

WORLD HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

UNIT 7 : THE TWENTIETH CENTURY and BEYOND (1945-Present)

After World War II, many nations participated in a struggle called the Cold War. On one side were communist states led by the Soviet Union and China. On the other side were noncommunist nations led by the United States. The Cold War finally ended in the 1980's with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of communism in Eastern Europe.

During the Cold War, imperialism ended and new nations were born. In the Middle East, there were many conflicts. Elsewhere, newly independent nations had to establish workable economic and political systems. In Latin America, there was political unrest.

STANDARDS

WH.H.7 Understand how national, regional, and ethnic interests have contributed to conflict among groups and nations in the modern era.

Concept(s): Turning Point, Competition, Nationalism, Imperialism, Conflict, War, Power, Change

Human Legacy Chapters 23, 24, 25, 26 27, 28

WH.H.8 Analyze global interdependence and shifts in power in terms of political, economic, social and environmental changes and conflicts since the last half of the twentieth century.

Concept(s): Politics, War, Power, Influence, Interdependence, Change, Innovation

Human Legacy Chapters 29, 30, 31, 32, 33



CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE QUESTIONS

1. Provide three key events that heightened Cold War tensions and explain why the events increased tensions between the United States and Soviet Union.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

10-24-7 METHOD: HOW DO I KNOW YOU ARE STUDYING THESE NOTES? (EVIDENCE)

STUDENT: _____ TEACHER: _____

ASSIGNMENT SHEET				
UNIT 7: The Twentieth Century and Beyond	DATE ASSIGNED	GRADE	DATE COMPLETED	PARENT INITIALS
<i>Unit 7 Notes</i>				
CLASS ASSIGNMENT				
HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT				
Section 1 H.O.				
Section 2 H.O.				
Section 3 H.O.				
Section 4 H.O.				
Section 5 H.O.				
Section 6 H.O.				
TEST				
Section 1 Quiz				
Section 2 Quiz				
Section 3 Quiz				
Section 4 Quiz				
Section 5 Quiz				
Section 6 Quiz				
UNIT 7 POST-TEST				
CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE QUESTIONS				
OTHER ASSIGNMENTS				

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

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UNIT 7: The Twentieth Century and Beyond (1945 – the present)

SECTION 1 U7: Cold War Balance of Power

Section overview

After World War II:

- West Germany and Japan developed democratic governments.
- The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers with differing political and economic systems.
- The Cold War developed, and the superpowers confronted one another throughout the world.
- The United Nations tried to maintain peace.

I. The Cold War (1945-1991)

A) The Cold War was a 50 year struggle between the United States (a democratic nation) and the Soviet Union (a communist nation) after World War II. It is called a “cold” war because the United States and the Soviet Union never directly fought each other.

B) Key events and characteristics/features of the Cold War:

1) After World War II, the Soviet Union took over the small nations of Eastern Europe and turned them into communist satellites (i.e.- nations dominated by the Soviet Union).

2) “Iron Curtain” - This was a term used by Winston Churchill to describe the imaginary line dividing the democratic countries of Western Europe from the communist countries of Eastern Europe.

3) Containment- This was the policy used by the United States in which it attempted to stop the spread of communism. Two examples of containment were:

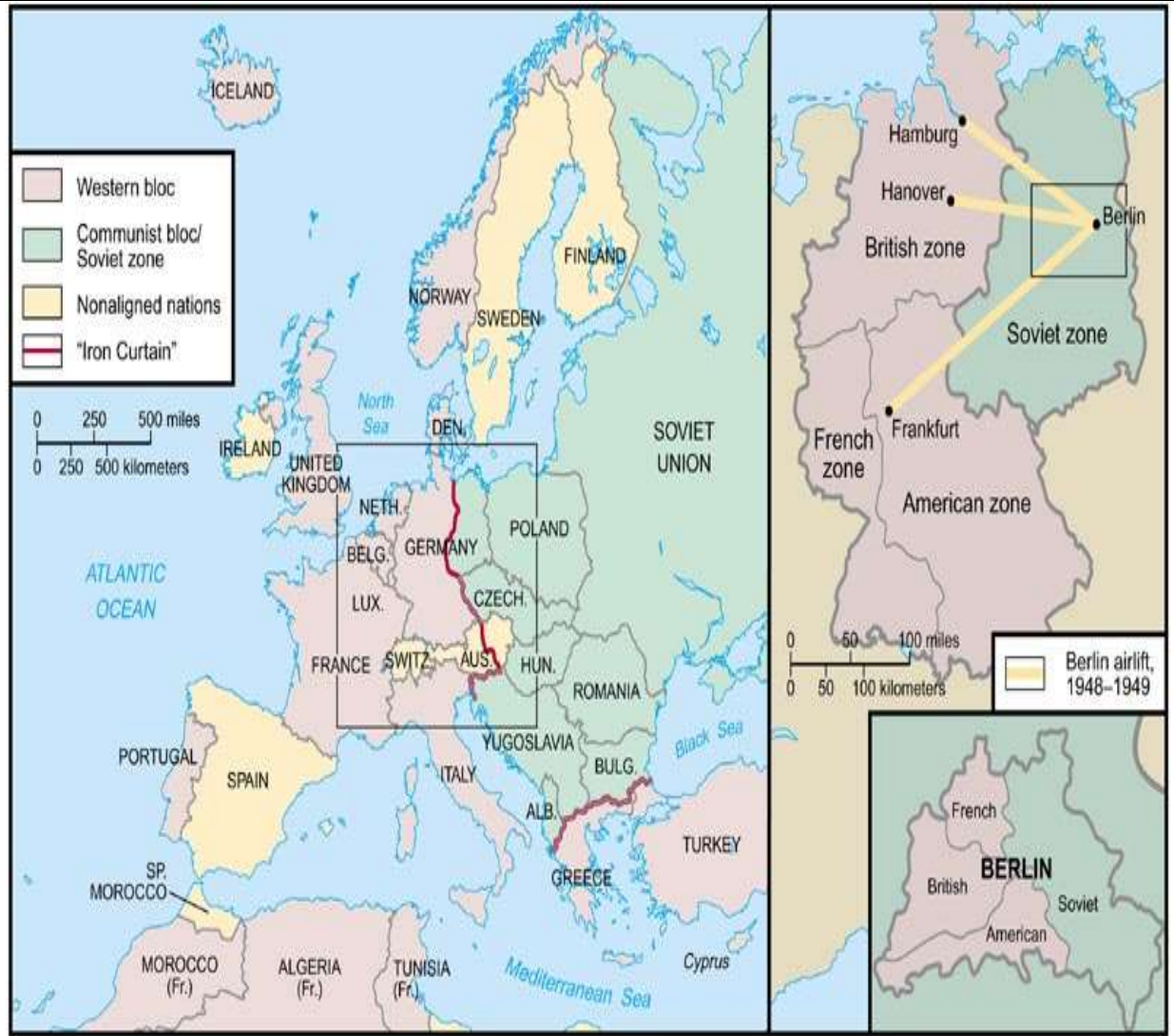
a) Truman Doctrine- The United States gave \$400 million in economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey to help them defeat communist groups within their countries.

b) Marshall Plan- The United States gave \$13 billion to the countries of Western Europe to help them rebuild after World War II.

1. How were conditions in Europe after WWII similar to the conditions that existed after WWI?

2. How were the two postwar periods different?

3. Why do you think Germany developed one of Europe's most liberal asylum laws?



EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR II

4) Crisis in Germany

- a) After World War II, Germany was divided into 2 nations. West Germany became a democratic nation. East Germany became a communist nation controlled by the Soviet Union.
- b) Berlin Wall- Concrete wall built by the Communists around the city of West Berlin to prevent people in East Germany from fleeing to West Germany.
- c) Berlin Airlift- Event in which the United States, Britain, and France flew in supplies to the people of West Berlin after Stalin set up a blockade.

4. Why were NATO and the Warsaw Pact formed?



5. How did the Cold War lead to an arms race?

d) Democracy in West Germany: Nazi Party Outlawed. Germans wrote a federal constitution and set up a democratic government and was approved in 1949 and became the Federal Republic of Germany.

- i. Germany's constitution included an article that guaranteed political asylum for people who were persecuted for political reasons.
- ii. The Lessons of the Holocaust: Germany was deeply shaken by the experience. Germany's relationship with the nation of Israel is very friendly. There has been an attempt to financially compensate some of the victims of the Holocaust.

6. What role did science and technology play in the Cold War?

5) Democracy in Japan: Like Germany, Japan was occupied after WWII by Allied troops, most of whom were American. General Douglas MacArthur was the supreme commander of the American military government that ruled postwar Japan. The American government wanted to end militarism and ensure democratic government in Japan.

- i. Japan's New Constitution: In Germany, a German council had written the new constitution. Japan's constitution, on the other hand, was drafted by MacArthur and his advisors.
 - Constitutional monarchy that limited the power of the emperor
 - Promised that Japan would not use war as a political weapon
 - Representatives were elected to the *Diet*, the Japanese parliament
 - Women gained the right to vote
 - Basic rights, such as freedom of the press and of assembly, were guaranteed
- ii. The Japanese government accepted this new constitution and signed a treaty that took away Japan's overseas empire. In 1952, the Allied occupation officially ended.

6) Military alliances- Both the United States and Soviet Union formed their own military alliances in order to be prepared for a possible war:

7. For what reason did the Cold War superpowers support opposite sides in Africa?

a) NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)- This was a military alliance between the United States, Canada, and the democratic nations of Western Europe. The nations of this alliance agreed that an attack on one nation in the alliance was considered to be an attack on all of the nations of the alliance.

b) Warsaw Pact- This was a military alliance between the Soviet Union and the other Communist nations of Eastern Europe.

II. The Cold War Heats Up

A) Hungarian Revolution of 1956 - When Hungary (a communist satellite controlled by the Soviet Union) led by Imre Nagy, tried to break away from Soviet control,. Nagy ended one-party rule, got rid of Soviet troops, and withdrew Hungary from the Warsaw Pact. In response the Soviet Union sent in the army and repressed (ended) the rebellion.

B) The Invasion of Czechoslovakia – Spring of 1968,Alexander Dubcek called for liberal reforms and the easing of communist controls. The gov't of Czechoslovakia eased censorship and began to plan for a new constitution. The Soviet Union sent troops to overturn the gov't and restore a communist dictatorship.

8. What role has the United Nations played in the Cold War and post- Cold War world?

C) Arms Race - The United States and Soviet Union competed to build up the largest supply of nuclear weapons. The U.S. developed the atomic bomb during World War II; Soviet scientists developed their own in 1949.

For 40 years, the two superpowers spent great amounts of money to develop more and more powerful weapons; tensions increased between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. It raised fears among people that there would be a conflict that would destroy the world.

D) The Space Race – The superpowers also competed. In 1957, the Soviet Union launched *Sputnik*, a satellite, into orbit around the Earth. Congress soon established NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to improve American space technology.

In 1958, the U.S. launched its own first satellite. In 1961, the Soviets sent the first man into space. In 1969, the United States was the first nation to put a man on the moon. Both countries explored the military use of space with spy satellites. Many people were concerned about the high cost of space exploration and the extension of the Cold War into space.

III. Conflicts Around the World

A) *The Cold War in East Asia*

1. **Korean War (1950-1953):** After World War II, Korea like Germany, was divided into two parts. North Korea was occupied by Soviet forces and South Korea was occupied by American forces. In 1950, the North invaded the South seeking to unify the country under communist rule. United Nations forces, commanded by General Douglas MacArthur, drove the North Koreans back, invaded North Korea, and approached the Chinese border. Chinese soldiers then entered the war and pushed UN forces back into the south. In 1953 an armistice was signed, leaving Korea divided at the 38th parallel with a demilitarized zone between the two countries.
2. **Vietnam War:** In 1954, Vietnam was temporarily divided into a northern half, ruled by communist leader Ho Chi Minh, and a southern half, headed by non-communist Ngo Dinh Diem. Large numbers of American forces were eventually sent to Vietnam to prevent Ho Chi Minh from uniting Vietnam under northern rule. American forces, however, were not able to defeat the communist forces in Vietnam. In 1973, President Richard Nixon ordered a cease-fire and began to pull American forces out of Vietnam. In 1975, the North Vietnamese captured Saigon, reuniting Vietnam.

