

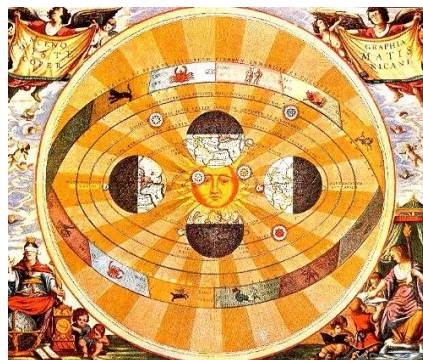
Global History Review II



Review Unit #12 Age of Revolutions

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

- **Scientific Method:** a process used to answer scientific questions
 - It helped bring into question the common acceptance that God caused everything to happen.
 - Question the Church and Ancient philosopher, such as Aristotle, as the answer to all.
- **Copernicus and Galileo:**
 - proved the Sun was the center of the Solar System (Heliocentric Theory)
 - this proved that the church could be wrong about something (the Church had said the Earth was the center)
 - Persecuted for beliefs.
- **Heliocentric Theory:** “sun-centered” theory - it raised the question, “If the Church could be wrong about this issue, could it be wrong about other issues?” - *Such as divine right?*
Geocentric theory - or that the earth was the center of the solar system was wrong.





AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

A time when people were enlightened (exposed) to new ideas and ways of thinking - especially about politics

- **Age of Reason:** people used *reason* to guide them in their decisions (this comes from the scientific approach to learning)
- **Enlightenment thinkers:**
 - **John Locke:**
 - all people have certain rights
 - governments should protect people's rights
 - if the government does not – people can overthrow the government
 - **Other Enlightenment thinkers:**
 - **Jean Jacques Rousseau:**
 1. There is a social contract between people and govt.
 2. The majority should rule.
 - **Barron de Montesquieu:** there should be a separation of powers – executive, judicial, legislative and *Checks and Balances*.
 - **Voltaire:** Personal freedoms, religious tolerance and freedom of the press and speech.
 - Wrote plays and stories that poked fun of nobility and absolute government.
 - His work is responsible for the first Amendment for the United States Constitution.
 - **Caesar Beccaria** – stop the practice of torture and rights for prisoners.
 - **Mary Wollstonecraft** – championed women's rights and mother to Frankenstein author Mary Shelley.

Their influence: the ideas expressed by Enlightenment thinkers got people to consider changing their governments (from Monarchies to Republics)

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS

Political Revolutions: when people began to change their kind of government (from Monarchies to Republics)

- **American Revolution:**

- American colonies broke away from Great Britain
- They followed John Locke's ideas (Britain was not protecting the colonists' rights)
- first time a modern nation ended a monarchy and started a Republic
(Became an example to people in other monarchies)



- **French Revolution:**

- poor peasants were tired of the King (Louis XVI) taxing them and not taxing the rich nobles
- they revolted and executed many nobles (*reign of terror*) – including King Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette
- overthrowing (and executing) a King was a big step in Europe – it motivated other people to think about doing it
- **Robespierre** created a dictatorship and the Reign of Terror.
- the new government was weak and was later taken over by Napoleon Bonaparte

- **Latin American Revolutions:**

- Latin Americans were tired of being controlled by the Spanish, Portuguese, and French (mostly the Spanish)
- they were inspired by the success of the American and French Revolutions
- **Toussaint L'Ouverture** – leads fist revolution against Napoleon's France and wins. Dies in a French cell.
- Their revolutions were led by Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin.

Review Unit #13

Reactions to Political Revolutions



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

- the new government of France (after the Revolution) was weak – Napoleon took it over and made himself Emperor
- he made France strong again
 - improved the economy
 - created public education
 - created the *Napoleonic Code* (set of laws for everyone to follow)
 - built a huge army
- used the huge army to take over most of Europe
- spread the seeds of the French Revolution (democracy) to other areas of Europe
- was finally defeated and banished to a far away island (St. Helena) and died there

CONGRESS OF VIENNA

- a meeting of European leaders
 - Conservative: to reorganize Europe the way it was *before* Napoleon took over
 - put borders back the way they were
 - reinstall kings and Queens that had been in power
 - Balance of Power: don't let any one nation in Europe get so powerful again

1848: there were many small revolutions all over Europe that year

NATIONALISM

Nationalism is the act of creating a nation.

