

CHAPTER 31

Asia and the Pacific 1945–Present

Section 1 Communist China

Section 2 Independent States in Asia

Section 3 Japan and the Pacific

MAKING CONNECTIONS

How can modernization affect a society?

The rapid modernization of China has created a nation that blends the old with the new. An example can be seen in Hong Kong where traditional Chinese junks can be seen in the harbor of this modern city. In this chapter you will learn how China has emerged into the modern world.

- How has modernization affected the standard of living of the Chinese people?
- Give an example of an aspect of American culture that is a legacy of past traditions.



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC ►

THE WORLD ►

1945
Japan's independence is restored after World War II



1966
Mao Zedong launches Cultural Revolution

1973
President Nixon signs cease-fire agreement with North Vietnam



1945

1965

1957
Ghana gains independence from Britain

1977
Apple II computer is introduced



1989

Tiananmen Square
massacre

2002

Fighting over Kashmir
escalates between India
and Pakistan

1985

2000

2003

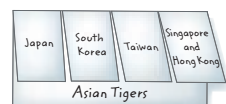
Iraqi leader Saddam
Hussein is captured



Michael Von Ruben/Photostate; Françoise Demulder/CORBIS

FOLDABLES™

Study Organizer



Describing Make a Four-Tab Book to track the developments in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong. Under each tab, list important leaders and domestic and international events.

History  **ONLINE**

Chapter Overview—Visit glencoe.com to preview Chapter 31.

Communist China

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Ideas, Beliefs, and Values The policies of the Chinese Communist government set up in 1949 failed to bring prosperity. Since the 1980s, its economy has moved toward free enterprise, but political freedom is still very limited.

Content Vocabulary

- communes (p. 1013)
- per capita (p. 1014)
- permanent revolution (p. 1014)
- one-child policy (p. 1016)

Academic Vocabulary

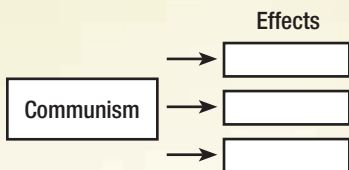
- final (p. 1013)
- source (p. 1014)

People, Places, and Events

- Chiang Kai-shek (p. 1012)
- Red Guards (p. 1014)
- Mao Zedong (p. 1012)
- Deng Xiaoping (p. 1014)
- Taiwan (p. 1012)
- Tiananmen Square (p. 1015)
- Great Leap Forward (p. 1012)
- South Korea (p. 1017)
- Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (p. 1014)
- North Korea (p. 1017)
- Richard Nixon (p. 1017)
- *Little Red Book* (p. 1014)

Reading Strategy

Determining Cause and Effect As you read, use a chart like the one below to list communism's effects on China's international affairs.



To build his socialist society in China, Mao Zedong launched the Great Leap Forward and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Neither program was especially successful. In modernizing China, leaders after Mao have built their nation into one of the most powerful countries in Asia.

Mao's China

MAIN IDEA

Mao Zedong led the Communists to victory in the civil war, but the human and economic costs of establishing communism were high.

HISTORY & YOU

Do you remember what you read earlier about Russia's transformation under Lenin? Read to learn how Mao Zedong transformed China after he took power in 1949.

By 1945, there were two Chinese governments. The Nationalist government of **Chiang Kai-shek**, based in southern and central China, was supported by the United States. The Communist government, led by **Mao Zedong**, had its base in northern China.

Civil War and Its Aftermath

In 1945 a full-scale civil war broke out between the Nationalists and the Communists. In the countryside, promises of land attracted millions of peasants to the Communist Party. Many joined Mao's People's Liberation Army. By the spring of 1949, the People's Liberation Army had defeated the Nationalists. Chiang Kai-shek and two million followers fled to the island of **Taiwan**.

The Communist Party, under the leadership of its chairman, Mao Zedong, now ruled China. In 1955 the Chinese government launched a program to build a socialist society. To win the support of the peasants, lands were taken from wealthy landlords and given to poor peasants. About two-thirds of the peasant households in China received land under the new program. Most private farmland was collectivized, and most industry and commerce was nationalized.

Chinese leaders hoped that collective farms would increase food production, allowing more people to work in industry. Food production, however, did not grow. Meanwhile, China's vast population continued to expand. By 1957, China had approximately 657 million people.

The Great Leap Forward

To speed up economic growth, Mao began a more radical program, known as the **Great Leap Forward**, in 1958. Under this

CHINA SINCE 1945



Geography SKILLS

- Location** Use the map's scale to determine the approximate distance from Taiwan to mainland China.
- Analyzing Visuals** According to the time line, how many years was Mao Zedong China's leader?

program, over 700,000 existing collective farms, normally the size of a village, were combined into 26,000 vast **communes**. Each commune contained more than 30,000 people who lived and worked together. Since they had communal child care, more than 500,000 Chinese mothers worked beside their husbands in the fields by mid-1958.

Mao hoped his Great Leap Forward program would enable China to reach the **final** stage of communism—the classless society—before the end of the twentieth

century. The government's official slogan promised the following to the Chinese people: "Hard work for a few years, happiness for a thousand."

Despite such slogans, the Great Leap Forward was an economic disaster. Bad weather, which resulted in droughts and floods, and the peasants' hatred of the new system drove food production down. As a result, nearly 15 million people died of starvation. In 1960 the government began to break up the communes and return to collective farms and some private plots.



The Cultural Revolution

Despite opposition within the Communist Party and the commune failure, Mao still dreamed of a classless society. In Mao's eyes, only **permanent revolution**, an atmosphere of constant revolutionary fervor, could enable the Chinese to achieve the final stage of communism.

In 1966 Mao launched the **Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution**. The Chinese name literally meant "great revolution to create a proletarian (working class) culture." A collection of Mao's thoughts, called the **Little Red Book**, became a sort of bible for the Chinese Communists. It was hailed as the most important **source** of knowledge in all areas. The book was in every hotel, in every school, and in factories, communes, and universities. Few people conversed without first referring to the *Little Red Book*.

To further the Cultural Revolution, the **Red Guards** were formed. These were revolutionary groups composed largely of young people. Red Guards set out across the nation to eliminate the "Four Olds"—old ideas, old culture, old customs, and old habits. The Red Guard destroyed temples, books written by foreigners, and foreign music. They tore down street signs and replaced them with ones carrying revolutionary names. The city of Shanghai even ordered that red (the revolutionary color) traffic lights would indicate that traffic could move, not stop.

