

UNIT 10 Twentieth Century and Beyond

1914 to the Present

1945
UN is formed.
1939–1945
World War II
1947
India is independent.
1948
Israel is founded.

1910 1920 1930 1940 1950
1914–1918 World War I
1917 Russian Revolution
1930 Gandhi leads first protests against British in India.
1946–1991 Cold War between East and West

World War I Changes Europe

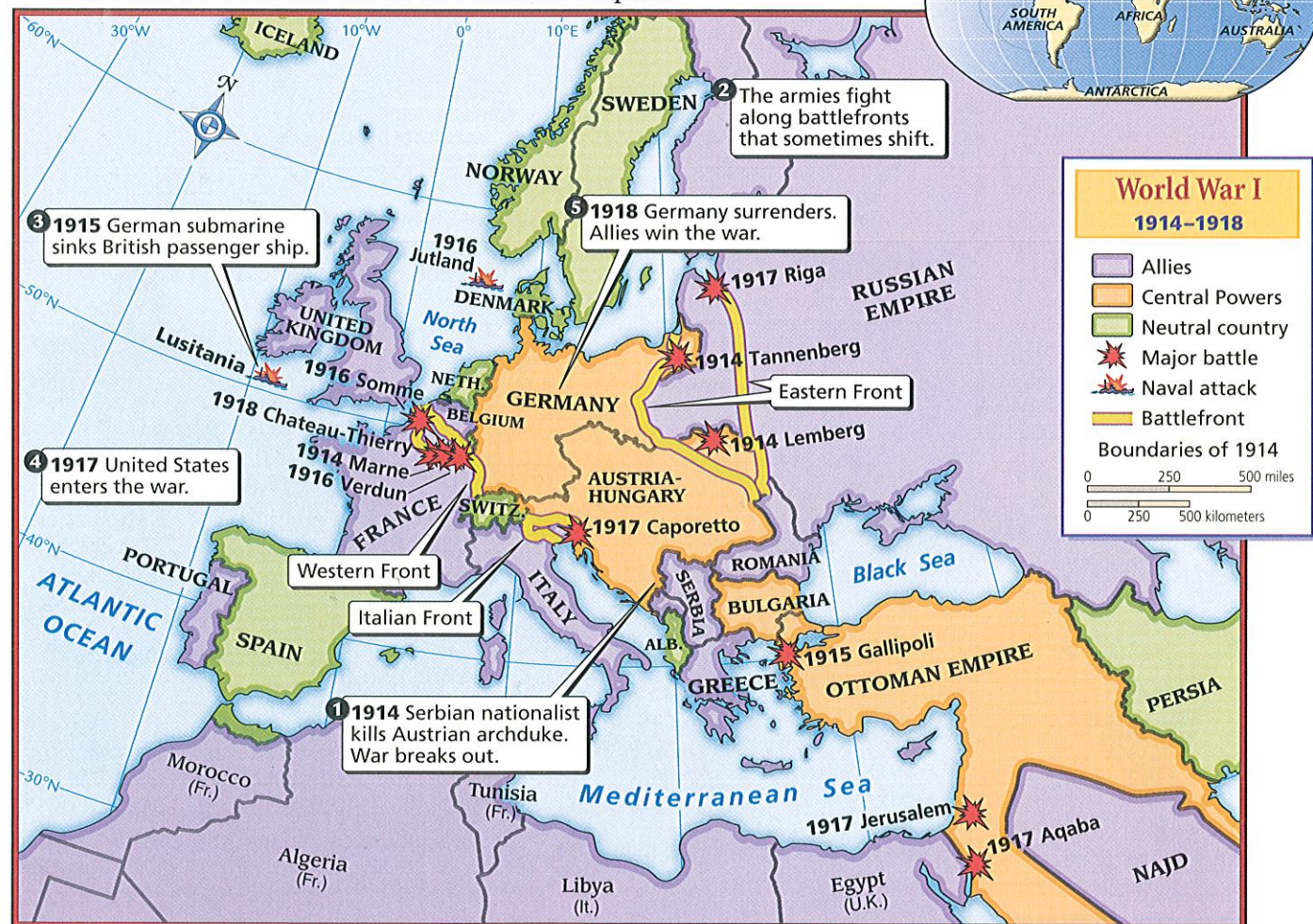
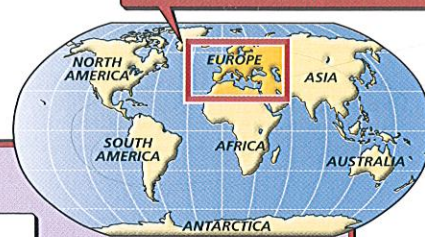
In 1914 an Austrian archduke was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and military alliances soon brought most of Europe into the conflict.

