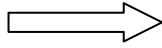


# A Review of Global History 10

## Ms. Gomes

1)

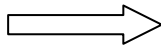
### The Three Estates



- 1) 3 social classes in French society before
- 2) First estate – clergy and priests; 2nd estate - nobles and 3rd estate was the largest and made up of common people
- 3) The burgoise or middle class was the most influential group in the third estate.

2)

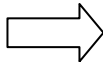
### Causes of the French Revolution



1. Many difference beneath the Old regime in France.
2. Clergy and nobles were free to not pay taxes
- 3.

3)

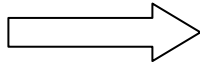
### National Assembly



- 1) In 1789, Louis XVI's ministers wanted to tax the nobles to solve the government's financial problems (a result of too many expensive wars).
- 2) The nobles refused to pay the taxes unless an Estates General (meeting of the three estates) was held.
- 3) When the Estates General met, the representatives from the Third Estate declared themselves a National Assembly.
- 4) To prevent the King from destroying its new power, Parisians seized a royal prison, the Bastille.

4)

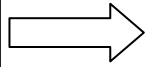
### A Declaration of the Rights of Man



- 1) The National Assembly issued a Declaration of the Rights of Man, proclaiming that the French government was based on the consent (agreement) of the people, not on the divine right of the king.
- 2) The privileges of the clergy and nobles were abolished (destroyed).
- 3) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity (Brotherhood)"

5)

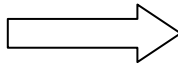
**Maximilien Robespierre**



- 1) Fearing the King's attempts to restore absolute rule, **radicals** gained control of the government.
- 2) The Committee of Public Safety, led by Maximilien Robespierre, launched a **Reign of Terror**.
- 3) **Suspected traitors were executed**.
- 4) Many aspects of the Old Regime were rejected.
- 5) Ordinary citizens were armed to **defend France against foreign invaders** (wanting to restore absolute rule).

6)

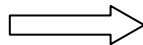
**Significance of French Revolution**



- 1) It **challenged** the idea of **divine right** and the privileges of the nobility.
- 2) The Revolution stood for **democratic government** and **social equality**.
- 3) **Political power** shifted from the king and nobles to the **bourgeoisie**.
- 4) Like the American Revolution, it inspired revolutionaries.

7)

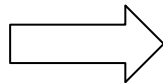
**Napoleon Bonaparte**



- 1) He was a **gifted general** from the lower nobility but **sympathetic** to the **Revolution**.
- 2) Napoleon helped France **defeated neighboring countries** that wanted to restore the King's power in France.
- 3) In 1799, Napoleon became a **dictator**.
- 4) He **conquered** much of Europe.
- 5) He was **defeated** by the **Russians** and **foreign powers restored the king's power in France**.

8)

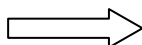
**Napoleon's Impact on France**



- 1) **Code Napoleon**-a **law code** that consolidated the achievements of the Revolution (**social equality**, **religious toleration**, **trial by jury**)
- 2) **Weakened Spain** – causing it to **lose its colonies** in Latin America

9)

**The Congress of Vienna**

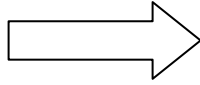


- 1) **After Napoleon's defeat**, **European** ministers and **rulers** met to **redraw the boundaries of Europe**.
- 2) Great Britain, France, Prussia, Russia, and Austria dominated the Congress.
- 3) **Prince Metternich of Austria** sought to establish a **balance of power** or a system in which the great powers of Europe were **similar in military strength** and **no one power could dominate the others**.

10)

11)

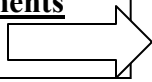
**Nationalism**



- 1) **Nationalism** is the belief that each nationality (**ethnic group**) has the right to its **own government and homeland**.
- 2) The **French Revolution** helped spread the spirit of nationalism.
- 3) The French Revolution encouraged the belief that **government should be based on the will of the people**.

12)

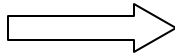
**Latin America's  
Independence  
Movements**



- 1) By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, Latin America colonists **resented restrictions** that **forbade them to trade** with other countries.
- 2) Colonists were also **influenced** by the **American** and **French revolutions**.
- 3) When **Napoleon conquered Spain**, Latin Americans were able to **govern themselves**.
- 4) After **Napoleon's defeat**, colonists **refused to return to Spanish rule**.

13)

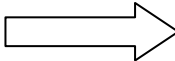
**Toussaint L'  
Ouverture**



- 1) He **led** an **uprising of African slaves** in 1791.
- 2) He **forced the French to leave Haiti**.
- 3) He helped Haiti become the **first Latin American colony to achieve independence**.

14)

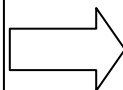
**Jose de San  
Martin**



- 1) He helped to **liberate Argentina** and **Chile** from Spanish rule in the years 1816 to 1818.
- 2) He was a **nationalist leader** of **Latin America**.

15)

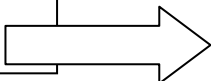
**Simon Bolivar**



- 1) He was a **nationalist leader** of **Latin America**.
- 2) He **defeated Spanish forces** between 1819 and 1825.
- 3) He liberated **Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia**.

16)

**Miguel Hidalgo**



- 1) He was a **Catholic priest**.
- 2) He led a **rebellion** against Spanish rule in **Mexico**. The rebellion failed.
- 3) He wanted **social reform**.

17)

18)

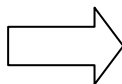
**The Monroe Doctrine**



- 1) The **United States feared** that **Spain** might try to **re-conquer** the newly independent Latin American nations.
- 2) President Monroe issued the **Monroe Doctrine**.
- 3) It stated that **United States would oppose** any **attempt by European** nations **to conquer land in the Americas**.
- 4) This doctrine emphasized the special interests the United States had in the Western Hemisphere.

19)

**Caudillo**



- 1) Very few of the newly independent Latin American countries were democratic.
- 2) Most countries had **dictatorships** and unstable governments.
- 3) **Few people controlled the land and wealth**.
- 4) Many countries were ruled by **caudillos or powerful military leaders**.

20)

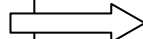
**The Industrial Revolution**



- 1) The Industrial Revolution led to the introduction of **factories, machines, and mass production in the 1750s**.
- 2) **Wealth from the colonies** helped countries like **Great Britain and France** have the needed capital for an Industrial Revolution.
- 3) **Harbors, rivers, and energy sources like coal** also helped countries experience this revolution.
- 4) New inventions like the **spinning jenny** and **James Watt's improved steam engine** made industrialization possible.

21)

**Changes Created By the Industrial Revolution**



- 1) **Factory owners (capitalists)** grew **richer** and the **working class (proletariats)** became poorer.
- 2) Early **factories were dangerous** and unsafe places to work.
- 3) **Urbanization** occurred. People **migrated** from **rural communities to cities or urban areas**.
- 4) Many cities became crowded.
- 5) **Women and children** received even **lower wages** than men.
- 6) Steam engines led to the creation of the first **railroads** in the early 1800s.

22)

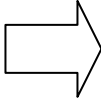
**Laissez-faire capitalism**



- 1) The **government did not interfere** in the relations between workers and business owners
- 2) **Merchants, bankers, and factory-owners** received greater political **power** in industrial countries like Britain and France.
- 3) The government did **not interfere** in the **economy**.
- 4) "Let them (**capitalists**) **do as they please**."

