

What Is It?

**World History From 1500 AD to Present
SOL Test Review**

What Is It?

- It was a powerful empire around 1500 AD.
- It rose to power with its navy.
- It was the home of the Anglican Church.
- #1 on the map



It is: England
(a.k.a. Britain/ The United Kingdom)

What Is It?

- It was the home of Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, and the salons that gave birth to the Enlightenment philosophes.
- It was the country that lost the Franco-Prussian War.
- It was the home of Napoleon Bonaparte and Louis XIV.
- #2 on the map.



It Is: France

What Is It?

- It is the home of Ferdinand and Isabella, who drove out the Muslims in 1492.
- It is the land that colonized much of Latin America including the Aztec Empire (what is now Mexico) and the Incan Empire (what is now Peru).
- It is the land of Cortez, Pizarro, King Philip II, and the land that hired Columbus to sail for them.
- #3 on the map.



It Is: Spain

What Is It?

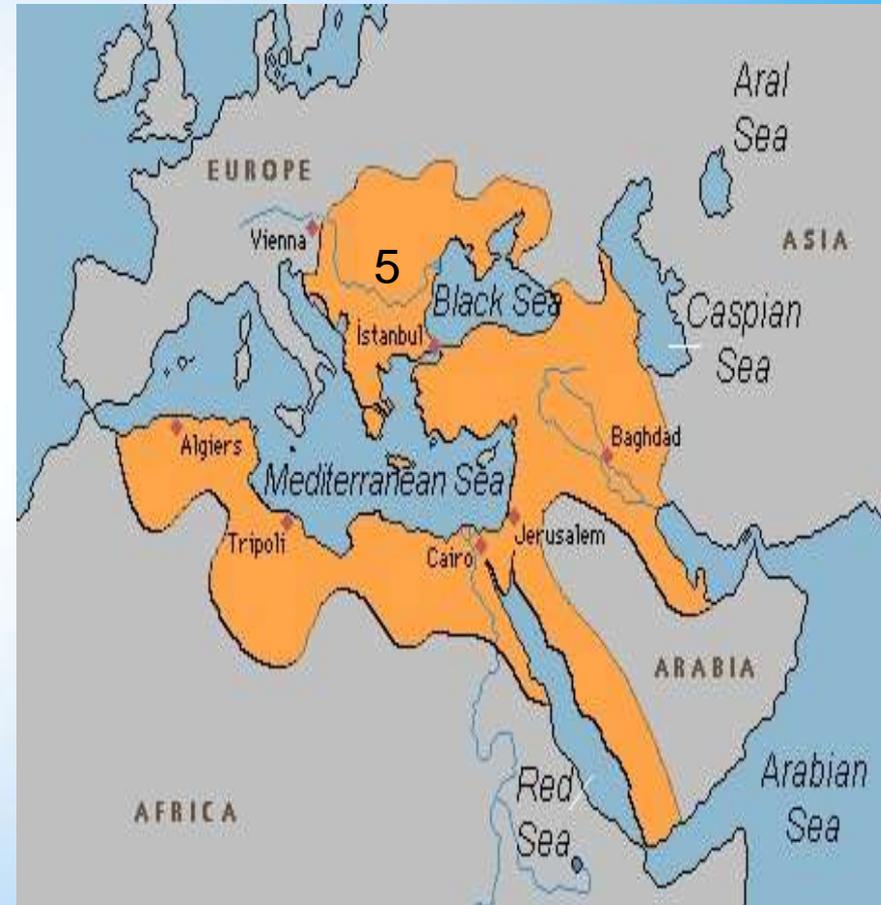
- It is the land that used serfdom far longer than the rest of Europe
- It is the land that Peter the Great sought to westernize.
- It is the land where Lenin led a Bolshevik Revolution shortly after the rule of the last Czar.
- #4 on the map.



It Is: Russia

What Is It?

- It was a large Muslim Empire in Asia Minor that traded with the west in valuable items like coffee and ceramics.
- It had its capital at Istanbul, which used to be the important Christian trading city of Constantinople (the Byzantine Empire).
- It faced rebellions by Greece and Serbia, that were backed by Russia. It fought on the side of Germany and was broken up after their loss in WWI.
- #5 on the map.



It Is: The Ottoman Empire

What Is It?

- It was a large Muslim Empire.
- It dominated slave trade in North Africa.
- It sat on rich gold deposits and dominated trans-Saharan trade routes.
- #6 on the map.



It Is: The Empire of Songhai

What Is It?

- It was the Empire that fell to Cortez and his conquistadors in 1520.
- It is located in what is today Mexico.
- Its people were wiped out by diseases such as smallpox.
- #7 on the map



It Is: The Aztec Empire

What Is It?

- It is the Empire that was colonized by Pizarro and his conquistadors.
- It is in what is modern day Peru.
- #8 on the map



It Is: The Incan Empire

What Is It?

- It is a movement that started in the city states of Italy, and spread to Northern Europe, and marked the beginning of the modern world.
- It included the art of Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, the plays and sonnets of Shakespeare and the writings of Erasmus and Sir Thomas Moore.
- It brought back ideas of the ancient Greece and Rome.
- Its name comes from the French word for “rebirth.”

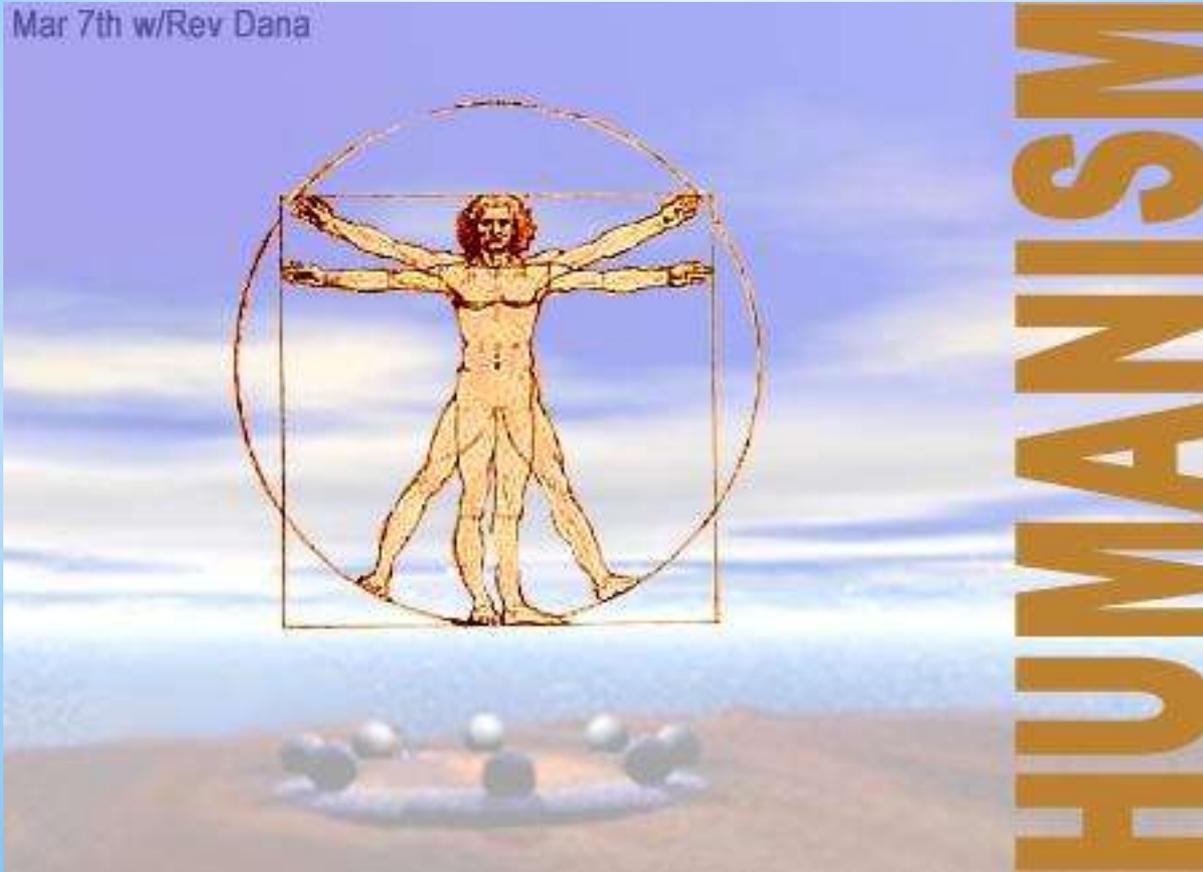
It Is: The Renaissance



What Is It?

- It was one of the key ideas of the early Renaissance.
- It was the idea that humans were good, and that it was not a sin to focus art and literature on man.

It Is: Humanism



What Is It?

- This is the religion started in the Middle East by a man named Abraham.
- This is the religion that gave us the 10 Commandments from its holy book called the Torah.
- This is the first major monotheistic (believing in one God) religion.

It Is: Judaism



What Is It?

- It is a major monotheistic (believing in one God) religion concentrated in Europe and the Middle East.
- It is the religion that comes from Judaism, using its Torah as the first part of its holy book, the Bible.
- It is the religion whose key belief is the divinity of a man named Jesus.

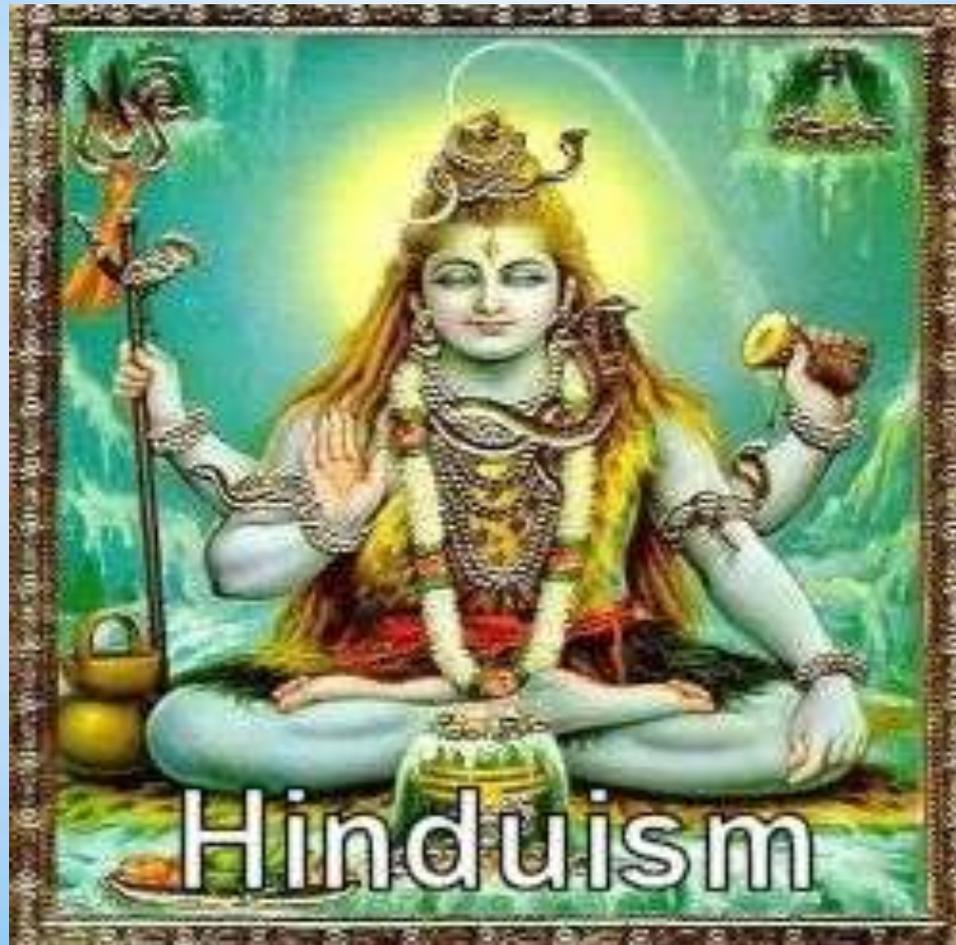
It Is: Christianity



What Is It?

