



Chapter

22

Building Today's World



A U.S. astronaut approaches the *Westar VI* satellite during a mission in space.



When & Where?



1960

1959
Fidel Castro takes power in Cuba

1975

1979
Revolution in Iran overthrows shah

1990

1991
Soviet Union breaks up

2005

2003
Iraq war begins

CORBIS



Chapter Preview

After the fall of communism, people looked forward to a new era of peace. Nations and ethnic groups, however, soon clashed around the world. Read this chapter to find out how the world community tries to solve these and other problems.



View the Chapter 22 video in the *World History: Journey Across Time* Video Program.

Section

1

Challenges in Latin America

Many countries in Latin America face economic problems, but they are making efforts to build stable democracies.

Section

2

Africa and the Middle East

Apartheid in South Africa ends, but African nations still face many challenges. Conflict in the Middle East continues as Arab and Israeli leaders search for solutions.

Section

3

The Cold War Ends

Revolutions in Eastern Europe and the collapse of the Soviet Union bring about the end of the Cold War in Europe.

Section

4

The World Enters a New Century

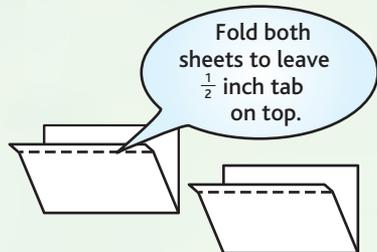
As globalism and technology bring the world's people closer together, terrorism and war continue to be problems.

FOLDABLES

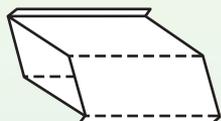
Study Organizer

Organizing Information Make the following foldable to help you organize information about today's world.

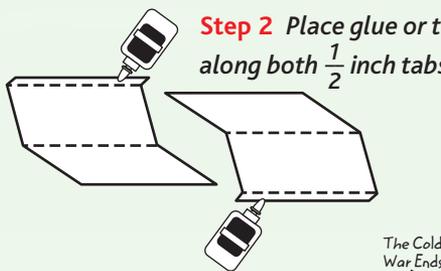
Step 1 Fold two sheets of paper in half from top to bottom.



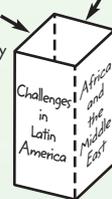
Step 3 Fit both sheets of paper together to make a cube as shown.



Step 2 Place glue or tape along both $\frac{1}{2}$ inch tabs.



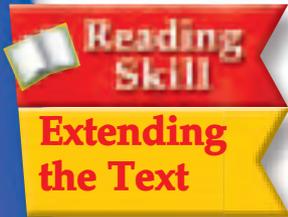
Step 4 Turn the cube and label the foldable as shown.



Reading and Writing
As you read the chapter, list the developments that impact our world today. Write the developments under the correct foldable category.



Reading Social Studies



1 Learn It!

Reading Beyond the Text

It is impossible for textbooks to have all of the information on a subject. If a topic interests you, it is important to know how and where to get more information. Reading beyond the text increases your own knowledge and satisfies your curiosity. It will also help you become a better student. Read the following text from Section 4:

During the 1980s and 1990s, conservative policies gained support in the United States. President Ronald Reagan lowered taxes, cut government rules, and decreased spending on social welfare. He also boosted spending on the military.

—from page 892

Reading Tip

Keep your reading skills sharp by reading something every day!

If you were interested in learning more about President Reagan's policies or his life, you could:

- Do a Web search for Ronald Reagan.
- Check out a biography from a library.
- Ask adults what they remember about Reagan.
- Read news magazines, especially from June 2004 after Reagan died.

2 Practice It!

What Interests You?

The following paragraph refers to two other recent presidents, Bill Clinton and George W. Bush. Choose a topic from the paragraph that you would like to know more about, such as *Democrats*, *Republicans*, *welfare*, *Bill Clinton*, or *George W. Bush*. With a partner, think of three ways you could find out more about your chosen topic.

Clinton, a moderate Democrat, favored some conservative policies. Under Clinton, the budget was balanced, and the welfare system was changed. Then, in 2000, Republican George W. Bush was elected president. A conservative, Bush convinced Congress to pass large tax cuts and an education reform law.

—from page 892

Read to Write

Writing a letter can help you to find out more about something that interests you. Write a letter to your state representative or senator asking him or her to answer questions you have about state politics.



3 Apply It!

As you read about the **War on Terror** on pages 892–894, write down any word, phrase, or fact that interests you. Make a list of ways you could find more information.

Challenges in Latin America

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

Nationalism in Asia and Africa led to independence for many colonies. Read how the already independent nations of Latin America struggled to become successful and democratic.

Focusing on the **Main Ideas**

- Latin America's economy has depended on exports and foreign investment. (page 861)
- In Central America, repressive governments, social conflict, and civil wars made progress difficult. (page 863)
- During the twentieth century, Mexico struggled to overcome economic, social, and political challenges. (page 864)
- Most South American countries have struggled to create fragile democracies and improve their economies. (page 866)

Locating Places

Mexico

Cuba

Argentina

Meeting People

Fidel Castro

Jean-Bertrand Aristide

Lázaro Cárdenas (KAHR•duhn•AHS)

Juan Perón (pay•ROHN)

Building Your Vocabulary

export

embargo (ihm•BAHR•goh)

nationalize (NASH•nuh•LYZ)

Reading Strategy

Summarizing Information Create a table to show the reforms put in place by Latin American leaders.

Leaders	Reforms

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

When & Where?





Latin America's Economy

Main Idea Latin America's economy has depended on exports and foreign investment.

Reading Focus What does it mean to be a good neighbor? Read to find out how a change in U.S. policy was aimed at building better relations with its neighbors.

Previously, you learned that countries in Latin America gained their independence in the 1800s. Latin Americans soon found out that it was easier to set up republics than to make them work. While the rich controlled social and political life, the poor had little, if any, power.

Exporting Raw Materials Latin America's economy depended on agriculture and mining. During the late 1800s, industrial countries demanded more of Latin America's food products and minerals. Businesspeople from these countries set up companies in Latin America. These companies **exported**, or sold abroad, Latin American products, such as bananas, sugar, coffee, copper, and oil.

As the number of exports rose, some Latin American countries grew only one or two key products. For example, Honduras raised bananas, and Colombia grew coffee. Prices and profits increased because of these exports, but any decline in demand had serious effects. Prices dropped, followed by severe losses in income and jobs.

Despite the problems it caused, Latin America's dependence on exports also brought benefits. Foreign investors built ports, roads, and railroads. Cities increased in size and population, and a middle class of lawyers, teachers, and businesspeople grew. Much, however, had not changed. The wealthy still held the power, and most Latin Americans struggled to make a living.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Latin American Exports

Using Geography Skills

Many Latin American countries came to depend on a limited number of export products to support their economies.

1. What are the main exports of Brazil?
2. From which nations are oil and petroleum products exported?

Find NGS online map resources @ www.nationalgeographic.com/maps

The United States and Latin America

During the 1900s, the United States increased its influence in Latin America. Previously, you learned about the American victory in the Spanish-American War of 1898. One result of the war was that the United States gained control of the Caribbean island of Puerto Rico.

Five years later, the United States helped Panama win its independence from Colombia. In return, Panama gave the United States control of the area where the





Debt in Latin America

Country	Total Amount Owed (in U.S. dollars)
Brazil	\$242 billion
Mexico	\$155 billion
Argentina	\$140 billion
Chile	\$42 billion
Venezuela	\$37 billion
Colombia	\$36 billion
Peru	\$30 billion
Ecuador	\$18 billion
Uruguay	\$11 billion
Panama	\$10 billion
El Salvador	\$6 billion
Dominican Republic	\$6 billion

Source: World Bank, 2002

Understanding Charts

Latin American countries borrowed large amounts of money to maintain their weak economies, but many of those economies still failed.

1. Which country has the largest debt? How much larger is that country's debt than that of the Dominican Republic?
2. **Conclude** Why does a high debt hurt a country's economy?

Panama Canal was built. Over the next 25 years, the United States sent troops to Haiti, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic to protect U.S. interests.

Meanwhile, American businesspeople increased their holdings in Latin America. One of the most powerful American firms in Latin America was the United Fruit Company. It owned land, railroads, and fruit-packing plants in many nations of Central America. American companies also controlled copper mines in Chile and Peru, as well as oil wells in **Mexico**, Peru, and Bolivia.

Many Latin Americans distrusted the United States because of its great wealth and power. To improve relations, U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 announced the Good Neighbor Policy toward Latin America.

He promised that the United States would not intervene militarily in Latin America. He pledged a greater respect for the rights of the United States's southern neighbors.

Debt and Trade The Great Depression of the 1930s brought hardships to Latin America. Exports declined, and Latin Americans had less money to buy factory-made goods from abroad. They began to develop their own industries. Some of these industries were foreign-owned. Others were run by Latin American governments.

After World War II, agriculture was still important, but industries continued to grow in Latin America. Some of the money for new industries came from large, multinational corporations. Multinational corporations are companies that invest and do business in more than one country.

To encourage economic growth, Latin American leaders also borrowed heavily from banks in the United States and other countries. As a result, Latin America owed large sums of money to other parts of the world. This mounting debt seriously weakened Latin American economies. Prices rose, wages fell, and people lost jobs.

Difficult reforms in the 1980s helped strengthen many Latin American economies. The harshness of these changes, however, turned Latin Americans against their dictators. During the 1990s, democratic movements succeeded in several countries.

Today, Latin America's democratic governments face many challenges. Population is growing rapidly, but resources are limited. Differences between rich and poor still create social tensions. In addition, growing trade in drugs has increased crime and corruption in parts of Latin America.

Reading Check Cause and Effect What was the result of Latin American debt to foreigners in the 1980s?





Problems in Central America

Main Idea In Central America, repressive governments, social conflict, and civil wars made progress difficult.

Reading Focus What would it be like to live in a country where a civil war was raging? What difficult choices might you have to make?

In the 1900s, a few people held most of the wealth and power in Central America and the Caribbean. Rebels fought for changes that they thought would better the lives of poorer Latin Americans.

The Cuban Revolution Previously, you learned that **Cuba** won its freedom from Spain in 1898. During most of the 1900s, military dictators ruled Cuba. American companies controlled most of the country's wealth, which was based on sugar and mining. In 1959 a young lawyer named **Fidel Castro** led a revolution and took control of the government.

Castro promised democracy. Instead, he set up a communist state and accepted aid from the Soviet Union. When he seized American-owned property, relations with the United States became even worse. In 1961 the United States tried to overthrow Castro. A small force of Cubans who had fled the revolution were trained and armed by the American government. They were then sent to invade Cuba, but after landing at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba, they were quickly defeated by Castro's forces.

In 1962 the United States put in place an **embargo** (ihm•BAHR•goh), or ban on trade, against Cuba. Poor harvests, loss of trade, and bad government planning brought disaster to Cuba's economy. The country remained very poor, and Cubans continued to flee to the United States. Most of these Cubans settled in Florida.



▲ While fighting to overthrow Cuba's government, the guerrilla forces of Fidel Castro (standing, center) often hid in the island's jungles. **Why did Castro's new government come into conflict with the United States?**

Dictators and Rebels Castro wanted to spread communism in Latin America. The United States was just as determined to prevent it. The Cold War contributed to conflicts in many Central American nations in the 1970s and 1980s. In El Salvador, fighters supported by Castro battled government troops armed by the United States. Thousands of people died before a settlement ended the fighting in 1992.