23)

## Unions



- 1) The Industrial Revolution created problems for workers.
- 2) Working conditions were frequently unsafe and labor wages were low.
- 3) Workers organized into unions and threatened to strike if they did not receive safer working conditions, better wages, and fewer hours.

24)

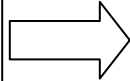
## Karl Marx



- 1) He co-authored *The Communist Manifesto* with Friedrich Engels in 1848.
- 2) His ideas became the basis of Communism (also known as Marxism)
- 3) He believed that society was divided into two classes: the bourgeoisie (capitalists) and the proletariat (workers).
- 4) He believed that the bourgeoisie exploit (take advantage of) the proletariat by taking most of the wealth they produce.
- 5) He advocated economic equality (the abolition of classes).
- 6) He advocated violent revolution and dictatorship.

25)

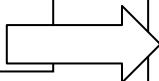
## The Unification of Italy



- 1) Italy had consisted of separate states.
- 2) Nationalists wanted a single country.
- 3) Count Cavour became Prime Minister of one of the states and drove the Austrians out of northern Italy in 1859.
- 4) In the south, Giuseppe Garibaldi overthrew the king of Naples. He then united the land with Cavour's territory.
- 5) In 1860, Italy became a united kingdom.
- 6) However, cultural and economic divisions continued to separate the north and south.

26)

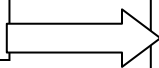
## The Unification of Germany



- 1) Germany had consisted of smaller states.
- 2) Prussia, the largest German state, led the unification of Germany.
- 3) Otto von Bismarck, Prime Minister of Prussia, used a policy of "blood and iron" (diplomacy and the military) to achieve German unification in 1871.
- 4) The Prussian king became Kaiser (emperor) of Germany.

27)

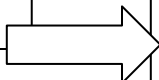
## Tsar Alexander II



- 1) After Russia's defeat in the Crimean War (1854-1856) by Britain and France, Tsar Alexander II emancipated or liberated the serfs (peasants bound to their lords' lands) in 1861.
- 2) He was assassinated shortly afterwards ending hopes of further reforms to an end.

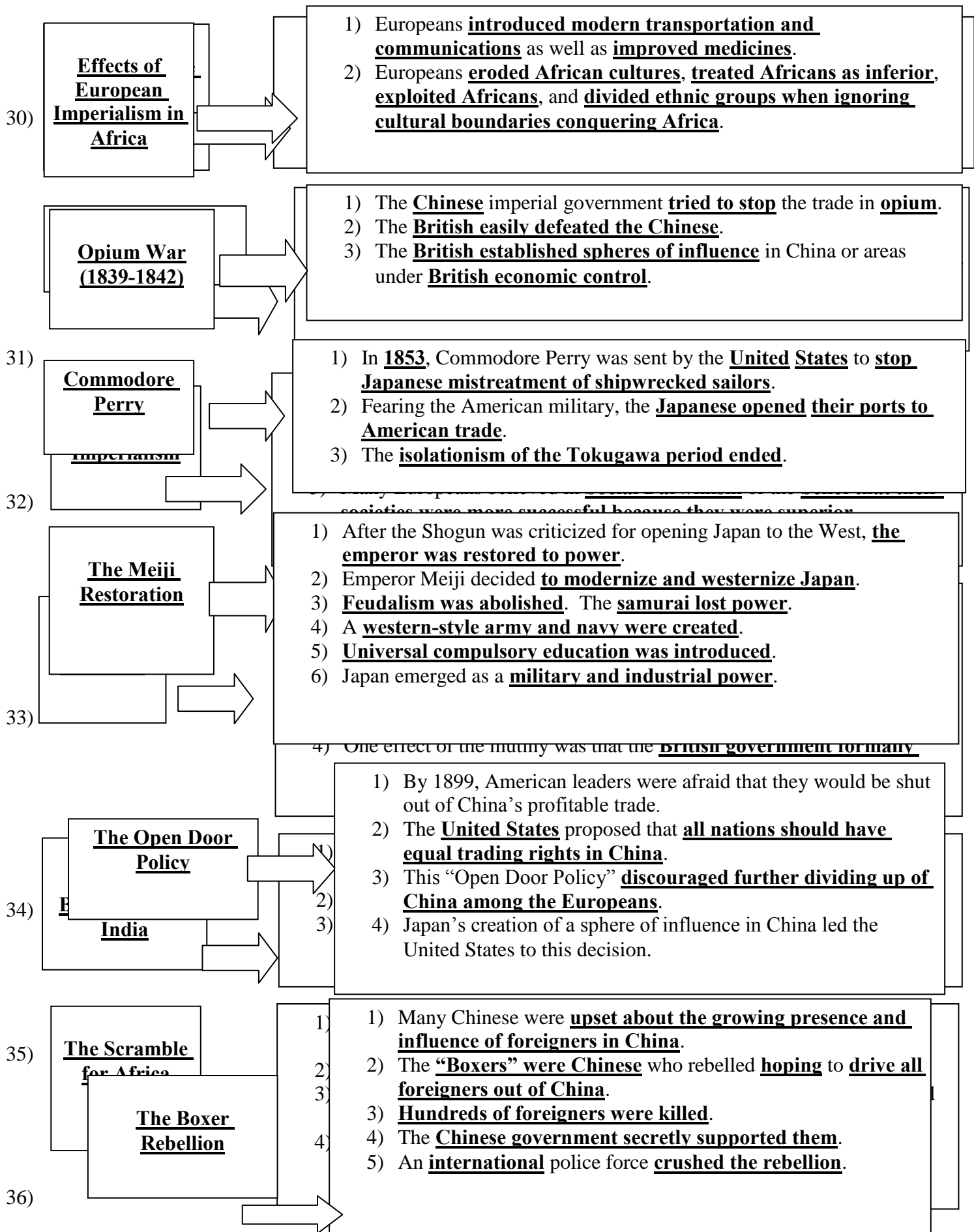
28)

## Russification



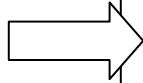
- 1) The Russian government, influenced by the nationalist spirit, adopted a policy of Russification.
- 2) Non-Russians in the Russian empire were forced to adopt the Russian language, culture, and Orthodox Christian religion.
- 3) Jews were attacked in state organized riots known as pogroms.

29)



37)

**The Young  
Turks**



- 1) The **Ottoman ruler, Sultan Abdulhamid II**, used **brutality against opponents and Armenians**.
- 2) He ordered the **massacre of Armenians** in eastern Turkey in 1894-1896.
- 3) **Young educated Turks**, known as the **Young Turks**, **demanded reform**.
- 4) Eventually, the Sultan was overthrown by part of the Ottoman army.
- 5) A **new Young Turk government** encouraged **industrialization, public education, and better treatment for women**.

38)

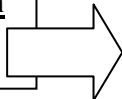
**The Mexican  
Revolution of  
1910**



- 1) It was **a reaction against Porfirio Diaz's dictatorship** that limited liberties.
- 2) A wealthy liberal, **Francisco Madero**, led a **revolt and established a government**.
- 3) **Pancho Villa** and other **peasant leaders revolted** and **civil war** followed.
- 4) **Land was redistributed**.
- 5) The **Constitution of 1917** established public **education**, universal **voting**, and an **8-hour work day**.

