THE DECLINE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND TURKEY’S MODERNIZATION
LESSON 1

1876
Ottoman reformers set up a legislature and appoint a sultan

1908
Young Turks restore the constitution and depose the sultan

1915–1918
Armenian genocide occurs

1916
Arabia declares independence from Ottoman rule

1923
Turkey becomes a modern state after the last of the Ottoman sultans flee the country

1924
Ottoman Caliphate is formally abolished

NATIONALISM IN AFRICA AND ASIA
LESSON 2

INDIA
Gandhi led the independence movement.

AFRICA
Western ideas about liberty and equality spread.

ASIA
Communism spread after World War II.

JAPAN
Militarists gained control of the government.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW CHINA
LESSON 3

Class division between rural peasants and a Westernized middle class

Failed attempt by Chiang Kai-shek to instill Confucian ethics in the population

Rejection of excessive individualism andmaterial greed of Western capitalist values

Lack of industrial growth due to the nation’s wealth being controlled by senior officials and subordinates of the ruling elite

Government suppressed all opposition and censored free expression

New roads built, railroad system repaired and extended, and over 50,000 miles of coastal highway built

THE UNITED STATES IN LATIN AMERICA
LESSON 4

In the 1920s the United States started to become the major investor in Latin America.

Unlike the British, U.S. investors ran companies themselves by putting their funds directly into production facilities.

Many American companies gained control of the copper mining industry in Chile and Peru and the oil industry in Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia.

Many Latin Americans resented U.S. control over Latin American industries and began to view the United States as an imperialist power.

In the 1930s President Roosevelt introduced the Good Neighbor policy, which rejected the use of military force in Latin America.