The Enlightenment and Revolutions: Chapter Summary

Chapter Summary
The Enlightenment and Revolutions

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
Why do new ideas often spark change? How do new ways of thinking affect the way people respond to their surroundings?

The late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries were a time of great intellectual advances in Europe known as the Scientific Revolution. It influenced the eighteenth-century movement known as the Enlightenment. Enlightenment ideals of reason and equality influenced sciences, politics, economics, art, and literature.

The Scientific Revolution

- The Scientific Revolution was based on the advance of new technology and theories, such as the telescope, the microscope, and the scientific method of research.
- Blaise Pascal studied how liquids behave under pressure, Copernicus and Kepler developed heliocentric models of the universe, Galileo studied the heavens with a telescope, and Isaac Newton penned his law of gravitation.
- Margaret Cavendish, a philosopher, and Maria Winkelmann, an astronomer, overcame obstacles posed to women in the sciences in order to pursue their studies.
- Scientists came to believe that reason was the best way to understand the physical world, and developed the scientific method to systematically analyze experiments and data.

The Ideas of the Enlightenment

- Enlightenment thinkers applied the rational criticism of the scientific method to political and social thought.
- French philosophes Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Diderot, wrote influential treatises on social, political, and legal reform.
- The philosophers believed that Isaac Newton's methods could be used to discover the natural laws underlying all areas of human life, leading to what we would call the social sciences.
- The Enlightenment saw increased circulation of newspapers and books directed toward the middle classes. This distribution allowed Enlightenment ideals to be widely spread.
- Enlightenment ideals resulted in the rococo style of architecture and art.

Enlightened Absolutism and the Balance of Power

- One major principle of the Enlightenment was natural rights—such as freedoms of religion, press, assembly, and legal equality—which could be established and maintained by enlightened rulers.
- Rulers such as Frederick II of Prussia, Joseph II of Austria, and Catherine II of Russia attempted to apply these principles to their governments. However, these attempts generally failed.
- New alliances developed during the Enlightenment period. The desire to keep power balanced in Europe caused war to break out in Europe, India, and North America.
- As a result of this Seven Years' War, Austria regained Silesia, India officially became a British colony, and France surrendered Canada and the lands east of the Mississippi River to Great Britain.
The Enlightenment and Revolutions: Chapter Summary

The American Revolution

- Great Britain used taxes collected from North American colonies to fund the war in Europe. The colonists revolted against British rule in 1775.
- After being ruled by an oppressive monarch, the colonies feared the power of a strong central government.
- The Constitution solved this problem by dividing power between federal and state governments, a practice known as the federal system.
- The Bill of Rights reflects the Enlightenment ideals of natural rights.

1. What is this chapter about?
The French Revolution and Napoleon: Chapter Summary

Chapter Summary
The French Revolution and Napoleon

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
What causes revolution?
How does revolution change society?

The French Revolution sparked profound change everywhere. Ideas spread that societies could change and that men were legal equals. The revolution also threw Europe into turmoil as Napoleon Bonaparte created an empire.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION BEGINS

- Government overspending and a bad harvest forced the French king, Louis XVI, to ask the First and Second Estates—clergy and nobles—to pay taxes for the first time. They refused. The Third Estate of commoners demanded new rights.
- The Third Estate proclaimed itself the National Assembly and drafted a constitution. In Paris, a crowd stormed the Bastille; in the countryside, peasants rose up.
- The National Assembly in Paris responded by issuing the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.
- The Constitution of 1791 set up a limited monarchy. The Legislative Assembly passed a law subjecting priests of the Catholic Church to state control.
- Louis XVI and his family were imprisoned after attempting to flee France. The French decided to invade Austria in order to prevent a suppression of the French Revolution.

RADICAL REVOLUTION AND REACTION

- Parisian radicals demanded universal male suffrage and a republic. A new government, under the influence of the radical Jacobins, voted to execute the king.
- French citizens were called to arms. A radical dictatorship, the Committee of Public Safety led by Robespierre, ruled and began to execute “enemies of the state” during a year-long Reign of Terror.
- French armies defeated their enemies, and Robespierre’s radicalism led to his own execution.
- A moderate government, the Directory, oversaw military victory but could not solve France’s economic problems.