- The war was fought between the Central Powers and the Allies. The main Central Powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire. The Allies included the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Serbia, and later the United States.
- New technology, especially machine guns and chemical weapons, made World War I deadlier than previous wars.
- The war ended in 1918 with the surrender of Germany. New countries were formed out of the defeated empires.

Where was the front?

A front is the long battle zone that forms where two armies meet. The bloodiest fighting in World War I took place on the Western Front. There both sides fought from elaborate defensive trenches.

Area shown in maps A and D



A Fighting along the Western Front, the most important battleground, was deadlocked. For over three years, the defensive strength of the trenches prevented the armies on both sides from gaining ground.

1960–1980
Independence comes to dozens of former colonies.

1980
Solidarity Union begins challenging communist rule in Poland.

1991
Soviet Union collapses, 15 new countries are formed.

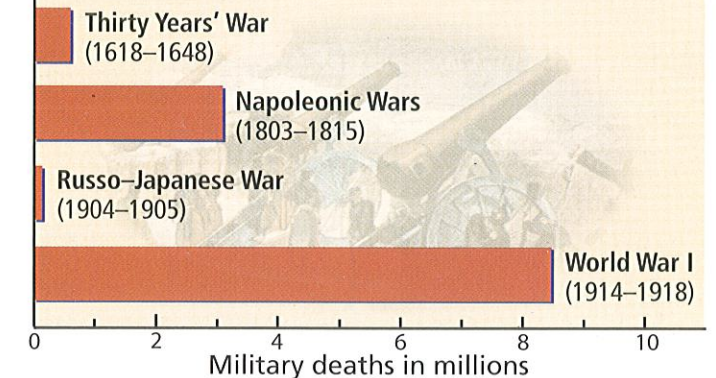
2001
Terrorists attack World Trade Center and Pentagon.

1960 1970 1980 1990 2000
1961 Berlin Wall is built.
1965–1973 Vietnam War involves U.S. forces.
1975 Vietnam War ends.
1979 Iranian Revolution
1991 Persian Gulf War
2003 War in Iraq



B Both sides used poison gases that burned eyes, skin, and lungs, and killed thousands of troops. After the war, most countries agreed to ban chemical warfare.

