Chapter Overview

In the late 1900s, an ailing Soviet Union lost its grip on its vast empire. One by one, the countries of Eastern Europe rejected communism. Then, the Soviet Union itself dissolved, replaced by 15 independent nations. The Cold War was over.

In Europe, a new economic and monetary union took shape—the EU. Nineteen countries began using a common currency. The move promised to boost prosperity, but confidence was shaken by a debt crisis facing several member nations. Meanwhile, the United States, Canada, and Mexico formed their own trade block with the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA.

In Asia, China adjusted to life after the death of Mao Zedong. Economic modernization brought economic growth, greater access to consumer goods, and some new freedoms. The Chinese government, however, remained resistant to any democratic reform. Democracy did seem to move forward elsewhere in the region.

In Mexico and Latin America, democracy also generally took hold and gained strength. Poverty, income inequality, and violence, however, remained in some areas.

The conflict between the Israelis and Palestinians continued to defy solutions. The spread of global terrorism brought war to the region, which failed to bring lasting peace. Demands for democracy also failed to produce fully satisfying results. In Africa, progress in some areas was balanced by the ongoing challenge of poverty and conflict.

WHAT I NEED TO KNOW

**TERMS**
- perestroika
- glasnost
- demonstration
- collapse
- currency
- budget deficit
- popular culture
- cultural imperialism
- per capita
- one-child policy

**PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS**
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- European Union
- Berlin Wall
- NAFTA
- Tiananmen Square
- Kashmir
- Tibet
- Palestine Liberation Organization
- Osama bin Laden
- al-Qaeda
- Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)
- Arab Spring

**CHAPTER BENCHMARKS**

SS.912.G.1.2 Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.

SS.912.G.2.1 Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.

SS.912.G.2.3 Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.

SS.912.G.4.1 Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.

SS.912.G.4.7 Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.

SS.912.H.3.1 Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.

SS.912.W.8.3 Summarize key developments in post-war China.

SS.912.W.8.5 Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
CHAPTER 34
A New Era Begins

CHAPTER BENCHMARKS, continued

SS.912.W.8.6 Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948 and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.

SS.912.W.8.9 Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.

SS.912.W.8.10 Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.

SS.912.W.9.2 Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.

SS.912.W.9.3 Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and nongovernmental responses to them.

SS.912.W.9.4 Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.

SS.912.W.9.5 Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.

SS.912.W.9.6 Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.

SS.912.W.9.7 Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.

A New Era Begins Journal

Make this Foldable®, and use it as an organizer to help you record information about the end of the Cold War in Europe. Fold a sheet of 8.5 x 11” paper in half lengthwise. Then, cut five tabs and mark each tab as shown below.

Changes in Eastern Europe

- Poland
- Czechoslovakia
- Romania
- German Republic
- Disintegration of Yugoslavia
Gorbachev and Perestroika

By the 1980s, the Soviet Union faced severe economic and social problems. The reformer Mikhail Gorbachev was chosen in 1985 as leader of the Communist Party who would tackle these problems.

Gorbachev proposed a policy of perestroika, or restructuring. Traditional communism used government planners to decide what to make, how to make it, and whom to make it for. Gorbachev wanted to allow private ownership and operation of some businesses. These would provide goods and services based on the needs and wants of consumers.

Along with perestroika, Gorbachev proposed a policy of glasnost, or openness. Discussion among citizens and officials of the Soviet Union was encouraged.

The rise of Gorbachev led to the end of the Cold War. In 1987, he reached an arms-control agreement with the United States. For the Soviets, building fewer weapons made more resources available for social and economic change.

Revolutions in Eastern Europe

Gorbachev also ended military support to Communist governments of Eastern Europe. As a result, a mostly peaceful revolutionary movement swept Eastern Europe.

In Poland, demands for change began in 1980. In that year, a worker named Lech Wałesa organized a trade union called Solidarity. Even after Wałesa’s arrest, the movement grew. It was aided in part by the support of the Polish Roman Catholic pope John Paul II. In 1988, Polish leaders allowed free parliamentary elections, the first in Eastern Europe in 40 years. The outcome ended 45 years of Communist rule.

Czechoslovakia also had a history of resistance to Communist rule. The Soviets brutally crushed a reform movement in 1968. In 1988 and 1989, a new wave of demonstrations swept the nation. This time, no Soviet tanks rolled. In December 1989, the Communist government collapsed.

Starting in the late 1980s, one Communist government after another fell in Eastern Europe. Within several years, no Communist governments existed in Europe.

Formerly Communist Countries of Eastern Europe

- Albania
- Bulgaria
- Czechoslovakia
- Hungary
- East Germany
- Poland
- Romania
- Yugoslavia

LESSON 1 SUMMARY

End of the Cold War


Making Inferences

Shortly after Mikhail Gorbachev began to restructure Soviet government and remove support for Communist governments in Eastern Europe, they fell. What inference can you draw from this fact?

The threat of force and of Soviet reprisal was a major factor in holding together the Communist bloc.

Creating Visuals

Complete the vertical time line tracing the sequence of events leading to the breakup of the Soviet Union.

1980
- Soviet Union facing severe problems; Solidarity begins in Poland
- Gorbachev comes to power in Soviet Union; perestroika, glasnost begin

1985
- Free elections in Poland; protests begin in Czechoslovakia
- Peaceful revolution in Czechoslovakia; violence in Romania; Berlin Wall comes down; calls for independence in some Soviet republics begin

1988
- Reunification of Germany; ongoing calls for independence in Soviet Union

1989
- Failed attempt to overthrow Gorbachev; Soviet Union breaks apart
Czecks and Slovaks soon agreed to a peaceful division of the country into the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The Czech Republic especially went on to enjoy a stable and prosperous economy.

In Romania, the end of communism led to violence. In December 1989, dictator Nicolae Ceauşescu’s secret police murdered thousands of people who were peacefully demonstrating against Communist rule. Only when the army refused to support more repression did the violence end and a new government form. In fact, Communists held on to power until 1996.

