

AP WORLD REVIEW Homework #7:

1900– Present

1. In Princeton Review 2020 p. 269-272 (2015: p. 315), read the “Stay Focused on the Big Picture” and complete the section below:

BIG IDEAS for 1900 CE – Present:

Europe Before World War I, 1914



Describe Europe **pre-Great War / World War I**

Explain each LONG TERM cause of **WWI**

M

A

(Also Include the Alliances that exist)

I

N

Explain how the “**Powder Keg or Europe**” (Balkan Region) explodes & **Short Term cause of WWI**:

Europe After World War I, 1919



Describe the Events that led to WWI: (Also include Zimmerman telegram, Lusitania, new forms of tech, etc)

2. Read 2020: p. 272 and complete the section below:

Consequences of World War I: (Also include Treaty of Versailles (Paris Peace Conference results) casualties & death, Wilson’s 14 Points, League of Nations, etc.)

3. Read 2020: p. 272-273 and complete the section below:

RUSSIAN: FROM CZARS TO REVOLUTIONS/ CIVIL WAR

Describe **"Life under the Czars:"** (Also include Alexander II, Emancipation Edict, Life of Serfs, Russian Art, Russification, Nicholas II)

Causes:

1905 Russian Revolution:

Effects:

4. Read 2020: p. 272-274 (2015: 319-320) and complete the section below:

Feb/March 1917 Revolution:

Explain **the causes & the effects**
(You should also include information
on Czar Nicholas, Duma, etc)

**October/November 1917 Revolution (aka Bolshevik Revolution/
Russian Civil War):** Explain the **causes & the effects** (You should also
include information on Czar Nicholas, Duma, etc)

Changes under the Bolsheviks & Lenin:

Totalitarian Rule

USSR:

NEP (New Economic Philosophy)

How was Communism incorporated into the economy?

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk:

Red Army:

SOVIET UNION

5. Read 2020: p. 272-273 (2015: p. 320) and complete the section below:

Joseph Stalin

Five Year Plans;

Stalin's Policy of Collectivization:

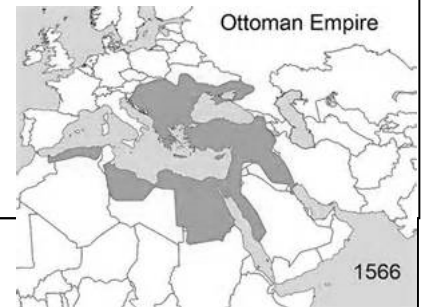
Communism & Industrial USSR:

Stalin's Great Purge:

IN BETWEEN THE WARS OTTOMAN EMPIRE BECOMES SICK

6. Read 2020: p. 273-274 (2015: p. 303) and complete the section below:

Describe **the decline of the Ottoman Empire** (Also include a description of the **Crimean War**)



Describe **the Young Turks**:

TURKISH NATIONALISM: Many national movements developed across the world. _____
_____ wanted to modernize Turkey.

- Describe the 4 **changes under Ataturk** & how he Modernized/Westernized Turkey:
 -
 -
 -
 -

7. Read 2020:p. 274-275 (2015: p. 320) and complete the section below:

GREAT DEPRESSION→ GLOBAL DEPRESSION

Describe the **Causes & Effects of the Great Depression:** (Also include influence on the global economy)

RISE OF FASCISM & TOTALITARIANISM

8. Read 2020 p. 274-281 (2015: 322-330) and use class notes to complete the sections below:

Define **Fascism**:

Compare & Contrast: **Fascism & Totalitarianism**

Totalitarianism in....	Leader & Political Party	Causes of the Rise of Totalitarianism in this area:	Evidence of Totalitarian Rule:	Additional Information
Italy				
Germany				
Spain	Francisco Franco			
Soviet Union	Joseph Stalin			

ACTS OF AGGRESSION

<u>JAPAN</u>	<u>ITALY</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
What area of China did Japan invade?	Why was Italy able to defeat Ethiopia?	Areas taken by Hitler
Describe 21 Demands:		
Describe Rape of Nanjing:		

Compare & Contrast: **Nationalism in Europe and Nationalism in its Colonies**

Define **Appeasement**:

Describe **Munich Conference of 1938** (Include Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain)

Describe **Nazi-Soviet Pact (August 1939)**

Describe the **Two Alliances:**

Describe **Blitzkrieg:**

Describe **Battle of Britain:**

Describe the following
Turning Points:

**Pearl Harbor Attack 1941 &
Entry of the United States:**

**Battle of Midway (Pacific
Island) June 1942:**

**Battle of El Alamein 1942
(Egypt)**

**Battle of Stalingrad 1942-
1943 (USSR)**

Invasion of Italy 1943

**Invasion of Normandy (France) aka
D-Day aka V-E Day 1944**

Describe the **War in the Pacific:** (Must include: Island hopping, Truman and Nagasaki & Hiroshima)