Vicious attacks were made on individuals who had supposedly deviated from Mao's plan. Intellectuals and artists accused of being pro-Western were especially open to attack. One such person, Nien Cheng, worked for the British-owned Shell Oil Company in Shanghai. She was imprisoned for seven years. She told of her experience in *Life and Death in Shanghai*.

Key groups, however, including Communist Party members and many military officers, did not share Mao's desire for permanent revolution. People, disgusted by the actions of the Red Guards, began to turn against the movement.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** Why was the Great Leap Forward an economic disaster for China?

China After Mao

MAIN IDEA After Mao's death, Deng Xiaoping tried to modernize the nation but faced increased pressures for democratic reform.

HISTORY & YOU If you participated in a protest, would you be risking your life to do so? Read about the risks of public protest in China.

In September 1976, Mao Zedong died at the age of 82. A group of practical-minded reformers, led by **Deng Xiaoping** (DUHNG SHYOW•PIHNG), seized power and brought the Cultural Revolution to an end.

Policies of Deng Xiaoping

Deng Xiaoping called for Four Modernizations—new policies in industry, agriculture, technology, and national defense. For over 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 was begun. Collective farms could now lease land to peasant families who paid rent to the collective. Anything produced on the land above the amount of that payment could be sold on the private market. Peasants were also allowed to make goods they could sell to others.

Overall, modernization worked. Industrial output skyrocketed. **Per capita** (per person) income, including farm income, doubled during the 1980s. The standard of living rose for most people. The average Chinese citizen in the early 1980s had barely earned enough to buy a bicycle, radio, or watch. By the 1990s, many were buying refrigerators and color television sets.

Movement for Democracy

Despite these achievements, many people complained that Deng Xiaoping's program had not achieved a fifth modernization—democracy. People could not directly criticize the Communist Party. Those who called for democracy were often sentenced to long terms in prison.

History ONLINE

Student Web Activity—

Visit glencoe.com to learn to create, modify, and use spreadsheets and complete an activity on China's Four Modernizations.



The problem began to intensify in the late 1980s. More Chinese began to study abroad, and they learned more about the West. That information reached more educated people inside the country. As the economy prospered, students and other groups believed that they could ask for better living conditions and greater freedom. Students, in particular, wanted more freedom to choose jobs after they graduated.

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 remained a dream.

Throughout the 1990s, China's human rights violations and its determination to unify with Taiwan strained its relationship with the West. China's increasing military power has also created international concern. However, China still maintains diplomatic relations with the West.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** Why did farmers produce more under the new agricultural policy?

INFOGRAPHICS

PRIMARY SOURCE

Communism Under Deng Xiaoping

Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations aimed to move China to a more market-driven economy, but Deng remained committed to a Communist political system. In 1978 the government had briefly allowed people to express their ideas on a wall in Beijing, but when the messages called for more political freedom, the "Democracy Wall" was torn down. Deng said that freedoms like free speech and open debate "had never played a positive role in China."

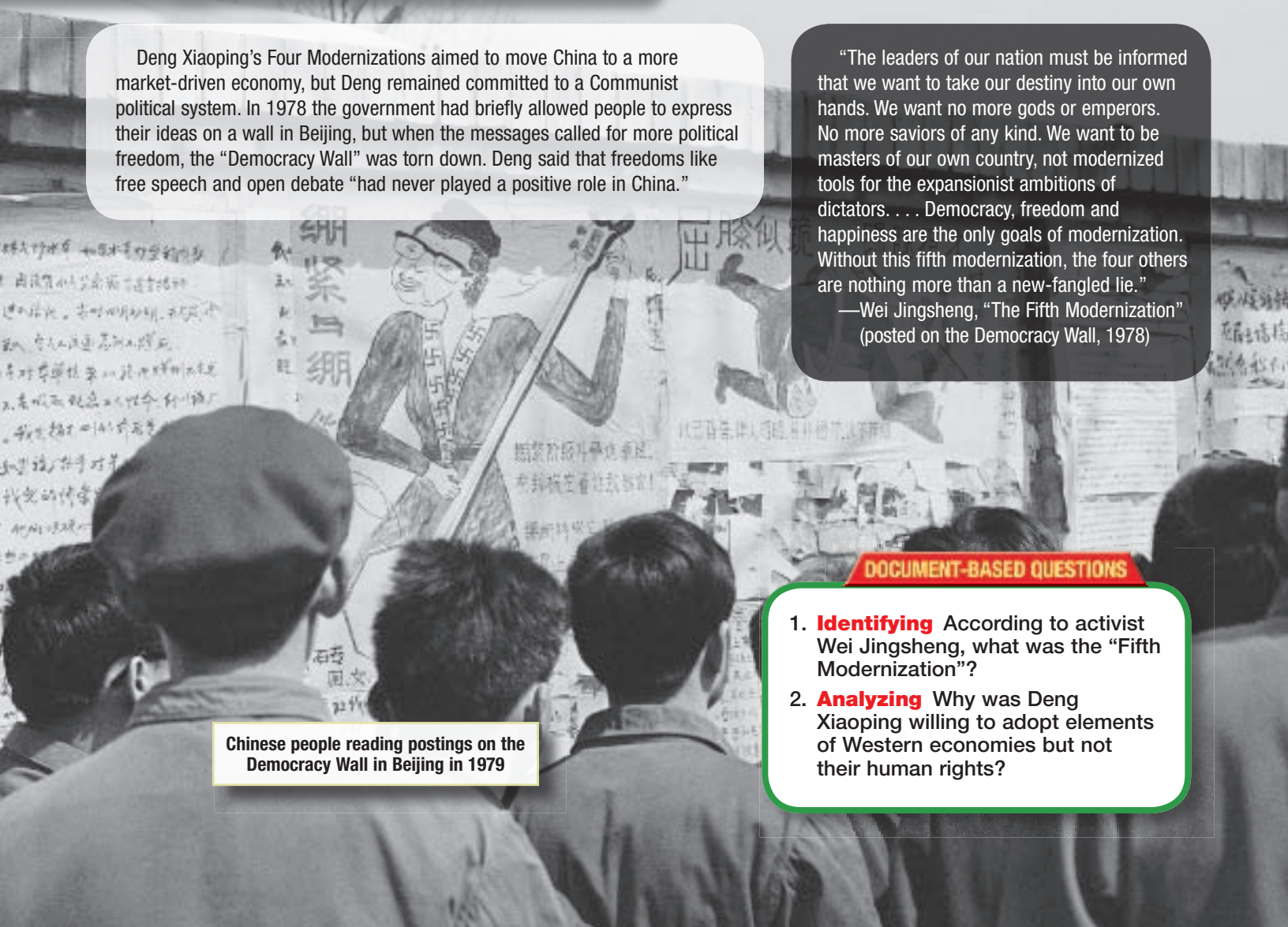
"The leaders of our nation must be informed that we want to take our destiny into our own hands. We want no more gods or emperors. No more saviors of any kind. We want to be masters of our own country, not modernized tools for the expansionist ambitions of dictators. . . . Democracy, freedom and happiness are the only goals of modernization. Without this fifth modernization, the four others are nothing more than a new-fangled lie."