**End of the Soviet Union**

The Soviet Union included 15 separate republics, with 92 ethnic groups and 112 languages. As Communist power declined under Gorbachev’s rule, nationalist movements began. In 1989 and 1990, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Moldova, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan all called for independence.

Conservative forces in the Soviet Union—the army, the government, the KGB, and industries—resisted. On August 19, 1991, conservative leaders attempted to seize power from Gorbachev. The attempt failed.

Soviet republics now moved for independence. The first was Ukraine, on December 1, 1991. A week later, the leaders of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus announced that the Soviet Union no longer existed.
The Disintegration of Yugoslavia

For several decades after World War II, Yugoslavia's Communist dictator, Josip Broz Tito, held together a country made up of six republics and two provinces. Tito died in 1980, and by 1990, the Communist Party had collapsed.

Soon, Yugoslavia's republics and provinces were talking of independence. Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević first wanted to redraw Serbia's borders to form a greater Serbian state. When Slovenia and Croatia formally declared independence in June 1991, the Serb-dominated Yugoslavian army attacked. Serbian forces captured one-third of Croatia in the fighting.

Serb conflict with neighboring groups and regions continued in the 1990s. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbs grabbed 70 percent of Bosnian territory. Serbia then used a brutal campaign of ethnic cleansing to remove Bosnians, many of them Muslim, from their lands. In 1995, Bosnian and Croat forces supported by NATO air attacks regained much of the Bosnian territory. In 1998, Serbs massacred ethnic Albanians who were resisting Serbian rule in the province of Kosovo. NATO and U.S. intervention again helped end the violence.

By 2008, all six of the old Yugoslav republics were independent. Kosovo was also an independent nation.

Making Inferences

The breakup of Yugoslavia unleashed significant violence and programs of ethnic cleansing. What can you infer about the creation and government of Yugoslavia in the decades prior to the 1990s?

Yugoslavia was apparently put together without much regard for the desires of the many ethnic groups that lived there. The rivalry and conflict between those groups must have been suppressed by considerable force.

Review Lesson 1

1. Use the chart below to trace the major peaceful and violent results that occurred as the Cold War came to an end.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peaceful Change</th>
<th>Violent Reaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gorbachev launches perestroika, glasnost</td>
<td>Romanian revolution turns bloody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free elections occur in Poland</td>
<td>Attempted overthrow of Gorbachev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist regimes fall in Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany</td>
<td>Violence as Yugoslavia breaks apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet Union breaks apart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS** Use the information from your chart to write an essay on the following prompt: Why do you think that some countries were able to handle the end of the Cold War without much violence while others experienced more armed conflict? Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Possible factors include the attitudes and beliefs of individual leaders, with some being willing to fight against change and others accepting it. Another factor might include the presence of significant ethnic tensions that had historically controlled with Communist domination.
Winds of Change in Western Europe

During the 1980s, the economies of Western European nations recovered from earlier economic disruption. Problems such as high unemployment continued, but prosperity did advance.

A key to Europe's economic success was the European Community (EC). This was mainly an economic union. On November 1, 1993, the Treaty on European Union went into effect, and the EC became the European Union, or EU. Among the EU's first goals was the establishment of a common currency, known as the euro.

Between 2004 and 2007, the EU added 12 new members. Most of these were Eastern European countries that had recently thrown off communism. By 2015, the euro had replaced 19 national currencies and served a population of 340 million people. The use of a common currency, it was hoped, would build larger markets and lower transaction costs that existed when each country had its own currency.

A common currency also brought risks. In 2010, the public debt of euro members Greece and Ireland threatened to bankrupt those nations. Other EU nations also struggled with high debt. The inability of any of these countries to pay back their loans would have caused great damage to the euro. A damaged euro could in turn harm other nations that did not have debt problems. Other European nations faced little choice but to provide economic bailouts to the struggling EU members.

Reunification of Germany

Like other nations of Eastern Europe, East Germany experienced anti-Communist protests in the late 1980s. East Germany's border with Western nations had long been closed to passage by ordinary East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries That Use the Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The countries that were not originally part of the euro are listed with their year of entry in parentheses.
LESSON 2 SUMMARY, continued

Germans. In 1989, however, the government at last opened the border. Thousands of East Germans immediately crossed over to the West to reunite with long-separated family and friends. The Berlin Wall that had long been a symbol of the Cold War was taken down. This was followed on October 3, 1990, by the political reunification of Germany.

The United States and Canada

With the approaching end of the Cold War, focus in North America shifted to a new set of issues and concerns.

The United States

During the administration of Ronald Reagan, the United States launched the largest peacetime military buildup in U.S. history. Reagan was a firm opponent of Soviet communism, and he stressed a strong defense as a means of blunting Communist expansion. Some historians have argued that Reagan’s military buildup put economic pressure on the Soviet Union and helped lead to its collapse. The spending did, however, contribute to record budget deficits. These deficits would challenge future leaders of the United States, as well.

Another new threat facing the United States was terrorism. During the presidency of George W. Bush, the United States suffered the terrible attacks of September 11, 2001. These attacks were followed by the war on terror. In this war, American forces, with significant international support, invaded Afghanistan, which had sheltered the September 11 attackers. President Bush then ordered the invasion of Iraq, which he accused of several terror-related charges. In time, this invasion would prove unpopular with the American people.

Canada

Canada approved the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1993. This agreement with the United States and Mexico reduced barriers to trade. The goal was to make trade easier and more profitable. Some Canadians, however, felt the deal mostly favored the United States. The deal also has critics—and supporters—in the United States and Mexico.

Society and Culture in the West

Globalization in the late 1900s led to the spread of cultures. Western culture in particular has influenced most parts of the world.

ANALYZING IMAGES

Why do you think the Berlin Wall was such a hated symbol of oppression among the people of East Germany and the rest of the world?