THE RISE OF NAPOLEON AND THE NAPOLEONIC WARS

- Napoleon overthrew the Directory and ruled as emperor. He also preserved important ideals of the revolution.
- Napoleon created a bureaucracy and centralized government. He modernized the legal system through his Civil Code, and made peace with the Catholic Church.
- Abroad, French conquests spread ideas of liberty and equality.
The French Revolution and Napoleon: Chapter Summary

THE FALL OF NAPOLEON AND THE EUROPEAN REACTION

- The Continental System that Napoleon enacted to block trade with Britain failed when allied countries Russia, Austria, and Prussia disregarded the system.
- The invasion of Russia contributed to Napoleon's downfall. When Russian armies retreated east, French armies were stranded in Moscow. Napoleon's final defeat occurred in 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo.
- The Congress of Vienna of 1814-1815 created peace in Europe. Former rulers were restored to power. Victorious powers supported conservatism—an ideal rooted in tradition—but new beliefs of nationalism and liberalism were forces for change in the 1800s.

I. What is this chapter about?
Industrialization & Nationalism: Chapter Summary

Chapter Summary
Industrialization and Nationalism

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
How can innovation affect ways of life?
How does revolution bring about political and economic change?

The Industrial Revolution began a period of invention and innovation in Europe that changed the way people lived and worked. The period was also marked by striking social, economic, political, and cultural change. While Italy and Germany struggled through unification, Latin American countries became increasingly dependent on foreign powers.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
- Expansion of farmland and improved transportation started an Agricultural Revolution in Great Britain.
- The Industrial Revolution began in Britain because it had the capital to invest in factories and machines, and plentiful natural resources.
- The Industrial Revolution was dependent on the development of railroads for quick transport of goods.
- The British and U.S. governments subsidized industrial expansion.
- Working classes in Europe moved from farms to cities in search of factory jobs, creating conditions for the rise of socialism.

NATIONALISM AND POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS
- Revolutionary outbursts in Europe in the 1830s and 1840s were the result of liberalism and nationalism.
- The French Revolution of 1848 brought an end to monarchy in France.
- Germany's attempt to unify in 1848 was unsuccessful; Italy's unification effort the same year also failed.
- Revolutions supporting individual legislatures within the multinational Austrian Empire failed.

NATIONALISM, UNIFICATION, AND REFORM
- Territory disputes over the Balkan territories led to the Crimean War, breaking up the alliances created in by the Congress of Vienna.
- Italy and Germany were unified.
- Political stability and economic growth led Great Britain to become more liberal after 1848, while France restored an authoritarian monarchy.
- Following their defeat by Prussia in 1866, Austria was forced to make concessions to the Hungarians, which resulted in the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary.
- Alexander II's attempts at reform in Russia were largely unsuccessful.
- In the United States, conflicts over slavery and the division of power between federal and state governments led to the Civil War.

NATION BUILDING IN LATIN AMERICA
- The American Revolution inspired Latin American revolutions when the Spanish and Portuguese empires were weakened by war with France.
- Toussaint-Louverture led a revolt in Haiti, Miguel Hidalgo in Mexico, José de San Martín in Argentina, and Simón Bolívar in Venezuela.
Industrialization & Nationalism: Chapter Summary

- The United States began to intervene in Latin American affairs when their economies began to be dependent on foreign trade.

ROMANTICISM AND REALISM

- Romanticism emerged as a reaction against Enlightenment ideals of reason. Romantics emphasized emotions and individuality in the arts and literature.
- The Industrial Revolution led to advances in scientific research, while a growing confidence in science undermined religious faith.
- Realism in art and literature embraced depicting scenes from everyday life rather than the exotic settings and heroes of Romanticism.

I. What is this chapter about?
Chapter Summary
Mass Society and Democracy

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
How can industrialization affect a country's economy?
How are political and social structures influenced by economic changes?

The Second Industrial Revolution between 1870 and 1914 brought about rapid social, political, and economic change to most of Europe. The chapter discusses the benefits and drawbacks of industrialization; the emergence of mass society; the different forms of government in place by the beginning of the twentieth century and how varying political philosophies and loyalties led to conflict; and how intellectual ideas and forms of art responded to economic and social changes.

THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- The use of steel, chemicals, electricity, and petroleum led to a new wave of economic growth in Western Europe in the late nineteenth century.
- The introduction of assembly lines made the mass production of goods more efficient.
- Europe dominated the world economy by the early twentieth century.
- The rapid growth of cities forced local governments to improve public health and sanitation services.
- The structure of European society changed as the middle class became more diverse; the working class comprised almost 80 percent of the European population.

