

Modern World Issues

California Content Standards:

10.9 Students analyze the international developments in the post-World War II world.

4. Analyze the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, and the subsequent political and economic upheavals in China(e.g. the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and the Tiananmen Square uprising)
6. Understand how the forces of nationalism developed in the Middle East, how the Holocaust affected world opinion regarding the need for a Jewish state, and the significance and effects of the location and establishment of Israel on world affairs.

10.10 Students analyze instances of nation-building in the contemporary world in two of the following regions or countries: the Middle East, Africa, Mexico and other parts of Latin America, and China

1. Understand the challenges in the regions, including the geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.
2. Describe the recent history of the regions, including the political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.
3. Discuss the important trends in the region today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.

10.11 Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions(e.g. television, satellites, computers).

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYSIS SKILLS

Chronological and Spatial Thinking

1. Students compare the present with the past, evaluating the consequences of past events and decisions and determining the lessons that were learned.
2. Students analyze how change happens at different rates at different times; that some aspects can change while others remain the same; and understand that change is complicated and affects not only technology and politics but also values and beliefs.
3. Students use a variety of maps and documents to interpret human movement, including major patterns of domestic and international migration, changing environmental preferences and settlement patterns, the frictions that develop between population groups, and the diffusion of ideas, technological innovations, and goods.
4. Students relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

Historical Research, Evidence, and Point of View

1. Students distinguish valid arguments from fallacious arguments in historical interpretations
2. Students identify bias and prejudice in historical interpretations.
3. Students evaluate major debates among historians concerning alternative interpretations of the past, including an analysis of authors' use of evidence and the distinctions between sound generalizations and misleading oversimplifications.
4. Students construct and test hypotheses; collect ,evaluate, and employ information from multiple primary and secondary sources; and apply it in oral and written presentations.

Historical Interpretation

1. Students show the connections, casual and otherwise, between particular historical events and larger social, economic, and political trends and developments.
2. Students recognize the complexity of historical causes and effects, including the limitations of determining cause and effect.

3. Students interpret past events and issues within the context in which an event unfolded rather than solely in terms of present day norms and values.
4. Students understand the meaning, implication, and impact of historical events while recognizing that events could have taken other directions.
5. Students analyze human modifications of a landscape, and examine the resulting environmental policy issues.
6. Students conduct cost/benefit analyses and apply basic economic indicators to analyze the aggregate economic behavior of the U.S. economy.

Chinese Nationalism

Sun Yat-sen founds the Kuomintang(National People's Party)
 overthrow Ching emperors
 support Allies in WWI hoping to win back independence
 Allies refuse to give up economic interest

Chiang Kai-shek takes over after Sun's death
 takes gov. away from warlords
 builds railroads, factories, modernizes law
 promises Western-style democracy but delivers corruption

Mao Tse-tung lead the Chinese communist party
 rejects West, takes Lenin as role model
 supported by rural peasants not helped by Nationalist reforms
 Mao leads a civil war against Chiang Kai-shek
 Mao outnumbered by hides in mountains
 ensured support by giving conquered land to peasants

1934 - Long March
 Mao's followers marched 6000 miles to escape Chiang's forces
 between 70 and 90% die

Japanese invasion brings civil war to temporary halt
 both Mao and Chiang fight Japanese
 keep one eye on each other
 Mao tried harder and was more effective

Civil war was renewed after WWII

Chiang's gov. lost ground despite support from US
 1949 - Communist are victorious and Nationalists retreat to Taiwan
 US refused to recognize Mao's gov.

Mao transformed China

divided China's farms into peasant collectives
 killed 1 million landlords who resisted
 set up Soviet style Five Year plan to promote industry
 The Great Leap Forward
 massive plan to increase agriculture production
 failed horribly
 25 million starved to death

Sino - Soviet Split

originally China looked to Soviets for leadership
 eventually resent Soviet arrogance
 have disputes over foreign policy and common border

Cultural Revolution

- Mao called on youth to forward revolution
 - students formed units called Red Guards
 - lashed out against all perceived enemies of Revolution
 - extremely violent and destructive

- Zhou Enlai becomes premier and ends Cultural Revolution
 - establishes relations with U.S.