9. Read 2020 p. 280-283 (2015: 322-330) and use class notes to complete the sections below:

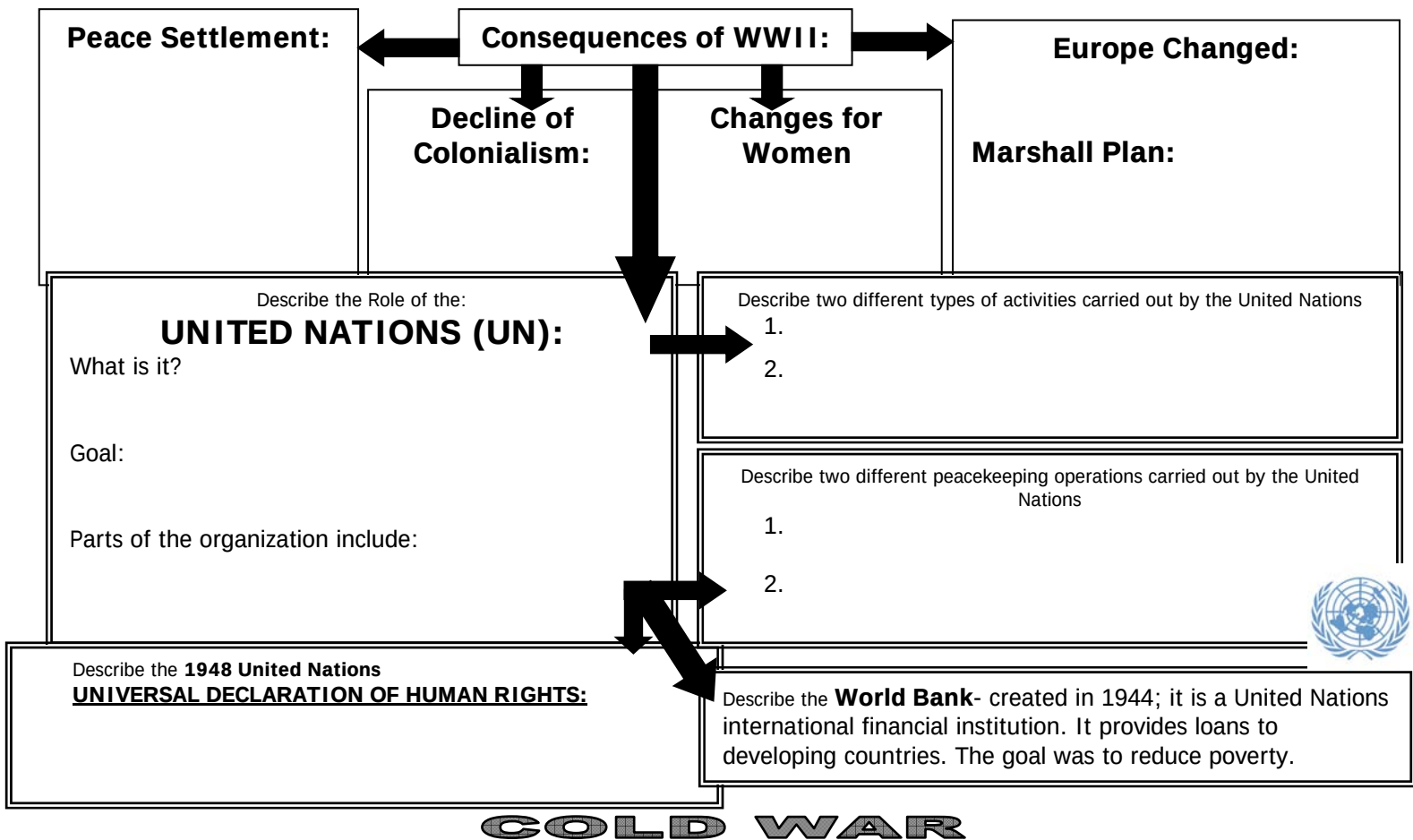
Genocide:

The Holocaust

Define **Genocide:**

What happened on **Kristallnacht?**

What was Hitler's "Final Solution?"



10. Read 2020: p. 282-285 (2015: 330-332), use class notes and/or the internet to complete the sections below:

As a result of WWII, _____ and _____ emerged at the world's leading superpowers. The ideological conflict between these two nations is known as the Cold War.

Define **Cold War**:

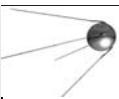
Describe the ideological differences between these two countries:

Describe the **Yalta Conference**:



Describe the **Potsdam Conference**:

Describe the **Space Race**:



Describe the **Arms Race**:



Describe the **Berlin Airlift**:



Describe the **Berlin Wall** & when it fell:

Describe **Soviet Bloc aka Soviet Satellites**:

Describe the **Western Bloc**:

Describe the **Truman Doctrine**:

Describe **containment**:



TWO ALLIANCES:

Describe **WARSAW PACT**:

Warsaw Pact was a treaty establishing a defense organization composed of the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania, although Albania and East Germany later withdrew. The treaty provided for a unified military command and for the maintenance of Soviet military units on the territories of the other participating states.

Describe **NATO**:

NATO's primary purpose was to unify and strengthen the Western Allies' military response to a possible invasion of Western Europe by the Soviet Union.

Focus: Describe **Nuclear Proliferation**



Describe **Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (1968)**

Describe **International Atomic Energy Agency – IAEA (1957)**



CHINA:

FROM NATIONALISM TO COMMUNISM

11. Read 2020: p. 285-287 (2015: p. 333-335) and use class notes to complete the sections below:

- Following the Manchu Dynasty in 1911, China went through the **Chinese Revolution of 1911** under the leadership of _____. His new ideas were called _____ and included the following (explain each):
 -
 -
 -

CHINA WAS IN A **CIVIL WAR** BETWEEN THE _____ (**KMT/Nationalist Party**) –
(Led by **Chiang Kai-shek/ Jiang Jieshi**- who was also supported by United States)
AND _____ (led by **Mao Zedong**- who was also supported by Soviet Union).

Describe the **Long March**:

Describe the **Results of the Civil War**:

-
-
-
- Describe the **People Republic of China**:
- Describe the **Republic of China**:

*Why did the Communists gain support during the Chinese Civil War?

CHINA: COMMUNIST REVOLUTION



Who was **Mao Zedong**?

Describe Mao's **Little Red Book**?



Changes Under Mao

Describe Mao's **Red Guards**:

Describe Additional Changes under Mao (include the Role of Women):

Describe Mao's **Cultural Revolution**:

Describe Mao's **Great Leap Forward**:

What is a **Commune**?

