

Rise of Communism

In the early 1900s, the people of Russia and China were unhappy with their rulers and governments. Some were attracted to communism as a way of achieving radical changes in their countries.

- In 1917 angry Russian soldiers, workers, and peasants overthrew the czar. Civil war followed.
- The communists won the war and remade Russia as the Soviet Union.
- After the Chinese emperor lost power in 1912, China collapsed into chaos and civil war. The Chinese communists finally gained control in 1949.
- Afterward the victorious communists in both countries murdered millions of their enemies.



A Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik (or Communist) Party. His army and secret police crushed all opponents in Russia.

Russian Revolution and Civil War 1917-1922

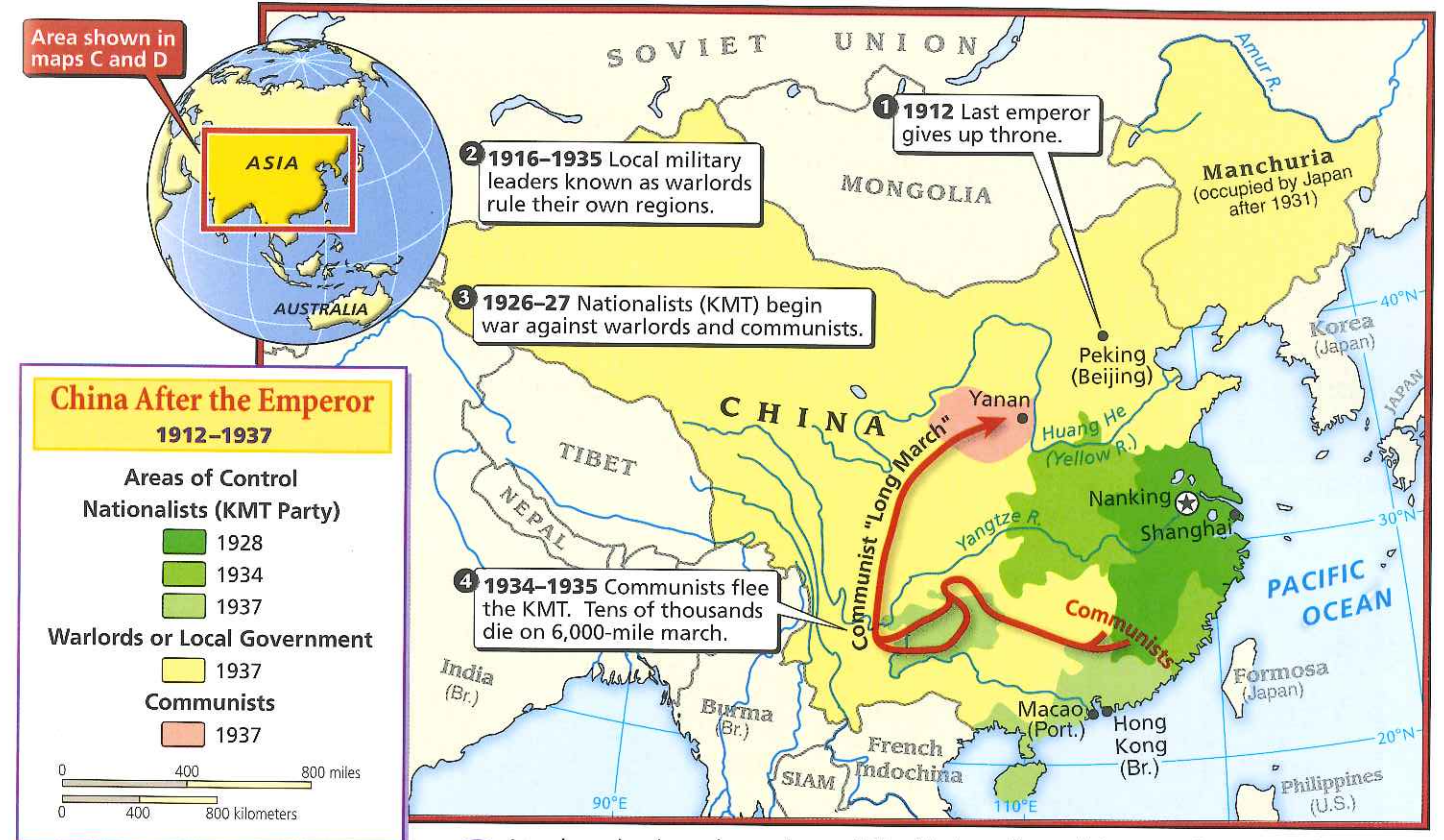
Areas of Control, 1918

- Bolsheviks (Reds)
- Bolshevik-controlled city
- Anti-Bolsheviks (Whites)

Advances of Armies

- White Army, 1918-1919
- Red Army, 1919-1921
- Major battle

0 250 500 miles
0 250 500 kilometers



C Local warlords and members of the Nationalist and Communist parties fought for power in China. By the mid-1930s, the Nationalists seemed in control.