- It is the religion who has holy books known as the Vedas and the Upanishads.
- It is the religion that worships many forms of one universal spirit.
- This is a religion that believes in reincarnation and a caste system.
- This is the dominant religion of India.

It Is: Hinduism



What Is It?

- It was a religion spread from India to China along the Silk Road by Asoka.
- It that emphasized the 4 Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path to Enlightenment.
- It is the religion based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama.

It Is: Buddhism



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What Is It?

- It was a trade route from Asia to the Mediterranean Basin.

It Is: The Silk Road

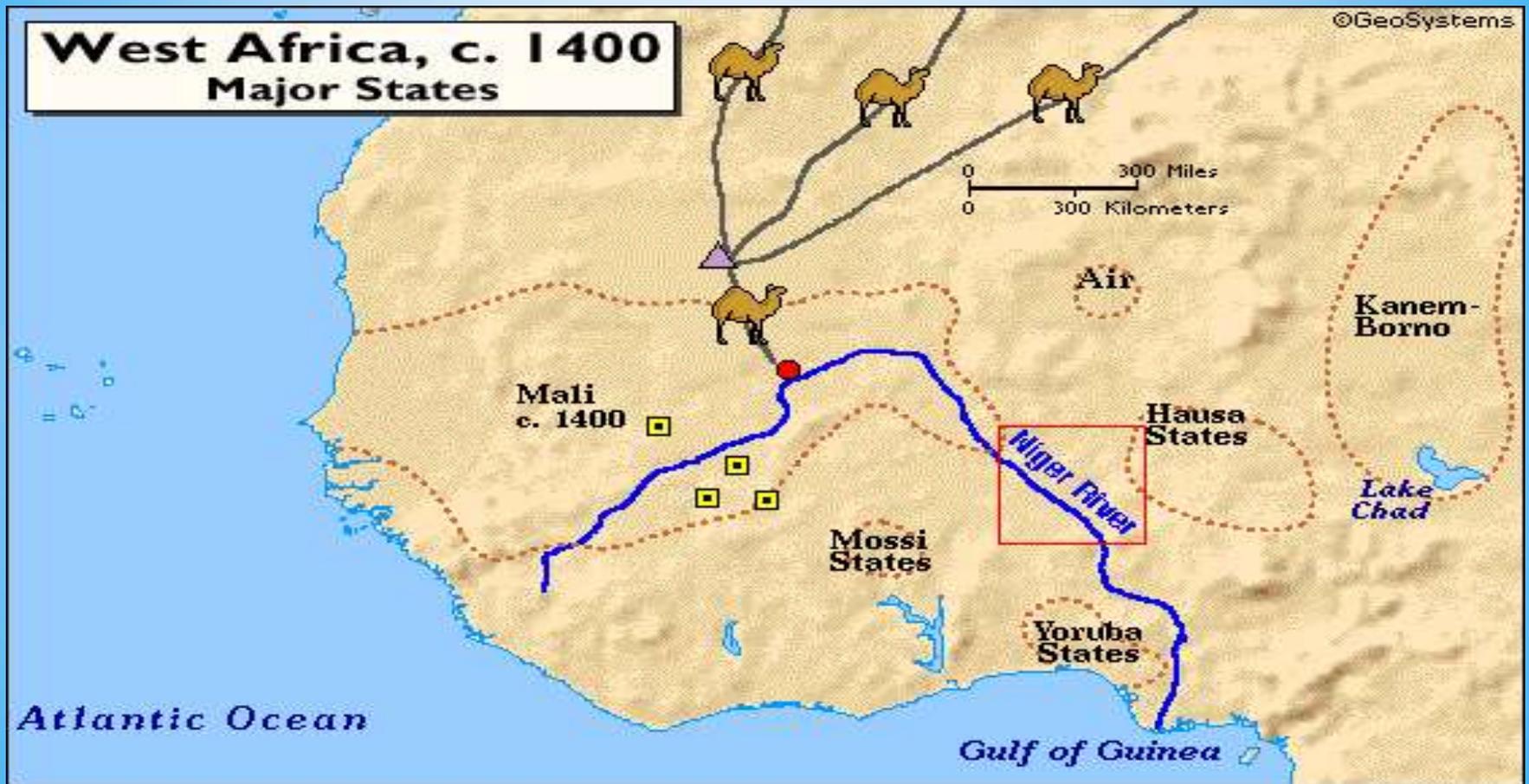
The Silk Road



What Is It?

- It was a trade route across North Africa.
- It connected the Middle East with sub-Saharan African cultures.
- Gold and salt trade
- Islam was spread along these routes.

It Is: The Trans-Saharan Trade

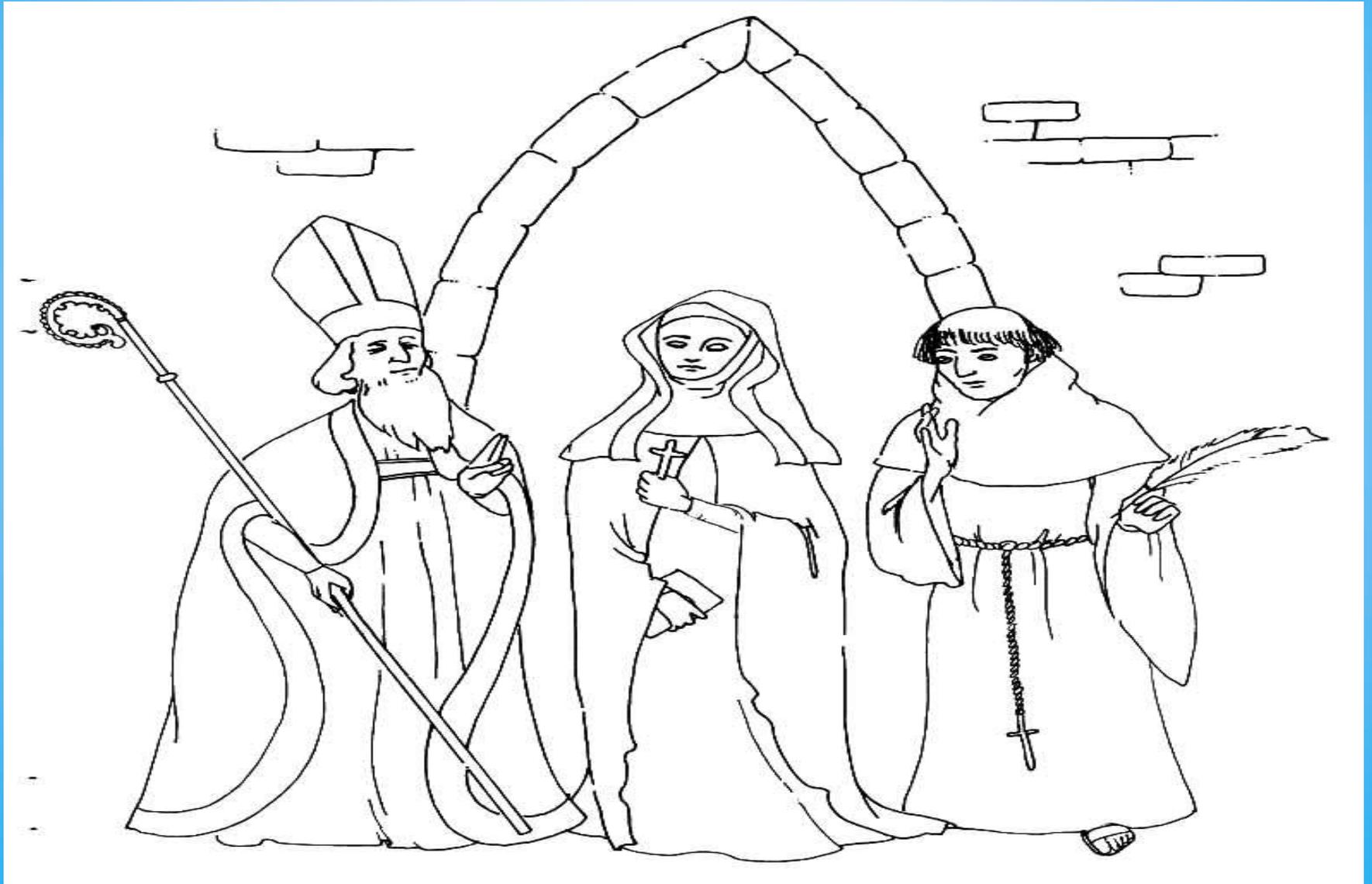


	Timbuktu		Gold Mines
	Trade Routes		Salt Mines

What Is It?

- This the first church in Christendom.
- This church had no competition from other Christian Churches for nearly 1500 years.
- This church was run by the Pope from his capital in Rome.

It Is: The Roman Catholic Church



What Is It?

- It was supported by German Princes who did not want to be controlled by the Pope, nor to pay money to the Catholic Church.
- It is the sect of Christianity that believed that salvation could be achieved only through the bible alone, not by the sale of indulgences.
- It is the first Protestant church.
- It is the church started by Martin Luther when he nailed his 95 thesis to the doors of Wittenberg Church.

It Is: Lutheranism



What Is It?

- It is the sect of Christianity that believes in predestination.
- It is the sect of Christianity that expanded the protestant movement in Europe to areas such as Geneva, Switzerland.
- It is the sect of Christianity that believed that faith is revealed by living a righteous life filled with hard work... all ideals that worked well with capitalism.
- It was the sect of Christianity that was started and spread by John Calvin.

It Is: Calvinism



What Is It?

- This is the sect of Christianity that dismissed the authority of the Pope in Rome because he would not grant the king a divorce.
- This sect of Christianity took land from the Pope, and gave it to the nobles.
- This became the official religion of England, and the king its head.

It Is: Anglicanism



What Is It?

- It was an institution used to root out heresy.
- It was established to reinforce Catholic doctrine (rules and teachings).
- It used torture, secret testimony, and public burnings to drive fear into non-Catholics (especially in Spain and Italy).

It Is: The Inquisition



What Is It?

- It was the Pope's response to the Protestant Reformation.
- It is when the Catholic Church tried to reform itself and re-assert its authority.
- It is when the Catholic Church became more active in taking care of the poor and educating the masses in order to regain its power and influence.

It Is: The Catholic Reformation (a.k.a. The Counter Reformation)



What Is It?

- It is the organization started during the Counter Reformation/Catholic Reformation founded in order to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.
- It was founded by Ignatius of Loyola.
- It is also called The Jesuits.