Describe the Change-Over-Time: **China to Communist China**

Describe **Deng Xiaoping's reforms**: (include: free-market capitalism, changes in the economy, Deng's Four Modernizations, etc)



Describe **Tiananmen Square Massacre**:

In 1842, Great Britain had gained the island of Hong Kong (Treaty of Nanjing).

Why and when was Hong Kong returned to China?

Describe **Modern Day China**:

12. Read 2020: p. 287-290 and use class notes to complete the sections below:

Important: “**Proxy wars**” (proxy war is a war instigated by a major power that does not itself become involved) occurred in **Latin America (Nicaragua), Africa (the Congo) and Asia (Vietnam)**. During the Cold War, supporters of the great powers fought each other and were supplied by their sponsors.

Describe the following COLD WAR HOT SPOTS:	
Describe the Vietnam War: (Proxy War)	Describe the Korean War:
Describe the Cuba during the Cold War- from Revolution to Cuban Missile Crisis: (include: Rule under Batista, Platt Amendment, Fidel Castro, Cuban Revolution, Kennedy, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Communist Cuba, etc)	

13. Read 2020: p. 291-292 (2015: p. 340-341) and use class notes to complete the sections below:

END OF THE COLD WAR--> COLLAPSE OF THE USSR

- Many countries in the “Eastern bloc” wanted reforms like democracy, self-determination and reforms in the economy. Revolutions occurred in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and many other areas.
- Important: Collapse of the Berlin Wall was symbolic for the end of the Cold War, End of Communist USSR, and the end of Communism in Eastern Europe!

Poland – Solidarity (include Lech Walesa, Solidarity, Mazowiecki, etc)	German Reunification
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14. Read 2020: p. 289-291 (2015: p. 337-340) and use class notes & the internet to complete the sections below:

Cold War Tensions and “Democratization” in Latin America:

CUBA	<p>Who is Fidel Castro?</p> <p>How did the collapse of the USSR affect Cuba?</p>
NICARAGUA (Proxy War)	<p>What type of political system did the Sandinistas establish?</p> <p>Describe the revolt against the Sandinistas:</p> <p>Why did the US support this counterrevolutionary group?</p>
MEXICO	<p>Describe politics in Mexico:</p> <p>How did Mexico benefit from NAFTA?</p>
PANAMA	<p>Who are the Cartels:</p> <p>Describe Panama Canal</p>
ARGENTINA	<p>During WWII – Nationalistic military leaders gained power and established a gov’t controlled by the army. In 1946, Juan Peron (1895-1974) elected president (opportunistic, nationalistic & militarist) – called for industrialization and supported the working class. His wife Eva Peron (EVITA) gave to the poor and down trodden. Dictators came to power in the 1970s and 1980s – the country is now trying to move towards democracy – it will serve as a mode for S. America. It has remained relatively independent of US and European control.</p>
VENEZUELA	<p>Describe politics in Venezuela::</p>
GUATEMALA	<p>Describe the Civil War in Guatemala:</p>

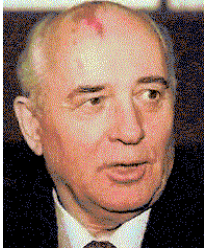
Describe the **Organization of American States:**

Describe the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**

What role did religion play in Latin America?

COLLAPSE OF THE USSR--> THE "NEW" RUSSIA

15. Read 2020: p. 292-293 (2015: p. 341-343) and use class notes & the internet to complete the sections below:

	1985: Describe changes under Mikhail Gorbachev	Describe Glasnost
		Describe Perestroika

Describe “**Ethnic Cleansing**” in the **Balkan Region**:

Describe **Chechnya’s attempt to break away from Russia**:

Describe the **Effects of the Collapse of the USSR**:

Describe the **Changes in Russia**: (include: Federal state, Boris Yeltsin, former KGB agent Vladimir Putin, Dmitry Medvedev, etc.

Compare & Contrast: **EAST VS. WEST**

1900 CE- PRESENT:

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS & DEVELOPMENTS IN ASIA

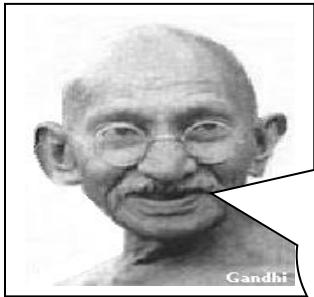
16. Read 2020: p. 294-295 (2015: p. 343-345) and use class notes & the internet to complete the sections below:



Indian Subcontinent

INDIAN NATIONALISM:

- Describe the **Amritsar Massacre 1919:**



My name is _____. I led the Indian independence movements for years. I believe in using _____ (OR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE -the refusal to obey unjust laws), which involved boycotts and breaking laws that we thought were unjust.

I also led the Salt March. Describe the **Salt March:**

Describe the ***Indian National Congress (INC)***:

Describe the ***Muslim League***:

During the Cold War India is a NON-Aligned Nation! Define **Non-Aligned Nation:**

Describe **Indian Independence & the Separation of Pakistan and India:** (include: Muhammad Ali Jinnah, division of East Pakistan (Bangladesh), West Pakistan, and India, important years, Kashmir, etc.

Explain how India has dealt with the following problems.

1. Caste System
2. Status of Women
3. Sikh Separatism
4. Dispute over Kashmir

1900 CE- PRESENT:
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS & DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA

17. Read 2020: p. 295-298 (2015: p. 345-348) and use class notes & the internet to complete the sections below:



- Union of South Africa was independent in 1910 (before World War II).
- Describe North Africa (North of the Sahara):

- Describe Egypt's road to independence: (include: Gamal Nasser, nationalization of Suez Canal, etc)

- Describe Africa South of the Sahara:

Africa Independence

GHANA:

Who was Kwame Nkrumah:

How did Ghana achieve independence & year?