D After World War II, the Communists forced the Nationalists onto the island of Taiwan. Compare the areas under Communist control by 1937 and by 1950.

World War II Engulfs the World

World War II was the most devastating war in history. It was fought between two groups of countries—the Axis and the Allies.

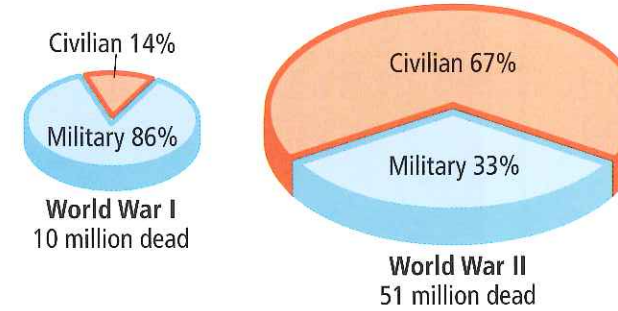
- Before the war, the Axis nations extended their territories by seizing nearby countries. Japan went into China, Italy into Albania, and Germany into Austria. Other nations joined forces as the Allies and tried to stop them.
- Early in the war, the Axis powers defeated every country they attacked. By 1940 only the United Kingdom was left to oppose Germany in Western Europe.
- In 1941 Germany attacked the Soviet Union, and Japan attacked the United States, causing these two powerful nations to join the Allies.
- By the time the Allies had defeated the Axis, Japan and much of Europe were in ruins.

Axis vs. Allies

Axis Powers	Allied Powers
Germany Japan Italy	United Kingdom United States Soviet Union China Australia Canada
Six other nations were allies of the Axis during the war.	There were 50 Allied nations from around the world.

A The Allies had greater resources than the Axis. The United Kingdom used troops and supplies from its colonies. The United States had vast industrial power.

Lives Lost in World Wars



C Worldwide, World War II took the lives of more people, mostly civilians, than any other war.



D Winston Churchill, center, inspired the British to continue fighting. During the Battle of Britain, the country withstood nightly German air raids.

What was the "final solution"?

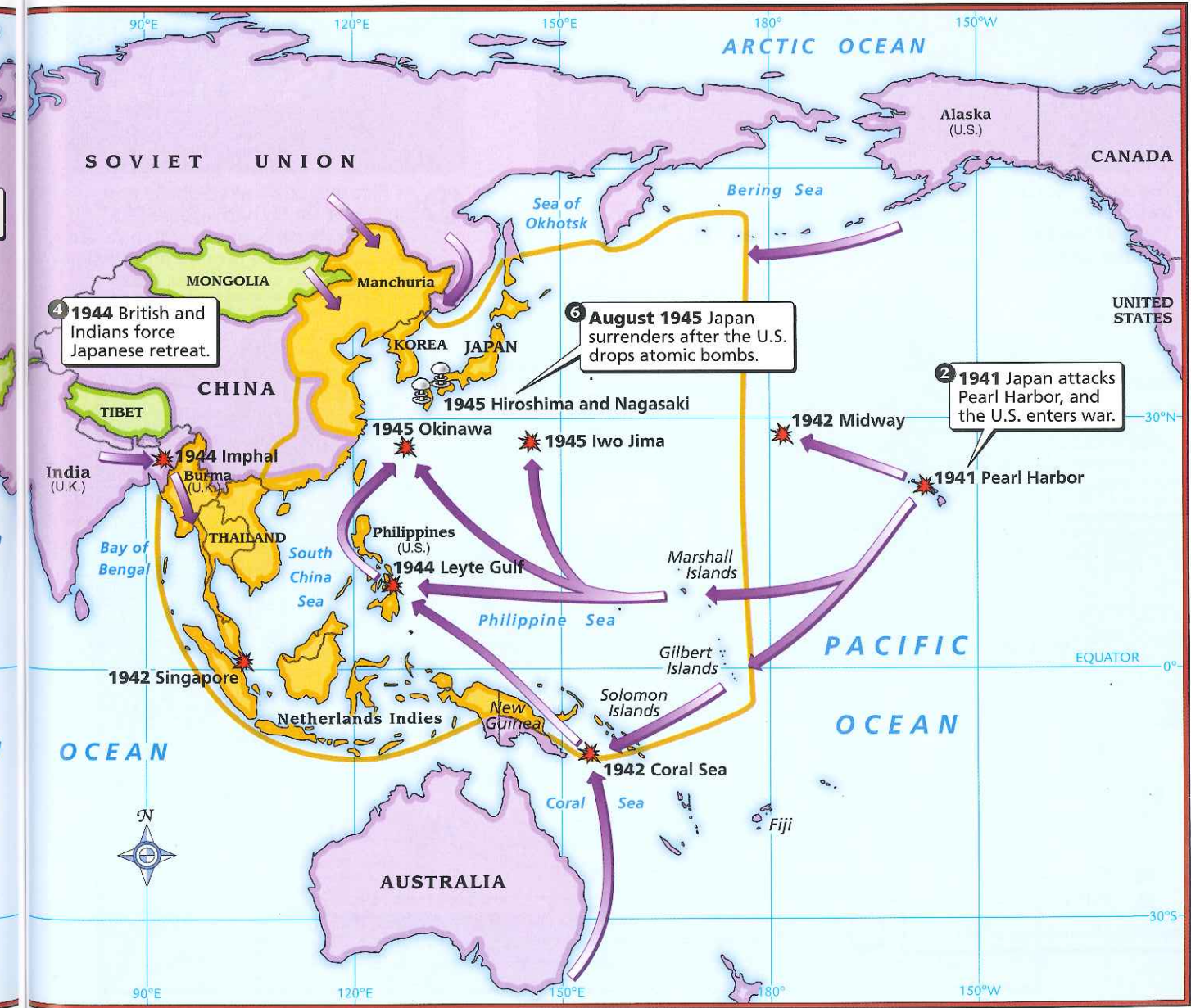
The Nazi government of Germany locked up all the Jews and Gypsies they could find. The Nazis considered them inferior and evil: a "problem" to be solved. Their so-called "final solution" was to kill them. Six million Jews and two million Gypsies died in the genocide known as the Holocaust.