In Nicaragua, rebels called Sandinistas overthrew the brutal dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979. Nicaragua's new government turned to Cuba and the Soviet Union for aid.

People in Nicaragua who opposed the Sandinistas formed groups known as the contras, from the Spanish word meaning "against." With U.S. help, the contras fought Sandinista forces. This conflict finally ended in the early 1990s, when free elections were held and the Sandinistas lost power.

Another war took place in Guatemala. There, American-backed government forces





fought rebel groups from 1960 to 1996. About 150,000 people died, and the civil war severely weakened the economy.

Because of income from the Panama Canal, Panama enjoyed some prosperity. In 1983 General Manuel Noriega, backed by the United States, took power. His harsh rule and drug dealing, however, soon cost him American support. In 1989 the United States invaded Panama and overthrew him.

In the Caribbean republic of Haiti, a family of cruel dictators called the Duvaliers (doo•VAL•yayz) ruled from 1957 to 1986. In 1990 a reformer named **Jean-Bertrand Aristide** (AR•ih•STEED) was elected president. Military officers forced Aristide out a year later. With U.S. help, he returned to power in 1994 but was overthrown again in 2004. Haiti's economy remains poor, and its people face many hardships.

Reading Check Explain How did the Cold War affect events in Cuba and Central America?

Mexico Pushes to Modernize

Main Idea During the twentieth century, Mexico struggled to overcome economic, social, and political challenges.

Reading Focus What challenges in your life have forced you to make changes? Read to find out how Mexican leaders have made changes to improve their country.

Mexico is the United States's nearest southern neighbor. Since World War II, Mexico has developed many new industries and worked to better the lives of its people.

The Revolution of 1911 In the early 1900s, dictator Porfirio Díaz (pawr•FEER•yoh DEE•AHHS) ruled Mexico. He encouraged foreigners to invest in Mexico's oil wells and other businesses. Wealthy Mexicans prospered, but peasants and workers faced increasing hardships.

The Mexican Revolution



Mexican dictator ►
Porfirio Díaz ruled
from 1877 to 1911.

◀ As president of Mexico, Lázaro Cárdenas distributed 44 million acres of land to Mexican peasants.



▲ During the Mexican Revolution, armed bands of rebels fought government forces and seized the property of wealthy landowners. **Why was Porfirio Díaz overthrown?**



In 1911 liberal reformers overthrew Diaz. A dictator, however, seized power two years later. U.S. president Woodrow Wilson opposed the takeover. He ordered U.S. troops to take the Mexican port of Veracruz. This show of force ended the general's rule, and American troops withdrew.

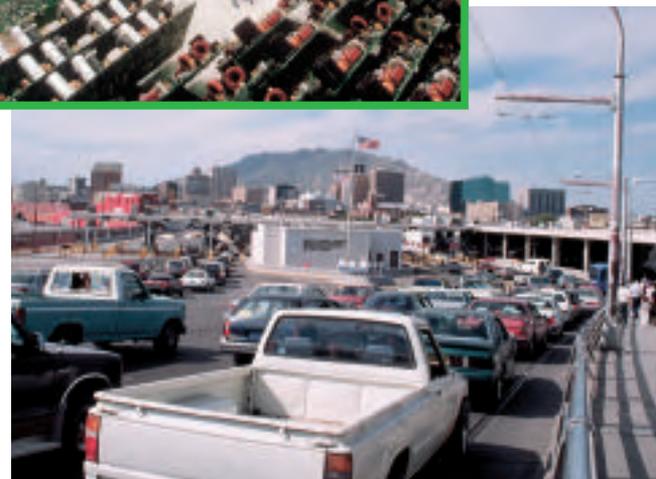
Meanwhile, revolution swept Mexico. Regional leaders competed for power. Armies of farmers, workers, and ranchers fought each other. Fleeing the violence, many Mexicans moved to the United States.

By the early 1920s, Mexico had a stable government. However, only one political party ruled. It was called the Institutional Revolutionary Party. For the rest of the 1900s, most of Mexico's elected officials came from this party.

In the 1930s, Mexico entered a time of reform. President **Lázaro Cárdenas** (KAHR•duhn•AHS) gave land to landless peasants. He also worked to free Mexico's industries from foreign control. In 1938 he **nationalized** (NASH•nuh•LYZD), or had the government take over, foreign-owned oil wells. Owners of American and European oil companies were furious, but most Mexicans saw it as a positive change. Mexico later paid the oil companies for the takeover. A national company called PEMEX was set up to run the oil wells.

Slow but Steady Growth Thanks to its oil industry, Mexico made economic gains after World War II. The government, however, still had to borrow money from abroad to build new industries. When world oil prices fell in the 1980s, Mexico faced economic hardships.

To save money, the government cut services and jobs. It also sold off many government-owned businesses to private owners. Mexico's economic troubles made people turn away from the Institutional



▲ The passage of NAFTA has led to even more traffic along the U.S.-Mexico border, as well as the creation of foreign-owned factories, or maquiladoras, near the border. **What three countries signed NAFTA?**

Revolutionary Party. In 2000 the newly elected president of Mexico, Vicente Fox, came from a different political party—for the first time in 70 years.

Meanwhile, Mexico moved to break down barriers to trade with other countries. In 1994 Mexico, the United States, and Canada signed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Mexico's leaders hoped that free trade would encourage companies to open factories and create more jobs.

As a result of NAFTA, Mexico has built new industries and boosted living standards. Along Mexico's border, many companies from the United States and elsewhere have built maquiladoras (muh•KEE•luh•DOHR•uhs), or factories that assemble parts made in other countries. These factories have given jobs to thousands of Mexican workers.

Reading Check Explain How did government reforms help to improve Mexico's economy?



Reform in South America

Main Idea Most South American countries have struggled to create fragile democracies and improve their economies.

Reading Focus Which is more important to people, democracy or prosperity? Read to find out how the desire for both affected the history of South America.

During most of the 1900s, South America was a region of great contrasts. Its cities grew rapidly, with both poor and wealthy neighborhoods. New industries developed, but old ways of farming were still practiced. Dictators ran governments

with the support of a small group of wealthy landowners and businesspeople. Despite some progress, many South Americans remained poor.

Argentina In the early 1900s, the economy of **Argentina** faltered, and military leaders took over. One of these military leaders, **Juan Perón** (pay•ROHN), came to power in the 1940s. With his popular wife Evita at his side, Perón tried to improve the economy and help workers. His crackdown on basic freedoms made people unhappy, however. In 1955 a revolt drove Perón from power, and democracy returned.

Military officers again took control of Argentina in the 1970s. They ruled harshly, and their use of force resulted in the deaths of many people. In 1982 Argentina lost a war with Britain over the Falkland Islands. The Falklands, also known as the Malvinas, lie in the Atlantic Ocean near Argentina. Argentina's loss weakened the military, and the country returned to democracy.

Brazil Like Argentina, Brazil had difficulty building a democracy. During the 1930s, dictator Getúlio Vargas (zhuh•TOOL•yoo VAHR•guhs) set up new government-run industries. He raised wages, cut working hours, and allowed labor unions. Vargas, however, used the army to stay in power until 1945.

During the mid-1960s, Brazil was a democracy. Fear of a Communist takeover, however, led the military to take power in 1964. The new leaders encouraged foreign investment to create industries. Progress was made, but workers gained few benefits.

In the 1980s, Brazil's people demanded change. The military gradually returned the country to democracy. In recent years, Brazil's government has tried to cut spending and improve its economy.

Primary Source

"Cuba Appears"

Pablo Neruda was a Chilean poet who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971. Much of his poetry is about politics. This poem praises Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba.

.....
"everything falls in the
dust of the dead
when the people set
their violins
and looking forward
interrupt and sing,
interrupt the hatred
of shadows and
watchdogs,
sing and wake the stars
with their song



▲ Pablo Neruda

and pierce the darkness with guns.
And so Fidel came forth cutting shadows
so that the jasmine tree could dawn."

—Pablo Neruda, "Cuba Appears"

DBQ Document-Based Question

What did Neruda mean by saying "interrupt the hatred"?



Linking Past & Present

Coffee Cultivation in Brazil

THEN Coffee growing in Brazil began in the mid-1700s. The first coffee growers used large knives, called machetes, to clear land in the rain forest. As the demand for coffee grew, planters became wealthy owners of huge estates, or *fazendas*. Planters brought hundreds of thousands of enslaved Africans to Brazil to work on the plantations.



▲ Coffee harvest in Brazil in the early 1800s

▼ Coffee workers toss beans to sift out debris.



NOW Today ripe, red coffee beans are often harvested by machine. Workers then rake up any coffee beans that fall to the ground. They toss the beans in the air in a large strainer to filter out twigs and leaves. **Why did the demand for coffee increase the demand for slaves in Brazil?**

Chile During most of the 1900s, Chile was South America's most stable democracy. Then, in 1970, Salvador Allende (ah•YAYN•day) was elected president. He was the first Marxist in the Americas to win office in a free election. Allende nationalized industries, boosted wages, and gave land to the poor.

Allende's reforms angered Chile's military and business groups. The military overthrew Allende in 1973. A general named Augusto Pinochet (PEE•noh•CHEHT) became Chile's new ruler.

Pinochet proved to be a ruthless dictator. He jailed Marxists and others opposed

to his government and violated citizens' rights. Many people were tortured and killed. In 1990 public opposition and international pressure finally forced Pinochet to leave office. Chile returned to democracy. In 2004, Chile signed a free trade agreement with the United States that continued to boost the country's economic growth.

Venezuela Like much of Latin America, Venezuela went back and forth from democracy to military rule. Oil was its major source of wealth. As rising oil prices brought more money to the country, the middle class grew, and many people prospered.



In the 1990s, oil prices fell, and Venezuela suffered. The government could no longer help the poor and jobless. In 1998 Venezuelans, angry at the government, elected a former military leader, Hugo Chavez, as president.

Chavez promised changes in the country's government and economy. His plans to increase his power, however, caused divisions among Venezuela's people. Chavez held on to power but faced much opposition to his rule.

Colombia Colombia, Venezuela's neighbor, was also marked by violence and civil war. From the late 1940s to the mid-1960s, fighting took place between rival political

parties. About 300,000 people died. Then, in the mid-1960s, groups of rebels in the countryside began fighting the government. They demanded more land and rights for poor farmers.

By the 1980s, drug dealers had become a major force in Colombia. Dealers paid poor farmers more to grow coca leaves than the farmers could earn growing coffee. Coca leaves are used to make the drug cocaine. Drug dealers used their profits to build private armies. With help from the United States, Colombia's government has tried to break the power of the drug dealers but with little success.

Reading Check Explain Why did Argentina's and Chile's military dictators give up power?

Section 1 Review

History online

Study Central™ Need help with the material in this section? Visit jat.glencoe.com

Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- Latin America's dependence on exports kept the region poor and made it difficult for democracy to succeed.
- Since the Mexican Revolution, Mexico has had a democratic government and has made economic progress.
- Poverty and social conflict have led to a number of violent revolutions and civil wars in the countries of Central America.
- For many years, dictators controlled the countries of South America. Recent attempts at democracy have not always been successful.

What Did You Learn?

1. How have multinational corporations affected Latin American countries?
2. How did Cárdenas change Mexico's economy?
4. **Cause and Effect** What effects did the increased export of Latin American food products and raw materials in the late 1800s and early 1900s have on the region?

Critical Thinking

3. **Summarizing Information** Draw a chart and list the changes that occurred in each South American country's government in the 1900s.