KENYA:

Who was Jomo Kenyatta:

How did Kenya achieve independence & year?

What did Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta have in common?

Algeria:

How did Algeria achieve independence & year?

Describe independence movements in...
Angola, Belgian Congo:

Zimbabwe:

Describe the **African Union (AU)**?

Describe the **Organization of African Unity (OAU)**?

Define **Pan-Africanism**:

Describe the *Obstacles to Progress in Africa*:

Describe the Change-over-time: **Globalization & the Rise of NGOs (Nongovernmental Organizations)**:

Nigeria

Darfur

**Ethnic Tensions
& Nationalism:**

*Describe the ethnic & nationalist
tensions in the following areas...*

Rwanda



Compare and Contrast: **Independence in India & Africa:**

Define **Apartheid**:

Define **African National Congress (ANC)**:

Describe **Rise & Fall of Apartheid**: (include: ANC, Nelson Mandela, Sharpeville Massacre, Desmond Tutu, F.W. de Klerk, etc.)



I once caught a fish this big. Then I lobbied the world to help end apartheid.

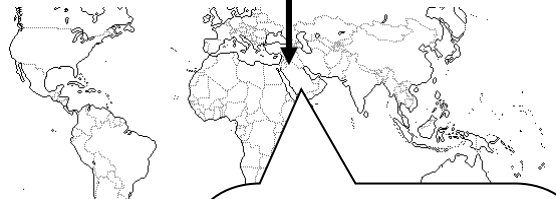
1900 CE- PRESENT:

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS & DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA & MIDDLE EAST

18. Read 2020: p. 299-304 (2015: p. 349-355) and use class notes & the internet to complete the sections below:

IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY:

Describe the results of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire:



The Middles East is important to the world because it is an important source of oil, home to three world religions (_____, _____ & _____) and is the crossroads of trade between Egypt, Africa and Europe.



NATIONALISM IN CENTRAL ASIA & MIDDLE EAST

IRANIAN NATIONALISM (MIDDLE EAST):

- Iran also sought to modernize through their new leader _____.
- List 2 ways that he Modernized/Westernized Iran:
 -
 -

ARAB NATIONALISM (MIDDLE EAST):

- Arab nationalism developed after Britain and France set up _____ (territories administered by European powers) and European promises were broken.
- Many people believed that the only way to free themselves from foreign control was through unity among Arab peoples based on their shared heritages known as _____.

JEWISH NATIONALISM (MIDDLE EAST):

- _____: the need for a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
- One famous Jewish nationalist was _____.

Describe the CHANGE→ **Palestine to Israel:** (include: Balfour Declaration, Hussein-McMahon Correspondence, Sykes-Picot Agreement, Zionists, role of Europe, etc)

Describe the **Creation of Israel 1948:** (include: David Ben-Gurion, 1948 Arab-Israeli War, Six Days War, West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, etc)

Describe the Peace Efforts in the Middle East and Israel/Palestine:

PEACE EFFORTS:

CAMP DAVID SUMMIT: In 2000, United States President Bill Clinton, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak, and Yasser Arafat met to discuss a "final status settlement" to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Eventually, both parties agreed to a proposal by Clinton. However, Barak suspended the agreement talks —since he faced elections. Barak was defeated by Ariel Sharon in 2001 and all talk for peace ceased.

1. Who was Prime Minister **Begin**?

2. What roles did Egypt and the United States play in the Arab-Israeli peace process in the 1970's?

OSLO ACCORDS: In 1993, secret talks, that were held in Oslo, Norway, produced a surprise agreement: the Declaration of Principles, also known as the OSLO ACCORDS. Israel, under the leadership of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, agreed to grant the Palestinians self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, beginning with the town of Jericho. Rabin and Arafat signed the agreement. However, the difficulty of making the agreement work was demonstrated when Rabin was assassinated by a Jewish extremist who opposed concessions to the Palestinians.

3. Who was **Anwar Sadat** & Why was Anwar Sadat assassinated?

CAMP DAVID ACCORDS: In 1978, Anwar Sadat, U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin met at Camp David. After 13 days of negotiations, Carter announced that Egypt recognized Israel as a legitimate state. In exchange, Israel agreed to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt. This ended 30 years of hostilities between Israel and an Arab country. (However, this angered some Muslim extremists who then assassinated Sadat in 1981)

4. Who was **Yitzhak Rabin** & Why was Yitzhak Rabin assassinated?

5. Based on the information above, has there been any success in the attempts toward peace? Explain.

Describe the **Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)**: (include their goal & their leaders- **Yassir Arafat & Mahmoud Abbas** ad their goals)

Describe the **First Intifada (Uprising)** & time period:

Describe the **Second Intifada** & time period:

Describe **Ariel Sharon**: (include who is he, and what did he do)

Describe **Displaced People→ Palestinians**:

Divisions amongst the Palestinians

Describe **HAMAS**:

Describe **FATAH**

Militant Groups emerge in Lebanon & Syria:

Describe **HEZBOLLAH**

Iranian Revolution to Iran-Iraq War to Present Day:

Describe the **REVOLUTION in IRAN**: (include: Reza Shah Pahlavi's rise to power and reforms, causes of the revolution, effects of the revolution, Ayatollah (supreme ruler/mirror of God) Khomeini's rise to power, Khomeini's reforms, Iranian Hostage Crisis, etc)

Describe the **Iran-Iraq War**: (include: Saddam Hussein, Iraq's invasion, etc)

Describe **Iran Post-Khomeini's Death (1989)**: (Include: Ahmadinejad, Iran's nuclear programs, etc)

Compare & Contrast: **Role of Women After Chinese Revolution and Before Iranian Revolution**

OIL:

Describe **Oil in the Middle East and the role of the Industrial Revolution and the West:** (include the creation of OPEC, etc)

OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: 1960 created by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, & Venezuela- others joined later. During 2009-2012 OPEC's members' goal was to control the oil industry by setting production levels and prices.