Nations are blindly following a King... there are a common language, customs, history, religion that you share with your fellow citizens.

- **Unifying Nationalism:** when people that have common binds decide to come together to form a new nation



- GERMANY: organized by Otto von Bismarck
 - ITALY: organized by Giuseppe Garibaldi
- **Separating Nationalism:** when different *ethnic groups* within a nation want to form their own – separate nations
 - AUSTRIA: Hungarians, Serbs, Germans, and other small ethnic groups wanted their own nations
- **Independence Nationalism:** when a colony wants independence from another power
 - LATIN AMERICA: wanted freedom from Spanish, Portuguese and French control

If you already have a nation – nationalism is the pride (patriotism) you have for that nation

RUSSIA

- was not affected by the revolutionary ideas that were sweeping the rest of Europe at this time
- freed their serfs (finally) in the middle of the 1800's - This created a huge peasant class that was very poor

LATIN AMERICA

- after the revolutions – not much changed
 - the Europeans left
 - rich land owners became the new leaders (they paid the military to support them)
 - poor peasants remained poor peasants - the revolution had little affect on them
 - rural (out in the country) gang leaders called *caudillos* terrorized peasants and controlled large rural areas
 - The Roman Catholic Church continued to try to keep peace between the strong (caudillos and landowners) and the weak (peasants)

Mexican Revolution (1910-1930)

- Causes:
 - Wealth was all going to a small upper class.
 - Separation of the rich and poor classes is the most common cause for revolution.

Review Unit #14

Industrial Revolution

TERMS

Agricultural Revolution: a *change* in the way food was produced (sometimes called the *Agrarian Revolution*)

Industrial Revolution: a *change* in the way things were made

- **Domestic System:** making products by hand – in a home – by one person
- **Factory System:** making products by machine – in a factory – using many people

AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

New Methods: new machines, enclosed fields, crop rotation, better animal breeding

Results: - More food was produced for people – using less workers

- More food caused the *population to grow*
- Ex-farm workers *moved out of the country and into the cities* – for new jobs in the factories

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

5 Things a Nation should have to be successful industrially:

- **Capital** (Investment money)
- **Labor Force** (workers)
- **Raw Materials**
- **Transportation System** (Rivers, Canals, Railroads, Harbors)
- **Market** for selling products

Great Britain was very successful industrially – because it had a lot of the above items

EFFECTS ON SOCIETY

BAD - **Urbanization** – too many people moved to the cities – too fast! → Overcrowded, unsafe, unhealthy

- **Poor Working Conditions** – **unsafe** machinery and buildings, long work hours, low pay, child labor

GOOD - **Improved Transportation** – Faster and safer

- **Rising Standard of Living** – in general, more people had jobs, with regular pay, and could buy more things than before

REACTIONS TO THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Laissez-Faire:

- based on *Adam Smith's* book The Wealth of Nations
- *Belief that governments should NOT interfere with business activities*
- Less regulation and laws is good for business

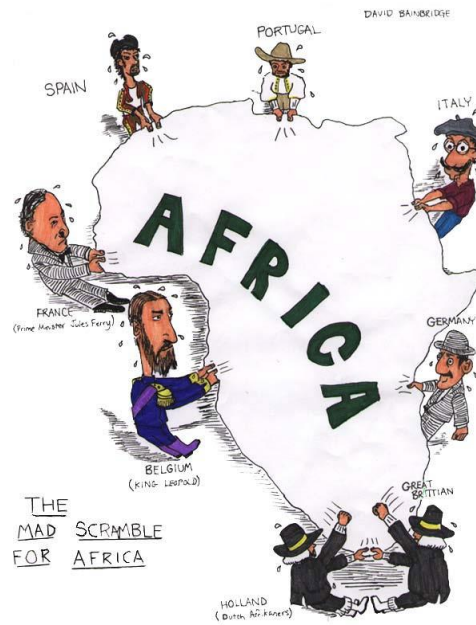
Liberalism vs. Conservatism:

