**RELIGION IN SOUTH ASIA**

**LESSON 1**

- **INDIA, SIKKIM**
  - Primarily Hindu
- **PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH**
  - Primarily Muslim
- **EAST PUNJAB**
  - Primarily Sikh
- **NEPAL, BHUTAN, SRI LANKA, JAMMU & KASHMIR**
  - Primarily Buddhist

**THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR**

**LESSON 2**

- Religious disputes caused Iran and Iraq to have uneasy relations.
- Iranians are mostly Shia Muslims, while the Iraqis under Hussein were mostly Sunni Muslims.
- In 1980 Iraq, under Saddam Hussein, launched a brutal war against Iran.
- During the war, children were used to clear dangerous minefields.
- Hussein used poisonous gas against soldiers and civilians, especially the Kurds.
- In 1988 Iran and Iraq signed a cease-fire, but the issues of the war were left unresolved.

**CHALLENGES IN NEW AFRICAN NATIONS**

**LESSON 3**

- Dependence on exports like rubber or oil
- Dependence on foreign investment
- Using natural resources for uses other than building a foundation for an industrial economy
- Droughts and population growth slowing economic growth and taxing resources
- Poverty widespread among rural and urban dwellers
- Sanitation and transportation systems overwhelmed by massive slums

**CHALLENGES IN LATIN AMERICA**

**LESSON 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mexico</strong></td>
<td>The Mexican Revolution in the early 1900s created political stability that lasted for many years.</td>
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<td><strong>Central America</strong></td>
<td>In 1954 with support from the United States, Jacobo Arbenz of Guatemala was overthrown. El Salvador was rocked by a bitter civil war in the late 1970s and the 1980s. A peace settlement ended the war in El Salvador in 1992. The Samoza family, who used murder and torture to silence those who opposed them, controlled Nicaragua for 43 years. They were supported by the United States for most of this period.</td>
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<td><strong>South America</strong></td>
<td>Salvador Allende, a Marxist, became president of Chile in 1970. Military forces, led by General Augusto Pinochet, killed Allende in 1973 and set up a dictatorship. The Pinochet regime was one of the most brutal in Chile’s history. Pinochet finally lost in 1989 in free presidential elections. In 1946 Juan Perón was elected president of Argentina and, along with his wife, they brought many social reforms to Argentina. Perón was overthrown in 1955 and democracy was not restored until 1983. In 1946 Juan Perón was elected president of Argentina and, along with his wife, they brought many social reforms to Argentina. Perón was overthrown in 1955 and democracy was not restored until 1983. Two major drug cartels formed in Colombia and it soon became the major cocaine supplier of the international drug market.</td>
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<td><strong>Then-president Carlos Salinas de Gortari began working with the United States to form NAFTA, which went into effect in 1994.</strong></td>
<td>The United States supported the contras against the Sandinistas due to their alignment with the Soviet Union.</td>
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