
 - Pan-Africanism** – Africa for Africans (sort of) – evolved to mean a celebration of unity of culture and ideas throughout the continent and show that former colonial powers were not welcome
- **African Union** Forms in 2002
- Some colonies achieved independence through armed struggle*
- **Algeria** – Was a French colony – war for independence in 1954 (will gain it in 1962) through a bloody civil war between pro-French Algerians and those wanting independence
 - Became a single-party state with a socialist authoritarian government (collectivization of agriculture)
- **Kenya** – home to large Asian population as well as tribal groups in Africa
 - Mau Mau** – terrorist group in Kenya that carried out campaigns and protests against British colonial rule in 1952 – eventually erupted into civil war
 - British gave up area in 1963 granted Kenya independence – intense rivalries have persisted.
- **Angola** – Portuguese colony until 1975. Then 27 year civil war broke out – DIAMOND MINES!
- **Nigeria** – 1960 independence from Britain – oil rich countries – fighting between Christian groups and Muslim groups (as well as tribal conflict)

SOUTH AFRICA AND APARTHEID

- 1948 – **Apartheid** system put in place – oppression of blacks in the South Africa while the white South Africans (only 15% of the countries population) held all the wealth, power, and rules the nation
- 1964 – **Nelson Mandela** leader of the African National Congress imprisoned for over 27 years fighting to end apartheid
- 1990s – reforms began to end Apartheid
- 1994 – South Africa held first free elections and elected first black president (Nelson Mandela)

Modern Genocides and Decolonization of the African Continent

- **Rwanda** – Genocide between Hutu and Tutsi (Ethnic conflict)
- **Sudan** – Genocide in Darfur and between the Muslim North and Christian South (eventually split in two countries) Produced one of the largest refugee flows in Africa

(Know this!: Africa, Asia and Latin American movements promoted communism and socialism as a way to redistribute land and resources)

Latin America

- **Neocolonialism** – actions taken by one government to indirectly control another
- US expanded its empire to justify various interventions in Latin America
 - **Sandinistas** in Nicaragua
 - **Fidel Castro** (Cuban Revolution)
- **Mexico** – **NAFTA** (North American Free Trade Agreement) signed in 1994 – eliminate trade barriers and tariffs (taxes)
- **Venezuela** – **Chavez** nationalized industry there (oil rich)
- **Chile** – **Pinochet** (former dictator of Chile) took power in 1973 in a US Backed overtaking of the government. Served as president until 1990 (was not a good guy)

Yugoslavia breaks up (Balkans in Europe)

- **Marshall Tito** led communist Yugoslavia from WWII until 1980
- When Cold War was ending, the ethnic and religious tensions within the borders turned into an all out war (**Ethnic cleansing**)
- Several republics within the country began to declare independence (**balkanization** – disintegration into separate states)

Era of Globalization 1990-Present

- “**New World Order**” – Term used to refer to the power balance after the Cold War
- **Military Industrial Complex**

Rise of Global Terrorism

- **IRA** Irish Republican Army – terrorist organization (fighting between Ireland and Northern Ireland) Catholics vs. Protestants
- Rise of **Al Qaeda** – Osama Bin Laden

Innovation!

- **Green Revolution** of the 1960s – biotech revolution. Norman Borlaug figured out how to Genetically Modify seeds to produce higher-yields – trying to prevent and stop world hunger.
- Internet created and accessed by most people in the developed world
- Mobil technologies introduced – fosters quick dissemination of information and popular culture
- **Consumerism!** (buy things)

Global Economics

- Free Trade Policies (**WTO** in 1995 – World Trade Organization)
- Rise of the “**Asian Tiger**” economies (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan)
- **European Union** (eliminate trade barriers and allow for easier travel between European countries)
- **Multinational** Companies (like Nike etc... begin to outsource to LDCs)
- **IMF** – International Monetary Fund
- **World Bank**

BRIC Countries

- Brazil, Russia, India (China we already talked a lot about) – rising economies

Arab Spring

- 2010 – Arab uprisings in the Middle East that overthrew existing governments

Globalization of Popular Culture

- Bollywood! Reggae Music
- Americanization of most media (America owns most major media corporations)
- Olympic Games, World Cup Soccer, Cricket (globalization of sports pop culture)

Medical Challenges and Breakthroughs

- **Penicillin** 1928 – antibiotic
- Women gain access to **birth control** – family planning – fertility rates drop in MDCs
- **Smallpox** was eliminated in 1970s by WHO
- **Polio** – vaccine helps eliminate most infections (Pakistan, Afghanistan and Nigeria are only countries that still see infections)

Diseases associated with poverty persisted

- **Malaria** 600,000 people per year die. Common in Africa and Southeast Asian countries
- **Tuberculosis** – 1946 had no treatment...later, a cure developed – then became resistant to antibiotics. - - **WHO** (World Health Organization) began worldwide campaign against Tuberculosis in 2010
- **Cholera** – spreads quickly in unsanitary conditions