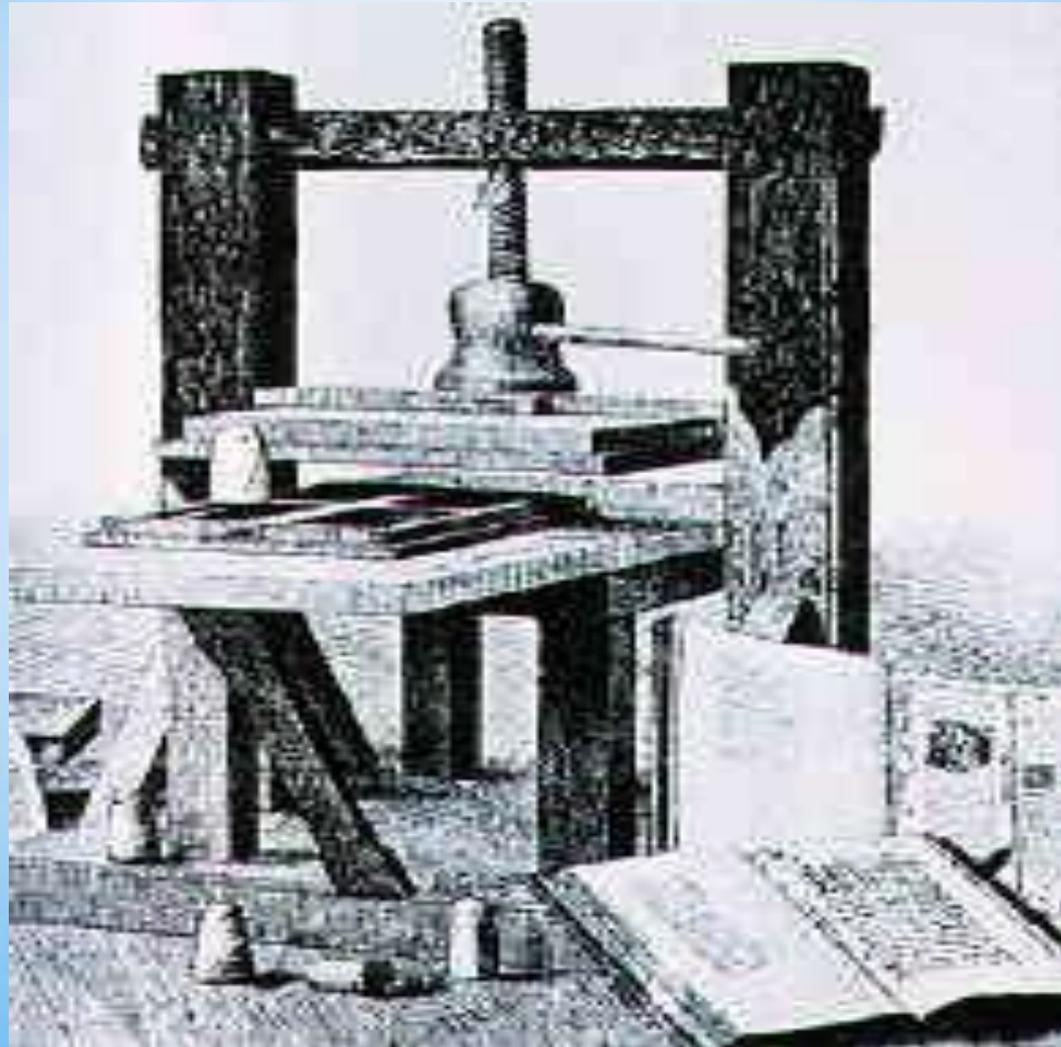
It Is: The Society of Jesus (a.k.a. The Jesuits)



What Is It?

- This improved literacy greatly in Europe.
- It had a great impact on spreading ideas of the Reformation and Renaissance.
- It let people read the bible in their own languages (English, French, and German).

It Is: The Gutenberg Printing Press



What Is It?

- It began with a demand for gold and spices.
- It began the expansion of European Empires to Asia and the New World (the Americas).
- It was also begun in order to diffuse Christianity to the new world.
- It really took off when Henry The Navigator started his school for sailors and captains at Sagres, Portugal.

It Is: The Age of Exploration



What Is It?

- It is when agricultural products such as corn, potatoes, and tobacco came to Europe from the New World (the Americas).
- It is when horses came from Europe to the new world, and changed the lifestyles of the American Indians.
- It destroyed indigenous economies and the environment, and brought slavery and the plantation system to the Caribbean and the Americas.

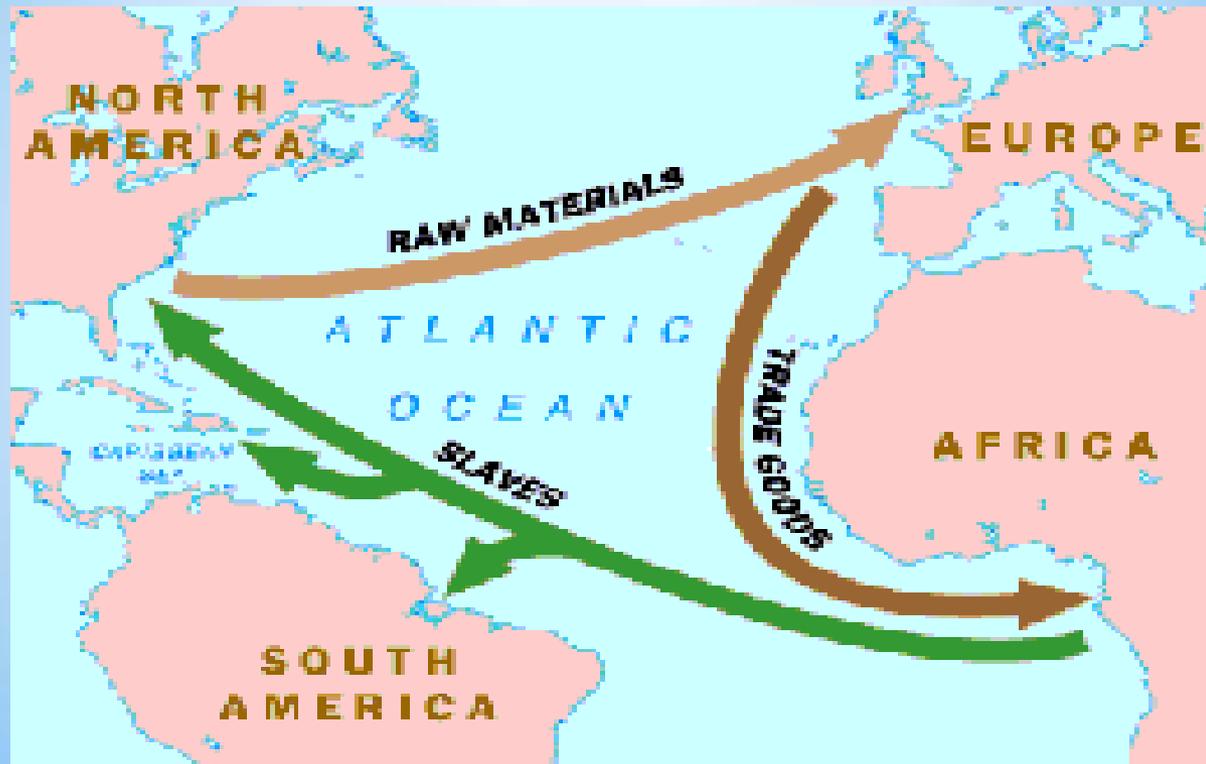
It Is: The Columbian Exchange

	Old World to New World	New World to Old World
Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smallpox Measles Chicken Pox Malaria Yellow Fever Influenza The Common Cold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syphilis
Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horses Cattle Pigs Sheep Goats Chickens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkeys Llamas Alpacas Guinea Pigs
Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice Wheat Barley Oats Coffee Sugarcane Bananas Melons Olives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kentucky Bluegrass Ragweed Clover Daisies Dandelions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corn (Maize) Potatoes (White & Sweet Varieties) Beans (Snap, Kidney, & Lima Varieties) Cacao (Source of Chocolate) Chicle (Source of Chewing Gum) Tobacco Peanuts Peppers Pumpkins Avocados Squash Tomatoes Pineapples

What Is It?

- It is a trade pattern established by European nations.
- It linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas.
- It involved raw materials and gold and silver exported to Europe and Asia, slaves from Africa to the “New World,” and finished goods from Europe to Africa.

It Is: Triangular Trade



What Is It?

- It emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople.
- It brought much of Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa under its rule.
- It suffered many nationalist rebellions (such as Greece and Serbia) and ended with the defeat of the Central Powers during WWI.

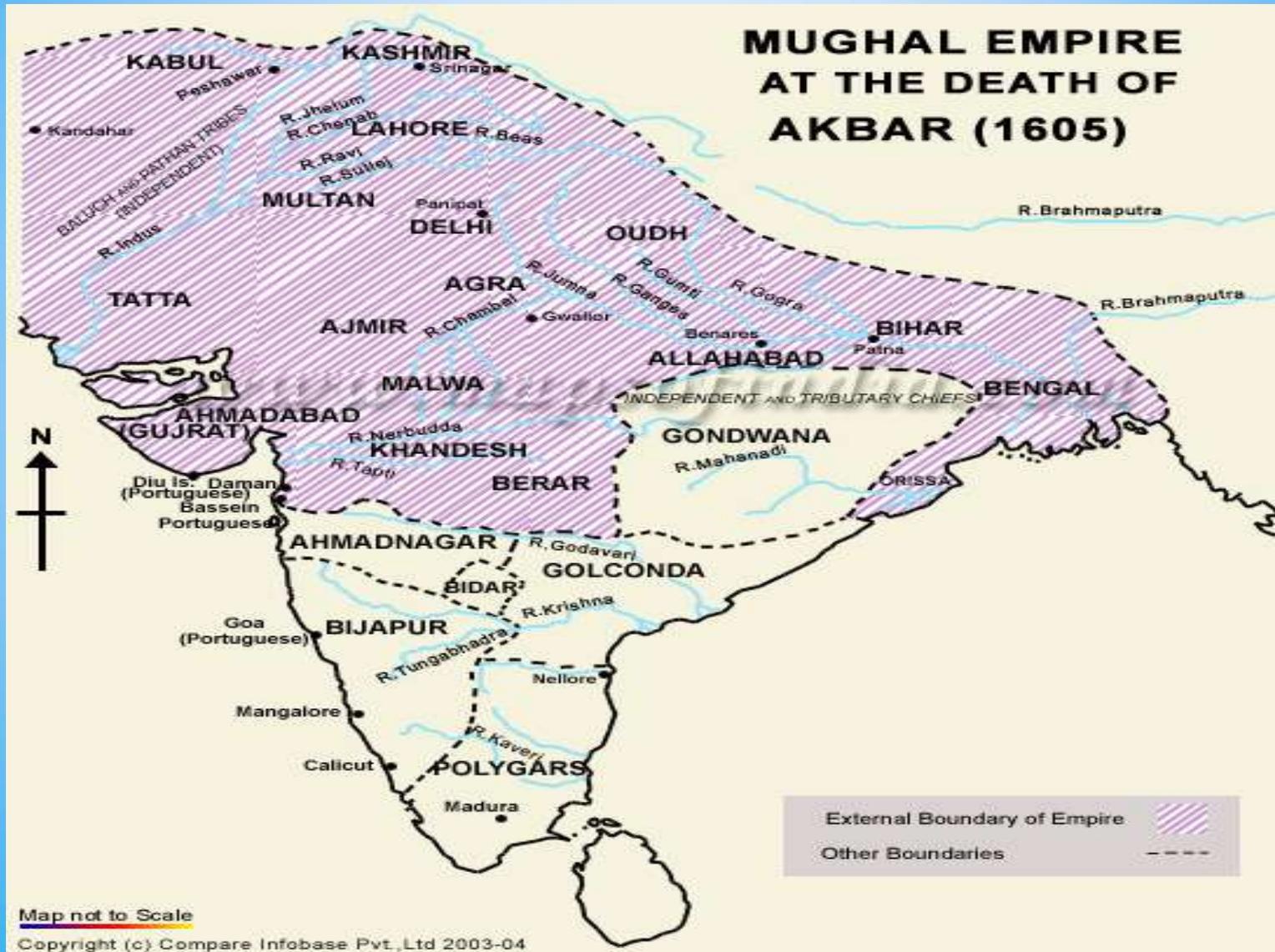
It Is: The Ottoman Empire



What Is It?