39)

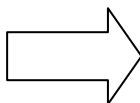
**Sun Yat-sen**



- 1) In 1911, the Chinese emperor was forced to abdicate his throne when soldiers rebelled.
- 2) **China became a republic in 1912**.
- 3) **Sun Yat-sen was a revolutionary leader**.
- 4) He gained control of the government in 1916.
- 5) He advocated the three principles of the people: **"Democracy, Nationalism, and the People's Livelihood."**
- 6) **Democracy** meant that China should have **representative government**.
- 7) **Nationalism** meant that China should **free itself from foreign rule**.
- 8) **People's Livelihood** meant that China should **strengthen its economy** and provide more **economic opportunities for all people**.

40)

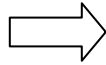
**The Causes  
of World  
War I**



- 1) **Nationalism, Imperialism, the Alliance System and Militarism** were the **causes of World War I**.
- 2) Nationalism led to **ethnic rivalries** among the leading powers as well as ethnic rivalries within nations to create new nations (i.e. the Serbs under Austrian rule).
- 3) **Competition for African and Asian colonies** furthered tensions.
- 4) **Germany and Austria-Hungary had an alliance. Russia, France, and Great Britain had another alliance.**
- 5) **Militarism** or the **glorification of the military** also increased tensions.

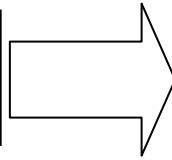
41)

**Francis Ferdinand**



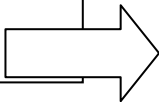
- 1) In 1914, the **Austria**'s Archduke Francis Ferdinand was **assassinated by Slav nationalists**.
- 2) The Austrians **blamed Serbia** and **invaded Serbia**.
- 3) This **ignited the First World War**.

**World War I**



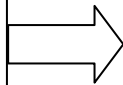
- 1) **Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey** became known as the **Central Powers**.
- 2) **Britain, France, and Russia** were known as the **Allies**.
- 3) **New weapons** such as the **machine gun**, **poison gas**, **submarines**, and **airplanes** were used. Soldiers dug themselves into **trenches**. **Barbed wire** was used.
- 4) **In 1917**, American ships were attacked by Germany. The **United States entered** the war on the **Allies' side**.
- 5) In 1917, **Russia dropped out of the war** due to the Russian Revolution.
- 6) By the end of **1918, the Central Powers surrendered**.

**The Treaty of Versailles**



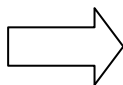
- 1) The **Treaty of Versailles (1919)** **concluded the peace** with **Germany**.
- 2) **Germany lost its navy**.
- 3) **Germany's army was reduced** to the size of a small police force.
- 4) **Germany was forced to accept blame for starting the war**.
- 5) Germany was **required to pay huge reparations** or payments for damages to the Allies.
- 6) Germany **lost its colonial territories**.
- 7) The **League of Nations was created**. It was an organization of nations pledged to defend each other against aggressors.
- 8) The **Austrian-Hungary Empire was divided** in another treaty.

**Kemal Ataturk**



- 1) Most of **Ottoman Turkey's former territories** were placed under **British and French rule**.
- 2) The Turkish leader, **Kemal Ataturk**, kept the rest of Turkey intact.
- 3) He **overthrew the Sultan** and created a new **Turkish republic**.
- 4) He forced a policy of **radical reforms**.
- 5) He made Turkey **a modern nation** and a **secular (non-religious) state**.

**The Russian Duma**

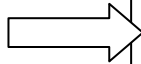


- 1) It was a **legislative assembly** created by Tsar Nicholas II.
- 2) The Tsar granted **limited reforms** after Russia was defeated by Japan in 1904.
- 3) Some **students and workers** wanted reforms.



46)

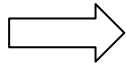
**The  
Bolsheviks**



- 1) The Bolsheviks were a **Russian revolutionary group**.
- 2) After the Tsar abdicated and the Duma assumed power, the Bolsheviks revolted and **seized power** of the **Russian government in 1917**.
- 3) The Bolsheviks were **communists**. They promised **“Peace, Bread, and Land”**.
- 4) They changed the name of the country to the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**.
- 5) Russia became the **first communist country** and **withdrew from the First World War**.

47)

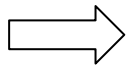
**Vladimir  
Lenin**



- 1) **Vladimir Lenin** was the **leader** of the Russian **Bolsheviks**.
- 2) He **redistributed land**, **nationalized factories** (factories became the property of the government), and **brutally suppressed opponents**.

48)

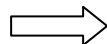
**Joseph  
Stalin**



- 1) When Lenin died in 1924, Leon Trotsky and Joseph **Stalin** competed to become the **new Russian dictator**.
- 2) Stalin won and had Trotsky assassinated.
- 3) Stalin had **opponents murdered in “purges”**.
- 4) Stalin built **gulags or slave labor camps in Siberia** for his enemies or critics of his government.
- 5) He established a **totalitarian state**. Totalitarianism is a system of government where **one-party controls all aspects of individual life**.
- 6) Citizens were **denied personal liberties**.
- 7) **Secret police, censorship, and terror** were used to enforce government control.
- 8) Stalin **took private land away from peasants** and created farms **owned by the government or collectives**.
- 9) He introduced **Five-Year Plans to industrialize Russia**.

49)

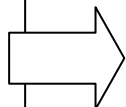
**Votes for  
Women**



- 1) Women in the United States, Great Britain, and many other countries gained **the right to vote** and enjoyed greater freedom than ever before.
- 2) During the **1920s**, **economic prosperity** brought new values.

50)

**The Great  
Depression**



- 1) In 1929, the **stock market** in New York **crashed**. This started a **chain reaction** that led to the Great Depression.
- 2) The Great Depression was the **most severe economic downturn** in the history of industrial capitalism.
- 3) Large numbers of **businesses failed** and many workers were **unemployed** over an extended period of time.
- 4) As Europeans **bought fewer goods** from their colonies, the Great Depression spread worldwide.
- 5) The problems created by the Great Depression led many people to look for **new political parties** to alleviate their troubles.

51)

52)

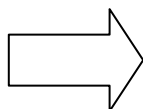
**European  
Fascism**



- 1) Fascists were **extreme nationalists**. They believed their nations were better than other nations.
- 2) Fascists believed that **a single all-powerful leader**, like **Mussolini or Hitler, should lead the nation**.
- 3) Fascists were **militarists** who glorified war and violence.
- 4) Fascists **believed** that the **strong should dominate the weak**.

53)

**Social  
Darwinism**



- 1) Social Darwinists believed that **stronger groups had the right to succeed** and that **weaker groups deserved to die out**.
- 2) Social Darwinists were **racist, had contempt for other races**, and believed in **Anti-Semitism (hatred of Jews)**.

54)

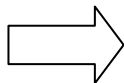
**The Weimar  
Republic**



- 1) The Weimar Republic was Germany's new **democratic republic after** the Kaiser was forced to abdicate at the end of **World War I**.
- 2) **Many landowners, industrialists, and military leaders opposed the new republic**.
- 3) The **opponents of the new republic were willing to support a single, strong leader** rather than a representative republic of the common people.

55)

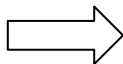
**Benito  
Mussolini**



- 1) He was the **Fascist leader of Italy**.
- 2) He created a **totalitarian state** in Italy.
- 3) He used **violence against opponents**.
- 4) In 1922, Mussolini became the **first Fascist dictator of a European country**.