Emergence of epidemic diseases threatened human survival in affected regions

- **HIV/AIDS** – 1981-2014 killed more than 25 million people. Increased of funding for treatment in Africa
- **Ebola** – outbreaks in 1990s and 2014
- 1918 influenza outbreak

Diseases associated with longevity and changes in lifestyle emerged

Heart Disease – affiliated with the “Western Diet” artificial heart and pharmaceutical breakthroughs

Diabetes – change in lifestyle (Western Diet – more sedentary)

Alzheimer’s – living longer progressively lose memory

Use of New Energy Sources

- Oil and Nuclear power increased production of goods

Changes in the Environment

- **Global Warming** from CO2 emissions, **soil erosion**, **deforestation**, contamination of water supply, extinction of species at alarmingly fast rates due to population expansion

International Aid Organizations

- International Organizations to respond to humanitarian crises around the world (**UNICEF, The Red Cross, Amnesty International, Doctors Without Borders, WHO**)

- End of **White Australia Policy**, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Women’s rights are extended

- **MAJOR THEMES**

- World conflict & the decline of empires
- Decolonization and Nationalism
- Cold War conflicts
- Social Reforms
- Globalization
- Environmental Issues

1 Which of the following was a principal cause of the Cold War?

- A) Proxy wars in Latin America
- B) Competition for natural resources in Africa
- C) Nuclear arms race
- D) Conflicting capitalist and communist ideologies

2. In the developed countries during the second half of the 20th century, more effective methods of contraception contributed to which of the following?

- A) A rise in birth rate among affluent women
- B) Greater control by women over their own fertility
- C) A loss of power by women within the patriarchal family
- D) National suffrage movements and the acquisition of voting rights

3. All of the following resulted from the French and Russian Revolutions EXCEPT

- A) loss of power for the established church
- B) A socialist economic system
- C) The execution of the monarch and family
- D) The rise of a strong autocratic leader

4. In order to achieve victory in China and Vietnam, Asian communists such as Mao Zedong and Ho Chi Minh did which of the following?

- A) Relied on the leadership of educated urban elites and factory workers
- B) Retained key elements of Confucianism while deposing the traditional elites
- C) Gained the support of fascists in the Second World War to defeat local enemies
- D) Adapted their revolutionary theories to reflect the major concerns of the peasants

5. Which of the following best explains the general increase in living standards of the industrial workers between 1900 and 1914?

- A) Deficit-spending policies by governments in major industrial states
- B) The implementation of strong protective tariffs
- C) The increased supply of inexpensive consumer goods
- D) Implementation of utopian socialist ideas in the organization of factory labor

6. Western-led military alliance systems such as NATO that emerged during the Cold War period sought to

- A) Prevent the spread of communism
- B) Encourage a foreign policy independence of the US and Soviet Union
- C) Create democratic governments worldwide
- D) Share nuclear technology with nonaligned nations.

7. Which of the following factors contributed most to the increase of world populations in the period 1750-1900

- A) A decline in the frequency and deadliness of warfare
- B) Improvements in agricultural productivity and food distribution
- C) Improvements in rural health care
- D) A rapid increase in birth rates throughout the globe

8. Which of the following is characteristic of the Green Revolution of the 1960s through the 1980s

- A) It restored forests destroyed by slash-and-burn agriculture
- B) It prevented oil exploration in the natural habitats of endangered species
- C) It sought to limit the use of nuclear energy
- D) It used new technologies to increase agricultural yields in developing regions.

9. The relocation of Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan to India and Muslims from India to Pakistan between 1945-1955 reflects which of the following world historical processes

- A) The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolis
- B) Population resettlements caused by redrawing former colonial borders
- C) The development of ethnic enclaves as these migrants moved for work
- D) The seasonal migration patterns associated with temporary work

10. . Which statement best explains why India was partitioned in 1947?

- A. The British feared a united India.
- B. One region wanted to remain under British rule.
- C. Religious differences led to a political division.
- D. Communist supporters wanted a separate state.
- E. The US did not want to allow Gandhi to rule all of India.

11. . Which of the following statements concerning the Ottoman Empire is most accurate?

- A) As a result of their participation in World War I, the Ottoman Empire effectively collapsed.
- B) The Ottoman participation on the Allied side allowed the Turks to reassert their dominance over the Arabs.
- C) The Ottoman Empire was rewarded in the Treaty of Versailles by the grant of substantial territories in the Balkans.
- D) With the withdrawal of Russia from the conflict, the Ottoman recovered much land previously lost in southern Russia.
- E) Unlike the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire was severely weakened by World War I but continued to exist as a political entity.

12. . The Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin and China under Mao emphasized centralized economic planning and five-year plans primarily to

- A. develop heavy industry.
- B. manufacture more consumer goods.
- C. expand exports.
- D. create an increased demand for high-quality imports.
- E. produce hi-tech products.