The wall represented the basic unfairness of a system that denied people the basic freedom of moving and traveling. It was a visual reminder of the many other restrictions of Communist rule.
Art and Popular Culture

Popular culture includes forms such as music, movies, television, and sports. American performers and filmmakers are celebrated around the world and help spread popular culture. The whole world participates in America’s musical pop culture. Film is another major vehicle for communicating Western culture.

Through television and sports, Americans and Europeans have come to share a common culture. For example, European viewers watch American programs and events and learn about American products, brands, and attitudes.

Some nations worry about something called cultural imperialism. They fear that the influence of American culture will weaken and eventually dominate their own. In fact, art and music from other cultures has gained wide popularity in the United States.

MAKING CONNECTIONS

How do you think technology has played a role in the spread of American culture around the world?

Technology makes it easy for popular culture to be sent and received over long distances.

Music or films are available instantaneously around the world.

REVIEW LESSON 2

1. Use the diagram below to identify key economic and cultural developments having to do with globalization that occurred in the late 1900s and early 2000s.

   - **Economic Developments**
     - Development of EU and euro
     - NAFTA

   - **Cultural Developments**
     - Spread of American popular culture
     - Growing influence of other cultures in the United States

   **Increasing Globalization**

2. **PREDICTING CONSEQUENCES** Use the information from your chart to predict how economic and cultural developments will shape the economies and cultures of the world in the decades to come. Write your predictions on a separate sheet of paper.

   There seems reason to believe that there will be ongoing and even increased sharing of popular culture around the world, as technologies make sharing easier. The economic trends may depend on lessons learned and conclusions drawn after the introduction of the euro and NAFTA.
China After Mao

Following the death of Mao Zedong, China pursued a policy of Four Modernizations. These efforts were meant to help China catch up after decades of isolation and resistance to change.

Missing among the areas targeted for modernization was politics. Criticism of the Communist Party was forbidden. Those who called for democracy could be thrown in prison for long terms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area for Modernization</th>
<th>Steps Taken</th>
<th>Outcomes Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>• Foreign investment was encouraged. • Thousands of students were sent abroad to study science, technology, and modern business techniques. • Collective farms could now lease land to peasants, who paid rent. • Goods produced by peasants could be sold for a profit.</td>
<td>• Poverty and underdevelopment decreased. • Per capita (per person) income doubled in 1980s. • Housing, education, and sanitation improved. • Agricultural and industrial output skyrocketed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Four Modernizations were meant to help China emerge from the isolation of Mao’s rule.

As more Chinese students studied abroad, they learned about life in the West. Improving economic conditions also led to greater demands for improved living standards and freedom.

In 1989 widespread discontent erupted in a massive demonstration on Beijing’s Tiananmen Square. China’s leader Deng Xiaoping viewed the protests as a call for an end to Communist Rule. He ordered tanks to crush the uprising. Between 500 and 2,000 people were killed, with many more injured in the brutal crackdown.

China’s human rights violations, its ongoing demands on unification with Taiwan, and its growing military power troubled nations around the world. Unrest among China’s minorities remains a concern. One leading example is in Tibet, where the Chinese government has violently suppressed Tibetan culture and calls for Tibetan independence.

In spite of these challenges, China has emerged as a leading world power.
LESSON 3 SUMMARY, continued

**PREDICTING CONSEQUENCES**
What trend can you find in the population figures of China and India? How might the end of the one-child policy alter this trend?

- **India** has been gaining steadily on China in terms of population and seems poised to pass China.
- However, the end of the one-child policy may lead to faster growth of China’s population.

**DRAWING CONCLUSIONS**
Is it fair to call the efforts of Aung San Suu Kyi’s League for Democracy a success in Myanmar?

- It is certainly a hopeful sign given the history, but time will tell whether the success of 2015 will be continued in the future.

**FINDING EVIDENCE**
Underline evidence of China’s efforts to improve the performance of its economy. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, explain why improving standards of living are so important to the Chinese government.

- Students should underline information such as about the Four Modernizations, about how improving economic conditions have led to even greater economic demands, and about growing access to consumer goods. Students’ responses should note that China’s government has hoped access to consumer goods will make up for lack of political freedom.

---

**Chinese Society and Economy**

Chinese society has changed significantly in recent decades. Mao had called for a citizenry dedicated to collective rather than individual goals. Children were often given patriotic names, and clothing choices were limited to baggy “Mao suits.” In recent times, people began to enjoy more freedom. Wealthy young Chinese wear luxury brands from around the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>981 million</td>
<td>697 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1.135 billion</td>
<td>871 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.263 billion</td>
<td>1.053 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.338 billion</td>
<td>1.231 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1.364 billion</td>
<td>1.295 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

China’s population growth has slowed compared to the growth of the world’s second most populous country, India.

One of Mao’s goals—controlling population growth—had a more lasting impact. In 1979 China began advocating a **one-child policy**. Couples were given incentives, including education benefits, childcare, and housing, to limit their families to one child. The policy did bring about a sharp decline in the population growth rate. It also led to the aging of China’s population. In order to address this concern, China’s officials ended the one-child policy in 2015. Chinese families are now able to have two children instead of one.

Since the crackdown at Tiananmen Square, government leaders sought to win middle-class support by encouraging rapid economic growth and greater availability of consumer goods. At the same time, political dissent was harshly repressed.

Economic growth in the 1990s was impressive. Inefficient state-run enterprises were closed, and private businesses assumed a growing importance in the economy. A stock market opened, and international trade expanded.

Problems, however, remain. Chinese workers complain about poor working conditions and low salaries. Labor unrest is common. Farmers, who earn about half the salary of urban workers, are also dissatisfied. Many move to crowded cities where they often live in poor-quality housing.

**Southeast Asia and South Asia**

Since 1990, the region of Southeast Asia has generally enjoyed economic growth. Many countries in the region have also moved steadily toward democracy. There have, however, been some difficulties. Indonesia has experienced political unrest. For many
LESSON 3 SUMMARY, continued

years, Myanmar was ruled by a brutal military regime. Elections in 2015 and the landslide victory of Aung San Suu Kyi’s League for Democracy gives some hope for that country’s political future.