World War II
1939–1945

- Axis control in 1942
- Allied control in 1942
- Neutral power
- Extent of Japanese control
- Allied advance
- ✳ Major battle
- ☄ Atomic bombing

Map shows boundaries of 1942.

B Unlike the Allies, the Axis was prepared for war and had conquered huge areas by 1942. But the Allies recovered and attacked by land, sea, and air.



The Cold War

After World War II, the Communist and anti-Communist nations of the world opposed each other in what came to be called the **Cold War**.

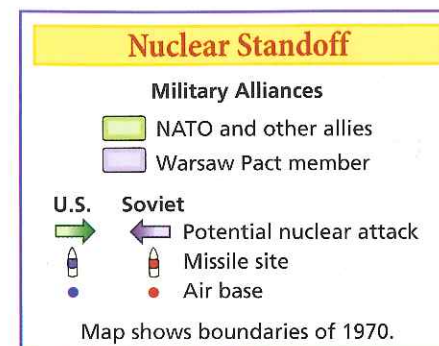
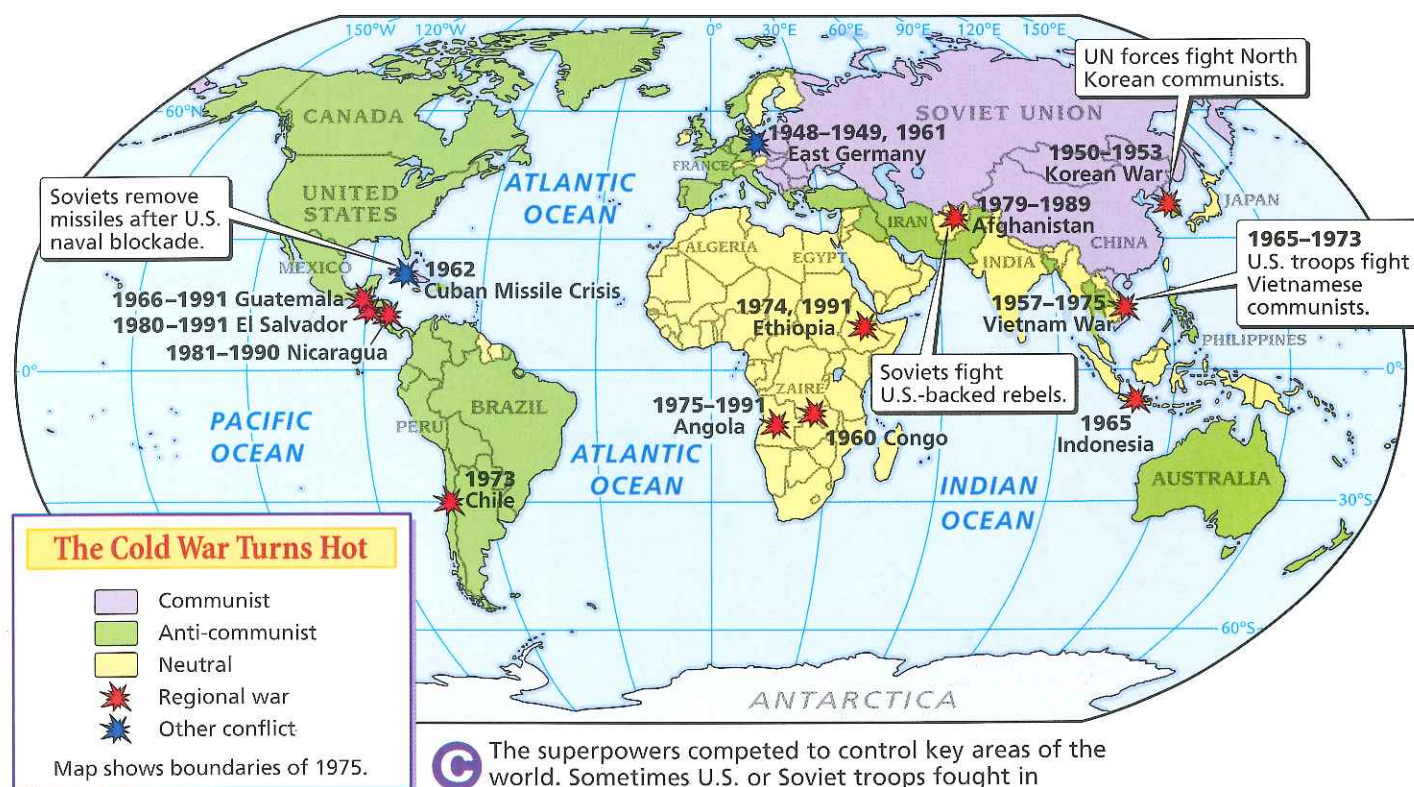
- The two main opponents were the Soviet Union and the United States, the **superpowers** that had been allies in World War II.
- The Cold War was mainly a political and economic struggle, but sometimes it erupted into regional shooting wars.
- The Cold War ended when the Soviet Union broke up in 1991.



