

A New Era Begins

1989–Present

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • *What motivates political change?*
• *How can economic and social changes affect a country?*



networks

There's More Online! about the beginning of a new era.

CHAPTER 21

Lesson 1

End of the Cold War

Lesson 2

Western Europe and North America

Lesson 3

China, Japan, and the Koreas

Lesson 4

Regions After the Cold War

The Story Matters...

The Berlin Wall stood as a potent symbol of the division of the world into two hostile camps during the Cold War. From 1961 to 1989, the Berlin Wall separated West and East Berlin, dividing families and limiting travel across the border. In a major Cold War speech in 1987, U.S. president Ronald Reagan stood in front of the Brandenburg Gate of the Berlin Wall as he challenged the Soviet leader: "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" In 1989 the East German government finally ended the political division between West and East.

- ◀ A child peers through a hole in the Berlin Wall after its destruction in 1989. The fall of the Berlin Wall reunited Germany and marked the beginning of a new era of diplomacy between the Soviet Union and the West.

PHOTO: ianwain 668 / The Granger Collection, NYC. All rights reserved.

Place and Time: Eastern Europe 1989–Present

In July 1989, the Soviet premier Mikhail Gorbachev announced that countries in the Warsaw Pact were free to determine their own futures. In November the Berlin Wall fell, symbolizing the end of the Cold War era. Revolutions both peaceful and violent erupted in the following months as Central and Eastern European countries declared their independence. By the end of 1991, the Soviet Union had virtually dissolved, resulting in the formation of 15 newly independent states.

Step Into the Place

Read the quotes and look at the information presented on the map.

DBQ

Analyzing Historical Documents What details in these primary sources tell us that perestroika and glasnost led to independence movements in the USSR and Soviet satellite states? How does Gorbachev's statement compare to the letter?

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Our perestroika led us to the conclusion that the revolutionary course would not receive the support of the working class if [its] living standards were not improving. But it turned out that the problem of sausage and bread is not the only one. The people demand a new social atmosphere, more oxygen in the society, especially because we are talking about the socialist regime. . .

It is important not to miss our chance here. The party should have its own position on these issues, its own clear policy in this respect also. Life itself will punish us if we are late.”

—Mikhail Gorbachev, statement on October 7, 1989

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Thanks to glasnost, the mass media have told us a great deal about the past. We learned about the persecution of talented people, who either were victims of repressions or were forced to emigrate abroad, but still remained patriots of their country. We found out a lot about the genocide carried out by the ‘Father of All Peoples [Stalin];’ about the significant mistakes made before and during the Great Patriotic War, and the truth about the Afghanistan war. We learned about environmental problems, although sometimes too late (the Chernobyl tragedy, for example) . . . How could the mood of the people be good after all that?”

—Letter to the editor of *Ogonyok* Magazine (Moscow), May 15, 1989

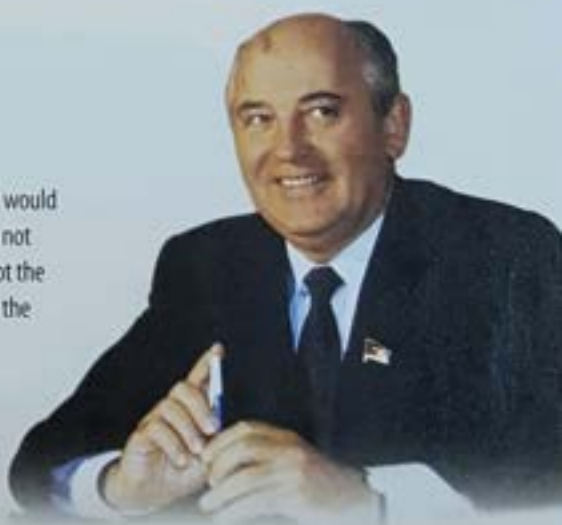


PHOTO: (Left) Robert Tunney/Corbis; (Right) Art Archives/The Granger Collection, NYC. All rights reserved.

Step Into the Time

Making Connections

Choose an event from the time line and explain the role it played in bringing the Cold War to an end.



networks

There's More Online!

- MAP** Explore the interactive version of this map on Networks.
- TIME LINE** Explore the interactive version of the time line on Networks.



The Fall of Communism 1989–1991



- 1995** Terrorists release deadly chemicals in Tokyo subway
- 1995** Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing
- 2000** Vladimir Putin is elected president of Russia
- 2004** Chechen rebels seize Russian school; many children die
- 2001** China joins the World Trade Organization
- 2001** Al-Qaeda-led terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11
- 2005** Slobodan Milosevic dies while on trial for war crimes
- 2006** Slobodan Milosevic dies while on trial for war crimes
- 2008** Kosovo declares its independence
- 2011** Popular uprisings erupt in Tunisia, Egypt, Bahrain, and Libya
- 2012** Barack Obama is reelected president of the United States.

networks

There's More Online!

- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Boris Yeltsin
- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Mikhail Gorbachev
- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Natan Sharansky
- ✓ IMAGE NATO Air Strikes on Serbia
- ✓ IMAGE Russians Protest Social Conditions at the Winter Palace
- ✓ IMAGE Solidarity Demonstration
- ✓ INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- ✓ MAP Breakup of Yugoslavia
- ✓ PRIMARY SOURCE End of the Soviet Union
- ✓ TIME LINE Breakup of Yugoslavia
- ✓ VIDEO End of the Cold War



LESSON 1

End of the Cold War

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • *What motivates political change?*
• *How can economic and social changes affect a country?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

After 40 years of the Cold War, the new division of Europe between West and East seemed to be permanent. Then a revolutionary upheaval in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe brought an end to the Cold War and to this division.

Gorbachev and Perestroika

GUIDING QUESTION *How did Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms change the Soviet Union?*

By 1980, the Soviet Union was ailing. It had a declining economy, a rise in infant mortality rates, a dramatic surge in alcoholism, and poor working conditions. Within the Communist Party, a small group of reformers emerged. One was Mikhail Gorbachev. When the party chose him as leader in March 1985, a new era began.

From the start, Gorbachev preached the need for radical reforms based on **perestroika** (PEHHR • uh • STRAWIHK • kuh), or restructuring. At first, this meant restructuring economic policy. Gorbachev envisioned a market economy more responsive to consumers. It was to have limited free enterprise so that some businesses would be privately owned and operated. He realized, however, that reforming the economy would not work without political reform. He hoped to achieve this through **glasnost**, or openness, a policy that encouraged Soviet citizens and officials to discuss openly the strengths and weaknesses of the Soviet Union.

At the 1988 Communist Party conference, Gorbachev set up a new Soviet parliament of elected members, the Congress of People's Deputies. It met in 1989. He then created a new state presidency. Under the old system, the first secretary of the Communist Party (Gorbachev's position) had been the most important in the Soviet Union. In March 1990, Gorbachev became the Soviet Union's first—and last—president.

Mikhail Gorbachev's accession to power in 1985 also eventually brought a dramatic end to the Cold War. His willingness to rethink Soviet foreign policy led to stunning changes.

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- demonstration
- collapse

Content Vocabulary

- perestroika
- glasnost
- ethnic cleansing
- autonomous

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Categorizing As you read, use a table like the one below to identify events that happened after the fall of communism in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania.

Poland	Czechoslovakia	Romania

Gorbachev made an agreement with the United States in 1987, the Intermediate-Range INF Treaty, to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear weapons. Both Gorbachev and U.S. president Ronald Reagan wanted to slow down the arms race. They sought to reduce their military budgets to solve domestic problems. Gorbachev hoped to focus resources on social and economic change. The United States wanted to cut its national debt, which had tripled during the Reagan presidency.