India

India is a large country that has in recent years been among the world’s largest and fastest growing economies. Many economists see India as a rising economic superpower that may have the world’s third largest economy by 2035.

India has suffered conflict between Hindus and Muslims. Religious differences have spurred a long-lasting dispute between India and Pakistan over the territory of Kashmir. The acquisition by both countries of nuclear weapons in 1998 has raised the level of concern over the frequent crises that erupt in the area.

Pakistan

Pakistan has been affected by global efforts to combat terrorism. The Taliban regime that once controlled neighboring Afghanistan was the target of the U.S.-led coalition that attacked in 2001. Pakistan’s leader, General Pervez Musharraf, pledged his help in combating terrorism. For this stance he faced opposition from some in his own country, where there was considerable support for the Taliban.

REVIEW LESSON 3

1. Complete this chart to record information about post–World War II developments in Asia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHINA</th>
<th>SOUTH ASIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Modernization of economy</td>
<td>• Ongoing development of democratic reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ongoing resistance to democratic change</td>
<td>• Religious conflict between India and Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Expanding freedoms, including end of one-child policy</td>
<td>• Terrorism a concern in Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **ASSESSING** Use the information in the chart and from other sources to write an essay in response to the following prompt: What future development might bring the greatest change to the countries of Asia? Use a separate sheet of paper to record your response.

Answers will vary. Some students may observe that democratic reform could bring massive change to Asia’s largest power, China.
LESSON 4 SUMMARY

Latin America

ANALYZING INFORMATION

Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools to describe how Mexico's drug problems affect other nations.

Mexico occupies a large part of the land connecting North and South America. It serves as a gateway between drug producers in its country and in South America to the largest market—the United States.

DETERMINING CAUSE AND EFFECT

How do you think differences in income levels and rates of poverty from country to country affect the people living in these countries?

In places where income levels are low and rates of poverty are high, the desire to migrate to places where those measures are more favorable will be high.

Mexico

For many decades in the 1900s, Mexico had a one-party political system dominated by the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, that minimized internal opposition. In 2000, Vicente Fox of the National Action Party (PAN) won election as Mexico's president. Since that time, Mexico has developed into a multiparty democracy.

Drug War

Poverty, illiteracy, high unemployment, and corruption have helped contribute to a booming drug trade—and a violent drug war in Mexico. From 2007 to 2014, drug-related violence claimed 164,000 lives.

The drug trade affects all the Americas. For example, Mexican drug cartels have expanded their role in transporting cocaine from Colombia to the main consumer of the drug, the United States. Cartels have also become involved in distributing drugs in the United States, bringing drug-related violence to the border area.

The Caribbean and Central America

Cuba remains a country ruled by a dictatorship. Elsewhere, the dictatorships and political violence that once affected many countries in this region have mostly disappeared.

However, in some nations, violence remains a serious problem. Many countries in this region suffer from high poverty, as well. The challenges have led to a high rate of emigration from Central America to Mexico and the United States.

South America

South American countries have put in place programs to expand public education and economic growth. These programs have helped to reduce the income inequality that had been one of the continent's greatest challenges.

Politically, the trend has been toward the election of more left-wing governments. Most, but not all, countries of South America have pushed for democratic freedoms, social reforms, and economic growth.
### LESSON 4 SUMMARY, continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per Capita Income</th>
<th>Poverty Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>$2,870</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>$11,530</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>$6,040</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>$3,920</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>$3,430</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>$820</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>$5,150</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>$9,870</td>
<td>53.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>$1,870</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>$4,400</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Poverty rates are based on each country’s standard of poverty.

**Source:** [http://data.worldbank.org/region/LAC](http://data.worldbank.org/region/LAC)

Rates of income and poverty vary widely throughout Latin America.

### ANALYZING INFORMATION

Explain how a country with a relatively high rate of per capita income might also have relatively high rates of poverty.

If a large share of income is earned by a small share of the population, the per capita income may be high, but rates of poverty can still be low.

### REVIEW LESSON 4

1. Use the chart below to record your summary of the information in this lesson.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHALLENGES FACING LATIN AMERICA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ongoing efforts at democratic reforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Overcoming history of authoritarian rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Overcoming problem of income inequality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Expanding economic growth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **ANALYZING INFORMATION** Use the information in your chart and from other sources to answer the following question: How have the problems and challenges facing Latin America led to significant emigration from the region? Use another sheet of paper to answer the question.

Poverty and government that is unable to protect people against violence have made many people feel that they have no choice but to seek better lives elsewhere.
LESSON 5 SUMMARY
The Middle East and Africa

IDENTIFYING CENTRAL ISSUES
In reviewing the recent history of Israeli-Palestinian relations, what do you think has been the biggest obstacle to peace?

Possible answer: The presence of Hamas and its rejection of Israel’s right to exist is a major obstacle to ongoing negotiations between the two sides.

ASSESSING
The invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq led by the United States were intended to combat terrorism. Explain whether you think these efforts were successful.

Answers will vary. Some students may note that in the aftermath of the Iraq war, for instance, ISIS emerged. Others may note that both wars achieved at least some of their objectives.

The Middle East
The region of the Middle East has long been a place of great volatility. This pattern continued in recent decades—amid some signs of hope.

Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
Since the signing of the Oslo Peace Accords of 1993, the peace process between Israelis and Palestinians, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), has had more setbacks than successes. Ongoing terrorist attacks and disputes over Jerusalem and other territory have thwarted efforts to reach a lasting agreement.

Following Palestinian rejection of an Israeli proposal at a 2000 meeting held by U.S. president Bill Clinton, a second intifada began. Suicide bombings in Israel led to Israeli reoccupation of significant areas of the West Bank that had been under PLO control. In 2003, however, the Israeli cabinet formally accepted the principle of a Palestinian state—a sign of real progress.

A year later, longtime PLO leader Yasir Arafat died. The PLO’s new leader was a moderate member of Fatah, Mahmoud Abbas. In 2005, Israel withdrew from Gaza.