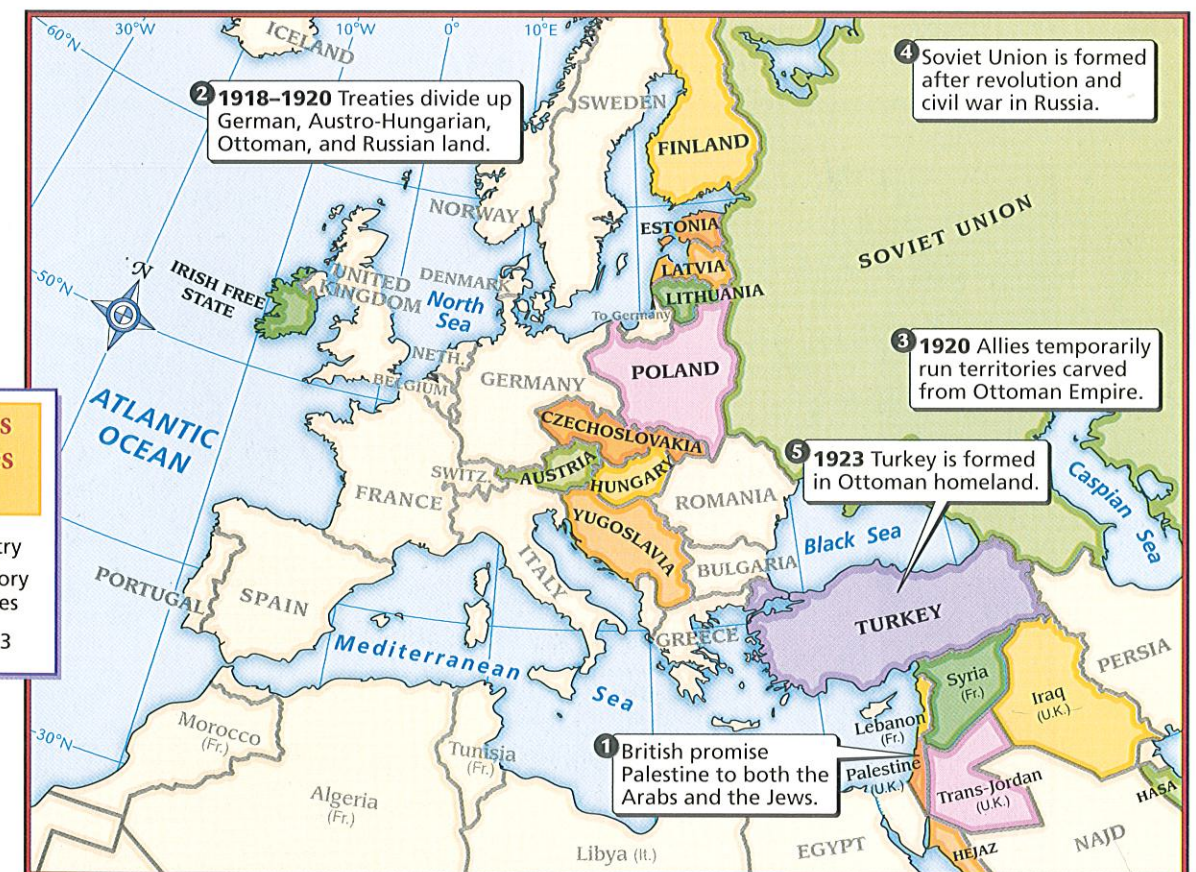
Military Deaths in Wars



C Fighting in World War I was so deadly that people hoped it was “the war to end all wars.”

New Countries and Territories 1918–1923

POLAND New country
Syria (Fr.) New territory run by Allies
Boundaries of 1923



D After the war, boundaries were changed and new countries were carved from the defeated Central Powers—and also from Russia, which had been one of the Allies. Compare the countries on this map with the countries on map A.

Rise of Communism

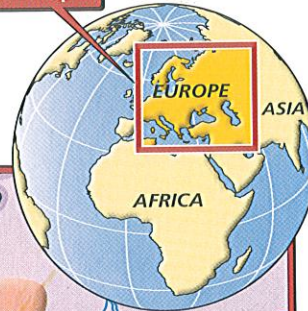
In the early 1900s, the people of Russia and China were unhappy with their rulers and governments. Some were attracted to communism as a way of achieving radical changes in their countries.

- 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.

Area shown in map B



B The Bolsheviks (communists) also were called Reds. Their opponents, the anti-Bolsheviks, were called Whites. Reds and Whites battled for control of Russia.

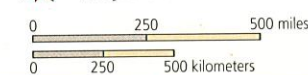
Russian Revolution and Civil War 1917-1922

Areas of Control, 1918

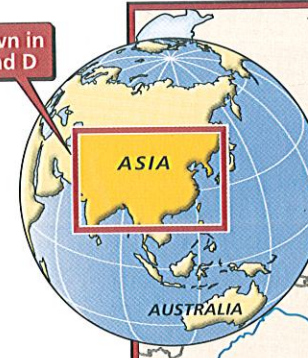
- Bolsheviks (Reds)
- Bolshevik-controlled city
- Anti-Bolsheviks (Whites)

Advances of Armies

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



Area shown in maps C and D



China After the Emperor 1912-1937

Areas of Control

Nationalists (KMT Party)

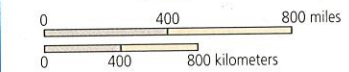
- 1928
- 1934
- 1937

Warlords or Local Government

- 1937

Communists

- 1937



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.

Chinese Civil War 1945-1951

Areas of Control

Communists

- June 1946
- June 1949
- December 1950

Nationalists (KMT Party)

- December 1950

Communist army advance, 1949-1950



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.

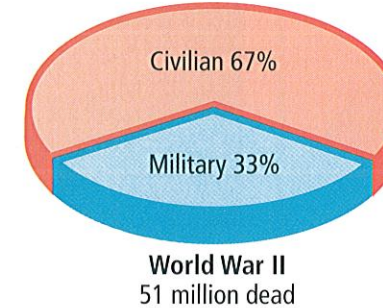
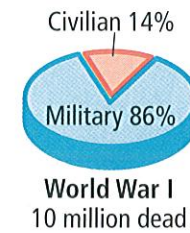
- Before the war, the Axis nations extended their territories by seizing nearby countries. Japan went into China, Italy into Albania, and Germany into Austria. Other nations joined forces as the Allies and tried to stop them.
- Early in the war, the Axis powers defeated every country they attacked. By 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"?