- Nixon visits China, relation begin to normalize

- 1976 - Deng Xiaoping becomes premier when Mao and Zhou die
 - tried to privatize the economy to promote growth
 - would not allow any political freedom
 - economically successful, but political unrest grows

- 1989 - Tiananmen Square Massacre
 - students demanded democracy
 - many had been trained in US
 - more than 1 million pour into Tiananmen square to protest gov.
 - 250,000 soldiers surrounded Beijing
 - 10,000 protesters refuse to leave
 - tanks and soldiers fired into the crowd
 - carried live on CNN
 - government began massive crackdown

- Taiwan, Human Rights, Democracy and freedom still issues with China

Japan becomes an Industrial giant

- 1945 - 52 - U.S. military governs Japan

- Gen. Douglas MacArthur
 - demilitarizes all of Japan
 - est. new democratic constitution
 - begins to rebuild economy
 - industry and electronics

- Japan becomes closest US ally in Pacific Rim

Japans economy boomed

- grows at almost 10%/year until it became 2nd largest in the world

- Effective use of technology

- doesn't require massive resources, very profitable

- Productive Labor Force

- companies viewed as families

- High savings and investment rates

- 16.5% as opposed to 2% in U.S.

- Role of government

- promoted business with capital and research

Challenges to Japanese Society

- Urban growth

- 92% of Japanese live in cities

- Pollution

- Industrialization has led to pollution of environment

- Women

Women are traditionally discriminated against
role gradually changing

Indian Independence

INC calls for independence from British minority

most Indians are poor and uneducated

Mohandas Gandhi

studied law in Britain

Followed for basic principles

not based on any one religion

1. Live, simply, never seeking material rewards
2. Be tolerant of religious beliefs
3. Spend life in service of others
4. Battle injustice in all forms without violence

sought to end all discrimination, including castes

becomes known as Mahatma, "Great Soul"

Indians fought in WWI hoping Britain would reward with independence

1918 - Rowlatt Act

jails Indian protesters without trial

1919 - Amritsar Massacre

400 peaceful protesters killed, 1200 wounded by British

Gandhi sought to defeat Britain through civil disobedience

urged Indians to boycott British goods

1922 - Gandhi put in prison for two years

Violence breaks out between Hindus and Muslims

competition in beliefs, jobs

1935 - British willing to grant home rule, but Indians want ind

Feb, 1947 - Britain grants Indians independence

Muslims demand separate nation

Britain creates Pakistan for Muslims

separated across two sides of India

Massive violence erupts as groups immigrate

500,000 killed

Jan, 1948 - Gandhi assassinated

Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India

follower of Gandhi's

practice nonalignment in Cold War

India was extremely poor

less than \$1000/year

agriculture main business, little industry

land poorly distributed

India's population grew exponentially

growing by 40K/day

second largest nation in the world

900 million

India clashed with China and Pakistan over borders

Kashmir district

Indira Gandhi replaced Nehru
India's economy improved
1975 - found guilty of election fraud
clamps down on society
1984 - Indira Gandhi is assassinated

Pakistan splits
West Pakistan controlled army and most of the wealth
East Pakistan felt exploited
splits and becomes Bangladesh
now poorest country in the world

African Independence

some Africans were trained in Western schools
form African middle class
most African nations gain independence after WWII
Europe too devastated to continue rule
Europeans vastly outnumbered in colonies

Colonialism left legacy of problems

Lack of unity
European made boundaries not based on tribal location
leads to many conflicts in new nations
Lack of adequate economic development
very little wealth in countries
many are dependent on a single cash crop
if crop fails, or price falls, economy devastated
can't afford modern manufactured goods
Decline of traditional ways
family and community ties had been disrupted by colonization
Lack of Education
very few Africans were educated and skilled
1965 - 80% of adults are not literate
schools can't be opened without tax base from economy

Political Problems

Uganda

1971 - Idi Amin seizes power
practiced genocide on different ethnic groups
killed over 300,000 people in 8 years

Zaire

Belgium Congo had been run into ground
no preparation for independence
1960-only 16 college graduate out of 16 million people
civil war breaks out
1965 - Joseph Mobutu uses army to seize power
1971 - renames country Zaire
rule as authoritarian dictator

Kenya

had a relatively peaceful transition

Joseph Kenyatta ruled fairly
professor from G.B.
involved leaders from all ethnic groups
tea and coffee plantations provided stable income
encourage British to stay, invest, and work

Modern challenges for Africa

Population

World Health Organization build hospitals and clinics
almost eradicates disease from Africa
birth rates remain high
1990 - more than 50% of population is under 20
million move to cities in search of work
leads to overcrowding, poverty, crime, and hunger
AIDS
millions of Africans are now infected

Economy

nations want to build industries
requires large amounts of capital
some countries with rich natural resources could afford it
most could not

Agriculture

exploding population creates huge demand for food
climate not good for large scale farming
most survive on subsistence farming
no surplus to sell

Culture

many African countries are trying to reclaim ancient cultures
restoring languages, history, and art forms

