

Mr. Sperber's Review Using Enduring Issues – Part II

Date / Era	Event(s) and Description	Enduring Issue(s)
Late 1800s	<p style="text-align: center;">Imperialism</p> <p>“New” imperialism; Berlin Conference (division of Africa); “Scramble for Africa” among industrialized countries of Europe; demand for raw materials; need for markets for finished goods. South Africa (English vs. Boers). Direct vs. Indirect Rule; British in India (the Raj; Sepoy Mutiny); Legacy of colonial rule (tribal and ethnic strife); British and French in Southeast Asia; U.S. imperialism (Spanish-American War); Pacific possessions.</p>	Tension between traditional culture and modernization; Conflict; Impact of Imperialism; Human rights violations; Power; Impact of trade
Early 1900s	<p style="text-align: center;">China Resists Outside Influence</p> <p>Europeans attempt to have more influence in China; competition for trading spots on coasts - spheres of influence; weakness of Chinese government; Opium War (British push drugs into China); Boxer Rebellion</p>	Tension between traditional culture and modernization; Conflict; Impact of Imperialism; Human rights violations; Power
Late 1800s -Early 1900s	<p style="text-align: center;">Meiji Era in Japan</p> <p>Japan fears being colonized, begins crash program of cultural and industrial modernization; military buildup; war with Russia; ; annexation of Korea</p>	Tension between traditional culture and modernization; impact of industrialization; impact of nationalism
Early 1900s to 1914	<p style="text-align: center;">Run-Up to WWI</p> <p>M.A.N.I.A = militarism; alliances; nationalism; imperialism; assassination; war has been brewing; ethnic minorities in Austro-Hungarian Empire; rising militarism of Germany; crises in the Balkans</p>	Power; conflict; impact of nationalism; impact; Tension between traditional culture and modernization
1914-1918	<p style="text-align: center;">World War I</p> <p>Allies = France, Britain, Russia; Later, United States; Central Powers = Germany, Austria-Hungary; Ottoman Empire</p> <p>Impact of technology – machine gun; airplane; poison gas; trench warfare; tanks; Western Front = France and</p>	Power; conflict; impact of technology;

	Belgium; war is essentially a stalemate; Russia drops out	
1919	Treaty of Versailles Victorious powers impose War Guilt Clause = Germany must assume responsibility for war and pay reparations; Germany is humiliated; Wilson's Fourteen Points; principle of self-determination; new nations in Europe; League of Nations is created; bitterness by European nations = no one is really satisfied	Power; conflict; impact of cooperation (solving of mutual problems); impact of colonization; impact of nationalism
1917	Russian Revolution Russia was poor and backward; ruled by an autocratic czar; loses war with Japan; rise of Lenin and communism; revolution breaks out during WWI; communists triumph and take over government; "Peace, Land, Bread: formation of Soviet Union;	Tension between traditional culture and modernization; Conflict; Impact of urbanization; impact of ideas; Human rights violations
1920s-1930s	New Soviet Union Soviet Union under Lenin returns briefly to communism; new government persecutes rich landlords; rise of Stalin; Stalin persecutes enemies; creates a cult of personality; famine in Ukraine, caused by Stalin; political oppression	Impact of industrialization; impact of urbanization; tension between traditional culture and modernization; Conflict; Human rights violations; Power; Impact of humans on the environment
1930s	Problems in China Struggle between Nationalists (conservative; pro-West) and communists led by Mao Zedong; civil war; two sides will come together in WWII to resist Japanese aggression	Power, conflict; impact of imperialism
1920s	Interwar Years People traumatized by WWI; want to forget problems; new styles in art and music; women gain rights; Germany is very unstable; RISE OF NAZI PARTY UNDER HITLER (who blames Jews for defeat in WWI)	Tension between traditional culture and modernization; Conflict; Impact of nationalism; impact of ideology
	Great Depression Begins in U.S. with stock market crash; widespread hunger and unemployment; quickly spreads to Europe	Scarcity; power; conflict (economic); security; impact of trade;