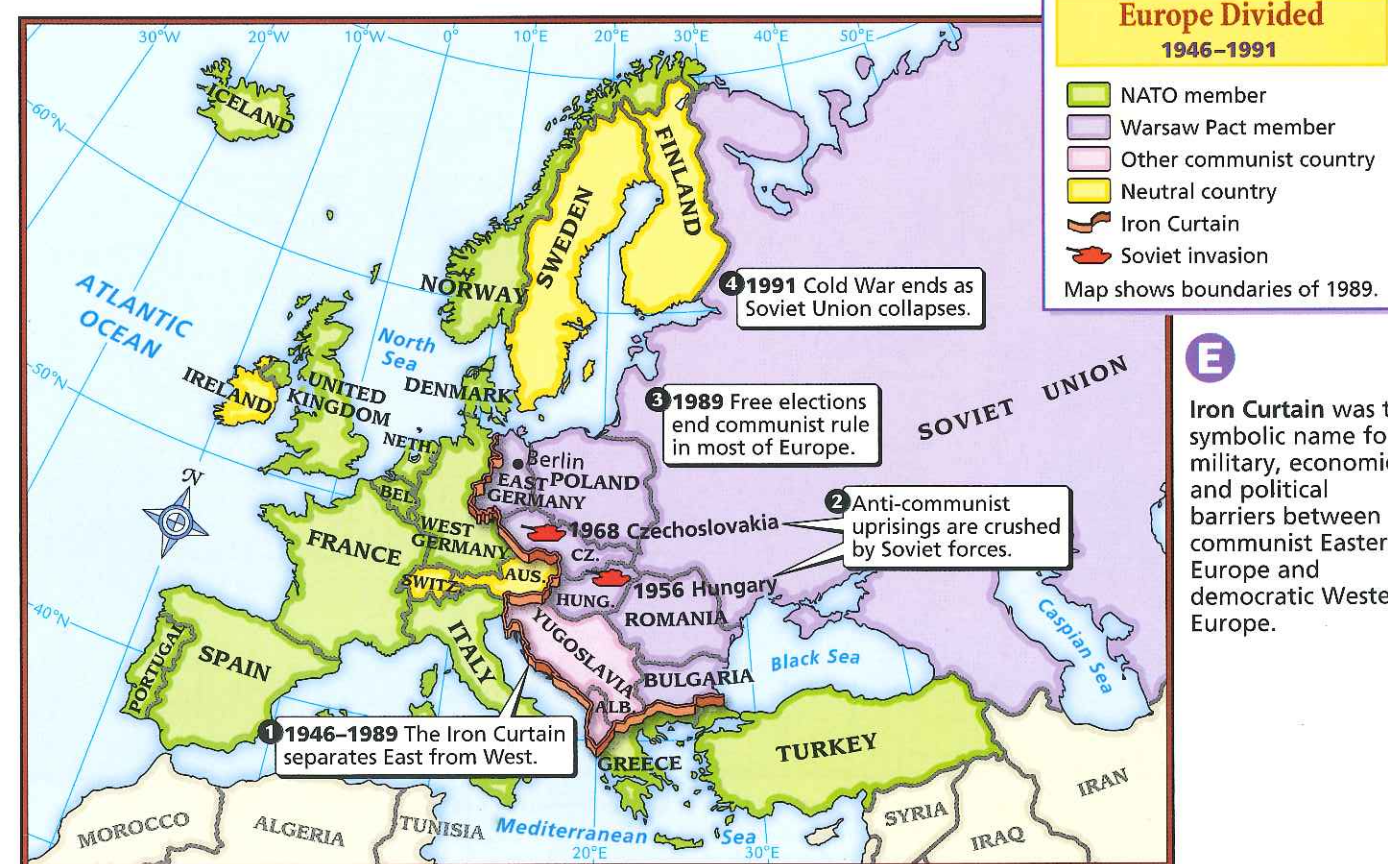
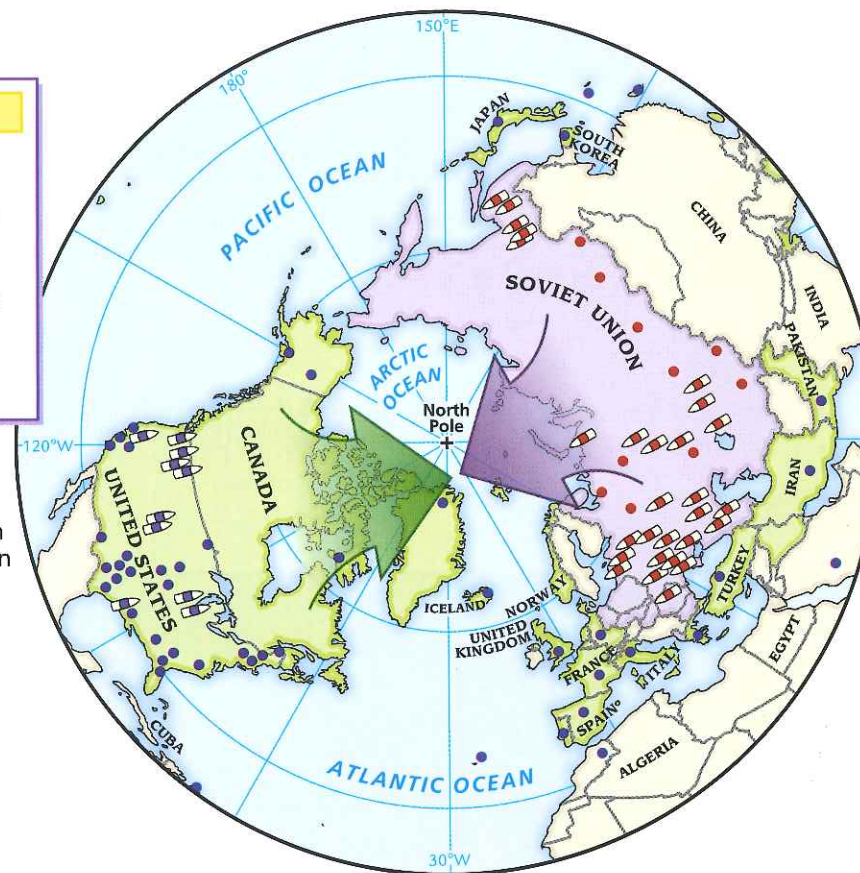
A The Berlin Wall was built to prevent people from escaping from communist East Germany to democratic West Germany. The wall became a symbol of the division of Germany, Europe, and the world.



