

Unit 8: Cold War and Decolonization

8.1 Setting the Stage for the Cold War and Decolonization <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h5uaC5Ej4jI>

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
<p><u>KC - 6.2.II</u> Hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled following WWI; however, in the years following WW2, increasing anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.</p> <p><u>KC - 6.2.IV.C.i</u> Technological and economic gains experienced during WW2 by the victorious nations shifted the global balance of power.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the Cold War?2. What is decolonization? <p><u>Cold War</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Explain the context of what is going on during this time.4. What was the Yalta Conference? Who attended and what did each side want?5. What was the Potsdam Conference? Who attended and what did each side want?

8.1 Setting the Stage for the Cold War and Decolonization - Part 2

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
	<p>6. What 2 sides emerged as the superpowers after WW2?</p> <p>A. Why did each side emerge as a superpower?</p> <p>B. What technology did the US have at the end of WW2 that made them even more powerful?</p> <p>7. How was the Cold War carried out?</p> <p><u>Decolonization</u></p> <p>8. Explain the context of what is going on during this time.</p> <p>9. What is self-determination?</p>

8.2 The Cold War <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KBp4vDOsddE>

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
<p><u>KC - 6.2.IV.C.ii</u> The global balance of economic and political power shifted during and after WW2 and rapidly evolved into the Cold War. The democracy of the United States and the authoritarian communist Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological conflict and a power struggle between capitalism and communism across the globe.</p> <p><u>KC - 6.2.V.B</u> Groups and individuals, including the Non-Aligned Movement, opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social orders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sukarno in Indonesia - Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the 2 superpowers that emerged after WW2. 2. Define the Cold War. 3. Explain why these 2 powers at odds? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Competing economic systems: B. Styles of government: C. Why would differences in economics and government start a Cold War?

8.2 The Cold War - Part 2

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
	<p>4. How did the 2 nations fight without actually fighting?</p> <p>A. Economic Dependence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Soviet Economic Dependence:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Five Year Plan:2. Marshall Plan:3. Containment Policy:4. Truman Doctrine:

8.2 The Cold War - Part 3

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
	<p>B. Arms Race</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define the arms race.2. Explain how each side tried build up their nuclear weapons.3. Why did the 2 sides not fire on each other? <p>C. Space Race</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define the Space Race.2. Explain the events that occurred during the Space Race. <p>5. What was the goal of the non-aligned movement?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Who was Kwame Nkrumah and what did he accomplish?B. Who was Sukarno and what did he accomplish?

8.3 Effects of the Cold War

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
<p><u>KC - 6.2.IV.D</u> The Cold War produced new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and led to nuclear proliferation and proxy wars between and within postcolonial states in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.</p> <p>- Proxy Wars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Korean War• Angolan Civil War• Sandinista-Contras conflict in Nicaragua	

8.4 Spread of Communism

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
<p><u>KC - 6.2.I.i</u> As a result of internal tension and Japanese aggression, Chinese communists seized power. These changes in China eventually led to communist revolution.</p> <p><u>KC - 6.3.I.A.ii</u> In communist China, the government controlled the national economy through the Great Leap Forward, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population.</p> <p><u>KC - 6.2.II.D.i</u> Movements to redistribute land and resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism or socialism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Communist Revolution for Vietnamese independence- Mengistu Haile Mariam in Ethiopia- Land reform in Kerala and other states within India- White Revolution in Iran	

8.5 Decolonization After 1900

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
<p><u>KC - 6.2.II.A</u> Nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and Africa sought varying degrees of autonomy within or independence from imperial rule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Indian National Congress- Ho Chi Minh in French Indochina (Vietnam)- Kwame Nkrumah in British Gold Coast (Ghana)- Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt <p><u>KC - 6.2.I.C</u> After the end of WW2, some colonies negotiated their independence, while others achieved independence through armed struggle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Negotiated independence:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• India from the British Empire• The Gold Coast from the British Empire• French West Africa- Armed Struggle:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Algeria from the French empire• Angola from the Portuguese empire• Vietnam from the French empire <p><u>KC - 6.2.II.B</u> Regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries. Some of these movements advocated for autonomy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Muslim League in British India- Quebecois separatist movement in Canada- Biafra secessionist movement in Nigeria	

8.6 Newly Independence States

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
<p><u>KC - 6.2.III.A.i</u> The redrawing of political boundaries after the withdrawal of former colonial authorities led to the creation of new states.</p> <p><u>KC - 6.2.III.A.ii</u> The redrawing of political boundaries in some cases led to conflict as well as population displacement and/or resettlements, including those related to the Partition of India and the creation of the state of Israel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Israel- Cambodia- Pakistan <p><u>KC - 6.3.I.C</u> In newly independent states after WW2, governments often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Nehru's planned economy in India- Gamal Abdel Nasser's promotion of economic development in Egypt- Indira Ghandi's economic policies in India- Julius Nyerere's modernization in Tanzania- Sirimavo Bandaranaike's economic policies in Sri Lanka <p><u>KC - 6.2.III.B</u> The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises (the former colonizing country), usually in the major cities, maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of empires.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- South Asians to Britain- Algerians to France- Filipinos to the United States	

8.7 Global Resistance to Established Power Structures

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
<p><u>KC - 6.2.V</u> Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups - including states - opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflict.</p> <p><u>KC - 6.2.V.A</u> Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some, such as Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Nelson Mandela, promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.</p> <p><u>KC - 6.2.V.C</u> Militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Chile under Augusto Pinochet- Spain under Francisco Franco- Uganda under Idi Amin- The buildup of the military-industrial complex and weapons trading <p><u>KC - 6.2.V.D</u> Some movements used violence against civilians in an effort to achieve political aims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Al-Qaeda/Osama- IRA- ETA	