1973: OPEC halted exports of oil to certain countries. Egypt & Israel were at war- Arab countries declared the embargo against the US and others who supported Israel. Prices skyrocketed, affecting western economies by slowing growth. In 1980s and 1990s – surplus of oil allowed prices to fall.

READ: Beginning in the 1970s, increasing numbers of Muslims opposed westernization. They wanted to apply Islamic principles to the problems in their nations. This movement for reform, called **Fundamentalism** by many westerners has played a key role in the Middle East.

- **Iran:** Islamic fundamentalism led to the overthrow of an unpopular shah and the creation of a new government based on Islamic law.
- **Libya:** A 1969 coup brought Muammar al-Qaddafi to power in Libya. Qaddafi based his government on Islamic principles. He supported revolutionary organizations and activities in the Middle East and around the world.
- **Algeria:** In 1992, the Algerian Islamic political party did well in elections. The ruling party feared that an Islamic revolution might occur. The military therefore seized power and took harsh measures against Islamic activists, resulting in the deaths of thousands of people.
- **Turkey:** Throughout the 1900s, the government of Turkey based many of its policies on western models. In the 1990s, however, Islamic political parties gained increasing support and influence. They hoped to restore traditional government to Turkey.

GLOBALIZATION & THE WORLD SINCE 1980

19. Read 2020: p. 304-306 (2015: p. 355-357) and use class notes & the internet to complete the sections below:

Describe **International “Terrorism” & War:**

Describe **Persian Gulf War & Saddam Hussein:** (include: Saddam Hussein, oil, causes, results, Kurds, Iraq War in 2003, modern Iraq, etc)

Describe **Taliban, Al Qaeda (the base), and Osama bin Laden:** (include: include Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan, Taliban, Osama bin Laden, World Trade Center, Al Qaeda, present-day Al Qaeda, etc)

Describe the **Rise of ISIS**

Which 20th century movements used violence against civilians to achieve political aims?

Please know one of the following *movements that used violence against civilians*: Irish Republican Army, Fatah, Muslim Brotherhood, Irgun Zionist or Al-Qaeda

One of the movements that used violence against civilians was the Irish Republican Army. The **IRA (Irish Republican Army)** campaigned against the British in the 1910's and fought for the independence of the Irish. Some tactics they used was attacking police stations. Also they publicly executed 12 police officers. Eventually in 1921 London agreed to the Anglo-Irish treaty creating free Irish state. Many nations and groups consider the Irish Republican Army a terrorist/ unlawful organization. It seeks to make Northern Ireland separate and independent. Their different attacks have resulted in many casualties and involved much violence. The IRA was very active during The Troubles (the ethno-nationalist conflict in Northern Ireland that spilled over at various times into the Republic of Ireland, England and mainland Europe).

Another group was the **Muslim Brotherhood**. They were against British Rule in Egypt. In the late 1940's they began to attack British soldiers and police stations. They also assassinated politicians seen as collaborating with British rule. British rule was overthrown in 1952. Since then the Muslim Brotherhood had a massive crackdown. The Muslim Brotherhood still exists to some extent in Egypt today.

The final group I'm going to write about is **Fatah**. Fatah was organized as a Palestine nationalist group in 1954 and today exists as a political party in Palestine. In 1967 it joined the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), an umbrella organization for secular Palestinian nationalist groups formed in 1964. The major thing they were known for was seizing eleven Israeli athletes as hostages at the September 1972 summer Olympics in Munich.

Another group was the Zionists. They were inspired by the IRA and used many of their terror tactics. The **Irgun Zionist** group attacked many Arabic communities in order to aggressively defend the Jewish people.

Al-Qaeda (CIA named them "the base") is a militant Islamist/takfiri group that was founded by Osama bin Laden in 1988-89. It is a radical Sunni Muslim movement and has been classified as a terrorist group by many nations and global organizations. Al-Qaeda has acted violently numerous times on non- Muslims and Muslims. Al-Qaeda has been involved in the September 11 attacks, 1998- U.S. embassy bombings and, 2002- Bali bombings. Further, Al-Qaeda has been the cause of violence towards Muslims and non-Muslims.

20. Read 2020: p. 306-311 (2015: p. 357-365) and use class notes & the internet to complete the sections below:

WORLD TRADE & CULTURAL EXCHANGE:

Describe the **World Post-Cold War:** (include: Problems post-Cold War, why global developments and regional blocks like NAFTA and EU were created, etc)

EUROPEAN UNION (EU) Originally formed in 1957- European Community (EC) or Common Market (organization that expanded free trade by ending tariffs (tariff- tax imposed on goods and services) and allowing labor and capital to move freely across borders- France, W. Germany, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Denmark & Ireland) In 1993: the EC expanded further and became the European Union. By 2008, the EU had 27 member states including former communist countries. A new currency, the **Euro**, was introduced in 1999. Goal is to bolster Europe's trade position and its political and economic power in the world and to give the US some economic competition.