B) *The Cold War in the Middle East*

1. **Arab States and Israel:** In the 1950's, Gamal Abdel Nasser emerged as a leader in the Arab state of Egypt. He was determined to end western power in Egypt. In 1956, he nationalized the Suez Canal, ending British control. He received support from the Soviet Union and used Soviet money to build the Aswan High Dam. Under Nasser's leadership, Egypt took part in two wars against the Jewish state of Israel. While the Soviet Union supported Egypt, the United States supported Israel.
2. **Iran and Iraq:** Rivalries over oil resources fueled Cold War tensions in the Middle East. The U.S. and the Soviet Union both became interested in Iran after vast oil fields were discovered there. An Iranian nationalist leader who had communist support tried to nationalize the oil industry in the early 1950's. The U.S. helped to keep him from power. The U.S. then supported the repressive anticommunist shah of Iran with weapons and advisors. An Islamic revolution in 1979 toppled the shah's regime.

The Soviet Union meanwhile supported Iraq, which had become a socialist dictatorship in the 1960s and also had oil reserves. The Soviet Union eventually also supported governments in Syria and Libya.

C) *The Cold War in Africa*

1. **Congo:** The Congo, a Belgian colony in Africa, became independent in 1960. The new premier asked for help in dealing with a revolt. The Soviet Union supported him against the rebels. Five years later, a strongly anticommunist dictator named Mobutu Sese Seko took control of the country, renaming it Zaire. Because of his anti-communist stance, he received the support of the West, allowing him to stay in power until the late 1990s.
2. **Angola:** In southwestern Africa, the Portuguese colony of Angola gained independence in 1975, in the midst of a bloody civil war. After that, rival rebel groups continued their conflict with each other. One group, the MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola – Labour Party), was supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Soviet Union sent advisors and equipment; Cuba sent troops. The MPLA established a communist dictatorship in Angola. The United States tried to undermine this gov't, and South Africa supported the opposing group, UNITA. This confrontation continued until 1991.

D) *The Cold War in Latin America*

1. **Cuba:** Cuba had won independence from Spain in 1898. For 60 years, Cuba was strongly influenced by the U.S. In 1952, Fulgencio Batista seized power. His gov't was repressive and corrupt. Among those who opposed Batista was a young lawyer named Fidel Castro. He organized a guerrilla army and fought against Batista. Once gaining victory in 1959, Castro established a communist dictatorship in Cuba.

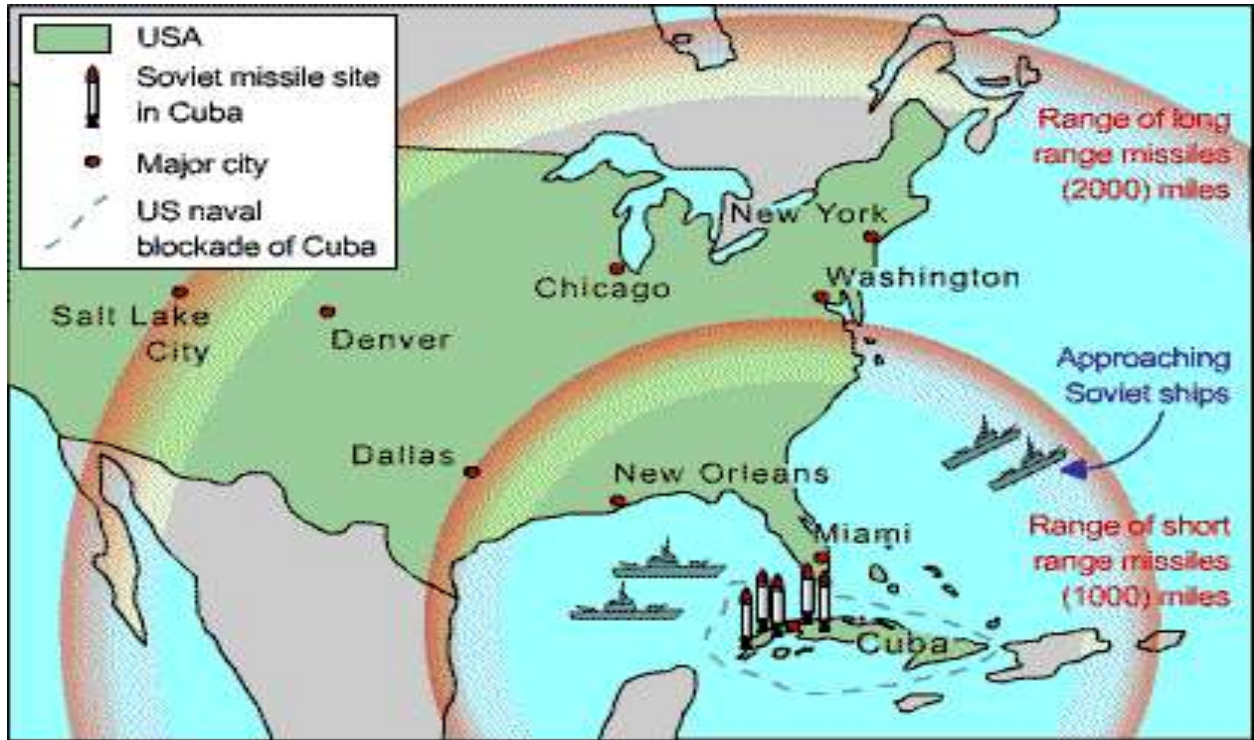
Castro turned to the Soviet Union for support. Cuba became involved in the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. In 1961, the U.S. backed a plot by Cuban exiles to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. However, the invading forces were quickly crushed. In 1962, the U.S. imposed a trade embargo on Cuba.

Angered by American interference, Castro sought closer ties with the Soviet Union. Castro allowed the Soviets to build nuclear missile sites in Cuba, just 90 miles off the coast of Florida. In 1962, U.S. President Kennedy demanded removal of the missiles from Cuba and ordered a naval blockade of Cuba.

This incident known as the *Cuban Missile Crisis*

- a) Began when the United States discovered that the Soviet Union was building missile bases in Cuba (a new Communist nation) and pointing nuclear missiles at the United States.
- b) The crisis ended when the Soviet Union agreed to remove the missiles.
- c) This event is the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war between countries.

It ended when the Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, agreed to remove the missiles in exchange for a pledge by Kennedy that the U.S. would not invade Cuba. The U.S. established a trade embargo with Cuba which was heavily supported by the Soviet Union until the collapse of communism. Cuba's economy has since suffered greatly from the loss of these trading partners.



Causes and Impact of the Cuban Revolution

Compare and contrast market and command economies.

Causes of the Cuban Revolution	Impact of the Cuban Revolution
<p>Political Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule by a repressive dictatorship • Corruption and bribery among gov't officials 	<p>Political Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a communist dictatorship • Denial of basic political rights and freedoms
<p>Economic Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of Cuba's sugar plantations by the upper class • Unequal distribution of wealth • Foreign control of many businesses • High unemployment despite prosperity 	<p>Economic Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of collective farms, jointly operated under gov't supervision • Gov't control of business and industry • Seizure of foreign property with little or no compensation

IV. The Nonaligned Nations

The nations that chose not to ally with either side in the Cold War were known as nonaligned nations. These nations remained neutral. India, Yugoslavia, and many African nations adopted a policy of nonalignment. Their goals were to make economic progress and to avoid involvement in the Cold War.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

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V. The Role of the United Nations

During the course of the Cold War, the United Nations provided a forum for the superpowers to air their differences peacefully. While the Cold War was at its peak, however, countries tended to vote in blocs, either as allies of the U.S. or as allies of the Soviet Union. This practice limited the United Nations' effectiveness.


After the end of the Cold War in 1991, the United Nations expanded several of its traditional roles. Today, it sends international peacekeeping forces to countries in conflict. The United Nations continues to provide many health services to less developed countries. It also supports the struggle for human rights throughout the world.

NOTE:

During the Cold War, Korea and Vietnam (two nations in East Asia) were each divided into 2 separate countries. One side of each country became communist and the other side became democratic. The Korean War and the Vietnam War were the result of this situation. Today, North Korea is still communist and South Korea is still democratic. After the Vietnam War, all of Vietnam became one united communist nation.

The United States and the Soviet Union emerged from WWII as the two world superpowers.



CORNELL NOTES 	Topic/Objective: UNIT 7 Section 1 Cold War Balance of Power	Name: <hr/>
		Class/Period: <hr/>
		Date: <hr/>

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations:	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS
<p>CULTURE and INTELLECTUAL LIFE</p> <p>1. How did the new theories affect the ways in which people thought about their world?</p>	
<p>POLITICAL SYSTEMS</p> <p>2. How did differing political systems help cause the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union?</p>	
<p>CHANGE</p> <p>3. What impact did World War II have on the development of democracy in Germany and Japan?</p>	
<p>JUSTICE and HUMAN RIGHTS</p> <p>4. What role does the United Nations play in the struggle for Justice and human rights?</p>	

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

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10-24-7 METHOD: HOW DO I KNOW YOU ARE STUDYING THESE NOTES? (EVIDENCE)

UNIT 7 Section 1	DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY
1. Iron Curtain	A term popularized by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to describe the Soviet Union's policy of isolation during the Cold War. The Iron Curtain isolated Eastern Europe from the rest of the world. Its most poignant symbol was the Berlin Wall.
2. Asylum	
3. Superpowers	
4. Cold War	Non shooting conflict between the Soviet Union and their allies and the United States and their allies. Numerous secondary conflicts arise due to the Cold War.
5. Satellites	
6. Truman Doctrine	
7. Containment	
8. Marshall Plan	Economic aid from the United States used to rebuild Europe after World War II. Named after United States Secretary of State George Marshall.
9. NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization, an international defense alliance between the United States, Great Britain, and others formed in 1949 as a response to the spread of communism.
10. Warsaw Pact	An international defense alliance between the Soviet Union and many of its Eastern European satellite states as a response to NATO. Formed in 1955.
11. Surrogate	
12. Fidel Castro	
13. Cuban Missile Crisis	(1961) Crises that developed as a result of Cuban dictator Fidel Castro's decision to allow the Soviet Union to base nuclear missiles in Cuba. Upon discovery, the United States confronted the Soviet Union and demanded the missiles be removed. For nearly two weeks, nuclear war was imminent. Fortunately, diplomacy succeeded and crisis was averted.
14. Nonaligned Nations	

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

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<p>Topic/Objective: Unit 7 Section 1</p> <p>Cold War Balance of Power Quiz</p>	Name:
	Class/Period:
	Date:

DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully before you select your final response. Double check test when complete.

MULTIPLE CHOICE: (80 pts)

- 1. What was the “Iron Curtain”?**

 - A Soviet missile
 - The first satellite launched into space by the Soviets
 - The US policy during the Cold War
 - An imaginary line dividing democratic countries in Western Europe from communist countries of Eastern Europe
- 2. Which is generally a characteristic of a communist economy?**

 - Government agencies are involved in production planning
 - Investment is encouraged by the promise of large profits
 - The role of government in the economy is restricted by law
 - Entrepreneurs sell shares in their companies to the government
- 3. The expansion of communism into Eastern Europe was a direct result of**

 - the Crimean war
 - the Napoleonic Wars
 - World War I
 - World War II
- 4. The development of *Sputnik* is evidence of the _____ occurring during the Cold War.**

 - Arms race
 - Space race
 - Extreme poverty
 - Capitalist ideas
- 5. Which statement best describes most Eastern European countries immediately after World War II? They...**

 - Adopted democratic reforms in their political systems
 - Became dependent on aid provided by the Marshall Plan
 - Emerged as world economic powers
 - Became satellite states of the Soviet Union
- 6. “Warsaw Pact Tanks Invade Budapest”**
“Wall Divides Berlin”
“Liberal Czechoslovak Government Replaced”

These historical newspaper headlines were related to

- Mikhail Gorbachev’s introduction of the policy of Glasnost
- Adolf Hitler’s efforts to promote national socialism
- the Soviet Union’s acceptance of capitalism
- attempts by the Soviet Union to strengthen communist control

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

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7. **During the Cold War Era (1945-1990), the United States and the Soviet Union were reluctant to become involved in direct military conflict mainly because of**
- The peacekeeping role of the United Nations
 - Pressure from nonaligned nations
 - The potential for global nuclear destruction
 - Increased tensions in the Middle East
8. *“From Stetin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an Iron Curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I might call the Soviet Sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence, but to very high, and in some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow.”*
-Winston Churchill

What is the main idea of this quotation?