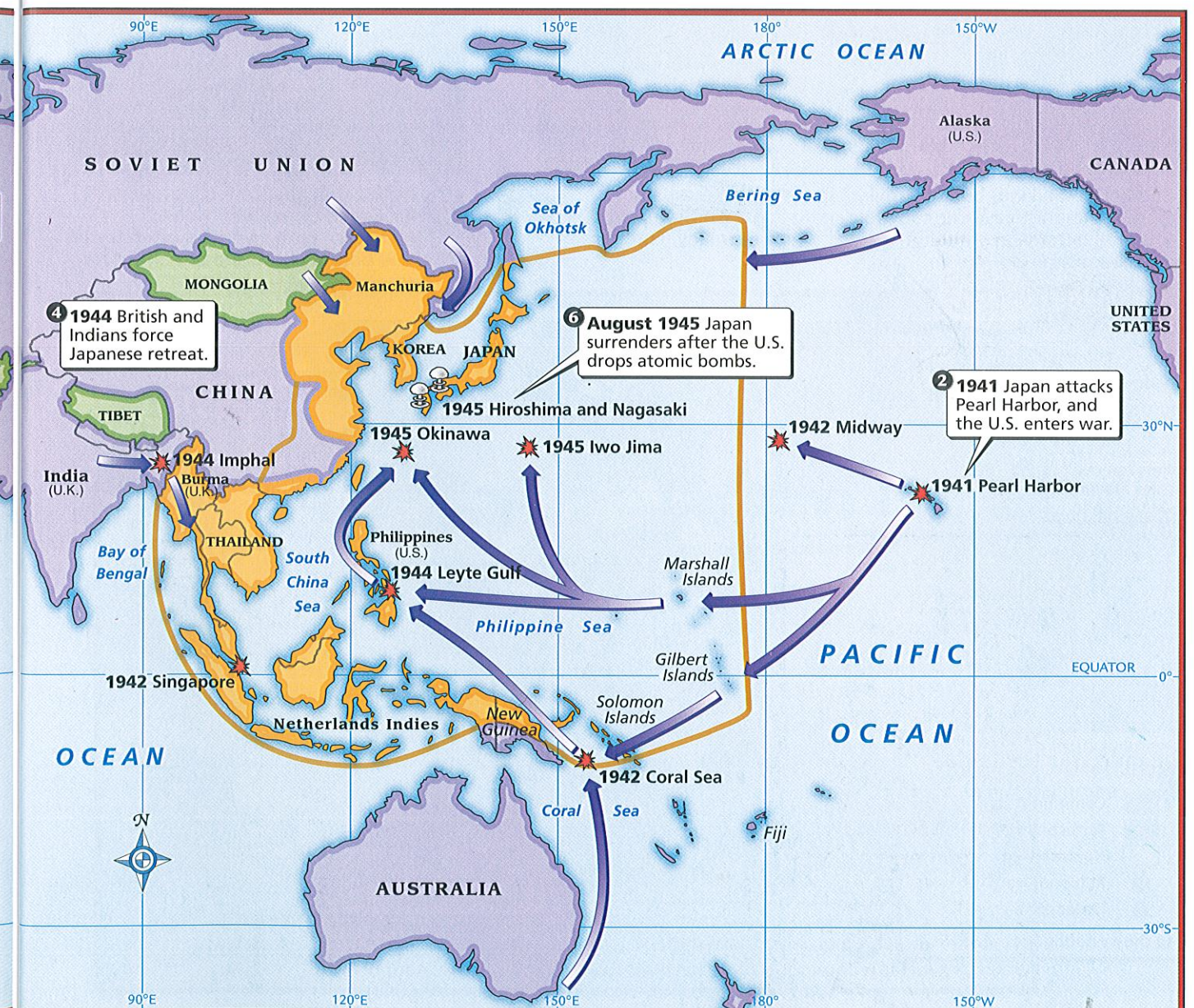
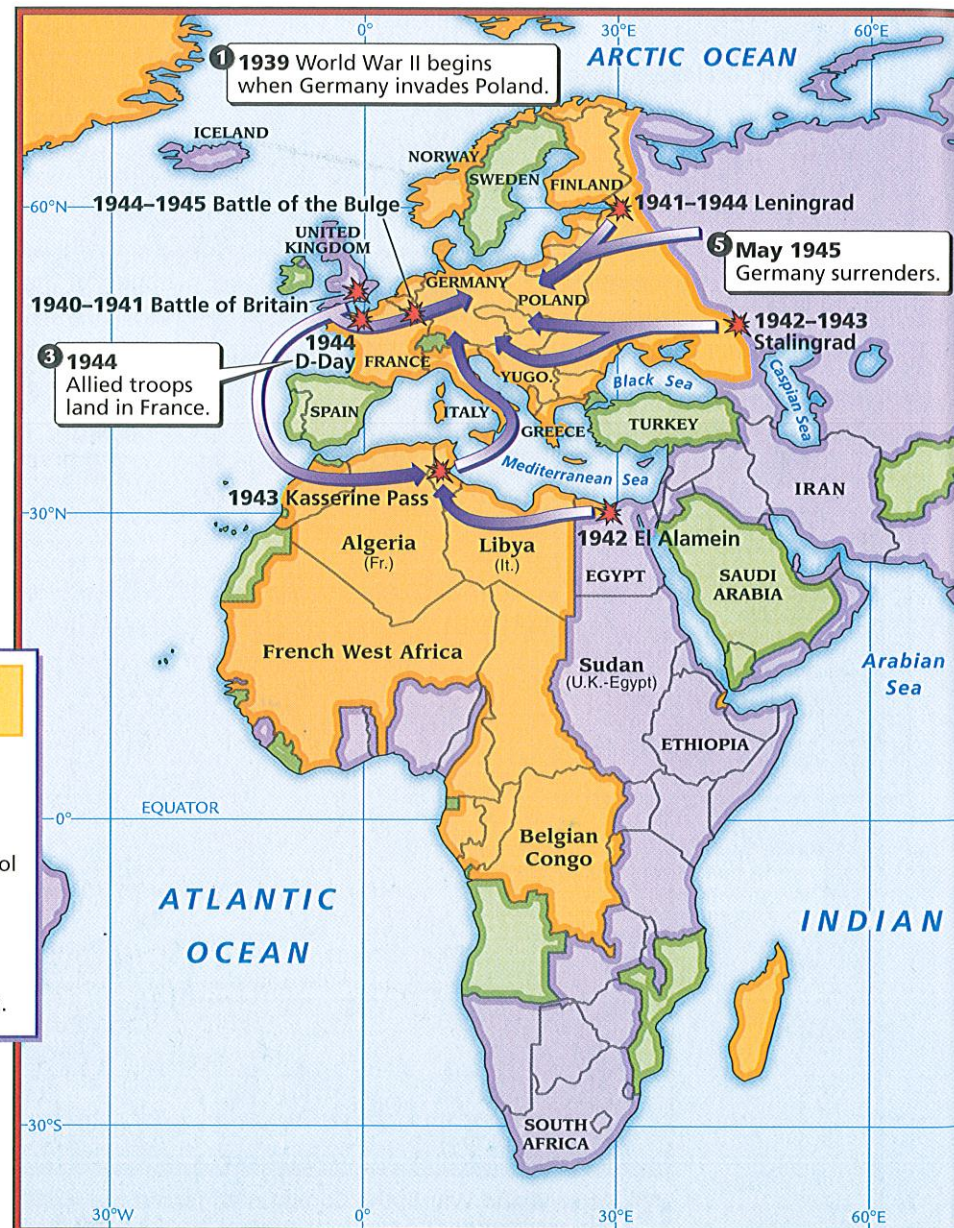
The Nazi government of Germany locked up all the Jews and Gypsies they could find. The Nazis considered them inferior and evil: a "problem" to be solved. Their so-called "final solution" was to kill them. Six million Jews and two million Gypsies died in the genocide known as the Holocaust.