DESCRIBE 2 OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT:

1. **Geography:** uncertain rainfall, lack of fertile land, & few natural resources. Also, Natural Disasters
2. **Population Growth:** High Birthrates & better medical care in many nations led to overpopulation- led to inadequate food, housing, jobs & medical care – in China there are limitations to family size.
3. **Economic Dependence, Trade Deficits and Debt-** global south depends on developed nations for manufactured goods and technology while exporting cash crops. (Trade Deficit – when a nation imports more than it exports)
4. **Political instability:** money spent on warfare rather than on education or health care. Also, **refugees** who flee their homelands to seek safety elsewhere.

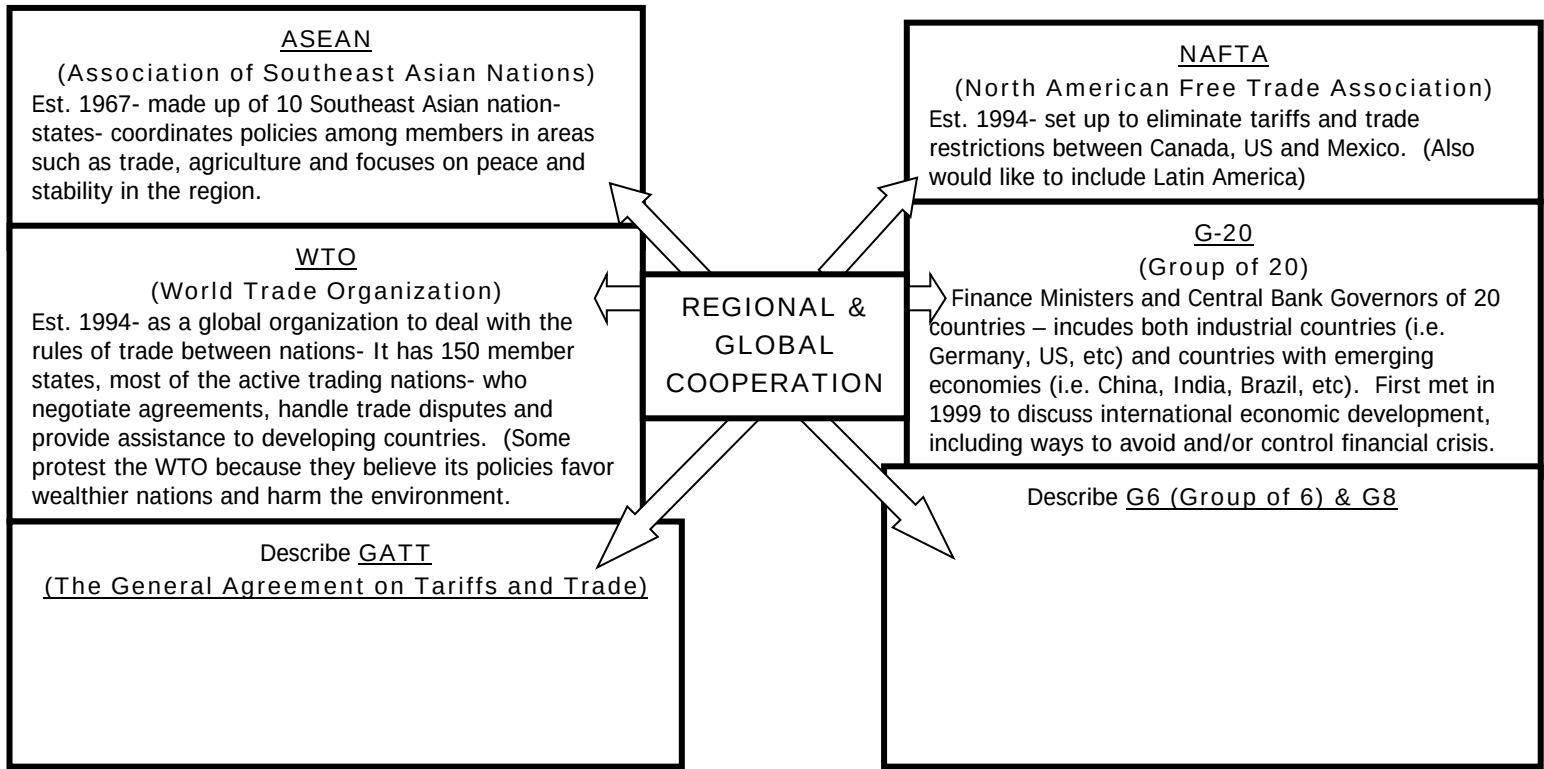
Globalization: Integration of national economies into international economies—raw material flow from one area to factories in another and finished products are sold in emerge in and rich nations- what happens in one area effects the other.

Dependence on Oil: Oil prices affect economies – inflation caused by high oil prices has contributed to debt crises in developing nations and falling oil prices can damage the economies that rely on oil sales.

International Monetary Fund (IMF): created to work out an agreement for poor nations who struggled to repay their loans (i.e. lower interest rates, payment schedules and a move to a free market). IMF was created in 1945. The goal was to assist in the reconstruction of the world's international payment system after WWII. Member countries had to give funds into a pool through a quota system. If a country needed money or other resources they would be able to take out of the pool. The organization hopes to promote international economic cooperation, international trade, employment, and exchange rate stability. It also helps developing nations to reduce poverty.

Multinational Corporations: Businesses that operate in many countries/ nation-states.

Change-Over-Time: **Describe the “Threat of McDonaldization”**

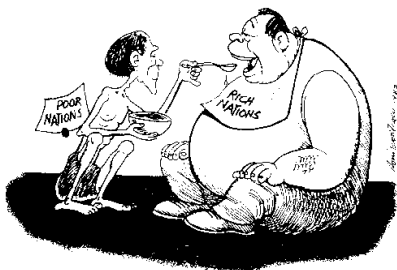


Describe the **International Drug Trade**: Nations in Latin America, Africa & Asia – involved in Drug Trade- US declared a “war on drugs” in the 1980s and pressured countries to move against drug cartels.

