

1914 – PRESENT

# The Twentieth Century

WHAP 3

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# Outline

## WWI

- § Nationalism implied that each ethnic group had the right to form a sovereign state.
- § Russians promoted Pan-Slavism and Slav nationalism in lands of Austria-Hungary.
- § Public pressure for national greatness compelled political leaders to run risk of war.
- § In fear of France, Italy joined the Dual Alliance in 1882, thus the Triple Alliance.
- § Germany's ultimatums to Russia and France were ignored, hence in declared war on Russia and France (August 1 and 3)
- § The Eastern Front:
  - § -Austrian-German forces overran Serbia, Albania, and Romania.
  - § -Russia invaded Prussia by the summer of 1915, but was soon driven out.
- § Patriotism and high wages drew women into formerly "male" jobs.
- § Britain intervened, and prevented total capitulation of China by Japan.
- § Churchill suggested an Allied strike on Ottoman to hurt Germans.
- § Lenin recognized importance of a well-organized, highly disciplined party for revolution.
- § The Bolsheviks' slogan "Peace, Land, and Bread" appealed to Russians.
- § The Allies brought huge amounts of U.S. supplies and took large U.S. loans.
- § U.S. declared war on Germany, April 6, 1917.
- § In the end, the Great War killed 15 million people, wounded 20 million.
- § The Conference created the League of Nations to maintain world peace.
- § Successful examples of self-determination in Europe: Poland and Czechoslovakia.
- § The war reversed economic relationship between Europe and U.S.
- § The war helped spread concept of self-determination.

## Great Depression

- § The "lost generation" was the term used by Gertrude Stein to label American intellectuals and literati in Paris
- § Many Christians doubted contemporary society to be a realization of God's purpose
- § Science and democracy became fallen idols
- § Albert Einstein developed theory of general relativity (1906)
- § Werner Heisenberg's theory (1927) established "uncertainty principle"
- § Freudian doctrine shaped psychiatric profession, influenced literature and arts
- § Artists were determined "to abolish the sovereignty of appearance"
- § The Bauhaus architects created the international style for 20th century urban buildings
- § Industrial innovations reduced demand for raw materials -- rubber, coal, cotton
- § On Black Thursday (Oct. 24, 1929) stock prices plummeted, investors lost life savings
- § Contraction of U.S. economy created a ripple effect that circled the globe
- § The depression affected agricultural economies like that of China only slightly
- § Governments practiced economic nationalism instead of international cooperation
- § Writers castigated social and political order, calling for a just society
- § John M. Keynes' theory
- § -Classic theory: Self-correcting capitalism operated best when left to its own devices
- § Roosevelt's New Deal: protected banking system, provided jobs and farm subsidies, legislation on minimum wage, social security, workers' unions
- § Lenin adopted a hasty policy of nationalizing banks, industry, and private property
- § Faced with economic paralysis, Lenin radically reversed war communism, 1921
- § Stalin favored "socialism in one country," not socialist internationalism

- § Collectivization met strong resistance by peasants in some areas, especially kulaks
- § Disaster of collectivization generated controversy and doubt concerning Stalin's administration
- § Most notorious was Germany under the Nazi party and Hitler
- § The public lost faith in democracy, Nazi Party became the largest in parliament
- § By Nazi ideology, women relegated primarily to roles of wife and mother
- § Part of the Nazi regime's ideology--to maintain "quality" of Germans
- § Mohandas K. Gandhi (1869-1948)
- § Developed technique of passive resistance, renounced material possessions and sex
- § Paris Peace Conference provoked widespread nationalism in China
- § CCP leader Mao Zedong saw socialist revolution a cure for China