—Wei Jingsheng, "The Fifth Modernization" (posted on the Democracy Wall, 1978)

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

- Identifying** According to activist Wei Jingsheng, what was the "Fifth Modernization"?
- Analyzing** Why was Deng Xiaoping willing to adopt elements of Western economies but not their human rights?

Chinese people reading postings on the Democracy Wall in Beijing in 1979





Chinese Society

MAIN IDEA After Mao's death, the state shifted from revolutionary fervor back to family traditions.

HISTORY & YOU Should the government be able to dictate the size of families? Read to learn about family policies in China.

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 made some basic changes. Women were now allowed to take part in politics and had equal marital rights—a dramatic shift for the Chinese. Mao feared that loyalty to the family would interfere with loyalty to the state. During the Cultural Revolution, for example, children were encouraged to report negative

comments their parents made about the government.

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, sneakers, and sweatsuits.

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. Criticized for being oppressive, the policy has been more successful in cities than it has in rural areas.

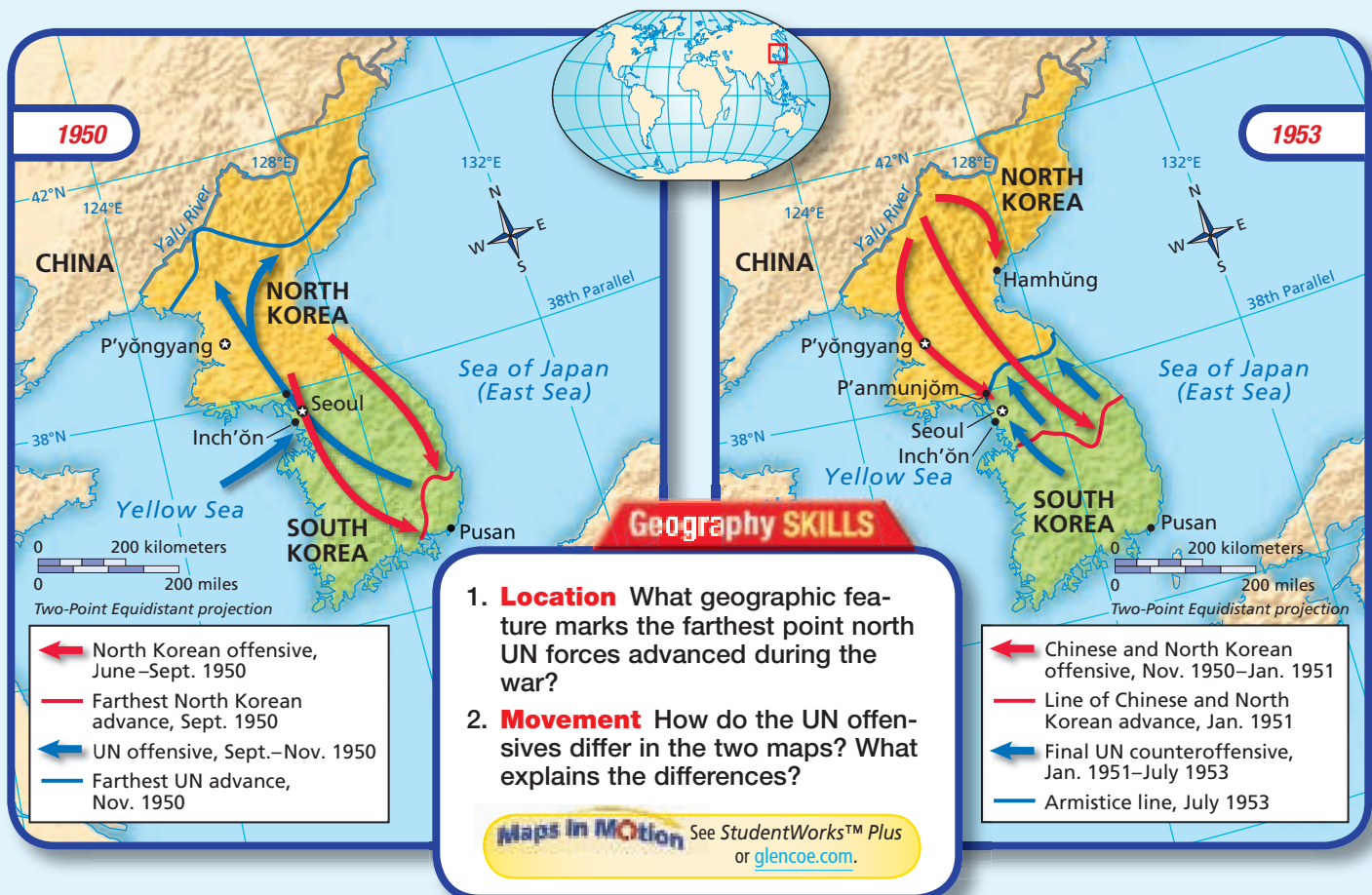


See page R55 to read excerpts from Xiao-huang Yin's *China's Gilded Age* in the Primary Sources and Literature Library.

✓ Reading Check Analyzing How did policies after Mao affect women and families?



KOREAN WAR, 1950–1953



The Cold War in Asia

MAIN IDEA Cold War tensions between China and the United States led to the Korean War in 1950, but tensions had eased by the 1970s.

HISTORY & YOU Recall that U.S.-Soviet relations improved during the 1970s. Read how U.S.-China relations also improved.

In 1950 China signed a pact of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Some Americans began to worry about a Communist desire for world domination. When war broke out in Korea, the Cold War had arrived in Asia.

The Korean War

Japan controlled Korea until 1945. In August 1945, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to divide Korea into two zones at the 38th parallel. The plan was to hold elections after World War II to reunify Korea. As American-Soviet relations grew worse, however, two separate governments emerged in Korea—a Communist one in the north and an anti-Communist one in the south.

