

3rd Set
UNIT 9

Communists Take Power in China Ch. 17. 2

After World War II, Chinese Communists defeat Nationalist forces and two separate Chinas emerge.
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qMAp-3wLa8s&safe_mode=true&persist_safety_mode=1

Notebooks

2 left

- Copy map on page 535. 3/4 page map, leave 1/4 page open to answer question.
- Why was Germany divided? Why was Berlin divided? What Soviet actions led to the Berlin airlift?

3 Left

- Copy Super Powers aim in Europe on page 532, map and comparisons

Communists vs. Nationalists

The Communists and Nationalists in China were fighting for power since the 1920s

- They stopped fighting and joined forces against the Japanese during WWII.

World War II in China

- Mao Zedong—leads Chinese Communists against Japanese invaders
- Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-Shek)—leader of Chinese Nationalists in World War II
- Nationalist and Communist Chinese resume civil war after WWII ends

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qMAp-3wLa8s&safe_mode=true&persist_safety_mode=1



Communists win China

Civil War Resumes

- Economic problems cause Nationalist soldiers to desert to Communists
- Mao's troops take control of China's major cities
- In 1949, People's Republic of China created
- Nationalists to Taiwan



The Two Chinas Affect the Cold War

The Superpowers React (How did the China & Taiwan participate in the Cold War?)

- U.S. supports Nationalist state in Taiwan, called Republic of China
- Soviets and China agree to help each other in event of attack
- U.S. tries to stop Soviet expansion and spread of communism in Asia



China Expands under the Communists

- China takes control of Tibet and southern Mongolia
- India welcomes Tibetan refugees fleeing revolt against Chinese
- China, India clash over border; fighting stops but tensions remain

The Communists Transform China

Communists Claim a New "Mandate of Heaven"
Chinese Communists organize national government and Communist Party

Mao's Brand of Marxist Socialism

Mao takes property from landowners and divides it among peasants
Government seizes private companies and plans production increase (it was successful)

The Great Leap Forward" (1958)

Communes—large collective farms often supporting over 25,000 people
Program is ended after inefficiency leads to crop failures and famines

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yL98Rq_Hwwg&safty_mode=true&persist_safety_mode=1

"Little Red Book" was published by the Government of the People's Republic of China from April 1964 until approximately 1976. As its title implies, it is a collection of quotations excerpted from Mao's past speeches and publications



(Continued) The Communists Transform China

New Policies and Mao's Response

- China, Soviet Union clash over leadership of Communist movement
- Strict socialist ideas are moderated, Mao reduces his role in government
- **Red Guards**—militia units formed to enforce strict communism in China



The Cultural Revolution

- **Cultural Revolution**—movement to build society of peasants, workers
- Red Guards close schools and execute or imprison many intellectuals
- In 1968, Chinese army imprisons, executes, or exiles most Red Guards



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IM3CH1EEBE&safty_mode=true&persist_safety_mode=1

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Set Notes
UNIT 9

Wars in Korea and Vietnam Ch. 17.3

In Asia, the Cold War flares into actual wars supported mainly by the superpowers.

War in Korea

A Divided Land

- 38th parallel—line dividing Korea into North Korea and South Korea

Standoff at the 38th Parallel

- In 1950, North Koreans invade South Korea with Soviet support
- South Korea requests UN assistance; 15 nations send troops
- Douglas MacArthur (U.S. General famous in WWII) — leads UN forces against North Koreans
- North Koreans control most of peninsula when MacArthur attacks
- Half of the North's army surrenders, the rest retreat



War in Korea Ends

The Fighting Continues

- UN troops push North Koreans almost to Chinese border
- MacArthur calls for nuclear attack and is removed from command
- In 1953, cease fire signed and border established at 38th parallel
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MuhmMlW3tkk&feature=related>

Aftermath of the War

- North Korea builds collective farms, heavy industry, nuclear weapons (Still a Communist gov't today)
- South Korea establishes democracy, growing economy with U.S. aid
- New constitution and Free election since 1987



War Breaks Out in Vietnam How did the U.S. get involved

The Road to War

- Ho Chi Minh—Vietnamese nationalist, later Communist leader

The Fighting Begins

- In 1954, French surrender to Vietnamese after major defeat
- Domino theory—U.S. theory of Communist expansion in Southeast Asia

Vietnam—A Divided Country

- International peace conference agrees on a divided Vietnam
- Ngo Dinh Diem—leads anti-Communist government in South Vietnam (set up by the U.S. & France)
- Vietcong—South Vietnamese Communist guerillas fighting against Diem



The United States Gets Involved

U.S. Troops Enter the Fight

- In 1964, U.S. sends troops to fight Viet Cong, North Vietnamese
- U.S. fights guerilla war defending increasingly unpopular government
- Vietcong gains support from Ho Chi Minh, China, Soviet Union