B At first only the United States and the Soviet Union had nuclear weapons. Both countries often tested new bombs above ground until they agreed to ban such tests in 1963.



D The U.S.-led NATO alliance and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact had enough nuclear weapons to kill every person on earth. Neither side could attack the other without risking complete destruction from a counterattack.



I ndependence Sweeps the World

After World War II, numerous European colonies in Africa and Asia began seeking independence. Most succeeded within the next 35 years. In the 1990s, after the fall of communism, a second wave of independence swept Asia and Europe itself.

- The war weakened the economies of the European colonial powers. They could no longer afford to run their overseas empires.
- The colonies felt they could manage their own resources to improve the lives of their citizens. But independence brought unexpected problems, including poverty and civil war.



A In this picture, Eritreans celebrate their independence from Ethiopia after 30 years of war.



B Different regions gained independence at different times. It was common for many countries in the same region to gain independence within a few years of each other. Which regions gained independence in which decades?

Independence Timeline

1945 United Nations (UN) is founded.	1947 India and Pakistan replace British colony of India.	1960-1962 All French colonies in Africa gain independence.	1980 Zimbabwe is last British Colony in Africa to gain independence.	1992-2006 Yugoslavia breaks apart.		
1945	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005
1948 Israel is a new nation.	1949 Indonesia is no longer the Dutch East Indies.	1974-1976 Spain, Portugal withdraw from Africa.	1991 Soviet Union breaks up—15 countries created.	1993 Eritrea breaks away from Ethiopia.	2002 East Timor becomes free.	

C The United Nations, which was established late in World War II, encouraged decolonization in Asia and Africa. In 1989-1991 the fall of communism led to the breakup of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

International Challenges Today

Today the world faces serious challenges, many of which can only be solved through global cooperation.

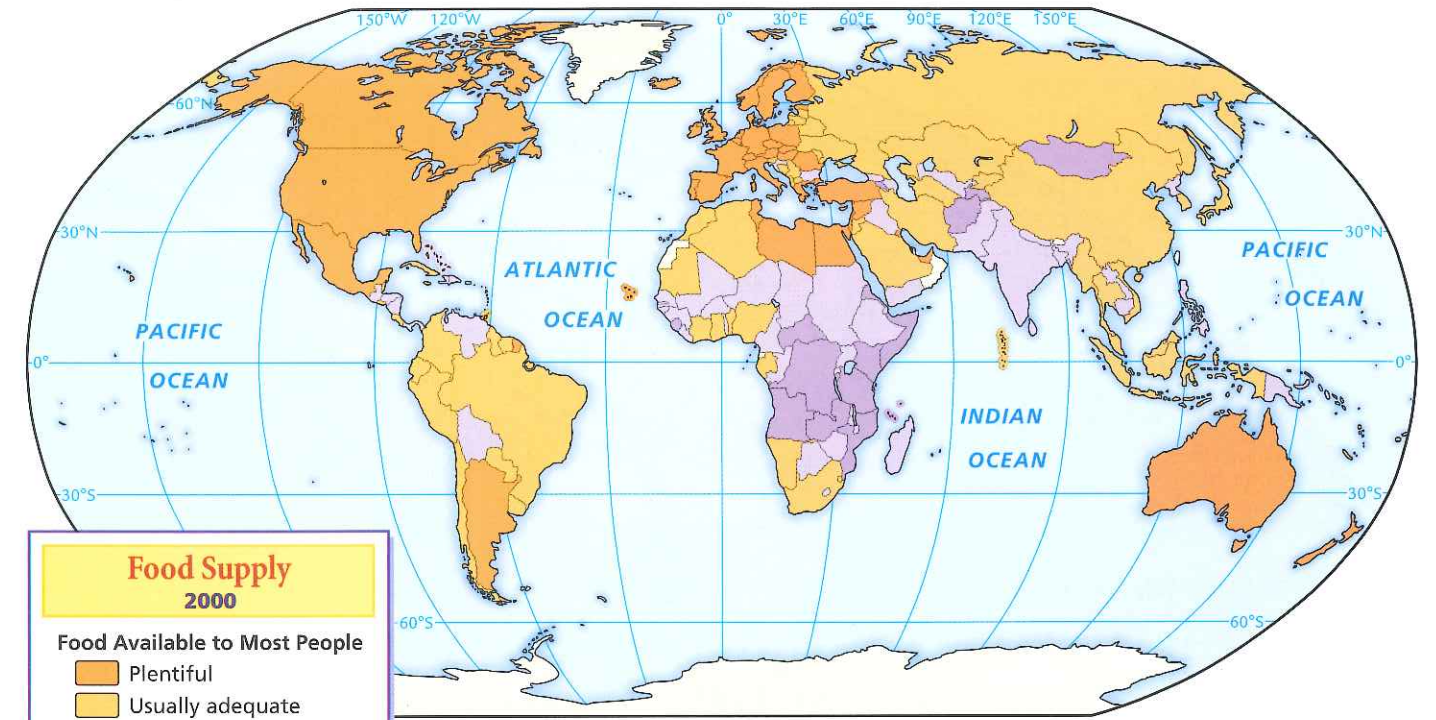
- Even after the Cold War, many regions are trapped in endless violence and war.
- Terrorists use violence against innocent people in hopes of forcing governments to change and eliminating foreign influence in their homelands.
- At the same time, nations are coming together to improve trade, health, nutrition, and international safety.



A Vaccines can now control many diseases that once killed millions. Many private, government, and international groups provide free vaccinations for children in poor nations, such as this boy in Afghanistan.

Where is it from?

Today it's not always easy to say. A car might be designed in Japan, made of U.S. steel, and assembled in Mexico—with parts from all over the world. We now have a **global economy**.