Country	Changes in Government

5. **Sequence** Describe the development of democracy in Mexico.

6. **Persuasive Writing** Create a poster encouraging citizens of a Latin American country to adopt a democratic system.

7. **Reading Extending the Text** Besides this textbook, list five places where you could find information about the challenges that Latin American countries face today.

Section

2

Africa and the Middle East

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

While Latin American nations were struggling for stability, nations in Africa and the Middle East also faced challenges and conflicts.

Focusing on the **Main Ideas**

- The countries of Africa south of the Sahara faced many challenges in the late twentieth century. (page 870)
- Black South Africans won their freedom after years of hardship and struggle. (page 872)
- The creation of Israel in 1948 sparked a conflict that still exists today. (page 874)
- Political and social conflicts continue to keep the Middle East in turmoil. (page 876)

Locating Places

Israel (IHZ•ree•uhl)

Egypt (EE•jihpt)

Iran (ih•RAHN)

Iraq (ih•RAHK)

Meeting People

Nelson Mandela

Yasir Arafat (ahr•uh•FAHT)

Anwar el-Sadat

Ruhollah Khomeini

(ru•HAWL•la koh•MAY•nee)

Saddam Hussein (hoo•SAYN)

Building Your Vocabulary

refugee (REH•fyu•JEE)

apartheid (uh•PAHR•TAYT)

intifada

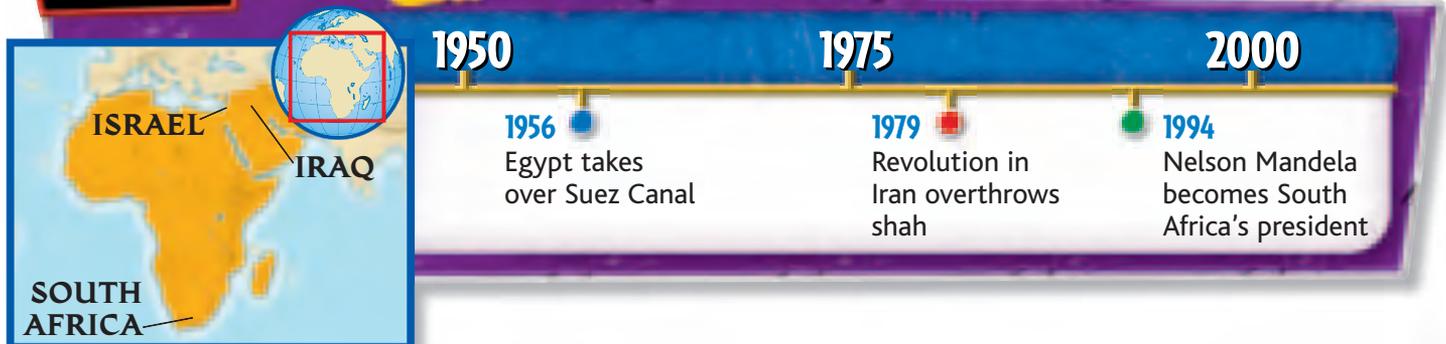
Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Complete a diagram like the one below to show the challenges facing African nations.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

When & Where?



African Challenges

Main Idea The countries of Africa south of the Sahara faced many challenges in the late twentieth century.

Reading Focus What would it be like to be forced from your home? Read to find out how conflict has left many Africans homeless.

Africa south of the Sahara was politically unstable and was struggling with its economy during the late 1900s. War, drought, and famine blocked efforts to build modern societies.

Civil Wars Since the 1960s, many African countries have suffered from civil war. Previously, you learned that European nations in the 1800s divided Africa into colonies. In doing so, they tore apart once-united regions and threw together ethnic and religious groups that did not get along.

After independence, many countries kept the old colonial boundaries. Within each new country, different groups began fighting each other. In recent years, ethnic conflicts have divided people in Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In these wars, many people have died or have become **refugees** (REH • fyū • JEEZ), people who flee to another country to escape persecution or disaster. Unrest in one country often has spilled over into neighboring countries. In some cases, United Nations (UN) peacekeeping troops have been called in to maintain peace.

African Economies African nations have faced economic difficulties, too. Africa south of the Sahara is rich in mineral resources, such as oil, gold, and diamonds. These resources, however, are not evenly distributed. Some countries are rich, while others are poor.

Industry plays only a small role in Africa's economies. In the past, colonial rulers used Africa as a source of raw materials and left the continent largely undeveloped. Today



Using Geography Skills

Ethnic conflicts, drought, and famine have made development in Africa difficult.

1. Which African countries have experienced both famine and conflict?
2. Which north African countries have been untouched by famine and conflict?



African nations south of the Sahara are struggling to build factories and businesses.

Most people in Africa still depend on farming or livestock herding. They usually are able to grow only enough food to feed their families. Some farmers work on large, company-run farms that grow cash crops to send overseas. These crops include coffee, cacao, cotton, tea, peanuts, and bananas.

Like Latin America, many African economies rely on a single export crop to earn money. When prices for these crops drop, incomes fall and jobs are lost.

Drought and famine are constant problems for Africa. These disasters have led to many deaths in countries such as Ethiopia, Niger, Sudan, and Mali. Many African countries must buy food from other countries. Often this food is expensive and not plentiful. African governments are now teaching people better ways to farm, but much remains to be done to increase food production.

Ways of Life Independence has led to change in many African countries. Most Africans still live in villages, but cities have grown rapidly. In recent years, many Africans have left the countryside and moved to cities in search of jobs and better education. Governments find it difficult to



▲ As African populations continue to rise quickly, more and more people move to the cities, and shantytowns like this one in Cape Town, South Africa, continue to grow. **Why have many Africans left the countryside for cities?**

provide shelter, water, and electricity for so many new city dwellers.

Health care is also an issue in Africa. Millions of people have been infected with the virus that causes AIDS. People who have AIDS often cannot work to support their families, and many children have been orphaned by the disease. Governments are trying to deal with this emergency, but providing good health care is very expensive.

Reading Check Identify List three things that contribute to economic difficulties in Africa.





The End to Apartheid

Main Idea Black South Africans won their freedom after years of hardship and struggle.

Reading Focus What guarantees that you have the same rights as the person sitting next to you? Read to find how South Africans struggled to get the same guarantee.

Previously, you learned that South Africa was ruled by whites who denied basic rights to the much larger non-European population. This South African system of treating different groups separately and unequally was called **apartheid** (uh•PAHR•TAYT). From the 1950s to the 1980s, people inside and outside South Africa protested against apartheid.

Struggle for Freedom Within South Africa, blacks and other non-Europeans organized to bring about change. In the

early 1960s, one of the largest groups, the African National Congress (ANC), called for an armed uprising. Soon South African government forces were battling guerrilla groups backed by the ANC.

Meanwhile, many black South Africans, such as ANC leader **Nelson Mandela**, were jailed for resisting apartheid. Others, such as church leader Desmond Tutu, worked for peaceful change. The United Nations condemned apartheid, and many countries cut off trade with South Africa.

A New South Africa Because of this pressure, the white-run government began to end apartheid in the late 1980s. Then, in 1990, the government released Nelson Mandela from prison. Over the next few years, talks led to the end of the remaining apartheid laws. All South Africans, regardless of race, were declared equal under the law.

In 1994 South Africa held its first democratic election that allowed people of different races to vote. South Africans elected Nelson Mandela to be their nation’s first black president. He worked to unite and rebuild the country. Mandela served as president until 1999. His successor, Thabo Mbeki, carried on Mandela’s policies.

Reading Check Identify Who is Nelson Mandela, and why is he important?



◀ These people are waiting in line to vote in South Africa’s first democratic election in 1994. **Why did the white-run government in South Africa begin to end apartheid in the late 1980s?**

Biography

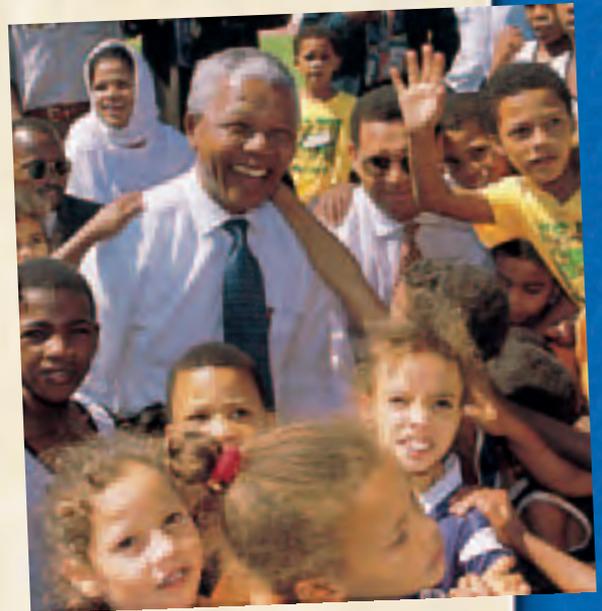
NELSON MANDELA 1918–

In 1990, a crowd of 50,000 people gathered at the city hall in Cape Town, South Africa, to welcome Nelson Mandela home from prison. While Mandela was imprisoned, his reputation had grown steadily. He had become a powerful symbol of the anti-apartheid movement. Free at last, Mandela immediately resumed his life's work to achieve a democratic, free, and equal society in South Africa.

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born in the village of Qunu in Transkei, South Africa. Mandela's father, Henry Mgadla Mandela, served as the main adviser to the Paramount Chief of the Tembu Tribe. After his father's death, the Paramount Chief was young Mandela's guardian. Listening to cases that came before the Chief's court, Mandela decided that he wanted to become a lawyer. He was educated at University College of Fort Hare and the University of Witwatersrand. In 1952 Mandela and his longtime friend, Oliver Tambo, opened the first black law practice in South Africa. But not even their professional status as lawyers spared them from apartheid.

By the end of 1952, Mandela was deputy president of the African National Congress. The government responded to the ANC's strikes, boycotts, and civil disobedience—peaceful methods of resistance to apartheid—with force and violence. With Mandela as its commander-in-chief, a military wing of the ANC was formed to engage in violent forms of political struggle. In 1964 Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting to overthrow the government.

While in prison, Mandela maintained a strict schedule of exercise and work and became a source of strength for other prisoners. The simple pleasure of sunlight was denied to him for nearly 30 years. Today, watching the sun set is one of Mandela's greatest pleasures.



▲ Nelson Mandela

"I greet you in the name of peace, democracy and freedom for all."

—Nelson Mandela, upon his release from prison as quoted in *Millennium Year by Year*

Then and Now

Nelson Mandela said, "The struggle is my life." In what way are these words significant not only to Mandela, but to the people of South Africa as well?



The Arab-Israeli Conflict

Main Idea The creation of Israel in 1948 sparked a conflict that still exists today.

Reading Focus Do you think that people of very different backgrounds can live together peacefully? Read to see how this issue affects the Middle East.

After World War II, many changes came to the Middle East. One was the founding of **Israel** (IHZ • ree • uhl). This new nation met the desire of many Jews for a homeland in Palestine. Israel also provided shelter for Jews who had survived the Holocaust. Its birth, however, sparked a bitter conflict with the Arabs that continues today.

Palestine Is Divided The horrors of the Holocaust brought the world’s attention to the Jews. In 1947 the UN divided Palestine

into a Jewish state and an Arab state. Arabs in Palestine and in neighboring countries opposed this decision. In 1948 the Jews set up Israel in their part of Palestine. David Ben-Gurion (BEHN • gur • YAWN) was Israel’s first prime minister.