## WWII

- § Japanese established a puppet state, Manchukuo, in Manchuria, 1932.
- § "Great East Asia Co-Prosperity" hid intention of "Asia for Japan."
- § Rape of Nanjing-a Japanese campaign of terror.
- § By commiserating Italians, Mussolini rose as a fascist dictator.
- § Hitler came to power in 1933, blaming Jews, communists, and liberals, for Germany's war shame and depression trauma.
- § When Germany annexed Austria and the Sudetenland (1938), France and Britain did nothing in response.
- § Russian-German Treaty on Non-Aggression (1939) shocked the world.
- § Germans stunned the world with their blitzkrieg victory.
- § On land, Nazis conquered Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, and France.
- § Hitler's conquests extended to Balkans and North Africa by summer of 1941.
- § After Germans launched Operation Barbarossa against the Soviets, the Soviets gained two new allies-U.S. and "General Winter."
- § British-U.S. troops overwhelmed Germans on coast of Normandy, June 6, 1944.
- § Germans surrendered unconditionally (May 8, 1945) and Hitler committed suicide.
- § Japanese pilots attacked Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941).
- § Iwo Jima and Okinawa were two islands crucial to Japan's self-defense.
- § Atomic bombing of Hiroshima (August 6) and Nagasaki (August 9) by the U.S. and war being declared on Japan by the Soviet Union motivated the Japanese to surrender unconditionally (August 15), the end of World War II.
- § Germans attacked Britain through V-1 and V-2 ballistic missiles 1945.
- § British air raid on Dresden (February 1945) killed 135,000 Germans in firestorm.
- § U.S. bombing of Tokyo (March 1945) destroyed 25% of building, annihilated 100 thousand people, made one million homeless.
- § Within Japan and Germany, there was little resistance against governments.
- § "Final Solution": SS Einsatzgruppen was to kill entire Jewish population.
- § Altogether, about 5.7 million Jews perished in the Holocaust.
- § Many British and U.S. women were engaged in combat or carrying weapons.
- § Soviet and Chinese women took up arms and joined resistance groups.
- § Japanese armies forcibly recruited 300,000 women (80% were Korean) to serve in military brothels as comfort women, each woman catering to between 20 to 30 men each day.
- § The Soviets took over east Germany, while U.S., Britain, and France took west Germany.

## Cold War

- § US and Capitalism vs. USSR and reformed Communism, "iron curtain"

- § Germany was divided into capitalist West Germany and communist East Germany, Korea into North and South Korea
- § Nuclear arms race- NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization initiated arms race, MAD-> mutually assured destruction
- § SEATO- the Asian counterpart of NATO
- § Cuba- Castro rose to power, allied with USSR who set up nuclear missiles there, Kennedy gave them an ultimatum and the USSR withdrew
- § Bay of Pigs- 1,500 CIA trained/armed anti-Castro Cubans arrived at Bay of Pigs to try and overthrow Castro, all of them captured or killed.
- § Nonalignment- Bandung Conference
- § Socialist countries had difficulties matching US consumerism
- § Black nationalism and civil rights- Bob Marley, Marcus Garvey, MLK, Rosa Parks
- § India gained independence, Hindu and Muslims divided, India and Pakistan
- § Zionists- UN gave Jews Israel (Major migration), conflict between Arabs and Jews, war on Israel, Israel won, gained more land than UN gave
- § Aided by Communist China, Viet Minh defeated the French in 1954
- § In 50's and 60's French granted independence to all African colonies except for Algeria, 1960- the year of Africa. There was war in Algeria, after heavy loss of lives they gained independence.
- § French nuclear capability failed to convince Europeans to leave U.S. protection.
- § Soviet east and European forces crushed Prague liberal communism.
- § USSR provided military-economic aid, helped China to gain seat on UN Security Council.
- § China blamed USSR for stingy economic aids but bold territorial demands.
- § Leaders of both superpowers agreed on policy of détente, 1960s.
- § Full U.S.-China diplomatic relations established in 1979.
- § North Vietnam continued with war effort, after U.S. troops withdrew, and unified the nation in 1976.
- § Gorbachev unleashed discontentment with economic stagnation and Soviet control.
- § Czechoslovakia's "velvet revolution" ended communism in 1990 and was divided into Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993.
- § East Germany opened Berlin Wall in 1989 and the two Germanys united in 1990.
- § Gorbachev's reforms focused on economy, not abolishing political and economic system. He decentralized economy through perestroika, and opened society to glasnost. His reforms did not save the economy, but instead caused its disintegration. Many minorities began to declare independence from the Soviet Union.
- § The collapse of the Soviet Union signified the end of the Cold War.