- two different views about how society should work
- Conservatism:
 - o Society should try to *preserve the old ways* of doing things
 - o favored the old Monarchies
 - o wanted Nobles and the govt. to control business decisions

- Liberalism:
 - o As times change – *societies should change*
 - o supported the new Republics
 - o Laissez-Faire (no govt. involvement in business)

Social Darwinism:

- based on Charles Darwin's book On the Origin of Species
 - o outlining the "theory of evolution" (survival of the fittest)
- Social Darwinism: Darwin's survival ideas applied to social ideas:
 - o In business: do what ever you have to do to survive
 - o War: weed out the weaker nations
 - o Race relations: used to justify racism → which then increased



Social Reforms:

- Sadler Report: Report on the abuses of child labor → said it was NOT a good thing for society
- Child Labor: Laws were passed to get the kids out of the factories – and into public schools (which began then)
- Trade Unions: organized workers to demand better working conditions (less hours, better pay, safer conditions)
- Suffrage: extending the right to vote: first to all men – then to women as well

The Arts:

- **Romanticism**: art based on emotion – the dreams of revolution – fantasy, imagination, past glories



- **Realism:** art meant to show how the world really was – even the harsh realities of industrial revolutionary life. – The works of Charles Dickens, photos



Impressionism: a reaction against Realism – looking to future dreams – based on an artist's impression of real life.



Global Migration: *large groups of people moved from some places on Earth to others*

Reasons: overpopulation, poor living conditions, poor working conditions, oppressive governments, better transportation

- Leader (Díaz) brutally suppressed all opposition
- Revolution led by Zapata (leader of southern Native Americans) – “Poncho” Villa (northern bandit)
- Results:
 - Rebels won – more rights and land to workers and women
 - New Constitution: first Latin American country to give good changes to the common people
 - More Mexican control of trade and industry (not foreign [Spanish] control)

Review Unit #15

Imperialism



EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

Africa – “Scramble for Africa” 1870’s–1914

European nations looking for 1. Raw Materials 2. Markets for their products 3. Soldiers for army 4. Labor

- “Boer War”: Dutch settlers (Boers) vs. British for control of *Southern Africa*

India – Was a British colony - run by the British East India Company

- Sepoy Mutiny: a rebellion of Indian soldiers in the British Army (Sepoys lost)
- Jewel in the Crown – Britain largest colony, added 1 million soldiers to army.

China – China had resisted foreigners for centuries - were *ethnocentric* (thought their culture was better than others)

- Opium War: Britain vs. China Britain won – British imported opium for tea... created a demand for trade. This forced China to open up to trade.

- “Spheres of Influence”: selected areas of China where only certain foreign powers could trade
- Taiping Rebellion: Chinese citizens fought with their own government against the influx of foreigners (millions died)
- Boxer Rebellions: Chinese citizens fought foreign armies to get foreigners out of China (lost)

REASONS FOR EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

Nationalistic – taking over other nations added to your nation’s power

- “Social Darwinism”: it was “natural” for strong nations to take over weaker ones (If you didn’t, someone else...)

Political (military) – colonies were important locations to set up overseas military bases

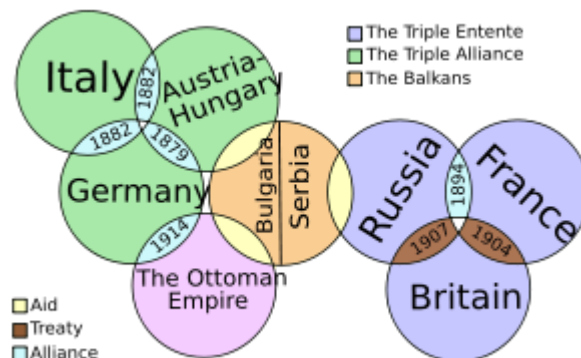
- Colonies helped provide power and security

MAIN REASON → **Economic** – get raw materials for industry – establish new markets for trade products

NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON NATIVE PEOPLE

- Land and materials were stolen.
- Natives forced to adapt to European cultural or ways. (Laws, religion, language, etc.)
- Local traditions were not considered and history was lost.
- Local economies had to change to meet European needs

Review Unit # 16 The World Wars



WORLD WAR I

Causes: Countries had gained great armies through the advances in the Industrial Revolution.