Tension between the two governments increased. With the approval of Joseph Stalin, North Korean troops invaded **South Korea** on June 25, 1950. President Harry Truman, with the support of the United Nations, sent U.S. troops to repel the invaders. In October 1950, UN forces—mostly Americans—marched across the 38th parallel with the aim of unifying Korea. Greatly alarmed, the Chinese sent hundreds of thousands of troops into **North Korea** and pushed UN forces back across the 38th parallel.

Three more years of fighting led to no final victory. An armistice was finally signed in 1953. The 38th parallel remained, and remains today, the boundary line between North Korea and South Korea.

In 2000 the Korean leaders took part in the first North-South Summit. However, beginning in 2002, fears that North Korea was pursuing nuclear weapons raised tensions.

The Shifting Power Balance

By the late 1950s, relations between China and the Soviet Union began to deteriorate. Faced with a serious security threat from the Soviet Union as well as internal problems, Chinese leaders decided to improve relations with the United States. In 1972 **Richard Nixon** became the first U.S. president to visit Communist China. Diplomatic relations were established in 1979.

By the early 2000s, China was strengthening trade relations around the world. China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001 and normalized trade relations with the United States in 2002.

Reading Check **Examining** Why did China decide to improve relations with the United States?

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: Chiang Kai-shek, Mao Zedong, Taiwan, Great Leap Forward, communes, final, permanent revolution, Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, *Little Red Book*, source, Red Guards, Deng Xiaoping, per capita, Tiananmen Square, one-child policy, South Korea, North Korea, Richard Nixon.

Main Ideas

2. **Identify** the goals of Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward and Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.
3. **List** actions of Deng Xiaoping's government that were intended to help modernize China's industry and agriculture. Use a chart like the one below.

Industry	Agriculture

4. **Explain** how the Cold War affected relations between China and the United States.

Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Contrasting** How have China's policies changed since Mao's rule?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Do you think families in a Western nation would accept a policy like China's one-child policy? Why or why not?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the photo on page 1015. What purpose did the Democracy Wall serve for Chinese activists?

Writing About History

8. **Descriptive Writing** Imagine that 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 at home describing what you saw.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Independent States in Asia

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Self-Determination British India and colonies throughout Southeast Asia gained independence following World War II, but independence was often followed by continued conflict.

Content Vocabulary

- principle of nonalignment (p. 1018)
- discrimination (p. 1023)
- stalemate (p. 1021)

Academic Vocabulary

- role (p. 1019)
- transfer (p. 1020)

People and Places

- Jawaharlal Nehru (p. 1018)
- Aung San Suu Kyi (p. 1021)
- Indira Gandhi (p. 1019)
- Ho Chi Minh (p. 1021)
- Mother Teresa (p. 1019)
- Pol Pot (p. 1021)
- Sikhs (p. 1019)
- Khmer Rouge (p. 1021)
- Punjab (p. 1019)
- Ferdinand Marcos (p. 1023)
- Pakistan (p. 1020)
- Bangladesh (p. 1020)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information As you read, use a web diagram like the one below to identify challenges India faced after gaining independence.



Following World War II, many South and Southeast Asian states gained their independence. British India was split into two nations—India and Pakistan. France’s reluctance to let go of Vietnam resulted in a long war that involved the United States. While some Southeast Asian countries have moved toward democracy, they have faced some serious obstacles along that path.

India Divided

MAIN IDEA Once it gained independence, British India split into two nations—India and Pakistan—that have faced problems of overpopulation and religious strife.

HISTORY & YOU Do ethnic or religious differences cause problems in your community? Read to learn how differences have led to tensions and sometimes conflict in India and Pakistan.

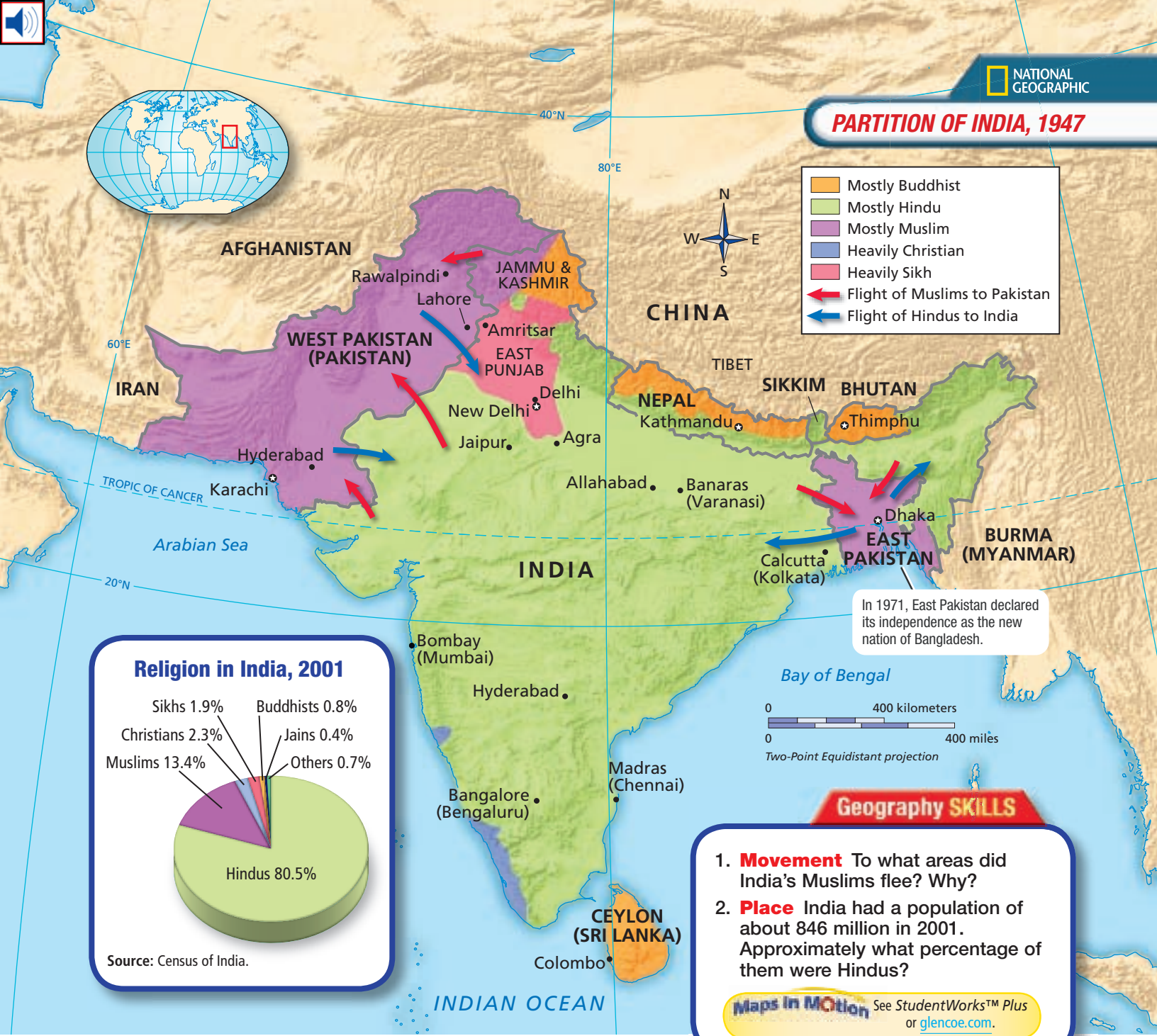
As British rule ended in India, India’s Muslims and Hindus were bitterly divided. India’s leaders decided to create two countries: one Hindu (India) and one Muslim (Pakistan). Pakistan would have two regions: West Pakistan and East Pakistan. When India and Pakistan became independent on August 15, 1947, Hindus moved toward India; Muslims, toward Pakistan. More than one million people were killed during the mass migrations. One of the dead was well known. On January 30, 1948, a Hindu militant assassinated Mohandas Gandhi as he was going to morning prayer.