In January 2006, Hamas, a Palestinian resistance movement that rejects Israel’s right to exist, won a majority in a parliamentary election. Hamas took control of Gaza. Abbas, who remained in power, dissolved the Palestinian government. Israel resumed peace talks with Abbas and, concerned by Hamas’s militant stand, strongly discouraged formation of a Fatah-Hamas unity government.

In 2015, Abbas declared before the UN General Assembly that he was no longer bound by past agreements with Israel. Without steps for establishment of a Palestinian state, he warned, he was prepared to end the Oslo agreement.

Afghanistan and Iraq
On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the World Trade Center and other targets in the United States. The Taliban regime of Afghanistan was harboring Osama bin Laden, leader of al-Qaeda, the organization that claimed responsibility for the attacks.

As part of a wide-ranging effort to fight terrorism, the United States led a coalition in an invasion of Afghanistan in 2001. Ten years later, U.S. forces finally located and killed bin Laden in Pakistan. Afghanistan and the United States signed a deal to leave thousands of U.S. and NATO troops in the country past 2014.

While the United States and its allies were fighting in Afghanistan, U.S. forces also launched a 2003 invasion of Iraq, which the United
LESSON 5 SUMMARY, continued

States considered a terrorist threat. The invasion succeeded in toppling the regime of Saddam Hussein, but Iraq fell into civil war between Shia and Sunni Muslims.

Crude Oil Reserves in the Middle East and Africa

While troubled by many problems, the Middle East and Africa also enjoy resources on which much of the world depends.

U.S. troops withdrew from Iraq in 2011, but violence flared again in 2013. In 2014, the military forces of ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) began to seize and occupy parts of Iraq, killing thousands of people.

The Arab Spring

In December 2010, a powerful uprising rocked North Africa, leading to the overthrow of Tunisia’s long-time dictator. These protests spread to several other countries in a movement known as the Arab Spring. The movement was driven by popular dissatisfaction with oppressive governments. As a democratic reform movement, however, the Arab Spring had mixed results at best. The process of democratization in the region has stalled or even reversed in many countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Dictator</th>
<th>Outcome of Protests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Egypt     | Hosni Mubarak          | • Army eventually sides with protesters  
                                      • Mubarak ousted  
                                      • Replacement elected, then overthrown by army  
                                      • Currently no elected government             |
| Libya     | Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi | • Government troops use force against protestors  
                                      • UN security council authorities bombing of Qaddafi regime  
                                      • Qaddafi captured, killed  
                                      • Government elected, but political unrest and struggle for control continues |
| Syria     | Bashar al-Assad        | • Civil war erupted  
                                      • Many anti-government groups emerge, including ISIL  
                                      • Some groups hostile to each other  
                                      • As many as 310,000 dead as of April 2015       |

Arab Spring protests also occurred in Algeria, Yemen, Jordan, Bahrain, Oman, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia. All were put down by force.

IDENTIFYING CENTRAL ISSUES

How do you think the presence of oil reserves in these regions has helped to shape the history of these regions?

Possible answer: The presence of valuable resources makes these parts of the world of strong interest to other countries. It may have led to colonial domination in many cases. It makes these countries relevant and of interest to other countries of the world.

ASSESSING

How would you assess the impact of the Arab Spring uprisings? Is it fair to form an assessment at this time? Explain.

Answers will vary. Students may note that there have been very few democratic gains made as a result of the protests and many lives lost. However, the movement itself is still only a few years old, and progress toward democracy can take a long time.
IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS

Think about the impact of a pandemic disease such as HIV/AIDS. Why might this kind of problem hit a place such as Africa especially hard?

A pandemic like this may spread more quickly because there are fewer resources for educating people and halting its spread. It may do more damage because there are fewer resources for treating victims.

Africa South of the Sahara

The challenges of independence continue to confront many African societies. Poverty remains a widespread problem. There are signs of progress toward political stability but civil wars and brutal dictatorships continue to cause suffering.

Regional Organizations

Cooperation among African countries has led to progress on several fronts. For example, the African Union, established in 2001, has helped mediate several conflicts in Africa. The AU also promotes democracy and economic growth.

Social and Economic Issues

Africa’s challenges—rapid population growth, poverty, urbanization, pollution—are many. AIDS is among the most serious. More than two-thirds of all people infected with HIV live in Africa south of the Sahara. In 2010 alone, 1.9 million people became infected with HIV, and 1.2 million people died of AIDS. Some nations have made great progress in fighting the disease. Uganda, for instance, has been able to stabilize the number of cases.

Religious Conflict

Religion has divided parts of Africa. In Ethiopia, for instance, Muslim tribespeople rebelled against a Marxist government and eventually established an independent Eritrea in the 1990s.

Divisions between Muslims and Christians have led to violence in West Africa. Nigeria has experienced significant conflict. Civil war in Côte d’Ivoire has devastated the economy.

REVIEW LESSON 5

1. Use the chart to record important information about the key relationships and regions of the Middle East and Africa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIANS</th>
<th>AFGHANISTAN AND IRAQ</th>
<th>THE ARAB SPRING</th>
<th>AFRICA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ongoing efforts to reach peace agreement</td>
<td>• Both countries targeted by U.S.-led attacks after terrorist attacks of 2001</td>
<td>• Popular protests against a number of dictatorships in Arab countries.</td>
<td>• Slow progress toward democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Israeli concern about Hamas ongoing</td>
<td>• U.S. and NATO troops remained in Afghanistan after 2014 agreement</td>
<td>• Promised some democratic gains</td>
<td>• Poverty still an issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fateh leader in 2015 says he is no longer bound by past agreements</td>
<td>• U.S. troops left Iraq in 2011, but violence has returned</td>
<td>• Most gains have stalled or reversed</td>
<td>• Some progress against HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Terrible civil war in Syria ongoing</td>
<td>• Muslim-Christian conflict a concern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. MAKING GENERALIZATIONS Use the information in your chart and from other sources to address the following question: How would you describe the one or two major challenges facing these regions? Write your response on a separate sheet of paper.