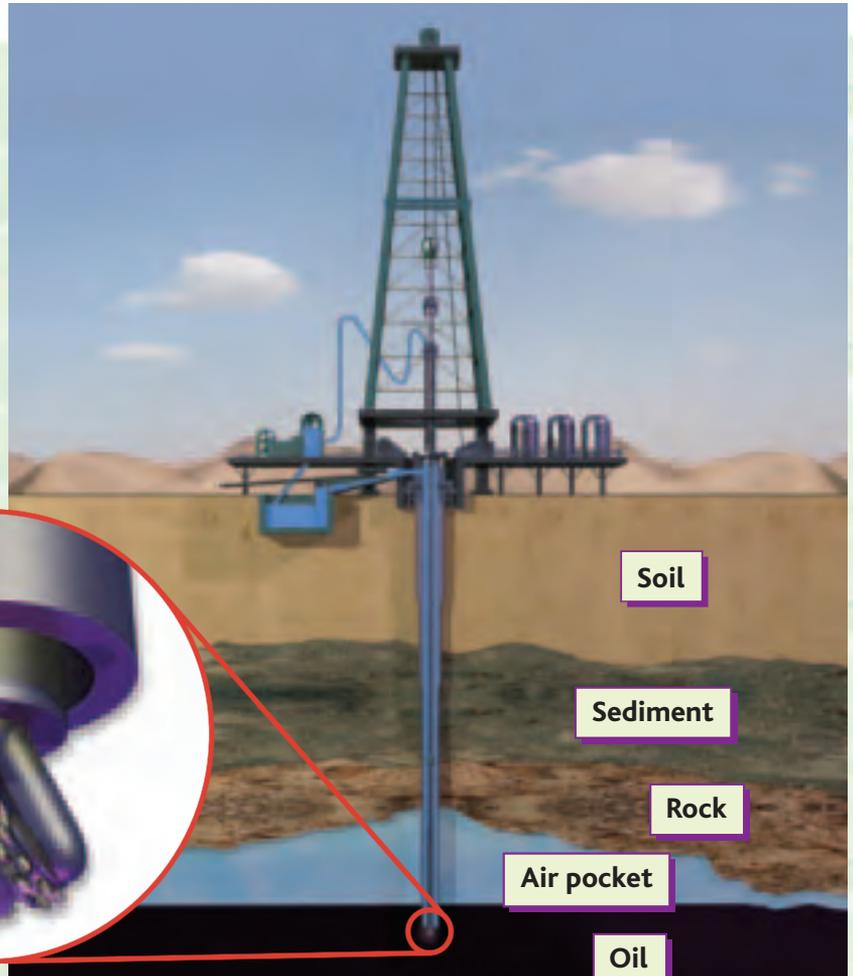
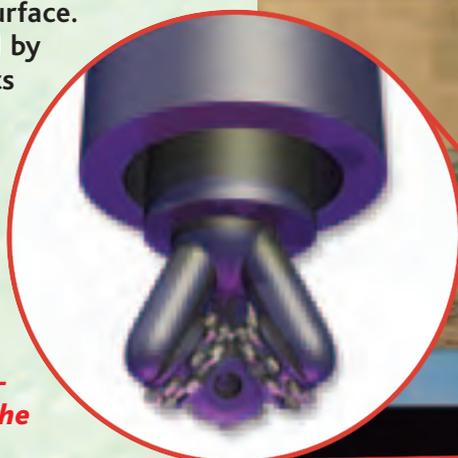
War soon broke out between Israel and its Arab neighbors. The war ended with Israel’s victory and brought many changes. The fighting forced many Palestinian Arabs to flee to Arab countries. There, they settled in refugee camps, hoping to return home someday. Also, many Jews from Europe, Asia, and Africa began settling in Israel.

The Suez Crisis After Israel was formed, many Arabs united around President Gamal Abdel Nasser of **Egypt** (EE • jihpt). Nasser wanted to make Egypt strong and modern. He hoped that a new Egypt would lead the Arab world to greatness.

Oil in the Middle East

Many nations earn their wealth through oil, which is drawn from large fields. In order to get the natural oil reserves out of the ground, tall pumping towers are built. Before these towers can be put in place, however, a hole must first be drilled into the ground with an oil rig. The tall metal frame, or derrick, supports all of the equipment on the rig. A large and powerful drill is placed in the ground and digs its way to the oil beneath the surface. The drill bit is surrounded by a metal casing, which acts as a vacuum hose and removes mud, rock, and debris that the drill cuts through. The blades cut into the earth, leaving behind a hole from which the pumping towers can extract the oil.

Why are oil and oil products so important to the Middle East?





Nasser also set out to reduce Europe's influence in the Middle East. In 1956 he seized the Suez Canal from its European owners. Britain and France then joined Israel in invading Egypt. Britain and France hoped to get rid of Nasser and take back the canal. Israel wanted to end Egypt's military threat.

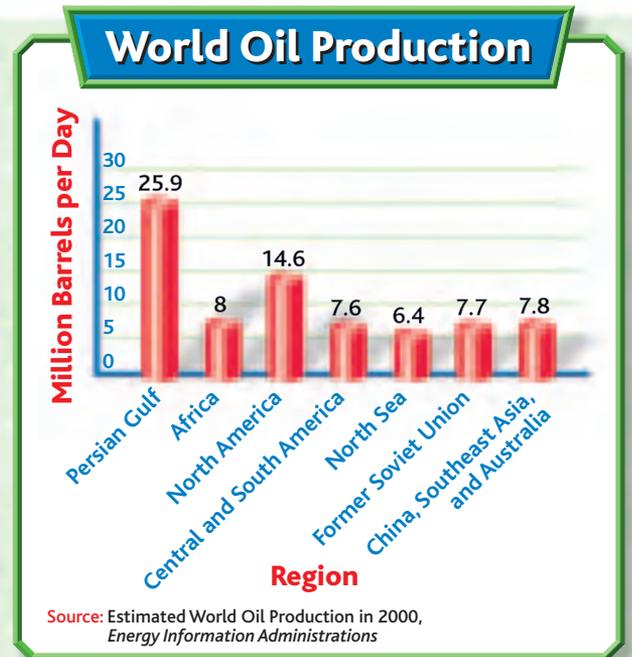
The United States and the Soviet Union both opposed the invasion. Worried that the invasion would make Egypt a Soviet ally, U.S. president Dwight Eisenhower pressured Britain, France, and Israel into withdrawing. Egypt kept the canal and began accepting Soviet aid. Nasser became even more popular in the Arab world.

The Six-Day War Tensions remained high between Israel and the Arabs. In 1967 another war broke out. Fearing an attack from Egypt, Israel bombed Egyptian airfields on June 5. Within six days, Israel had wiped out the

air forces of its Arab neighbors. Israeli troops moved west into the Gaza Strip and Egypt's Sinai Peninsula and north into the Golan Heights, which were part of Syria. Israel also captured the old city of Jerusalem and the West Bank, the part of Jordan that was west of the Jordan River.

When the fighting ended, the UN asked Israel to leave the captured areas. It asked the Arab nations to accept Israel. Both sides refused. Israel's victory in 1967 has shaped events in the Middle East up to the present. About one million Palestinians came under Israeli rule. Israeli settlers also began building towns in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In 1964 **Yasir Arafat** (ahr•uh•FAHT) became the leader of the new Palestine Liberation Organization, or PLO. The PLO's goal was to destroy Israel and take its land for Palestinians. PLO members seized passenger planes and carried out



Using Geography Skills

Following its founding in 1948, Israel experienced much conflict with its Arab neighbors.

1. What Arab states border Israel?
2. What three areas on the map are occupied by Israel?



acts of terrorism against Israel’s people. Terrorism is the use of violence against civilians to achieve a political goal.

What Is OPEC? In 1973 Egypt’s president, **Anwar el-Sadat**, ordered his military to attack Israel. Sadat hoped to recapture the Sinai Peninsula. Egypt’s forces smashed through Israel’s defenses, but eventually Israel, led by Prime Minister Golda Meir (meh•IHR), pushed them back. A cease-fire ended the fighting.

Many Arab countries belong to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or OPEC. Formed in 1960, OPEC includes most of the world’s major oil-producing countries. Its purpose is to control world oil prices by regulating how much oil OPEC members produce.

In the middle of the war between Egypt and Israel, the Arab members of OPEC announced that they would no longer sell oil to countries that supported Israel. They also convinced OPEC to make oil prices four times higher than they currently were. This caused an energy crisis and high inflation in the U.S. and Europe. Even after Arab states agreed to sell oil to the U.S. again in 1974, prices stayed high.

By the late 1970s, Egypt wanted both peace and American aid. President Sadat decided to reach out to Israel. In 1978 he and Israeli leader Menachem Begin (BAY•gihn) met with U.S. president Jimmy Carter at Camp David in Maryland. The talks led to the Camp David Accords. In this historic treaty, Egypt agreed to recognize Israel, and Israel agreed to give up the Sinai Peninsula. The Israeli-Egyptian agreement marked the beginning of a peace process that continues today.

 **Reading Check Identify** What is the PLO, and what role did it play in the Middle East?

War in the Middle East

Main Idea Political and social conflicts continue to keep the Middle East in turmoil.

Reading Focus How do you keep yourself from getting discouraged after you fail at something? Read to find out how repeated failures affected the search for peace in the Middle East.

The conflict between Israel and the Palestinians is one of many challenges in the Middle East. As in other parts of the world, a few people are rich, while many are poor. Some countries prosper because of oil. Others lack resources. The number of people in the Middle East is growing rapidly, placing more demands on limited resources. One resource, water, is in short supply.

Iran’s Islamic Revolution One response to these problems is the growth of movements based on the religion of Islam. Many of these groups believe that American and European culture and values have kept Muslim nations poor and weak. They believe that Muslims must return to Islamic culture and values if they want to build strong, prosperous societies. To achieve this goal, some of these groups try to use terrorism and violence to overthrow Muslim governments and bring about an Islamic revolution.

The first country where an Islamic revolution took place was **Iran** (ih•RAHN). After World War II, Iran became Europe and America’s strongest Muslim ally in the Middle East. Its shah, or king, was Mohammed Reza Pahlavi (rih•ZAH PA•luh•vee). With American and European help, the shah began to turn Iran into a modern industrial country. Many Iranian Muslims, however, disliked the shah’s harsh ways and the changes in their society.

Biography

GOLDA MEIR

1898–1978

Golda Meir overcame many hardships to help establish a Jewish homeland. She also became Israel's first female foreign minister and the first female prime minister of a Middle Eastern country. Meir accomplished goals that were unbelievable for a woman in the mid-1900s, but her journey was not easy.

During the early 1900s, Jewish families in Russia were persecuted. The Russian government passed hundreds of laws that restricted Russian Jews, including laws saying when they could marry and where they could live. Many Jews were forced to stay inside a fenced area called the Jewish Pale. Czar Nicholas blamed the Jews for economic problems. Many Jews were beaten to death.

Golda Meir lived in the Russian Ukraine with her parents Moshe and Blume Mabovits, and her siblings. Because her father was a carpenter, her family was allowed to leave the Jewish Pale and live in the city of Kiev, but many times Moshe did not get paid for his work because he was a Jew.

Meir and her family moved to the United States. She was a good student, loved politics, and was determined to help the Jewish people. She joined a Jewish movement in Colorado, collected money to help Jews in Poland and the Ukraine, and traveled to Palestine to see the new Jewish nation being built.