- The Soviet Union has helped the nations of Eastern Europe improve their standard of living
 - The democratic nations of Western Europe have stopped the expansion of Soviet influence in the world
 - The Soviet Union has expanded its influence throughout Eastern Europe
 - The Soviet Union will support communist revolutions in Southeast Asia
9. **What was the name of the policy used by the United States during the Cold War in order to stop the spread of Communism?**
- Containment
 - Appeasement
 - Isolationism
 - Blitzkrieg
10. **Issue that developed as a result of dictator Fidel Castro’s decision to allow the Soviet Union to base weapons in his country. Upon discovery, the United States confronted the Soviet Union and demanded the weapons be removed. For nearly two weeks, nuclear war was imminent. Fortunately, diplomacy succeeded and crisis was averted.**
- Cold War
 - Cuban Missile Crisis
 - Warsaw Pact
 - Appeasement

CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE QUESTION: (20 pts) Complete on separate sheet of paper

- Provide three key events that heightened Cold War tensions and explain why the events increased tensions between the United States and Soviet Union.

SECTION 2 U7: Economic Issues

Section overview

In the Cold War and post-Cold War eras:

- Countries developed market economies, command economies, or mixed economies.
- Developing nations struggled to strengthen their economies.
- Western Europe and Japan experienced rapid economic recovery.
- The nations of the world became increasingly interdependent.

I. Market Economies and Command Economies

A) The years after World War II

1. The United States and its allies supported market economies
2. The Soviet Union and its allies supported command economies

Market economies were based on the ideas of Capitalism while Command economies existed under communism. The choices these countries made often influenced the Cold War.

	MARKET ECONOMY	COMMAND ECONOMY
Ownership	All property, including the means of production, is privately owned	The gov't owns the means of production, distribution, and exchange.
Economic Decisions	Private businesses and individuals are free from public control so that they can make basic economic decisions, including what, where, how much, and at what prices goods will be produced.	Government officials make all basic economic decisions, such as what will be produced, when, and where.
Market Controls	Prices are determined by supply and demand. Competition promotes high quality and low prices.	The government plans the economy. There is limited production of consumer goods and an emphasis on industrial growth.

II. The Economies of Developing Nations

A) Developed Nations: After World War II, the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, and the countries of Western Europe. They had modern agriculture and industries, advanced technology, and strong educational systems.

- B) Developing Nations: Nations with limited resources and without modern industrial economies.
- C) *ECONOMIC OBSTACLES: overpopulation, natural disasters, and indebtedness
- D) * COMMON ISSUES of Developing Nations: Building Industry, Improving Agriculture, Controlling Population

➤ **CASE STUDY 1: India**

- a. After India became independent in 1947, it developed a mixed economy that combined elements of market and command economies. Heavy industry was brought under gov't control, and the antion worked with a series of five-year plans. These plans set economic goals and manage resources. Dams were built to produce hydroelectric power. The gov't poured resources into heavy industries such as steel production. In addition, crop output was increased with new types of seeds, chemical fertilizers, and improved irrigation.
- b. However India faced obstacles. India lacked oil and natural gas, slowing growth. Many government-run businesses were ineffective. Agricultural output was not enough to keep up with population growth. In the 1990s, pressure from lenders forced India to institute reforms.

➤ **CASE STUDY 2: Egypt**

- a. After Egypt became independent, Gamal Abdel Nasser installed a socialist government and economy. Nasser nationalized banks and businesses and instituted land reform. Peasants farmers were given land.
- b. With the help of the Soviet Union, Egypt built the Aswan Dam. It controlled the flow of the Nile River and provided 2 million acres of additional farmland. However, it also increased the saltiness of the Nile and caused the soil of the Nile Delta to erode.
- c. Nasser's successor, Anwar Sadat, encouraged foreign investment as well as free market practices. Sadat was assassinated in 1981. Sadat's successor, Hosni Mubarak, faced economic problems and a rising population. He also faced criticism from Islamic fundamentalists.

- **CASE STUDY 3:** Latin America; after WWII, many Latin American nations experienced unrest. Complex difficulties have sometimes hindered development.
- a. Agricultural Reform: Many Latin American nations have had to grow more staple crops, such as corn and wheat, in order to feed their growing populations. Because overdependence on any single cash crop is risky, these nations have sought to diversify their agriculture. Some, however, still rely on cash crops. A few countries, believing that uneven distribution of land leads to poverty, have also tried to institute land reform in order to get more land into the hands of a greater number of people.
 - b. Debt Crisis: Often, Latin American nations had to borrow money to build industries. When a worldwide recession hit, demand for goods fell. However, these nations still had to make high interest payments. Money went toward paying off loans rather than building industry.
 - c. Free Market Reforms: Some Latin American governments used free market reforms as a way to recover from their economic crises. Government spending was reduced, and private owners were allowed to buy out state-owned industries. Slowly, economic progress was made.
 - d. Population Explosion: Many Latin Americans see the need to control population. Some cultural and religious beliefs, however, work against population control. As a result, populations are still growing rapidly, creating a severe economic burden.

III. Economic Cooperation

- A) After the end of WWII, the United States developed the Marshall Plan to encourage the economic development of Western Europe and to prevent the spread of communism.
 1. West Germany: rebuilt their cities and factories and developed a strong industrial economy; it was referred to as an “economic miracle.” After East and West Germany were reunited in 1990, difficulties emerged as East Germans made the transition to a market economy.
- B) After World War II, various regions of the world started to create organizations that were designed to increase trade and promote economic prosperity (wealth). Two of these organizations include:
 - 1) European Union (E.U.)- This is an organization that now includes 27 countries in Europe. They have decreased tariffs (taxes) and now use a single form of currency (money) called “The Euro.”

2) North American Free Trade Agreement (N.A.F.T.A.)- This is an organization that includes the United States, Canada, and Mexico. By decreasing tariffs (taxes), this organization has increased trade between the 3 main countries of North America.

3) **NOTE:** These 2 organizations are examples of economic cooperation and interdependence (countries working together and relying on each other).

IV. **Japan: An economic Superpower**

- A. **ECONOMIC REFORMS:** After World War II, the occupation of Japan by the United States helped to establish democracy in that nation. The U.S. also brought economic reforms. Japanese workers were given the right to form unions. Land reform divided up large estates among tenant farmers.. The U.S. tried to break up the Zaibatsu, the powerful family-owned business concerns that dominated Japanese economic life.
- B. **CLOSE TIES WITH THE WEST:** As the Cold War intensified, the U.S. and its allies viewed Japan less as a former enemy and more as a future ally. The outbreak of war in Korea in 1950 reinforced this view. Japan served as a staging area for operations in Korea. The American occupation of Japan ended in 1952. As Japanese industry prospered, the nation engaged in increased trade with the United States and other countries.
- C. **HOW THE JAPANESE ECONOMY SUCCEEDED:** Japan rebounded rapidly from the economic devastation that followed WWII. Japan sent many many manufactured items to other countries, building a favorable balance of trade. A country that has a favorable balance of trade exports more goods than it imports. Why was Japan so successful?
- Japan adapted the latest western technology to its own industries.
 - Japan had a well-educated and highly skilled work force.
 - Japanese savings gave banks capital to invest in industry.
 - The government imposed high tariffs and strict regulations to limit foreign competition.
- D. **HOW THE JAPANESE ECONOMY FALTERED:** In the late 1980s, Japan was hit by an economic recession which lasted many years. Banks staggered under a mountain of bad debt, companies went bankrupt, and unemployment rose. Japan's government seemed powerless to end the recession. However, in spite of these economic problems, Japan remained one of the world's largest economies with a strong favorable balance of trade. Its economy mostly held steady rather than growing.

V. Economic Development of the Pacific Rim



- A. Southeast Asia and East Asia are part of a region known as the Pacific Rim, a group of nations in Asia and the Americas that border the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific began to be an important highway for trade in the 1500s. In the latter half of the 1900s, activity in this area increased dramatically. The size of the area's population makes it a huge market.
- B. Four economies in the area have become known as the "Asian Tigers." Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and South Korea. The Asian Tigers are given this name because of their aggressive economic growth. These economies have followed the Japanese model. They experienced rapid industrialization that led to economic expansion and prosperity.
- TAIWAN at first set up light industries, such as textile factories. In time, heavy industry developed and created a trade boom, the growth of industrial cities, and a higher standard of living.
 - HONG KONG is a small island. Formerly a British colony, Hong Kong was returned to communist China in 1997 but was allowed to retain a capitalist economy. Hong Kong is a major financial center with many foreign banks and a busy stock market.
 - SINGAPORE is a city-state, located on a tiny island at the tip of the Malay Peninsula. It includes one of the world's busiest harbors and is a center of trade.
 - SOUTH KOREA initially exported textiles and inexpensive goods. By the 1990s, South Korea was an economic powerhouse, exporting such higher-priced goods as automobiles.

VI. Oil Politics

A) Oil (also called petroleum) is among the world’s most important natural resources.

B) **NOTE:** Most of the world’s oil is located in the Middle East. Oil is the main reason why the Middle East has developed wealth and influence.

C) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.)

1) This is an organization that was created by the main oil-producing countries of the world.

NOTE: Together, the member countries of O.P.E.C. determine the price of oil as well as production levels (i.e.- the amount of oil available to other countries).

European Nations Granted Aid Under the Marshall Plan



HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

10-24-7 METHOD: HOW DO I KNOW YOU ARE STUDYING THESE NOTES? (EVIDENCE)

UNIT 7 Section 2	DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY
5. Developed Nations	
6. Developing Nations	Nations that are economically and technologically less developed than industrialized nations.
7. Mixed Economy	An economic system which is a combination of Market and Command economic systems where market forces control most consumer goods, but government directs industry in need areas.
8. Common Market	
9. European Community/ European Union	Economic union between countries in Europe for mutual gain. Originally formed in 1951 as the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), it later became the European Community in 1967, then the European Union in 1991.
10. Euro	
11. Zaibatsu	
12. Balance of Trade	
13. Pacific Rim	The countries that border the Pacific Ocean, specifically, the countries of East Asia, considered as an economic unit.
14. O.P.E.C.	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, an international organization concerned with the crude-oil policies of its member states. This organization was founded in 1960, and has 11 members, including Kuwait, Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Due to their control of most of the world's oil supply, OPEC has a strong influence on many industrialized nations.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

SECTION 3 U7: Chinese Communist Revolution

Section overview

Since 1949, a communist government has ruled China:

- Popular support and military power helped the Communists come to power.
- The programs of Mao Zedong hurt China economically and violated human rights.
- Deng Xiaoping brought economic reforms but not political reforms China.

I. Communism in China (1949-Present)

A) In 1949, after 22 years of civil war (war within China), China became the second country in the world (after the Soviet Union) to adopt communism.

B) Communist Rise to Power

- 1) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) had taken over the Guomindang, or Nationalist Party, after the death of Sun Yixian. In the mid-1920s, Jiang began to strike at the Communist Party, which he saw as a threat to his leadership.
- 2) Mao Zedong emerged as the leader of the Communists in the 1930s. Along with 100,000 of his followers, Mao fled the Guomindang forces in 1934 in a retreat known as the Long March.
- 3) Reasons for Communist Success
 - Mao won the support of the huge peasant population of China by promising to give land to peasants.
 - Mao won the support of women by rejecting the inequalities of traditional Confucian society.
 - Mao's army made good use of hit-and-run guerrilla warfare.
 - Many people opposed the Nationalist government, which they saw as corrupt.
 - Some people felt that the Nationalists had allowed foreigners to dominate China.