Gorbachev also stopped giving Soviet military support to Communist governments in Eastern Europe. This opened the door to the overthrow of Communist regimes. A mostly peaceful revolutionary movement swept through Eastern Europe in 1989. The reunification of Germany on October 3, 1990, was a powerful symbol of the end of the Cold War. In 1991 the Soviet Union itself was dissolved. The long rivalry between the two superpowers was over.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing How did Gorbachev's reforms affect Soviet foreign relations?

Revolutions in Eastern Europe

GUIDING QUESTIONS *How did popular revolutions help end Communist regimes in Eastern Europe?*

When Gorbachev decided the Soviets would no longer send troops to support the governments of the satellite countries, revolutions broke out throughout Eastern Europe. A look at three Eastern European states shows how the process worked.

Workers' protests led to demands for change in Poland. In 1980, a worker named Lech Wałęsa (lehk vah • LEHN • suh) organized a national trade union known as Solidarity. Solidarity gained the support of the workers and of the Roman Catholic Church, which was under the leadership of Pope John Paul II, the first Polish pope. Even when Wałęsa was arrested, the movement continued. Finally, in 1988, the Polish regime agreed to free parliamentary elections—the first free elections in Eastern Europe in 40 years. A new government was elected, ending 45 years of Communist rule.

In December 1990, Wałęsa was chosen as president. Poland's new path, however, was not easy. Rapid free-market reforms led to severe unemployment. Aleksander Kwasniewski, who succeeded Wałęsa, continued Poland's move toward an increasingly prosperous free-market economy and democracy. Recent presidents have emphasized the need to combine modernization with tradition.

The Soviets crushed and then repressed the Czechoslovakian reform movement of 1968. Writers and other intellectuals continued to oppose the government, but they at first had little success. Then in 1988 and 1989, mass **demonstrations** took place throughout Czechoslovakia. By November 1989, crowds as large as 500,000 were forming in Prague.

In December 1989, the Communist government **collapsed**. At the end of that month, Václav Havel (VAHT • SLAHF HAH • vehl), a writer who had played an important role in bringing down the Communist government, became the new president. Havel was an eloquent spokesperson for Czech democracy and a new order in Europe.

The new government soon faced old ethnic conflicts. The Czechs and Slovaks agreed to a peaceful division of Czechoslovakia, which split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Havel became the first president of the Czech Republic, and Michal Kováč became the first president of Slovakia.

BIOGRAPHY



Lech Wałęsa (1943–)

In 1980 during protests at the shipyards in Gdansk, Poland, Lech Wałęsa, a former electrician turned labor activist, was elected leader of a strike committee. As a result of his successful negotiations with Poland's Communist government, workers won the right to form the national labor organization known as Solidarity. Although Solidarity was soon outlawed and its leadership arrested, Wałęsa won the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts. Deteriorating economic conditions later forced the government to accept Solidarity; and in 1990 voters elected Wałęsa president.

CRITICAL THINKING

Drawing Conclusions What different factors contributed to Wałęsa's success?

perestroika fundamental restructuring of the Soviet economy; a policy introduced by Gorbachev

glasnost a Soviet policy permitting open discussion of political and social issues

demonstration a public display of group feeling toward a person or cause

collapse to break down completely; to suddenly lose force or effectiveness

Thinking Like a HISTORIAN

What Caused the Collapse of the Soviet Union?

International affairs expert Zbigniew Brzezinski attributed the collapse of communism to its failure to “deliver on the material level while its political practices compromised—indeed, discredited—its moral claims.” What did Brzezinski mean? What other causes (such as nationalism, for example) do you think might have contributed? Use the Internet to find reliable sources about the various factors that contributed to the fall of the Soviet Union.

Under its second president, Václav Klaus, the Czech Republic has one of the most stable and prosperous economies of the post-Communist Eastern European states. Slovakia has managed to make the transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy.

Communist leader Nicolae Ceaușescu (nee • kaw • LY chau • SHEHS • koo) ruled Romania with an iron grip, using secret police to crush all dissent. Nonetheless, opposition grew. His economic policies led to a sharp drop in living standards. Food shortages caused rationing. In December 1989, the secret police murdered thousands of people who were peacefully demonstrating. Finally, the army refused to support any more repression. Ceaușescu and his wife were captured and executed. A new government was quickly formed.

Former Communists dominated the government until 1996. The current president, Traian Basescu, leads a country that is just beginning to show economic growth and the rise of a middle class.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying What role did protestors play in the new governments that formed after the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe?

End of the Soviet Union

GUIDING QUESTION How did Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms change the Soviet Union?

The Soviet Union was made of 15 separate republics that included 92 ethnic groups and 112 different languages. As Gorbachev released the iron grip of the Communist Party, centered in Moscow, old ethnic tensions came to the fore. Nationalist movements began. In 1989 and 1990, calls for independence came first in Soviet Georgia and then in the Baltic States (Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia), Moldova, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan.

The conservative leaders of the traditional Soviet institutions—the army, government, KGB, and military industries—were worried that the breakup of the Soviet Union would end their privileges. On August 19, 1991, a group of these conservative leaders arrested Gorbachev and tried to seize power. The attempt failed, however, when Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, and thousands of Russians bravely resisted the rebel forces in Moscow.

The Soviet republics now moved for complete independence. Ukraine voted for independence on December 1, 1991. A week later, the leaders of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus announced that the Soviet Union had “ceased to exist.”

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Analyzing Why was President Gorbachev arrested on August 19, 1991?

The New Russia

GUIDING QUESTION What are political, economic, and social challenges faced by the new Russia?

Gorbachev resigned on December 25, 1991. He turned over his responsibilities as commander-in-chief to Boris Yeltsin, the new president of Russia. By the end of 1991, one of the largest empires in world history had ended.

Boris Yeltsin was committed to introducing a free market economy as quickly as possible, but the transition was not easy. Economic hardships and social disarray were made worse by a dramatic rise in organized crime.



Breakup of the Soviet Union 1991

GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

1 PLACES AND REGIONS

Create a table of the newly independent states.

2 HUMAN SYSTEMS

Why might regional trade be more difficult after the breakup?

Another problem Yeltsin faced was in Chechnya, a province in the south that wanted to secede from Russia and become independent. Yeltsin used brutal force against the Chechens (CHEH • chuhnz) to keep the province as part of Russia.

At the end of 1999, Yeltsin resigned and was replaced by Vladimir Putin, who was elected president in 2000. Putin, a former KGB officer, was widely seen as someone who wanted to keep a tight rein on government power. In July 2001, Putin launched reforms to boost growth and budget revenues. The reforms included the free sale and purchase of land and tax cuts. In spite of these changes, the business climate remained uncertain, which stifled foreign investment.

Since Putin's reforms Russia has experienced a budget surplus and a growing economy. Russia can attribute much of its economic growth to its oil and gas exports. The country has an estimated 6 percent of the world's oil deposits and about 30 percent of the world's natural gas deposits.

The new president also vowed to return the breakaway state of Chechnya to Russian authority and to adopt a more assertive role in international affairs. Fighting in Chechnya continued throughout 2000, nearly reducing the republic's capital city of Grozny to ruins.

Despite economic gains, Russia still faces challenges. Rising alcoholism, criminal activities, and the decline of the traditional family system give Russians concern.