Meir later married Morris Meyerson and had children. But she remained active in politics. After World War II, she aided Jews rescued from German concentration camps. Once the Jewish state of Israel was created, Meir was active in its government. She served as prime minister from 1969 to 1974. Over time Golda Meir became one of the most influential leaders of Israel.



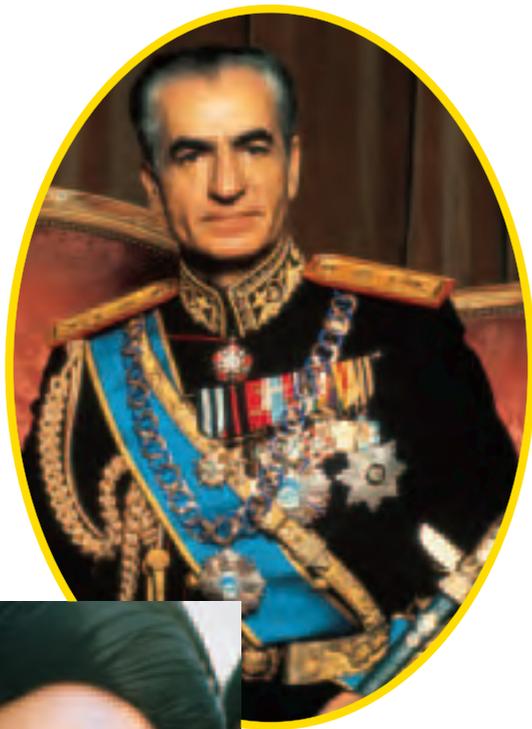
▲ Golda Meir

“Would it not be better for all to build a future for the Middle East based on cooperation?”

—Golda Meir,
“Appeals for Reconciliation”

Then and Now

Read Meir's quote above. Give an example of how cooperation has been used to solve a problem in your own community.



The Ayatollah Khomeini (left) brought back traditional Islamic ideas to Iranian society following the overthrow of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi (above). **What is an Islamic republic?**

Revolution in Iran Angry with the shah, many Iranians looked to their religious leaders to guide them. The most powerful Iranian ayatollah, or clergyman, lived in exile in France. His name was **Ruhollah Khomeini** (ru • HAWL • la koh • MAY • nee). Khomeini organized protests against the shah's government. In 1979, as protests mounted, the shah fled the country. Khomeini then returned to Iran and became the nation's new ruler. He and the other religious leaders made Iran an Islamic republic and enforced the strict laws of a traditional Muslim society.

Many people in Iran hated the United States because it had supported the shah. In

late 1979, student militants, or people with strong views, attacked the U.S. embassy and took 52 Americans as hostages, or captives, for more than a year.

Iran also clashed with **Iraq** (ih • RAHK). Iraq was led by a dictator named **Saddam Hussein** (hoo • SAYN). In the 1980s, Iran and Iraq fought a war that cost thousands of lives.

The Persian Gulf War Iraq was nearly broke after its long war with Iran. It decided to seize its oil-rich Persian Gulf neighbor, Kuwait. In 1990 Saddam Hussein sent his army to take over Kuwait.

In response, the United States joined other nations in a coalition, or a group united for action. In 1991 coalition forces pushed the Iraqis out of Kuwait. They also destroyed much of Iraq's army. Many wanted Saddam Hussein overthrown, but he stayed in power.

After this Persian Gulf War, the coalition wanted to keep Hussein from making chemical and biological weapons, such as poison gas and deadly germs. A UN team was sent to keep watch over Iraqi military programs.

A Fragile Peace During the 1980s, Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip grew increasingly angry at being under Israeli control. In 1987 their anger finally exploded in an **intifada**, or uprising. Workers went on strike, and street protesters hurled stones at Israeli soldiers.

History  **online**

Web Activity Visit jat.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 22—Student Web Activity** to learn more about the Middle East.



In the early 1990s, the United States set up peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians. In 1993 Israel agreed to give the Palestinians self-rule in certain areas. In return, the Palestinians accepted Israel's right to exist. A government known as the Palestinian Authority was created to rule in the Palestinian areas. During the 1990s, Israel also signed a peace treaty with Jordan.

Many Israelis and Palestinians supported the peace efforts. Some, however, did not. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, Palestinian militants began setting off bombs in Israel.

In response, Israel seized or killed many Palestinian leaders. In 2002, Israel moved with force in the West Bank to crush militant groups. To keep out attackers, Israel also began building a wall along its border with the Palestinian areas.



◀ A long-time Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, became the head of the Palestinian Authority when it was created in the 1990s. **How did Israel respond to the wave of Palestinian attacks in the late 1990s?**

As a step toward freeing themselves of the Palestinian issue, the Israelis made plans in 2004 to pull out of the Gaza Strip. Meanwhile, Palestinians began to demand better government from the Palestinian Authority.

Reading Check Explain What happened when Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait in 1990?

Section 2 Review

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Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- In the late 1900s, many countries in Africa south of the Sahara faced civil war, famine, disease, and political unrest as they attempted to modernize.
- The creation of an Israeli state in 1948 angered many Arabs and led to a number of wars and other conflicts in the region.
- The Israeli and Palestinian conflict, along with conflicts between Muslim groups and countries, has kept the Middle East in turmoil.

What Did You Learn?

1. What was apartheid, and what brought about its end?
2. What was the oil embargo of the early 1970s? Why was it put in place?
4. **Cause and Effect** What were the results of the Six-Day War? How did they affect Arab-Israeli relations at that time?

Critical Thinking

3. **Organizing Information**
 Draw a diagram like the one below. Use the outer ovals to list challenges faced by Africa south of the Sahara today.



5. **Explain** How was Israel founded? Why did this cause problems?
6. **Analyze** What role has the United States played in the Middle East?
7. **Expository Writing** Write an essay discussing the problems facing the Middle East today and what might be done to ease tensions there in the future.

The Cold War Ends

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

In Chapter 21 you read about the Cold War. Read to find out how nations changed during the final decades of the Cold War.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- After nearly 50 years of bitter rivalry with the United States, in the 1990s the Soviet Union and its Eastern European empire fell apart. (page 881)
- The fall of communism unleashed deadly ethnic hatreds in the Balkan nation of Yugoslavia. (page 884)
- China moved toward a free-market economy, but its leaders still opposed democratic reforms. (page 885)

Locating Places

Russia
Yugoslavia

Meeting People

Mikhail Gorbachev
(GAWR•buh•CHAWF)

Boris Yeltsin

Josip Broz Tito

Slobodan Milosevic (SLOH•buh•
DAHN muh•LOH•suh•VIHCH)

Deng Xiaoping
(DUHNG SYOW•PING)

Building Your Vocabulary

détente (day•TAHNT)

glasnost (GLAZ•nohst)

perestroika (PEHR•uh•STROY•kuh)

ethnic cleansing

Reading Strategy

Compare and Contrast Complete a Venn diagram to show the characteristics of glasnost and perestroika.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

When & Where?



1965

1966
Cultural Revolution begins in China

1985

1991
Soviet Union breaks up

2005

1995
Dayton talks settle Bosnian conflict



The Fall of the Soviet Union

Main Idea After nearly 50 years of bitter rivalry with the United States, in the 1990s the Soviet Union and its Eastern European empire fell apart.

Reading Focus Why do things change in the world? Do you think people make a difference, or are big developments in economics and technology responsible? Read to learn why the Soviet Union collapsed.

Previously, you learned about the Cold War. In the 1970s, relations between the U.S. and the two Communist giants—the Soviet Union and China—began to improve.

What Was Détente? In the 1970s, the United States introduced a new policy called détente. **Détente** (day • TAHNT) comes from a French word that means “a relaxation of tensions.” How did détente begin?

In 1972 U.S. president Richard Nixon made a historic trip to China. There, Nixon and China’s Communist leaders agreed to have diplomatic relations and to promote trade. Nixon’s visit was carefully watched by the Soviets. The alliance between China and the Soviet Union had ended in the 1960s, and the Soviets no longer trusted China. The Soviets feared that closer U.S.-Chinese ties would be bad for them. So they began to reach out to the United States.

Later, in 1972, U.S. president Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev held talks and signed several agreements. One agreement was SALT, or the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. It put limits on the nuclear weapons of both superpowers.

Despite high hopes, détente did not last. In 1979 the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. There, Soviet forces fought to keep a Communist government in power. The United States opposed the invasion, and President Jimmy Carter reduced trade.



▲ The period of détente negotiated by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev (left) and President Richard Nixon (right) lasted seven years. **What ended the détente of the 1970s?**

Reagan Pressures the Soviets In 1981 Ronald Reagan became president of the United States. Reagan was strongly anti-communist. Calling the Soviet Union an “evil empire,” Reagan started a military buildup. In doing so, he challenged the Soviets to an arms race. The Soviet economy was already having problems, and the arms race weakened it further. The Soviet economic crisis helped bring to power Soviet leaders willing to reform their system.

Reagan also gave American support to groups trying to overthrow Communist governments. For example, the United States helped forces in Central America and Africa opposed to the spread of communism. It also backed Islamic groups fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan.

Who Was Gorbachev? In 1985 **Mikhail Gorbachev** (GAWR • buh • CHAWF) became the Soviet leader. He swiftly began to transform the Soviet Union. Under the policy of





Primary Source

"Tear Down This Wall"

On June 12, 1987, Ronald Reagan delivered a speech to the people of West Berlin while standing at a gate along the Berlin Wall.

"Behind me stands a wall that encircles the free sectors of this city. . . .

. . . We hear much from Moscow about a new policy of reform and openness. . . .

Are these the beginnings of profound changes in the Soviet state? Or are they token gestures, intended to raise false hopes in the West, or to strengthen the Soviet system without changing it? . . .

General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"

—Ronald Reagan, "Remarks at the Brandenburg Gate"



▲ President Ronald Reagan speaking at the Berlin Wall

DBQ Document-Based Question

What two possibilities does Reagan see in the Soviet policies of reform and openness?

glasnost (GLAZ•nohst), or "openness," Soviet citizens could say and write what they thought without fear of being punished. Another policy, known as **perestroika** (PEHR•uh•STROY•kuh), or "rebuilding," aimed at boosting the Soviet economy. It gave factory managers more freedom and called for small, privately owned businesses. Gorbachev encouraged East European Communist leaders to follow his reforms.

The Berlin Wall Falls In 1987 U.S. president Ronald Reagan visited West Berlin. Standing at the Berlin Wall that divided the city, he said, "[I]f you seek peace, . . . Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"

Like the Soviet Union, the communist lands of Eastern Europe had weak economies. Their people began to push for democratic change. The first step was in Poland, where the labor union Solidarity called for reforms. East Europeans wondered if Gorbachev would act to stop reforms. Gorbachev, however, said he would not interfere.

Without Soviet support, the governments in Eastern Europe crumbled one by one. In 1989 revolutions took place in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria. Free elections were held. East Europeans who opposed communism, such as Lech Walesa (lehk vah•LEHN•suh) in Poland and Vaclav Havel (VAHT•SLAHF HAH•vehl) in Czechoslovakia, were elected to lead the new governments.

Finally, it was Germany's turn. On November 9, 1989, East Germany's Communist leaders bowed to pressure. They threw open the main gate in the Berlin Wall. The next day, soldiers and civilians began knocking down the wall. Less than a year later, the two parts of Germany were reunited after more than 40 years of division.