C) Mao Zedong

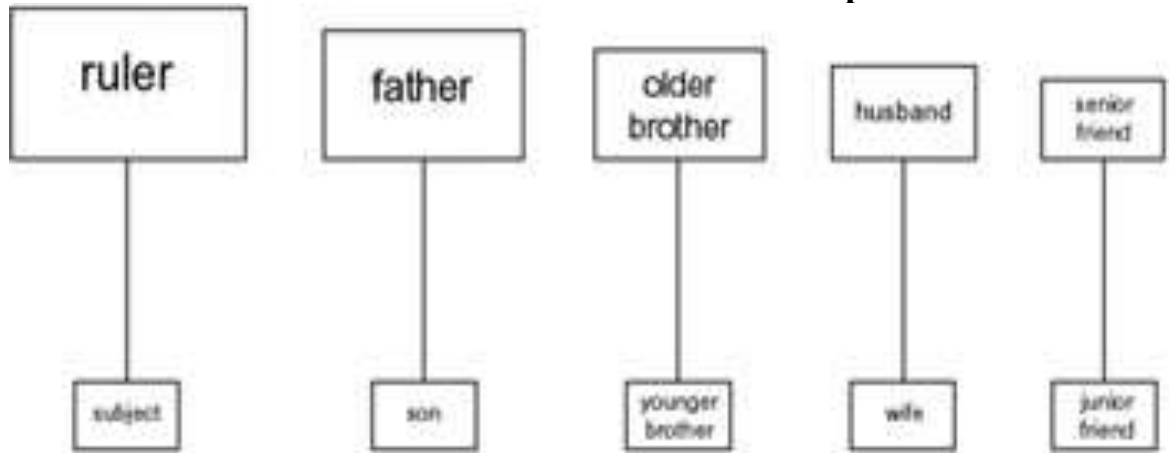
- 1) He was the first Communist dictator of China.
- 2) **NOTE:** He gained the support of peasants because he promised to provide them with their own land once the Communists were brought to power.

3) The Changing Role of Women: Traditionally, in China, women were treated as inferior to men. The only role for a woman recognized by the five Confucian relationships was that of wife. As a wife, a woman was considered inferior to her husband. The Nationalists did not change these policies greatly.

In Communist China, however, women gained some rights. Under the new Chinese constitution, women won equality under the law. They were now expected to work alongside men on farms and in factories.

Although Chinese women made progress, they did not have full equality with men. Only a few women had top jobs in government. Women were not always paid the same wages as men for doing the same work. Even so, the position of women improved under the Communists.

Five Confucian Relationships



4) Great Leap Forward

a) This was the attempt by Mao to modernize (update) the industrial (factory) and agricultural (farm) production of China.

b) Peasants in China were forced to move onto large government farms.

c) **NOTE:** This program was very similar to the Five Year Plans and Collectivization that took place in the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin.

d) **NOTE:** Both Mao and Stalin had a command (or communist) economy in which the government owned businesses and farms and made all economic decisions.

5) Cultural Revolution- This was a period in China where Mao used violent young Communist soldiers (known as Red Guards) to eliminate all of the opposition (enemies) that he had within China.

Program	The Great Leap Forward	The Cultural Revolution
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase farm and factory output 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew communist loyalties
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communes • Production quotas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Guards attack professors and other officials
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Fails • Two years of hunger and low production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy slows • China closes to outside world • People fear arrest • Civil war threatened

6) United States Recognition-The Cold War was raging in 1949. Consequently, the United States had refused to recognize the People’s Republic of China. In the Korean War, Communist China and the U.S. took opposing sides. By the 1970s, however, this situation was changing. China won admission to the United Nations in 1971, and President Richard Nixon visited Mao Zedong in Beijing in 1972. In 1979, the United States officially recognized the People’s Republic of China.

C) Deng Xiaoping

1) He was the ruler in China after Mao Zedong.

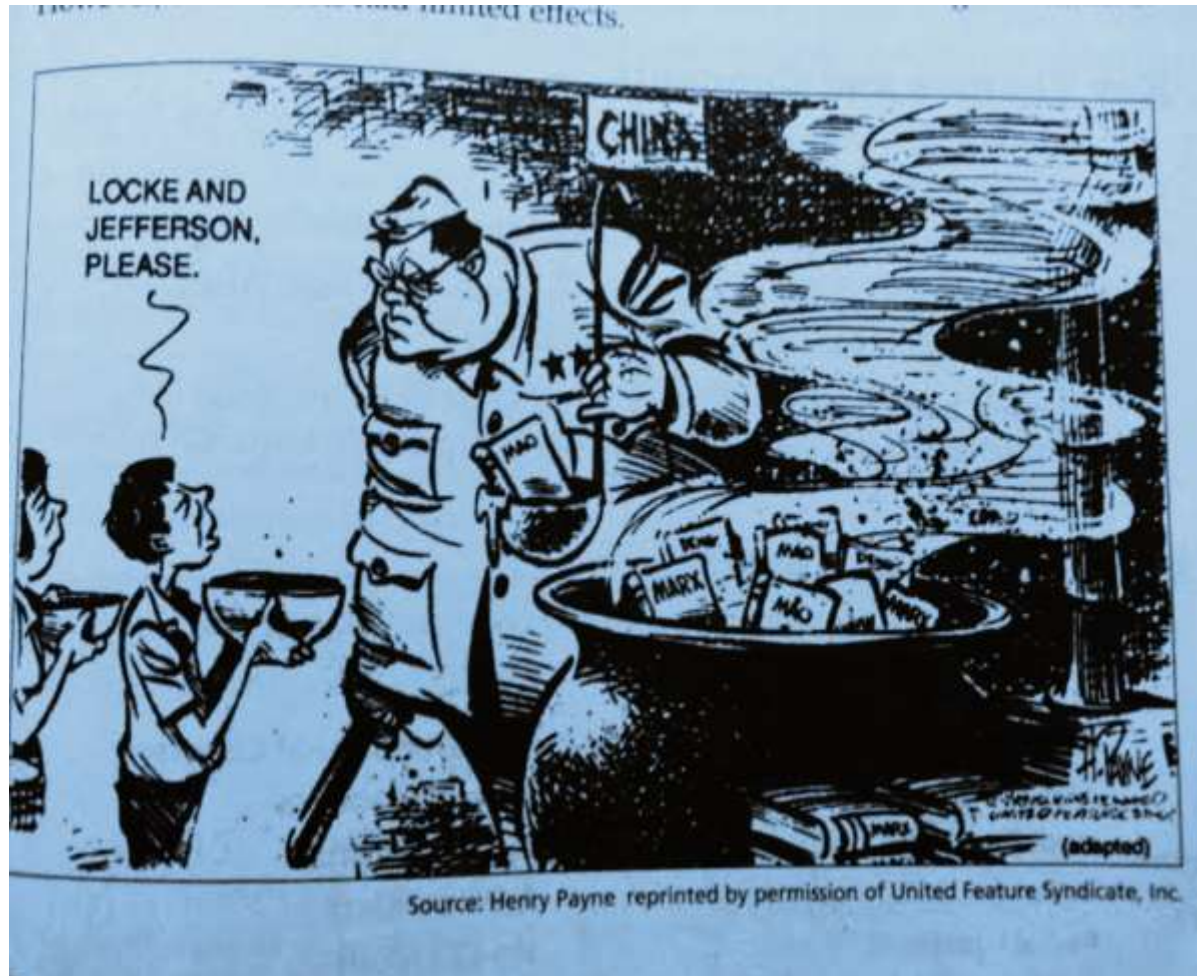
2) Deng changed the economy of China from a command/communist economy (in which the government owns businesses) to a market/capitalist/free enterprise economy (in which individuals own businesses). This is the system that is largely used in China today.

3) Tiananmen Square Protests/Massacre (1989)

a) This was a series of protests where the Chinese peacefully demanded democratic reforms (changes)- They wanted more rights and a say in government.

b) Deng Xiaoping called in the army to repress (end) the protests. Hundreds of Chinese protesters were killed or arrested.

c) This proved that China’s government was not willing to make democratic changes.



d) Current issues in China


- 1) China controls the Buddhist region of Tibet. The people of Tibet want independence (self-government).
- 2) China denies its people human rights (such as freedom of speech and the right to vote).
- 3) In order to prevent overpopulation (China has 1.3 billion people), the government of China only allows each family to have one child.

Tiananmen Square



HIGHLIGHT – **UNDERLINE** – **CIRCLE VOCABULARY** – **CHUNKING** – ***ASTERISKS / STARS*** – **QUESTION MARKS???**

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

CORNELL NOTES 	Topic/Objective: UNIT 7 Section 3 Chinese Communist Revolution	Name: <hr/>
		Class/Period: <hr/>
		Date: <hr/>

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations: **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS**

CONFLICT
 1. How did the Communists come to power in China by 1949?

HUMAN RIGHTS
 2. In what ways did the communist government improve the status of women in China? How has the Chinese government violated people's rights?

CHANGE
 3. How What changes did Mao Zedong bring to China after 1949?

ECONOMIC SYSTEMS
 4. How did Deng Xiaoping reform the economy, and what were the results?

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

10-24-7 METHOD: HOW DO I KNOW YOU ARE STUDYING THESE NOTES? (EVIDENCE)

UNIT 7 Section 3	DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY
5. Mao Zedong	(1893-1976) Leader of the Communist Party in China that overthrew Jiang Jieshi and the Nationalists. Established China as the People's Republic of China and ruled from 1949
6. Long March	
7. Great Leap Forward	The economic program designed to increase farm and industrial output through the creation of communes. Communes are similar to Soviet collectives in that groups of people live and work together on government owned farms and in government owned industry.
8. Communes	
9. Cultural Revolution	
10. Red Guards	Militaristic group of students in China who brutalized anyone who criticized Mao's government.
11. Deng Xiaoping	
12. Tiananmen Square	A political and social protest by university students in Beijing, China in 1989. The protest called for political and social reforms and resulted in the government using the military to end it, which caused hundreds of deaths, thousands of injured, and many more imprisoned.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

Topic/Objective: Unit 7 Section 3 Chinese Communist Revolution Quiz	Name:
	Class/Period:
	Date:

DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully before you select your final response. Double check test when complete.

MULTIPLE CHOICE: (80 pts)

1. **In China, the terms "commune," "Great Leap Forward," and "Cultural Revolution" are associated with the**
 - a. economic success of the Manchu dynasty
 - b. Mandate of Heaven
 - c. Confucian emphasis on the five human relationships
 - d. leadership of Mao Zedong

2. **The main reason the Chinese Communists gained control of mainland China in 1949 was that**
 - a. they were supported by many warlords and upper-class Chinese
 - b. the United States had supported the Chinese Communist party during World War II
 - c. Mao was a dynamic leader who had the support of the peasant class
 - d. they had the support of the Nationalists and of Japan

3. **The Tiananmen Square massacre in China was a reaction to**
 - a. Deng Xiaoping's plan to revive the Cultural Revolution
 - b. demand for greater individual rights and freedom of expression
 - c. China's decision to seek western investors
 - d. Britain's decision to return Hong Kong to China

4. **This ruler changed the economy of China from a command/communist economy (in which the government owns businesses) to a market/capitalist/free enterprise economy (in which individuals own businesses). This is the system that is largely used in China today.**
 - a. Deng Xiaoping
 - b. Mao Zedong
 - c. Jiang Jieshi
 - d. Jackie Chan

CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE QUESTION: (20 pts) Complete on separate sheet of paper

Compare and Contrast the "Great Leap Forward," and "Cultural Revolution" in China.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

SECTION 4 U7: Collapse of European Imperialism

Section overview

After World War II, European imperialism ended, and nations faced difficult challenges as:

- India struggled with social, ethnic, and religious divisions
- Peoples of Asia and Africa used both peaceful and violent means to achieve independence.
- African nations struggled to overcome the legacy of colonial rule.
- Southeast Asia was ravaged by many years of war.

I. Intro to Decolonization

A) Decolonization is the period after World War II in which the nations of Africa and Asia finally gained independence (self-government) from the European (Western) nations that controlled them.

II. Decolonization in India (1948)

A) After World War II, India gained independence (self-government) from Great Britain (England). This was largely due to the efforts of Mohandas Gandhi (DISCUSSED EARLIER IN PACKET).

B) In order to prevent conflict (war) between Hindus and Muslims, the region that was controlled by Great Britain was divided into two separate countries:

1) India- Nation created for the Hindus of the region.

2) Pakistan- Nation created for the Muslims of the region.

3) **NOTE:** Despite the creation of two separate nations, there is still ethnic tension between Hindus and Muslims in the region. Kashmir is an area near India and Pakistan (Bangladesh) that both nations claim to control. The situation is dangerous since both India and Pakistan have nuclear weapons.

C) India after independence:

1) India established a democratic government, the world's largest democracy. It has a federal system of government, with powers divided between a strong central gov't and smaller local governments. For 40 years after independence, India was led by members of the Nehru family. Jawaharla Nehru was the first prime minister.

2) India followed a policy of nonalignment (or neutrality) during the Cold War, which means that it did not take sides. It remained neutral.