THE EMERGENCE OF MASS SOCIETY

- Reformers responded to harsh working conditions by organizing trade unions to improve conditions.
- Socialist parties based on the ideas of Karl Marx emerged after 1870 and these organizations tried to improve conditions for the working class.
- Attitudes toward women changed as women moved into white-collar jobs, received more education, and began campaigning for the right to vote.
- The need for trained, skilled workers and better-educated voters led to increased levels of education as Western governments began to finance primary education.
- People's lives became more clearly divided into periods of work and leisure when social reforms resulted in fewer hours in a workday.

THE NATIONAL STATE AND DEMOCRACY

- Growing prosperity after 1850 contributed to the expansion of democracy in Western Europe, but Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia were essentially ruled by emperors and elites.
- In the United States wealth was more concentrated than in Europe and the U.S. expanded abroad.
Mass Society and Democracy: Chapter Summary

- The German emperor pursued aggressive foreign policies that divided Europe into two hostile alliance systems: the Triple Alliance and The Triple Entente.
- Austria-Hungary’s annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina outraged the Serbs and their Russian supporters and pushed Europe closer to war.

MODERN IDEAS AND UNCERTAINTY

- Innovation influenced literature, the visual arts, and music in the late 1800s.
- The work of Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, and Sigmund Freud led many people, including artists, to question the nature of reality.
- In the late 1800s extreme nationalism was reflected in the movements of Social Darwinism and anti-Semitism.

1. What is this chapter about?
Chapter Summary
The Reach of Imperialism

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
What are the causes and effects of imperialism?
How do some groups resist control by others?

A new wave of Western colonial expansion in Southeast Asia and Africa began in the nineteenth century as countries sought access to industrial raw materials and new markets for European products. Though some Europeans believed it was their moral duty to preach Christianity and civilize primitive people, imperialism was tied to Social Darwinism and racism. Native efforts to break free of colonial rule met with varying degrees of success. The United States controlled the economies of Latin America and used military force to protect its investments.

COLONIAL RULE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

- European nations exploited natural resources in Asia and seek new markets for European goods; rivalries spurred nations to increase their prestige by dominating colonies in Southeast Asia.
- European countries controlled the governments and economies of their colonies in Southeast Asia through direct and indirect rule.
- Some native rulers and peasants resisted colonial rule in Southeast Asia, but their efforts often failed.

EMPIRE BUILDING IN AFRICA

- Europeans exploited West Africa’s resources and controlled North Africa, where the Suez Canal linked the Mediterranean and Red Seas, providing access to India.
- Searching for a navigable river, David Livingstone explored Africa’s interior, and King Leopold II opened up the Congo to Belgium.
- Germany’s interest in East Africa was political, whereas Britain wanted a route from South Africa to Egypt.
- With British troops, the Boers defeated the native Zulu, but later the British defeated the Boers and established the independent Union of South Africa.
- Africans educated in Western schools sought the end of colonial rule and promoted African nationalism.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

- Indians challenged British rule with the Sepoy Great (Mutiny Rebellion); the revolt was crushed, but it fueled Indian nationalism.
- British introduced political stability to India but harmed India’s local industries and demeaned the Indian people and their culture.
- Mohandas Gandhi led India’s independence movement.
The Reach of Imperialism: Chapter Summary

- Rabindranath Tagore promoted national pride in Indian culture.

**IMPERIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA**

- U.S. involvement in Latin America resulted in the Spanish-American War, the independence of Panama, and the building of the Panama Canal.
- The U.S. sent military forces to Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic to protect American investments.
- The Mexican Revolution led to the Constitution of 1917; it set up a government led by a president, created land reform policies, and established limits on foreign investors.
- Latin America experienced some prosperity through exporting foodstuffs and raw materials, which led to the growth of a middle class.

I. What is this chapter about?
Chapter Summary
World War I and the Russian Revolution

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
Why do politics often lead to war?
How can technology impact war?

World War I, which lasted from 1914 and 1918, was one of the most destructive periods in modern history. It was characterized by governments' increased centralization of power in many European countries, and a complete overthrow of the government in Russia. Nationalism, militarism, imperialism, a crisis in the Balkans, and the rise of major alliances like the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente led to World War I. Trench warfare caused a stalemate on the Western Front and led to a widening of the war. The fall of Russia's czarist regime and the Russian Revolution put the Communists in power in Russia. After the defeat of the Germans, peace settlements brought political and territorial changes to Europe and created resentment in some nations.