## Recent Times

- § Establishment of European Community (EC) in 1957 and establishment of European Union (EU) in 1993.
- § In 1996, Taliban forces captured Kabul and proclaimed Afghanistan a strict Islamic state.
- § In Mexico after the 1930s, conservative government was controlled by PRI.
- § In Argentina, there was a gradual shift to free elections, but often with brutal sway of military rulers.
- § In South Africa, black agitation and international boycott led to dismantle of apartheid.
- § Kabila ended Mobutu's rule in 1997 and changed Zaire to the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- § Israel became a staunch ally of U.S. while many Arab-Islamic states allied with the USSR.
- § Iranian revolution, led by Khomeini, took on a strongly anti-U.S. cast.
- § Mao carried out Great Leap Forward (GLF) to catch up with industrial nations.
- § Deng regained power over China in 1981 and opened China to foreign influence.
- § In India, Nehru's daughter Indira Gandhi launched "green revolution" and adopted harsh policy of birth control.
- § Latin America experienced economic growth in mid-20th century, but further development was halted by global recession of 1970s and 80s.
- § Japan benefited from U.S. aid, investments, and protection.
- § The Little Tigers- refers to Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan.

- § China experienced remarkable economic expansion under Deng's leadership.
- § OPEC- formed by oil-producing countries in 1960, sought to raise oil price.
- § Homogenization of cultural products: "McDonaldization," blue jeans, Coca-Cola&ldots;
- § Local taste and values: Barbie from U.S., Rolex watches from Switzerland, Armani clothes from Italy, miniature electronics from Japan&ldots;
- § Critics: mass media became a vehicle of cultural imperialism.
- § Internet.
- § Some authoritarian leaders harness technological power for their own purposes.
- § Birth control enables women to control their bodies and avoid "biology destiny."
- § Urbanization and agricultural expansion threaten biodiversity.
- § Greenhouse gas emissions cause global warming.
- § Rural-urban flows of population are largest internal migration.
- § Industrialization created mass tourism.
- § The United Nations: association of sovereign nations, attempts to find solutions to global problems.

## Glossary

### **Chapter 34 Glossary**

Allies (p. 882) — also known as the Triple Entente, a coalition of western European nations dominated by France, England and the United States with twenty-five other nations.

Black Hand (p. 889) — a terrorist organization that was dedicated to the unification of all south Slavs, or Yugoslavs, to form a greater Serbia. The assassin of Archduke Ferdinand, Gavrilo Princip, was a member.

Bolsheviks (p. 901) — the small minority party among the revolutionary working-class parties that eventually gained control of the Petrograd Soviets.

Central Powers (p. 882) — also known as the Triple Alliance, a coalition that included Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman empire and Bulgaria.

home front (p. 893) — World War I term that implied that the demands of total war had grown so great that the civilian population was now an active part of the conflict.

League of Nations (p. 905) — the first permanent international security organization whose principal mission was to maintain world peace.

mandate system (p. 906) — post-war Allied notion of trusteeship, which appeared to many to be merely colonialism by another name.

Pan-Slavism (p. 883) — a nineteenth century movement that stressed the ethnic and cultural kinship of the various Slav peoples of eastern and east central Europe seeking political unification.

propaganda (p. 895) — the dissemination of specific information that promoted a given doctrine or set of ideas .

self-determination (p. 883) — the idea that peoples with the same ethnic origins, language, and political ideals have the right to form sovereign states.

Soviets (p. 900) — political agency in Russia that represented the Petrograd workers and soldiers.

Triple Alliance (p. 885) — pre-World War I alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

### **Chapter 35 Glossary**

Anti-Semitism (p. 930) historical and contemporary prejudice against Jews

collectivization of agriculture (p. 926) The agricultural policy of the Bolsheviks during the First Five-Year Plan wherein the state expropriated privately owned land to create collective or cooperative farm units whose profits were shared by all farmers.

fascism (p. 928) an authoritarian political movement that sought to create a viable society by subordinating individuals to the service of the state.

First Five-Year Plan ( p. 926) replaced Lenin's NEP. The First Five-Year Plan aimed to transform the Soviet Union from a predominantly agricultural country into a predominantly industrial one. It set high targets for increased productivity in all spheres, but emphasized heavy industry at the expense of consumer goods.

India Act (1937) (p. 933) provided India with the institutions of a self-governing state.

Indian National Congress (p. 932) Founded in 1885, this association was dedicated to the struggle against British rule. At first, it stressed collaboration with the British to bring self-rule to India, but after the Great War, the congress pursued this goal in opposition to the British.

May 4th Movement (p. 934) When the Paris Peace conference did nothing to restore Chinese sovereignty and in fact approved of Japanese interference in China, students and intellectuals demonstrated and pledged themselves to rid China of imperialism and reestablish national unity.

Muslim League (p. 923) established in 1906, an association dedicated to Indian independence.