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.

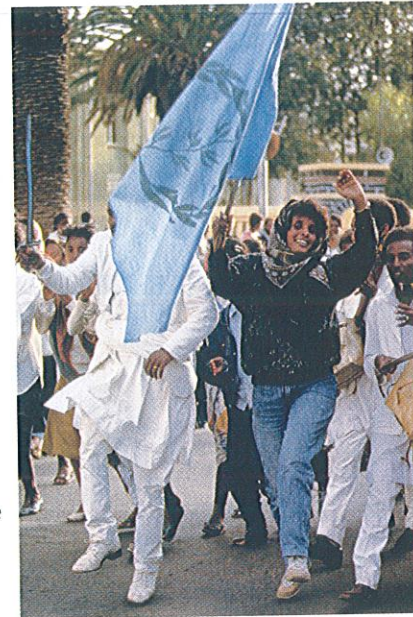
B Unlike the Allies, the Axis was prepared for war and had conquered huge areas by 1942. But the Allies recovered and attacked by land, sea, and air.



Independence 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.



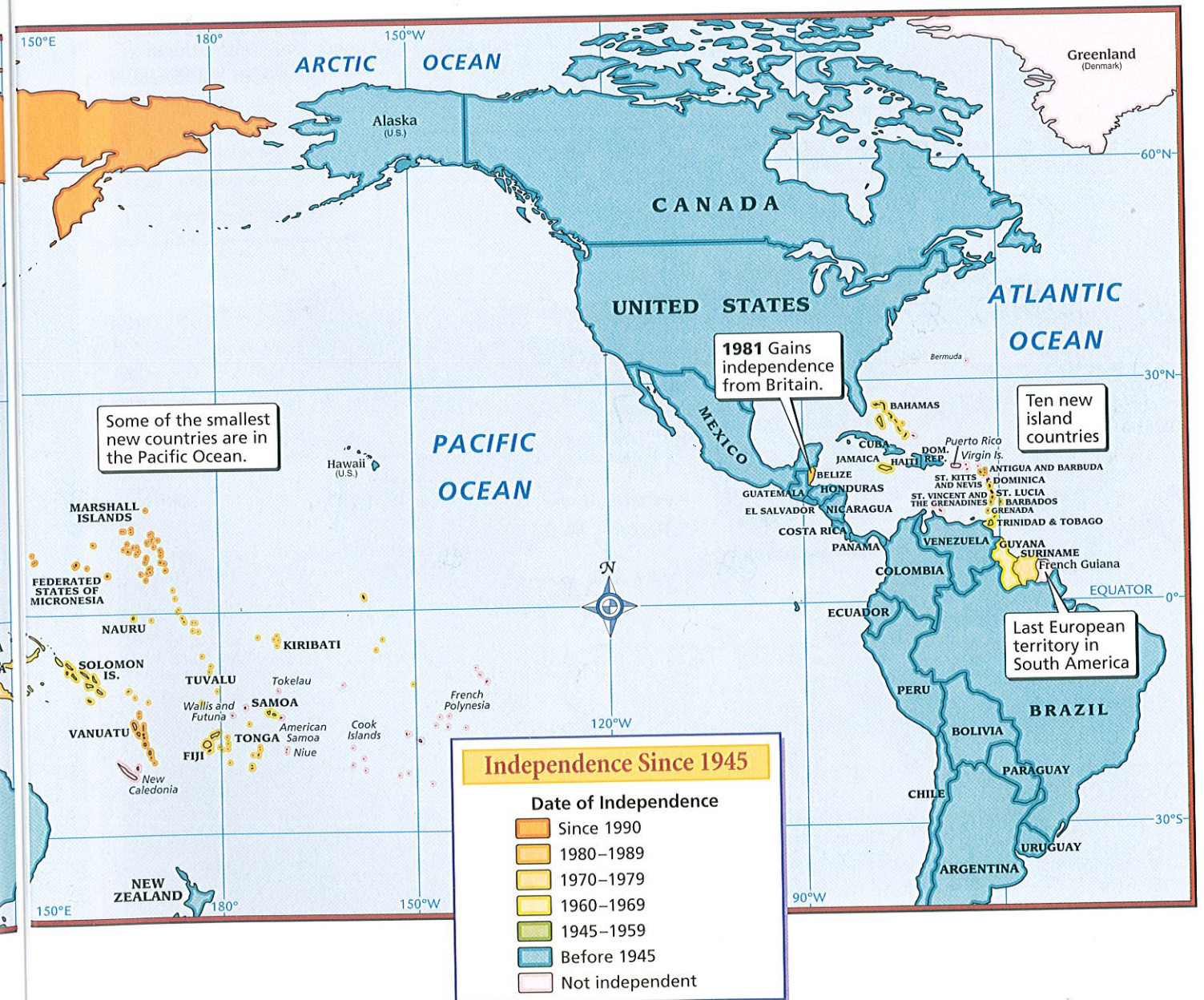
A In this picture, Eritreans celebrate their independence from Ethiopia after 30 years of war.