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

Obstacles to Progress in India

GOALS

OBSTACLES

Industrial Growth

- Lack of oil and natural gas
- Attempt to follow socialist model

Social equality

- Hindu caste system
- Less education for women and the poor
- Ethnic and religious prejudices

Produce enough food

- High cost of farm equipment
- Rapid population growth
- Floods and drought

3) Caste System- Although India’s constitution prevents discrimination against the lowest social classes (or castes) in India, there continues to be discrimination in rural (farming) areas since tradition remains strong there. Discrimination against untouchables (the lowest class/caste) is especially severe.

Interpret the cartoon.



How did nationalism lead to independence in Ghana?

East India Company was formed by the British in a time when disorganized kings fought amongst themselves and this left the golden opportunity to Britain to take large chunks of land, and gain wealth. Britain gained higher wealth from these kings, helping one fight the other by offering to train new soldiers, better, stronger and faster, offer money to get supplies and offered all Indian soldiers employment in the British regiments. With all this, the British had the kings sign treaties that they never hesitated to sign. When the British did this, they were making Indian skills and crafts people sell stuff to Britain for low prices and then buy it back for higher. This would lead to the mightiest revolt in the 19th century. The reasons Britain decolonized India was because, India was no longer providing the wealth Britain had gone there for, India wanted independence, and Britain was still in major debt due to fighting in WWI and WWII

III. Decolonization in Africa (1945-1980)

A) Between 1945 and 1980, the many nations of Africa finally gained independence (self-government) from the European (or Western) nations that controlled them.

B) Independence was achieved largely due to the efforts of nationalist leaders who led movements to gain self-government. Two leaders that fought to gain independence from Great Britain (England) include:

- 1) Jomo Kenyatta- Gained independence for Kenya.
- 2) Kwame Nkrumah- Gained independence for Ghana (formerly Gold Coast).

C) South Africa after independence:

- 1) After independence, white Europeans still controlled the government of South Africa. They established the racist system known as apartheid.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

Explain five obstacles to progress in Africa.

2) Apartheid was the system of racial segregation that was used in South Africa from 1948 until 1990. Black South Africans were required to use separate bathrooms, attend separate schools, carry identification passbooks, and even go to separate beaches.

3) Nelson Mandela

- a) Black South African nationalist leader who fought against Apartheid.
- b) He was imprisoned for 27 years by the white South African government.
- c) Nelson Mandela became the first black president of South Africa after apartheid officially came to an end in 1990.

D) Rwanda after independence:

- 1) During the 1990s, there was serious ethnic conflict between two groups in the African nation of Rwanda: the Hutus and the Tutsis.
- 2) 1994- The Hutus slaughtered 800,000 Tutsis in only a few months. This was an example of genocide (the attempt to exterminate a group of people) and it was a major human rights violation.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS IN AFRICA

Economic Policies	Population and Poverty	Political Problems	Land and Climate	Economic Dependence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failed socialist and mixed economy problems • Cash crops instead of food crops • Lack of funding for rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population explosion • Widespread hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power-hungry, greedy leaders • Military takeovers • Harsh dictators • Ethnic and regional conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too much or too little rain • Poor soil • Tropical diseases • Desert climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for foreign aid • Need for imported equipment and goods • High debts

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

IV. Decolonization in Southeast Asia (Cambodia and Vietnam)

A) Between 1953 and 1954, Cambodia and Vietnam both gained independence (self-government) from France.

B) Ho Chi Minh- Nationalist leader who led an 8-year war against France to gain independence for Vietnam.

C) Vietnam after independence:

- 1) Vietnam was divided into 2 countries: communist North Vietnam and democratic South Vietnam
- 2) After the Vietnam War, all of Vietnam was reunited to form one communist nation. Vietnam is still communist today.

D) Cambodia after independence

- 1) After independence, Cambodia was ruled by a Communist group called the Khmer Rouge.
- 2) Pol Pot
 - a) He was the leader of the Khmer Rouge and ruler of Cambodia from 1976-1979.
 - b) He was a brutal dictator who denied his people of human rights.
 - c) Genocide- Pol Pot executed 2 million people within his nation (almost 20% of the population).

V. Nationalist leaders of Decolonization

A) **NOTE:** The Regents really wants you to know that many of the individuals discussed above are nationalist leaders since they were loyal and devoted to their people and their nation. These men include Mohandas Gandhi, Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, Nelson Mandela, and Ho Chi Minh.

SOUTH EAST ASIA




OVERALL:

European imperialism collapsed throughout the world in years after World War II. In India, independence was accompanied by conflicts among various ethnic and religious groups. In Africa, nations suffered from the legacy left by colonial rule. Tribal conflicts brought civil war to many nations. In South Africa, the repressive system of apartheid was finally ended. In Southeast Asia, it took years of war to drive out the French. Then another war erupted between communist North Vietnam and noncommunist South Vietnam. Despite U.S. intervention, the communist forces were victorious. In Cambodia, a civil war resulted in the death of approximately 1 million people.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

CORNELL NOTES 	Topic/Objective: UNIT 7 Section 4 Collapse of European Imperialism	Name: <hr/>
		Class/Period: <hr/>
		Date: <hr/>

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations:	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS
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<p style="text-align: center;">IMPERIALISM</p> <p>1. How did European imperialism collapse?</p>	
--	--

<p style="text-align: center;">NATIONALISM</p> <p>2. How did nationalistic movements in Asia, Africa, and South result in independence?</p>	
--	--

<p style="text-align: center;">POLITICAL and ECONOMIC SYSTEMS</p> <p>3. What kinds of political and economic systems developed in newly independent nations?</p>	
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HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

10-24-7 METHOD: HOW DO I KNOW YOU ARE STUDYING THESE NOTES? (EVIDENCE)

UNIT 7 Section 4	DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY
4. Mohandas Gandhi	(1869-1948) Nationalist leader in India, who called for a non violent revolution to gain his country's freedom from the British Empire.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru	(1889-1964) Indian nationalist leader and the first prime minister of independent India from 1947 to 1964. Along with Mohandas Gandhi, he was instrumental in freeing India from Britain's control.
6. Nonalignment	
7. Sikhism	
8. Pan-Africanism	Nationalistic movement which emphasized the unity of all Africans, and sought to end foreign control.
9. Kwame Nkrumah	(1909-1972) Independence leader who help lead Ghana out of European imperialism after World War II.
10. Aung San Suu Kyi	
11. Organization of African Unity	
12. Jomo Kenyatta	(1894?-1978) Independence leader who help lead Kenya out of European imperialism after World War II.
13. Tribalism	Feelings of loyalty to individual tribes, and the cause of much war and strife in modern Africa.
14. Apartheid	
15. African National Congress	
16. Nelson Mandela	A black South African leader who protested the policy of Apartheid and spent over thirty years in prison before becoming the first black president of South Africa.
17. Desmond Tutu	
18. F.W. de Klerk	
19. Ho Chi Minh	
20. Ngo Dinh Diem	
21. Khmer Rouge	A group of communist guerillas in Cambodia during the late 20th century, led by Pol Pot, that gained control of Cambodia after the withdrawal of American troops from the Vietnam War. The initiated a reign of terror, killing over a million people to remove all western influence from the country. This gross violation of human rights ended when Vietnam invaded and occupied the country in 1979. In the 1990s, the United Nations negotiated a peace settlement, and began the democratic process in Cambodia.
22. Pol Pot	

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

Topic/Objective: Unit 7 Section 4 Collapse of European Imperialism Quiz	Name:
	Class/Period:
	Date:

DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully before you select your final response. Double check test when complete.

MULTIPLE CHOICE: (80 pts)

- The desire for self-determination in African nations became a powerful force for change immediately after**
 - World War II
 - the Boer War
 - revolutions in Russia and France
 - the end of the Cold War

- Within their respected nations, both Ho Chi Minh and Fidel Castro achieved their goals by**
 - Seeking aid and support from the European Union
 - Using armed conflict to bring a communist government to power
 - Following a policy of nonalignment
 - Working to build a capitalist system

Match the following terms / figures with the correct description

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 3. ____ Mohandas Gandhi | A. First black South African president who fought against Apartheid |
| 4. ____ Nelson Mandela | B. Leader of the Khmer Rouge, brutal dictator of Cambodia |
| 5. ____ Apartheid | C. Helped India gain independence; famous for passive resistance |
| 6. ____ Khmer Rouge | D. System of racial segregation in South Africa from 1948-1990. |
| 7. ____ Pol Pot | E. A communist group that ruled after Cambodia gained independence |

CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE QUESTION: (20 pts) Complete on separate sheet of paper

List three results of the collapse of European imperialism in the years after World War II??

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

SECTION 5 U7: Conflicts and Change in the Middle East

Section overview

In the Middle East, since 1945:

- The creation of Israel has led to conflicts between Jews and Arabs.
- The search for peace between Jews and Arabs has met with some success.
- A revolution in Iran has been involved in several international conflicts.
- Many Muslims have urged a return to Islamic government and law.

FORCES SHAPING THE MIDDLE EAST

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

I. Creation of Israel

A) After World War II, part of the Holy Land (sacred area of the Middle East that includes Jerusalem) was used to create the Jewish nation of Israel.

B) Palestinians (Arab Muslims that live in the Holy Land) claim that they should have control over the region since they have lived there for hundreds of years.

C) Between 1948 and 1973, 4 major wars were fought between Israel and the Arab nations of the Middle East. Israel won each war.

- War of Independence: The first Arab-Israeli war occurred in 1948 when six Arab states- Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Saudi Arabia-invaded Israel. Israel defeated the invaders and gained control of land which doubled its size. Over 700, 000 Arabs became refugees. Most were refused entry by neighboring Arab countries and were placed in temporary refugee camps, which became permanent over time. The poverty and discrimination experienced by these Palestinian Arabs fueled anger. Many dreamed of an Arab Palestinian state. Resistance took many forms.

- Further Wars
 - 1956- fought over the Suez Canal
 - 1967- The Six Day War, Israel overran the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights on the Syrian border, and East Jerusalem.
 - 1973- Egypt and Syria launched a war against Israel on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur.
- The Israelis won all of these wars.

D) Palestinians are still fighting to gain control of the Holy Land and frequently use terrorism (i.e.- suicide bombings) to achieve their goals.

- Intifada



E) Attempts at Peace

- Camp David Accords
 - Oslo Peace Accords: _____
- _____
- _____

THE MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA



II. Islamic Fundamentalism

A) Islamic Fundamentalism is the belief that governments should create societies that are based firmly on the rules of Islam. Two countries that have established such societies in recent decades are Iran and Afghanistan.

1. **Libya:** 1969, Muammar al-Quaddafi established a gov't based on Islamic principles. Quaddafi renounced terrorism in 1999.
2. **Algeria:** 1992, the Algerian Islamic political party did well in elections. The ruling party feared that an Islamic revolution might occur. The military therefore seized power and took harsh measures against Islamic activists, resulting in the deaths of thousands of people. Since 2005, a newly elected government's offer of amnesty to terrorists who lay down their arms has not ended terrorist attacks by groups who want to return to strict Islamic rule.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

3. **Turkey:** 1900s, the gov't of Turkey based many of its policies on western models. In the 1990s, however, Islamic political parties gained increasing support and influence. They hope to restore traditional Islamic government.
4. **Afghanistan:** From 1979-1989, Afghanistan fought a Soviet invasion whose goal was to strengthen the Afghan Communist government. Following the Soviet withdrawal, the country was torn by the civil war. An Islamic group, the Taliban, seized power in 1996 and set up an Islamic gov't.

A. Taliban

- 1) The Taliban is an Islamic group that ruled Afghanistan from 1996-2001.
- 2) It created laws that were strictly based on Sharia (Islamic law).