NEP (p. 925), New Economic Policy. To appease rioting peasants and workers, Lenin and the Bolsheviks temporarily restored the market economy and some private enterprise in Russia. During NEP, the government allowed the peasants to sell their surplus at free market prices. Other features of NEP included a vigorous policy of electrification and the establishment of technical schools to train technicians and engineers.

Northern Expedition (p. 936) In 1925 Chiang launched this military and political offensive aimed at purging communists in China and bringing it under Guomindang rule. Many communists died, and Mao and the CCP were forced to regroup in the south.

Three Principles of the People (p. 936) Written by Sun Yatsen, it included his basic ideology which called for elimination of special privileges for foreigners, national reunification, economic development and a democratic republican government based on universal suffrage

War Communism (p. 925) term used by the Bolsheviks wherein they seized control of banks, industry and other privately held commercial properties. This was a terribly unpopular policy, as the Bolsheviks found when they tried to seize crops from peasants to feed people in the cities.

## **Chapter 36 Glossary**

appeasement (p. 947) At the Munich Conference in 1938, European politicians formulated a policy under which they would concede the lands already occupied by Nazi Germany if Hitler would promise to cease his expansion of territorial claims.

COMECON (p. 967) the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance offered increased trade within the Soviet Union and eastern Europe as an alternative to the Marshall Plan.

"Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" (p. 944) In an effort to dominate regional resources, Japan sought to build Asian independence from Western powers, all the while concealing their territorial and economic agenda.

kamikaze (p. 954) Japanese pilots who volunteered to fly planes with just enough fuel to reach an Allied ship and dive-bomb into it. In the two month battle for Okinawa, the Japanese flew 1,900 kamikaze missions, sinking dozens of ships and killing more than five thousand U.S. soldiers.

Marshall Plan (1948) (p. 967) Named after U.S. secretary of state George C. Marshall, this policy proposed to rebuild European economies through cooperation and capitalism, forestalling communist or Soviet influence in the devastated nations of Europe.

Mukden Incident (p. 943) On September 18, 1931, Japanese troops used explosives to blow up a few feet of rail on the South Manchuria Railway. They accused the Chinese of attacking their railroad and these false accusations became the pretext for war between Japanese and Chinese troops.

NATO (p. 968) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established in 1949 by the United States as a regional military alliance against Soviet aggression.

Rape of Nanjing (p. 945) During their invasion of China, the Japanese unleashed an unprecedented reign of terror upon the civilians. In Nanjing, Japanese soldiers, inflamed by war passion and a sense of racial superiority, raped seven thousand women, murdered hundreds of thousands of unarmed soldiers and civilians and burned one-third of the homes in Nanjing. Some four hundred thousand Chinese lost their lives as Japanese soldiers used them for bayonet practice and machine gunned them into open pits.

Truman Doctrine (p. 967) On March 12, 1947, in a speech given by Truman, the new ground rules for the Cold War were laid out. Redefining the U. S. perception of a world divided between free and enslaved people, Truman argued that the United States had a moral responsibility to intervene and "contain" the spread of communism. This policy of "containment" would serve as the foundation of American foreign policy for the next five decades.

United Nations (UN) (p. 968) a supra-national organization dedicated to keeping world peace and security and promoting friendly relations among the world's nations. It offered an alternative for global reconstruction that was independent of the Cold War.

Warsaw Pact (p. 968) When NATO admitted West Germany and allowed it to rearm in 1955, the Soviets formed

the Warsaw Pact as a countermeasure. It was a military alliance of seven communist European nations, and matched the collective defense policies of NATO.

### **Chapter 37 Glossary**

Balfour Declaration (1917) (p. 994) document whereby the British government officially committed itself to the support of a homeland for Jews in Palestine.

Brown vs. Board of Education (1954) (p. 989) a case in which the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in the schools was illegal.

Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN) (p. 999) Algerians who fought a guerrilla war against France.

NATO (p. 980) North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Post-WWII geographical bloc intended to serve as a military counterweight to the Soviet forces in Europe.

Viet Minh (p. 997) North Vietnamese communists

Warsaw Treaty Organization (p.980) Post-WWII bloc intended to serve as a military defense against the expansion of American influence especially with the rearming of West Germany.

### **Chapter 38 Glossary**

Apartheid (p. 1022) -- "separateness," South African system implemented by the Afrikaner National Party to control the native black population.

Brezhnev doctrine (p. 1014) -- Soviet Doctrine of Limited Sovereignty which reserved the right to invade socialist countries threatened by internal or external elements.