WORLD WAR I BEGINS

- Nationalism, militarism, and imperialism contributed to the start of World War I as rivals competed for colonies and trade.
- European armies grew in size and industrialization allowed nations to amass weapons, heightening existing tensions.
- By 1914, two major alliances emerged: The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, and the Triple Entente of France, Great Britain, and Russia.
- Serbia's desire for an independent state led to the assassination of Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary.
- The conflict between Serbia and Austria-Hungary broadened to include Germany, Russia, France, and Great Britain.

WORLD WAR I

- Trench warfare on the Western Front resulted in a stalemate since offensive attacks failed because they exposed soldiers to enemy gunfire; Germany and Austria-Hungary defeated Russia on the Eastern Front.
- New weapons, such as airplanes with machine guns mounted on them, and trench warfare made World War I far more devastating than previous wars.
- Both the Allied and the Central Powers looked for new allies to gain an advantage during the stalemate.
- During World War I, governments took control of their economies and a complete mobilization of resources and people occurred.
- Total war meant women were asked to perform jobs once held by men.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

- Worker unrest and the czar's military and economic failures in World War I led to revolution in March 1917.
- With German support, Lenin and the Bolsheviks gained control of Russia and quickly
overthrew the provisional government.
- Though Lenin promised peace, civil war erupted in Russia; the Bolsheviks triumphed due to a well-organized Red Army and lack of unity of the anti-Communists forces.

**WORLD WAR I ENDS**

- Allied troops stopped one last German offensive toward Paris on the Western Front; the new German republic and the Allies signed an armistice, ending the war on November 11, 1918.
- France and Britain demanded reparations at the Paris Peace Conference.
- The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany, established new nations, and created a League of Nations to solve international problems.
- The map of Eastern Europe was redrawn, new nations were formed, and the once great empires of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia had all but disappeared.

1. What is this chapter about?

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The West Between the Wars: Chapter Summary

Chapter Summary
The West Between the Wars

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
What can cause economic instability?
How might political change impact society?

In the years after World War I, peace and prosperity were short-lived as Europe and the United States experienced the Great Depression. The resulting waves of social, political, and economic unrest contributed to the creation of totalitarian governments in many countries. This chapter discusses the causes of instability in the West after World War I; how dictatorial regimes in some European countries gained popular support after the war; and how Hitler and the Nazis gained power in Germany.

INSTABILITY AFTER WORLD WAR I

- The Treaty of Versailles required Germany to pay reparations for the war, but financial crisis left Germany unable to pay and led to increased economic turmoil.
- The League of Nations was weakened when the U.S. failed to join, opening the door to new problems in the interwar years.
- The downturn in the economies of individual nations and an international crisis involving the crash of the U.S. Stock market triggered the Great Depression.
- Economic adversity led to political upheavals; the Great Depression led people to put their trust in authoritarian leaders who offered simple solutions to problems.
- Art, literature, and scientific breakthroughs produced after World War I reflected the political, economic, and social uncertainties of the times.

THE RISE OF DICTATORIAL REGIMES

- Totalitarian states abolished individual freedoms as governments tried to control all aspects of their citizens' lives for state goals.
- Mussolini’s Fascist regime in Italy controlled citizens with mass propaganda, a secret police, and youth groups that focused on military activities and values.
- Mussolini exploited people’s fears of socialism, communism, and disorder, and appealed to Italian nationalism.
- Lenin created the USSR in 1922 and instituted the NEP, or New Economic Policy, to help the country recover from the costs of World War I.
- After Lenin’s death, Stalin gained control of the Communist Party by arresting or killing those who opposed him; Stalin quickly transformed Russia from an agricultural into an industrial country, but at great political and social cost that resulted in widespread famine.
- Political democracy failed in many eastern European nations for various reasons; the resulting authoritarian governments worked to preserve the existing social order for select groups.

HITLER AND NAZI GERMANY
The West Between the Wars: Chapter Summary

- The humiliating loss in World War I and economic devastation led to political struggles in Germany.
- Hitler's Nazi Party created a totalitarian state based on racism and extreme nationalism that appealed to German nationalism and promised to solve economic problems.
- Hitler understood how political parties could effectively use terror as well as propaganda in radio and film to promote Nazism.
- The Nazis initiated laws taking away the rights of Jews and destroyed Jewish businesses.
- Nazis enforced their will through a secret police, and they sent Jews to concentration camps.