The New India

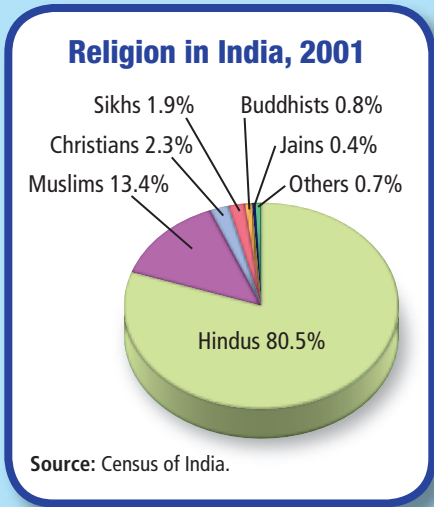
Having worked closely with Gandhi for Indian independence, **Jawaharlal Nehru** (juh•WAH•huhr•LAHL NEHR•oo) led the Congress Party, formerly the Indian National Congress. The popular prime minister had strong ideas about India’s future. He admired British political institutions and the socialist ideals of the British Labour Party. His goal was parliamentary government and a moderate socialist economy. Under Nehru, the state took ownership of major industries, utilities, and transportation. Private enterprise was permitted at the local level, and farming was left in private hands. Industrial production almost tripled between 1950 and 1965.

Nehru also guided India’s foreign policy through the **principle of nonalignment**. Concerned about military conflict between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and about the influence of former colonial powers, Nehru refused to align India with any bloc or alliance.

PARTITION OF INDIA, 1947



In 1971, East Pakistan declared its independence as the new nation of Bangladesh.



Geography SKILLS

- 1. Movement** To what areas did India's Muslims flee? Why?
- 2. Place** India had a population of about 846 million in 2001. Approximately what percentage of them were Hindus?

Maps in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

After Nehru's death, the Congress Party selected his daughter, **Indira Gandhi** (not related to Mohandas Gandhi), as prime minister. She held office for most of the time between 1966 and 1984. In the 1950s and 1960s, India's population grew by 2 percent a year, contributing to widespread poverty. Millions lived in vast city slums. In the slums of Kolkata, **Mother Teresa**, a Catholic nun, helped the poor, sick, and dying.

Indian society grouped people into castes, or social classes. The caste into which people

were born largely determined their occupation and **role** in society. The system assured that the lowest castes would remain in poverty. Although caste-based discrimination is illegal in India today, it continues, especially in the countryside.

Growing ethnic and religious strife presented another major problem. One example involved the **Sikhs**, followers of a religion based on both Hindu and Muslim ideas. Many Sikhs lived in the **Punjab**, a northern province, and wanted its independence.



Gandhi refused and in 1984 used her military force against Sikh rebels. More than 450 Sikhs were killed. Seeking revenge, two Sikh members of Gandhi's personal bodyguard assassinated her later that year.

Gandhi's son Rajiv replaced her as prime minister and began new economic policies. He started to encourage private enterprise and to **transfer** state-run industries into private hands. These policies led to a growth in the middle class. Rajiv Gandhi was prime minister from 1984 to 1989. While campaigning for reelection in 1991, he was assassinated. In the following years, the Congress Party lost its leadership position and had to compete with new parties.

Conflict between Hindus and Muslims continued to be a problem in India. Religious differences also fueled a long-term dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, a territory between the two nations. The danger from this conflict escalated in 1998 when both India and Pakistan tested nuclear warheads. Border conflicts in 2002 led to threats of war between these two nuclear powers.

Pakistan

Unlike its neighbor India, **Pakistan** was a completely new nation when it attained independence in 1947. The growing division between East and West Pakistan, separate regions that are very different in nature, caused internal conflicts. West Pakistan is a dry and mountainous area, while East Pakistan has marshy land densely populated with rice farmers. Many people in East Pakistan felt that the government, based in West Pakistan, ignored their needs. In 1971 East Pakistan declared its independence. After a brief civil war, it became the new nation of **Bangladesh**.

Both Bangladesh and Pakistan (as West Pakistan is now known) have had difficulty in establishing stable governments. Military officials have often seized control of the civilian government. Both nations also remain very poor.

✓ Reading Check **Summarizing** Why was British India divided into two new nations?

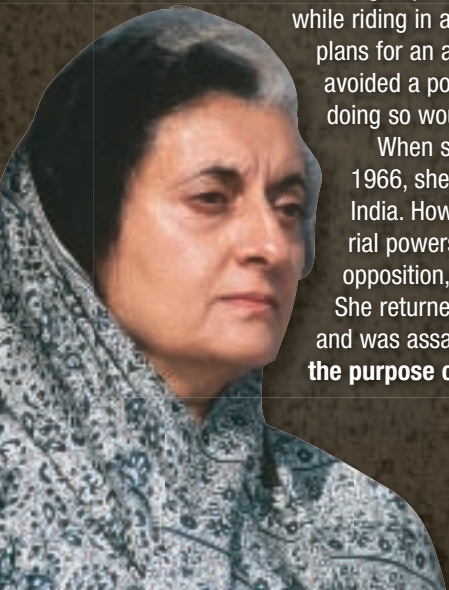
PEOPLE *in* HISTORY

Indira Gandhi

1917–1984 Indian Prime Minister

As the only child of Indian independence leader Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Nehru Gandhi was swept up in political activism at an early age. At 12 she was a member of the "Monkey Brigade," a group of children who secretly passed information between members of groups opposed to British rule. Once, while riding in a car that contained secret plans for an anti-British protest, she avoided a police search by pleading that doing so would make her late for school.