Conflict that has its basis in religion is a common factor in many parts of these regions. Another source of conflict is the challenge of achieving and maintaining democratic reform.
1. DETERMINING CAUSE AND EFFECT

Use the notes from your Foldables to help you write a narrative summary of how communism came to an end in Eastern Europe. The summary should follow the proper sequence of events and correctly relate the causes to the effects. Students should include causes such as the Soviet reforms such as perestroika and glasnost and their role in weakening Soviet commitment to control of Eastern Europe and the role of popular uprisings against Communist dictatorships. The proper chronology of events should be represented.

2. USING CONTEXT CLUES

Read the excerpt below. Then write a definition for each of the underlined words. Use the words around these words, or context clues, to help you determine their meaning.

Recently I took a six-week journey across China. It was my first trip back since . . . 1985. In the course of my visit I saw—I felt—the perturbations of profound and chaotic social change. China's stunning hurtle from a centrally planned economy to a free market has set off an economic explosion and generated tremendous prosperity.

—From Xiao-huang Yin, “China’s Gilded Age,” The Atlantic Monthly, April 1994

perturbations: signs of change from what is normal; profound: very intense; hurtle: rapid, uncontrolled movement

3. ASSESSING

Research to prepare an informative, explanatory report about the process of forming the monetary union of the European Union. The report should include a detailed description of what benefits having a single currency were anticipated and how those benefits were to be achieved. The report should also identify some of the problems that have occurred with the euro, again explaining the technical reasons for those problems. Student reports should clearly identify and explain the anticipated benefits of the euro, including lower transaction costs and greater transparency in pricing. Reports should discuss the problems that include the loss in individual countries of the ability to use monetary policy to respond to economic crises.
The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is regarded as both a great success and a great failure by different groups. Use research to find two articles from the perspective of the United States, one critical of NAFTA and its effects and one positive about NAFTA. Compare and contrast the two points of view, identifying the different measures or criteria they use in making their arguments. Using this information, write an argument in which you offer your assessment of which argument is stronger, addressing in detail each side’s specific claims and why you agree or disagree with them.

Student responses should be based on two strong, opposing arguments about NAFTA. Students should clearly support one argument, specifically identifying the most compelling claims and explaining weaknesses in the counterclaims.

Research speeches made in 2002 or 2003 by American leaders or officials arguing both for and against the invasion of Iraq. For each speech, evaluate the speaker’s point of view and use of evidence and rhetoric.

Student responses should correctly identify speeches both for and against invasion of Iraq and should thoughtfully evaluate each point of view and use of evidence and rhetoric.
Benchmark Note Cards

**DIRECTIONS:** Use these note cards to help you prepare for the test.

**SS.912.W.8.3** Summarize key developments in post-war China.

**TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE**

In May 1989, protestors gathered in Beijing’s Tiananmen Square to demand an end to corruption and the resignation of Communist Party leaders. Government forces crushed the demonstrations, killing between 500 and 2,000 and injuring many more. The massacre greatly dampened the pro-democracy movement in China.

**ONE-CHILD POLICY**

- 1979 policy that used incentives to encourage Chinese couples to have only one child
- Goal was to control population growth
- Successful in slowing growth but brought unintended consequence of an aging population
- Policy lifted in 2015—couples can now have two children

**FOUR MODERNIZATIONS**

- Policy put in place in following death of Mao Zedong
- Sought to help China overcome long period of isolation
- Addressed industry, agriculture, technology, and defense
- Helped produce major economic benefits, including lower poverty and skyrocketing agricultural and industrial development

**CHINESE ECONOMIC TRENDS**

- Greater use of free-market practices
- Fewer inefficient state-run enterprises
- Growing involvement in world trade
- Tremendous economic growth in recent decades
- Achieved status of major world economic power
- Provides a wide range of consumer goods to population
- Still facing challenges of poor working conditions and relative poverty in rural area

**SS.912.W.8.5** Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

**MIKHAIL GORBACHEV**

- Soviet Union Communist Party reformer of the late 1900s
- Became leader in Soviet Union in 1985
- Established dramatic and far-reaching perestroika and glasnost reforms
- Stopped military support to Communist governments of Eastern Europe, opening the door to the fall of communism there
- Survived attempted overthrow by conservative forces in August 1991
- Guided Soviet Union through breakup into independent republics
PERESTROIKA
- Policy established by Soviet reformer Mikhail Gorbachev
- Means “restructuring,” especially restructuring of the economy
- Use limited free-market principles with goal of making the Soviet economy more responsive to consumers
- Was paired with political reform movement of glasnost

GLASNOST
- Policy established by Soviet reformer Mikhail Gorbachev
- Means “openness,” especially openness to discussion of Soviet strengths and weaknesses
- Helped lead to the weakening and eventual collapse of the Soviet Union

FALL OF COMMUNISM IN EASTERN EUROPE
Following the Soviet decision to withhold military support for Communist governments in Eastern Europe, anti-government protest movements rose up all across the region. In many cases, these led to the peaceful fall of Communist governments in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Violence did occur, such as in Romania and Yugoslavia.

FALL OF BERLIN WALL AND GERMAN REUNIFICATION
In 1989, demonstrations occurred against East Germany’s Communist government. East German leaders opened their country’s borders to the West. As part of this step, the wall that had divided East and West Berlin, long a symbol of Communist repression, was torn down. In 1990, East and West Germany were united as one country again.

DISINTEGRATION OF YUGOSLAVIA
- After death of its longtime leader in 1980, country began to disintegrate.
- Several of the republics that made up the country sought independence.
- Serb-led Yugoslavian forces fought to capture other republics’ territory for inclusion in a Greater Serbian state.
- Use of ethnic cleansing by Serb forces in Bosnia led to intervention by NATO.
- Later Serb effort to crush ethnic Albanians in province of Kosovo also led to joint NATO and U.S. response.
- Eventually all Yugoslavia’s six republics and one of its provinces became independent nations.
SS.912.W.6  Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948 and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.