In 2008 Dmitry Medvedev became president of Russia. Putin could not run for reelection because of limits in Russia's constitution, but he became prime minister. However, since Russia's constitution only limits consecutive terms, Putin won the presidency again in 2012. Putin will be eligible to run for reelection in 2018.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing What were the effects of Russia's transition to a market economy?

The Disintegration of Yugoslavia

GUIDING QUESTION How did the fall of the Soviet Union impact Eastern Europe?

Yugoslavia had a Communist government but was never a Soviet satellite state. After World War II, its dictatorial leader, Josip Broz Tito, worked to keep together the six republics and two provinces that made up Yugoslavia. By 1990, however, the Communist Party collapsed.

The Yugoslav political scene was complex. Slobodan Milošević (slaw • BAW • dahn muh • LOH • suh • vihch), leader of Serbia, rejected efforts toward independence. In Milošević's view, the republics' borders first needed to be redrawn to form a new Greater Serbian state. When negotiations failed, Slovenia and Croatia declared their independence in June 1991. In September 1991, the Yugoslav army attacked Croatia. Increasingly, Serbia dominated the Yugoslav army. Serbian forces captured one-third of Croatia's territory before the conflict ended.

The Serbs next attacked Bosnia-Herzegovina and acquired 70 percent of Bosnian territory. Many Bosnians were Muslims. The Serbs followed a policy called **ethnic cleansing** toward Bosnians—killing or forcibly moving them from their lands. Ethnic cleansing revived memories of Nazi atrocities in World War II. In 1995, with support from NATO air attacks, Bosnian and Croatian forces regained considerable territory lost to Serbian forces. The Serbs signed a formal peace treaty that split Bosnia into a Serb republic and a Muslim-Croat federation.

A new war erupted in 1998 over Kosovo, an **autonomous**, or self-governing province within Yugoslavia. After Slobodan Milošević stripped Kosovo of its autonomy in 1989, groups of ethnic Albanians founded the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and began a campaign against Serbian rule. To crush the KLA, Serb forces massacred ethnic Albanians. The United States and NATO allies worked on a settlement that would end the killing. The Albanians in Kosovo regained their autonomy in 1999. Milošević's rule ended in 2000. While on trial for his role in the massacre of Kosovo civilians, Milošević died in 2006.

The last political vestiges of Yugoslavia ceased to exist in 2004 when the government officially renamed the country Serbia and Montenegro. The people of Montenegro voted for independence in 2006; and in 2008, Kosovo declared its independence. Thus, all six republics that formed Yugoslavia in 1918 were again independent nations, and a new one (Kosovo) was born.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing What role did NATO play in the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia?

ethnic cleansing

a policy of killing or forcibly removing an ethnic group from its lands; used by the Serbs against the Muslim minority in Bosnia

autonomous self-governing

▼ A police building destroyed during NATO air strikes in Pristina



LESSON 1 REVIEW



Reviewing Vocabulary

1. **Making Inferences** How did the policies of perestroika and glasnost lead to the end of the Soviet Union?

Using Your Notes

2. **Comparing** Use your notes to identify similarities among the countries of Eastern Europe after the fall of communist regimes.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. **Making Generalizations** How did Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms change the Soviet Union?

4. **Drawing Conclusions** How did popular revolutions help end Communist regimes in Eastern Europe?

5. **Assessing** What are the political, economic, and social challenges faced by the new Russia?

6. **Analyzing** How did the fall of the Soviet Union impact Eastern Europe?

Writing Activity

7. **INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY** Research and write an essay about how life has changed in Russia since the fall of the Soviet Union.

networks

There's More Online!

- ✓ IMAGE Destruction of the Berlin Wall
- ✓ IMAGE Fans of an American Musician in Japan
- ✓ IMAGE Fest Noz
- ✓ IMAGE Modern Art Installation
- ✓ IMAGE Tony Blair and George W. Bush
- ✓ INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- ✓ VIDEO Western Europe and North America



LESSON 2

Western Europe and North America

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • What motivates political change?
• How can economic and social changes affect a country?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

During the last decade of the twentieth century and the first decade of the twenty-first century, the leaders of Western European and North American countries faced many economic challenges. Western culture has continued to influence many parts of the world.

Winds of Change in Western Europe

GUIDING QUESTION What were the political, social, and cultural trends in Western Europe and North America since the end of the Cold War?

In the course of the 1980s, Western European economies recovered, but problems remained. Unemployment was still high. Despite their economic woes, however, the Western European states seemed quite capable of prospering.

Especially important in that respect was the European Community (EC), which was chiefly an economic union. The Treaty on European Union, which went into effect on November 1, 1993, turned the EC into the European Union (EU). One of the EU's first goals was to establish a common **currency**, the euro. By January 2010, the euro had officially replaced 17 national currencies and served approximately 327 million people. A major crisis for the euro emerged in the same year, when the public debts of Greece and Ireland threatened bankruptcy for those countries and financial disaster for the euro.

Between 2004 and 2007, the EU expanded, by adding 12 new members, mostly from Eastern Europe. These included nations that became independent after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The end of the Soviet Union also had a major impact on the fate of Germany.

Reunification of Germany

In 1982 the Christian Democratic Union of Helmut Kohl formed a new, more conservative government in West Germany. Kohl was a smart politician who benefited greatly from an economic boom in the mid-1980s. Then events in East Germany led to the unexpected reunification of the two Germanies in 1990.

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- **currency**
- **symbol**

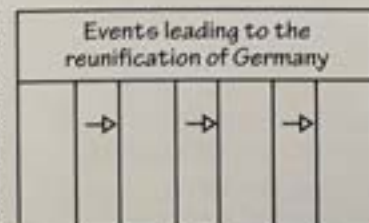
Content Vocabulary

- **budget deficit**
- **postmodernism**
- **popular culture**
- **cultural imperialism**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Organizing As you read, use a flow chart like the one below to identify events that led to the reunification of Germany.



currency coins, for example, that are in circulation and used as a medium of exchange

symbol something that stands for something else by way of association; a visible sign of something invisible

Erich Honecker, head of the Communist Party in East Germany, ruled harshly. While many East Germans fled their country, others led mass demonstrations against the regime in 1989. When the Communist government opened its entire border with the West, thousands of East Germans swarmed across the border to reunite with their families and friends. The Berlin Wall, long a **symbol** of the Cold War, was torn down. The reunification of Germany took place on October 3, 1990. What had seemed almost impossible became a reality—the countries of West and East Germany had formed one Germany.

With a population of 79 million people, the new Germany became the leading power in Europe. The joy over reunification soon faded as new problems arose. It became clear that the rebuilding of eastern Germany would take far more money than had been thought.

Kohl's government was soon forced to raise taxes. In addition, the virtual collapse of the economy in eastern Germany had led to extremely high unemployment and severe discontent. One result was a return to power for the Social Democrats, who were victorious in the 1998 elections. However, the Social Democrats had little success in solving Germany's economic woes. In 2005 Angela Merkel, leader of the Christian Democrats, became the first female chancellor in German history.

The collapse of the German economy also led to increasing attacks on foreigners. For years, illegal immigrants and foreigners seeking refuge had found haven in Germany because of its very liberal immigration laws. Increased unemployment and economic problems caused tensions between some Germans and immigrant groups.



▲ East Germans take sledgehammers to the Berlin Wall, dismantling it piece by piece.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Analyzing Why was the Berlin Wall such a potent symbol of the Cold War?

