

Review for final

1. What type of ruler was Julius Caesar?
2. Who was the ruler of the Byzantine Empire during its Golden Age?
3. Tell me all you remember about the Crusades.
4. The 200 year period of peace in the Roman Empire was known as?
5. This philosopher taught by persistent questioning. He was eventually put to death for questioning the government. Who is it?
6. What led to the growth of feudalism in the middle ages?
7. What are similarities between Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo



**KEEP
CALM
AND MAKE IT TO
CHRISTMAS
BREAK**

Cold War in Asia



CHAPTER 33 SECTION 2 & 3



- ▶ During WWII, China fought on the side of the Allies
 - ▶ During the war, Japan armies occupied and devastated most of China's cities and the civilian death toll alone was estimated between 10-22 million people.
- ▶ Although fighting had temporarily stopped during WWII, the civil war in China we had referenced before WWII was still going on. It was fought between the Communists in the North vs the Nationalists in the South.

Civil War in China 1946-1949



Chinese Political Opponents, 1945

Nationalists		Communists	
Jiang Jieshi	Leader	Mao Zedong	
Southern China	Area Ruled	Northern China	
United States	Foreign Support	Soviet Union	
Defeat of Communists	Domestic Policy	National liberation	
Weak due to inflation and failing economy	Public Support	Strong due to promised land reform for peasants	
Ineffective, corrupt leadership and poor morale	Military Organization	Experienced, motivated guerrilla army	

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

- 1. Drawing Conclusions** Which party's domestic policy might appeal more to Chinese peasants?
- 2. Forming and Supporting Opinions** Which aspect of the Communist approach do you think was most responsible for Mao's victory? Explain.



- ▶ The US will send over \$2 Billion in aid to help the nationalists, but With China's economy collapsing, thousands of Nationalist soldiers deserted to the Communists.
- ▶ In October 1949, Mao Zedong gained full control of the country.
 - ▶ He proclaimed it the **People's Republic of China**
 - ▶ Jiang and other Nationalist leaders retreated to the island of Taiwan
- ▶ Mao's Victory fueled US anti-communist feelings. Those feelings only grew after the Chinese and Soviets signed a treaty of Friendship in 1950.
 - ▶ It basically stated the Chinese and the Soviets pledged to come to each other's defense if either was attacked

New Policies in New China



- ▶ Mao will expand his empire to control Tibet, India & parts of Mongolia.
 - ▶ *Side note, the Chinese will take over Tibet, kick out the Dalai Lama, the religious leader of Tibet, who will flee to India. He is still not allowed to return to Tibet and it is still ruled by China.*
- ▶ Gradually private lands and private companies are brought under government ownership.
- ▶ By 1957 China's output of steel, coal, cement, and electricity had increased dramatically

Cultural Revolution

1966-1970

- ▶ In 1966 Mao will urge China's young people to "learn revolution by making revolution".
 - ▶ Millions of high school and college aged students responded. They will come together and form a militia unit known as the Red Guards.
- ▶ The goal of the Cultural Revolution was to establish a society of peasants and workers in which all were equal.
 - ▶ The Red Guards shut down colleges and schools, they targeted anyone who resisted the regime, intellectuals had to "purify" themselves by doing hard labor, thousands were executed or imprisoned.