56)

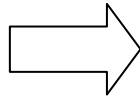
**Adolf  
Hitler**



- 1) During the Great Depression, more than one-third of the German work force lost jobs.
- 2) Unemployed workers and the middle class turned to more radical solutions.
- 3) Adolf Hitler was the **leader of the Nazi party**, the **author of Mein Kampf**, and became the **Nazi dictator** of Germany in 1933.
- 4) He **blamed the leaders of the Weimar Republic for Germany's humiliation at Versailles**.
- 5) He **believed** that **the Germans or "Aryans" were a superior race that should rule the world**.
- 6) He **called the Jews the "evil race" and blamed them for Germany's defeat in World War I and its problems**.
- 7) He was **an Anti-Semite**.

57)

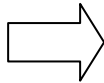
### Hitler's Dictatorship



58)

- 1) He called his government the **Third Reich** ("Third Empire").
- 2) He turned Germany into a **totalitarian state**.
- 3) He arrested and **executed opponents without trials**.
- 4) He **closed rival political parties**, unions, and independent newspapers.
- 5) To secure full employment, he used public works projects like building highways and military rearmament.
- 6) He **persecuted Jews**, striped them of citizenship, forced them to wear yellow stars, and forced them into special ghettos and **concentration camps**.
- 7) The Nazis **killed six million Jews** and **gypsies, Slavs, political prisoners, elderly** and **mentally disabled people**.

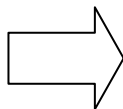
### The Holocaust



59)

- 1) The Holocaust was the attempted **genocide** (murder of an entire ethnic group) of the **Jews** during World War II.
- 2) Hitler called this genocide the **"Final Solution"**.
- 3) **Concentration camps** were built at **Auschwitz** and other places where Jews from Nazi territories were sent.
- 4) Most Jews were gassed and their bodies burned in large ovens.
- 5) It is estimated that **six million Jews**, two-thirds of all Jews then living in Europe, met their **deaths**.
- 6) The Holocaust was a **violation of the human rights** of the Jewish people. It was a **tragedy**.

### The Causes of World War II

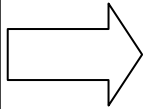


60)

- 1) **Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles** by **rebuilding** his **armies**. The **League of Nations did not stop Hitler** because its members refused to take action. This policy of **appeasement (granting concessions to enemies to make peace)** helped Hitler become more powerful.
- 2) **Hitler annexed (took) Austria in 1938** and then **claimed Czechoslovakia**. The British Prime Minister, **Chamberlain**, **continued to appease Hitler** by agreeing to Hitler's claim to western Czechoslovakia.
- 3) When **Hitler invaded Poland**, Britain and France refused to give in and **war was declared**. **Hitler** made a **secret deal with Stalin to keep Russia out of the war**.

61)

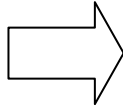
**Blitzkrieg**



- 1) The Germans used a **military tactic** known as **blitzkrieg** or **“lightning warfare”**.
- 2) In this type of warfare, **planes, tanks, and motorized troop carriers** **advance rapidly** into **enemy territory**.

62)

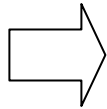
**Hitler’s Invasion  
of the Soviet  
Union**



- 1) In 1941, **Hitler betrayed Stalin**.
- 2) Hitler launched a **surprise attack** on the **Soviet Union**.
- 3) **Stalin’s dictatorship** had increased **industrialization** in the Soviet Union and helped make the **Soviet Union** a **formidable (strong) country**.
- 4) The Soviet army began to gradually **push the Germans back**.

63)

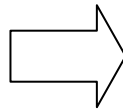
**Pearl Harbor**



- 1) In December 1941, **Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii**.
- 2) By attacking the U.S. naval base, the Japanese had **declared war on the United States**.
- 3) **Hitler supported Japan**.

64)

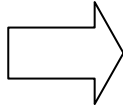
**The Axis Powers  
and the Allied  
Powers**



- 1) **Germany, Italy, and Japan** were the **Axis Powers**.
- 2) **Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States** were the **Allied Powers**.
- 3) In July 1943, **Allied forces** helped the Italians **overthrow Mussolini**.
- 4) In June 1944, Allied troops **invaded northern France on D-Day**.
- 5) By 1945, Allied troops occupied Germany.
- 6) **Germany surrendered in 1945**.
- 7) **Prior to World War II, Japan** had **defeated Russia** in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) for **control of Manchuria**. **During World War I**, Japan had **supported the Allies** and **received** some of **Germany’s territories** in the Pacific. **During World War II**, Japan supported the **Axis Powers** and continued to **conquer parts of China and East Asia**.

65)

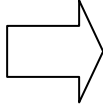
Hiroshima



- 1) After liberating many islands in the Pacific from Japanese control, the United States decided to drop atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.
- 2) Nearly 200,000 Japanese were killed.
- 3) The Japanese surrendered on August 14, 1945.

66)

U.S.  
Occupation  
of Japan



- 1) In September, 1945, American General Douglas MacArthur accepted Japan's unconditional surrender.
- 2) MacArthur was assigned the task of rebuilding and reforming post-war Japan.
- 3) Japanese leaders responsible for war crimes were punished.
- 4) Japan lost its overseas empire.
- 5) Japan was demilitarized. It could only have a "self-defense force."
- 6) Japan became a democracy. The emperor lost his political power but remained a figurehead. Women received the right to vote.

67)

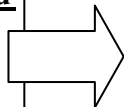
Nuremberg  
Trials



- 1) Hitler committed suicide. However, several of the most important Nazi leaders were tried and convicted for "crimes against humanity" by an international tribunal at Nuremberg.
- 2) The Nuremberg Trials revealed the extent of Nazi atrocities. The Nazis used slave labor, conducted medical experiments on humans, starved people and committed mass genocide.
- 3) The Nuremberg trials established a new principle: "crimes against humanity."

68)

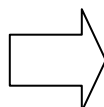
The Aftermath of  
the Second World  
War



- 1) West Germany, Italy, and Japan were occupied and turned into democracies.
- 2) East Germany became a communist nation under the influence of the Soviet Union.
- 3) The United States and the Soviet Union became the world's Superpowers.
- 4) More than forty million people had died in the war and much destruction occurred in Europe, North Africa, and East Asia.

69)

The  
United  
Nations

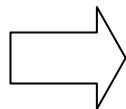


- 1) The Allies created a new international peace-keeping organization in 1945 known as the United Nations.
- 2) The purpose of the U.N. was to maintain peace in the world and encourage friendship and cooperation among nations.
- 3) Members agreed to give up the use of force except in self-defense.
- 4) The U.N. has tried to eliminate world hunger, disease, and ignorance.

70)

71)

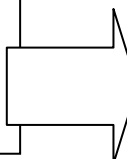
### Decolonization



- 1) After World War II, European imperialism gradually came to an end in India, Indochina, Africa, and Indonesia.
- 2) It was no longer popular to support imperialism after the defeat of the imperialist, fascists of the Second World War.
- 3) Imperialism did not always end bloodlessly.