**ETHNIC CLEANSING**
- Policy of Serb forces after having captured large portion of independence-seeking Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Targeted Bosnians for removal from their lands
- Prompted NATO to provide air support for counterattacks against Serbs

**ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT SINCE 1993**
- Peace process has seen more setbacks than successes
- Major recent issue has been acceptance of a Palestinian state
- Israeli cabinet formally accepted this principle in 2003
- Since then progress has stalled over role of Palestinian resistance movement Hamas
- In 2015 Palestinian prime minister Mahmoud Abbas declared he was no longer bound by past agreements with Israel

**HAMAS**
- Palestinian resistance movement that denies Israel's right to exist
- In 2006 won a majority of seats in Palestinian parliament from rival Fatah party
- Opposed strongly by Israel

**FATAH**
- Palestinian political party that is part of the Palestinian Liberation Organization
- Led since 2004 by Mahmoud Abbas
- A rival party to Hamas

**ARAB SPRING**
- Began with uprising against oppressive government in Tunisia
- Spread to other countries, including Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Yemen, Jordan, Bahrain, Oman, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia
- In Syria, the protests led to a brutal and still-ongoing civil war
- In most other places, the process of democratization has stalled or even reversed

SS.912.W.7  Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.

SS.912.W.8  Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
**MEXICO**

After decades of one-party rule in Mexico, voters in 2000 chose Vicente Fox of the National Action Party as president. Since that time, Mexico has developed into a multiparty democracy. Meanwhile, however, law and order has suffered from the effects of a bloody drug war that the government has not been able to contain.

**MYANMAR**

Myanmar has been slower than many other Southeast Asian countries in moving toward democracy. The country suffered for many years under brutal military rule. In November 2015, Aung San Suu Kyi’s League for Democracy won a major victory and gives hope for the beginnings of democracy in the country.

**ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND THE LEVANT**

- Group based on fundamentalist religious beliefs that emerged in Iraq in 2013 and 2014
- Has seized and occupied significant territory in Iraq, killing thousands
- Also a participant in the civil war in Syria

**TIBET**

- Province controlled by China but home to Tibetan minority
- Tibetans seek autonomy
- Subject to strong suppression by Chinese government

**KASHMIR**

- Disputed region located between India and Pakistan
- Dispute fueled in part by religious conflict between Hindus and Muslims
- Has been source of armed conflict and threats of war several times in recent decades
- Tensions heightened by fact that both India and Pakistan possess nuclear weapons

**AIDS/HIV IN AFRICA**

- More than two-thirds of all persons infected with HIV are living in Africa south of the Sahara.
- As recently as 2010, 1.9 million people became infected with HIV, and 1.2 million died of AIDS.
- Some African nations, such as Uganda, have mounted impressive campaigns against the disease.
SS.912.W.9.6  Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.

**EUROPEAN UNION AND THE EURO**
- The European Community became the European Union (EU) in 1993.
- Among EU’s first steps was to establish a common currency—the euro.
- By 2015, the euro had replaced 19 national currencies and served 340 million people.
- The euro is still dealing with a crisis that began in 2010 with the public debts in Greece and Ireland that threatened to bankrupt those countries and required bailouts.
- The EU itself expanded between 2004 and 2007 with the addition of 12 new, mostly Eastern European members.

**NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA)**
- Links Canada, the United States, and Mexico
- Goal was to lower or eliminate trade barriers and make trade easier and more profitable
- Has been criticized for aiding some countries more than others

SS.912.W.9.7  Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.

**WAR IN AFGHANISTAN**
- Ruled in 2001 by the extreme Taliban regime
- Harbored Osama bin Laden and his al-Qaeda organization, which was responsible for the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, in the United States
- Invaded by a U.S.-led coalition.
- U.S. and NATO troops have been a long-term presence in the country
- U.S. forces killed bin Laden in neighboring Pakistan in 2011

**WAR IN IRAQ**
- Invaded by U.S.-led coalition in 2003 as part of the war on terror
- Invasion followed by a civil war between Shia and Sunni Muslims
- Withdrawal of U.S. forces in 2011
- Renewal of violence in 2013 and 2014, with the emergence of ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant)
Chapter 34

VISUAL SUMMARY

DIRECTIONS: Complete the graphic organizers below.

END OF THE COLD WAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gorbachev in Power</th>
<th>Communism Falls in Eastern Europe</th>
<th>Soviet Union Falls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Perestroika and glasnost put in place</td>
<td>• Begins with Solidarity</td>
<td>• Conservatives try, fail to oust Gorbachev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Military support for Eastern Europe withdrawn</td>
<td>• By late 1980s protests widespread</td>
<td>• Several republics seek independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Many Communist governments fall peacefully</td>
<td>• Soviet Union dissolves in late 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Violence in Romania, Yugoslavia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CHANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Change</th>
<th>Political and Social Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Europe, the United States, and Canada</strong></td>
<td><strong>Berlin wall comes down, Germany reunifies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The European Union and Euro in Europe</td>
<td>• U.S. culture spreads and changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NAFTA in the United States, Canada, and Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tiananmen Square shows resistance to democratic reform</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Four Modernizations</td>
<td>• One-child policy from 1979 to 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Major increases in output, consumer goods, trade, growth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America</strong></td>
<td><strong>In Mexico, move to multiparty system</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty and distribution remain challenges in many countries</td>
<td><strong>In Central America and Caribbean, democracy expands in most places</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Violence a problem in some areas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Emigration to United States and Mexico</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ONGOING CHALLENGES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Israeli-Palestinian Relations</th>
<th>Arab Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More setbacks than progress</td>
<td>Process of democratization has stalled or reversed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Below are two documents about changes taking place in the Soviet Union in the late 1900s under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev. Document 1 represents the words of Gorbachev himself. Document 2 is from an ordinary Soviet citizen presenting his feelings in light of recent changes in the country.