B) Iranian Revolution (1979)

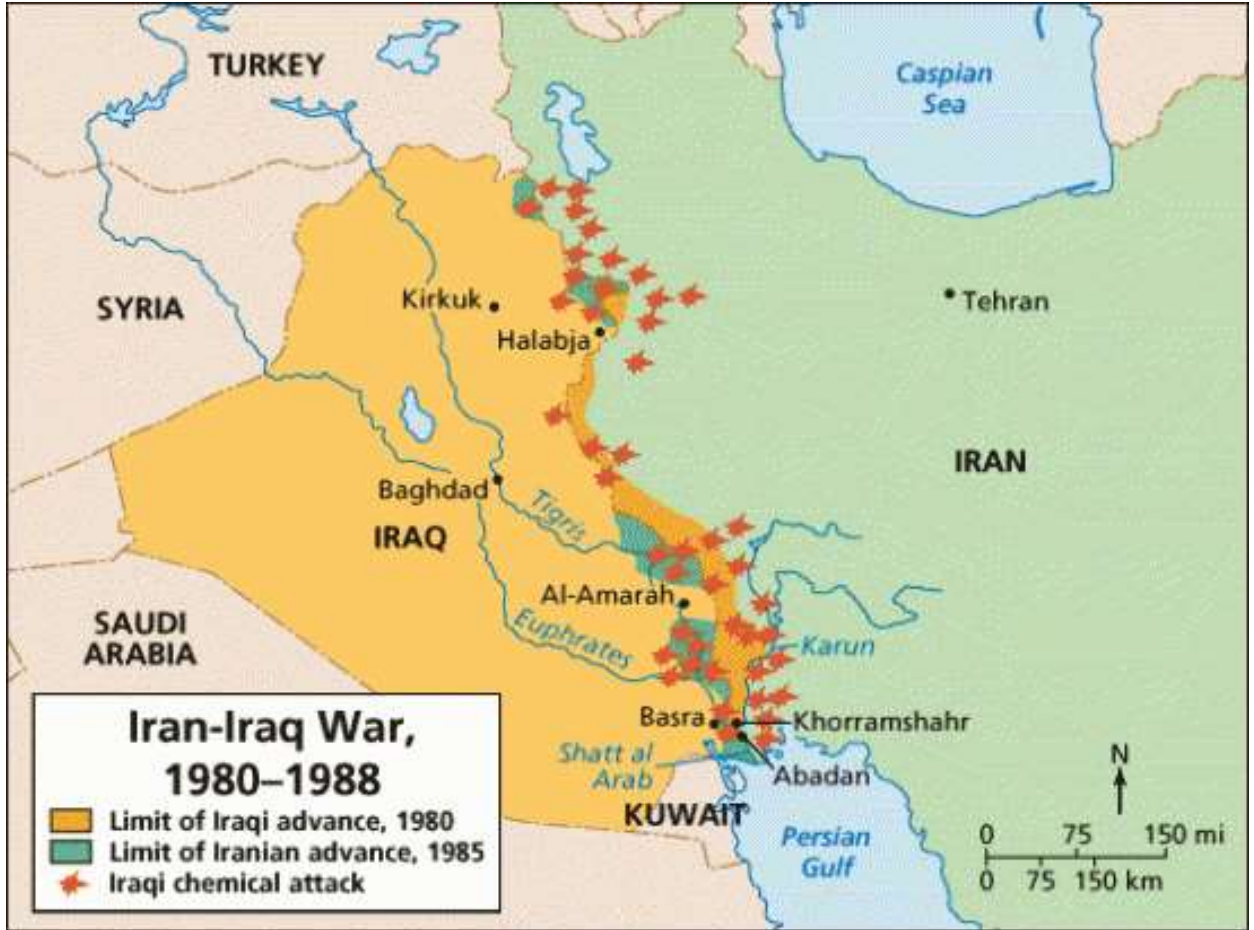
- 1) This event brought Ayatollah Khomeini (an Islamic religious leader) to power.
- 2) Iran is still a theocracy- A country that is ruled by religious leaders.

Impact of the Revolution: The Iranian revolution had effects in Iran and beyond.

- The new Iranian gov't was extremely hostile to West, especially to the United States, Western books, music, and movies were banned.
- The gov't required strict adherence to Islamic fundamental beliefs. There was no separation of religion and gov't.
- Iranian militants seized the American embassy in Tehran and held a group of Americans hostage for more than a year.
- Iran encouraged Muslims in other countries to work to overthrow secular governments and establish Islamic republics.

C) Saddam Hussein and Iraq

- 1) Iran-Iraq War: 1980, Hussein's forces seized control of a disputed border area between Iraq and Iran.



- 1) Persian Gulf War: 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait and seized its oil fields. The U.S. saw the Iraqi action as a threat to Saudi Arabia and to the flow of oil.



HIGHLIGHT - UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY - CHUNKING - *ASTERISKS / STARS* - QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES




D) NOTE: In countries that are based on Islamic Fundamentalism, women have very few rights. They cannot vote and are required to dress very conservatively (modestly) in public.

OVERALL:

The Middle East is an area of great diversity and economic importance. It is also an area of great conflict. The creation of the state of Israel in 1948, and the refusal of neighboring Arab nations to accept Israel, set off years of conflict between Arabs and Jews. A revolution occurred in Iran that created an Islamic republic. A growing influence in the area is that of Islamic fundamentalism, a movement to return to traditional Islamic ways. The aggressive actions of Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein led to a war that involved many countries of the world.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

<p>CORNELL NOTES</p> 	<p>Topic/Objective:</p> <p>UNIT 7 Section 5</p> <p>Conflicts and Change in the Middle East</p>	<p>Name:</p> <hr/> <p>Class/Period:</p> <hr/> <p>Date:</p> <hr/>
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ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations: **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS**

<p>DIVERSITY</p> <p>1. How has the diversity of the Middle East affected its recent history ?</p>	
<p>CONFLICT</p> <p>2. What efforts have been made to end conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors?</p>	
<p>INTERDEPENDENCE</p> <p>3. Why did the Persian Gulf War involve many nations from around the world?</p>	
<p>BELIEF SYSTEMS</p> <p>4. How is Islamic fundamentalism affecting life in the Middle East today?</p>	

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

UNIT 7 Section 5	DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY
1. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)	One time terrorist organization, now considered to be a legitimate political body whose goals have been to create a nation-state for the displaced Palestinians. The PLO is lead by Yasir Arafat.
2. Yasir Arafat	
3. Intifada	
4. Camp David Accords	
5. Yitzhak Rabin	
6. King Hussein	
7. Hamas	
8. Ayatollah Khomeini	(1900?-1989) Islamic religious leader who led a fundamentalist revolution in Iran in 1979. Ruled until 1989.
9. Islamic Fundamentalism	
10. Taliban	
11. Saddam Hussein	(1937-) President of Iraq since 1979. He has led his control into two devastating wars, one against Iran in 1980 to 1988, and the Persian Gulf War in 1990 – 1991 which started as a result of his invading Kuwait.
12. Persian Gulf War	(1990 – 1991) Conflict between Iraq and a coalition of countries led by the United States to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait which they had invaded in hopes of controlling their oil supply. A very one sided war with the United States’ coalition emerging victorious.
13. Kurds	Ethnic group that lives in parts of Iraq and Turkey. They often suffer persecution in both countries, and are currently under the protection of the United Nations in Iraq.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

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Topic/Objective: Unit 7 Section 5

Conflicts and Change in the Middle East Quiz

Name: _____

Class/Period: _____

Date: _____



DIRECTIONS: Review the information below and answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (100 pts)

Current Mideast boundaries defined by past wars

President Barack Obama's effort to jump-start peace talks between Israeli and Palestinian leaders has stoked debate about what a proposed Palestinian state would look like. Obama proposes using borders in place before Israel took control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the 1967 Middle East war, with land swaps that would allow it to retain some territory inside the West Bank. Here is a review of how the boundaries of Israel and the Palestinian territories have changed since the late 1940s.

1947

The U.N. votes to partition Palestine, then under British mandate, into Jewish and Arab states; the Jews accept the plan, which the U.S. also supports, but the Arabs reject it

-  Proposal for Jewish state
-  Proposal for Arab state



1948-49



The British give up control of Palestine, and Israel declares itself independent; it's attacked by Egypt, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq; U.S. recognizes the new Jewish state but imposes an embargo of weapons to the region; war ends with Israel controlling all of Palestine except the Transjordan-controlled West Bank and Egypt-controlled Gaza Strip

-  Israel



1967

Israel defeats Egypt, Jordan and Syria in a brief war and gains control of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, Golan Heights and Sinai Peninsula; in response, the U.N. Security Council passes Resolution 242, which calls for Israel to withdraw from the conquered land and for all states in the region to acknowledge one another's sovereignty; U.S. supports the resolution

-  Israel
-  Occupied territories



1979

Israel and Egypt sign the Camp David Accords, a peace treaty that provides for the return of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt, which takes place in 1982; U.S. helps negotiate the agreement

1993

U.S. brokers an agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization for limited Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories; agreement also lays the groundwork for the establishment of a Palestinian state

2000


Negotiations on a permanent settlement between Israel and the Palestinians break down over disagreements on Israeli settlements, Palestinian refugees, borders and the status of Jerusalem



2011

As part of a major speech on the pro-democracy movement in the Middle East, U.S. President Barack Obama urges Israelis and Palestinians to rekindle peace talks, saying "the international community is tired of an endless process that never produces an outcome"

Current map of area

-  Palestinian territories



Source: U.S. State Department, AP, Middle East Review of International Affairs Graphic: Chicago Tribune

© 2011 MCT

1. What countries border Israel?
2. What areas were gained by Israel after the 1967 war?
3. Explain in your own words why the Arab-Israeli conflict continue today?

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

1) What led to the fall of the Soviet Union?

SECTION 6 U7: Collapse of Communism and the Soviet Union

Section overview

Between 1970 and 1990, the Soviet Union broke up, and communist control of Eastern Europe ended. During this period:

- The invasion of Afghanistan weakened the Soviet Union.
- Gorbachev's reforms led to the end of the Soviet Union.
- Communist governments fell in Eastern Europe.
- Ethnic divisions led to civil wars and the creation of new nations

I. The Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union (1991)

A) Between 1989 and 1991, the Cold War ended and Communism disappeared from Europe.

B) Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

- Détente came to a sudden end with the invasion in 1979. The Soviet Union wanted to keep a procommunist gov't in power there. This move convinced many in the West that the Soviet Union was still an aggressive force.



C) Mikhail Gorbachev

1) He was the Soviet leader who helped bring an end to Communism in the Soviet Union.

2) Perestroika

a) This was a program in which Gorbachev changed the economy of the Soviet Union from a communist/command economy (where the government owns and operates businesses) to a market/capitalist/free enterprise economy (where individuals own and operate businesses).

3) Glasnost

a) This was a program in which Gorbachev allowed freedom of speech within the Soviet Union.

b) It was a major step towards democracy in the Soviet Union.

D) Boris Yeltsin: He was the first democratically elected president in the history of Russia

2) Explain the meaning of the political cartoon on this page.

THE FALL OF THE SOVIET UNION

CAUSES	EFFECTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev • Openness to democratic ideas(glasnost) • Reshaping of economy and government (perestroika) • Economic problems • Freedom movement in Eastern Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States • Loss of role as world superpower • End of Cold War • Economic hardships • Conflicts between procommunist and prodemocratic groups • Minority revolts and civil conflicts