72)

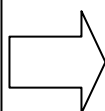
### Mohandas Gandhi



- 1) Mohandas Gandhi was the nonviolent leader of India's independence movement. India was the first major country to achieve independence after World War II.
- 2) Gandhi encouraged Indians to boycott British goods (take the profit out of imperialism), commit acts of civil disobedience (breaking unjust laws), and to make their own clothing (homespun goods).
- 3) Gandhi criticized the treatment of untouchables.

73)

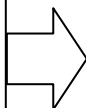
### The Salt March



- 1) Mohandas Gandhi, nonviolent nationalist leader of India, led a Salt March to protest the British salt tax.
- 2) Gandhi believed that the salt tax was unjust and as such, all just people had a responsibility to break the law and make their own salt.
- 3) The Salt March was the beginning of the end for the British imperialists.
- 4) By passively suffering the beatings and imprisonments, Indians demonstrated to the world the unjust nature of British imperialism in India.

74)

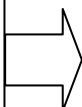
### The Partitioning of the Subcontinent



- 1) In 1947, India achieved independence from the British.
- 2) The British partitioned or divided India into two separate nations: India for the Hindu majority and Pakistan for the Muslim majority.
- 3) Pakistan initially included two areas; east and west of British India.
- 4) Eventually, East Pakistan became Bangladesh as the people of this region were culturally different from the west Pakistanis.
- 5) Much rioting between Hindus and Muslims occurred at the beginning of the partitioning. There is still conflict between these two groups today.

75)

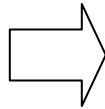
### The Philippines and Independence



- 1) The United States granted independence to the Philippines in 1946.
- 2) After independence, dictatorships were common in this country.

76)

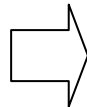
### Indonesia and Independence



- 1) Indonesian leaders declared independence in 1945 but Dutch troops refused to leave.
- 2) The Indonesian nationalist fought Dutch troops.
- 3) In 1949, the Netherlands (Dutch) finally recognized Indonesian independence.
- 4) It was difficult for the Dutch to leave Southeast Asia because of the profitable trade in spices.

77)

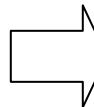
### Vietnam and Nationalist Struggles



- 1) Ho Chi Minh, the nationalist leader of Vietnam, began a war for independence against the French in 1954.
- 2) At an international conference, Vietnam was divided into two countries: North Vietnam, a communist state under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh and South Vietnam, a pro-Western state.
- 3) Eventually, American soldiers would fight in South Vietnam in an attempt to keep it from reuniting with the Communist north but their efforts failed. Today, Vietnam is a unified communist country.

78)

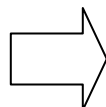
### Zionism



- 1) In the 1890s, Theodor Herzl started a new movement called Zionism. Zionists wanted the creation of a Jewish state.
- 2) After the tragedy of the Holocaust, many Jews felt that they would only be safe in a Jewish state.
- 3) When Jews began to return to their ancient homeland, conflict arose between the Palestinians and the Jews.

79)

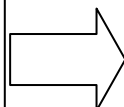
### Kwame Nkrumah



- 1) Kwame Nkrumah was the nationalist leader of the British colony known as the Gold Coast.
- 2) Like Gandhi, he encouraged his supporters to boycott British goods.
- 3) Eventually, the Gold Coast achieved independence in 1957.
- 4) The country changed its name to Ghana (after the great West African kingdom).
- 5) Ghana was the first sub-Saharan (south of the Sahara) colony to win its independence.

80)

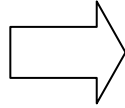
### Julius Nyerere



- 1) Julius Nyerere was an African nationalist.
- 2) He led Tanzania to independence.
- 3) He wanted to improve rural life, build a classless society, and create an independent economy.

81)

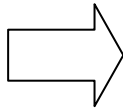
**Jomo Kenyatta**



- 1) **Jomo Kenyatta** was an **African nationalist**.
- 2) He led **Kenya's independence** struggle against the British.
- 3) He concentrated on building a **market economy** and expanding **businesses in Kenya**.
- 4) **Kenya's independence movement**, like the **former Belgian Congo**, involved **bloodshed and violence**.

82)

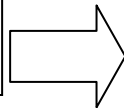
**Egyptian Nationalism**



- 1) While the British had granted Egypt independence in 1922, it continued to control many aspects of Egyptian life.
- 2) **It was not until Egypt's king was overthrown in the 1950s that Egypt became independent**
- 3) **While many Middle Eastern and North African nations achieved independence nonviolently**, the **French fought a bloody struggle in Algeria**. Eventually, **Algeria gained its independence in 1962**.

83)

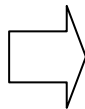
**The Cold War**



- 1) The **Cold War** was a **global competition** between the **United States and the Soviet Union** after the Second World War.
- 2) The **United States supported capitalism and democracy**. The **Soviet Union supported the spread of communism**.

84)

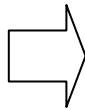
**Differences between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.**



- 1) The **U.S.A.** believed in citizens electing **representatives** and leaders. The **Soviets** used **dictatorship**.
- 2) The **U.S.A.** believed citizens had **civil rights** and **liberties**. The **Soviets allowed citizens few rights**.
- 3) In the **U.S.A.**, **people gain own property**. The **Soviet abolished private property**. The **government controlled all production in the U.S.S.R.**

85)

**"The Iron Curtain"**



- 1) **In 1946, an "Iron Curtain" fell on Eastern European nations**. This meant that the **Soviet Union controlled these countries** and they **became Soviet satellites (puppet states)**.
- 2) The Soviets did this to **create a safety zone** around their country to **protect it from future attacks**.
- 3) This **alienated the United States and Western Europe**.

86)

**The Truman Doctrine**

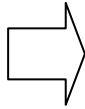


- 1) In 1947, **President Truman of the U.S.A.** offered to support all free peoples **resisting Communism**.
- 2) His policy was a **"containment policy"**. It tried to **stop the spread of communism**.

87)



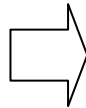
**The Marshall Plan**



- 1) The **Marshall Plan** was designed to help **Europeans recover** from the devastating effects of **World War II**.
- 2) The **United States gave Western European nations billions of dollars** to help them **rebuild** their own war-torn economies.
- 3) The Marshall Plan helped to **reduce the spread of communism**.
- 4) As hunger and poverty were reduced, **the appeal of communism faded in Western Europe**.

88)

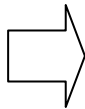
**The Berlin Airlift**



- 1) In 1948, the Western allies began to merge their zones of occupied Germany.
- 2) **The Soviets closed all highways and railroad links to Berlin**. Berlin was divided by all four Allied powers. However, Berlin was in the Soviet zone of occupation.
- 3) The **Western allies began a massive airlift to feed and supply West Berlin**.
- 4) In 1949, the allied zones were formally merged into **West Germany**.
- 5) The Soviets created **East Germany**.

89)

**NATO and the Warsaw Pact**



- 1) In **1949, the United States, Canada, and ten Western European countries formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO**.
- 2) The aim of the alliance was to **protect Western Europe from Communist aggression**.
- 3) The **Soviet Union created the Warsaw Pact**. It was **an alliance between the Eastern European satellites and the Soviet Union**.

90)

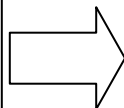
**Chiang Kai-Shek**



- 1) He was the **Nationalist leader of China**. He **defeated the warlords and battled the Chinese Communists**.
- 2) His government was **corrupt** and **failed to improve the lives of the Chinese peasants**.