<p>1920s-1930s</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rise of Fascism</p> <p>Nationalism; authoritarian leader; control/indoctrination of education and culture; militarism; state directs private industry; use of terror; first arises in Italy under Mussolini; rise of Hitler in Germany; Hitler becomes prime minister, then total leader (“fuhrer”); implements Nazi principles to control all aspects of German life; militarism in Japan; GREAT DEPRESSION: U.S. first, then rest of the world; Europe hit hard.</p>	<p>Power; conflict; impact of nationalism; human rights violations; security</p>
<p>1930s</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Aggression and Militarism</p> <p>Mussolini – attack on Ethiopia; Germany – militarization; appeasement (Germany gets a piece of Czechoslovakia); Japan invades China; civil war in China (Nationalists – capitalist – vs. communists under Mao Zedong); Hitler-Stalin Non-Aggression Pact</p>	<p>Power; conflict; impact of nationalism; human rights violations; security; impact of empire building;</p>
<p>1939 - 1945</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">World War II</p> <p>Begins with Germany’s invasion of Poland; Blitzkrieg (quick, mobile invasion and conquering); World at war again: Axis Powers (Germany, Japan, Italy) vs. Allies (U.S., GB, France, Russia); France invaded; then most of Western Europe falls to Germany; Britain resists; Air battles over Britain; Hitler abandons plans to invade; U.S. aids Allies with arms and money.</p> <p>U.S. enters the war in late 1941 after Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; quickly mobilizes for war (civilian industries turned to war production); high morale in U.S. and “home front” pitches in; Allies land in Europe in 1944 and begin to push Germany back; U.S. and Russian forces take Berlin; Germany falls, spring 1945;</p> <p>U.S. campaign in the Pacific against Japan is slow and bloody, but they advance to Japanese islands; USE OF ATOMIC BOMB ON HIROSHINA AND NAGASAKI; war is over.</p>	<p>Power; conflict; impact of technology; human rights violations; impact of cooperation; security</p>

<p>1942 - 1945</p>	<p align="center">The Holocaust</p> <p>Roots in anti-Jewish laws and actions in 1930s after the rise of the Nazis; official harassment; then boycotts and racial laws; violence in 1938; “Final Solution” devised in 1942; Jews deported and moved into ghettos; “Concentration Camps” are death centers; SIX MILLION JEWS ARE KILLED; Allies do not stop the slaughter during the war; many survivors flee Europe after the war</p>	<p>Human rights violations; power</p>
<p>1945 - 1946</p>	<p align="center">Origins of the Cold War</p> <p>U.S. and Soviet Union have tensions even before the end of the war; after its conclusion, Soviet Union does not remove troops from Eastern Europe; rising tide of suspicion; IRON CURTAIN...Eastern European nations dominated by Soviet Union; new U.S. policy of CONTAINMENT...keep communism from spreading and rolling it back, if possible</p>	<p>Power; conflict; security</p>
<p>1947 - 1949</p>	<p align="center">U.S. Begins Containment</p> <p>Truman asserts U.S. will assist any nation resisting communism; MARSHALL PLAN...aid to Western European nations to rebuild; BERLIN AIRLIFT...Soviets try to block of Berlin, U.S. responds with toughness; 1949, FORMATION OF NATO, military and political alliance...an attack on one is an attack on all; formation of United Nations (which has ability to authorize military action)</p>	<p>Power; conflict, security; impact of cooperation</p>
<p>1949 – 1960s</p>	<p align="center">China Becomes Communist</p> <p>Mao Zedong and Communists triumph after a long civil war; focus is on peasants...redistribution of land and dismantling capitalist elements; late 1950s, Great Leap Forward, disastrous attempt to increase industry, but results in widespread famine; mid-1960s, Cultural Revolution spreads chaos in the country</p>	<p>Power; conflict; impact of nationalism; human rights violations; security; Tension between traditional culture and modernization</p>

<p>1950s – 1980s</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cold War Hot Spots</p> <p>KOREAN WAR...U.S. fights communist North Korea, while communist China and Soviet Union support North Korea; war ends in a stalemate; U.S. takes anticommunist actions in South America and Iran; confrontation in the Middle East and armed standoff in Europe; Soviets and dominated nations form Warsaw Pact to counter NATO; 1962, CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS...after Soviets put nuclear missiles in Cuba, U.S. and Soviets come to the brink of war; crisis is resolved peacefully; Afghanistan: Soviets invade to support communists; U.S. funds anticommunist rebels</p>	<p>Conflict; power; security</p>
<p>1950s – 1960s</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VIETNAM</p> <p>French colony fights for independence; U.S. assists France against communist rebels; U.S. believes in DOMINO THEORY..if Vietnam becomes communist, other nations in Southeast Asia will as well; after France is evicted U.S. provides military aid and financial support; Vietnam divided into communist north and anticommunist south; U.S. begins to send troops in mid-1960s...not effective fighting; U.S. troops ill-equipped for jungle and guerrilla warfare; ; U.S. pulls out in 1973; 1975 – Vietnam reunited and becomes communist; first war the U.S. ever loses?</p>	<p>Conflict; power; security; human rights violations</p>
<p>1949 – Present</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE MIDDLE EAST</p> <p>United Nations authorizes creation of Israel; Arabs in the region reject plan and reject the new nation; Palestinians go stateless; several wars, each time Israel prevails; 1967 – Israel’s lightning victory gives it control of Palestinians; 1978: CAMP DAVID ACCORDS, peace between Israel and Egypt; but no resolution of Palestinian issue; continued violence and unrest</p>	<p>Power; conflict; scarcity; impact of nationalism; impact of decolonization</p>