

CHAPTER
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Section 1

GUIDED READING

*Cold War:
Superpowers Face Off*

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, take notes to explain how each of the following actions or policies led to the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.

1. Meeting at Potsdam, Germany	2. Policy of containment
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3. Truman Doctrine	4. Marshall Plan
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5. Blockade of Berlin	6. Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
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7. Policy of brinkmanship	8. Launching of <i>Sputnik I</i>
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B. Determining Main Ideas On the back of this paper, explain the objectives and organization of the **United Nations**.

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GUIDED READING *Communists Take Power in China*

Section 2

A. Determining Main Ideas As you read about the civil war in China and the creation of two Chinas, take notes to answer the questions.

<p>1. Who? Who was Mao Zedong? Who was Jiang Jieshi?</p>	
<p>2. When? When did the civil war in China resume? When did the civil war end?</p>	
<p>3. What? What advantages did Nationalist forces have? What advantages did Communist forces have?</p>	
<p>4. Where? Where is Nationalist China located? Where is the People's Republic of China located?</p>	
<p>5. How? How did the superpowers react to the existence of two Chinas? How did Mao transform the economy of China?</p>	
<p>6. Why? Why did the Great Leap Forward fail? Why did Mao launch the Cultural Revolution?</p>	

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper explain the reasons for the formation of **communes** and **Red Guards** in Communist China.

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GUIDED READING *Wars in Korea and Vietnam*

Section 3

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, fill out the chart below to help you better understand the causes and outcomes of wars in Asia.

War in Korea

Causes	Outcomes
1. Why did the UN send an international force to Korea?	2. What was the legacy of the war for North Korea and South Korea?

French War in Vietnam

Causes	Outcomes
3. Why did war break out between the Vietnamese Nationalists and the French?	4. What was the outcome of the war for France and for Vietnam?

U.S. War in Vietnam

Causes	Outcomes
5. How did the United States get involved in Vietnam?	6. Why did the United States withdraw its troops from Vietnam?

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, identify the following people or groups:

Douglas MacArthur Ho Chi Minh Ngo Dinh Diem Vietcong Khmer Rouge

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GUIDED READING

The Cold War Divides the World

Section 4

A. Following Chronological Order As you read about conflict between the super-powers over Latin America and the Middle East, answer the questions about events listed in the time line.

1959	Fidel Castro leads a revolution in Cuba.	→	1. How did revolution affect Cuba?
1961	Castro turns back Cuban invasion at Bay of Pigs.	↘	2. Why did the United States support the invasion?
1962	United States demands that Soviets withdraw missiles from Cuba.	↘	
1979	Communist Sandinista rebels overthrow dictatorship in Nicaragua.	→	4. What were the consequences of civil war for Nicaragua?
1981	Iran releases U.S. hostages.	→	5. Why did the Ayatollah Khomeini hate the United States?
1988	UN ceasefire ends hostilities between Iran and Iraq.	→	6. What part did the United States play in this Muslim war?
1989	Soviet Union withdraws its forces from Afghanistan.	→	7. How was the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan similar to U.S. involvement in Vietnam?

B. Determining Main Ideas On the back of this paper, define and give examples of the **Third World** and **nonaligned nations**.

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Section 5

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Cold War Thaws*

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| ___ 1. A postwar satellite country in Eastern Europe | A. Imre Nagy |
| ___ 2. Member of the Soviet Communist party who came to power after Stalin's death | B. Lyndon Johnson |
| ___ 3. Communist leader who formed a new government in Hungary | C. Romania |
| ___ 4. Event that caused Khrushchev to lose prestige in the Soviet Union | D. Richard Nixon |
| ___ 5. Succeeded Khrushchev as leader of the Communist party in the Soviet Union | E. Ronald Reagan |
| ___ 6. Soviet dissident who won the 1970 Nobel Prize for literature | F. Nikita Khrushchev |
| ___ 7. U.S. president during the Cuban missile crisis | G. Leonid Brezhnev |
| ___ 8. Became president after John Kennedy was assassinated | H. SALT |
| ___ 9. U.S. policy of lessening Cold War tensions by backing away from direct confrontation with the Soviet Union | I. John F. Kennedy |
| ___ 10. U.S. president whose policies grew out of a philosophy of realpolitik | J. détente |
| ___ 11. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty | K. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn |
| ___ 12. Anti-Communism U.S. president who took office in 1981 | L. Cuban missile crisis |