South Africa

originally settled by Dutch settlers known as Boers
treated Africans very poorly
Britain conquered area during the Napoleonic wars
Boers expanded at the expense of the Zulu empire
est. Orange Free State and Transvaal separate from Britain
1867 - diamonds discovered in OFS
British moved in to exploit wealth
1886 - gold discovered in Transvaal
1899 - Boer War
Boers try to throw out British settlers
vastly outnumbered
used guerrilla tactics to prolong war three years
British eventually overwhelmed them
British allow Boers to self govern and help them rebuild
Africans aren't helped at all
Boers reduce African majority to slavery
1912 - African National Congress formed to seek rights for blacks

20th century South Africa ruled by Afrikaners - descendants of the Dutch

75% of country black, but have no legal or political rights

1948 - Apartheid established

system of laws that banned all contact between blacks and whites

1959 - blacks resettled in homelands separate from whites

only given 13% of land

black workers built shanty towns outside major cities

World condemns apartheid - UN expels South Africa in 1974

Black South Africans resist

ANC organizes strikes and boycotts to protest gov policies

1960 - Sharpeville Massacre

69 people killed during pass protest

ANC banned, leaders put in jail

Nelson Mandela

1976 - Soweto demonstrations

600 students killed while protesting school discrimination

thousands jailed

lead Steve Biko is killed in prison

Leaders such as Archbishop Desmond Tutu focus world attention

South Africa is isolated in world community

other nations begin to refuse to trade with them

Afrikaners build up military for defense

fights communists in Angola and Mozambique

fought against rebels in Namibia

1989 - F.W. de Klerk is elected Prime Minister

realized the South African could not continue in present form

ends Apartheid

legalizes ANC

releases Mandela from jail

1993 - Nelson Mandela elected first black president

Latin America into the 20th Century

Economic problems

most Latin American countries were dependent on a single crop

foreign debt

countries owed billions of dollars to foreign investors

diversification - countries tried to develop new industries

Some countries nationalized industries to secure more revenue

import substitution - new industries to replace imports

supported by tariffs and gov. subsidies

Social problems

Distribution of Wealth

most wealth was concentrated into a few hands

most people were extremely poor

Population Explosion

population tripled to 450 million between 1950 - 90

most moved to overcrowded cities

Drug trade

worth billions of dollars a year
drug cartels control police, courts, immigration, gov.
violence spills into society

Argentina

good basis in agriculture and industry
1946 - Juan Peron becomes president
supported by descamisados - "shirtless ones"
Eva Peron - "Evita" - portrayed herself as champion of poor
dies of cancer in 1952
Juan Peron exiled in 1955
military leaders controlled the country for the next 30 yrs
1982 - Falklands Island War
Argentina seizes Falkland Islands
Britain crushes Argentina in brief war
1983 - leads to election of Raul Alfonsin
begins to stabilize government

Brazil

largest and most populous country in LA
ruled by wealthy elite
1955 - 60 - rapid industrialization
build brand new capital, Brasilia in middle of Amazon
massive foreign debt
leads to military takeover
Brazil has some of the world's worst pollution
population, poverty, and industrialization
1989 - democratic elections are held

Chile

dependent on copper, which fell in the 1960's
1970 - Salvador Allende elected president
Marxist who tried to create socialist state
seized copper mines, redistributed land
West cuts off loans
economy and people suffer
Sept 11, 1973 - Gen Augusto Pinochet lead military coup
est. dictatorship in Chile
undid economic changes
horribly violated human rights
1989 - defeated in nationwide election

Mexico

one of the few countries to avoid military rule
PRI party dominated politics
industrialized after WWII
oil production key to economy
1990's - Inflation devastates the economy

US loans money to Mexico to stabilize gov
1993 - North American Free Trade Agreement passed(NAFTA)
no trade barriers between US, Canada, and Mexico

Cuba

Cuba was freed by US in Spanish-American war
Platt Amendment gave US right to intervene in Cuban affairs
US controls large amount of Cuban economy
sugar plantations
Most Cubans are extremely poor
1954 - Fidel Castro begins revolution against Batista gov
Jan 1, 1959 - Batista flees, Castro becomes dictator
Soviet Union provides assistance
April 1961 - Bay of Pigs
failed invasion of Cuban nationals
Oct, 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
world on the brink of nuclear war
Castro still rules one of the world's last communist countries

Haiti

Ruled by military dictators
1957 - 71 - Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier
1971 - 86 - Jean - Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier
ruled by terror while living in luxury
1990 - Jean - Bertrand Aristide elected president
removed in 1991 coup d'etat
restored by U.S. in 1994