1. What is this chapter about?

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Nationalism Around the World: Chapter Summary

Chapter Summary
Nationalism Around the World

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
How can political control lead to nationalist movements?
How does economic exploitation lead to nationalist movements?

The goals of many nationalist movements, which began to take shape around the world before World War I, were reached after the war. The European victors of the war established new countries and areas of control, while maintaining pre-war colonies. Ideas of nationalism and reform, however, remained strong in these countries. The new nations of Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia were created, and the Balfour Declaration supported the creation of a national Jewish homeland in Palestine. Nations in Africa and Asia opposed colonial rule. Conflicts arose between the Nationalists and the Communists in China. In Latin America, the Great Depression made politics unstable, and in many cases military dictatorships were the result.

NATIONALISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST

- The Young Turks deposed the shah; many ethnic Turks wanted a Turkish state, which led to genocide against Armenians; The British undermined Ottoman rule by supporting Arab nationalist activities in the Arabian Peninsula; these factors contributed to the decline and fall of the Ottoman Empire after World War I.
- After WWI, Great Britain and France divided Ottoman territories in the Middle East; modernization and nationalist movements helped Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia become modern states.
- The Balfour Declaration expressed support of a Jewish homeland in Palestine; increased Jewish immigration to Palestine led to tensions between the Jewish and Muslim inhabitants of Palestine.

NATIONALISM IN AFRICA AND ASIA

- Western-educated Africans organized to end colonial rule in their countries.
- In the 1920s, the Comintern helped to spread communism throughout Asia.
- Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru led India’s independence movement; Gandhi used civil disobedience to protest British colonial rule.
- Japan’s need for raw materials led to Japanese militant forces conquering all of Manchuria; peaceful policies end by the late 1920s; a military draft law was passed and leaders called for Japanese expansion abroad.

REVOLUTIONARY CHAOS IN CHINA

- The Nationalists and the Communists formed an alliance to drive the imperialists out of China, but then fought each other for control of China after Sun Yat-sen’s death.
- After the alliance split, the Communists went into hiding and, under Mao Zedong, tried to revive the Communist movement among the working class.
- Chiang Kai-shek faced social problems, economic problems, and threats from Japan as he tried to build a new Chinese nation.
Nationalism Around the World: Chapter Summary

NATIONALISM IN LATIN AMERICA

- Foreign investments and the Great Depression led some Latin American nations to emphasize domestic industry.
- In most Latin American countries, turmoil led to military dictatorships and authoritarian rule.
- Latin American artists adapted European modern art techniques to their own native roots.

I. What is this chapter about?

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World War II and the Holocaust: Chapter Summary

World War II and the Holocaust
Chapter Summary

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
Why do political actions often lead to war?
How does war impact society and the environment?

Aggressive expansion by Germany, Italy, and Japan led to World War II. When Germany invaded Poland, Britain and France declared war on Germany. The United States entered the war after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. The Allies cooperated with the Soviet Union to end the war with the Nazis, who murdered six million Jews during the Holocaust. The U.S. bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki caused Japan to surrender, but political tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States led to the Cold War.

WORLD WAR II BEGINS

• Adolf Hitler’s theory of racial domination laid the foundation for aggressive expansion outside of Germany, which world powers initially ignored to avoid another world war.
• Hitler allied with Italy, annexed Austria, and invaded Czechoslovakia and Poland.
• Seeking access to natural resources, Japan seized Manchuria and North China.
• Japan wanted to establish a New Order in Asia.

WORLD WAR II

• Germany used a “lightning war” to gain control of much of western and central Europe, but Britain and Russia stopped German troops from advancing.
• Japan desired to dominate the Pacific and end Western colonial rule in East Asia.
• The United States entered the war on the side of the Allies when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.
• The Allied forces stopped the advance of the Germans in North Africa and Russia, and stopped Japanese advances in the Pacific.

THE HOME FRONT AND CIVILIANS

• The Soviet Union, the United States, Germany, and Japan all mobilized for the war; civilian men, women, and children on the home front worked in war factories and endured shortages of basic necessities.
• The bombing of cities, which targeted the military as well as civilians in Britain, Germany, and Japan, destroyed buildings and killed millions of people.