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Multiple Choice Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. The postwar movement that celebrated African culture and heritage was called
- the African independence movement.
 - nationalism.
 - the Négritude movement.
 - colonialism.
- _____ 2. The first African colony south of the Sahara to gain independence was
- Angola.
 - Nigeria.
 - Zaire.
 - Gold Coast.
- _____ 3. The leader who worked to liberate Gold Coast from the British was
- Kwame Nkrumah.
 - Jomo Kenyatta.
 - Mobutu Sese Seko.
 - Daniel arap Moi.
- _____ 4. The Kenyan nationalist leader who forced the British to accept African self-government was
- Daniel arap Moi.
 - Jomo Kenyatta.
 - Kwame Nkrumah.
 - Mobutu Sese Seko.
- _____ 5. The secret society made up mostly of African farmers forced out by the British was
- the Négritude movement.
 - the Mau Mau.
 - the Algerian National Liberation Front.
 - the Islamic Salvation Front.
- _____ 6. The first president of newly-independent Algeria was
- Jomo Kenyatta.
 - David arap Moi.
 - Ahmed Ben Bella.
 - Mobutu Sese Seko.
- _____ 7. Mobutu Sese Seko changed the name of the Congo to
- Ghana.
 - Ivory Coast.
 - Algeria.
 - Zaire.
- _____ 8. Angola's independence movement was an attempt to free itself from the control of
- Portugal.
 - Great Britain.
 - the Dutch.
 - France.

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Section 4

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Conflicts in the Middle East*

Sentence Completion Select the name or term that best completes the sentence.
Write the name or term in the blank.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Suez Canal | Palestinians | Golda Meir |
| Yasir Arafat | intifada | Jimmy Carter |
| Oslo Peace Accords | Benjamin Netanyahu | Zionists |
| Balfour Declaration | Anwar Sadat | George W. Bush |

1. Arab group that may be most opposed to a Jewish state in a mostly Arab region:

2. People who favored a Jewish national homeland in Palestine:

3. Statement from the British foreign secretary to Jewish leaders that supported the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, but still recognized the rights of non-Jewish people:

4. The strategic water route taken over by Egypt during the Arab-Israeli war in 1956:

5. Egyptian president who coordinated a joint Arab attack on Israel on Yom Kippur:

6. Israeli prime minister during the Yom Kippur war: _____

7. Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization: _____

8. U.S. president who brought both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict together at Camp David in Maryland for a historic meeting in 1978:

9. Palestinian campaign of civil disobedience that included boycotts, demonstrations, and armed attacks: _____

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GUIDED READING *Central Asia Struggles*

Section 5

A. Drawing Conclusions As you read about the struggles of Central Asia, take notes to answer the following questions.

Freedom in Central Asia brings new challenges	
1. Since gaining independence, why have the nations of Central Asia struggled economically?	
2. Why have many regional wars been fought in Central Asia?	

Afghanistan Struggles for Freedom	
3. During the 1800s, why did Britain want to gain control over Afghanistan? Why did Russia want control over this region?	
4. Why did the Soviet Union invade Afghanistan in 1979?	

Rise and Fall of the Taliban	
5. How did rule by the Taliban affect Afghanistan?	
6. How did the United States help to defeat the Taliban?	

B. Perceiving Cause and Effect On the back of this paper identify each of the following.
Transcaucasian Republics Central Asian Republics mujahideen Taliban

CHAPTER
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GUIDED READING *The Collapse of the Soviet Union*

Section 3

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, explain how Communist leaders responded to each problem or crisis.

Problems/Crises		Responses
1. Soviet society had stopped growing as a result of totalitarian policies banning political dissent.	→	
2. The Soviet economy was inefficient and unproductive.	→	
3. The Soviet-U.S. arms race had become too costly.	→	
4. In August 1991, hard-liners staged a coup against Gorbachev.	→	
5. The Soviet Union broke up.	→	
6. The Russian economy under Boris Yeltsin was ailing.	→	
7. In 1991, Chechnya declared its independence.	→	

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, define the following terms:

glasnost perestroika CIS

CHAPTER
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GUIDED READING *Global Economic Development*

Section 2

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read about global economics, complete the chart by filling in the cause or effect.

Causes	Effects
1.	Manufacturing jobs moved out of developed nations to emerging nations.
2. Multinational companies developed worldwide; computer linkages made business transactions easier and faster.	
3.	The United States, Canada, and Mexico signed NAFTA.
4. Activities essential for industry and trade require the use of much energy.	
5. Manufacturing processes release chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons.	
6.	Many plants and animals are becoming extinct.

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, define the following terms:

global economy free trade sustainable development

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Section 4

GUIDED READING *Terrorism*

Case Study: September 11, 2001

A. Recognizing Facts and Details As you read about terrorism, take notes to answer the questions.

<p>1. Who? Who is Osama bin Laden? Who are sky marshals?</p>	
<p>2. When? When were the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania bombed? When did terrorists crash two airliners into the twin towers of the World Trade Center?</p>	
<p>3. What? What is cyberterrorism? What is the Department of Homeland Security?</p>	
<p>4. Where? Where did terrorists strike in Munich, Germany in 1972? Where did cult members release a deadly nerve gas in 1995?</p>	
<p>5. How? How has the United States increased aviation security? How was part of the Pentagon destroyed?</p>	
<p>6. Why? Why did the Irish Republican Army (IRA) engage in terrorist attacks? Why are some people critical of the USA Patriot Act?</p>	

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B. Recognizing Purpose On the back of this paper, name some of the reasons why terrorist groups commit acts of terrorism.