European Community (p. 1012) -- EC, founded in 1957, originally a union of France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg, designed to promote economic growth and integration.

Organization of African Unity (p. 1021) -- OAU, organization formed in 1963 of thirty-two African states to deal with common problems and avoid conflicts.

Palestinian Liberation Organization (p. 1024) -- PLO, organization led by Yasser Arafat designed to promote Palestinian rights.

Paris Peace Accords (p. 1016) -- agreement that brought the United States out of the Vietnam War.

SALT (p. 1015) -- Strategic Arms Limitations Talks, agreement between the Soviet Union and United States designed to reduce the threat posed by strategic nuclear weapons.

Taliban (p. 1017) -- religious organization that in 1996 proclaimed Afghanistan a strict Islamic state.

### **Chapter 39 Glossary**

Club of Rome (p. 1057) -- Environmentalist organization formed by a group of international economists and scientists; became known for their 1972 report "The Limits to Growth."

global warming (p. 1059) -- Refers to a rise in global temperature caused by emission of greenhouse gases that prevent solar heat from escaping from the earth's atmosphere.

Greenpeace (p. 1065) -- Non-governmental international organization founded in 1970; dedicated to preservation of the earth's natural resources and its diverse animal and plant life.

Solidarity (p. 1044) -- Political party of Poland; won election in 1990 and ended Communist rule.

velvet revolution (p. 1044) -- Refers to non-violent transfer of power in Czechoslovakia formerly ruled by communist iron fist; communist leadership simply stood by and watched events take their course.

"Warning to Humanity" (p. 1059) -- Environmental document of 1992 signed by 1500 scientists, including 99 Nobel laureates and representatives from a dozen of the world's most prestigious academies.

World Health Organization (p. 1065) -- Branch of the United Nations; has a record of numerous successes in promoting health of the peoples all over the world.

# Significant Individuals

## **Chapter 34 Significant Individuals**

Archduke Francis Ferdinand (p. 881) — Austrian duke whose assassination at the hands of extreme Serbian nationalists was the catalyst for World War I.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (p. 900) — a revolutionary Marxist who organized the industrial proletariat of Russia into a highly disciplined revolutionary force and political power.

Nicholas II (p. 889) — the last tsar of the Russian empire (reigned 1868-1918).

Wilfred Owen (p. 891) — British poet whose work reflected the horror and disillusionment of World War I.

Gavrilo Princip (p. 889) — Serbian member of the Black Hand whose assassination of Francis Ferdinand provided the spark for World War I.

General Count Alfred von Schlieffen (p. 888) — Developed the military strategy that called for a swift knockout of France, followed by a defensive action against Russia.

Woodrow Wilson (p. 906) — American president and author of the Fourteen Points, chief proponent of national self-determination, a fair peace treaty for Germany, and the father of the League of Nations.

## **Chapter 35 Significant Individuals**

Albert Einstein (1879-1955) (p. 914) German physicist who formulated the Theory of General Relativity. This theory suggested that there is no single spatial and chronological framework in the universe.

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) (p. 915) medical doctor from Vienna whose research focused on psychological rather than physiological explanation of mental disorders. Through his clinical observations, Freud identified a conflict between conscious and unconscious mental process that lay at the root of neurotic behavior. He believed that dreams held the key to the deepest recesses of the human psyche. From dreams, he proceeded to analyze literature, religion, politics and virtually every other type of human endeavor, seeking always to identify the manifestation of the repressed conscious. His doctrines shaped the psychiatric profession in the twentieth century.

Mohandas K. Gandhi (1869-1948) (p. 933) The great spiritual and political leader of twentieth century India. He was raised in an upper class Hindu household; he studied law in London and went to South Africa where he embraced a moral philosophy of tolerance and nonviolence and developed the technique of passive resistance. Transformed the Indian National Congress into an effective instrument of Indian nationalism.

Adolph Hitler (1889-1945) (p. 928) dictator of the Nazi Party in Germany. Amidst Germany's defeat in World War I he became chair of the nationalist Socialist German Workers' Party. After 1929, the Nazi party attracted many supporters and using the discontent of the humiliating peace treaty at Versailles, Hitler promised a new order that would lead Germany to greatness. Stressing radical doctrines, particularly anti-Semitism and anti-communism, Hitler was finally offered the Chancellorship of Germany.

Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek, 1887-1975) (p. 936) successor of Sun Yatsen to the leadership of the Guomindang.

Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) (p. 928) dictator who seized control of the Italian government in 1922 and established a one-party dictatorship. He allied himself with business and landlord interests and the military and crushed labor unions, prohibited strikes, and silenced all political opposition.

Joseph Stalin (1879-1953) (p. 926) succeeded Lenin in the dictatorship of the Soviet Union. It is argued that he came to power through a series of purges to eliminate possible challenges to his power. Stalin replaced NEP with the First Five-Year Plan which stressed industrial over agricultural production. The agricultural component of the First Five-Year Plan was collectivization whereby millions of peasants moved from traditional lands to collective farms.

Sun Yatsen (1866-1925) (p. 934) a revolutionary and nationalist who led the Chinese revolution in 1911 against the Qing empire. Became the first president of the Chinese Republic.

Mao Zedong (1893-1975) (p. 935) Leader of the Chinese communist party, he viewed Marxist-inspired social revolution as the cure for China's problems.

## **Chapter 36 Significant Individuals**

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supporters and using the discontent of the humiliating peace treaty at Versailles, Hitler promised a new order that would lead Germany to greatness. Stressing radical doctrines, particularly anti-Semitism and anti-communism, Hitler was finally offered the position of Chancellor of Germany. In 1939, he disregarded the appeasement policy signed at Munich and led Germany into war by invading Poland.

Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) (p. 946) fascist dictator who seized control of the Italian government in 1922 and established a one-party dictatorship. He allied himself with business and landlord interests and the military and crushed labor unions, prohibited strikes, and silenced all political opposition. He rose to power when he vowed to overcome the economic chaos produced by the depression and promised to bring glory to Italy through the acquisition of territories it had been denied after the Great War.

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## **Chapter 37 Significant Individuals**

Simone de Beauvoir (p.988) wrote the *The Second Sex* (1949), which denounced the post-war male oppression of women and their relegation to second class citizens.

Ngo Dinh Diem (1901-1963) (p. 998) the first president of South Vietnam

Betty Friedan (p. 988) wrote the *Feminine Mystique* (1963), which stressed the severe unhappiness of women who presumably enjoyed the best life the Cold War United States could provide.

Marcus Garvey (1887-1940) (p. 989) black nationalist from Jamaica who advocated that black Americans should seek repatriation in Africa

Nikita Khrushchev (1894-1971) (p. 973, 976) Stalin's successor in the Soviet Union. Khrushchev developed a version of communism which omitted the terror and intimidation that had characterized the Stalin period. He called for a more economically productive type of communism that aimed for balanced growth with the controlled production of material goods.

Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968) (p. 989) civil rights leader who advocated a Gandhi-influenced passive resistance and boycotts in the struggle to win African-Americans their own equality and independence in the United States

Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) (p. 998) leader of North Vietnam

Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918-1970) (p. 996) prime minister of Egypt who committed to oppose an independent Israel and using the pan-Arab League, took command of the Arab world. Egypt flourished economically and politically under his rule. He adopted an internationalist position and exploited the opportunities of a bipolar world to the advancement of Egypt.

Kwame Nkrumah (1909-1972) (p. 989) led Ghana to independence.

Kim Il Sung (1912-1995) (p. 980) the revolutionary communist leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)

Syngman Rhee (1875-1965) (p. 980) the conservative anti-Communist president of the Republic of Korea (South Korea).

Fidel Castro Ruz (1926-) (p. 982) revolutionary communist who led the movement to overthrow Batista in Cuba. After seizing power he aligned Cuba with the Soviet Union.

## **Chapter 38 Significant Individuals**

Charles de Gaulle (p. 1011) — French President who steered an independent foreign policy separate from Soviet or American control.

Indira Gandhi (p. 1029) — Indian leader who led the "green revolution" and took dramatic steps to limit population growth.

Saddam Hussein (p. 1025) — Iraqi military dictator who led Iraq through the Iran-Iraq War and the Gulf War.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (p. 1025) — leader of the Iranian Revolution that overthrew the U.S.-backed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and established a strict Shi'ite Islamic state.

Nikita Khrushchev (p. 1013) — Soviet leader who began an active period of de-Stalinization, but who also

confronted the U.S. in the Cuban missile crisis.

Mao Zedong (p. 1027) — Chinese leader who led the Chinese Revolution and was the driving force behind the Great Leap Forward and Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Mobutu Sese Seko (p. 1023) — U.S.-supported dictator who, along with his "vampire elite," plundered Zaire (later renamed the Democratic Republic of the Congo).