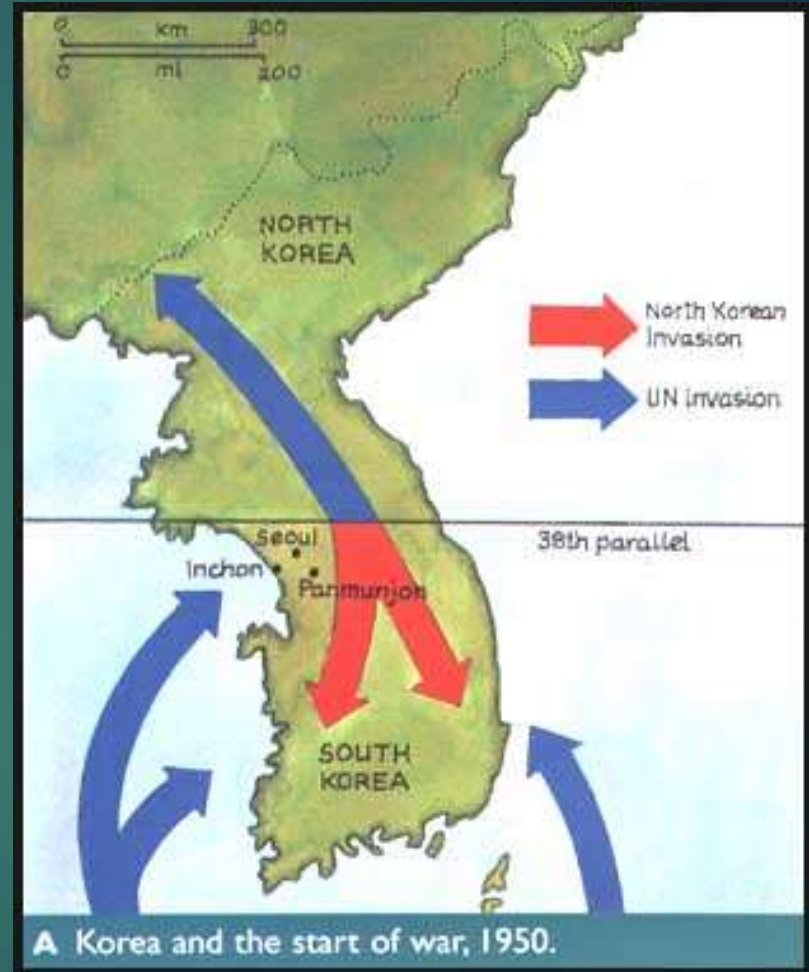
The Red Guards

The Red Guards were students, mainly teenagers. They pledged their devotion to Chairman Mao and the Cultural Revolution. From 1966 to 1968, 20 to 30 million Red Guards roamed China's cities and countryside causing widespread chaos. To smash the old, non-Maoist way of life, they destroyed buildings and beat and even killed Mao's alleged enemies. They lashed out at professors, government officials, factory managers, and even parents.

Eventually, even Mao turned on them. Most were exiled to the countryside. Others were arrested and some executed.

Korean War, 1950-1953

- ▶ When WWII ended, North Korea became divided on the 38th parallel (north surrendered to USSR, south surrendered to US).
- ▶ On June 25, assuming that since the US had withdrawn from South Korea, they wouldn't come back to support them, North Korean communist forces, with Soviet aid, cross the 38th parallel and invade South Korea.
- ▶ On June 27, Truman orders U.S. forces, lead by Douglas MacArthur, to assist the South Koreans






- ▶ Finally in 1953, UN forces and North Korea signed a cease-fire agreement
- ▶ Results
 - ▶ 4 million soldiers and civilians died
 - ▶ The dividing line stayed in the same place, neither side gained land
 - ▶ North is Communist, South is Democratic
- ▶ Kim IL Sung becomes Communist Dictator who is the dictator to the current ruler of North Korea.

Vietnam becomes a Cold War limited war

- ▶ After a long siege, Vietnamese communists under Ho Chi Minh defeat French colonial forces at Dien Bien Phu on May 7 1954.
- ▶ In July, the Geneva Accords divide the country at the 17th parallel, creating a North and South Vietnam.
- ▶ The United States assumes the chief responsibility of providing anti-communist aid to South Vietnam.



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- ▶ Unfortunately the South was ruled by a dictator, opposition to his government grew.
 - ▶ Communist guerrillas, called Vietcong began to gain strength in the south.
 - ▶ In August of 1964, US president Johnson told congress that North Vietnamese patrol boats attacked 2 US destroyers. Congress approved combat and 185,000 US soldiers were sent to combat.
 - ▶ By 1968 more than 1/2 a million soldiers were in combat there.

1969 - Vietnamization

- ▶ 1968, Richard Nixon elected President, defeating Hubert Humphrey
- ▶ On June 8, 1969 U.S. President Nixon announced his "Vietnamization" plan, designed to withdraw U.S. ground forces from Vietnam and turn control of the war over to South Vietnamese forces.
- ▶ The last left in 1973. Two years later, the North Vietnamese overran South Vietnam. The war ended, but more than 1.5 million Vietnamese and 58,000 Americans lost their lives.