91)

**Mao Zedong**



- 1) He was the **Communist leader of China**.
- 2) He was **forced to retreat by the Nationalists** in the **Long March**.
- 3) However, he and his soldiers **recovered and won the support of the Chinese peasants**.
- 4) Since the majority of Chinese were peasants, he was able to **eventually defeat the Nationalists in 1949**.

92)

93)

94)

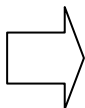
**The “Two Chinas”**



- 1) In **1949, China became a communist country.**
- 2) The **leader** of the new communist China was **Mao Zedong.**
- 3) **Chiang Kai-shek and his nationalist leaders** retreated to the **island of Taiwan.**
- 4) Therefore, there were **two Chinas**; a **Communist China and a Nationalist China in Taiwan.**

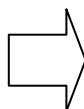
95)

**Maoism**



- 1) **Mao** was a follower of Marx (the founder of Communism) and Lenin (the first Soviet dictator). However, Mao **modified communism.** He emphasized the role of the **peasant over the worker.**
- 2) Mao believed that revolution could **begin in the countryside among rural peasant and then spread to cities.**
- 3) **Maoism was popular in parts of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.**

**Changes Under Mao**



- 1) **Mao abolished private property** and **killed** many **landowners, factory-owners, and wealthier peasants.**
- 2) **All education and media** were **controlled by the Communist party to re-educate the Chinese in Maoist thought.**
- 3) **Ancestor worship, the mistreatment of women, and Confucianism were outlawed.**

96)

**The Cult of Mao**



- 1) **Mao became a god-like figure.**
- 2) His **pictures were displayed throughout China.**
- 3) His **sayings** were published in **The Quotations of Chairman Mao.**
- 4) Communist Party members and students were **expected to memorize his sayings.**

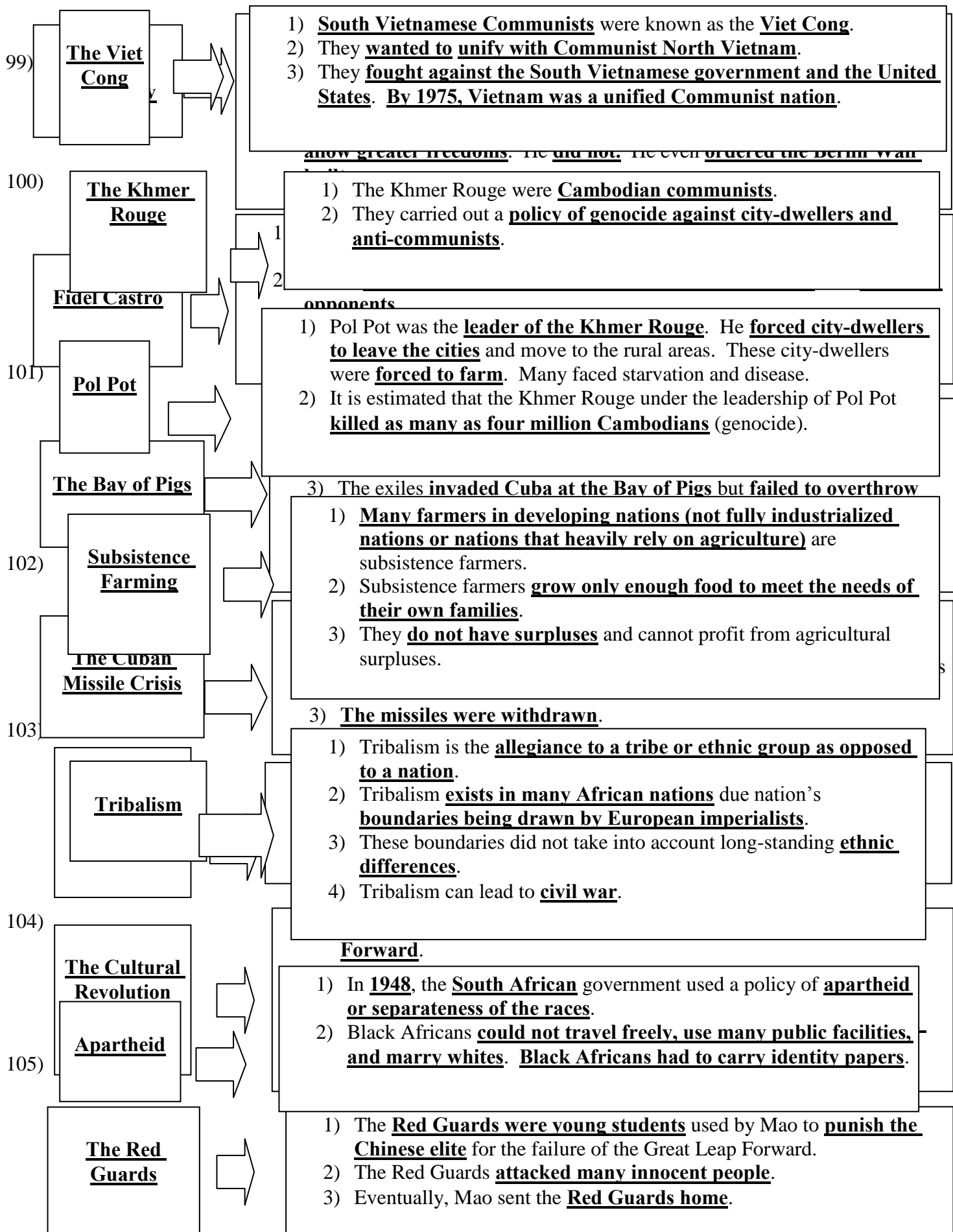
97)

**The Korean War**



- 1) North Korea was occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.
- 2) In 1950, **Communist North Korea invaded South Korea.**
- 3) The United States and other members of the United Nations intervened and **drove the Communists out of the South.**
- 4) Led by General MacArthur, the U.N. forces invaded North Korea. MacArthur wanted to invade China. President Truman refused and MacArthur was relieved of his command. **In 1953, the war ended with the same boundary line as before the war.**

98)



106)

**Responses  
to  
Apartheid**

- 1) Black Africans responded to the injustices of the **white minority government in South Africa** and its **policy of apartheid or racial “separateness”**.
- 2) In the **Sharpeville Massacre in 1960**, police killed demonstrators against **apartheid**. Black Africans responded with a general strike.
- 3) In the **Soweto Uprising in 1976**, riots again spread throughout South Africa.
- 4) **Foreign countries became a policy of divestment or cutting economic ties with South Africa.**

107)

**Israel’s Struggle  
for  
Independence**

- 1) The British promised that they would create a **homeland for the Jews in Palestine** in 1917.
- 2) **After the Nazi Holocaust, Jewish immigration to Palestine dramatically increased.**
- 3) In **1948**, the British left Palestine and gave the problem of Jewish-Arab relations to the United Nations.
- 4) **The United Nations voted to create the country of Israel.**
- 5) **Arab nations refused to recognize Israel and launched an attack on Israel. They were defeated.**
- 6) Additional wars followed but Israel defeated its enemies and **acquired the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.**

108)

**Camp David  
Accords**

- 1) In **1978**, **Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat and Israel’s Prime Minister Menachim Begin** visited President Carter at Camp David.
- 2) They agreed that **Israel would return lands taken from Egypt in exchange for establishing peace between the two countries.**