When she became prime minister in 1966, she attempted to modernize India. However, after assuming dictatorial powers and brutally suppressing her opposition, she was voted out in 1977. She returned to office three years later and was assassinated in 1984. **What was the purpose of the "Monkey Brigade"?**



Mother Teresa of Kolkata

1910–1997 Humanitarian

Born as Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu in Macedonia, Mother Teresa was of Albanian heritage. She received the name Teresa at Loreto Convent in Ireland, which sent her to Kolkata, India, where she taught at St. Mary's School. Mother Teresa was greatly affected by the suffering and poverty she saw in Kolkata. In 1948 she requested permission to leave St. Mary's School. Without funds, she started a school for poor children. Soon she was joined by volunteers and began to receive financial support. She began the Missionaries of Charity, a group dedicated to caring for suffering people who were ignored by society. In 1979 Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. **What caused Mother Teresa to leave St. Mary's School?**



Southeast Asia

MAIN IDEA Colonies in Southeast Asia gained independence, but politics were often unstable; in Vietnam, conflict led to war with the United States.

HISTORY & YOU Do you remember reading about the domino theory of the Cold War? Read how the fear of the spread of communism led the United States into the Vietnam War.

After World War II, most states in Southeast Asia gained independence from their colonial rulers. The Philippines became independent of the United States in 1946. Great Britain also ended its colonial rule in Southeast Asia. In 1948 Burma became independent. Malaya's turn came in 1957. France refused, however, to let go of Indochina. This led to a long war in Vietnam.

Indonesia and Myanmar

In Southeast Asia, the Netherlands was unwilling to give up its colonies and tried to suppress the Indonesian republic proclaimed by Sukarno. When the Indonesian Communist Party attempted to seize power, the United States pressured the Netherlands to grant independence to Sukarno and his non-Communist Nationalist Party. In 1949 the Netherlands recognized the new Republic of Indonesia.

Today, Burma is the independent nation called Myanmar. The people of Myanmar continue to fight for democracy. Leading the struggle is **Aung San Suu Kyi**, the daughter of Aung San, who led the Burma Independence Army in 1947. Educated abroad, Suu Kyi returned to Myanmar in 1988 and became involved in the movement for democracy. Her party won a landslide victory in 1990, but the military rulers refused to hand over power.

Instead, they placed Suu Kyi under house arrest, where she remains. Although the Myanmar government said she was free to leave the country, Suu Kyi knew that if she left, even to be with her husband who was dying of cancer in England in 1999, she would never be allowed to reenter. She stayed to promote democracy. For her efforts, Suu Kyi won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991.

Vietnam and the Vietnam War

Leading the struggle against French colonial rule was the local Communist Party, led by **Ho Chi Minh**. In August 1945, the Vietminh, an alliance of forces under Communist leadership, seized power throughout most of Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh was elected president of a new republic in Hanoi. Refusing to accept the new government, France seized the southern part of the country.

For years, France fought Ho Chi Minh's Vietminh for control of Vietnam without success. In 1954, after a huge defeat at Dien Bien Phu, France agreed to a peace settlement. Vietnam was divided into two parts. In the north were the Communists, based in Hanoi; in the south, the non-Communists, based in Saigon.

Both sides agreed to hold elections in two years to create a single government. Instead, the conflict continued. The United States, opposed to the spread of communism, aided South Vietnam under nationalist leader Ngo Dinh Diem. In spite of this aid, the Viet Cong, South Vietnamese Communist guerrillas supported by North Vietnam, were on the verge of seizing control of the entire country by early 1965.

In March 1965, President Johnson sent troops to South Vietnam to prevent a total victory for the Communists. North Vietnam responded by sending more forces into the south. By the 1960s, there was a **stalemate**—neither side had made significant gains. With American public opinion divided, President Richard Nixon reached an agreement with North Vietnam in 1973 in the Paris Peace Accords. The United States withdrew. Within two years, Communist armies forcibly reunited Vietnam.

The reunification of Vietnam under Communist rule had an immediate impact on the region. By the end of 1975, both Laos and Cambodia had Communist governments. In Cambodia, **Pol Pot**, leader of the **Khmer Rouge** (kuh•MEHR ROOZH), massacred more than a million Cambodians. However, the Communist triumph in Indochina did not lead to the “falling dominoes” that many U.S. policy makers had feared (see Chapter 27).

✓ Reading Check **Identifying** Give reasons for U.S. entry into and withdrawal from the Vietnam War.



TURNING POINT

— THE VIETNAM WAR

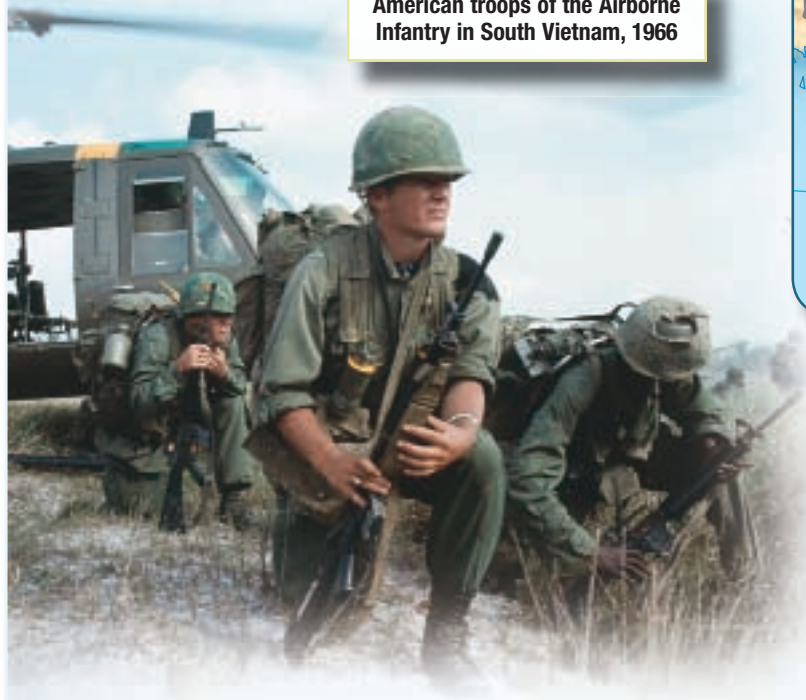
After World War II, most Southeast Asian nations gained independence from their colonial rulers. France's refusal to let go of Indochina led to a long war in Vietnam that involved the United States and Communist China. The Vietnam War was a turning point because it intensified Cold War tensions and the American commitment to the policy of containment.