THE NEW ORDER AND THE HOLOCAUST
World War II and the Holocaust: Chapter Summary

- The German conquest of continental Europe forced millions of native people to work for the Nazi war machine.
- The Nazis rounded up Jews and sent them to concentration camps; the Nazis killed approximately 6 million Jews during the Holocaust.
- The Japanese war policy in Asia was defensive; the Japanese conquest of Southeast Asia forced millions of native people to work for the Japanese war machine.

WORLD WAR II ENDS

- The Allies crossed the English Channel and invaded Normandy to open a "second front" in Western Europe; the Allies liberated Paris, advanced into Germany from all directions, and reclaimed land.
- In Asia, the Allies moved from island to island fighting major battles and getting closer to Japan.
- The U.S. bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ended the war with the Japanese in the Pacific.
- Political tensions, suspicions, and a conflict of ideas led the U.S. and USSR into the Cold War.

1. What is this chapter about?
The Cold War: Chapter Summary

Chapter Summary
The Cold War

ESSENTIAL QUESTION
How does conflict influence political relationships?

After World War II, the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union forced many countries to support or become dependent on one of these two superpowers. A period of conflict known as the Cold War developed between the United States and the Soviet Union after 1945, dividing Europe. The Cold War shaped economic, political, and military policies and alliances. Political divisions led to the Korean War, the Cuban missile crisis, and the Vietnam War. The policies of the Chinese Communist government set up in 1949 failed to bring prosperity.

THE COLD WAR BEGINS

- The United States and the Soviet Union became fierce political rivals after World War II because Stalin feared the capitalist West and the U.S. leaders feared communism.
- The Truman Doctrine, a U.S. policy, supported giving aid to countries threatened by Communist expansion.
- The United States sought to prevent the spread of communism through a policy of containment.
- The Marshall Plan provided U.S. aid to Europe to spur economic recovery, and therefore help resist Communist aggression.
- The division of Germany, the Berlin Wall, and a growing arms race were results of political divisions and tensions between the West and the Soviet Union.
- Alliances such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact were formed as countries chose to support the United States or the Soviet Union.

CHINA AFTER WORLD WAR II

- Mao Zedong led the Communists to victory in the 1945 civil war, and the Nationalists fled to Taiwan.
- To speed up economic growth, Mao began the Great Leap Forward in which collective farms were combined into vast communes, but the plan was an economic disaster and 15 million people died of starvation.
- Mao believed only permanent revolution (an atmosphere of constant revolutionary fervor) could enable China to achieve the final stage of communism.
- The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution tried to eliminate old ideas, culture, customs, and habits, but people rebelled and it failed to bring prosperity to China.
- In 1950 China established a friendly relationship with the Soviet Union, but that relationship later deteriorated, and China improved relations with the United States.
The Cold War: Chapter Summary

COLD WAR CONFLICTS

- Cold War tensions between the Soviet Union, China, and the United States led to the Korean War.
- As with Korea, the United States sent troops to Vietnam to keep the Communist regime in the north from invading and gaining control of the non-Communist south.
- The U.S. government feared that if the Communists succeeded in Vietnam, other Asian countries would fall to communism; this was known as the domino theory.
- The U.S. government considered the totalitarian regime in Cuba a threat to national security.
- Soviet ships carried missiles to Cuba; President Kennedy ordered a blockade instead of a military invasion, narrowly averting a nuclear war.

1. What is this chapter about?
Life During the Cold War: Chapter Summary

Chapter Summary
Life During the Cold War

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
How does war result in change?
What challenges may countries face as a result of war?

The Cold War affected different parts of the world in different ways. Most Western European countries recovered rapidly from World War II. The United States experienced an economic boom, but faced serious social and political problems after the war. Stalin attempted to bring all of the countries in Eastern Europe under Soviet control, and largely succeeded, with the exceptions of Albania and Yugoslavia. From 1945–1952, Allied military forces under the command of General Douglas MacArthur occupied Japan and remodeled Japanese society along Western lines. New economic powerhouses emerged in the Asian rim.

NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE

- After World War II, with the help of the Marshall Plan, Western Europe recovered economically and established the European Economic Community, also known as the Common Market.
- In the 1960s and 1970s, the United States faced a range of difficult social and political issues, including the civil rights movement, anti-war protests, and the women’s liberation movement.
- During the Cold War, Western society changed as women sought equality in the workplace and young people began to express dissatisfaction over educational, political, and social issues.