Panama

created by Teddy Roosevelt in 1903
built the Panama Canal
1978 - Pres Carter agreed to give canal to Panama
1999 - Canal was turned over

Nicaragua

American National Guard runs country from 1912-1933
Gen. Somoza takes control when US leaves
ruled until 1978
rigged elections and assassinated enemies
1978 - murder of reporter sparks revolution
Sandinistas lead by Daniel Ortega take control of gov.
nationalizes industry, redistributes land
looks to Soviets and Cubans for help
suspends elections
Contras begin civil war against the Sandinistas
1990 - wife of slain reporter, Violeta Chamorro elected president

Turks rule Middle East until the end of WWI in 1918

society changed little and fell behind Europe
Great Britain and France took control of much of the Middle East

many people didn't want to be in colonies

Republic of Turkey

Greeks invaded Ottoman Empire in 1918

1922 - Mustafa Kemal overthrows sultan and defeats Greeks

Kemal became president of Turkey

Kemal wanted to modernize Turkey

separated church and state

gave equal legal and political rights to women

closed Islamic schools and opened secular ones

builds railroads and factories

people give him the title, "Ataturk"

Iran

1921 -Reza Pahlavi takes over Persian government

1925 - takes title of shah

modernizes Persia the same way Ataturk does Turkey

however, becomes dictator

1935 - changes name to Iran

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia will keep traditional Islamic government

Bedouin clans were led by shaykhs

1926- Shaykh Ibn Saud becomes king of Arabs

1932 - renames country Saudi Arabia

laws of Islam were laws of country

Koran basis of justice

Palestine

Jews, Arabs and Europeans fought over Palestine

Jews fled from persecution seeking a homeland in Palestine

Zionism - Jewish nationalism

1917 - Balfour Declaration

Britain supported Jewish homeland

1930's - Jews continue to immigrate

Arabs become increasingly hostile

WWII increases national movements

some nations denied territory turn to terrorism

lack democratic traditions

Israel

Holocaust created outpouring of sympathy for Jews

Europeans wanted to create Jewish homeland in Palestine

1947 - UN splits Palestine between Jews and Arabs

May 14, 1948 - Israel is founded

David Ben Gurion is leader

Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria attack

Israeli's dominate war, capture half of Arab Palestine

Egypt seizes Gaza strip, Jordan the West Bank

A million highly trained and skilled Jews immigrated to Israel

the state flourishes economically, militarily

1956 - The Suez Crisis

1952 - Nasser overthrows Faouk as leader of Egypt
July, 1956 - Nasser seizes control of Suez Canal
Britain, France, and Israel respond with force
UN forces them to withdraw

1967 - Six Day War

With Soviet support, Nasser moves to cut off Israel
Israel strikes first and devastates Arabs
800 vs. 15,000 dead
seizes Sinai Peninsula, West Bank, Golan Heights

1973 - Yom Kippur War

Arabs surprise Israel on Jewish holiday
war ends up a draw

Oil attracts interest

Industrial Revolution makes oil a valuable resource
In the early 20th century, Arab rulers sold oil rights to Europeans/Americans
approximately 2/3 of world's oil is in Middle East
companies kept most of the profits
After WWII, most Arab nations nationalizes oil industries
1960 - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries(OPEC) formed
1973 - OPEC dramatically reduces oil production
won't supply supporters of Israel
causes energy crisis

OPEC still occasionally uses power to influence world affairs

Fundamentalism

Oil brought wealth, and Western materialism to Middle East
Fundamentalists opposed what this did to Islamic values

Iran

Shah Muhammed Reza Pahlavi wants to modernize Iran
Ayatollahs begin revolution
Ayatollah Khomeini
many Iranians were power and abused
revolution sought to create Islamic state

Jan, 1979 - Shah flees Iran

US opposed ayatollahs
Iran takes Americans hostage

1980-88 - Iran - Iraq War

Iran shi'ites opposed Iraqi Sunni
Saddam Hussein was Western style leader
US backs Iraq
almost a million Arabs die

Lebanon

1943 - divided equally between Muslims and Christians
Arab population grows larger

1970 - violence breaks out in capital of Beirut

1983 - 241 US Marines killed in US embassy bombing

Peace in the Middle East?

1978 - Israel and Egypt sign Camp David Accords
recognizes Israeli existence

Palestinian Liberation Organization(PLO)

launched terrorist attacks

1972 - kill 11 Israelis at Olympic games

1987 - Intifada launched

Yassar Arafat leads passive resistance campaign

1993 – Oslo Accords

Arafat allowed to return to Palestine, peace process accelerates

2000 – renewed violence in the Middle East leads to current
unstable situation