FORMER SOVIET UNION



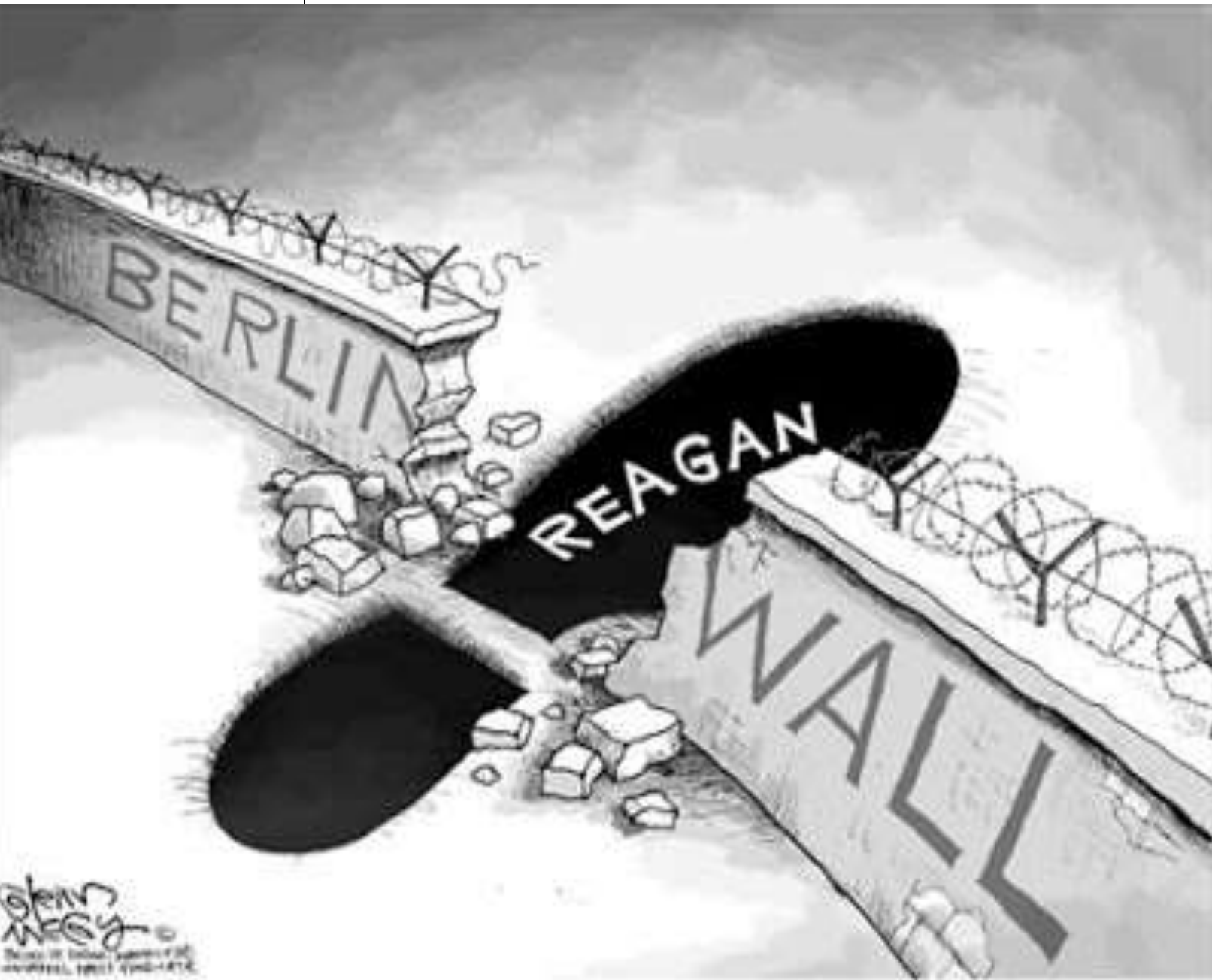
The creation of these republics strengthened certain ethnic/national identities and weakened others.

HIGHLIGHT - UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY - CHUNKING - *ASTERISKS / STARS* - QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

II. The Collapse of Communism in Germany (1989)

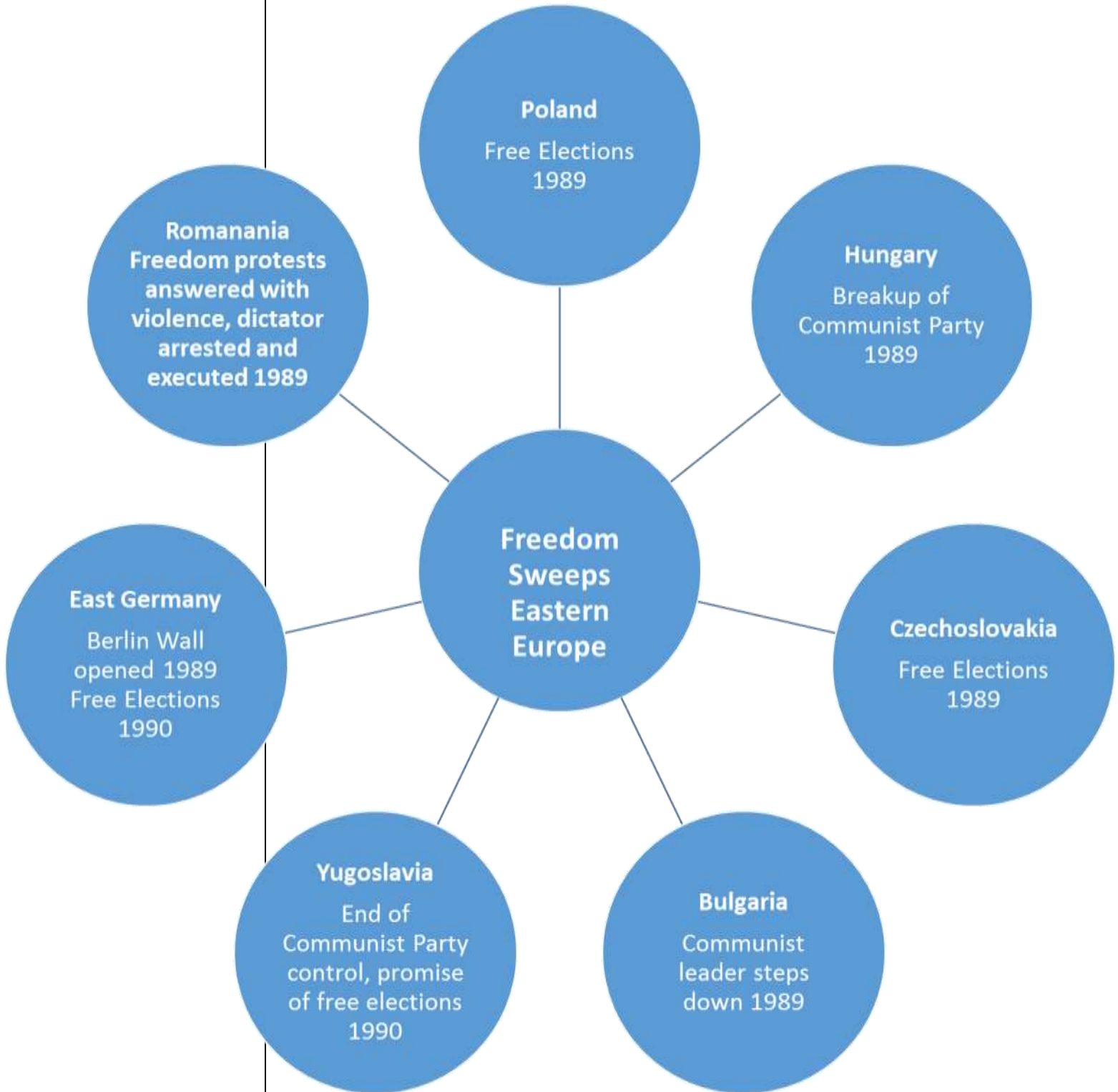
- A) Throughout the Cold War, Germany had been divided into two nations: West Germany (a democratic country) and East Germany (a communist country controlled by the Soviet Union).
- B) 1989- The Berlin Wall (the symbol of the Cold War) was finally torn down. This symbolized the end of the Cold War and the end of Communism.
- C) 1990- West Germany and East Germany were reunited to form one democratic country.



HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

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THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN EASTERN EUROPE




HIGHLIGHT – **UNDERLINE** – **CIRCLE VOCABULARY** – **CHUNKING** – ***ASTERISKS / STARS*** – **QUESTION MARKS???**

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES



OVERALL:

Cold War Tensions eased in the 1970s, though they flared with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. During the 1980s, worker unrest in Poland led to the toppling of the communist government. During the same period, the reforms brought by Mikhail Gorbachev helped bring about the end of the Soviet Union and the collapse of communism throughout Eastern Europe. Germany reunited, and new nations were born. Sometimes these changes led to continuing ethnic conflict. Russia also experienced difficulty in its transition from a command economy to a market economy.

CORNELL NOTES 	Topic/Objective: UNIT 7 Section 6 Collapse of Communism and the Soviet Union	Name: <hr/>
		Class/Period: <hr/>
		Date: <hr/>

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations: **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS**

DIVERSITY and CONFLICT

1. How has ethnic diversity contributed to conflict in Eastern Europe?

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

2. What kinds of problems did Eastern European countries face in the transition to democracy and a market economy?

CHANGE

3. What were the causes and impacts of the collapse of the Soviet Union?

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

UNIT 7 Section 6	DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY
4. Détente	
5. Mikhail Gorbechev	
6. Perestroiks	
7. Glasnot	
8. Vladimir Putin	
9. Lech Walesa	
10. Solidarity	

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

1. How did individual citizens make a difference in Argentina? What other examples of citizens making a difference can you think of in world history?

SECTION 7 U7: Political and Economic Change in Latin America

Section overview

Many changes have occurred in Latin Americas:

- Social and political factors have led to unrest.
- Nations have struggled to establish democracy and improve their economies.
- Drug trafficking has continued to have an impact on the region.

I. Sources of Unrest

Latin America is a diverse region with a great variety of peoples and cultures. Geographic barriers have discouraged unity, yet the nations of Latin America share similar problems.

After WWII, political and social upheavals threatened stability in Latin America. Many Latin American nations looked to authoritarian leaders to provide solutions.

A) Argentina By 1900, Argentina was the richest nation in Latin America. The Great Depression of the 1930's devastated the country. A military coup brought *Juan Peron* to power in 1946.

1. **Juan Peron** a former army colonel. He appealed to Argentine nationalism by limiting foreign-owned businesses and by promoting *import substitution*, in which local manufacturers produce goods at home to replace imported products.

He gained popularity by boosting wages, strengthening labor unions, and beginning social welfare programs.

His gov't was repressive, however, and his economic policies led to huge debts. In 1955, he lost power in a military coup.



2. **State Terrorism** Another military gov't took control in 1976. This gov't began a program of state terrorism against leftist guerrilla groups. In what came to be known as the *dirty war*, the military arrested, tortured, and killed thousands of people. As many as 20,000 people simply "disappeared."

Many who vanished were young. Their mothers, organized as the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, marched silently every week in Buenos Aires for over thirty years, holding pictures of their missing children. Their protests won worldwide attention.

2) Why did the United States support the contras in Nicaragua in the 1980s?

3. Democracy Restored In 1983, Argentina held elections. The new gov't worked to control the military and restore human rights.

Economic problems persisted. In 2001, a crisis rocked the nation. The hardships led to widespread protests and continued instability.

B) Guatemala Cold War tensions caused the United States to view certain political movements in Latin America as threats. In Guatemala, the U.S. helped to overthrow Jacobo Arbenz in 1954, after his land reform program threatened U.S. business activities in Guatemala. Landowners and the military regained power.

A civil war soon began. The *indigenous* Indians suffered. As many as 30,000 were killed in the fighting. Rebels finally laid down their arms in 1996, when a peace accord was reached. The accord brought hope for increased rights for all citizens of Guatemala, including its Indian population

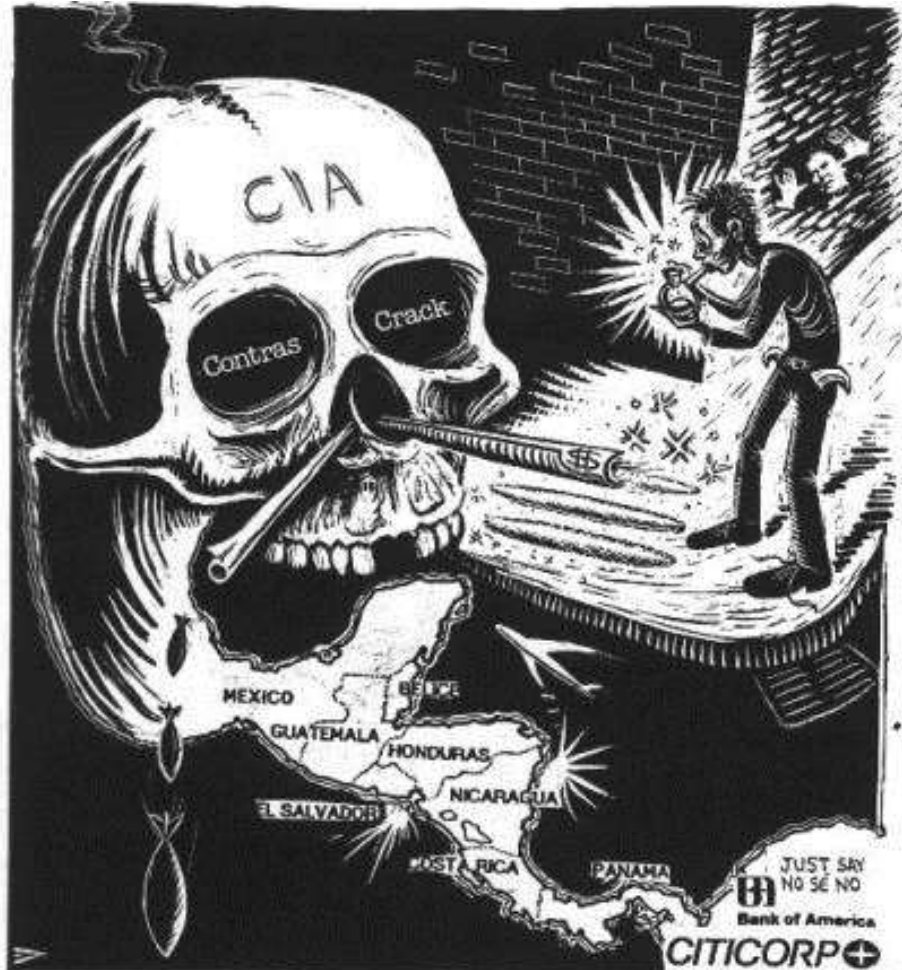
C) Nicaragua From 1936 to 1979, the Somoza family had governed Nicaragua. The Somozas were repressive but had close ties to the United States because of their anti-communist stance.