Imre Nagy (p. 1013) — Hungarian leader who was deposed and executed after announcing Hungary's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact.

Juan Perón (p. 1020) — Argentine nationalistic militarist leader who promoted a nationalistic populism calling for industrialization, support of the working class, and economic protection from foreign control.

## **Chapter 39 Significant Individuals**

Jean Henry Dunant (1828-1910) (p. 1064) -- Founder of the Red Cross; Swiss philanthropist.

Mikhail Gorbachev (1931-) (pp. 1043-46) -- Soviet leader, launched economic reforms in the late 1980s that unleashed anti-Communism forces from within and without, eventually led to the collapse of the Soviet Union and disappearance of the Soviet empire in Europe.

Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga (1945-) (p. 1056) -- First female president of Sri Lanka; appointed her mother to serve a third term as prime minister.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi (1945-) (p. 1056) -- Leader of pro-democracy movement in Myanmar (formerly Burma); called for non-violent revolution against Myanmar government; awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 when under house arrest.

Eva Peron (p. 1050) -- Argentine political and cultural icon; became part of pan-American culture.

Lech Walesa (1943-) (p. 1044) -- Leader of Solidarity movement in Poland; became president of Poland through election in 1990, which ended communist rule in Poland.

Boris N. Yeltsin (1931-) (p. 1046) -- President of Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic; rose to power during Gorbachev's reform; dismantled Soviet communist party, and pushed Russia toward market-oriented economic reforms.

# Study Guides

## **Chapter 34 Study Guide**

1. Who was Gavrilo Princip and why was he important?  
-He shot Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Habsburg throne, and essentially sparked WW1.
2. Who were the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance?  
-Triple Entente- France, Russia, Britain.
3. What was the Western Front?  
-A series of trenches that run from the English Channel to Switzerland, the main fighting area for WW1. Trench warfare.
4. How did women's roles change during WW1?  
-They filled the gap in the workforce, "liberating"
5. Why did the Japanese enter the war?  
-"to secure firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia" ~Japanese, they wanted Jiaozhou (NE China) from Germany for free.
6. What were the 21 demands going to do?  
-Reduce China to a protectorate of Japan, China would confirm the Japanese seizure of Shandong from Germany, grant Japanese industrial monopolies in Central China, place Japanese overseers in key government positions, give Japan joint control of Chinese police forces, restrict Chinese arms purchases to Japanese manufacturers, and make those purchases only with the approval of Tokyo government.
7. What were the two major flaws that rendered the League of Nations ineffective?  
-It had no power to enforce the decisions and relied heavily on collective security as a tool for preservation of peace.
8. What factors led to the US joining the war?  
-They sold ammunition to the allies, the allies took loans from US banks, and Germany's continued use of unrestricted submarine warfare. The allies also used propaganda.
9. What radical wing of the Russian Social Democratic Party did Lenin lead?  
-The Bolsheviks.
10. What is pan-Slavism and why did Russia support it?  
-It was "proud to be Slavic", Russia wanted to weaken Austria-Hungary.

## **Chapter 35 Study Guide**

1. Who created the theory of relativity?  
-Einstein.
2. Freud believed sons were in love with their \_\_\_\_\_.  
-Mothers.
3. On October 24, 1929, eleven financiers committed suicide. Why?  
-The stock market crashed.
4. What was caused by WW1 that weakened the global economy?  
-The Great Depression.
5. What did Stalin replace Lenin's New Economic Plan with and what was his goal?  
-The First Five Year Plan, "rapid economic development". (To transform the USSR into a leading industrial power.)
6. What republic did the Nazi movement first attempt to overthrow in 1923?  
-The Weimar Republic.
7. What was the Indian National Congress and why did it fail?  
-A British attempt to slowly transform India into a self governing state using a two chambered legislature. Muslims feared Hindu domination.
8. What was the May Fourth Movement?  
-A movement against foreign (non-Chinese) interference. Chinese people wanted to rid China of imperialism.
9. What ultimately ended the Great Depression?

-WWII.

10. What was the "Congress of Victors"?

-The communist party's 17th congress in 1934.

## **Chapter 36 Study Guide**

1. What was the Rape of Nanjing?

-Residents of Nanjing became victims of Japanese soldiers who raped seven thousand Chinese women, murdered hundreds of thousands of unarmed soldiers and civilians, and burned one third of homes.