109)

**The Palestinian  
Liberation  
Organization  
(P.L.O.)**

- 1) In **1964**, **Palestinian Arabs formed the Palestinian Liberation Organization.**
- 2) They **refused to recognize Israel.**
- 3) They **vowed to win back their homeland.**
- 4) The **Indifada (“Uprising”) began in 1987. It was used violence.**

110)

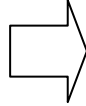
**OPEC**

- 1) The **Middle East** controls the **majority** of the **world’s oil reserves.**
- 2) In the **1970s**, the **oil-producing countries** formed the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or OPEC.**
- 3) In **1973**, **Arab OPEC members refused to sell oil to countries friendly to Israel.**
- 4) This **embargo (refusal to trade)** led to **higher oil prices worldwide.**

111)

112)

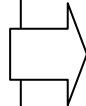
**The Iranian Revolution**



- 1) **Iran** (known as **Persia**) was **never colonized** by the Europeans or the Ottomans.
- 2) The **rulers** of Iran were called **Shahs**.
- 3) **Shah Pahlavi**, a post-war Shah, tried to **modernize and westernize Iran**.
- 4) In 1979, **Islamic fundamentalists**, led by **Ayatollah Khomeini**, **overthrew the Shah**.
- 5) Iran became a **fundamentalist Islamic society** with **laws based on the Qu’ran (Koran)**.
- 6) **Iran** fought an **eight-year war with Iraq** over control of **oil fields near the Persian Gulf**.

113)

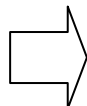
**Islamic Fundamentalism**



- 1) **Islamic fundamentalists** believe in the **creation of religious societies** based on the **Qur’an or Koran**.
- 2) The **Qur’an (Koran)** is the **holy book** of **Islam**.
- 3) While **Iran** was the first Muslim country to experience an **Islamic fundamentalist revolution**, Islamic fundamentalism has been on the **rise**.
- 4) It is a **reaction** to the intrusion of **Western values** into Middle Eastern societies.
- 5) **Osama bin Laden**, an **Islamic fundamentalist** used **terrorism** to attempt to **destabilize Western societies** and **weaken their influence in the Middle East**.

114)

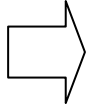
**The Green Revolution**



- 1) **India** is the **world’s largest democracy**. It is a **heavily populated** nation. Frequently, **hunger** and **starvation** have plagued the nation.
- 2) In the **1960s and 1970s**, the Indian government tried to **improve agricultural production** by applying **modern science and technology** to agriculture.
- 3) This effort to apply science and technology to agriculture is called the **Green Revolution**.
- 4) **New seeds, fertilizers, and equipment** have been used to increase agricultural production.
- 5) The **government always provides incentives** or benefits to families that **limit themselves to having two children**.
- 6) **Unlike the Chinese communist policy of “One Child” and tax increases on families** with more than one child, **India is a democracy** and can **encourage family planning but not mandate it**.

115)

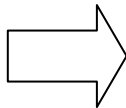
**Human Rights Violations in Latin America**



- 1) In **Argentina**, thousands of **people disappeared** during the **military rule** that ended in 1984. Citizens that were suspected of criticizing the government were **secretly arrested** and **frequently executed**.
- 2) In **Chile**, the **brutal dictator, Pinochet**, overthrew the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende and **tortured and killed** many opponents of the Pinochet government.
- 3) In **Cuba**, the **communist dictator, Fidel Castro** has imprisoned and **killed his opponents**.
- 4) In **El Salvador**, **“death squads”** killed opponents.

116)

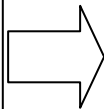
**The Philippines**



- 1) The Philippines **gained independence** after World War II.
- 2) **Ferdinand Marcos ruled as a dictator** from 1965 to 1986.
- 3) In 1986, **Corazon Aquino was democratically elected** and Marcos was forced to flee.

117)

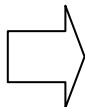
**Haiti**



- 1) **Haiti** is an **island** in the **Caribbean**.
- 2) During the **post-World War II years**, it was ruled by **dictators**.
- 3) Eventually, the **dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier** was **ousted from power**.
- 4) In 1990, **Jean-Bertrand Aristide** became Haiti's **first democratically-elected president**.
- 5) However, **poverty and corruption still plague** the country.

118)

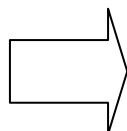
**Detente**



- 1) After the fall of Khrushchev in 1964, **Leonid Brezhnev** became the **next Soviet dictator**.
- 2) Brezhnev **tried to ease the Cold War** with a policy known as **détente** but **then escalated tensions** when he sent troops in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan.
- 3) The **Soviet economy weakened** as there were **few incentives to work hard**.

119)

**Glasnost**

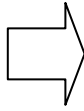


- 1) After Brezhnev's death, **Mikhail Gorbachev** became the next **Soviet dictator**.
- 2) He wanted **reforms**.
- 3) He introduced a **greater “openness” to Soviet society**. This policy was known as **Glasnost**. It **allowed greater freedoms in the press**, allowed **Jews to emigrate to Israel and the West**, and **let citizens elect their own representatives**.

120)

121)

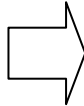
**Perestroika**



- 1) It referred to **economic reform**.
- 2) **Gorbachev** wanted to **move away from a centrally planned economy** to allow individuals more freedom and incentive.
- 3) **People were allowed to open small businesses** and **factory managers were given greater control**.
- 4) **Government control of the Soviet economy lessened** and **greater economic freedoms existed**.

122)

**Boris Yeltsin**



- 1) In **1991**, Boris Yeltsin was elected **President of the Russian Republic**.
- 2) Yeltsin began to assert Russian authority over Gorbachev's Soviet government.
- 3) Eventually, **Russia declared its independence**.
- 4) The Soviet Union no longer existed.
- 5) **Gorbachev's reforms had led to the end of the Soviet Union as ethnic nationalism spread**.

123)

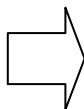
**Solidarity and Change in Eastern Europe**



- 1) **Lech Walesa** organized an **independent trade union** named **Solidarity** in **Poland**.
- 2) **Poland** became the **first Eastern European country** to **elect a non-Communist government** in the post-cold war world.
- 3) By becoming non-Communist, Poland helped to **lift the "Iron Curtain" between Western and Eastern Europe**.
- 4) The **Berlin Wall was taken down in 1989**.
- 5) These events helped pave the way to **German Reunification in 1990**.

124)

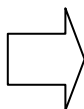
**Privatization and Transition**



- 1) The **former centrally planned economies of communist Europe** moved towards **market economies**. This transition involved privatization.
- 2) **Privatization** occurred when **government industries were purchased by individuals**.

125)

**Helmut Kohl**



- 1) Helmut Kohl was a **leader of West Germany**.
- 2) He helped **negotiate the reunification of Germany**.
- 3) After a half century of division, Germany became a **united country again**.

126)

### Deng Xiaoping

- 1) China gradually introduced elements of a free market economy without abandoning the political control of the government by the Communists.
- 2) Deng Xiaoping, China's dictator after the death of Mao, introduced practical reforms when he gained control of the government in 1976.
- 3) Deng Xiaoping allowed peasants to rent former communal lands and keep a portion of their harvests for personal sale. This increased food production because it increased personal incentives.
- 4) China began producing more consumer goods, encouraged foreign investment, allowed small business to operate with limited government intervention, and introduced a bonus system for productive workers in factories.