- It was created by the descendants of the Mongols in Northern India.
- It was responsible for advances in Indian art and architecture, such as the building of the Taj Mahal.
- It divided India along Muslim/ Hindu lines.
- It began trade with European Nations, allowing them to establish trading posts along the coast of the Indian sub-continent.

It Is: The Mughal Indian Empire



What Is It?

- It was based on the idea that colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country, to help the mother country gain economic independence.
- It is an economic system that required European nations to compete for overseas markets, resources, and colonies.
- It is a practice that limited colonial economies by the economic needs of the mother country (they were only allowed to grow what the mother country needed).

It Is: Mercantilism

What Is It?

- It places an emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature.
- It relies on the scientific method.
- It expanded scientific knowledge, and led to the Enlightenment.

It Is: The Scientific Revolution



Clockwise from top left: Kepler, Copernicus, Newton, Galileo, Descartes, and Ptolemy

What Is It?

- It is characterized by centralization of power by monarchs, and decreased power by the nobility.
- It is characterized by rule by divine right.
- It is best exemplified by rulers such as Louis XIV, Frederick the Great, and Peter the Great.

It Is: The Age of Absolutism



What Is It?

- It promoted the development of the rights of Englishmen.
- It involved the removal of the Stuart Kings (the execution of Charles I), the battle between the Roundheads and the Cavaliers, the rule of Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans, and the restoration of the Stuarts.

It Is: The English Civil War



What Is It?

- It promoted the development of the rights of Englishmen.
- It increased the power of the English Parliament, and established the first constitutional monarchy.
- It is the establishment of the rule of Mary Stuart (of England) and William of Orange (of Holland).

It Is: The Glorious Revolution



What Is It?

- It contributed to the increase of the rights of Englishmen.
- It found its origins in the Magna Carta and the Petition of Right.
- It was signed by William and Mary in the Glorious Revolution.

It Is: The English Bill of Rights of 1689

The Bill of Rights

In 1688, the English experienced yet another revolution, a rather bloodless one in which the Stuart king James II was replaced by Mary, James's daughter, and her husband, William of Orange. After William and Mary had assumed power, Parliament passed a Bill of Rights that specified the rights of Parliament and laid the foundation for a constitutional monarchy.

✿ The Bill of Rights

Whereas the said late King James II having abdicated the government, and the throne being thereby vacant, his Highness the prince of Orange (whom it has pleased Almighty God to make the glorious instrument of delivering this kingdom from popery and arbitrary power) did (by the device of the lords spiritual and temporal, and diverse principal persons of the Commons) cause letters to be written to the lords spiritual and temporal, being Protestants, and other letters to the several counties, cities, universities, boroughs, and Cinque Ports, for the choosing of such persons to represent them, as were of right to be sent to parliament, to meet and sit at Westminster upon the two and twentieth day of January, in this year 1689, in order to such an establishment as that their religion, laws, and liberties might not again be in danger of being subverted; upon which letters elections have been accordingly made.

And thereupon the said lords spiritual and temporal and Commons, pursuant to their respective letters and elections, being now assembled in a full and free representation of this nation, taking into their most serious consideration the best means for attaining the ends aforesaid, do in the first place (as their ancestors in like case have usually done), for the vindication and assertion of their ancient rights and liberties, declare:

1. That the pretended power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of parliament is illegal.

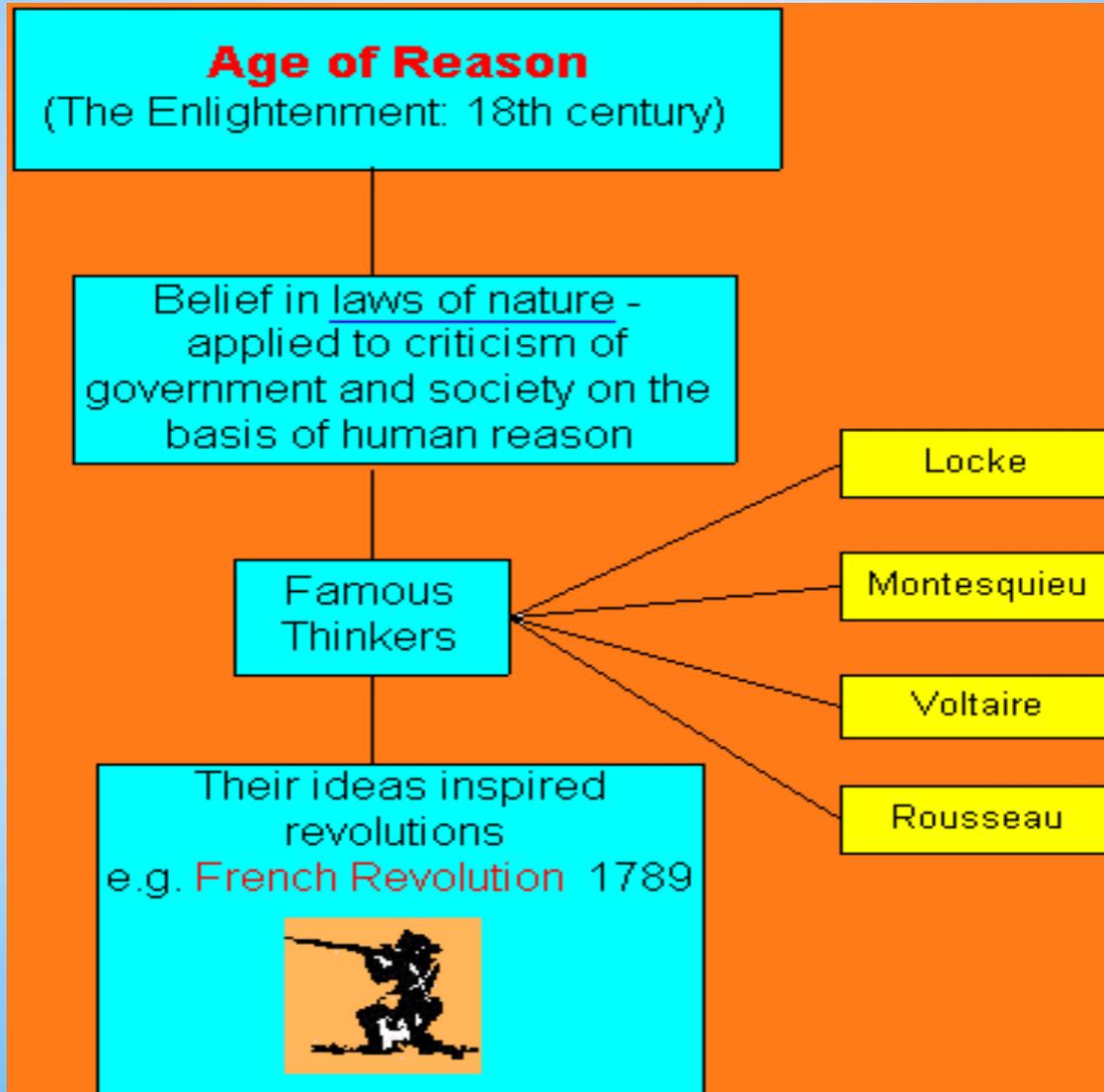
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2. That the pretended power of dispensing with the laws, or the execution of law by regal authority, as it has been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal.
3. That the commission for erecting the late court of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, and all other commissions and courts of like nature, are illegal and pernicious.
4. That levying money for or to the use of the crown by pretense of prerogative, without grant of parliament, for longer time or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal.
5. That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.
6. That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of parliament, is against law.
7. That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defense suitable to their conditions, and as allowed by law.
8. That election of members of parliament ought to be free.
9. That the freedom of speech, and debates or proceedings in parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament.
10. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
11. That jurors ought to be duly impaneled and returned, and jurors which pass upon men in trials for high treason ought to be freeholders.
12. That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction are illegal and void.
13. And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, parliament ought to be held frequently.

What Is It?

- It was a movement that believed progress was possible through the application of scientific knowledge and reason to issues of law and government.
- It greatly influenced the leaders of the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence.
- It gave us the ideas of social contract, separation of powers, and separation of Church and State.

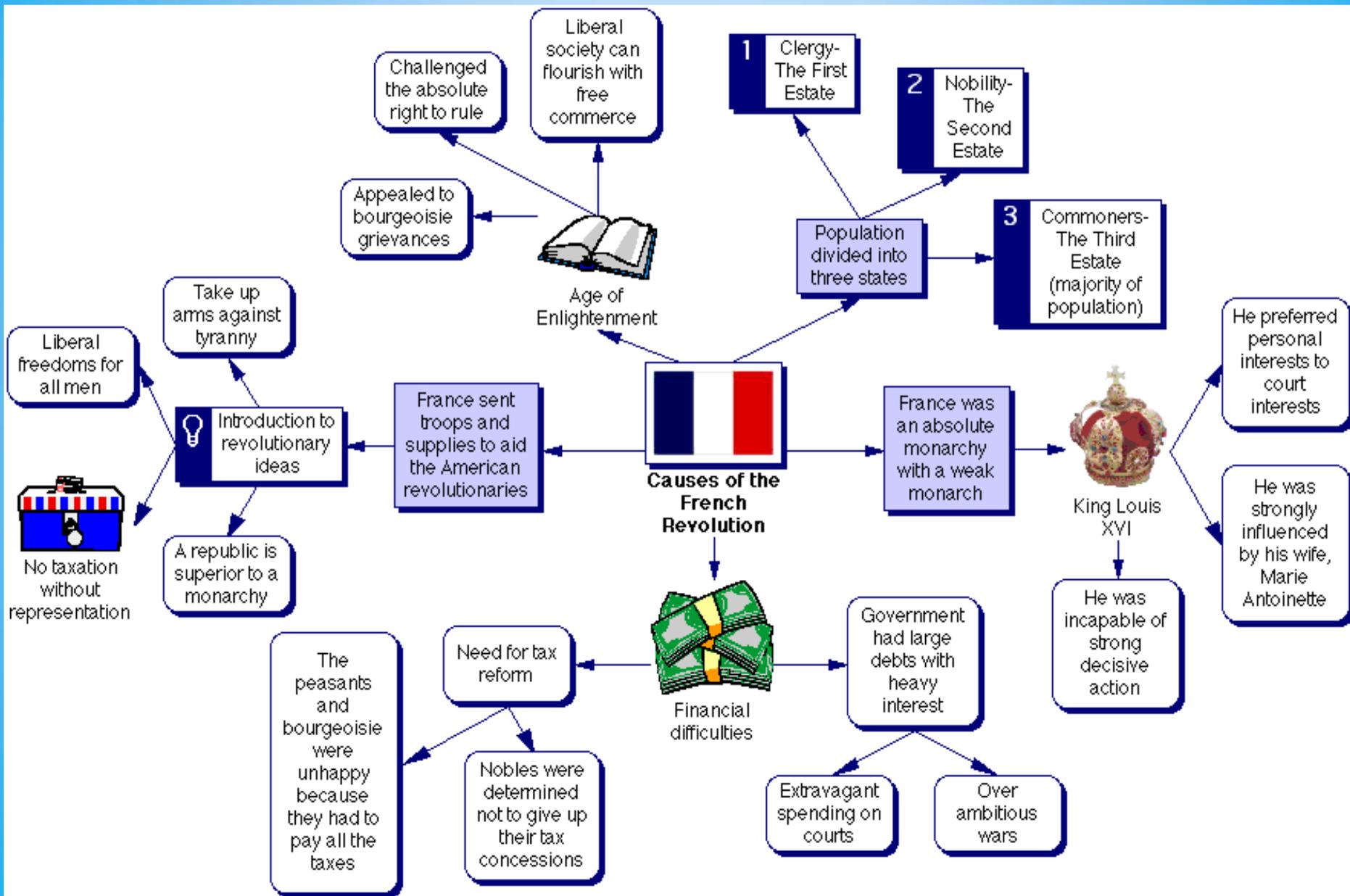
It Is: The Enlightenment



What Is It?