- National Rivalries: Competitive relationships between European powers - "Balance of Power" - Imperialism in Africa

- Militarism: new industrial technologies encouraged nations to create and stockpile more and more weapons

- Alliances: to balance the power - nations joined sides with other nations to protect one another

- Assassination: Archduke Ferdinand's assassination sparked the alliances into starting World War I



Warfare: - Trench Warfare: fighting took place in "trenches" (long ditches that hardly moved throughout the war)

- Propaganda: organized information created to sway public opinion on an issue - both sides used it

Results: - Treaty of Versailles: Severely punished Germany → it indirectly led to some of **the causes of World War II**

- League of Nations: created to keep peace in the world - ended up being very ineffective

- New Europe: many of the old "Empires" and "Kingdoms" broken up → beginning of modern national states

BETWEEN THE WARS



Hitler's rise to power:

- Germany's poor economic situation caused them to look for a strong leader
- Hitler made promises to the people:
 - Jobs (1. in the Army 2. In the factories making military supplies) ← against the Versailles Treaty!
 - Get their Pride back (1. Get Germany's land back 2. Build up the Army again)

Hitler's Germany:

- **Totalitarian Government** – a type of government with *total* control of all parts of life (learning, art, literature, etc.) People have no rights ... such freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion etc. It is the opposite of a democracy.
- **Fascism**: a type of government that is totalitarian – and – *very* nationalistic (a lot of national pride)
- **Nazi Ideas** – Nazi's were the political party that Hitler controlled and helped him control Germany
 - wanted to develop the *Aryan* race
 - wanted to expand German territory throughout Europe
 - used extensive *propaganda* to spread their ideas and control the people
- **The Holocaust** – an event taking place during WWII – Jews and other minorities were concentrated and many killed
 - *Genocide* – the mass killing of a race or culture of people
 - Hitler's plan:
 1. Harass and torment the Jews – maybe they would leave on their own
 2. Concentrate them – placed in concentration camps – separated them from "Germans"
 3. The "Final Solution" – extermination in mass numbers

WORLD WAR II

In Europe: The focus of the *European* part of WWII was Allies against Germany

- **Causes**

- German Aggression: Germany kept reclaiming lands lost after WWI (Rhineland, Austria, Sudetenland, Poland)

- Appeasement: Britain and France kept allowing Hitler to take lands – *because they did not want another war*

- **The War**

- Mobil Warfare: *blitzkrieg* (lightning war), air war, naval war

- Modern Technology: effective use of airplanes and tanks, rockets introduced, development of atomic bomb

- Key Events: Battle of Britain, German invasion of USSR, Involvement of US, and D-Day

- **Results**

- Germany: was divided up by the Allies – German officials tried at Nuremberg Trials

- End of the system of European colonies around the world (Europeans did not want to fight to defend them)

- United Nations was created (to replace the ineffective League of Nations)

- The Cold War began – U.S. and the U.S.S.R., former allies, turned on one another

In Asia: The focus of the *Asian* part of WWII was Allies against Japan

- **Causes**

- Japanese Imperialism: Japan needed more raw materials – Korea, China, and S.E. Asia → Pearl Harbor attack

- **The War**

- Japanese abuses: Nanking and Korea – abuse against citizens Bataan – “Bataan Death March” abused prisoners of war

- “Island Hopping”: How the Allies approached Japan – Taking an island and forcing Japan to withdraw towards Japan

- The Atomic Bomb was used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki Japan – ending WWII

- **Results**

- The U.S. occupied Japan for 7 years – helped them rebuild – made them create a democratic style of government

POSITIVE EFFECTS ON NATIVE PEOPLE

- New technologies were introduced
- Health and medical care improved
- Western educational ideas spread

JAPANESE IMPERIALISM

1600's – Japan had chosen a policy of isolationism

1800's:

- **Treaty of Kanagawa** – American Matthew Perry forced Japan to open up to trade
- **Meiji Restoration** – Japan chose to end isolationism → become more “westernized” (more industrial and militaristic)
- **Japan began to Imperialize** – *Because they need more raw materials for their industry and military*
 - **Sino-Japanese War:** China vs. Japan Japan took some areas of China
 - **Russo-Japanese War:** Russia vs. Japan Japan won – first time an Asian nation defeated a European power

