

— STUDY CARDS (continued) —

<p>"Scramble for Africa"</p> <p>In the late 1800s, new technologies (railroads, armaments, telegraph) enabled Europe's imperial powers to colonize most of Africa. The "Scramble" was completed at the Berlin Conference (1884).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Britain held colonies from South Africa to Egypt, including Suez Canal • France held colonies in West and Central Africa • Belgium held the Congo in Central Africa 	<p>Latin American Independence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During Napoleonic Wars, Latin America was self-governing. After Napoleon's defeat, the Spanish king was restored to the throne. He tried to reimpose colonial rule on Latin Americans, but they wanted to govern themselves • Colonists resented economic restrictions and exploitation; ideas of American and French Revolutions influenced Latin American leaders such as Simón Bolívar. By early 1800s, most of Latin America had won struggle for independence from Europe
<p>New Imperialism</p> <p>Revival of imperialism in 1870s. Europe's Great Powers gained colonies in Africa, Asia, the Pacific. U.S. and Japan also participated in Asia.</p> <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led to flow of raw materials from the colonies to the imperial powers • Brought advanced technology, medicines and Christian beliefs to the colonies • Native populations treated as inferior; local boundaries and traditions disregarded; local people forced to work mines, plantations 	<p>Resistance to Colonialism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sepoy Mutiny (1857): Mutiny of Indian soldiers in British army; crushed by Britain, which took control of India from the East India Company • Opium War (1840s): Chinese tried to end imports of opium; British used gunboats to defeat them and forced Chinese to open "treaty ports" controlled by Westerners • Boxer Rebellion (1899): Mass Chinese uprising against Western influence; finally put down by international expeditionary force
<p>Meiji Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tokugawa Shogunate (1603-1868) had closed Japan to foreign trade, people, and ideas • In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry used threat of naval force to "open" Japan • Shogunate collapsed; Emperor Meiji was "restored" to power • Meiji emperor adopted Western technology, education, and military tactics; Japan became first non-western nation to successfully adopt Western ways 	<p>Decline of Ottoman Empire</p> <p>From the 18th century to the early 20th century, the Ottoman Empire gradually declined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to Modernize: Ottomans did not keep up with Western technology; Muslim leaders frequently opposed change • Disunity: Empire was too decentralized; Sultan relied on provincial officials to govern • Nationalism: Parts of empire were Christian and sought independence • Russia: Russia took some Ottoman territories and championed Slav peoples in others

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<p>Treaty of Versailles (1919)</p> <p>Treaty ending World War I. Eager for revenge, Allies made treaty very harsh on Germany, which had grave consequences in the 1930s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany was forced to accept blame for starting the war and to pay huge reparations to the Allies, almost destroying its economy • Germany lost its colonies and its navy; army was reduced to small police force • Treaty created League of Nations; U.S. and newly-formed Soviet Union refused to join 	<p>Fascism</p> <p>Political system developed in Italy, Germany, Spain and other nations following World War I.</p> <p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme Nationalism: Belief that country should unite behind national leaders; glorified violence, racism • Devotion to Party Leader: condemned democracy as feeble; all-powerful leader would embody national ideals • Instituted in 1930s in Germany under Adolf Hitler and in Italy under Benito Mussolini.
<p>Russian Revolution (1917)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before World War I, most Russians lived in poverty; Tsar and nobles immensely rich • Russia entered war, lost many battles; supplies to cities cut off; food riots grew • Tsar Nicholas II overthrown; provisional government set up • Bolsheviks under Lenin promised "Peace, Bread, and Land," seized power, pulled out of war, founded first Communist government • Civil War (1919-1921) won by Reds (<i>Communists</i>) against Whites (<i>Anti-Communists</i>) 	<p>Nazism (National Socialism)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolf Hitler became leader of Nazi Party in Germany; condemned Weimar Republic (a weak, divided German government) and harshness of the Versailles Treaty • In Mein Kampf, Hitler wrote that Germans were superior race and Jews were major cause of Germany's problems (anti-semitism) • Nazis seized power in 1933, eliminated all political rivals, restricted Jews, rebuilt military, used public projects to stimulate economy; inflicted terror with Gestapo (<i>secret police</i>)
<p>Joseph Stalin</p> <p>Lenin died, Stalin took power in Soviet Union by 1925. Brutal regime characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political purges: killed opponents or sent them to gulags (slave labor camps) in Siberia • Collectivization: land seized from peasant owners, turned into collective farms • Five-Year Plans: Stalin controlled all aspects of economy, tried to move country from an agricultural nation to an industrial power • World War II (1939-1945): Under Stalin, Soviets fought off Nazi invasion; some 20 million Russians died in the war 	<p>World War II (1939-1945)</p> <p>Worldwide war between Axis (<i>Germany, Italy, Japan</i>) and Allies (<i>Britain, U.S., Soviet Union</i>).</p> <p>Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • League of Nations too weak to keep peace; Britain's Neville Chamberlain appeased Hitler at Munich Conference, giving him part of Czechoslovakia, but failed to avoid war • Hitler-Stalin Pact: This non-aggression pact (1939) led to Nazi conquest of Poland • German and Japanese Aggression: Japan attacked China (1937) and Pearl Harbor (1941); Germans invaded Russia (1941)