1972 - Nixon visits China

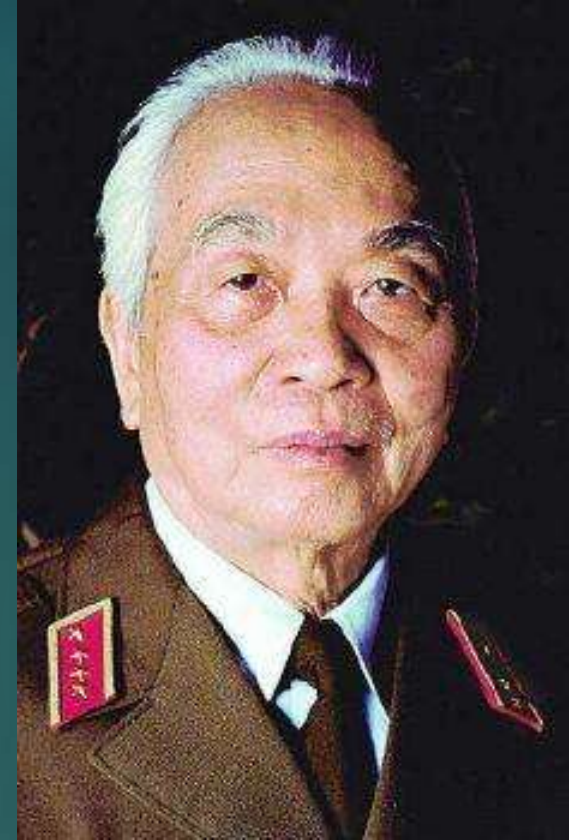
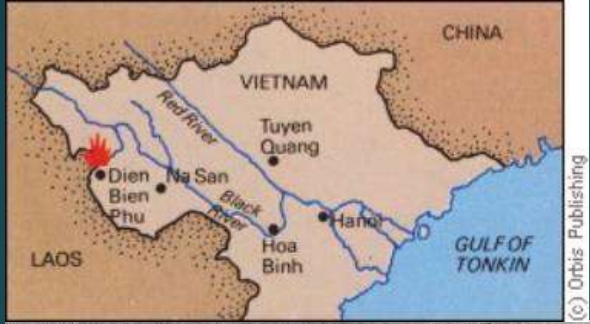


- ▶ Nixon becomes the first U.S. president to visit China, meeting with Mao Tse-tung on February 21.
- ▶ The two countries issue a communique recognizing their "essential differences" while making it clear that "normalization of relations" was in all nations' best interests.
- ▶ The rapprochement changes the balance of power with the Soviets.

1973 - Vietnam War agreement (Paris Accords)

- ▶ January 27, 1973, the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong sign the Paris Peace Treaty, establishing a cease-fire. Henry Kissinger was the U.S. negotiator
- ▶ The United States is allowed to continue providing aid to South Vietnam.
- ▶ Saigon falls in April 1975.





General Vo Nguyen Giap.

Massive Retaliation



- ▶ On January 12, 1955 U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles first announces the doctrine of Massive Retaliation.
- ▶ It threatens full-scale nuclear attack on the Soviet Union in response to communist aggression anywhere in the world.



John Foster Dulles and MacArthur in Korea, 1950

1956 - Khrushchchev's 'secret speech'

- ▶ In a speech, February 14, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchchev denounces the policies of Stalin.

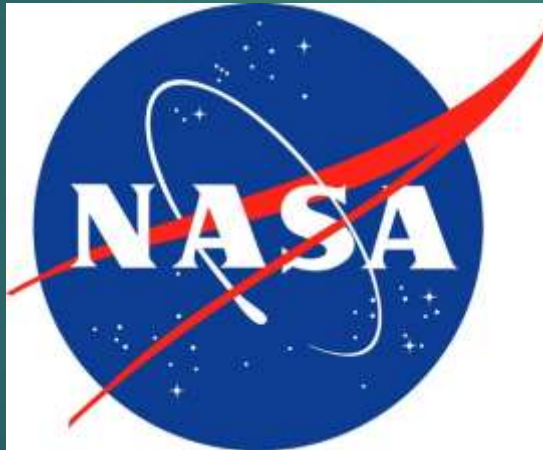
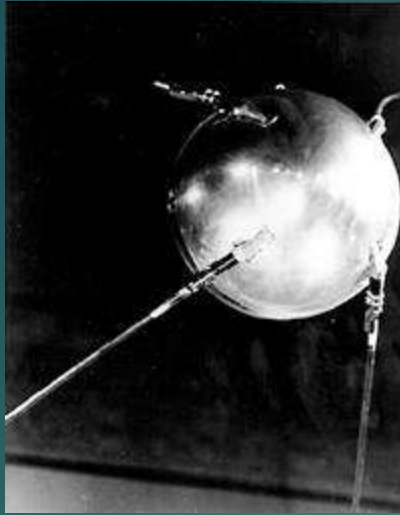


- ▶ He rejects the Leninist idea of the inevitability of war and calls for a doctrine of "*peaceful coexistence*" between capitalist and communist systems.