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



Independence Since 1945

Date of Independence

- Since 1990
- 1980-1989
- 1970-1979
- 1960-1969
- 1945-1959
- Before 1945
- Not independent

International Challenges Today

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

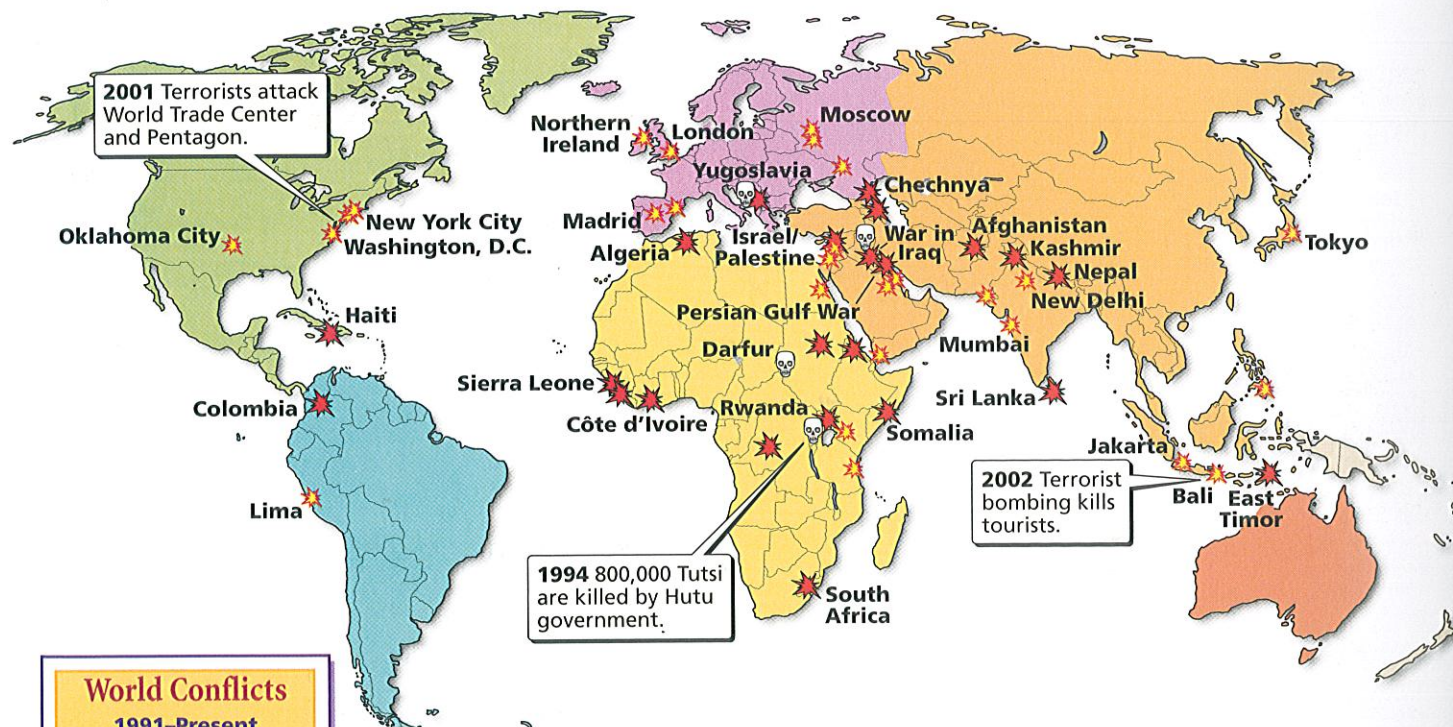
- Even after the Cold War, many regions are trapped in endless violence and war.
- Terrorists use violence against innocent people in hopes of forcing governments to change and eliminating foreign influence in their homelands.
- At the same time, nations are coming together to improve trade, health,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