Review Unit # 17A

Communism in the USSR

ORIGINS OF COMMUNISM

Karl Marx: wrote The Communist Manifesto – it described how Communism (socialism) should work

Communism: a combination of economic *Socialism* and political *Totalitarianism* – sometimes called a *Command Economy*

COMMUNISM IN THE USSR

Russian Revolution: in 1917, Russians revolted against the Czar's rule – they changed to a Communist government

- **Causes:** – Life for peasants under the Czar was terrible
 - Many Russians were angry with the Czar for getting Russia involved with WWI
 - *Bolsheviks* (Russian Communist Party) offered “Bread, Land, and Peace”

Lenin's USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – A bunch of Republics that were united by workers in a socialist economy

- **NEP:** Lenin's “New Economic Policy” – Lenin realized the young nation needed *some* elements of capitalism in order to effectively get socialism (communism) started

Stalin's USSR: – *Stalinism* – all aspects of Soviet rule were directed by Stalin and devoted towards his rule

- **Totalitarian State:** the government had total control of all aspects of life (art, education, music, jobs, etc)
- **Collectivization:** Stalin's plan to improve agricultural production → collect farmland into one common farm
- **5 Year Plan:** Stalin's plan to improve industrial production
- **Purges:** How Stalin got rid of anyone that was a threat to his power → execution or concentration camps
- **WWII:** first signed a non-aggression pact with Germany (they split Poland) – later attacked by Germany

THE COLD WAR

Origins: after WWII – mutual distrust between the U.S. and the USSR – political differences – economic differences

- The 2 sides: US – capitalism – democracy – NATO vs. USSR – communism – totalitarian – Warsaw Pact

In the USSR: - after World War II - Soviets "kept" control of eastern European territory they liberated from the Germans
- These *satellite* nations formed the *Eastern Bloc* behind the "Iron Curtain" (Warsaw Pact military alliance)

Major Events: Marshall Plan/Truman Doctrine - Berlin Airlift - Space Race - Berlin Wall - Cuban Missile Crisis - Détente

Fall of the USSR

Causes: - a younger Mikhail Gorbachev replaced a series of older generation leaders

- Introduced reforms: *Glasnost* - "openness" to new ideas from outside *Perestroika* - "restructuring" govt.

- Poor Economy: too much sacrificing "butter for guns" The govt. spent too much on military - not enough on the people

- Too much support of "satellite" nations

- Challenges to Communism by protesters - Hungary (1956) - Czechoslovakia (1968) - Poland/Solidarity (1989)

- Republics of USSR broke up: first had industrial strikes - some republics declared independence (became new nations)

New nations:

- Russia became the largest and most influential of the newly independent nations (the old Republics)

- Boris Yeltsin became the new democratically elected leader

- The transition from a socialist to a capitalist economy was difficult - much poverty exists - the economy is struggling

- within Russia - the region of Chechnya is trying to break away into an independent nation - Russia won't let it

- Yeltsin has since been replaced by Vladimir Putin

COMMUNISM IN CHINA

The Chinese Republic: - the government of China before communism came to power

- It had replaced the *dynasties* in China (they were letting too many foreigners in)

- It was begun by Sun Yixian after he died, Jiang Jieshi replaced him as head of the Nationalists

Rise of Communism: - Communism was attractive to the peasant classes (the same as in Russia!)

- Communism in China was led by Mao Zedong

- The Nationalists defended their rule from the Communists in the Chinese Civil War

- Mao led the Communists on The Long March

1. To train as fighters 2. To learn Communism 3. To recruit supporters

- The war had to stop as Japan invaded during WWII - after, the Communists defeated the

Nationalists

- China became Communist (People's Republic of China) - the Nationalists fled to Taiwan

Mao's China: - Great Leap Forward: Mao's attempt to improve the economy in China - it failed

- Cultural Revolution: Mao's attempt to strengthen Communism in China - it failed

(Red Guard [Student supporters], Little Red Book, anti-intellectuals)