- Driven by the ideas of the Enlightenment, it was the overthrow of an absolute monarchy and the establishment of a new government.
- It included the storming of the Bastille, the Reign of Terror and the end of the Monarchy of Louis XVI.
- It led to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.

It Is: The French Revolution



What Is It?

- It was an attempt to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests, or the “status quo.”
- It restored monarchies, and sought to restore a “balance of power” in Europe.
- It was attended by Austria, Russia, England, and France.

It Is: The Congress of Vienna

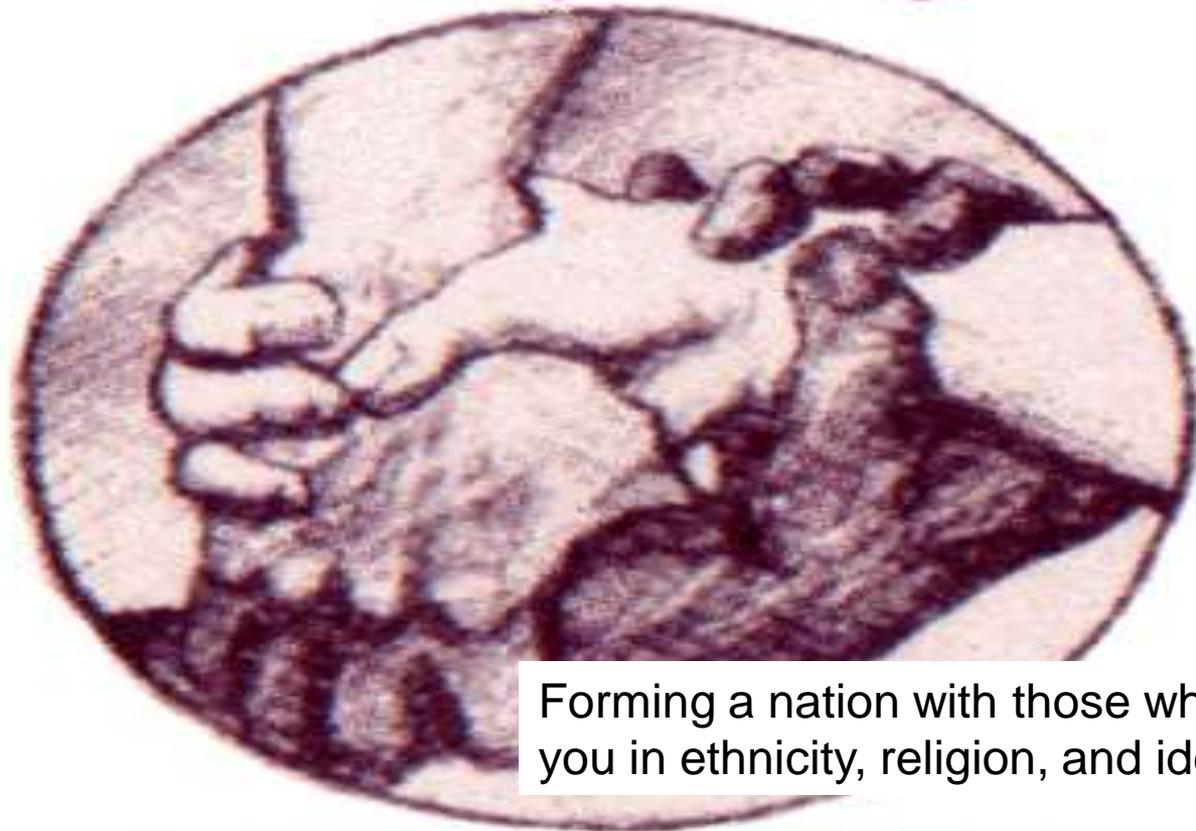


What Is It?

- It was the driving force behind the revolutions of 1848.
- It is the belief that groups should have their own countries with those who are like them in ethnicity, religion, and culture.
- It led to economic competition and demand for democratic change in Europe during the 19th century (the 1800s).

It Is: Nationalism

Ethnicity, Religion



Forming a nation with those who are like you in ethnicity, religion, and ideas.

and Nationalism

What Is It?

- It brought power to the King of Sardinia, Victor Emanuel.
- It was organized by Count Camillo Cavour when he got help from the French to Austria out of Northern Italy.
- It was finished when Cavour also got help from Giuseppe Garibaldi and his “redshirts” in driving the Hapsburgs out of Southern Italy

It Is: The Unification of Italy



Giuseppe Garibaldi delivers a unified Italy to new King Victor Emanuel.

What Is It?

- It was accomplished by Prussia and the “realpolitik” (which justifies all means to achieve and hold power) of Otto von Bismarck.
- It was accomplished by taking land from Belgium, Austria, and France.
- It was celebrated by crowning Kaiser William I at the Palace of Versailles after victory in the Franco-Prussian War.

It Is: The Unification of Germany



The Unification of Germany, 1815-1871

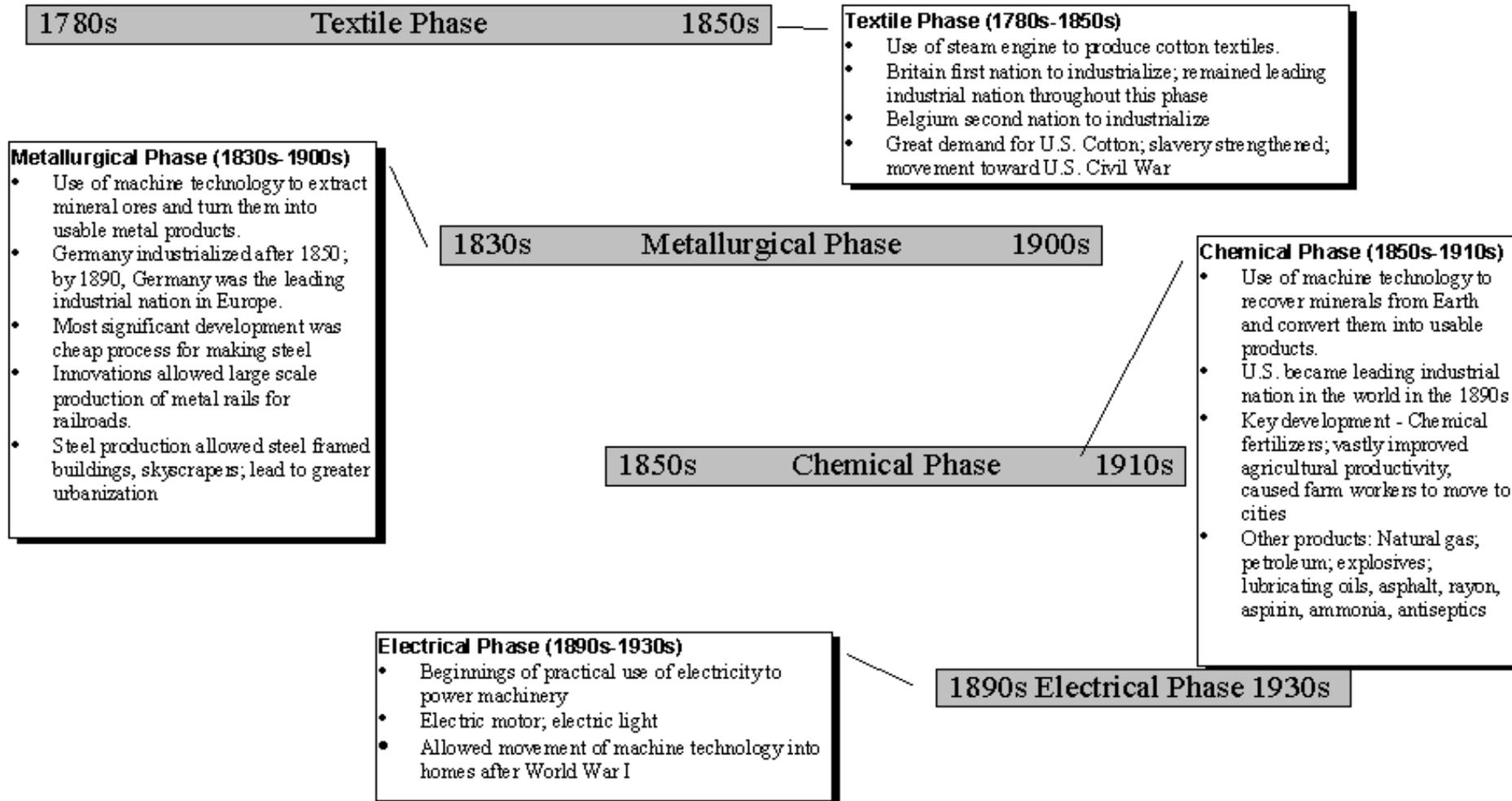
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What Is It?

- It greatly increased demand for raw materials, and therefore the need for European countries to establish more colonies.
- It was driven by advancements in technology such as Watt's steam engine, Whitney's cotton gin, and Bessemer's process of making steel.
- It began in England.

It Is: The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution, 1780s-1930s



1780

1800

1820

1840

1860

1880

1900

1920

1940

What Is It?

- It is what started the process of urbanization in Europe.
- It led to greater agricultural production, yet less farming jobs.
- It was when large landowners closed off land to increase productivity.

It Is: The Enclosure Movement

What Is It?

- It rose out of a need by industrial nations in Europe who needed natural resources and markets to expand their economies.
- It increase when industrial nations of Europe competed to control Africa and Asia to secure their economic and political success.
- It spread economic, political and social philosophies of European nations and was met with both armed resistance and intellectual movements.
- It takes place in three forms: protectorates, colonies, and spheres of influence.

It Is: Imperialism

What Is It?

- It is the idea that the means of production should be owned by private individuals.
- It created great differences between those who had access to means to produce and those who did not.
- Its chief advocate/ supporter was Adam Smith who wrote about it in his work *Wealth of Nations*.

An entrepreneur has an idea to satisfy demand for goods.