In 1979, the *Sandinistas*, a group that included both reform-minded nationalists and communists, overthrew the Somoza government

1. The Sandinistas in Power set up a gov't under the leadership of Daniel Ortega. Many in the gov't were Socialists or Communists. The new gov't introduced some reforms and socialized policies. At the same time, it grew closer to Cuba and other communist nations.

2. The Contras In the 1980's, the Sandinistas faced armed opposition from the Contras, a counterrevolutionary group. Fearing the spread of communism, the U.S. supported the contras in their fight against the Sandinistas. A civil war followed, leading to many deaths and weakening the Nicaraguan economy.

Other Central American countries helped both sides reach a compromise. In 1990, the Sandinistas handed over power to a freely elected, Violeta Chamorro. Nicaragua still had to struggle to rebuild its economy.



HIGHLIGHT - UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY - CHUNKING - *ASTERISKS / STARS* - QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

D) Mexico

1. Politics in Mexico After the Mexican Revolution, one party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), dominated Mexican politics for 71 years. Between 1960 and 2000, there were periods of upheaval.

- In 1968, students in Mexico protested. The police and the military brutally suppressed the protests.
- In 1994, armed Indian Zapatista rebels in the southern state of Chiapas demanded social and economic reforms. Periodic outbreaks of violence occurred, but the group’s goals were not achieved.
- Many groups called for election reforms. In 2000, the PRI lost Mexico’s presidential election. Vicente Fox, from the National Action Party (PAN), was elected president. In 2006, Felipe Calderon of the National Action Party won the presidential election in a bitterly contested fight.
- In 2006, President Felipe Calderon began a nationwide military crackdown on Mexican drug cartels. The drug lords struck back with daily killings that threaten the stability of Mexico.

CAUSES of UNREST in MEXICO

Gap Between Rich and Poor	Social Classes	Population and Poverty	Urban Growth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small group controls most of wealth • Wealthy people against reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper classes descended from Europeans • Poor majority are Mestizo, Native American, and African American 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population explosion • Not enough land to grow food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration of peasants to cities • Slums and urban shacks • Not enough jobs

UNREST in LATIN AMERICA

3) Why did the OAS expel Cuba in 1962?

2. Economic Links with the United States In the 1950's, the *Organization of American States*, or the OAS, was formed to strengthen democracy, promote human rights, and confront shared problems such as poverty, terrorism, illegal drugs, and corruption. Thirty-five nations in the Western Hemisphere, including Canada and the United States, belong to the organization. The OAS expelled communist Cuba in 1962.

In the 1900s, Mexico, the United States, and Canada signed the *North American Free Trade Agreement*, or NAFTA, a plan to allow free trade among the three nations. Many hoped that it would bring prosperity to Mexico, but other manufacturers were hurt by competition from the U.S.

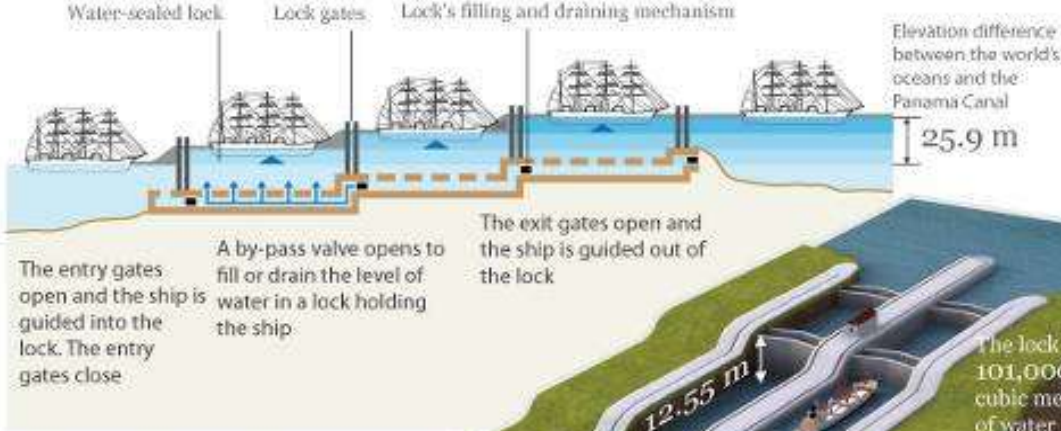
Immigration provides another link between Mexico and the United States. Since the 1970s, millions of Mexicans have migrated to the United States, usually in search of better economic opportunities.

E. Panama In the late 1980s, U.S. officials suspected that the leader of Panama, Manuel Noriega, was helping criminal gangs called *cartels* smuggle drugs into the United States. United States troops invaded Panama in 1989 and arrested Noriega. Panama experienced greater stability in the 1990s.

1. The Panama Canal was constructed by the United States in the early 1900s. By connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the canal shortens voyages between the two oceans by thousands of miles. The U.S. had controlled the canal since it first opened in 1914. Then, in 1977, the U.S. and Panama signed a treaty designed to gradually turn over control of the Panama Canal on January 1, 2000.

2. The Role of Religion The Catholic Church has played a major role in Latin American society since colonial times. Traditionally a conservative force, many church leaders became proponents of social reform during the late 1900s. Outspoken priests and nuns, for example, struggled against the oppressive military regimes that ruled many Latin American countries in the 1970s and 1980s. At the same time, evangelical Protestant groups have gained a growing following with the poor throughout Latin America.

Locks in operation

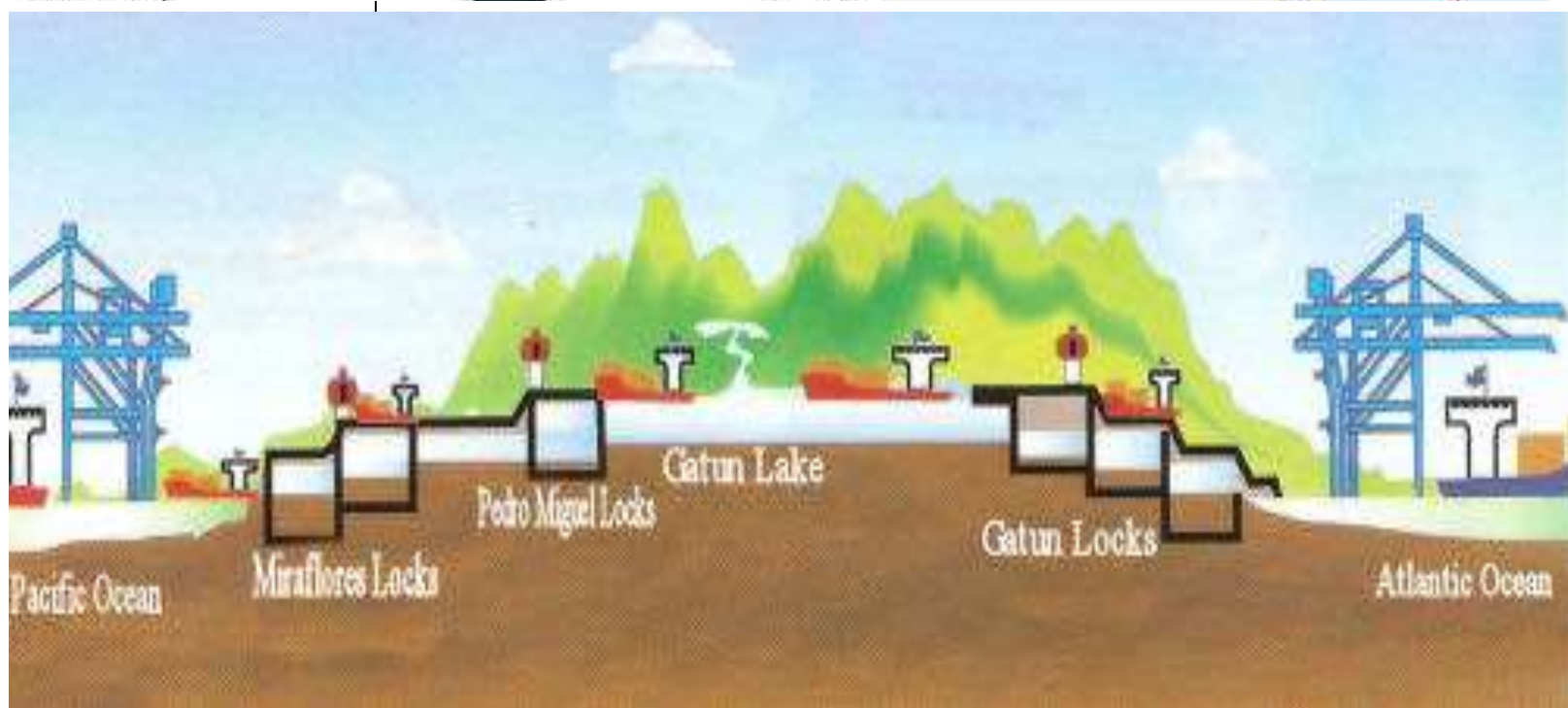
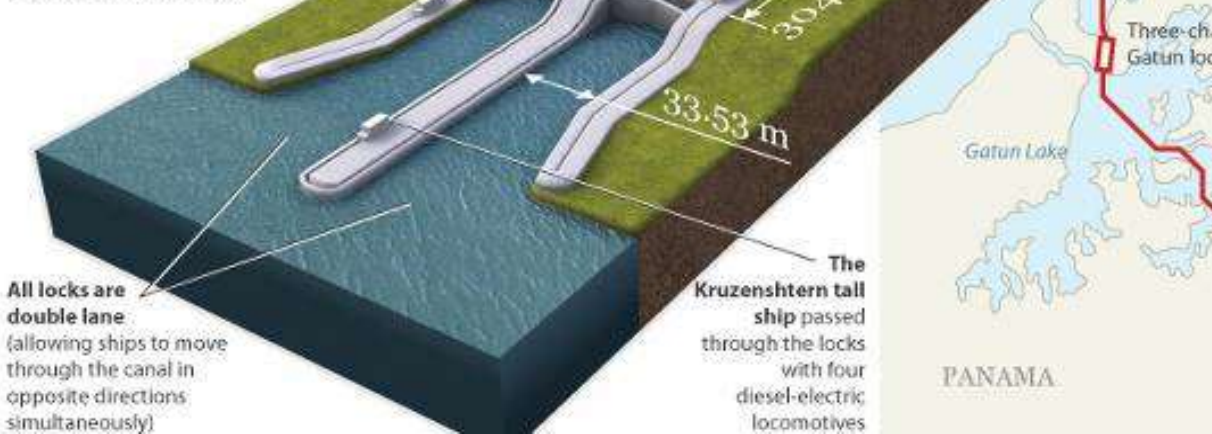


Facts and figures


17,500 ships pass through the canal every year.

9 hours is the average time for a ship to pass through the canal; the minimal time is 4.10 hours. The Kruzenshtern passed through in the average amount of time.

Three-chamber Gatun locks



HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???
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<p>CORNELL NOTES</p> 	<p>Topic/Objective:</p> <p>UNIT 7 Section 7</p> <p>Political and Economic Change in Latin America</p>	<p>Name:</p> <hr/> <p>Class/Period:</p> <hr/> <p>Date:</p> <hr/>
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ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations: **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS**

<p>CONFLICT</p> <p>1. What factors led to continuing conflict in Latin America?</p>	
<p>CHANGE</p> <p>2. What types of political changes occurred in Latin American nations after 1945?</p>	
<p>POLITICAL SYSTEMS</p> <p>3. What roles does democracy play in Latin America today?</p>	

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???
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UNIT 7 Section 7	DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY
4. Juan Peron	
5. Import Substitution	
6. Dirty War	
7. Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo	
8. Indigenous	
9. Sandinistas	
10. Contras	
11. Organization of American States	
12. North American Free Trade Agreement	
13. Cartels	

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

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