- Deng's China:**
- Deng Xiaoping replaced Mao Zedong - he saw China needed to change from Mao's strict ways to survive
 - Deng introduced *economic* reforms - but NOT *political* changes
 - Allow some private ownership (capitalism) - some foreign companies in China
 - Deng crushed a student demonstration against Communism in Tiananmen Square

- Recent China:**
- today China is run by Hu Jintao (2003)
 - Hong Kong was given back to China from Great Britain in 1997 (its capitalist ways influence southern China)
 - A major focus of China is to reduce the population growth rate (they try to limit families to 1 child)

COMMUNISM IN OTHER PLACES

- Korea:**
- North was Communist - South was not
 - Korean War: North invaded the South
 - South supported by the United Nations
 - Neither side won (stalemate)

- Vietnam** - Vietnam had been a French colonial possession
- Under Ho Chi Minh the French were driven out
 - The French divided Vietnam before they left: North was communist - South not
 - North attacked the South - the South was supported by the United States - unsuccessfully. North won - took over

- Cuba:** had been a Spanish colony - turned over to the U.S. after Spanish American War - became an American play land (1950's)
- Communist rebels led by Fidel Castro took over and made Cuba communist (1959) American interests were forced out
 - Cuban Missile Crisis: Soviets put nuclear missiles in Cuba (1962) America demanded their removal
 - The closest the world has come to a nuclear war (US vs. USSR)
 - Fidel Castro still runs communist Cuba - but its failing economy leads some to believe communism may not last there

Review Unit # 18

Post WWII Nationalism

Following WWII - many European colonial possessions were challenged by native populations

AFRICA

Nationalist movement: - many African colonies demanded independence after WWII - some came peacefully, others not
- Gradualism - the policy of granting colonies independence as they became ready to run them
- Ghana - peaceful transition under Kwame Nkrumah
- Kenya - violent transition under Jomo Kenyatta

Continued economic ties: many former colonies continued an economic connection with their previous colonial power
- British Commonwealth - an economic alliance between Great Britain and its former colonies

Political Instability: new African nations are plagued with problems concerning the stability of their political systems (govt.)
- Ethnic Rivalries: tribal identities often come in conflict with one another within a nation

- Nigeria: many Civil wars have taken place because tribes can not agree on a govt.
- Rwanda: acts of genocide by Hutu tribe against Tutsi tribe (became refugees in other nations)

The Apartheid Issue: Apartheid: the official government policy of separating races of people in a nation
- The most famous example took place in the nation of South Africa
- The minority white populations ruled over the majority black population
- Led by Nelson Mandela - the African National Congress (ANC) pushed for reform
- Bishop Desmond Tutu organized international pressure on South Africa's white government to change
- President F.W.DeKlerk (white) began changes to eventually allow blacks to vote
- 1994 - Nelson Mandela elected President of South Africa - Apartheid ended

INDIA

British Colonial Rule: India had been a British colony for many years - run by the British East India Company
- The "Sepoys" (Indian soldiers in the British army) revolted in the Sepoy Mutiny

Nationalist Movement: The Indian National Congress (Hindus) and the Muslim League (Muslims) pushed for independence
- led by Mohandas Gandhi, Indians used **non-violent** methods to get independence

- passive resistance: peaceful ways of protesting against something (marches, boycotts, strikes)
- civil disobedience: breaking a law on purpose - to get attention for your cause

Independence: Great Britain granted Independence to India in 1947 → BUT - only if India was divided up!
- India needed to be partitioned (divided) because the Hindus and Muslims could not get along together
Hindus: got the middle section - which became the modern nation of India
Muslims: got a section in the West and one in the East - became West Pakistan and East Pakistan
(In 1971 East Pakistan won a war with West Pakistan - it became the independent Bangladesh)

Recent News: - India remained non-aligned (did not take sides) in the Cold War
- India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh are all fighting an overpopulation struggle
- Disagreements over control of the region of Kashmir could lead to a destructive (nuclear) war between India and Pakistan

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Vietnam: Had been part of French Indo-China - fought the French and defeated them (Battle of Dienbienphu)
- North became communist (under Ho Chi Minh) - invaded the democratic South (later supported by U.S.)
- North won → today Vietnam is one communist nation

Cambodia: The communist Khmer Rouge - led by Pol Pot - committed acts of genocide against its own people (intellectuals)