It Is: Capitalism



and invests

to build

who work in

which produce

who spend wages as consumers (thus creating demand) in

which sell

which generate

which goes back to

profit

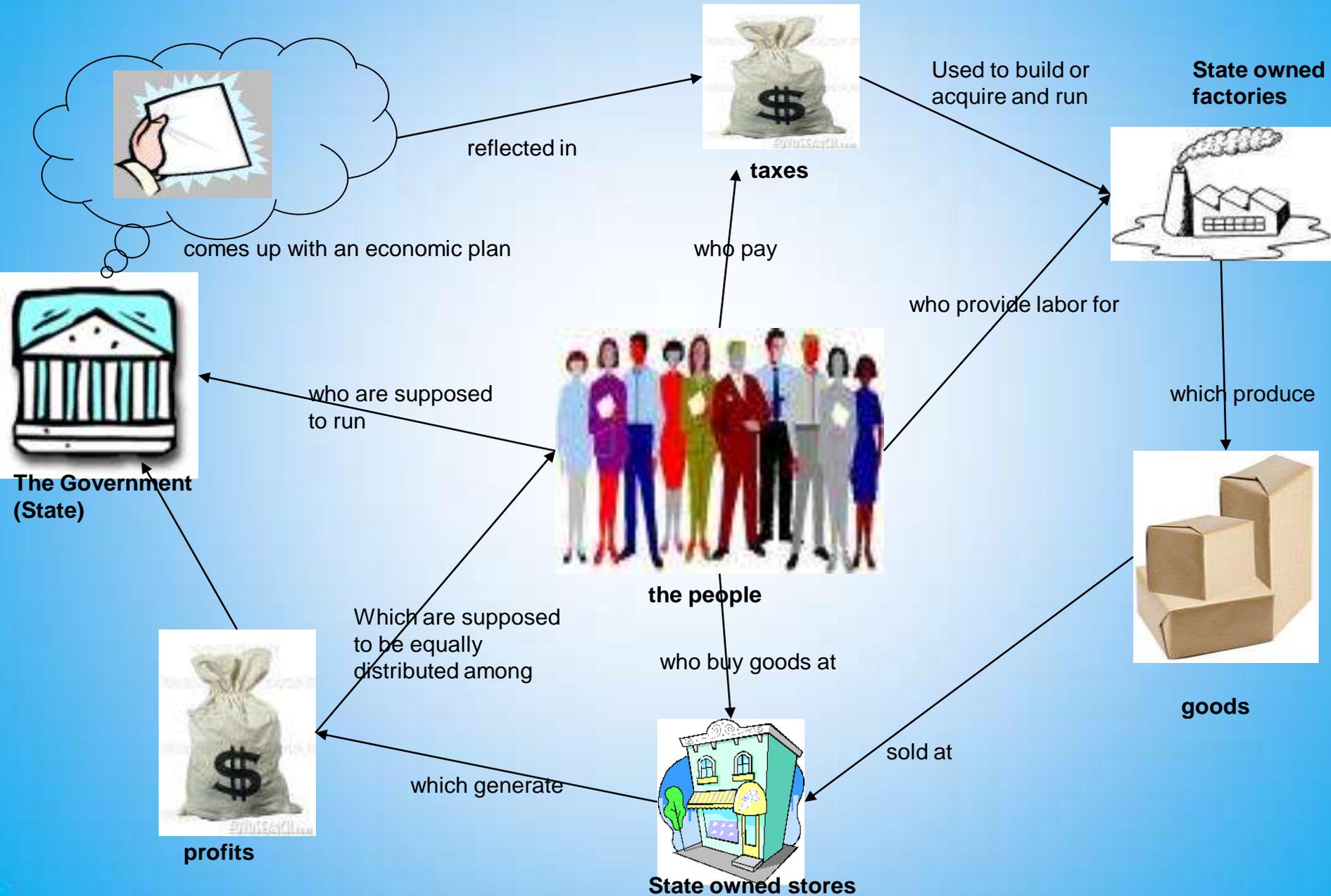
stores

goods

What Is It?

- It is the idea that the government should own the means of production, and re-distribute resources equally.
- It is an idea that rose from dissatisfaction with injustices that arose as a result of capitalism.
- Its chief supporter was Karl Marx in his works *The Communist Manifesto* and *Das Capital*.

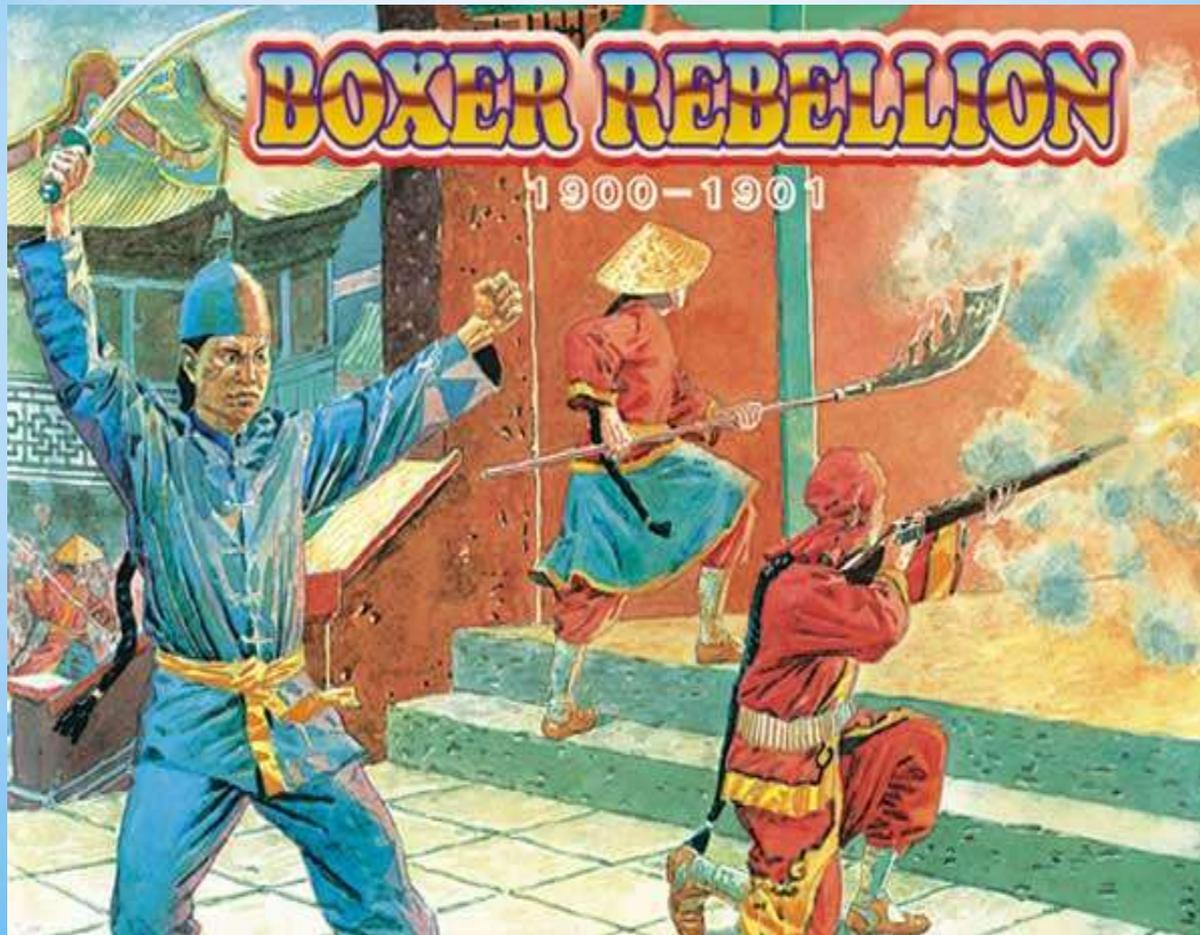
It Is: Communism



What Is It?

- It is an armed response to imperialism.
- It was the result of the establishment of spheres of influence and the Open Door Policy.
- It happened in China.

It Is: The Boxer Rebellion



What Is It?

- It was a political response to English and Dutch colonization.
- It was founded to get the East India Company out of India.
- It was the result of Indian nationalism that arose under the East India Company's dominance of India during the 1800s.

It Is: The Indian National Congress (the 1st Indian Nationalist Party)



What Is It?

- It was caused by competition among industrial nations in Europe and a failure of diplomacy.
- It spread from Europe to European colonies.
- Its roots lay in the aggressive policies of Kaiser William II, and rising nationalism in countries like those in the Balkans.
- Its roots also lay in the pan-Slavic policies of Russia toward fellow Slavic countries such as Serbia.
- Its spark was ignited with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

It Is: World War I



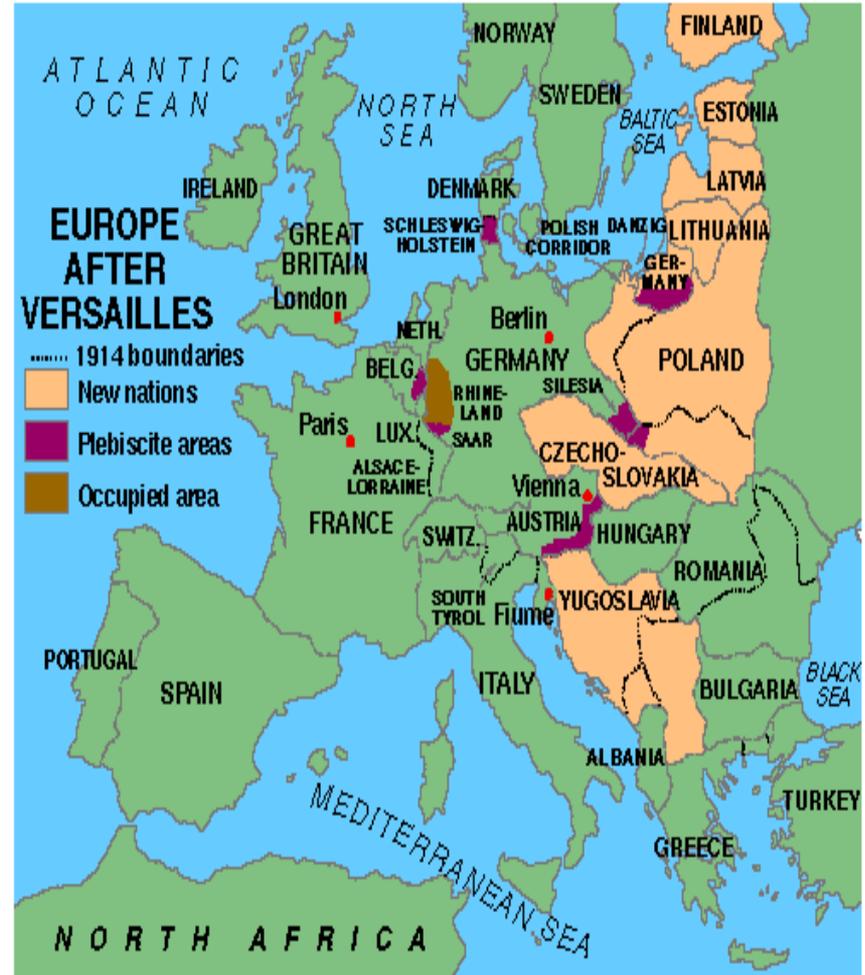
What Is It?

- It blamed Germany for the war, and made them pay reparations.
- It made Germany accept responsibility for the war, and limited the size of their military.
- Its harsh terms were a large part of the cause of WWII.

It Is: The Treaty of Versailles

Treaty of Versailles

- **Germany treated as the aggressor**
 - Loss of territory (Alsace, Lorraine)
 - French occupation of Rhineland
 - Demilitarization
 - “War reparations” to France
- **New nation-states**
 - Poland
 - Yugoslavia
 - Hungary
 - Albania
 - Czechoslovakia



What Is It?

- It is the result of failed policies of Czar Nicholas II.
- It is also the result of the loss of The Russo-Japanese War and the high casualties sustained before the withdrawal from WWI.
- It happened in two waves: first in 1917 and shortly thereafter by Vladimir Lenin's supporters.

It Is: The Russian Revolution



What Is It?

- It brought about the New Economic Policy of Vladimir Lenin.
- It brought the Communists to power in Russia.
- It was the second part of the Russian Revolution.