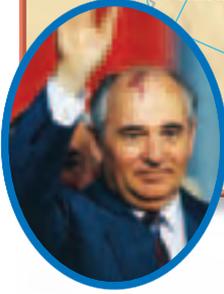
Breakup of the Soviet Union



Using Geography Skills

The breakup of the Soviet Union led to the creation of 15 nations.

1. Which new nations separated the main part of Russia from the rest of Europe?
2. How do you think the breakup affected Russian trade?



▲ Mikhail Gorbachev



◀ Boris Yeltsin

The Soviet Union Collapses As communism ended in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union faced growing unrest among its ethnic groups. Gorbachev was criticized by both hard-liners and reformers. Hard-liners wanted to stop changes, while reformers felt that Gorbachev was not moving fast enough. The reformers were led by a rising leader named **Boris Yeltsin**. He became president of Russia, the largest Soviet republic.

In August 1991, hard-line Communists tried to use the military to take over the government. Boris Yeltsin called on the people to resist. When the military backed down, the hard-liners were forced to give up. Their fall

marked the beginning of the end of the Soviet Union. Within a few months, **Russia** and all of the other Soviet republics declared independence. By the end of 1991, one of history's largest empires had disappeared.

In Russia, President Yeltsin and his successor Vladimir Putin struggled to improve the country's economy. Free-enterprise reforms have had some success. The growth of crime and violence, however, has alarmed many Russians. A bloody war also has raged in the southern area of Chechnya, which has tried to break away from Russia.

Reading Check Explain What caused the collapse of the Soviet Union?





The Breakup of Yugoslavia

Main Idea The fall of communism unleashed deadly ethnic hatreds in the Balkan nation of Yugoslavia.

Reading Focus What are some roles you think the United Nations can play? Read to find out one role the UN played in southeastern Europe.

In Eastern Europe, the fall of communism created a new wave of nationalism. Soon national and ethnic groups began opposing each other. These rivalries exploded, with horrifying results, in the country of **Yugoslavia**.

A Balkan Flashpoint Yugoslavia was a war-torn area located in Europe’s Balkan Peninsula. Its problems began in 1980, the year Communist leader **Josip Broz Tito** died. Since World War II, Tito’s strong dictatorship had held Yugoslavia’s six republics

together. When Tito died, however, different ethnic groups struggled for power.

In the early 1990s, four republics declared their independence. They were Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Macedonia. The republic of Serbia, however, wanted to keep Yugoslavia together and to keep all Serbs within Yugoslavia. Its leader, **Slobodan Milosevic** (SLOH•buh•DAHNMuh•LOH•suh•VIHCH), used force to keep some of the land in the other republics under Yugoslavia’s control.

What Is Ethnic Cleansing? The heaviest fighting took place in Bosnia-Herzegovina. There, Serbs aided by Milosevic fought Croats and Muslims. The Bosnian Serbs carried out **ethnic cleansing**—using force to remove an entire ethnic group from an area. Many people died or became refugees.

The United States pushed for peace talks. In 1995 the leaders of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, and Croatia met in Dayton, Ohio. They signed a peace agreement that divided Bosnia into Croat-Muslim and Serb regions. NATO troops then entered Bosnia as peacekeepers.

Kosovo The Serbs next tried to remove Albanian Muslims from Kosovo. Kosovo had been a self-governing province of Yugoslavia. Albanians there wanted independence. As many refugees left Kosovo in 1999, NATO countries led by the United States bombed Serb military targets. The Serbs finally allowed a NATO peacekeeping force to enter Kosovo.

In 2000, Milosevic was overthrown, and a democratic government replaced him. Milosevic was arrested and brought to trial before an international court.

Reading Check Explain What was the goal of Serbia’s foreign policy?



▲ A refugee walks past a war-damaged building in the city of Sarajevo, in what was formerly the country of Yugoslavia. **Which four republics of Yugoslavia declared their independence in the 1990s?**



Revolution and Reform in China

Main Idea China moved toward a free-market economy, but its leaders still opposed democratic reforms.

Reading Focus Do you think people who own their own businesses work harder than other people? Why or why not? Read to learn how private ownership of business changed China.

Previously, you learned that China became Communist in 1949. China's Communist leaders set out to make China a modern country. By the mid-1960s, China still had a long way to go. At this time, Chinese leaders tried new ways to move the country forward.

The Cultural Revolution Communist leader Mao Zedong feared China was losing its revolutionary spirit. In 1966 he began the Cultural Revolution. "Undesirables" were driven from the Communist Party, and thinkers who favored more freedom were arrested. Meanwhile, students called Red Guards attacked political leaders, teachers, and others and accused them of not supporting communism.

The Cultural Revolution disrupted daily life. People stopped working, and factory production slumped. Battles broke out between Red Guards and other citizens. The Chinese army finally was called out to stop the Cultural Revolution.

China Reforms Its Economy When Mao Zedong died in 1976, **Deng Xiaoping** (DUHNG SYOW•PING) became China's new leader. He cared more about economic growth than about revolutionary spirit. Deng supported a plan—the Four Modernizations—that called for changes in four areas: industry, culture, science and technology, and defense.

Focus on Everyday Life

Cultural Revolution in China During the Cultural Revolution, millions of Red Guards embraced Mao Zedong's slogan: "It is right to rebel." Mao encouraged the Red Guards to rid China of all traces of its traditional values. During the Cultural Revolution, those values were called the Four Olds: old ideology, old culture, old customs, and old habits.

Relationships between people began to break down as individuals were encouraged to turn each other in for breaking even the most absurd rules. Students attacked their teachers. Children accused their parents. Brothers and sisters turned against one

another. Husbands and wives suffered severe punishment, even torture and death, if they refused to inform on their spouses.



▲ Members of the Red Guard in front of a portrait of Mao Zedong

Connecting to the Past

1. What did Mao want to get rid of in China during the Cultural Revolution?
2. What impact did the Cultural Revolution have on relationships in society, such as ties among family members?



Under Deng, the government relaxed its control over factories and farms. Factory managers could decide what goods to produce and what prices to charge. Farmers could keep some of the profits from the food they grew. Deng also encouraged foreigners to set up and run businesses in special areas of China known as economic zones.

Deng's reforms made China's economy grow. More goods were produced, and many Chinese enjoyed a better standard of living. For the first time, China's people were able to buy consumer goods, such as televisions and appliances.

Demands for Democracy Despite economic change, many Chinese were unhappy under Communist rule. They wanted to have free elections and basic rights, such as freedom of speech, religion, and the press.

In the spring of 1989, hundreds of thousands of people, mostly students, gathered in Tiananmen (TEE • EHN • AH • MEHN) Square in the heart of Beijing. They demanded that China become a democracy.

The protests were peaceful, but they frightened the government. So Deng sent soldiers and tanks into Tiananmen Square to break up the gatherings. Between 500 and 1,000 civilians were killed. Countries around the world protested China's harsh treatment of its citizens.

During the 1990s, China gained back territories lost in the 1800s to Europeans. China took control of Hong Kong from Britain in 1997. It gained the port of Macau from Portugal two years later. Both cities are centers of manufacturing, trade, and finance.

Reading Check Explain What was the purpose of the demonstration in Tiananmen Square in 1989?

Section 3 Review

History  online

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Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- The Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union came to an end in the 1990s. Communism fell in the USSR and in its Eastern European empire.
- When Communist governments fell, old ethnic hatreds arose in Yugoslavia and led to the breakup of that nation.
- Throughout the twentieth century, the Chinese people were denied democratic freedoms. However, leaders like Deng Xiaoping modernized the Chinese economy.

What Did You Learn?

1. Who were the Red Guards? What role did they play in the Cultural Revolution?
2. How did Ronald Reagan try to weaken the Soviet Union?
4. **Explain** What problems arose in Russia after the Soviet Union was dissolved?
5. **Analyze** Why do you think the people living in communist nations of Eastern Europe felt it was safe to rebel in 1989?

Critical Thinking

3. **Organizing Information** Complete a diagram like the one below to show the Four Modernizations of Deng Xiaoping.



6. **Explain** Why did President Nixon go to China in 1972?
7. **Creative Writing** Do you think Mikhail Gorbachev was the most important leader in the 1990s? Write a brief essay giving your opinion and supporting it with historical facts.

Section

4

The World Enters a New Century

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

Read to find out how the changes in the 1990s continued into the 2000s.

Focusing on the **Main Ideas**

- Advances in technology have brought the world closer together economically, politically, and culturally. (page 888)
- Political and economic changes continued to affect key regions of the world at the close of the twentieth century. (page 890)
- A devastating attack on September 11, 2001, focused the world's attention on terrorism. (page 892)

Locating Places

Iraq

Afghanistan (af•GA•nuh•STAN)

Meeting People

Bill Gates

Bill Clinton

George W. Bush

Osama bin Laden

(oh•SAHM•uh bihn LAHD•uhn)

Building Your Vocabulary

globalism (GLOH•buh•LIH•zuhm)

euro (YUR•oh)

deforestation

nuclear proliferation (NOO•klee•uhr pruh•LIH•fuh•RAY•shuhn)

terrorism

weapons of mass destruction

Reading Strategy

Identifying Information Complete a table like the one below to show the name and purpose of each regional trade organization.

Organization Name	Purpose



When & Where?



1990

1998

2006

1993

European Union (EU) is formed

1995

WTO is created

2001

Terrorists attack the United States

2003

Iraq War begins





The New Global Economy

Main Idea Advances in technology have brought the world closer together economically, politically, and culturally.

Reading Focus Describe something you know about the way people live in India, China, or South Africa. How do you know what you know? Read to find out why the world has become more connected during the last 30 years.

In recent years, the nations of the world have developed a global economy. This means that they depend on one another for raw materials, to make goods, and for markets in which to sell goods. Think of the many ways you use products from other countries. These are examples of how all the

people on our planet are now closely linked together. What has made all of this possible?