**Document 1**

Our perestroika led us to the conclusion that the revolutionary course would not receive the support of the working class if [its] living standards were not improving. But it turned out that the problem of sausage and bread is not the only one. The people demand a new social atmosphere, more oxygen in the society, especially because we are talking about the socialist regime. . . . It is important not to miss our chance here. The party should have its own position on these issues, its own clear policy in this respect also. Life itself will punish us if we are late.

—Mikhail Gorbachev, October 7, 1989

**Document 2**

Thanks to glasnost, the mass media have told us a great deal about the past. We learned about the persecution of talented people, who either were victims of repressions or were forced to emigrate abroad, but still remained patriots of their country. We found out a lot about the genocide carried out by the ‘Father of All Peoples,’ [Stalin], about the significant mistakes made before and during the Great Patriotic War, and the truth about the Afghanistan war. We learned about environmental problems, although sometimes too late (the Chernobyl tragedy, for example). . . . How could the mood of the people be good after all that?

—Letter to the editor of Ogonyok magazine (Moscow) May 15, 1989
USING PRIMARY SOURCES, continued

**DIRECTIONS:** Write your answers below or on a separate sheet of paper.

1. **COMPARING** What theme or basic idea do these two documents both address?
   Both address the mood of the Soviet people, their attitude about the future of their country.

2. **DIFFERENTIATING** The two documents present a different conclusion about the results of Soviet efforts to open up society and examine it more closely. Explain this difference.
   Document 1 suggests that opening up society will lead to greater satisfaction on the part of the people. Document 2 suggests that a close examination of the actions of government has a depressing effect.

3. **SYNTHESIZING** Think about what Gorbachev says about improvement of living standards for the people of the Soviet Union. Then, think about what the author of Document 2 is saying about the mood of the people. Synthesize these two observations to produce a single statement about what governments must do to win public support.
   Possible answer: In order to have a good standard of living that allows people to feel happy, there must be not just material success but a basic level of freedom and absence of oppression.

4. **DETERMINING CAUSE AND EFFECT** Based on what you have learned about the fate of the Soviet Union and communism in Eastern Europe, which of these two documents comes closer to explaining what actually took place? Explain your answer.
   Possible answer: Document 2. Gorbachev’s plans to open up society for closer examination and criticism quickly led to demands for its replacement. People did not become more satisfied with their government. Instead they became determined to overthrow it.
1  SS.912.W.8.3 (High)

Recently I took a six-week journey across China. It was my first trip back since . . . 1985. In the course of my visit I saw—I felt—the perturbations of profound and chaotic social change. China’s stunning hurtle from a centrally planned economy to a free market has set off an economic explosion and generated tremendous prosperity. Its economic growth was 13 percent in 1993, and average personal income in urban areas had doubled since 1985. . . .

Color TV sets, refrigerators, and VCRs, considered luxuries when I lived in China, can be found in almost every working-class urban household—at least in the prosperous coastal cities.

—From Xiao-huang Yin, “China’s Gilded Age,” The Atlantic Monthly, April 1994

Which of the following best describes the author’s view of the changes he has observed in China?

A  He is alarmed and anxious about the changes.
B  He is amazed at the scale of the changes.
C  He is angry to see the kinds of changes that have occurred.
D  He is saddened to see what has happened in China since his last visit.

2  SS.912.W.8.6 (Moderate)

Which of the following statements best characterizes the progress of Israeli-Palestinian relations since about 2000.

A  There has been steady progress toward mutual goals.
B  Antagonism has grown steadily worse.
C  In spite of some setbacks, there has been progress made on key goals.
D  There have been more setbacks than successes.
Comparing Population Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>981 million</td>
<td>697 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1.135 billion</td>
<td>871 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.263 billion</td>
<td>1.053 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.338 billion</td>
<td>1.231 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1.364 billion</td>
<td>1.295 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the following captions would be accurate and appropriate for this table?

A. India’s economic growth has far outstripped China’s in recent decades.
B. China’s economic success since the death of Mao has led to a population explosion.
C. China’s economic turmoil since the death of Mao has significantly slowed its population growth.
D. China’s efforts to slow its population growth over the past several decades has been successful.

Which of the following seems most likely to explain the ethnic cleansing program that occurred in Bosnia in the 1990s?

A. anti-Communist protests
B. Cold-War competition
C. ethnic rivalries and tensions
D. anti-terrorism efforts
There is a great thirst for mutual understanding and mutual communication in the world. It is felt among politicians, it is gaining momentum among the intelligentsia, representatives of culture, and the public at large. And if the . . . word . . . has easily entered the international lexicon [vocabulary], this is due to more than just interest in what is going on [here]. Now the whole world needs restructuring, i.e., progressive development, a fundamental change. . .

What is the word that this passage is referring to?

A perestroika
B glasnost
C Solidarity
D reunification
7SS.912.W.8.5 (Moderate)

Which of the following would be an appropriate and accurate caption for this photograph?

A The fall of communism in Eastern Europe occurred only after much violence.
B The fall of the Berlin Wall was a powerful symbol of the end of the Cold War.
C In some cases, the end of Communist rule unleashed deep ethnic tensions.
D The Berlin Wall was a futile effort of Communists to hold onto power after the loss of Soviet military support.

8SS.912.W.8.9 (Moderate)

Which statement best describes the achievements of the Arab Spring as a democratic reform movement?

A It has actually made democracy weaker in the region.
B It was never about democracy—it was about Islamic fundamentalism.
C Its reforms have stalled or been reversed in most places.
D It was only successful in the country of Syria.
Which of the following would most accurately and appropriately complete box 3?

A. Arab Spring uprisings spread throughout the Middle East.
B. NATO-led airstrikes supported efforts to stop ethnic cleansing in Afghanistan.
C. Two years later, the United States launched an invasion of Iraq.
D. Afghanistan is embroiled in a bloody civil war that helps give rise to ISIL.

An example of a nationalist conflict facing China can be found in

A. Myanmar.
B. Kashmir.
C. Tibet.
D. Tiananmen Square.