

## Ways of the World: Chapter 13 Overview & Study Guide

[Outdated v. Preferred Language](#)

To be considered complete, your notes must be in [this format](#) (use [this sample](#) as a guide), and include a definition for every reading term and notes that correspond to every guiding question.

### Chapter 13: Global Processes: Technology, Economy, and Society, 1950-Present

#### Big Picture Questions:

- How would you compare the historical experiences of India and China since World War II?
- What was the global significance of the cold war?
- In what ways did the struggle for independence shape the agenda of the [majority world \(developing countries\)](#) in the second half of the 20th century?
- “The end of communism was as revolutionary as its beginning.” What evidence can be found to support this claim? What evidence can you cite to counter it?
- To what extent did the struggle for independence and the postcolonial experience of African and Asian peoples in the twentieth century parallel or diverge from that of the earlier “new nations” in the Americas in the 18th and 19th centuries?

#### Geographic Locations:

(Locate each location on your [world map](#) and label it)

- ☐ Soviet Union
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Berlin
- ☐ NATO countries
- ☐ Warsaw Pact countries
- ☐ Beijing
- ☐ India
- ☐ Pakistan
- ☐ Cuba
- ☐ Israel

#### Key Terms:

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Economic Community</li> <li>• Marshall Plan</li> <li>• The Great Leap Forward</li> <li>• Cultural Revolution</li> <li>• cold war</li> <li>• North-Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)</li> <li>• Warsaw Pact</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• proxy wars</li> <li>• Soviet Afghan war</li> <li>• nuclear proliferation</li> <li>• Cuban Missile Crisis</li> <li>• superpowers</li> <li>• decolonization</li> <li>• Indian National Congress</li> <li>• Mohandas Gandhi</li> <li>• Muslim League</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• partition of India</li> <li>• globalization of democracy</li> <li>• Mao Zedong</li> <li>• Deng Xiaoping</li> <li>• Mikhail Gorbachev</li> <li>• Israel-Palestinian Conflict</li> <li>• Iranian revolution</li> <li>• Syrian civil war</li> </ul> |
|---|---|---|

\* For each key term you should know who, what, when, where, and why it is significant

#### Academic Vocabulary: Define each term using the glossary or dictionary

- capitalism
- communism
- collectivization
- ethnic tension
- metropolises
- self-determination

**READING ASSIGNMENTS:** \*Not all of the reading terms are bolded in the textbook. You are responsible for defining all reading terms (even those that are not bolded) in your notes. You also need notes that can be used to answer all of the guiding questions (however, you do not need to answer the guiding questions in complete sentences.)

- **Chapter 13 Assignment 1: pages 575-583**

*Reading Terms:* European Economic Community, Marshall Plan, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, Red Guards

*Guiding Questions:*

1. What were the three factors that helped European countries rebuild and recover after WWII?
2. What influence did the United States have on post-war Europe and Asia?
3. How was communism in China and the Soviet Union similar? How were they different?
4. What were Mao Zedong's motives for his economic and social campaigns in China?

- **Chapter 13 Assignment 2: pages 583-591**

*Reading Terms:* cold war, North-Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Warsaw Pact, proxy wars\*, Soviet Afghan war, Cuban Missile Crisis, nuclear proliferation\*\*, communist bloc, superpowers, Nikita Krushchev, Iron Curtain

*Guiding Questions:*

5. What caused the Cold War?
6. What were the immediate consequences of the formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact?
7. How were the wars in Vietnam (1955-1975) and Afghanistan (1979-1989) similar?
8. Why was the Cuban Missile Crisis a significant turning point?
9. In what ways did the globalization of the Cold War affect countries in Asia, the Americas and Africa?
10. What weaknesses were exposed during the independence movements of Soviet satellite states?

*\*This term is not explicitly stated; however, it is described on pgs. 584-586.*

*\*\*This term is not explicitly stated; however, it is described on pg. 686.*

- **Chapter 13 Assignment 3: pages 591-601**

*Reading Terms:* decolonization, self-determination, “fathers” of independence movements, Indian National Congress, Mohandas Gandhi, Muslim League, partition of India, “Big Man” dictatorships, globalization of democracy

*Guiding Questions:*

11. How was decolonization in the 20th century different from the breakup of previous empires?
12. What was the “fatal flaw” of European colonial rule and why did it lead to the independence of many European colonies after World War II?
13. What social and economic factors within colonies supported anticolonial movements?
14. What role did European governments play in decolonization?
15. What role did colonial nationalist movements play in decolonization?
16. What challenges did independence movements face?
17. How were independence movements different in the following nations: the Congo, Vietnam, South Africa, West Africa, Algeria, India and Indonesia?
18. What challenges did newly independent nations face?
19. To what extent were democracies successfully maintained in newly-liberated states?
20. Why did democracy become more appealing in the late twentieth century?

- **Chapter 13 Assignment 4: pages 602-609**

*Reading Terms:* Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Tiananmen Square Protests & Massacre, Mikhail Gorbachev, *perestroika*, *glasnost*, Israel-Palestinian conflict, Iranian revolution, war on terrorism, Syrian civil war

*Guiding Questions:*

21. What were the three “acts” portraying the end of communism?
22. What were the economic and moral failures of communism that led to its fall?
23. What reforms were implemented under Deng Xiaoping and what was their impact on China?
24. What reforms were implemented under Mikhail Gorbachev and what was their impact on the USSR?
25. What was the impact of Gorbachev’s reforms on the Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe?
26. What new international tensions arose after the fall of communism?