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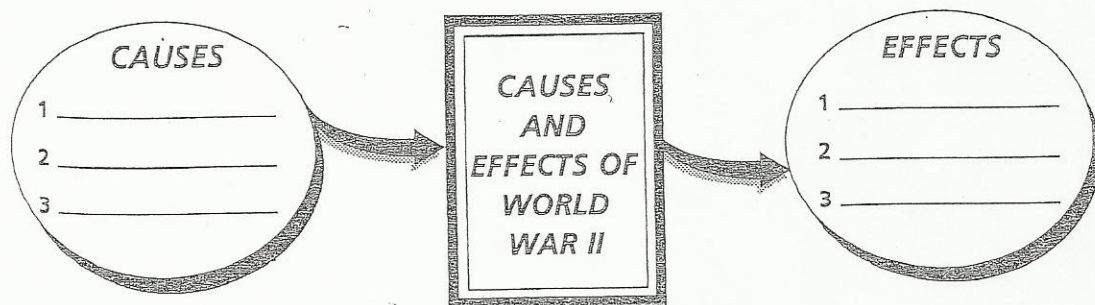
<p>Effects of World War II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust: Six million Jews died in concentration camps such as Auschwitz • Atom Bomb: U.S. dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, ending the war • Dictatorships Defeated: Germany, Italy and Japan lost the war. Germany occupied and divided; Japan occupied by U.S. • Nuremberg Trials: Nazi leaders tried for war crimes and genocide at Nuremberg • United Nations: New world peace organization created, to include all nations • Decolonization: Colonial empires dismantled 	<p>Gandhi and Indian Independence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mohandas Gandhi: father of non-violent passive resistance; won independence from British • Salt March: In 1930, Gandhi led huge march to protest British tax on salt • Boycotts: Gandhi urged Indians not to buy British goods • Cottage Industries: Gandhi urged return to homemade goods to raise living standards • After World War II, Britain was too weak to resist Indian independence. In 1947 British partitioned country into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan. Thousands died in riots.
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SUMMARIZING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Use the table below to organize information about important people in this chapter.

PERSON	NATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Kemal Atatürk		
Sun Yat-sen		
Vladimir Lenin		
Joseph Stalin		
Adolf Hitler		
Mohandas Gandhi		
Kwame Nkrumah		

Complete the following graphic organizer.



II

— STUDY CARDS —

<p>Cold War (1946-1991)</p> <p>Global competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, both armed with atomic weapons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Europe: Despite pledge at Yalta Conference, Soviet occupiers refused to hold elections after World War II, put Communist puppet governments in power • Iron Curtain: Term used to describe Eastern Europe being cut off from the West • NATO: Alliance formed by Western Europe and U.S. to protect against Soviet Union • Warsaw Pact: Alliance of Eastern European countries and Soviet Union 	<p>Cuban Revolution (1959)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fidel Castro toppled Cuban dictator, formed Communist state supported by Soviet Union • Bay of Pigs: Cuban exiles supported by U.S. failed to incite anti-Castro rebellion in Cuba • Cuban Missile Crisis: In 1962, American spy planes discovered Soviet missiles being placed in Cuba. U.S. President ordered naval blockade, threatened to invade Cuba. World was on brink of nuclear war. Finally Soviet Premier Krushchev agreed to withdraw missiles for a "pledge" of no U.S. invasion of Cuba
<p>Marshall Plan/Truman Doctrine</p> <p>In 1947, Truman Administration took two important steps to counter its wartime ally (turned adversary), the Soviet Union:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marshall Plan: Billions of dollars in aid to Western European countries; rebuilt their economies, thwarted Communist revolutions • Truman Doctrine: When Communist rebels arose in Greece and Turkey, Truman announced U.S. would support and aid all free peoples resisting Communism (known as policy of containment), and sent military aid 	<p>Israel/Palestine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestine, home to Arabs and Jews, was under British control until end of World War II • In 1948, U.N. carved Israel out of Palestine as a Jewish nation. Arabs attacked immediately, but were defeated. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians became refugees. • Arab-Israeli Wars (1956, 1967, 1973): After 1967, Israel occupied West Bank, Gaza. • Camp David Accords (1978): Peace treaty with Egypt; Israel gave Sinai back to Egypt. • Oslo Accords (1993): Israel agreed to a governing Palestinian Authority in West Bank.
<p>Communist China</p> <p>Communists under Mao Zedong drove Nationalists under Chiang Kai-Shek from China to Taiwan in 1949. Communists then controlled all aspects of life, killed businessmen and wealthy farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Leap Forward: Five-Year Plan that failed to industrialize China. Peasant lands collectivized. • Cultural Revolution: Mao's disastrous attempt to reinvigorate Communism. Ped Guards (students) forced educated people to work on farms, destroyed ancient works of art. 	<p>European Union (E.U.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Market: Formed in 1957, it created a large free-trade zone among its members: France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Other Western European nations soon joined. • In 1991, members agreed to replace the Common Market with the European Union. It has expanded to include eight Eastern European countries. Most members have merged their national currencies into a single monetary unit: the Euro.

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