In 1954 France and Vietnam had signed the Geneva Peace Accords. Because of the Korean War, China and the Soviet Union wanted to avoid another conflict with the United States. They pressured Vietnam to agree to a temporary partition of Vietnam. This was meant to save French pride and satisfy the Americans. Vietnam was to be reunified in 1956 after national elections were held to determine the government.

The United States believed that the Geneva Accords gave too much to the Communists and began efforts to build up the anti-Communist government in South Vietnam led by Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem's regime was repressive, however, and led to more people joining the Communist National Liberation Front (NLF).

American involvement expanded significantly in 1964 with the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which gave President Lyndon Johnson broad war powers. In 1965 U.S. bombing missions began, and the first large commitments of U.S. combat troops were sent to Vietnam.

American troops of the Airborne Infantry in South Vietnam, 1966



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

VIETNAM WAR, 1968–1975



DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

- Analyzing Visuals** What evidence on the map suggests that the war widened in the early 1970s?
- Making Connections** How did Cold War fears help lead to the partition of Vietnam?

Maps in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

Democracy in Southeast Asia

MAIN IDEA In recent years, some nations in Southeast Asia have moved toward democracy.

HISTORY & YOU Can you think of any scandals involving U.S. politicians? Read to learn why some leaders in Southeast Asia were forced to step down.

At first, many new leaders in Southeast Asia hoped to set up democratic states. By the end of the 1950s, however, hopes for rapid economic growth had failed. This failure and internal disputes led to military or one-party regimes.

In recent years, some Southeast Asian societies have once again moved toward democracy. However, serious obstacles remain for these peoples.

The Philippines and Indonesia

In the Philippines, two presidents have been forced out of office in recent years. In 1986 a public uprising forced **Ferdinand Marcos** to flee the country on charges of corruption and involvement in the killing of a popular opposition leader, Benigno Aquino. Corazon Aquino, wife of the murdered leader, became president in 1986.

Charges of corruption led to the ousting of another Filipino leader in 2001. The new leader, Gloria Arroyo, promised greater integrity in government. She faced an economy weakened by a global economic crisis. Terrorism remains a challenge for the Philippines. Muslim rebels on the island of Mindanao, for example, have used terror to promote their demands for independence.

In Indonesia, widespread rioting in 1998 forced General Suharto, a long-term authoritarian, to step down. Since then the government has struggled to improve the economy, which has suffered from slow growth and high unemployment. The tsunami of December 2004 and an earthquake in 2005 have caused the current president, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, further economic woes. Ethnic and religious conflicts continue to trouble the nation.

Women in South and Southeast Asia

Across the region, the rights and roles of women have changed. In India, women's rights expanded after independence. Its constitution of 1950 forbade **discrimination**, or prejudicial treatment, based on gender and called for equal pay for equal work. Child marriage was also outlawed. Women were encouraged to attend school and to enter the labor market. Virtually all women in Southeast Asian nations were granted full legal and political rights. In rural areas, however, old customs and attitudes survive.

Reading Check Identifying List the challenges to democracy that nations in Southeast Asia face.

Vocabulary

- Explain** the significance of: Jawaharlal Nehru, principle of nonalignment, Indira Gandhi, Mother Teresa, role, Sikhs, Punjab, transfer, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Aung San Suu Kyi, Ho Chi Minh, stalemate, Pol Pot, Khmer Rouge, Ferdinand Marcos, discrimination.

Main Ideas

- Identify** groups involved in tensions in India and the reasons for those tensions.
- List** the Southeast Asian countries discussed in this section that gained their independence. Use a chart like the one below to make your list.

Country	Year of Independence

- Describe** how the rights and roles of women in South and Southeast Asia have changed since 1950.

Critical Thinking

- The BIG Idea Evaluating** To what extent can the Vietnam War be seen as an anti-imperialist revolt?
- Evaluating** Do you think the division of British India into two countries had some benefits? Explain.
- Analyzing Visuals** Examine the map on page 1022. Where did most of the fighting occur during the Vietnam War?

Writing About History

- Persuasive Writing** Do you believe that removing U.S. troops from Vietnam was the right thing to do? In one page or less, defend your position.

History ONLINE

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Japan and the Pacific

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Ideas, Beliefs, and Values Since 1945, Japan and the four “Asian tigers” have become economic powerhouses, while Australia and New Zealand remain linked culturally to Europe.

Content Vocabulary

- occupied (p. 1024)
- state capitalism (p. 1026)

Academic Vocabulary

- maintain (p. 1024)
- dramatic (p. 1024)

People and Places

- Douglas MacArthur (p. 1024)
- Taipei (p. 1028)
- Singapore (p. 1029)
- Kim Il Sung (p. 1027)
- Hong Kong (p. 1029)
- Syngman Rhee (p. 1027)
- Australia (p. 1029)
- New Zealand (p. 1029)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information As you read, use a table like the one below to list the key areas of industrial development in South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore.

South Korea	Taiwan	Singapore

Japan made a dramatic recovery, transforming itself from ruins of war to a world power within 50 years. The “Asian tigers” imitated Japan’s success and became industrial powerhouses. While Australia and New Zealand now have closer ties to their Asian neighbors, they remain strongly European.

The Transformation of Japan

MAIN IDEA After the Allied occupation following World War II, Japan became a world industrial power by the end of the twentieth century.

HISTORY & YOU Have you ever experienced a setback but rebounded stronger than before? Read about Japan’s economic success after the war.

In August 1945, Japan was in ruins, and a foreign army occupied its land. A mere 50 years later, Japan had emerged as the second greatest industrial power in the world.

The Allied Occupation of Japan

From 1945 to 1952, Japan was an **occupied** country—its lands were held and controlled by Allied military forces. An Allied administration under the command of U.S. general **Douglas MacArthur** governed Japan. As commander of the occupation administration, MacArthur was responsible for destroying the Japanese war machine, trying Japanese civilian and military officials charged with war crimes, and laying the foundations of post-war Japanese society.