Describe the **Global financial Crisis**: 2007- financial crisis began in US and spread to many global financial institutions. G20 and IMF worked with countries to limit the effects of the crisis. By 2010 emerging economies (China & India) began to recover. Industrialized nations (US & England) were improving slowly. Iceland and Greece face more critical financial problems because they faced large debt problems and deficits. The EU (European Union) worked to help these areas and Portugal out. China has overtaken Germany as the biggest exporter in the world.

Describe **The Rise of China and India**:

Describe the Differences between:



WEALTHY NATIONS

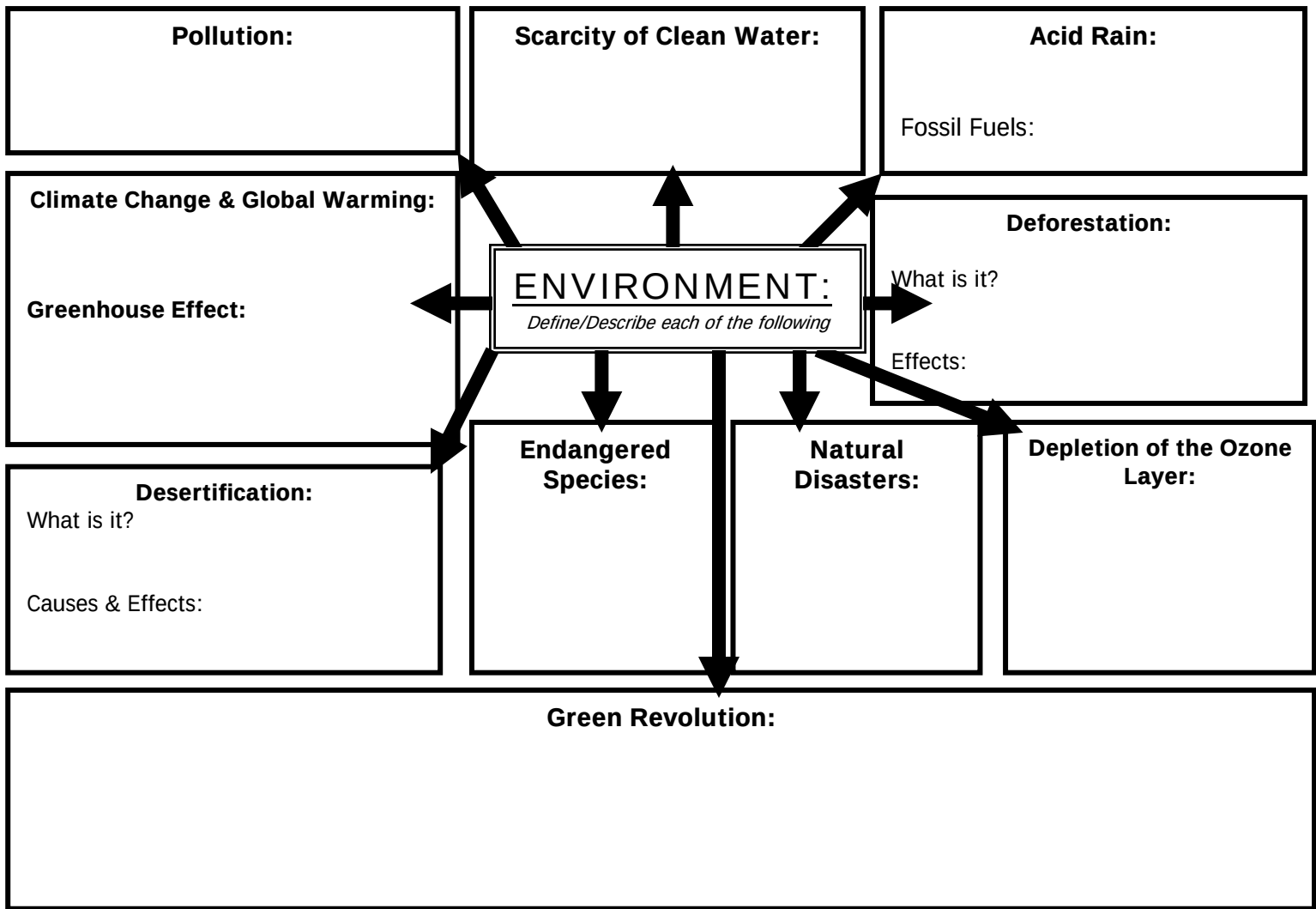
Developed Nations

Nations that are highly industrialized & high literacy rates & high standards of living. (Global north- Western Europe & North America, Japan & Australia)

POOR NATIONS

Developing Nations

industrially undeveloped – face many problems because of post-Colonialism (global south-Asia, Africa & Latin America)



Things to KNOW:

- Global warming was a major consequence of the release of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere.
- Pollution threatened the world's supply of water and clean air.
- Deforestation and desertification were continuing consequences of the human impact on the environment. Rates of extinction of other species accelerated sharply.
- More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility and transformed sexual practices

Nuclear Proliferation:

What is it?

Accidents & Waste Disposal:

Nuclear Weapons:



Medical Technology:

Genetic Engineering:

New Epidemics:

Destruction of Tropical Rain Forest:

Describe Ethnic Violence in the 20th Century

Khmer Rouge in Cambodia

Armenian Genocide

Define/Describe the following:

Westernization: _____

Urbanization: _____

Shantytown: _____

Human Trafficking: _____

Indentured Servant _____

Examples of Indentured Servitude: _____

*Define/Describe the following **Scientific & Technological** Achievements:*

Information Age:

Computer Revolution:

Internet:

Literacy & Education:

Space Age:

Terrorism:

Deliberate use of unpredictable violence, especially against civilians, to gain revenge or achieve political goals. Most often used by groups who do not have their own military power. Terrorist organizations have included, Irish Republican Army, Al Qaeda, etc.