EASTERN EUROPE AND THE SOVIET UNION

- The Soviet Union’s command economy emphasized heavy industry (the manufacture of machines and equipment for factories and mines), chiefly for military benefit, and there was a shortage of consumer goods.
- Stalin ruled through repression and political terror, and the government controlled all literary and scientific work.
- Khrushchev took steps to undo many of Stalin’s policies, but Khrushchev’s foreign policy failures, including placing missiles in Cuba, led to his removal from office.
- During Brezhnev’s rule there was a détente between the United States and the Soviet Union, and both countries agreed to limit nuclear arms.
- The Soviet Union gained control over much of Eastern Europe after World War II, although Albania and Yugoslavia remained independent.
- Many Eastern European satellite countries’ attempts at independence failed.

THE ASIAN RIM

- After World War II, Japan made a dramatic economic recovery and emerged as an industrial power.
- Japan has become one of the world’s largest exporting countries.
Life During the Cold War: Chapter Summary

- South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong—sometimes referred to as the "Asian tigers"—became economic powerhouses after World War II.
- Taiwan wants to retain its independence, but mainland China's claims on Taiwan contribute to Taiwan's uncertain future.
- After 150 years of British rule, Great Britain returned control of Hong Kong to mainland China in 1997.

I. What is the chapter about?
Chapter Summary
Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
How can political change cause conflict?
How can political relationships affect economic relationships?

Beginning in the mid-twentieth century, colonial empires came to an end in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America. However, such changes did not mean that peoples in these regions enjoyed political stability and prosperity. Many struggled with war, the effects of population growth, famine, and dictatorial regimes.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

- After independence, British India split into two nations—India (Hindu) and Pakistan (Muslim).
- Jawaharlal Nehru led India after independence, and his daughter, Indira Gandhi, became prime minister after his death; Mother Teresa cared for the poor.
- East Pakistan split from West Pakistan to become the new nation of Bangladesh.
- The Republic of Indonesia became independent of the Netherlands.
- Democratic reform movements in Southeast Asia often failed.

THE MIDDLE EAST

- Israelis and Arabs have often been in conflict since 1948 over the Jewish state of Israel.
- A blockade of Israeli shipping by Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser led to the Six-Day War in which Israel tripled its size; Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir led Israel when Egypt and Syria launched a surprise attack on Yom Kippur.
- A Muslim cleric, the Ayatollah Khomeini, opposed the shah and U.S. influence in Iran; Iran became an Islamic republic in 1979.
- Internal and external groups fought for control of Afghanistan.
- Conflicts in the region led to the Iran-Iraq War and the Gulf War.
- Conservative religious forces in the Middle East tried to replace Western values and culture.

AFRICA

- African countries faced political, economic and social challenges after gaining independence.
- Dictators fell in several African countries, and apartheid ended in South Africa in the latter part of the twentieth century.
- Constant tension between old and new, native and foreign, affects African society.
Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World: Chapter Summary

- African women have made political and economic gains, but inequalities remain.
- African artists search for ways to balance Western techniques with traditional art.

LATIN AMERICA

- Latin American countries continued to be economically dependent on the United States.
- During the Cold War many Latin American countries were ruled by dictators, some of which were overthrown after periods of civil war and violence.
- Fearing the spread of communism, the United States intervened in Latin American countries.
- Fidel Castro seized control of Cuba, and Soviet aid to Cuba caused conflict with the United States.
- Twentieth century Latin American writers and artists explored new themes and techniques and often expressed the hopes of the people in their work.

1. What is the chapter about?
A New Era Begins: Chapter Summary

Chapter Summary
A New Era Begins

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
What motivates political change?
How can economic and social changes affect a country?

The end of the Cold War and the decline of the Soviet Union resulted in the development of a new world order that altered political, economic, and social relationships among the countries of the world. This chapter describes the problems that led to the collapse of the Soviet Union and how this collapse affected Eastern Europe; the political and economic changes in Western Europe and North America and the influence of Western culture on other societies; the development of modern China after the death of Mao Zedong; the decline of the Japanese economy; differences and conflicts between North and South Korea; popular uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa; political unrest in Africa south of the Sahara; and economic and political issues in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Latin America.