1959 Kitchen debate

Sputnik



- ▶ On October 4, the Soviet Union launches Sputnik, the first man-made satellite to orbit the Earth.
- ▶ What were the Cold War implications of this event?
- ▶ In 1958, the U.S. creates the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the space race is in full gear.

1960 - The U-2 Affair

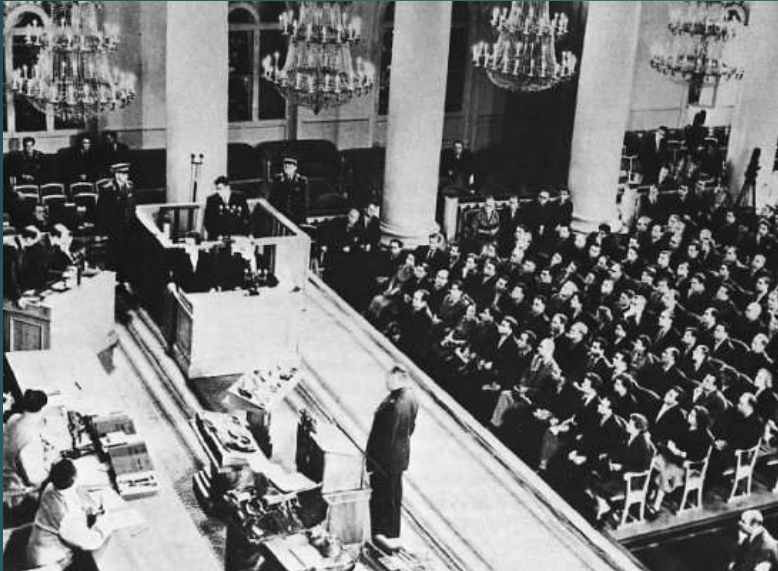


- ▶ On May 1, an American high-altitude U-2 spy plane is shot down on a mission over the Soviet Union.



- ▶ After the Soviets announce the capture of pilot Francis Gary Powers, the United States recants earlier assertions that the plane was on a weather research mission.

The U-2 Affair



- Suffering major embarrassment, Eisenhower was forced to admit the truth behind the mission and the U-2 program, although he refused to publicly apologize to Khrushchev.

- This refusal caused the Paris Summit to collapse when Khrushchev stormed out of negotiations.

- ▶ Powers was sentenced to ten years in prison, including seven years of hard labor, following an infamous show-trial.
- ▶ He served less than two years, however, and was released in 1962 in exchange for Soviet spy Rudolf Abel.

JFK in Berlin



'EIN BERLINER'

When Kennedy gave his famous speech in Berlin, RIAS microphones were on hand.



<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5359589>

1964 - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

- ▶ North Vietnamese patrol boats fired on the USS Maddox in the Gulf of Tonkin on August 2.
- ▶ On August 7, the U.S. Congress approves the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, granting President Johnson authority respond. He responded with bombing North Vietnam.



1968 - Tet Offensive

- ▶ Viet Cong guerrillas and North Vietnamese Army troops launched attacks across South Vietnam on January 30, the start of the lunar new year Tet.
- ▶ In Saigon, guerrillas battle Marines at the U.S. Embassy.
- ▶ In March, Johnson orders a halt to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and offers peace talks.



1968 - Prague Spring



- ▶ On January 5, reformer Alexander Dubcek came to power as general secretary of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia, pledging reforms and democratization
- ▶ The Prague Spring movement swept across the country.
- ▶ Soviet and Warsaw Pact leaders sent 650,000 troops in August.
- ▶ Dubcek arrested and hard-liners restored to power.

1969 -- SALT

- ▶ On November 17, the 1st phase of *Strategic Arms Limitation Talks* began in Helsinki, Finland.
- ▶ The finished agreement, signed in Moscow on May 26, 1972, placed limits on both submarine-launched and intercontinental nuclear missiles.