The United States Withdraws

- War grows unpopular in U.S.; in 1969, Nixon starts withdrawing troops
- **Vietnamization**—Nixon's plan to withdraw U.S. from war gradually
- Last U.S. troops leave in 1973; South Vietnam overrun in 1975 (Fall of Saigon)
- Vietnam is still a Communist nation but are looking for other countries to invest in their country (like China)
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8uTHtT-ZJw>



Postwar Southeast Asia

Cambodia in Turmoil

- **Khmer Rouge**—Communist rebels who take control of Cambodia in 1975 (Led by Pol Pot)
- They slaughter 2 million people; overthrown by Vietnamese invaders
- In 1993, Cambodia adopts democracy, holds elections with UN help



Vietnam After the War

- Saigon renamed Ho Chi Minh City; Vietnam united as Communist nation
- About 1.5 million people flee Vietnam, some settling in U.S., Canada
- In 1995, United States normalizes relations with Vietnam

Notebook

~~2nd~~ 4th

- Page 543, Copy Map, include cities, seas, and 38th Parallel. Answer skill builders questions

~~4th~~ 5th

- Page 545, Copy Map, include cities, seas, and movements of troops. Answer skill builders questions

17.4 - The Cold War Divides The World 5/21/14

5TH SET

- **Third World:** often newly independent & developing nations
 - Africa, Latin America, Asia
 - Traded assistance from the USSR or US in return for their support in the Cold War
- **Nonaligned nations:** the independent countries that remained neutral in the Cold War competition between the U.S. & Soviet Union
 - India, Indonesia



How was the Cold War fought

1. Foreign Aid: \$\$
2. Espionage: Spies
3. Multinational Alliances: NATO v. Warsaw Pact
4. Propaganda: Radio
5. Brinkmanship: Threats
6. Surrogate Wars: Korea, Vietnam etc.

The Cuban Revolution

- Important People
 - Batista: American supported, but unpopular Cuban dictator
 - Castro: leader of the communist revolution-overthrew Batista

The Cuban Revolution Events

- 1959: Castro overthrows Batista
- Castro nationalizes Cuba (it becomes Communist)
- Eisenhower places trade embargo on Cuba
- Castro turns to the Soviets for aid
- CIA begins to train anti-Castro exiles to overthrow Castro

Bay of Pigs Invasion

- Exiles invade at the Bay of Pigs
- Castro's forces easily defeat the invaders



The Cuban Missile Crisis

- Important People
 - Khrushchev: Soviet leader



- Kennedy: American President



The Cuban Missile Crisis

- Events
 - Khrushchev secretly places 42 missiles in Cuba
 - American spies discover the missile site
 - Kennedy demands the removal of the missiles and initiates a naval blockade of Cuba
 - This was the closest the world came to nuclear war
 - Khrushchev agrees to remove the missiles if the America promises not to invade Cuba

Civil War in Nicaragua

- Important People
 - Somoza: U.S. supported Nicaraguan dictator
 - Ortega: leader of communist Sandanistas in Nicaragua
- Events
 - Communists overthrow Somoza and are supported by the Soviets
 - U.S. supports anti-communist rebels called the Contras
 - Civil War in Nicaragua lasted until the 1990s

Confrontation in Iran

- Important People
 - Shah Pahlavi: Iranian leader who embraced Western values & oil companies
 - Prime Minister Mossadeq: leader of nationalists who forced the shah to flee
 - Ayatollah Khomeini: Religious leader who encouraged Muslims to overthrow Iran's secular government



Confrontation in Iran cont' d

- Events
 - Iranian nationalists resented the Shah's foreign alliances
 - Prime Minister Mossadeq led a revolution that forced the shah to flee
 - The U.S. helps restore the shah to power
 - The shah westernizes Iran and tries to weaken the influence of Iran's Muslim leaders (ayatollahs)
 - Ayatollah Khomeini inspires Iranian Muslims to revolt against the shah until he flees again
 - Khomeini establishes a Muslim state in Iran and establishes many anti-US policies
 - Khomeini encourages other Muslim countries to overthrow their secular governments

The Superpowers Face off in Afghanistan

- Important People
 - Jimmy Carter: American President
 - Mikhail Gorbachev: Soviet leader
- Events
 - In the 1950s Soviet influence begins to increase
 - An attempted Muslim revolt led to a Soviet invasion in 1979
 - The Soviets found themselves "stuck" in Afghanistan
 - Forced to fight the mujahideen (holy warriors) who were supplied by the United States
 - Carter organizes a boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow
 - Gorbachev withdraws Soviet troops in 1989

Notebook

- 6 Left
 - Page 549 Copy Major Strategies of the Cold War
- 7 Left
 - Summarize Confrontations in the Middle East, (page 552-553) include both Iran and Afghanistan