Great Britain

After Margaret Thatcher resigned as prime minister in 1990, the Conservative Party, now led by John Major, failed to capture the imagination of most Britons. In new elections in 1997, the Labour Party won a landslide victory. Moderate Tony Blair became prime minister. However, his ongoing support of the U.S. war in Iraq, when most Britons opposed it, caused his popularity to plummet. Another member of the Labour Party, Gordon Brown, became prime minister in June 2007. New elections in May 2010 led to Conservative David Cameron becoming prime minister.

France

In the elections of 1993, a coalition of conservative parties gained 80 percent of the seats in the National Assembly. Jacques Chirac was president from 1995 to 2007.

By 1995, resentment against foreign-born residents had become a growing political reality. Especially noticeable were the growing tensions between the Muslim community and the remainder of the French population. These tensions helped elect Nicolas Sarkozy president in 2007.

France did not escape the financial woes of the euro crisis. Amid the failing economy and low approval ratings, Sarkozy lost his reelection bid in a run-off election in May 2012. He was defeated by François Hollande of France's Socialist Party.

✓ **READING PROGRESS CHECK**

Determining Cause and Effect What happened after the Berlin Wall was dismantled?

The United States and Canada

GUIDING QUESTION What were the political, social, and cultural trends in Western Europe and North America since the end of the Cold War?

As the Cold War was coming to a close, U.S. politics oscillated between the right and left as economic issues became a focus. Canadians were also concerned about economic problems and the status of Quebec.

The United States

The Reagan Revolution, as it has been called, sent U.S. policy in new directions. Reagan reduced welfare policies by cutting spending on food stamps, school lunch programs, and job programs. At the same time, Reagan oversaw the largest peacetime military buildup in U.S. history.

Total federal spending rose from \$631 billion in 1981 to over a trillion dollars by 1987. The spending policies of the Reagan administration produced record government **budget deficits**. A budget deficit exists when the government spends more than it collects in revenues. In the 1970s, the total deficit was \$420 billion. Between 1981 and 1987, budget deficits were three times that amount.

George Bush, Reagan's vice president, succeeded him as president. Bush's inability to deal with the federal deficit and an economic downturn, however, allowed Democrat Bill Clinton to be elected president in 1992. Clinton claimed to be a new kind of Democrat, one who favored several Republican policies of the 1980s. A lengthy economic revival won Clinton popular support, but his second term was overshadowed by charges of presidential misconduct. Clinton's problems helped Republican George W. Bush, son of the first President Bush, to win the presidency in 2000.

The Bush administration was largely occupied with the war on terrorism and the U.S.-led war on Iraq. Bush and Congress passed tax cuts to boost the economy but also helped to produce record deficits. From 2004 to 2008, Bush's popularity fell due to growing discontent over the Iraq War and a significant downturn in the economy caused in part by problems in the home mortgage industry. These key issues in the 2008 presidential race led to a change in American politics with the election of Barack Obama, the first African American president. In 2009 Obama moved to deal with the worst economic recession since the Great Depression, the passage of national healthcare legislation, and the war in Afghanistan. He was reelected in 2012.

Canada

In 1993 Canada approved the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), along with the United States and Mexico, to make trade easier and more profitable. Because many Canadians thought the agreement was too favorable to the United States, prime minister Brian Mulroney lost popularity. Jean Chrétien served as prime minister from 1993 to 2003. However, with a Conservative victory in 2006, Stephen Harper became the new prime minister.

The status of the French-speaking Quebec province has been an issue for decades. In 1995 Quebec voters only narrowly rejected secession. The debate still divides Canadians.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing What role did the economy play in U.S. presidential administrations in the first two decades of the 2000s?



▲ U.S. president Barack Obama faced economic challenges in the United States and around the globe during this two terms in the White House.

budget deficit the state that exists when a government spends more than it collects in revenues



▲ *Cold Dark Matter: An Exploded View* (1991) by the English sculptor Cornelia Parker is a postmodern art installation.

postmodernism an artistic movement that emerged in the 1980s; its artists do not expect rationality in the world and are comfortable with many “truths”

popular culture entertainment created for a profit and for a mass audience

cultural imperialism referring to Western nations’ control of other world cultures similar to how they had controlled colonial governments

Society and Culture in the West

GUIDING QUESTION What were the political, social, and cultural trends in Western Europe and North America since the end of the Cold War?

Among the effects of globalization is the spread of culture, and Western culture has expanded to and influenced most parts of the world.

The Women’s Movement

In the 1990s, there was a backlash against the women’s movement. Some women urged a return to traditional gender roles. Other women rejected these ideas and continued to find ways to balance career and family. While there have been gains in the women’s movement in the 2000s, women continue to do most of the child rearing and domestic work in most homes.

Art and Popular Culture

The United States dominated the art world after World War II. Abstractionism, especially abstract expressionism, dominated modern art after 1945. Abstract artists focused on conveying emotion and feeling. By the 1980s, **postmodernism** emerged. Postmodern artists often create works that include elements of film, performance, popular culture, and sculpture. Today’s artists use digital cameras and computer programs to produce interactive art forms.

Music, movies, television, sports—all are part of our **popular culture**. Known throughout the world, American performers and filmmakers help spread American popular culture. From early rock ‘n’ roll to multimillion-dollar musical acts, the world participates in America’s musical pop culture. Films also play a big role in spreading Western culture.

Television and sports have created a sense that Americans and Europeans share a culture. Europeans watch American shows and become familiar with American brand names—and American attitudes about family, work, and money. As a cultural export, sports have become big business. Some nations’ peoples worry that American entertainment weakens their own language and culture. Critics refer to this as **cultural imperialism**. Although Western music and movies may still dominate, trends in the opposite direction are developing. One trend is that non-Western music has large Western audiences. For example, the reggae music native to Jamaica has an enormous following, and Latin pop has become so popular that there have been Latin Grammy awards since 1999.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Drawing Conclusions Why has the spread of American popular culture led some critics to be concerned about U.S. cultural imperialism?

LESSON 2 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. **Identifying** What happened to budget deficits in the United States from the 1970s to the 1980s?
2. **Making Connections** How is American popular culture related to the idea of cultural imperialism?

Using Your Notes

3. **Sequencing** Use your notes to list the events that led to the reunification of Germany.

Answering the Guiding Questions

4. **Making Generalizations** What were the political, social, and cultural trends in Western Europe and North America since the end of the Cold War?

Writing Activity

5. **NARRATIVE** Write an essay describing how popular culture has affected your life. Be sure to include examples of music, film, television, and art and how it impacted you.

There's More Online!

- CHART/GRAPH North Korean Conflicts
- CHART/GRAPH Oil Production and Consumption in China
- CHART/GRAPH Population Distribution in Japan
- IMAGE Border Between North Korea and South Korea
- IMAGE Chinese Household in the 1990s
- IMAGE Deng Xiaoping
- INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- VIDEO China, Japan, and the Koreans



LESSON 3

China, Japan, and the Koreans

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • What motivates political change?
• How can economic and social changes affect a country?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

Although the Chinese Communist Party has managed to retain power, China has taken giant steps toward becoming an economic world power. Meanwhile, Japan's economy has suffered in recent decades. There is an uneasy peace between North Korea and South Korea, which are vastly different countries.

China After Mao

GUIDING QUESTION What political and social changes has China undergone in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries?

Under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping (DUHNG SHYOW • PIHNG), the new Chinese government after the death of Mao Zedong called for Four Modernizations—new policies in industry, agriculture, technology, and national defense. For more than 20 years, China had been isolated from the technological advances taking place elsewhere in the world. To make up for lost time, the government invited foreign investors to China. The government also sent thousands of students abroad to study science, technology, and modern business techniques.