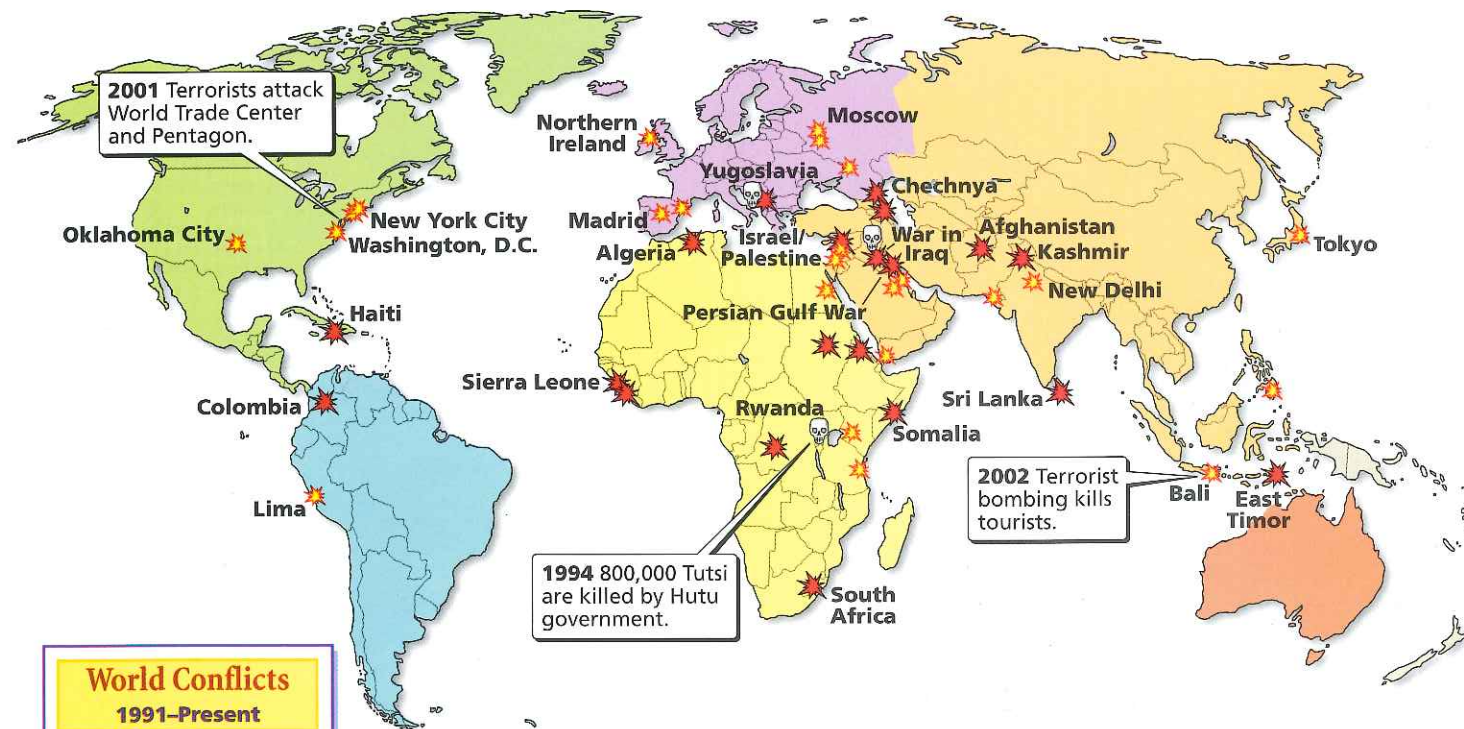


Food Supply 2000

Food Available to Most People

- Plentiful
- Usually adequate
- Sometimes adequate
- Inadequate
- No data or no people

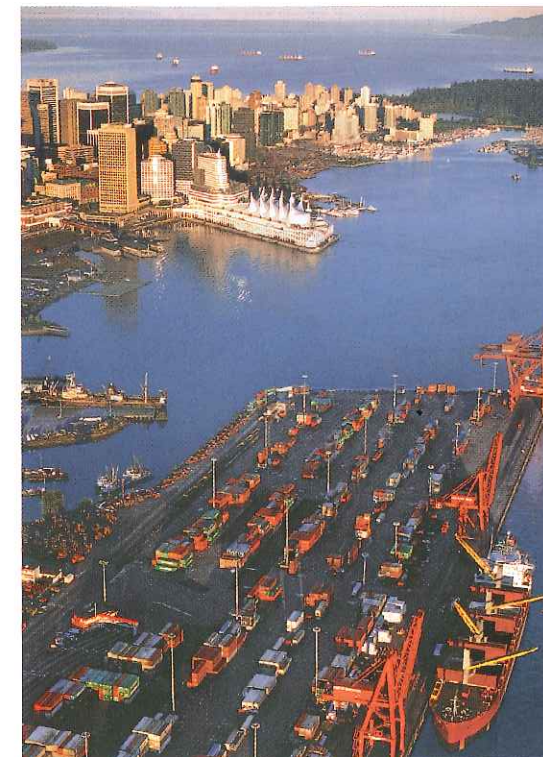
C Improved agriculture gives the world more food than ever before. Which areas of the world still need help?