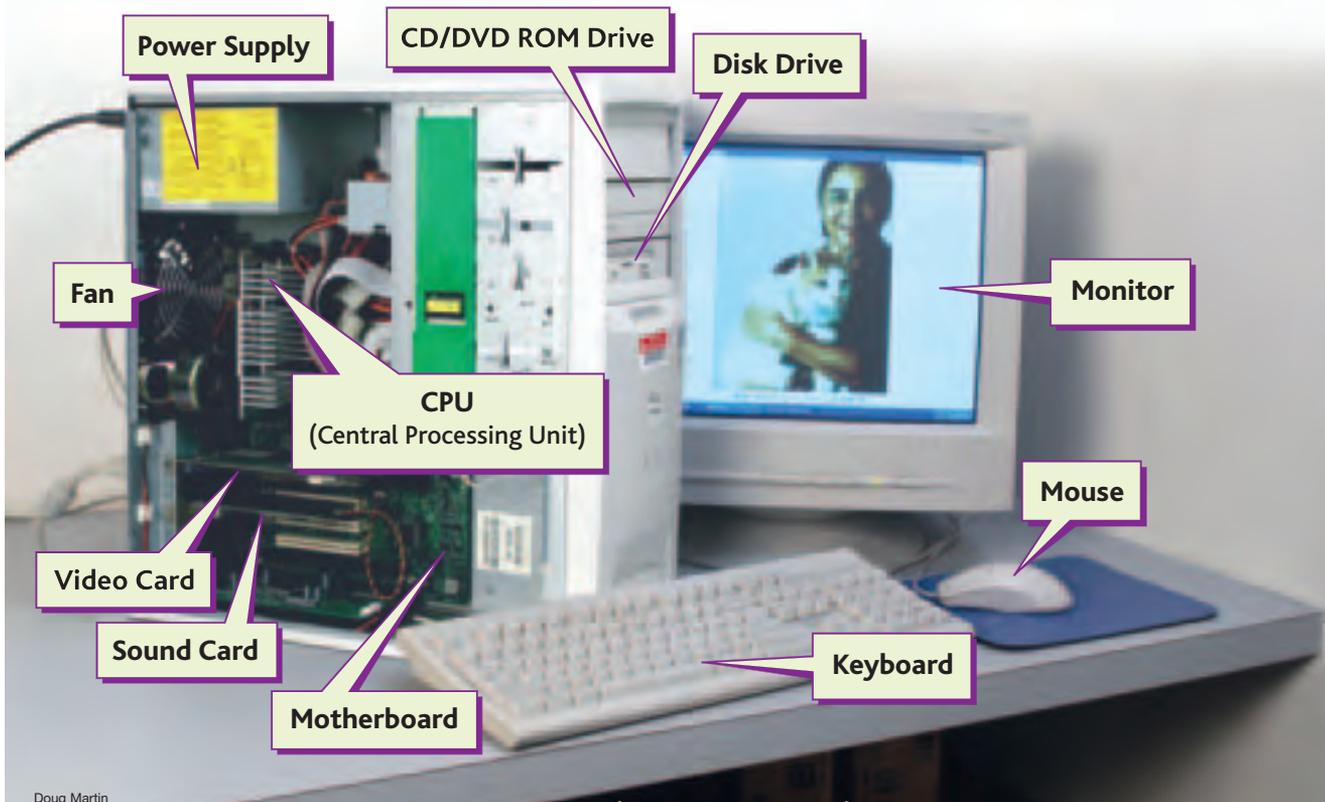
The Technology Revolution One reason is the technology revolution. Today we take for granted computers, cell phones, cable television, and compact discs. Back in 1970, these things had either not been invented yet or were not widely available.

The invention that has driven the technology revolution is the computer. In the 1960s, scientists developed the integrated circuit, a small electronic device. A decade later, even more powerful circuits called microprocessors appeared. They made it possible to make smaller, much faster computers that could store a lot of information.

The Computer

The invention of the computer has opened up whole new avenues of communication across the world. Its conception, in the 1960s, helped make way for new technology. Computers are used by people every day to organize information, write documents, create images, and for countless other activities. The computer has become an essential tool for most of the world.

How do people use the computer for communication?



Doug Martin



In 1976 Stephen Wozniak and Steven Jobs built the first small computer for personal use. In the 1980s, **Bill Gates** developed software that tells computers how to do specific tasks. Soon an affordable personal computer was available.

Through their personal computers, people are now able to go on the Internet. This is a huge web of linked computer networks. The Internet has made global communications almost instant.

What Is Globalism? The technology revolution has tied together people and nations more closely than before. It has contributed to the rise of **globalism** (GLOH•buh•LIH•zuhm). This is the idea that the world's economy and politics are all part of one big system. People and nations cannot stay separate from each other anymore.

Today, few nations can fully meet all the needs of their people without global trade. To encourage global trade, nations have created a number of organizations. After World War II, the United States and other nations set up the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These organizations made it easier for businesses to invest in other countries. Over the years, many nations also participated in talks to make trade between countries free and easy. These talks led to GATT treaties—General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.

In 1995 the nations that had signed the GATT treaties over the years agreed to create the World Trade Organization (WTO). Made up of more than 140 member nations, the WTO arranges trade agreements and settles trade disputes.

In different world regions, nations have joined together to form trading groups. For example, nations in Europe formed the European Union (EU) in 1993. One of the EU's goals is to unite Europe politically and

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

HISTORY MAKERS

The Internet

The Internet is a recent invention that has drastically changed the way people communicate. In 1965 Lawrence Roberts and his associates connected a computer in Massachusetts to one in California. Additional computers were added within a few years. In 1972 the network was demonstrated to the public for the first time. In that same year, electronic mail, or e-mail, was introduced. The system grew rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s. By the early 1990s, a new way of sending Internet information called hypertext transport protocol (http) had been devised. This combined with the invention of Web browsers to make it much easier for people to use the Internet. Today the Internet is widely used around the world and can be accessed from schools, homes, offices, libraries, and many other places.



▲ Students using computers

economically. Toward this end, some EU members in 2002 began using a common currency called the **euro** (YUR•oh).

Elsewhere, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) created a free-trade area for Canada, the United States, and Mexico. The Asia Pacific Economic





Cooperation (APEC) agreement has tried to do the same among nations that border the Pacific Ocean.

Global Challenges Globalism has boosted trade and led to more prosperity in many parts of the world. It also has made people aware of issues that affect the world as a whole. Problems often cannot be solved by one nation alone. Therefore, nations must work together to find solutions.

In recent years, people have become aware of dangers to the world’s environment. For example, many people fear that the earth’s resources will soon be unable to support a rapidly rising world population. **Deforestation**, the clearing of forests, is one result of population growth. Water and food shortages also trouble many people.

Air and water pollution concern many scientists. Most experts believe nations have to work together to fix these problems. In 1987 twenty-three nations, including the U.S., agreed to ban chemicals suspected of harming the ozone layer—a part of the atmosphere that shields Earth from the Sun’s radiation.

Many scientists also think that the earth is getting warmer and are worried that this may be caused by pollution. The idea of global warming is very controversial. In 1997 thirty-eight nations signed the Kyoto Protocol promising to reduce pollution that might be causing global warming. By early 2005, enough nations had ratified the treaty to put it into effect.

Another global problem is **nuclear proliferation** (NOO•klee•uhr pruh•LIH•fuh•RAY •shuhn), or the spread of nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons programs in countries such as **Iraq**, North Korea, Libya, Iran, India, and Pakistan have been the focus of world concern.

Reading Check Describe How did computers change between the 1940s and the 1980s?

A Changing World

Main Idea Political and economic changes continued to affect key regions of the world at the close of the twentieth century.

Reading Focus What are some things you own that were made in Asia? Read to find out how several East Asian countries became economic powers.

As a global economy has spread, many political changes have taken place. East Asia’s countries now play a growing role in world affairs, and the nations of Europe are moving toward unity. In the United States, a conservative political movement has shaped the role of government.

The Rise of East Asia Today, a group of nations and territories in East Asia have been nicknamed the “Asian Tigers.” They include South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and the Chinese port of Hong Kong. Why are they called this name? Following Japan’s example, these four “Tigers” have built strong, modern economies.

While economically successful, some of the “Asian Tigers” are crowded and polluted. Many people, like those pictured below in Taipei, Taiwan, wear masks to protect themselves from pollution. **What are some products manufactured in Taiwan?** ▼



Bojan Breclj/CORBIS



In the 1990s, South Korea moved from military rule to democracy. Its high technology and manufacturing industries have grown tremendously. South Korea now exports ships, cars, computers, and electronic appliances.

The island of Taiwan lies off China's coast. Taiwan is still a part of China, but it has a different government. Many Taiwanese would like Taiwan to be independent, but China's Communist leaders want Taiwan to be under their rule. Now a democracy, Taiwan has a booming economy that produces computers, radios, televisions, and telephones.

The port of Hong Kong is also part of China. Despite Communist rule, Hong Kong has been allowed to keep its strong, free-enterprise economy. Another prosperous port is Singapore at the tip of the Malay Peninsula. Although small in size, Singapore has a highly productive economy.

The European Union Europe today ranks as one of the major economic and cultural centers of the world. In forming the European Union, some European countries want to make their continent an economic superpower like the United States.

Britain, once ruler of a global empire, has struggled with economic problems. During the 1980s, Conservative Party rule under Margaret Thatcher led to economic reforms. Since the 1990s, Britain's economy has done much better. Under the Labour Party, headed by Tony Blair, the government has given more power to regions such as Scotland and Wales.

France chose a Socialist, François Mitterand, as its president in 1981. Under Mitterand, the government ran some industries and passed laws to help workers. Since then, the French have twice voted for a



conservative leader, Jacques Chirac, to deal with economic problems.

Germany enjoys a healthy economy, but has had difficulty in joining its western and eastern parts under one government. One challenge has been to close the gap between the prosperous west and less well-off east.

Europe's Mediterranean countries also have undergone many changes. In Italy, political power has changed hands many times. Also, rivalry between the wealthy north and the poorer south has caused



▲ New York City's World Trade Center soon after terrorists crashed airliners into the buildings

political tensions. Elsewhere, Spain, Portugal, and Greece are now democracies. Once isolated from Europe, they are taking active roles in European affairs.

The United States During the 1980s and 1990s, conservative policies gained support in the United States. President Ronald Reagan lowered taxes, cut government rules, and decreased spending on social welfare. He also boosted spending on the military.

To pay for the spending, the federal government had to borrow money, and as a result, the federal debt—or the money the government owed to banks—greatly increased. George Bush, who followed Reagan as president, faced an economic downturn. He was defeated by Democrat **Bill Clinton** in 1992.

Clinton, a moderate Democrat, favored some conservative policies. Under Clinton, the budget was balanced, and the welfare system was changed. Then, in 2000, Republican **George W. Bush** was elected president. A conservative, Bush convinced Congress to pass large tax cuts and an education reform law.

Reading Check Identify What are the "Asian Tigers"?

The War on Terror

Main Idea A devastating attack on September 11, 2001, focused the world's attention on terrorism.

Reading Focus Where were you when you heard about the attacks of 9/11? What did you think and feel? Read to learn how these attacks caused change all over the world.

In recent years, the world has seen the growth of terrorism. **Terrorism** is the use of violence against civilians to reach a political goal. Terrorists—either as individuals or groups—act on their own and are usually not part of a government. Their goal includes changing governments, and their attacks are aimed at civilians as well as soldiers.

Since World War II, many terrorist groups have operated worldwide. For example, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) has used terrorism in an attempt to force Britain to give up control of Northern Ireland. Italy's Red Brigades killed political leaders whom they blamed for an unjust society. State-sponsored terrorism is terrorism that is led or aided by national governments. Governments in countries such as Iraq, Iran, Syria, Cuba, **Afghanistan** (af•GA•nuh•STAN), and North Korea have helped terrorist groups.

Today, most terrorist acts against Americans have been carried out by groups from the Middle East. Strong feelings against the United States are based in part on American support for Israel. Many Muslims also feel that American and European cultures undermine Islamic values.

What Happened on 9/11? On September 11, 2001, the world saw a horrifying act of terrorism. Terrorists seized four American passenger planes. Two planes were deliberately crashed into New York City's World Trade Center. A third plane was flown into the Pentagon, the U.S. military



headquarters. A fourth plane was seized, but the passengers heroically fought back. This plane crashed in Pennsylvania. The attacks killed nearly 3,000 people.

The terrorists were later found to be part of al-Qaeda (al•KY•duh), a terrorist group created by a Saudi Arabian named **Osama bin Laden** (oh•SAHM•uh bihn LAHD•uhn).

Who Is Osama bin Laden? Al-Qaeda grew out of the Muslim struggle against the Soviets in Afghanistan. Osama bin Laden was one of the fighters there. Using his family's wealth, bin Laden formed al-Qaeda to recruit new fighters.

When the Soviets left Afghanistan, bin Laden decided that all Americans and Europeans should be pushed out of the Muslim world. Bin Laden then turned al-Qaeda into a terrorist group. His followers set off bombs at U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998. They also attacked a U.S. Navy ship in Yemen in 2000.