END OF THE COLD WAR

- Gorbachev’s economic and political reforms based on perestroika, or restructuring, contributed to the end of the Cold War and of the Soviet Union.
- Both the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to eliminate intermediate nuclear range weapons.
- Without the military backing of the Soviet Union, Communist regimes in Eastern Europe fell to popular revolutions.
- Although Russia still faces some challenges, the country has greatly improved economically, largely due to its rich resources of oil and natural gas deposits.

WESTERN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- Western European nations moved toward a greater union of their economies, and the European Union established a common currency, the euro.
- The Berlin Wall that separated East Germany and West Germany was torn down.
- German reunification resulted in new economic problems and attacks on foreigners by right-wing extremists; in 2005, Angela Merkel, leader of the Christian Democrats, became the first female German chancellor.
- In Great Britain, the Labour Party gained control of Parliament in 1997 with the election of Tony Blair; the Conservative Party took power once again in 2010 when David Cameron became prime minister.
- In France, tensions over immigration led to the election of Nicolas Sarkozy in 2007.
- U.S. president Reagan’s increase in military spending created a large budget deficit; a lengthy economic revival under President Clinton won him popular support, despite charges of misconduct; George W. Bush’s administration was largely occupied with the war on terrorism and a war on Iraq; in 2008, Barack Obama became the first African American president, and he continues to deal with an economic recession.
A New Era Begins: Chapter Summary

**CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE KOREAS**

- Under Deng Xiaoping, China ended the Cultural Revolution and modernized the Chinese economy, initiating new policies in industry, agriculture, technology, and national defense.
- Discontent over the lack of democratic rights led to protests in Tiananmen Square in May of 1989, but Deng Xiaoping ordered tanks and troops to stop the protest.
- Although China is the world's most populous country, the one-child policy has contributed to the decline of China's population growth rate.
- Japan has experienced economic decline and natural disasters.
- Tensions between the Koreas and between North Korea and the rest of the world have caused challenges to the political systems of both countries.

**REGIONS AFTER THE COLD WAR**

- In Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, people have participated in demonstrations for democratic forms of government.
- The Middle East and North Africa remain some of the most unstable regions in the world, and face issues such as political unrest, poverty, and religious conflict.
- Africa south of the Sahara continues to struggle with the challenges it has faced since independence.
- India has become a growing economic power, but the continuing rivalry between India and Pakistan and instability in Pakistan negatively affect the region.
- Countries in Latin America face economic and political problems such as poverty and drug-related violence, but many of these nations are working for reform.

1. What is the chapter about? ____________________________
Contemporary Global Issues: Chapter Summary

Chapter Summary
Contemporary Global Issues

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
What influences global political and economic relationships?
How do social and environmental issues affect countries differently?

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, international organizations, such as the United Nations, addressed global concerns ranging from trade to human rights. Weapons of mass destruction and terrorism became significant international threats. Individual societies often faced a range of challenges, including poverty, hunger, disease, and human rights abuses. Regional trade organizations and the impact of globalization reshaped the world economy. New technologies revolutionized transportation and communications. The effects of population growth and industrialization on the environment grew more serious.

POLITICAL CHALLENGES IN THE MODERN WORLD

- Agencies of the United Nations worked to solve international problems and worked together to establish a system of safeguards against the development of nuclear weapons in hostile countries.
- The Middle East remained a focus of international tension.
- Terrorism, particularly after the September 11, 2001, attacks, became a major challenge.
- Civil war, ethnic violence, and genocide affected many parts of the world, including the Balkans, Rwanda, Sudan, and East Timor.
- Some developing nations became more democratic.

SOCIAL CHALLENGES IN MODERN WORLD

- Poverty, hunger, and pandemics afflicted many developing countries.
- Human rights abuses and inequality remained problems.
- Transnational and nongovernmental organizations played a large role.
- World population increased rapidly, reaching 6.9 billion in 2010. Most of the increase was in the developing world.
- Political conflict in the developing world caused many people to emigrate to neighboring countries.

GLOBAL ECONOMIES

- The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization played important roles in expanding global markets and stabilizing the economies of developing countries.
- Regional trade organizations, such as the European Union and NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement), increased the economic integration of their member states.
- Economic globalization has both costs and benefits.
Contemporary Global Issues: Chapter Summary

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Scientific developments and medical advancements transformed society.
- Innovations in telecommunication, computer, and transportation technology had profound economic and societal effects, creating a closely linked global community.
- Environmental challenges, including deforestation, desertification, air and water pollution, and climate change, posed huge global challenges.

I. What is this chapter about?