127)

### Tiananmen Square

- 1) Chinese students, inspired by Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms, wanted political reforms.
- 2) Chinese students wanted greater personal freedoms and democracy.
- 3) In 1989, college students peacefully protested in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.
- 4) When the students refused to leave, government leaders ordered the army to fire on the demonstrators.
- 5) Many students were killed.
- 6) Western nations initially reacted by limiting trade with China but quickly resumed trade.

128)

### F.W. De Klerk and Nelson Mandela

- 1) In 1989, white South Africans elected F.W. De Klerk as president.
- 2) De Klerk promised to share power with Black South Africans.
- 3) De Klerk ended apartheid, South Africa's system of racial segregation, and released Nelson Mandela, an anti-apartheid political prisoner, from prison.
- 4) In 1994, South Africa held elections which allowed all races to vote.
- 5) Nelson Mandela was elected as South Africa's first black president. De Klerk and Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize.

129)

### The Irish Republican Army

- 1) In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, England had become Protestant but Ireland remained Catholic.
- 2) Trying to control Ireland, the English sent Protestant settlers to Ireland in the 1600s.
- 3) The Protestants settled mostly in the North.
- 4) In 1922, most of Ireland became independent but the Protestant majority in the North chose to remain a part of Great Britain.
- 5) Many Catholics were opposed to the division of Ireland.
- 6) Some Catholics formed the Irish Republican Army (IRA).
- 7) In 1969, fighting erupted between the IRA and armed units of the Northern Protestants.
- 8) The IRA gradually abandoned terrorist tactics and has worked for peace.

130)



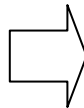
**Reasons for  
Japan's  
Economic  
Miracle**



- 1) Japan became one of the **world's leading economic powers by the 1970s** despite its economic destruction at the end of World War II.
- 2) There were many reasons for Japan's economic miracle. The Japanese have been **able to borrow from other cultures yet maintain a unique culture**, the government has provided **loans and tax breaks to new businesses**, the government had also used **tariffs or taxes on imported goods in the past to keep out foreign goods**, and it has a **skilled labor force**.

131)

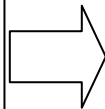
**Ethnic  
Cleansing**



- 1) The **collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe** has led to the revival of **age-old ethnic rivalries** in the **former Yugoslavia and neighboring lands**.
- 2) **Serbs and Croats resumed fighting. Bosnian Serbs frequently murdered Muslims civilians.**
- 3) The **killing of Muslim civilians** was referred to as **"ethnic cleansing."**
- 4) Eventually, the **United States and Western powers intervened**. New countries were created to **prevent ethnic genocide**.

132)

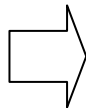
**Saddam  
Hussein**



- 1) Saddam Hussein was the **dictator of Iraq**.
- 2) In **1990, he invaded Kuwait**.
- 3) The **United States** responded by **declaring war, The Gulf War**.
- 4) **Kuwait was liberated**.
- 5) **Saddam Hussein remained in power** but was **accused of developing weapons of mass destruction**.
- 6) The **United States invaded again in the early 2000s** and **ousted him from power**.

133)

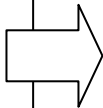
**Genocide in  
Rwanda**



- 1) **Ethnic tensions** erupted in Africa in **Rwanda and Burundi**.
- 2) In **1994, Rwanda's president**, a member of the **Hutu** tribe, was **assassinated**.
- 3) **Government-sponsored Hutu troops took revenge on the Tutsi minority**.
- 4) **Many Tutsis were murdered in Rwanda's genocide**.

134)

**Somalia**



- 1) Somalia is located on the **northeastern "horn" of Africa**.
- 2) It has suffered from **droughts, destruction of livestock, and famine**.
- 3) In the **early 1990s**, fighting among **Somali warlords prevented other Somalis from receiving international aid**.
- 4) In 1992, the **United States sent troops to Somalia** to restore order and to protect food supplies.

135)

**The  
European  
Union**



- 1) In 1957, France and Germany led the formation of the European Economic Community (EEC) or Common Market.
- 2) More European countries joined and this allowed goods, money, and people to move freely in Europe.
- 3) In 1993, it was replaced with the European Union. In 1999, the Euro was introduced as a unified European currency.

136)

**The North  
American Free  
Trade Agreement**



- 1) The United States and Canada signed a free-trade agreement in 1989.
- 2) Free trade meant that neither country would place tariffs (taxes on imported goods) to restrict trade between the nations.
- 3) In 1990, Mexico joined.
- 4) The North American Free Trade Agreement or “NAFTA” led to the reduction of tariffs in North America and greater free trade.

137)

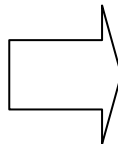
**Overpopulation**



- 1) In 1798, Thomas Malthus, an English economist, saw the problems of expanding population and limited resources.
- 2) Today, overpopulation is still a serious problem. Population growth leads to poverty, starvation, unemployment, homelessness, and environmental destruction.
- 3) Many nations encourage family planning.

138)

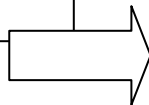
**Terrorism**



- 1) Terrorism is the use of violence against civilians to achieve political goals.
- 2) Terrorism is often used to frighten governments into making concessions or to draw attention to a group’s grievances.
- 3) The Irish Republican Army, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and Al-Qaeda (fundamentalist Islamic group) have all used terrorism.

139)

**Environmental  
Destruction**



- 1) Industrial growth increases air pollution which can lead to acid rain and respiratory illness.
- 2) The ozone layer is also being destroyed. The ozone layer protects the earth from the harmful effects of the sun’s radiation.
- 3) Increased carbon dioxide emissions leads to higher temperatures known as the greenhouse effect.
- 4) Deforestation continues to affect the rain forests.

140)

141)

## Modernization

- 1) Modernization refers to the process of lessening traditional beliefs and adopting new ideas and technologies.
- 2) Cities are centers of modernization.
- 3) While modernization is increasing, some people feel threatened by its lack of traditional values and are drawn toward religious fundamentalism.
- 4) Religious fundamentalism is the opposite of modernization.

## The Gap Between the Rich and the

## The Computer Revolution

- 2) Developing nations rely on agricultural production as opposed to the industrial and technological.
- 1) The Computer Revolution began in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2) The invention of the silicon chip made it possible to build computers that perform billions of calculations in a few seconds.
- 3) The Computer Revolution has led to increased information and the potential for invasions of individual privacy.

## The Status of Women

- 1) Throughout world history, women have been regarded as inferior and often could not own property or participate in government.
- 2) Though the status of women has improved, women still tend to experience high rates of illiteracy, poverty, and mistreatment.
- 3) Even in developed nations, women are underrepresented in government and underpaid.

## Global Migration

- 1) Economic inequality and political conflict have led to migration on a global scale.
- 2) People from the developing world frequently migrate to the wealthier developed nations in hopes of achieving better employment and higher wages.

## Urbanization

- 1) Urbanization refers to the movement of people into cities.
- 2) Poverty and improvements in farming have drive millions in developing countries to migrate to cities.
- 3) Migrants are searching for jobs and education.
- 4) Urbanization leads to overcrowding and pollution, traffic jams, and increased garbage and sewage.