Myanmar: Aung San Suu Kyi has led demonstrations against the oppressive military government there - she's been arrested

Review Unit # 19 Recent World Conflicts

POLITICAL HOTSPOTS

Korea: Conflict between the North (Communist) and the South (Democratic)

Taiwan: Communist China claims the island and threatens to take over the Democratic island nation of Taiwan (U.S. supported)

Chechnya: The tiny region of Chechnya wants to break away from Russia and form its own nation - Russia does not agree

Kashmir: India and Pakistan are fighting over control of Kashmir. Each side has nuclear weapons, and vows to use them

Tibet: what began as an ethnic conflict against Buddhist has turned into a pro-independence movement for Tibetans against China

Afghanistan: United States forces are trying to secure and support the new democratically elected government

ETHNIC HOTSPOTS

Balkan Mts.: Ethnic Serbs were killing (genocide) ethnic Muslims in Bosnia and other areas. NATO and UN forces are there

Northern Ireland: Irish Catholics are angry that British led Protestants still control Northern Ireland. IRA has used terrorism.

The "Kurds": nomadic Kurds living in various Middle Eastern nations (Iraq, Iran, Turkey, and Syria) are often treated with violence

THE MIDDLE EAST

Palestine Issue: - Jewish Israelis and Muslim Arabs (Palestinians) are fighting over control of the same piece of land

- The Jews claim the land was promised to them by God, and that it's their homeland – they were kicked out of the land by the Romans nearly 2000 years ago - they call the land Israel

- The Arabs moved in when the Jews were kicked out – they say it belongs to them because they have been living there for the last 2000 years - they call the land Palestine – they are supported by neighboring Arab nations

- Zionism: a movement begun by worldwide Jews in the 1800's to get their homeland back

- Following WWII (in part because of the Holocaust) – an international effort to create a Jewish state in Palestine

Began - Britain's Balfour Declaration began the process of allowing this to happen

- In 1947 the U.N. partitioned Palestine – some land went to Jews of the world – some reserved for Palestinians

- 1948 Jews declared the independent nation of Israel – Arab nations attacked Israel in support of the Palestinians

- There have been a total of 4 Arab/Israeli wars - Israel has never lost

- PLO: Palestine Liberation Organization – used terrorism to get Palestinian land back – Yassir Arafat was leader

- In 1979 Egypt became the first Arab nation to recognize Israel's right to exist → Camp David Accords signed

- Today: they try peace attempts – radicals on both sides often disrupt the peace process

▮ Palestinians: want a self governing nation

▮ Israelis: want to live peacefully and securely

Iranian

- Islamic Fundamentalists – led by Ayatollah Khomeini – overthrew the Shah of Iran in 1979

Revolution:

- they also overtook the American Embassy – taking Americans hostage

- An Islamic Fundamentalist state was created – traditional Muslim laws and practices replaced secular ones

Iran/Iraq War:

- begun over a border dispute (access to Persian Gulf) - Iran also wanted to spread the fundamentalist movement

- After 8 years (1980-1988) nothing much accomplished by either side – except mass deaths of soldiers

Persian Gulf

- 1990 – Iraq – under Saddam Hussein – invaded Kuwait 1. Access to deep water port 2. Kuwait's oil reserves

War:

- United Nations Coalition Forces (led by the U.S.) drove Iraq out of Kuwait

- Saddam Hussein was left in power – remained a threat to peace in the region and the world

U.S./Iraq War:

- U.S. led attack on Iraq to remove Saddam Hussein from power

- Hussein captured – his government toppled

- Stabilization of the new nation will be a difficult task

Review Unit #20

World Economic Issues

ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Market Economy: A business owned by private citizens – the “market” makes the decisions – Great Britain, Japan

(Often called *capitalism* or *free market*)

Command Economy: business owned by the “people” (through the govt.) – govt. officials make the decisions – Cuba, N. Korea

(Often called *socialism* or *communism*)

Mixed: uses some of both Market and Command (govt. often controls “big” businesses and influences major economic decisions)

INTERNATIONAL TRADING AGREEMENTS

NAFTA: (North America Free Trade Agreement) attempting to make trade easier between Canada, Mexico, and the United States