A new agricultural policy began. Collective farms could now lease land to peasants who paid rent to the collective. Anything produced above the value of the rent could be sold for profit. Peasants were also allowed to make goods to sell.

By adopting this practical approach, China began to make great strides in ending its problems of poverty and underdevelopment. **Per capita** (per person) income, including farm income, doubled during the 1980s. Housing, education, and sanitation improved. Both agriculture and industrial output skyrocketed. Clearly, China had begun to enter the Industrial Age.

Despite such achievements, many complained that Deng Xiaoping's program had not achieved a fifth modernization—democracy.

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- unify
- sector

Content Vocabulary

- per capita
- one-child policy
- deflation

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Organizing As you read, use a chart to list the actions Deng Xiaoping took to help modernize China's industry and agriculture.

Industry	Agriculture



▲ A demonstrator stands in front of the tanks at Tiananmen Square.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Reasoning Why do you think the Chinese government responded with such overwhelming force?

per capita per person

unify to make into a unit or whole; unite

People could not directly criticize the Communist Party. Those who called for democracy were often sentenced to long terms in prison.

The problem intensified in the late 1980s. More Chinese studied abroad and learned about the West. As the economy prospered, students and other groups wanted better living conditions and greater freedom. In the late 1980s, rising inflation led to growing discontent among salaried workers, especially in the cities. Corruption and special treatment for officials and party members led to increasing criticism as well. In May 1989, student protesters called for an end to the corruption and demanded the resignation of China's aging Communist Party leaders. These demands received widespread support from people in the cities. Discontent led to massive demonstrations in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

Deng Xiaoping believed the protesters were calling for an end to Communist rule. He ordered tanks and troops into the square to crush the

demonstrators. Between 500 and 2,000 were killed and many more injured. Democracy was a dream.

Throughout the 1990s and into the 2000s, China's human rights violations, its determination to **unify** with Taiwan, and its increasing military power created international concern. China's neighbors, especially Japan, India, and Russia, fear the increasingly active role China is playing in its area of the world. To Chinese leaders, however, such actions represent China's rightful role in the region.

For now, a strong patriotism seems to be on the rise. This is encouraged by the government as a means of holding the country together. When China was selected to host the 2008 Olympic Games, the Chinese celebrated enthusiastically. The event seemed to symbolize China's emergence as a major national power on the world stage.

Problems remain, however. For example, unrest is growing among China's national minorities. This is especially true in Tibet, where the Chinese government has violently suppressed Tibetan culture.

✓ **READING PROGRESS CHECK**

Identifying What is the "fifth modernization," and how has China failed to achieve it?

Chinese Society and Economy

GUIDING QUESTIONS What political and social changes has China undergone in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries? How has modern China become a world economic power?

From the start, the Communist Party wanted to create a new kind of citizen, one who would give the utmost for the good of all China. In Mao's words, the people should "be resolute, fear no sacrifice, and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

During the 1950s and 1960s, the Chinese government began to allow women to take part in politics and gave them equal marital rights—a dramatic shift. After Mao's death, family traditions returned. People now had more freedom in everyday matters and had better living conditions.

Married couples who had been given patriotic names chose more elegant names for their own children. Clothing choices were no longer restricted to a baggy “Mao suit.” Today, young Chinese people wear jeans and athletic shoes.

Mao’s successors have followed one of his goals to the present day—the effort to control population growth. In 1979 the state began advocating a **one-child policy**. Incentives such as education benefits, child care, and housing were offered to couples who limited their families to one child. Although criticized as oppressive, the policy has continued, with a few exceptions for rural areas and some minorities. One effect is that China’s population growth rate has declined from 2.2 percent in 1970–1975 to an estimated 0.6 percent in 2005–2010. Another effect has been an aging population. Life expectancy is increasing, but the birth rate remains low.

After the Tiananmen Square demonstrations, the Chinese government adopted a policy of promoting rapid economic growth while cracking down harshly on political dissenters. Especially noticeable was the attempt to win middle-class support in the cities by guaranteeing more consumer goods.

During the 1990s, growth rates in industry remained high, leading to predictions that China would become one of the economic superpowers of the twenty-first century. Domestic capital in China became available to compete with the growing presence of foreign enterprises.

The government also shut down inefficient state enterprises. By the early 2000s, the private **sector** accounted for more than 10 percent of the nation’s gross domestic product. A stock market opened. At the same time, China was strengthening international trade relations. China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001 and normalized trade relations with the United States in 2002.

Rapid economic change, however, never comes without cost. Workers in Chinese factories complain about poor working conditions and low salaries, leading to labor unrest. Many farmers are also unhappy. They earn only about half the salary of urban workers. In desperation, millions flee to the big cities, where they are forced to live in pitiful conditions in tenements.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Summarizing What negative effects has rapid economic change had on China?

Japan

GUIDING QUESTION *What changes have occurred in Japan from the 1990s to the present?*

Between 1950 and 1990, Japan became the greatest exporting nation in the world. It also developed the world’s largest economy after that of the United States. Some economists even predicted that Japan would pass the United States as the world’s largest economy by 2010. At the end of the 1980s, however, a collapse of the Japanese real estate market sent the economy into a tailspin.

By the 1990s, the Japanese economy had slipped into a recession that has largely continued until the present day. Job security declined as large numbers of workers were laid off. Many older Japanese saw their savings decline. Retirement programs were increasingly strained by the demands of a rapidly aging population. Japan today has the highest proportion of people more than age 65 of any industrialized country in the world—17 percent of the country’s total population of about 130 million.

one-child policy China’s effort, beginning in 1979, to control population growth; incentives such as education benefits, child care, and housing are offered to couples who limit their families to one child

sector a sociological, economic, or political subdivision of society



▲ China joined the WTO in 2001 after 15 years of negotiations, becoming the 143rd member.

deflation a contraction in the volume of available money or credit that results in a general decline in prices

For more than 20 years, Japan has witnessed slow economic growth and a decline in prices, known as **deflation**. A crisis of confidence has led to deep pessimism about the future and a decline in spending, especially among young Japanese who have now known nothing other than economic decline.

In recent years, Japanese consumers have also complained about a decline in the quality of some domestic products. One government official accused Japanese firms of "sloppiness." Even the Japanese automaker Toyota was faced with quality problems in its best-selling fleet of cars.

The country's economic decline was evident when China passed Japan in the second quarter of 2010 as the world's second-largest economy behind the United States. Despite government attempts to stimulate the economy in 2010, Japan faced a growing government debt and increasing rates of poverty.

On March 11, 2011, Japan received another crushing economic blow as a result of a devastating natural catastrophe. An offshore earthquake produced a gigantic tsunami, or tidal wave, that destroyed cities and farmland on the northeast coast. Recorded at 9.0 on the Richter scale, it was the most powerful quake to hit a country that was accustomed to periodic earthquakes. Thousands of people were killed, and hundreds of thousands were left homeless.

Authorities began a massive rescue and recovery effort. A month after the disaster, the official death toll was over 12,000, and nearly 15,000 people remained missing.

The tsunami also damaged the nuclear power plant at Fukushima Daiichi and created the worst nuclear disaster since the accident at Chernobyl in Ukraine in 1986. Leaks of radioactive gas into the atmosphere not only endangered the lives of many Japanese but also brought threats of radioactive contamination to Japan's food supplies. Japanese officials worked overtime to contain the damage.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Making Connections What factors have affected Japan's economy since the 1990s?