World Conflicts 1991-Present

- ☠ Genocide
- ★ War
- ★ Major terrorist attack

B Wars and terrorism remain major problems worldwide. Some conflicts have risen to the level of **genocide**—an attempt to exterminate an entire ethnic or national group.



D Through ports like Vancouver, increased international trade provides opportunities for economic growth.



Top 10 Cities, 2000

Rank	City (Modern Country)	Population
1	Tokyo (Japan)	26,444,000
2	Mexico City (Mexico)	18,131,000
3	Mumbai (Bombay) (India)	18,066,000
4	Sao Paulo (Brazil)	17,755,000
5	New York City (United States)	16,640,000
6	Lagos (Nigeria)	13,427,000
7	Los Angeles (United States)	13,140,000
8	Kolkata (Calcutta) (India)	12,918,000
9	Shanghai (China)	12,887,000
10	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	12,560,000

E For 50 years the urban populations in many countries have skyrocketed as poor people have left farms to seek better lives. What earlier migration to the cities was similar?



In the year 200, only certain regions have central governments and can be thought of as countries.

Countries of the World in 200

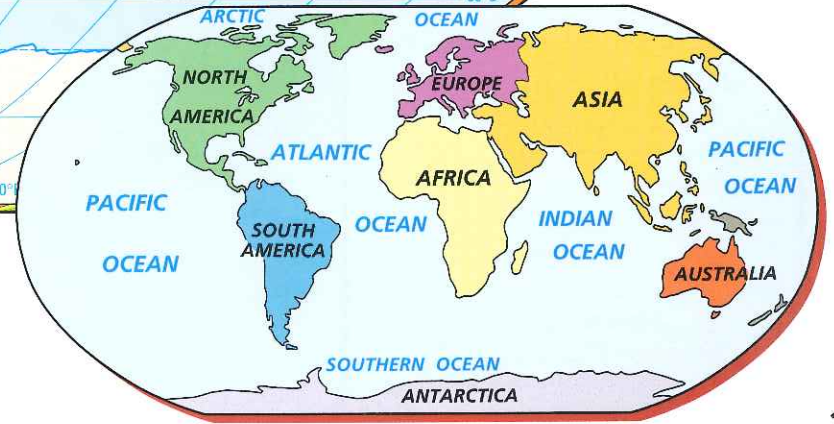
Symbols

- ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Continental boundary
- Country boundary
- City-state
- ⊙ National capital
- Other city

Scale at Equator

0 1000 2000 miles

0 1000 2000 kilometers





In the year 1000, only certain regions have central governments and can be thought of as countries.

Countries of the World in 1000

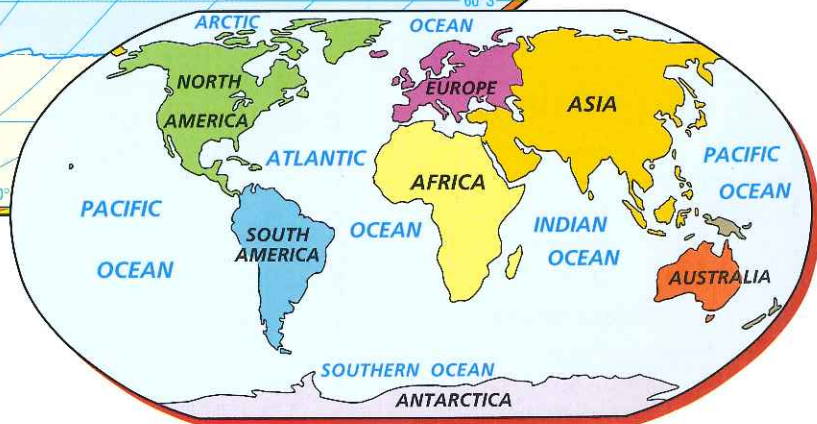
Symbols

- Continental boundary
- Country boundary
- City-state
- National capital
- Other city

Scale at Equator

0 1000 2000 miles

0 1000 2000 kilometers





In the year 1600, only certain regions have central governments and can be thought of as countries.

Countries of the World in 1600

Symbols

- ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Continental boundary
- Country boundary
- ⊙ National capital
- Other city

Scale at Equator

0 1000 2000 miles

0 1000 2000 kilometers