Ethnic & Religious Tensions:

South Asia & Southeast Asia:

Muslims, Hindus & Sikhs: India- both Muslims & Sikhs feel discriminated by the Hindu majority.

Indonesia: Majority Muslim- East Timor is Catholic. 1999 East Timor demands independence- Indonesia's army respond with force- international peacekeepers arrive. 2007 Free elections for East Timor-Leste (poorest country in Asia)

Sri Lanka: 1976- Tamil Tigers- militant organization in N. Sri Lanka- led violent secessionist campaign that wanted to create and Independent state for the Tamil minority. Approx. 80,000 people died in civil war that lasted until 2009.

International Hot Spots:

India & Pakistan:

International Hot Spots:

North Korea & South Korea:

Ethnic & Religious Tensions:

Northern Ireland:

Won independence from Britain in 1922- but Britain kept control of the six northern counties (Protestants). In N. Ireland violence increased in the 1970s because of extremists in both the Protestant & Catholic communities. Until 2005 IRA used violence against the British and Protestant Irish. Goal was to drive out the British. Protestants retaliated. Violence continued until 2005 – IRA ended its call for violence. 2007- new power-sharing government took control from British.

Ethnic & Religious Tensions:

Balkans & Ukraine:

Ethnic & Religious Tensions:

China & Tibet:

1951- China invaded Tibet- China promised Tibet it would be an autonomous region of China. China cracked down 1959-led to Tibetan resistance. Dalai Lama fled to India- China imposed Chinese culture on Tibet. Protests in 2008-led to gov't imposing curfews & strictly limiting the people. Considered by some as China's cultural genocide against Tibet.

Who is the Dalai Lama? Spiritual & Political Buddhist leader of Tibet

Ethnic & Religious Tensions:

Kurds:

Most are Sunni Muslims but NOT Arab. Millions live in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Armenia, and Syria. Kurds have experienced harsh treatments in Iraq and Turkey. Some live in Northern Iraq and Saddam Hussein has used torture and poison gas on them. Since 1920 they tried to create an independent Kurdish state. In 2005, they were participants in Iraqi government. In 2008 Kurdish Iraq was invaded by Turkey – conflict continues to hinder Turkey, Iraq and EU's relationship.

International Hot Spots:

Afghanistan & Pakistan:

International Hot Spots:

Iraq War 2003:

CONFLICTS & PEACE EFFORTS

Describe the strain between **MODERNIZATION AND TRADITION** in the following areas:

Japan:

Middle East:

Saudi Arabia:

Middle East:

Egypt:

Middle East:

Gaza Strip:

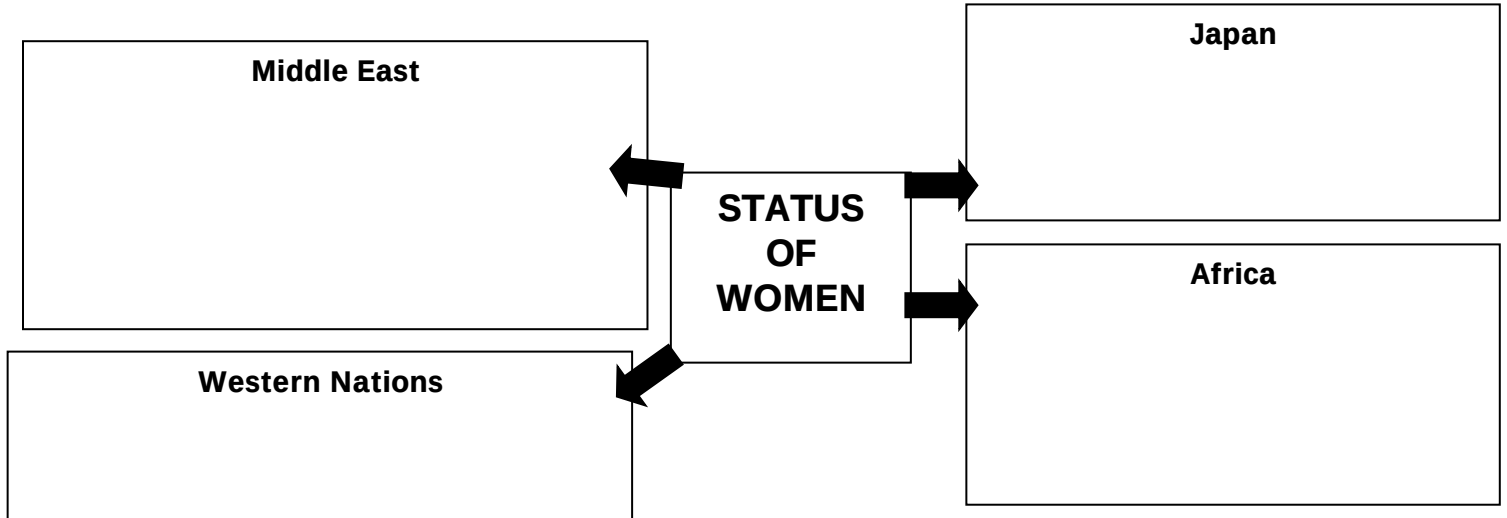
Middle East:

Libya:

Middle East:

Syria:

Describe the **Status of WOMEN** in the following areas:



Who was Golda Meir?



Describe **Pulling It All Together:**

Describe **is there currently a Convergence of Cultures:** (Also see GLOBALIZATION):