It Is: The Bolshevik Revolution

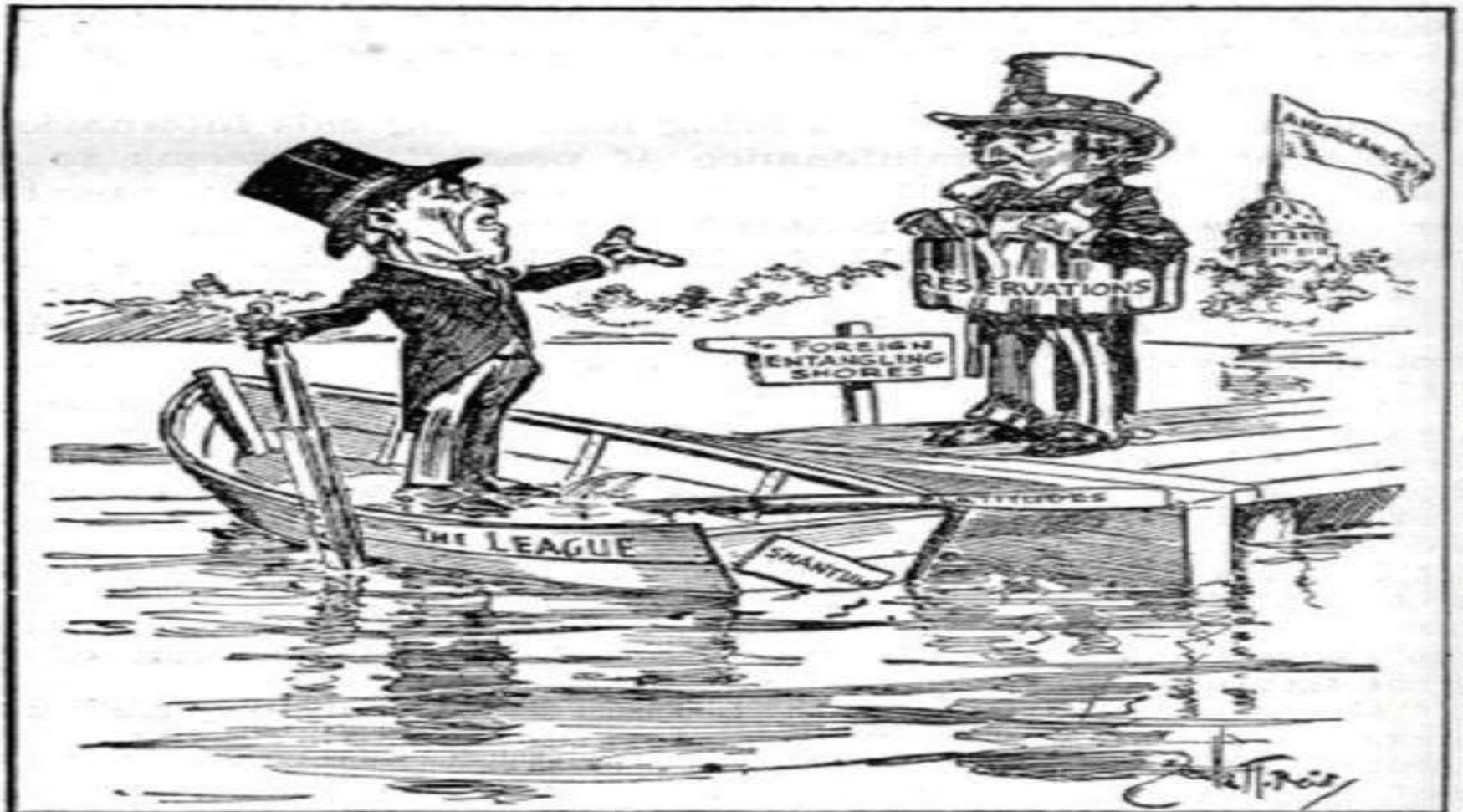


What Is It?

- It was the first international cooperative organization, created after WWI to prevent future wars.
- The US refused to join it.
- It failed because it did not have the power to enforce its decisions.



It Is: The League of Nations



YOU CAN'T REALLY BLAME HIM FOR WANTING A LIFE-PRESERVER.

—Reid in *The National Republican*

What Is It?

- It is the system that was created to administer the colonies of the defeated powers of WWI on a temporary basis.
- It bred discontent in the Middle East as France and Great Britain became the mandatory powers in the Middle East.

It Is: The Mandate System



What Is It?

- It followed an unprecedented (never before seen) period of prosperity during the 1920s (the Roaring 20s).
- It was signaled by a huge stock market crash in 1929.
- It was a worldwide crash of the global economy caused by excessive expansion of credit and high inflation, and characterized by high protective tariffs (taxes on imports).

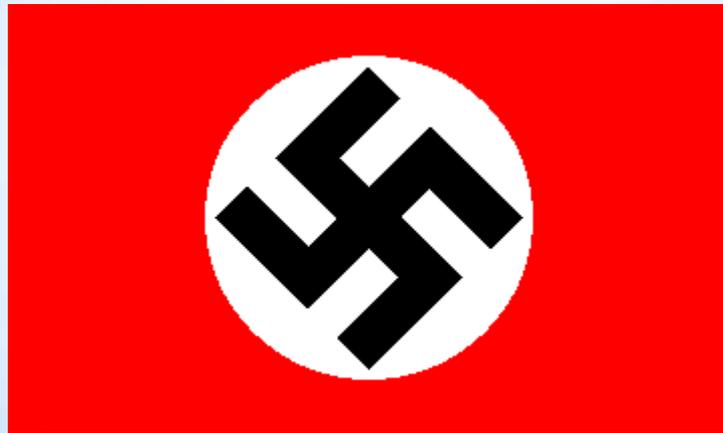
It Is: The Great Depression



What Is It?

- It is the German Socialist Workers Party.
- It was known for racism, terror, and blaming Jews for the misfortunes of Germany during the worldwide depression.
- It was the party dominated by Adolph Hitler.

It Is: The Nazi Party



What Is It?

- It took emerged as a world power after WWI as a result of its aggressive imperialistic policies in Asia.
- It conquered Manchuria, in China.
- Under Emperor Hirohito and General Hideki Tojo, it became a major industrial power and had to acquire raw materials.

What Is It?

- It is the birthplace of Fascism.
- It helped start WWII with its invasion of Ethiopia.
- Its leader, Benito Mussolini, sought to restore the glory of the Roman Empire.

It Is: Italy



What Is It?

- It might never have started had The League of Nations been stronger, or if Europe had not pursued its policy of appeasement with Hitler
- It was started in Europe when Germany invaded Poland, France, and Russia and began hostilities with Britain by air.
- The US had tried to remain isolationist and stay out of it, but was drawn into it when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor.

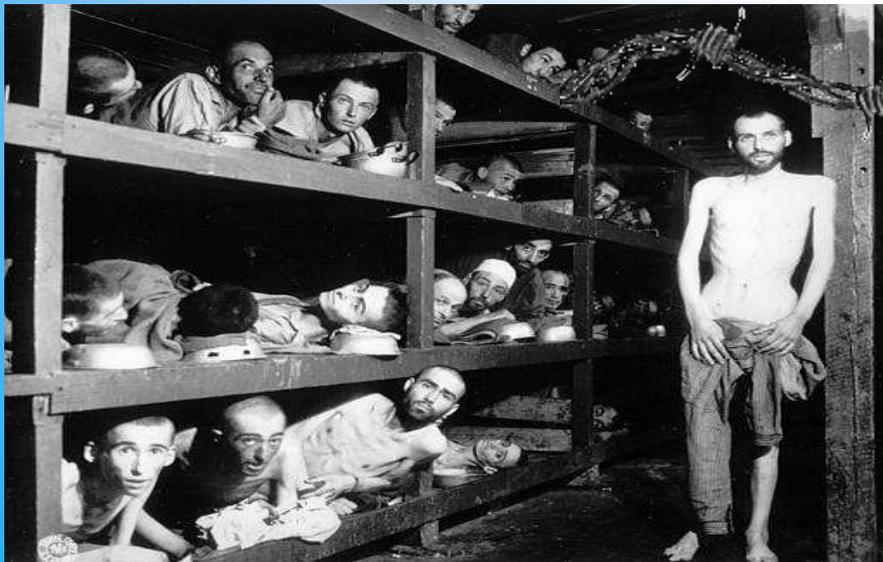
It Is: World War II



What Is It?

- It is genocide perpetrated by the Nazis.
- It was Hitler's "final solution" to the "problems" in the 3rd Reich blamed on Jews.
- It involved sending 6 million people to die in gas chambers.

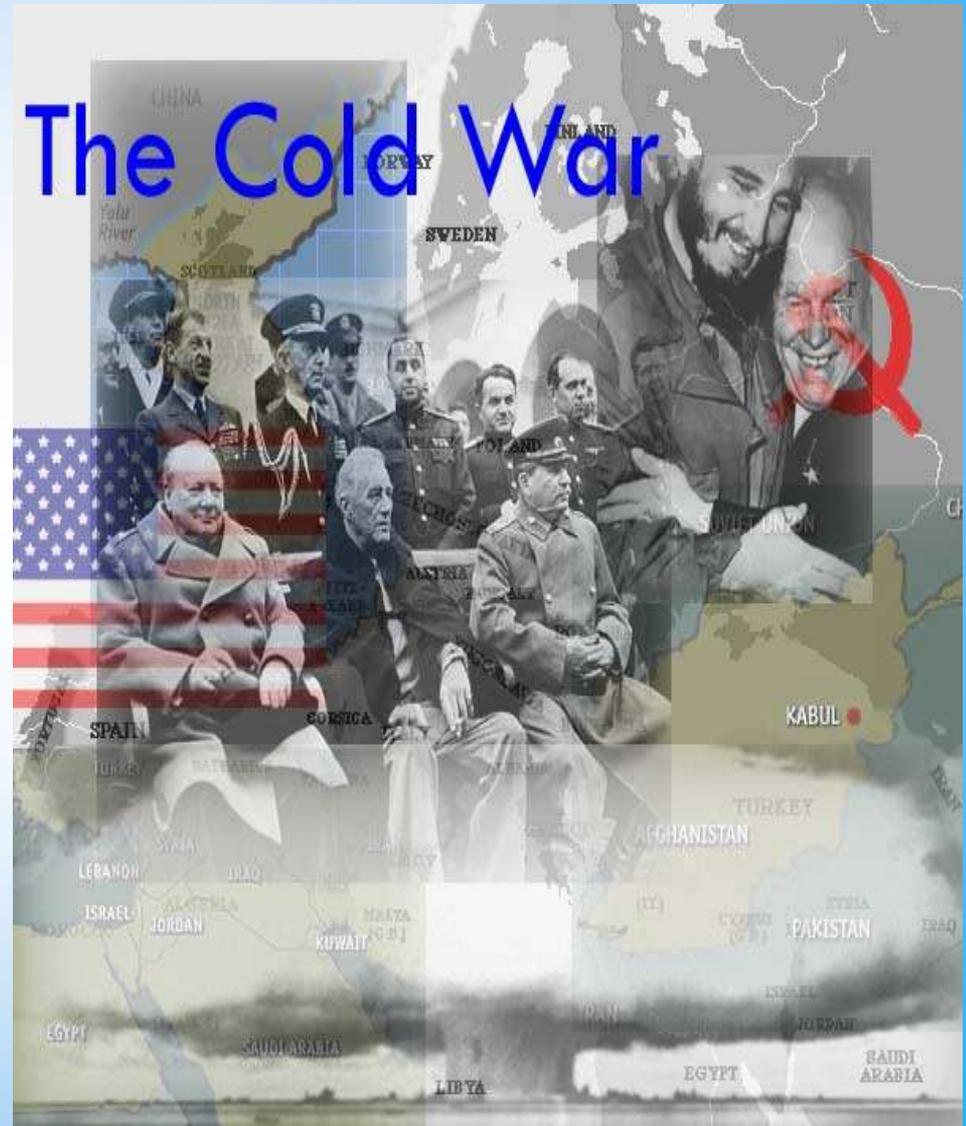
It Is: The Holocaust



It Is: The Cold War

Main events:

- 15th August 1945 – Surrender of Japan (End of WWII)
- March 1947 – Truman Doctrine outlined
- June 1947 – ERP/Marshall Plan outlined
- June 1948 – Berlin Blockade begins
- May 1949 – Berlin Blockade ends
- Sept. 1949 – NATO Treaty signed
- June 1950 – Start of Korean War
- July 1953 – US leave Korea
- April 1961 – Bay of Pigs invasion
- August 1961 – Berlin Wall erected
- Oct. 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1965 – USA go to war in Vietnam
- 1968 – Tet Offensive
- My Lai Massacre
- 1972 – SALT I
- 1973 – Ceasefire in Vietnam
- 1975 – Helsinki Accords
- 1979 – USSR invade Afghanistan
- 1987 – Talks between Reagan & Gorbachev begin.
- Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty signed.
- 1989 – USSR begins to collapse
- Berlin Wall comes down.



