World Studies

Formation of the Modern Middle East

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| **Event** | **Important Details** | **Key Terms** |
| The Decline of the Ottoman Empire (History Alive!— Event A) | Describe the Ottoman territory between the 1200s-1600s  Explain the millet system.  Explain how and why Ottoman power began to fade in the 1600s. | Sultan  Millet system  Arabian peninsula  Istanbul  Young Turks  Kemal Ataturk |
| The World War I Peace Settlement  (History Alive!—Event B) | Explain how the Middle East was divided after World War I—which countries were responsible for this?  Describe the feelings of local Arabs about the division. | Sykes-Picot  Mandates  Husayn family |
| The Rise of Arab Nationalism  (History Alive!—Event C) | Describe Arab Nationalism.  Explain the different viewpoints among Arabs regarding how to respond to European colonialism. | Sati al-Husri  Caliph  Depose |
| The Partition of Palestine  (History Alive!—Event D) | Summarize the Balfour Declaration and partition plan from the perspectives of both European Jews and Palestinian Arabs. | Palestine  Pogroms  Zionism  Balfour Declaration  Partition |
| The Partition of Syria and Lebanon  (History Alive!—Event E) | Relay the difference between Mount Lebanon and Greater Lebanon.  Explain how France’s actions helped lead to increased Arab nationalism. | Maronites  Mount Lebanon  Greater Lebanon  Syria  Prince Faysal |
| The Formation of Iraq and Kuwait  (History Alive!—Event F) | Describe the ethnic make-up of the newly independent country of Iraq in 1930—which European controlled Iraq as a mandate after WWI?  Which ethnic group came to dominate the government of Iraq?  Explain the changes that took place in the territory that is present-day Kuwait between the 1600s and 1990. | Mosul  Baghdad  Basra  Shi’i  Sunni  Kurdish  Prince Faysal  al-Sabah family  Persian Gulf  Gulf War |
| The Beginnings of Modern Iran and Saudi Arabia  (page 316, 318) | What led to the rise of a native Persian nationalist movement?  Why was the ruler of Iran called Reza Shah Pahlavi? With whom did he ally Iran in the 1930s?  Describe some reforms enacted in the new country of Iran.  Explain the change in wealth of Saudi Arabia from when it first became independent until now. | Persia  Qajar dynasty  Reza Shah Pahlavi  Ibn Saud  Arabian Peninsula  Mecca  Medina  Standard Oil |

World Studies

Nationalism in Africa and Asia

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| **Event** | **Important Details** | **Key Terms / People** |
| African Independence Movements  (page 319) | How did Africans feel about the World War I Peace Settlement? Why?  In what ways did European nations help bring about the nationalist movements in Africa? | The Kikuyu Association  Harry Thuku  Omar Mukhtar  W.E.B. Du Bois  Marcus Garvey  Pan-Africanism  *Declaration of the Rights of the Negro Peoples of the World*  Jomo Kenyatta  Leopold Senghor  Nnamdi Azikiwe |
| Indian Independence (page 322) | Explain the following aspects of the Indian Independence movement:   * Leaders * Strategies/Methods * Problems/Tensions | Mohandas Gandhi  Civil disobedience  Government of India Act  INC  Salt March  Jawaharlal Nehru  Muslim League  Mohammed Ali Jinnah |
| Militarist Japan  (page 323) | What triggered the rise of militarism in Japan?  Why was the Japanese government unable to prevent the invasion of Manchuria? | Meiji Era  Zaibatsu  Black Dragon Society  Imperial Rule Assistance  Association (IRAA) |
| China—Mao Zedong and the Communists  (page 325) | Describe the impact of Mao Zedong in building a communist following in China. | Communist Party  Nationalist-Communist Alliance  Mao Zedong  Guerrilla tactics  PLA  Long March  Chang Jiang |
| China—Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists (page 325) | Describe the government of Chiang Kai-shek—include his plans, successes, and problems | Sun Yat-sen  Nationalist-Communist Alliance  Chiang Kai-shek  Shanghai Massacre  New Life Movement  Confucian virtues |