After the 9/11 attacks, the United States declared war on terrorism. It first focused at Afghanistan. There, bin Laden and al-Qaeda hid out with the help of the militant Muslim government called the Taliban. The Taliban was defeated, and the United States helped set up a new Afghan government.



Major Terrorist Attacks 1972–2004



KEY

- 1 **1972** Twenty-two bombs explode in Belfast, Northern Ireland, killing 9
- 2 **1972** Eleven members of the Israeli Olympic team are killed at the Olympic Games in Munich, Germany
- 3 **1974** Bombing of a TWA flight from Athens to Rome kills 85 passengers
- 4 **1983** Bombing of U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, kills 241
- 5 **1985** Bomb on an Air India 747 kills 329
- 6 **1986** Bombing at West Berlin dance club kills 3 and injures 150
- 7 **1988** Bomb on Pan Am flight 103 kills 259 in Lockerbie, Scotland
- 8 **1995** Nerve gas released in a Tokyo subway kills 12
- 9 **1998** Bombings at U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania kill more than 200
- 10 **2001** Hijacked airliners crash into the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and a field in Pennsylvania, killing thousands
- 11 **2001** Attack on Indian Parliament kills 12
- 12 **2002** Bombings and shootings in Israel claim the lives of 255 people in only five months
- 13 **2002** Bombing at nightclub in Bali, Indonesia, kills 202
- 14 **2004** Bombing of Spanish commuter trains kills 191 and injures more than 1,400

Using Geography Skills

Many terrorist groups have used violence to bring attention to their political goals.

1. Which country's embassies in Africa were the targets of attacks in 1998?
2. Were most of the attacks listed here aimed at military personnel or the general public? Why do you think this is so?



The Invasion of Iraq In 2002, President George W. Bush turned his attention to countries that supported terrorism. He was also concerned about these countries producing **weapons of mass destruction** (WMD). These weapons include nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons that can kill tens of thousands of people at a time. The president feared these countries might give these weapons to terrorists.

Bush and some other world leaders believed that as long as Saddam Hussein stayed in power, Iraq would develop deadly weapons and support terrorists. In 2003, a coalition of countries led by the United States invaded Iraq. The Iraqi army was quickly defeated, and Saddam Hussein was captured.

For the United States and its partners, rebuilding Iraq was more difficult than defeating the Iraqi army. Saddam Hussein's supporters, foreign terrorists, and Islamic militants all battled coalition forces. These groups tried to defeat American efforts to rebuild Iraq's economy and create a democracy. In June 2004, the United States handed control of Iraq to a temporary Iraqi government. The new government began preparing Iraq for free elections.

To make it harder for terrorists to recruit followers, President Bush also announced plans to work for democracy in the Middle East. He also called for an independent Palestinian state in the region.

Reading Check Explain What was the connection between Afghanistan and al-Qaeda?

Section 4 Review

History  online

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Reading Summary

Review the **Main Ideas**

- The technology revolution has helped unite world economies, politics, and cultures. This globalism has led to new international organizations and problems.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, several Asian countries became economic powers, European nations created the EU, and the United States experienced changes in leadership and policy.
- A devastating act of terrorism occurred on September 11, 2001, in the United States and led to a worldwide war on terrorism.

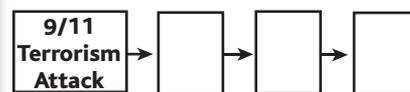
What Did You Learn?

1. What are weapons of mass destruction?
2. Which nation did the "Asian Tigers" use as their economic model?
4. **Identify** What are some of the global problems nations are trying to address?
5. **Explain** What problems did the newly united Germany face?

Critical Thinking

3. Sequencing Information

Complete a diagram like the one below to show the events that occurred after the 9/11 terrorism attack.



6. **Analyze** Why is Taiwan's future uncertain?
7. **Expository Writing** Interview an adult to find out what technology was available when he or she was in school. Write an essay comparing technology back then to the technology available to your class today.

Section 1 Challenges in Latin America

Vocabulary

export
embargo
nationalize

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Latin America's economy has depended on exports and foreign investment. (page 861)
- In Central America, repressive governments, social conflict, and civil wars made progress difficult. (page 863)
- During the twentieth century, Mexico struggled to overcome economic, social, and political challenges. (page 864)
- Most South American countries have struggled to create fragile democracies and improve their economies. (page 866)

Section 2 Africa and the Middle East

Vocabulary

refugee
apartheid
intifada

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- The countries of Africa south of the Sahara faced many challenges in the late twentieth century. (page 870)
- Black South Africans won their freedom after years of hardship and struggle. (page 872)
- The creation of Israel in 1948 sparked a conflict that still exists today. (page 874)
- Political and social conflicts continue to keep the Middle East in turmoil. (page 876)

Section 3 The Cold War Ends

Vocabulary

détente
glasnost
perestroika
ethnic cleansing

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- After nearly 50 years of bitter rivalry with the United States, in the 1990s the Soviet Union and its Eastern European empire fell apart. (page 881)
- The fall of communism unleashed deadly ethnic hatreds in the Balkan nation of Yugoslavia. (page 884)
- China moved toward a free-market economy, but its leaders still opposed democratic reforms. (page 885)

Section 4 The World Enters a New Century

Vocabulary

globalism
euro
deforestation
nuclear proliferation
terrorism
weapons of mass
destruction

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Advances in technology have brought the world closer together economically, politically, and culturally. (page 888)
- Political and economic changes continued to affect key regions of the world at the close of the twentieth century. (page 890)
- A devastating attack on September 11, 2001, focused the world's attention on terrorism. (page 892)

Assessment and Activities

Review Vocabulary

Match the word in the first column with its definition in the second column.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. nationalize | a. forced removal of an ethnic group |
| ___ 2. embargo | b. government prevention of trade |
| ___ 3. ethnic cleansing | c. violence against civilians to achieve a goal |
| ___ 4. détente | d. to put under government control |
| ___ 5. terrorism | e. relaxation of tensions |

Review Main Ideas

Section 1 • Challenges in Latin America

6. Which nation influenced the development of Latin America in the 1900s?
7. What prevented economic progress in Central America?

Section 2 • Africa and the Middle East

8. What challenged the countries of Africa south of the Sahara in the late 1900s?
9. Why is the Middle East one of the world's most dangerous regions?

Section 3 • The Cold War Ends

10. What was unique about China's progress in the late 1900s?
11. When and how did the Cold War end?

Section 4 • The World Enters a New Century

12. In what ways has technology brought the world closer together?
13. What event focused the world's attention on terrorism?

Critical Thinking

14. **Identify** How and when were West and East Germany reunited?
15. **Contrast** How were the policies of and support for Mexican leaders Porfirio Díaz and Lázaro Cárdenas different?
16. **Explain** What happened during the Six-Day War?

Review

Reading Skill

Extending the Text

Reading Beyond the Text

17. The Internet is a good source of information if you know how to narrow your search. List five guide words that you would use to search for more information about each of the topics listed below.
 - a. the leader of China in 1950
 - b. the role of apartheid in South African history
 - c. the invention of the first computer
 - d. the number of people who died in the Persian Gulf War compared to the number of people who died in the Vietnam War

To review this skill, see pages 858–859.

Geography Skills

Study the map below and answer the following questions.

- Place** List the countries that formed after the breakup of Yugoslavia.
- Location** Which country has the most access to the Adriatic Sea?
- Movement** Why do you think that three of the capitals of former Yugoslavian countries are located on rivers?



Read to Write

- Descriptive Writing** Select three of the many challenges facing the world today. Write a brief essay about how these three challenges could affect your life and how you could help resolve these challenges.
- Using Your FOLDABLES** Work with a partner to create an outline map of the world on poster board. Indicate on your map the locations of each event and the development you recorded in your foldable.

Using Technology

- Create a Display** Use the Internet and other media to find information about the latest technological advances. Create a bulletin board using the information you found. Label and describe the new technology.

Linking Past and Present

- Evaluate** In 1994 power passed peacefully from the white minority government of South Africa to a multiracial government that includes black South Africans. How might that process serve as a model for solving problems in other countries?

Building Citizenship Skills

- Analyze** During the 1970s and 1980s, many Latin American nations were affected by civil war and internal conflicts. These wars were often in response to an unfair and unjust government. The United States supported many movements within these nations in order to overthrow dictators who had wrongfully taken power. It was necessary for the United States to aid those fighting against their governments in order to maintain or establish strong democratic values in the country. In what ways do people in the United States fight for what is right and protect democracy?

Primary Source Analyze

Czech leader Václav Havel spoke at the 1993 Council of Europe Summit about European unity.

"I think that all of us . . . can agree that the common basis of any effort to integrate Europe should be the wealth of values and ideals we share. Among them are respect for the uniqueness and the freedom of each human being, for a democratic . . . political system, for a market economy, and for the principles of civil society and the rule of law."

—Václav Havel, "The Council of Europe Summit: Vienna, October 8, 1993"

DBQ Document-Based Questions

- What does Havel identify as the common basis for European unity?
- What do you think Havel means by "principles of civil society"?

Comparing Modern Civilizations

Compare modern civilizations by reviewing the information below. Can you see how the people of these civilizations had lives that were very much like yours?

	Industry and Nationalism <i>Chapter 19</i>	Imperialism and World War I <i>Chapter 20</i>	World War II and the Cold War <i>Chapter 21</i>	Building Today's World <i>Chapter 22</i>
Where did these events take place?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe (including Russia) North America South America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe Asia/Pacific Africa North America South America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe Asia/Pacific Africa North America South America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe Asia/Pacific North America South America
Who were some important people during these events?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821) Queen Victoria ruled (1837–1901) Otto von Bismarck (1815–1898) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (1870–1924) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolf Hitler (1889–1945) Joseph Stalin (1879–1953) Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882–1945) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mikhail Gorbachev (1931–present) Ronald Reagan (1911–2004) 
Where did most of the people live who experienced these events?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial cities arose in Europe and North America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade increased city growth throughout the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities and industries developed worldwide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities grow significantly in Asia, Africa, and Latin America

Industry and Nationalism

Chapter 19

What were people's beliefs at this time?

- Scientific ideas challenged religious traditions

Imperialism and World War I

Chapter 20

- Western missionaries spread Christianity



World War II and the Cold War

Chapter 21

- Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism influenced new nations

Building Today's World

Chapter 22

- Christianity remains strong in the Americas
- Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism influence the West

What were governments like at this time?

- Republics largely in the Americas
- Monarchies in the rest of the world

- Western powers set up colonies in Africa and Asia
- World War I: republics replaced monarchies

- World War II: democracies and Communist USSR fought Fascist dictators
- Cold War: struggle between democracy and communism

- Communism ended in Europe
- Democracy spreads, but dictators continue to rule in many places

What were world languages like during these events?



- Language was linked to pride in one's nation or group

- European languages spread to overseas colonies

- English became a major global language

- Global culture—different languages mix and borrow from each other

What changes took place during this time?

- Constitutional governments are formed
- Variety of machine-made goods appeared

- Ideas, goods, and people moved from place to place

- Vote given to women and other groups

- Respect for human rights increases
- Living standards improve

How do these changes affect me? Can you add any?

- Public-supported schools are founded
- Organized sports developed
- Automobiles and telephones are invented

- U.S. becomes active in world affairs
- Airplane invented

- Radio, movies, and television introduced
- U.S. highway network built



- Internet, personal computers, and cellular phones are widely used