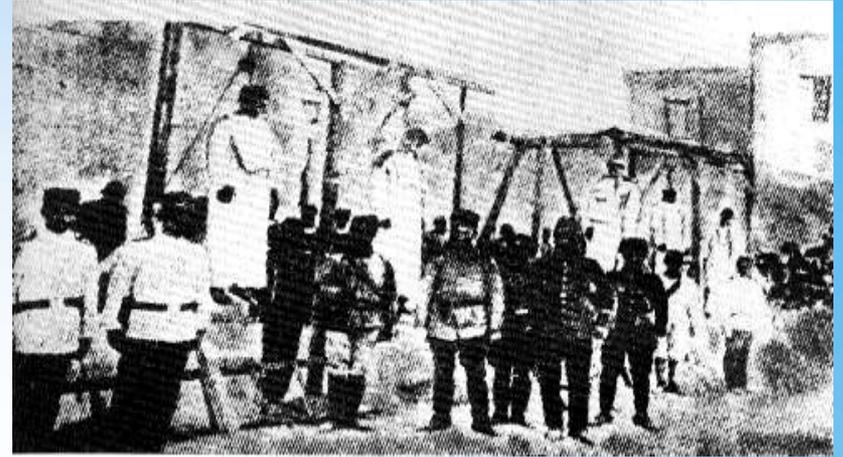
What Is It?

- It is what Pol Pot did in Cambodia to the educated, artists, technicians, former government officials, monks and minorities.
- It is what The Ottomans did to Armenians.
- It is what Tutsis did to Hutus in Rwanda.
- It is what Bosnian Serbs did to Muslims and Croats in the former Yugoslavia.
- It is the systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group.

It Is: Genocide



A “monument” to Pol Pot’s genocide in Cambodia.



Ottoman Turks genocide in Armenia.



Rwandan Hutu skulls stacked by the Tutsi minority for all to view.

Bosnian Muslim and Croat prisoners of the Serb genocide.



What Is It?

- It is the outcome of the German genocide attempts against the Jews.
- It is one of the main outcomes of WWII.
- It took place to try the guilty Nazis for genocide at a place called Nuremburg.

It Is: War Crimes Trials



What Is It?

- After WWII, The USA, England, France and other Western nations formed this organization.
- It was formed to bolster defense against the threat of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc Nations.
- It was formed to stop the perceived threat of communist expansion.

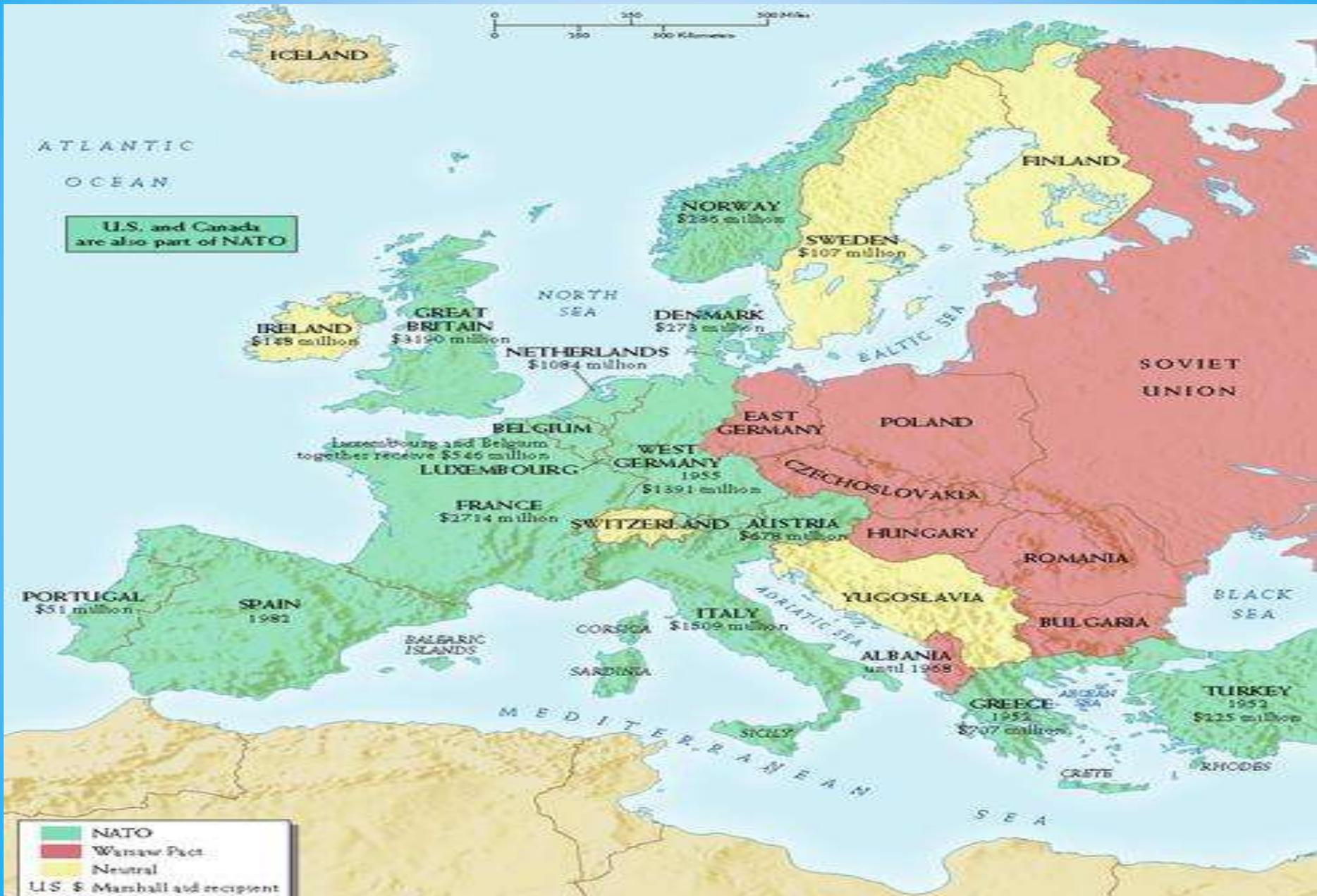
It Is: NATO or (The North American Treaty Organization)



What Is It?

- It was the Soviet Bloc's answer to NATO.
- It was a union of the USSR, and the Eastern Bloc nations.
- It was formed to fight against perceived western aggression and imperialism.

It Is: The Warsaw Pact



What Is It?

- It is a policy developed by President Harry S. Truman.
- It is the idea that The US can, through military force and economic support, stop the spread of communism.
- It was one of the main reasons behind the Cold War, and was designed to stop the “domino theory” from happening.

It Is: Containment

Race to Save Europe, 1947

In 1947 Truman launched both the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan as part of his “containment” policy to stop the advanced of Soviet style communism.

Step on it, Doc!



Distorted text graphically enhanced to restore legibility.

Roy Justus, *The Minneapolis Star*, 1947. *A Cartoon History of United States Foreign Policy*, Foreign Policy Association, p. 90.

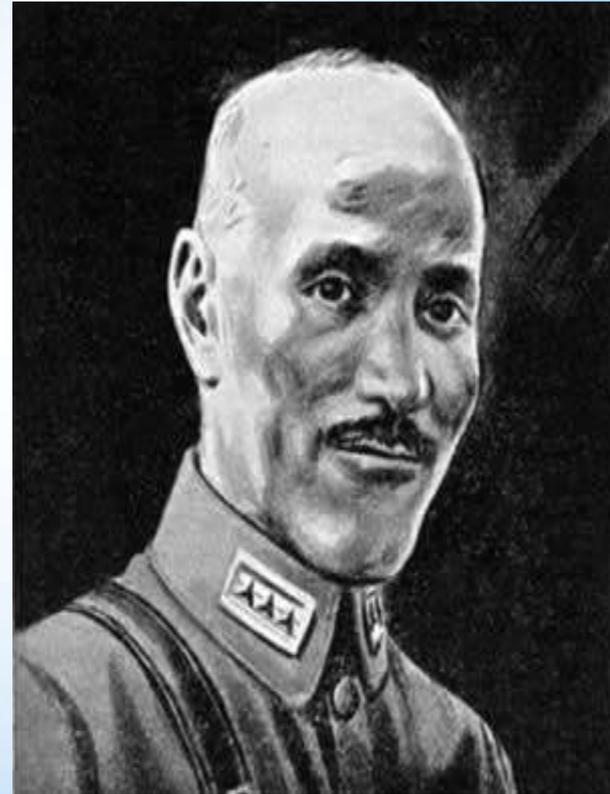
What Is It?

- It resulted from the division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese Civil War.
- It was when Chang Kai-shek and his US supported nationalist Chinese were driven off mainland China and established Taiwan.
- It was when Mao Tse-tung and his communists establish the People's Republic of China... a government still in power today.

It Is: The Chinese Civil War and the Formation of Communist China and Taiwan



Mao Tse-tung- Communist
Founded The People's Republic of
China



Chiang Kai-shek- Nationalist
Founded Nationalist China
(Taiwan)

What Is It?

- It was led by Ghandi and Nehru.
- It was brought about by the British colonization and occupation of India.
- It was a peaceful movement leading to both the expulsion of the British from India and the division of India and Pakistan.

It Is: The Indian Independence (Nationalist) Movement



What Is It?

- It was started by Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya.
- It was a response to colonialism and economic exploitation in Africa by European Powers.
- It led to both peaceful and violent revolutions all across Africa.

It Is: The African Nationalist Movement



Jomo Kenyatta

What Is It?

- It was the result of French imperialism and occupation in Southeast Asia.
- It involved the U.S. when our policy of containment of communism led us to become involved.
- It became a nightmare for the US when Ho Chi Minh's North Vietnamese forces invaded the South and drove the US out after a long, bloody, guerilla war.

It Is: The Vietnam War

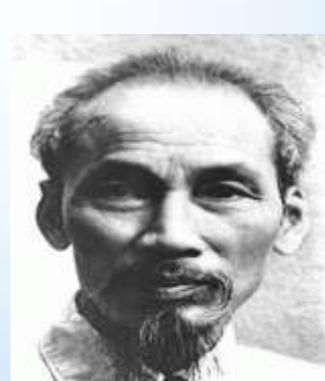
Execution of a Viet Cong guerilla soldier.



Vietnamese children flee their village as it is napalmed.



The fall of Saigon.



Ho Chi Minh, leader of the North Vietnamese communists.