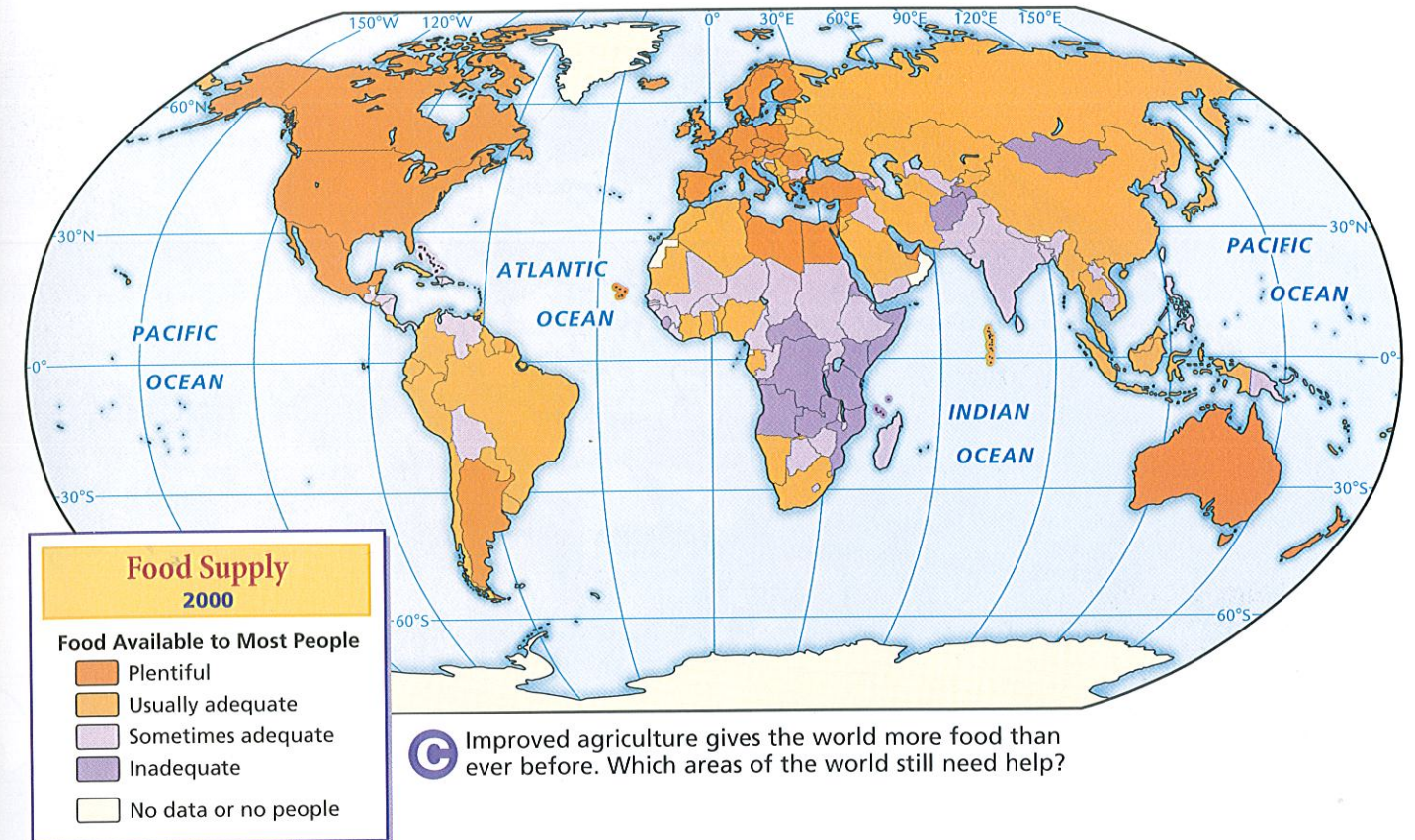
Today it's not always easy to say. A car might be designed in Japan, made of U.S. steel, and assembled in Mexico—with parts from all over the world. We now have a **global economy**.



World Conflicts 1991-Present

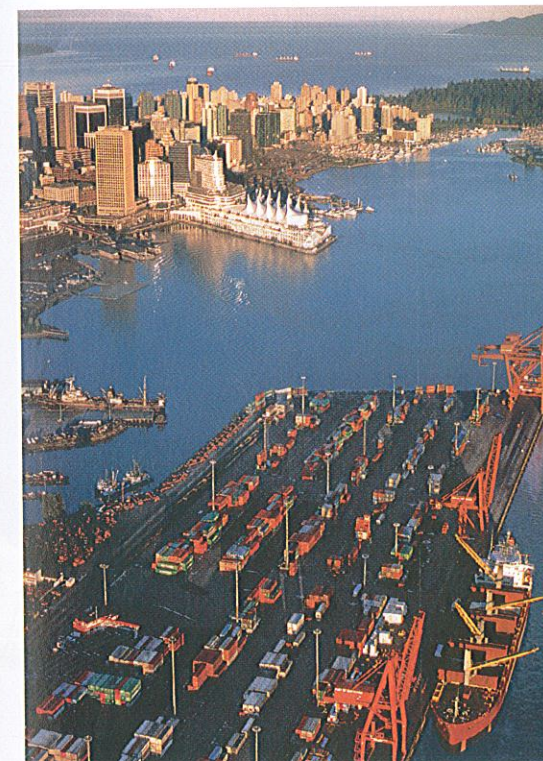
- Genocide
- War
- Major terrorist attack

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.



- 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?



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?