OPEC: (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) - many of the oil producing nations of the world
- They control how much oil is produced → which controls the price of oil on the world market

European Union: (EU) - attempts to make trade and commerce easier between member nations of Europe

NORTH vs. SOUTH

North: nations in the northern hemisphere are *generally* more industrial, wealthy, and modern

South: nations in the southern hemisphere are *generally* less developed, poorer, and more traditional

- They are often called *developing* nations (they used to be called Third World Nations)

- Little modern technology

- often dependent on a single cash crop

- international

debt

- Lack of industry (no capital, poor raw materials, few "skilled" workers, unstable government)

International Assistance Organizations: provide economic assistance to developing nations: UNICEF, World Bank, IMF, WHO

RISE OF ASIAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Re-emergence of Japan: - After WWII - Japan had been destroyed physically and economically

- U.S. *occupied* Japan and helped it rebuild - also provided it a market for its cheap industrial goods

- Japanese developed their own industrial style

- copied good industrial ideas from other nations

- Developed and improved their own concepts 1. Employee teamwork 2. robotics

- The Japanese government often provided economic assistance (tariffs, embargoes) to industries

- Over the years Japan developed a favorable balance of trade with the United States

(They sold more to us than they bought from us)

Asian Tigers: - the name given to rapidly developing nations in Asia

- Many have followed the Japanese industrial model

- Taiwan
- South Korea
- Hong Kong
- Singapore

The future? - who will be the future economic players in Asia? The World?

- Signs point to China and the nations of Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Vietnam, and Malaysia)

THE UNITED NATIONS

United Nations: Organized after WWII to 1. Keep peace in the world and 2. Assist developing nations with problems

General Assembly: made up of all UN member nations - have general discussions about world issues

Security Council: 15 nations at a time - 5 of which are permanent members (allies of WWII) - authorizes use of force or sanctions

TRADITION vs. MODERNIZATION

Many cultures face conflict as modern ways begin to replace traditional values

- **Japan:** while they readily accept modern, especially western ways, they still strive to keep more traditional values
- **Middle East:** the influx of western values has collided with traditional religious laws and customs

GLOBAL MIGRATION

As in the past, groups of people sometimes pack-up and move from their homeland to other areas of the world

Reasons: Economic Opportunity: trying to find a way to make more money, get ahead in the world, economic security for family

Civil Unrest: some people leave to get away from areas of violence (Rwanda for example)

Political Oppression: some leave in order to get more political freedoms

STATUS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Women: - women in many traditional cultures are often treated as inferior to men

- Women in many Muslim cultures are often restricted in their actions

Children: - many children are forced to work in terrible working conditions as nations begin to industrialize

- Infanticide: killing of children at birth or a very early age - often because of traditional or economic reasons

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Green Revolution: *changing the way traditional community's farm - introduction of modern agricultural technologies (more food!)*

Information Age: Computers and the Internet now provide volumes of information in a very quick time

Space Age: much space technology has been used in the commercial world - satellites help predict weather, monitor the Earth, assist in navigation, and speed communication

Medical Technology: we can live longer lives now: 1. better prevention of sickness 2. Better cures for those that get sick

GLOBAL PROBLEMS

In addition to the following definitions - every student should know a place where the problem is taking place - a cause of the problem - an effect the problem has on the place - and a possible solution to the problem

Terrorism: the organized hurting, scaring or killing of innocent people in order to get attention for a cause

Nuclear Proliferation: the spreading of nuclear weapons, technology, or materials - often illegally

Nuclear Safety: some nations don't operate nuclear facilities safely. Construction and maintenance need to be regulated

Acid Rain: Chemically polluted rain that destroys plant and animal life

Urbanization: people moving into cities *too* quickly - the cities can't keep up with building homes or providing services

Overpopulation: some places on Earth have too many people for the amount of livable land they have

Endangered Species: some animals and plants are close to becoming extinct

Deforestation: destruction of the rainforest

Desertification: the spreading of a desert into arable lands

Epidemics: the spread of diseases - often uncontrollably

Pollution: disposing of waste into the environment (air, land, water mainly)

World Hunger: in some places, some people do not get enough nourishment to maintain their health - or their life