The Koreans

GUIDING QUESTION *What are the major differences between North Korea and South Korea?*

Although the Korean War ended in 1953, political tensions between North Korea and South Korea continue to threaten the peace between the two countries, primarily due to North Korea's nuclear weapons program. At the same time, South Korea has become one of the strongest economies in Asia.

North Korea

Since 1990, North Korea remained an isolated country under a military dictatorship led by Kim Jong Il. Only the second leader since the formation



▲ The 2011 tsunami devastated towns like Natori, Japan. The tsunami also led to rising radiation levels from the damaged Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant.

CRITICAL THINKING

Theorizing Do you think the damage at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant will limit the development of new nuclear power plants in the United States? Why or why not?

of North Korea in 1953, Kim Jong Il attempted to secure his country by creating a nuclear program. Multinational negotiations to persuade the regime to suspend its nuclear program reached a fragile agreement in 2008.

Internal problems continue to plague North Korea. Droughts and famines during the 1990s led North Korea to seek help from the United Nations and the United States. Economic problems forced the North Korean government to devalue its currency in 2009. The World Food Program estimates that one in five North Korean children is underweight. After Kim Jong Il died in December 2011, his son Kim Jong Un became North Korea's leader. At 29, he is the youngest head of state in the world. He continues his father's legacy in his role as leader of North Korea.

South Korea

Since 1990, South Korea has experienced a growing democracy. National elections held since 1989 removed former military leaders from power, replacing them with civilian leaders.

North Korea's nuclear program continues to cause tension between the two countries. President Lee Myung-bak, elected in 2007, pushed for North Korea to abandon its nuclear program. Tensions have risen between North and South Korea following the 2010 sinking of a military ship killing 46 soldiers. South Korea has blamed North Korea for the attack. Conflict continued in late 2010 between the two countries following the live-artillery firing on an island off the coast of South Korea.

South Korea has also faced economic problems as a result of the Asian financial crises of 1997 following the collapse of Taiwan's banking industry. But South Korea's strong educational institutions and economic policies enabled South Korea to weather the 2008 global economic crisis with an unemployment rate of 3.8 percent in 2009.

Culturally, South Korea is changing rapidly as almost every household has high-speed Internet and cell phones. South Korean television and movies have great popularity throughout Asia, and education remains the number one priority. The third largest group of foreign students in the United States comes from South Korea.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying What has led to increased tensions between North Korea and South Korea in recent decades?



▲ North Korean and South Korean soldiers guard the demilitarized zone, which is a constant reminder of tensions between the two countries.

LESSON 3 REVIEW



Reviewing Vocabulary

1. **Making Connections** What is deflation, and how did it hurt the Japanese economy?

Using Your Notes

2. **Identifying** Use your notes to identify the policies of Deng Xiaoping that were intended to help modernize China.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. **Making Generalizations** What political and social changes has China undergone in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries?

4. **Drawing Conclusions** How has modern China become a world economic power?

5. **Analyzing Information** What changes have occurred in Japan from the 1990s to the present?

6. **Contrasting** What are the major differences between North Korea and South Korea?

Writing Activity

7. **NARRATIVE** Imagine you are a foreign exchange student attending a Beijing university in 1989. You witness the demonstration at Tiananmen Square. Write a letter to a friend describing what you saw.

There's More Online!

- BIOGRAPHY Manmohan Singh
- BIOGRAPHY Michelle Bachelet
- CHART/GRAPH Challenges and Changes in Latin America
- CHART/GRAPH India's Political Parties
- IMAGE Protests in Tahrir Square
- INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- MAP World Population Cartogram
- TIME LINE U.S. Involvement in the Middle East
- VIDEO Regions After the Cold War



LESSON 4

Regions After the Cold War

ESSENTIAL QUESTION • What motivates political change?
• How can economic and social changes affect a country?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

After the end of the Cold War, significant developments were occurring throughout the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. A movement toward democracy and a desire for a better life led to increasing political participation.

Middle East and North Africa

GUIDING QUESTION What changes have occurred in the Middle East and North Africa since the 1990s?

Many countries in these regions have been plagued with political instability, ethnic tensions, high unemployment, growing poverty rates, poor education, and limited civil liberties.

Region Overview

Efforts to reach a peace agreement between the Israelis and the Palestinians, represented by the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization), have failed due to continued terrorist attacks and disputes over territory, especially Jerusalem.

Iran, an oil-rich country, remains under the control of Muslim clerics, who enforce strict adherence to Islamic law. They limit the rights of women, and the right to free assembly and a free press. In 2009, following the re-election of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, hundreds of thousands of Iranians protested the outcome and declared the election a fraud. The violent oppression of the protestors by the Iranian military was captured on cell phones and posted on the Internet.

After the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, the United States invaded Afghanistan in 2001 and Iraq in 2003. Under the control of the Taliban, Afghanistan was harboring Osama bin Laden, the head of al-Qaeda, who claimed responsibility for the attacks. In 2011 U.S. forces killed bin Laden in Pakistan. After the invasion of Iraq, the country fell into civil war between the Shia Muslims, who controlled southern Iraq, and the Sunni Muslims, who controlled central Iraq. Elections held in 2010 led to the election of Prime Minister Nuri Kamal al-Maliki eight months later. Protests also swept across Iraq in 2011 as people sought better government services.

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- evolve
- evident

Content Vocabulary

- jurisdiction
- corruption

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Summarizing As you read, use a chart to list the major events in these regions since the end of the Cold War.

Middle East & North Africa	Africa South of the Sahara
South & Southeast Asia	Latin America

Revolutionary Upheaval

North Africa and the Middle East were rocked by an immense uprising that led to a regime change in Tunisia and Egypt. Most countries in the region have a high percentage of young people; more than half of Egypt's 80 million people are under the age of 25. Most of these young people are unemployed. After 23 years of oppressive government, Tunisian president Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali fled the country following mass protests that began in December 2010. Other protests in the region soon followed.

In Egypt an oppressive regime under President Hosni Mubarak maintained power through a large security force, which used torture and brutality to suppress any political opposition. By January 28, 2011, hundreds of thousands of Egyptians, including women, from all walks of life flooded Tahrir (Liberation) Square in downtown Cairo. Protesters used social networking to organize protests. After 18 days of sometimes violent retaliation by Mubarak's secret police forces, the Egyptian army sided with the protesters, forcing Mubarak to leave the country. Since the uprising, Egypt has sentenced its former president to life in prison. Elections were held in June 2012, and Egyptians elected Muslim Brotherhood candidate Mohammed Morsi as president.

In Libya, protesters rebelled against the authoritarian regime of Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi. After Colonel Qaddafi's troops began to use force against the protesters, the UN Security Council voted to authorize military action. In March 2011, American and European forces began airstrikes against the Qaddafi regime. Libyan rebel forces took control of Tripoli in August, ousting Qaddafi from power. It was not until Qaddafi was killed in October, however, that the creation of a new Libya could begin in earnest. On July 7, 2012, Libya held its first free election since 1952. Libya's new Prime Minister Mustafa Abushagur faces ongoing political unrest as parties struggle for control of the country and anti-America protests make headlines around the world.

Protests spread throughout the entire region to Algeria, Yemen, Jordan, Bahrain, Oman, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. Despite the successes in Tunisia and Egypt, the protests in these other nations have been met with force. Nevertheless, after decades of conflict, political oppression, and exploitation, the revolutionary upheaval led by young people has brought a new beginning to the Middle East and North Africa.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Comparing and Contrasting How are the uprisings in Egypt and Libya similar? How are they different?



▲ Antigovernment demonstrators in Tahrir Square in Cairo demand the resignation of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak.

CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Visuals What words would you use to describe the demonstrators?

Africa South of the Sahara

GUIDING QUESTION What challenges have confronted countries in Africa south of the Sahara since the end of the Cold War?

African societies have not yet begun to overcome the challenges they have faced since independence. Most African states are still poor, and African concerns continue to carry little weight in the international community. There are signs of progress toward political stability in some countries. Other nations, however, are still racked by civil war or ruled by brutal dictatorships.

evolve develop; work out

Region Overview

Africans have found ways to address their political problems, to cooperate with one another, and to protect and promote their own interests. In 1991 the Organization of African Unity (OAU) agreed to establish the African Economic Community (AEC). This group is intended to provide greater political and economic integration throughout Africa on the pattern of the EU. In 2001 the African Union (AU) replaced the OAU. The new organization has already sought to mediate several of the conflicts in the region. The AU also promotes democracy and economic growth in Africa.

As Africa **evolves**, it is important to remember that economic and political change is often a slow and painful process. Introduced to industrialization and ideas of Western democracy only a century ago, African societies are still looking for ways to graft Western political institutions and economic practices onto indigenous structures still influenced by traditional values and attitudes.

African countries face many social and economic problems. Rapid population growth has slowed economic growth. In the first decade of the 2000s, Africa's population growth rate was 2.3 percent compared to 1.24 percent in the rest of the world. As a result, poverty remains widespread. Cities have grown tremendously. By 2007, approximately 39 percent of Africans lived in urban areas where there are massive slums and high levels of pollution.

Moreover, AIDS remains a serious concern in Africa. More than two-thirds (22.9 million) of all persons infected with HIV are living in Africa south of the Sahara. In this area during 2010, 1.9 million people became infected with HIV and more than 1.2 million died of AIDS.

Some African nations have mounted an impressive effort to fight AIDS. In Uganda President Yoweri Museveni involved a wide range of natural leaders in Ugandan society as well as international health and social service agencies. Uganda has made significant progress in its fight against AIDS. The numbers of cases of HIV in Uganda stabilized in the early 2000s.

Politically, Africa has witnessed a number of women as leaders of their countries. For example, Luisa Diogo became prime minister of Mozambique in 2004. There has also been a trend toward multi-party elections. In Senegal, for example, national elections held in the summer of 2000 brought an end to four decades of rule by the once-dominant Socialist Party.

Religion has played a role in dividing parts of Africa. An Islamic resurgence was evident in a number of African countries. It surfaced in Ethiopia where Muslim tribespeople rebelled against a Marxist regime and eventually established an independent Eritrea.

More recently, in Nigeria and other nations of West Africa, divisions between Muslims and Christians have erupted into violence. In the early 2000s, riots between Christians and Muslims broke out in several northern cities as a result of the decision by Muslim local officials to apply Islamic law throughout their **jurisdictions**. The violence has lessened as local officials managed to craft compromise policies that limit some of the harsher aspects of Muslim law. Nevertheless, the dispute continues to threaten the fragile unity of Nigeria, Africa's most populous country.

Côte d'Ivoire

The religious tensions that erupted in Nigeria have spilled over into neighboring states. Under its first president, Felix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) was often seen as a model of religious and ethnic harmony. But his death in 1993 led to an outbreak of long-simmering resentment between



▲ A health counselor teaches South African students about HIV/AIDS prevention.

jurisdiction the limits or territory within which authority may be exercised

Christians in the south and Muslim immigrants in the north. Elections held in 2000 resulted in the election of a Christian president. The elections were marked by violence and widespread charges of voting irregularities.

In 2002, an armed uprising split the nation into a Muslim, rebel-dominated north and a Christian, government-controlled south. A power sharing deal brought temporary peace in 2007. It was also believed that a presidential election in November 2010 might bring a new unity. Laurent Gbagbo, who had been president since 2000, lost to Alassane Ouattara, who was declared the winner by the United Nations. Gbagbo used the army in an attempt to stay in power, while UN peacekeeping forces guarded Ouattara. Gbagbo's forces terrorized civilians in order to remain in power. A peaceful march of unarmed women, for example, was stopped by machine gun fire from Gbagbo's armed followers. In November 2011, Gbagbo was arrested and sentenced to prison for crimes against humanity.

As in other African countries, civil war has devastated the economy of Côte d'Ivoire. The city of Abidjan once had a shining downtown. Now it is a jungle of darkened high-rise windows. Jobs have disappeared; 4 million men are out of work in a country of 21 million. Banks and businesses have closed, and food shortages are widespread.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Analyzing What role has religion played in recent African conflicts?

South and Southeast Asia

GUIDING QUESTION *What different economic and political issues have affected the countries of South and Southeast Asia since the 1990s?*

South Asia comprises the states of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. Important developments in South Asia since the 1990s are the growing economic power of India, the continuing rivalry between India and Pakistan, and the instability in Pakistan.

Region Overview

During the early 1990s, the Congress Party remained the leading party in India. Its powerful hold, however, began to decline. New parties, such as the militantly Hindu Bharata Janata Party (BJP), competed with the Congress Party for control of the central and state governments. Growing political instability was accompanied by rising tensions between Hindus and Muslims. After a series of coalition governments headed by the BJP leader A. B. Vajpayee between 1996 and 2004, the Congress Party returned to power at the head of a coalition government based on a commitment to maintain economic growth and carry out reforms in rural areas. These reforms included public works projects and hot lunch programs for all primary school children. Manmohan Singh, who had carried out economic reforms in India in 1991 as finance minister, became prime minister. He was reelected in 2009 and has become highly regarded by other world leaders.

India's economy has emerged as one of the world's largest and fastest growing. Economic reforms in 1991 fostered foreign investment and began to move India toward a market-based economy. Although agriculture is still the occupation of many Indians, the service and industrial sectors now account for much of India's GDP. Many economists believe that India is a rising economic superpower and may have the world's third largest economy by 2035.



▲ A suburb of Abidjan shows the aftermath of the fighting that followed the 2010 election in Côte d'Ivoire.

CRITICAL THINKING

Describing Write a sentence or two that describes the scene in this photograph.



▲ A General Motors plant in India

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Hypothesizing Why do you think jobs in the automotive industry have moved to India?

evident apparent

corruption impairment of integrity, virtue, or moral principle

Conflict between Hindus and Muslims has continued, and religious differences have fueled a long-term dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, a territory between the two countries. The danger escalated in 1998 when both countries tested nuclear warheads. Border conflicts in 2002 led to threats of war, but in 2003 the countries agreed to a cease-fire and restored diplomatic relations.

Since 1990, most countries in Southeast Asia have experienced strong economic growth. Especially strong economies are **evident** in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Myanmar, Cambodia, and Laos have not kept pace.

In recent years, some Southeast Asian societies have once again moved toward democracy. However, serious troubles remain. The financial crisis of the 1990s aroused political unrest in Indonesia. Myanmar remains isolated and mired in brutal military rule. Although the Philippines is democratic, terrorism remains a challenge. Muslim rebels on the island of Mindanao, for example, have used terror to promote their demands for independence. Regional cooperation, however, has continued through the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN), which fosters trade among Asian states.

Pakistan

After her dismissal by the military on charges of corruption, Benazir Bhutto was reelected as president in 1993. She attempted to crack down on opposition forces but was removed once again in 1997 amid renewed charges of corruption. Her successor, too, was ousted in 1999 by a military coup led by General Pervez Musharraf, who promised to restore honest government.

