

Chapter 32 SS7H3

India: 1660s Britain trading with India, by 1760 Britain controlled economics/political power. Indian citizens resent foreign control.

Nationalist movement begins seeking independence. Gandhi helped lead movement. National Congress ruled by Indian leaders, 1935 Government of India Act gave towns more local control.

August 1947 India gets full independence from Britain, Republic of India

India - Hindus and Pakistan - Muslims for peaceful relations among religions

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A=True B=False

1. India and Britain their relationship as trading partners.
2. India trusted British government and welcomed its cultural practices.
3. Mohandas Gandhi followed the rule of the British.
4. The costs of British participation in WWII helped India gain its independence.
5. The Republic of India was formed in 1947.

Gandhi was a lawyer, quit practicing to fight for India's independence. Encouraged non-violent protest - hunger strikes, boycotts, 240-mile walk to ocean to protest salt tax.

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A = Statement made by supporter of nonviolent protest

B= Statement made by supporter of violent protests

1. "The only way to gain our independence is by using our army to fight against the British."
2. "Let's boycott all products that are sold by the British in order to protest against their unjust rule."
3. "We will refuse to pay a British tax on salt, even if that means being thrown into jail."
4. Britain will respect India only when we use force to show them our true power as a country."
5. Acts of kindness and humility will always produce positive reactions."

Vietnam: ruled by China until 939 CE, became thriving country until late 1800s when taken over by France. In 1945 Ho Chi Minh, Community Party Leader, began fighting for Independence. Army Viet Minh defeated France in 1954 in Dien Bien Phu camp. Vietnam gained independence in 1955.

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A. Ho Chi Minh

B. France

C. Boa Dai

D. 1975

E. Viet Minh

1. In the late 1800s, ____ laid claim to Vietnam.
2. ____ declared Vietnam's independence on Sept. 2, 1945.
3. The ____ army was created to fight against the French.
4. Southern Vietnam was controlled by ____, an anti-communist emperor.
5. Vietnam achieved its independence as a united country in ____.

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A. First

B. Second

C. Third

D. Fourth

E. Fifth

1. Vietnam gets its independence as a united country.
2. Ho Chi Minh creates the Viet Minh, a guerrilla army, to fight the French.
3. Vietnam is controlled by China for 1,000 years.
4. Vietnam is split into North Vietnam and South Vietnam.
5. The Viet Cong is created to fight anti-communist forces in South Vietnam.

Chapter 33 SS7H3:

Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in Hawaii on

December 7, 1941, and the U.S. entered World War 2.

After years of fighting the U.S. dropped two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Japan is the only nation in the world that has been attacked by nuclear weapons. It devastated their economy.

U.S. occupied Japan from 1945 to 1952.

General Douglas MacArthur was the supreme

commander of the allied forces. He oversaw

the rebuilding of Japan. MacArthur helped

Japan establish a constitutional monarchy. Japanese citizens have the same rights as Americans.

Japan's military was disbanded and weapons factories were closed.

Japan has one of the strongest economies in the world and a stable democratic government.

Today the U.S. cannot use nuclear weapons or military attacks against Japan without their knowledge because of the United States-Japanese Mutual Security Pact.

Allied forces: A group of three nations (Great Britain, the U.S., and the Soviet Union) who opposed Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II.

Chapter 34: SS7H3d

1911: Chinese Nationalist Party rules China but everyone living in poverty.

Mao Zedong, leads Communist Party revolt, takes over Oct. 1, 1949 as People's Republic of China. Mao has complete control, took from wealthy gave to peasants for equality. Bad planning.

1958 Great Leap Forward - communes of 25,000 where everyone shares in growing crops, education, industry, healthcare. People don't own land, Communist Party controls work and social life. GLF fails in a year because of drought/floods; 20,000 people starve in largest famine in history. People lose confidence in Mao.

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1. Peasants supported Mao Zedong's Communist Party because he promised them:

a. freedom b. a better quality of life c. more rights

2. Being the leader of the Chinese _____ gave Mao almost complete control over China.

- a. Nationalist Party b. Communist Party c. Republicans
- 3. The Great Leap Forward was created to grow the:
 - a. economy b. government b. population
- 4. One of the biggest consequences of the Great Leap Forward was a large:
 - a. flood b. killing c. famine
- 5. The ____ of the Great Leap Forward led many Chinese to lose confidence in Mao Zedong.
 - a. profits b. failures c. successes

Citizens called for government reform, in 1966 Mao began Cultural Revolution to stop opposition to Communist Party. Shut schools, recruited soldiers into his Red Guard, attacked/punished opposition. Hurt economy as factories closed, government denied healthcare and transportation. Created more distrust of communism.

Mao dies in 1976 and Deng Xiaoping becomes leader. Made some reforms to government but Communist still denied freedom of speech and fair trials. Tiananmen Square 1989 was seven-week protest where hundreds were killed by government. The world condemned human rights violations and changed government human rights policy in that area.

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A = True B = False

- 1. The Cultural Revolution was successful.
- 2. The Cultural Revolution made more Chinese distrust the communist government.
- 3. Deng Ziaoping gave freedom to Chinese citizens.
- 4. Tiananmen Square was helpful for encouraging better human rights in China.

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A = First
B = Second
C = Third
D = Fourth
E = Fifth

- 1. China begins supporting more human rights.
- 2. Mao establishes the People's Republic of China.
- 3. Shooting at Tiananmen Square.
- 4. The Great Leap Forward is a disaster.
- 5. China has chaos during the Cultural Revolution.

Soviet Union (communism) vs. U.S. (democracy) fight for world power, after WW2 they are rebuilding and spreading their form of government. Each attempts to help other countries, as Soviets try to take others by force, U.S. offer aid. In Vietnam and Korea both had northern communism/southern democracy. U.S. intervenes and Korea War (1950-53) and Vietnam War (1965-73.) Korea becomes split, Vietnam becomes communist. Democracy rules and when Soviet Union disbanded in 1991, U.S. is Superpower and credited with containing communism and spreading democracy.