2. Who were the first nations to challenge post WWI settlements?

-Japan and Italy.

3. How did the Germans hope to defeat Britain and who fought off the Germans?

-By air attacks and the Royal Air Force..

4. Why did the US join WWII?

-Because Germany declared war on them.

5. How did the "General Winter" help Russia in WWII?

-It stopped Germany from capturing Moscoow and allowed Russians to regroup.

6. What was "Magic" and how did it help the US?

-A codebreaking operation, allowed US too discover Japanese-planned attack on the US.

7. Define the "final solution"

-The Nazi "purification", killing of Jewws, elderly, homosexuals, and gypsies.

8. What US plan was made to help Western Europe to rebuild after WWII?

-Recovery or Marhsall Plan.

9. What supranational organization dedicated to keeping world peace was developed after WWII?

-United Nations.

10. How did Mussolini and Hitler rise to power?

-They took advantage of the feelings of disillusion and discontent.

## **Chapter 37 Study Guide**

1. Who were the two superpowers of the Cold War and the political systems they represented?

-US-capitalism, Russia (USSR)-communism..

2. What was the reason NATO was created?

-To try and stop the spread of communism.

3. Define the "domino theory" and state its author.

-If one countries became communist then the surrounding countries would fall into communism, producing a domino effect; Eisenhower.

4. What was the end result of the Suez Crisis?

-The superpowers condemned the attach annd Nasser (Egypt) kept control of it.

5. What happened at the Bay of Pigs in April, 1961?

-1,500 anti-Castro Cubans (trained and aarmed by the CIA) landed at the Bay of Pigs to overthrow Castro. The Cuban government captured or killed all of them.

6. The Bandung Conference discussed what "third path"?

-Nonalignment.

7. What was the year of Africa and why was it called so?

-1960, some 13 French colonies were grannted independence.

8. What state was created by the UN for Jews to immigrate to?

-Isreal.

9. What was the Asian version of NATO and the Russian response to NATO?

-SEATO, Warsaw Treaty.

10. What was domestic containment?

-The "housewife" role that held women baack, the way for US to win the Cold War was to conform to these family standards.

## **Chapter 38 Study Guide**

1. Who led the Iranian revolution?  
-Khomeini
2. What four places does the term Little Tigers refer to?  
-Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan
3. Which president pledged to end the Vietnam War in 1968 but failed to do so?  
-Nixon
4. True or false: The Organization of African Unity did not like the boundaries originally carved out by the European powers, and sought to change them.  
-False, they did not like them because of ethnic divisions, but did not try to change them. They did not want to start more fighting.
5. What does "apartheid" mean and what role did it play in South Africa during the 1950's?  
-It means "separateness" and it was meant to destroy any hopes or chances of black independence.
6. What industry's revenues helped finance Iran's industrialization?  
-Oil
7. What was the PLO?  
-Palestinian Liberation Organization, the political organization that served as a government in exile for Palestinians displaced from Israel.
8. What country did the Cultural Revolution occur in and who led it?  
-China and Mao Zedong.
9. How did the abandonment of war reparations help Japan after WWII?  
-It jumpstarted Japan's economic revival with the United States' help.
10. Name two economic alliances mentioned in chapter thirty eight.  
-OPEC, GATT, ASEAN, EU, EC, and NAFTA.

## **Chapter 39 Study Guide**

1. Where did the "velvet revolution" take place and what did this nation split into?  
-Czechoslovakia, Czech Republic and Slovakia
2. In what year was the Berlin Wall opened and what happened a year later?  
-1989, the two Germanys united.
3. What did the collapse of the Soviet Union signal?  
-The end of the Cold War.
4. What invention enabled women to control their bodies and avoid "biological destiny"?  
-Birth control.
5. What does "McDonaldization" mean?  
-The American culture diffusing to the other nations, especially through advertising.
6. Who was the Club of Rome?  
-They were a group of economists and scientists who attempted to identify the carrying capacity of the world.
7. What are the largest migrations today?  
-People moving from rural to urban areas.
8. What are NGOs?  
-Nongovernmental organizations dedicated to solving global problems through international coordination and cooperation.
9. What is the principal purpose of the UN?  
-To maintain international peace and security, to attempt to find solutions to global situations.
10. What is "glasnost"?  
-The opening of Soviet society to public criticism and admission of past mistakes.