In September 2001, Pakistan became the focus of international attention when a coalition of forces arrived in Afghanistan to overthrow the Taliban regime. Despite considerable support for the Taliban among the local population, President Musharraf pledged his help in bringing terrorists to justice.

By 2003, problems had escalated. As Musharraf sought to fend off challenges from radical Muslim groups, secular opposition figures criticized his regime's authoritarian nature. Exiled, Bhutto planned her return.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“God willing, I will return to my homeland and once again lead the forces of democracy in electoral battle against the entrenched power of dictators, generals, and extremists. This is my destiny.”

—from *Daughter of Destiny: An Autobiography*, April 2007

She did return to Pakistan early in 2008 to run for president, but she was assassinated. This led to widespread suspicions of official involvement. In September 2008, amid growing political turmoil, Bhutto's widower, Asif Ali Zardari, was elected president of Pakistan. He remains in power, despite accusations of **corruption** and misuse of public funds.

✓ **READING PROGRESS CHECK**

Describing What political changes have India and Pakistan experienced in recent decades?

Latin America

GUIDING QUESTION How have economic issues affected Latin American countries since the end of the Cold War?

For much of Latin America's history, Latin Americans have struggled to free themselves from oppressive rule, civil war, poverty, and economic dependence on foreign countries. Since 1990, many countries have created democratic governments and reformed their social and economic structures.



Michelle Bachelet (1951–)

Michelle Bachelet was born into a political family. Her father was a member of President Salvador Allende's government and was imprisoned and tortured by the regime of Augusto Pinochet. He died in jail. In 1975 she was kidnapped and tortured, and then went into exile. She later returned to Chile, completed her studies in medicine, and became a pediatrician. She became involved in government service after becoming active with the Socialist Party. From 2006–2010, Michelle Bachelet was president of Chile. She was the first female to be elected president of the country. Bachelet focused on improving the social and health conditions of Chileans. After leaving office, she became the head of UN Women.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Making Connections How do you think Bachelet's young adulthood affected her political involvement?

Region Overview

Programs for increased public education and greater economic growth have helped to alleviate Latin America's greatest challenge, income inequality, or the large gap between rich and poor. However, countries in South America have fared better than in Central America, where many countries remain poverty stricken and are often involved in deadly drug wars.

At the end of the 1990s and beginning of the 2000s, a noticeable political trend in Latin America has been the election of left-wing governments. This is evident in the election of Hugo Chavez in Venezuela in 1998; Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in Brazil in 2002 and his successor, Dilma Rousseff, in 2010; Michelle Bachelet in Chile in 2006; and Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua in 2007 and 2011.

Most, but not all, of these countries have pushed for democratic freedoms, social reforms, and economic growth. While Nicaragua remains poverty stricken, Brazil and Chile have seen unprecedented economic growth. In Brazil Lula da Silva pursued a policy of increased trade and educational reform. He expanded the middle class and created new consumers while continuing to increase exports. In Chile Bachelet used revenue from copper resources to fund social programs for women and children.

Drug Wars in Mexico

High poverty rates, illiteracy, high unemployment, and political corruption have led to a violent drug war in Mexico. More than 35,000 people have been killed since President Felipe Calderón, elected in 2006, ordered a military response against the country's drug gangs.

Colombia is the world's biggest producer of cocaine. Mexico serves as the gateway into the United States, which is the largest market for the drug. Mexican drug cartels, or criminal organizations whose chief purpose is to promote and control drug trafficking operations, began to transport drugs for the Colombians. More recently, however, they have taken over the distribution of drugs in the United States. This has led to considerable violence on the border of Mexico and the United States.

Mexican drug cartels recruit their members from a pool of soldiers who had served in the armies of several countries, including Guatemala and El Salvador. Increasingly, Mexican drug cartels also rely upon young people of Central America, who are poor and unemployed. These teenagers are willing to transport drugs, watch kidnap victims, and perform other low-level tasks.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing How do Mexican drug cartels traffic in drugs?

LESSON 4 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

- Making Generalizations** Why are leaders who are charged with corruption sometimes forced out of office?

Using Your Notes

- Contrasting** Use your notes to find differences among major events in the regions in this lesson since the end of the Cold War.

Answering the Guiding Questions

- Identifying Central Issues** What changes have occurred in the Middle East and North Africa since the 1990s?

- Analyzing** What challenges have confronted countries in Africa south of the Sahara since the end of the Cold War?

- Identifying** What different economic and political issues have affected the countries of South and Southeast Asia since the 1990s?

- Determining Causes and Effects** How have economic issues affected Latin American countries since the end of the Cold War?

Writing Activity

- ARGUMENT** Do you think the uprisings in North Africa in 2009 and 2010 would have been as effective without the use of social networking sites? Why or why not?

CHAPTER 21 Assessment



Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions below. Make sure you read carefully and answer all parts of the questions.

Lesson Review

Lesson 1

- 1 **MAKING INFERENCES** Why do you think Gorbachev believed that in order for his economic reforms to be successful, there would also need to be a policy of glasnost?
- 2 **IDENTIFYING** What has greatly helped Russia's economic growth?

Lesson 2

- 3 **IDENTIFYING CAUSE AND EFFECT** What events led to the reunification of the two Germanies in the 1990s?
- 4 **DESCRIBING** How has Western culture influenced other parts of the world?

Lesson 3

- 5 **EVALUATING** Do you think the one-child policy in China is oppressive? Why or why not?
- 6 **MAKING CONNECTIONS** How have nuclear weapons affected North Korea and South Korea?

Lesson 4

- 7 **DETERMINING CAUSE AND EFFECT** What happened in Libya in 2011, and how did the international community respond?
- 8 **SEQUENCING** Describe the leadership changes in Pakistan from the years 1993 through 2008. What accounted for these changes in leadership?

21st Century Skills

- 9 **GEOGRAPHY SKILLS** What happened to Yugoslavia by 2009?
- 10 **ECONOMICS** Why did the euro go through a major crisis in 2010?
- 11 **CREATE AND ANALYZE ARGUMENTS** What are some possible reasons for the decline in the Japanese economy?

- 12 **CREATING AND USING GRAPHS** Research the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa. Create a graph that illustrates the social impact of the disease.

Exploring the Essential Questions

- 13 **SYNTHESIZING** With a partner or in a small group select a country or region discussed in the chapter, and create a chronological multimedia presentation showing political, economic, and social changes that have occurred in that country or region over the past 30 or so years. Be sure to include how the country or region was affected.

DBQ Analyzing Historical Documents

Use the document to answer the following questions.

The following is an excerpt of Yeltsin's resignation speech in which he addresses the many challenges he faced during his presidency.

PRIMARY SOURCE

"I want to ask for your forgiveness for the fact that many of the dreams we shared did not come true. And for the fact that what seemed simple to us turned out to be tormentingly difficult. I ask forgiveness for not justifying some hopes of those people who believed that at one stroke, in one spurt, we could leap from the gray, stagnant, totalitarian past in to the light, rich, civilized future."⁹

—Boris Yeltsin, December 31, 1999

- 14 **ANALYZING** Did Yeltsin believe he succeeded in transforming post-Soviet Russia? Cite evidence to support your answer.
- 15 **EVALUATING** Why might moving from a totalitarian government to a successful and prosperous country "in one spurt" not have been a reasonable hope? Explain.

Extended-Response Question

- 16 **INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY** Compare and contrast the revolutions that occurred in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania. Discuss their causes, outcomes, and long-term effects.

Need Extra Help?

If You've Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Go to page	432	435	437	440	443	445	447	450	436	437	443	448	432	452	452	433