1975 - Cambodia



"The Killing Fields"

- ▶ Communist Khmer Rouge take power in Cambodia, April 16 1975.
- ▶ Cambodia's educated and urban population forced into the countryside as part of a state experiment in agrarian communism.
- ▶ Under the regime of Pol Pot, as many as 3 million Cambodians died from 1975 to 1979.

1979 - Afghanistan



- ▶ December 25, 100,000 Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan as communist Babrak Karmal seized control of the government.
- ▶ U.S.-backed Muslim guerrilla fighters waged a costly war against the Soviets for nearly a decade before Soviet troops withdraw in 1988.
- ▶ Afghanistan—the Soviet “Vietnam”

1980 - Solidarity



- ▶ On August 14, Lech Wałęsa led massive strikes at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, Poland.
- ▶ The strikes soon spread to other cities and formed the nucleus of the *Solidarity* movement.
- ▶ The communist government conceded to worker demands on August 31, and recognized their right to form unions and strike.



33 - Star Wars

- ▶ March 23, Reagan outlined his *Strategic Defense Initiative*, or "Star Wars," a space-based defensive shield that would use lasers and other advanced technology to destroy attacking missiles far above the Earth's surface.
- ▶ Soviets accuse the U.S of violating the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty.
- ▶ Soviets forced to spend heavily to match the program causing near economic collapse.

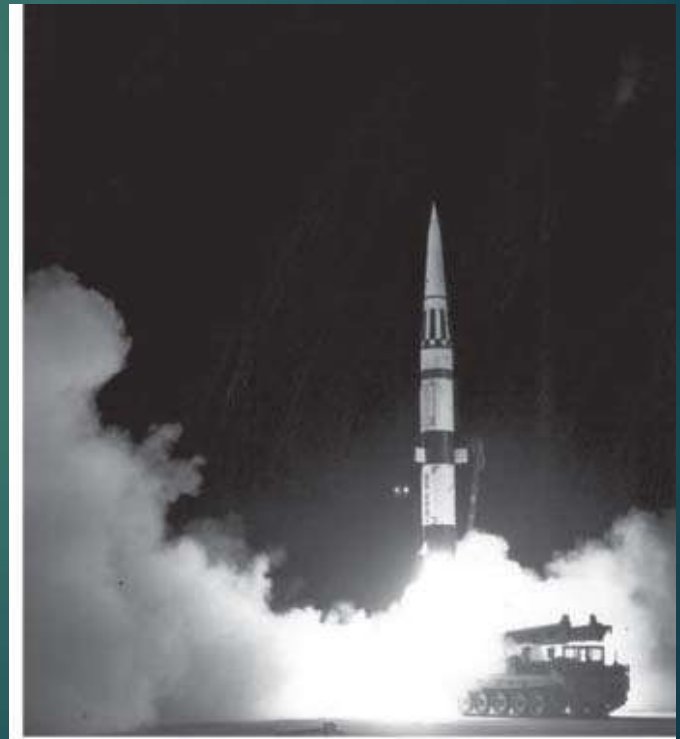
1985 - Gorbachev comes to power



- ▶ On March 11, Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the Soviet Union.
- ▶ Gorbachev ushered in an era of reform.
 - ▶ *perestroika*
 - ▶ Economic reform- restructuring
 - ▶ *glasnost*
 - ▶ means *openness*, allowed greater free expression and criticism of Soviet policies

1987 - INF

- ▶ On December 8, 1987, Reagan and Gorbachev signed the *Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty*
- ▶ It mandated the removal of more than 2,600 medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, & eliminated the entire class of Soviet SS-20 and U.S. Cruise and Pershing II missiles.



1989 - Berlin Wall falls

- ▶ Gorbachev renounced the Brezhnev Doctrine, which pledged to use Soviet force to protect its interests in Eastern Europe.
- ▶ On September 10, Hungary opened its border with Austria, allowing East Germans to flee to the West.
- ▶ After massive public demonstrations in East Germany and Eastern Europe, the Berlin Wall fell on November 9.

Fall of Berlin Wall





1990 - German unification



- ▶ At a September 12 meeting in Moscow, the United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and the two Germanys agreed to end Allied occupation rights in Germany.
- ▶ On October 3, East and West Germany united as the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Soviets Disintegrate



- ▶ Three Baltic states announce their exit from the U.S.S.R.
- ▶ Gorbachev does not use force to keep them in the nation.
- ▶ CIS Confederation of Independent States
tries to keep the U.S.S.R. together.
- ▶ Ultimately, all former republics announce their independence.