Under MacArthur’s firm direction, Japanese society was remodeled along Western lines. A new constitution renounced war as a national policy. Japan agreed to **maintain** armed forces at levels that were only sufficient for self-defense. The constitution established a parliamentary system and reduced the power of the emperor (who was forced to announce that he was not a god). The constitution also guaranteed basic civil and political rights and gave women the right to vote.

On September 8, 1951, the United States and other former World War II allies (but not the Soviet Union) signed a peace treaty restoring Japanese independence. On the same day, Japan and the United States signed a defensive alliance in which the Japanese agreed that the United States could maintain military bases in Japan.





Since regaining its independence, Japan has emerged as an economic giant. The country’s **dramatic** recovery from the war has been described as the “Japanese miracle.” How did the miracle occur? The causes were not only economic but also political and

Foundations of Postwar Japan





Political

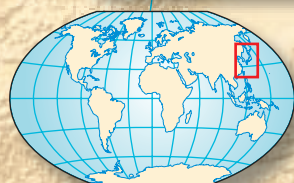
-  New constitution, 1947
-  Democratic system with parliament
-  Universal suffrage
-  Military limited to defense

Economic

-  "State capitalism"
-  *Zaibatsu* system: large business conglomerations
-  Sale of land to tenant farmers
-  World's greatest exporter

Social

-  Reduction in emperor's power
-  Removal of references to patriotism from education system
-  Guaranteed human rights
-  Increased women's rights



Geography SKILLS

1. **Movement** Using this map and information in the text, explain how geography influences Japan's economy.
2. **Place** Which cities contribute to Japan's auto exports?

social. The political causes will be examined first, followed by a review of social and cultural aspects of Japanese society.

Politics and Government

Modeled on the U.S. Constitution, Japan's new constitution called for universal suffrage and a balance of power among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. These principles have held firm. Japan today is a stable democratic society. At the same time, the

current Japanese political system retains some of Japan's nineteenth-century political system under the Meiji. An example involves the distribution of political power. Japan has a multi-party system with two major parties—the Liberal Democrats and the Socialists. In practice, however, the Liberal Democrats have dominated the government. At one point, they remained in office for 30 years. A few party leaders would decide key issues such as who should be the prime minister.



Today, the central government plays an active role in the economy. It establishes price and wage policies and subsidizes vital industries. This government role in the economy is widely accepted in Japan. Indeed, it is often cited as a key reason for the efficiency of Japanese industry and the emergence of Japan as an industrial giant. Japan's economic system has been described as **state capitalism**.

In recent decades, Japan has experienced problems with its political leadership. Two prime ministers were forced to resign over improper business dealings, but economic factors were at work, too. After three decades of spectacular growth, the Japanese economy went into a slump.

Since 2001, the two prime ministers have both been Liberal Democrats who have worked to reduce government debt and to privatize some government programs. Some progress has been made, but the outlook for the economy today is for moderate growth.

The Economy

During their occupation of Japan, Allied officials had planned to dismantle the large business conglomerations known as the *zaibatsu*. With the rise of the Cold War, however, the policy was scaled back. Only the 19 largest companies were affected. In addition, the new policy did not keep Japanese companies from forming loose ties with each other, which basically gave rise to another *zaibatsu* system.

The occupation administration had more success with its land-reform program. Half of the population lived on farms, and half of all farmers were tenants of large landowners. Under the reform program, lands were sold on easy credit terms to the tenants. The reform program created a strong class of independent farmers.

At the end of the Allied occupation in 1952, the Japanese gross national product was one-third that of Great Britain or France. Today, it is larger than both put together and well over half that of the United States. Japan is one of the largest exporting nations in the world and a leading producer of cars and consumer electronics. Its per capita income equals or surpasses that of most Western states.

What explains the Japanese success? Some analysts point to cultural factors. The Japanese are group-oriented and find it easy to cooperate with one another. The labor force is highly skilled. Japanese people also share common values and respond in similar ways to the challenges of the modern world.

Other analysts have cited more practical reasons for the Japanese economic success. For example, because its industries were destroyed in World War II, Japan was forced to build entirely new, modern factories. Japanese workers also spend a substantially longer period of time at their jobs than do workers in other advanced societies. Corporations reward innovation and maintain good management-labor relations. Finally, some experts contend that Japan uses unfair trade practices—that it dumps goods at prices below cost to break into a foreign market and restricts imports from other countries.

Social Changes and Culture

During the occupation, Allied planners wanted to eliminate the aggressiveness that had been part of Japanese behavior before and during the war. A new educational system removed all references to patriotism and loyalty to the emperor. It also stressed individualism.

Efforts to remake Japanese behavior through laws were only partly successful. Many of the characteristics of traditional Japanese society have persisted into the present day, although in altered form. Emphasis on the work ethic, for example, remains strong. The tradition of hard work is stressed in the educational system.

Women's roles are another example of the difficulty of social change. After the war, women gained the vote and were encouraged to enter politics. However, the subordinate role of women in Japanese society has not been entirely eliminated. Women are legally protected against discrimination in employment, yet very few have reached senior levels in business, education, or politics. Women now make up more than 40 percent of the workforce, but most are in retail or service occupations. Their average salary is only about 60 percent that of males.

Japanese writers reflected their changing culture. Many writers who had been active before the war resurfaced, but their writing turned more sober. This “lost generation” described its piercing despair. For them, fear of losing their culture to the Americanization of postwar Japan made defeat harder to bear.

Increasing wealth and a high literacy rate led to a massive outpouring of books. Current Japanese authors were raised in the crowded cities of postwar Japan, where they soaked up movies, television, and rock music. These writers speak the universal language of today’s world.

Haruki Murakami is one of Japan’s most popular authors today. He was one of the first to discard the somber style of the earlier postwar period and to speak the contemporary language. *A Wild Sheep Chase*, published in 1982, is an excellent example of Murakami’s gripping, yet humorous, writing.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** How is the Japanese government involved in Japan’s economy?

The “Asian Tigers,” Australia, and New Zealand

MAIN IDEA The “Asian tigers” are successful industrial societies.

HISTORY & YOU Do you own any products from an “Asian tigers” country? Read about the economic success of the “Asian tigers.”

Sometimes called the “Asian tigers,” South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong have imitated Japan in creating successful industrial societies. Australia and New Zealand, to the south and east of Asia, now have closer trade relations with their Asian neighbors.

South Korea

In 1953 the People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea) was under the rule of the Communist leader **Kim Il Sung**. The Republic of Korea (South Korea), was under the dictatorial president **Syngman Rhee**.

CONNECTING TO THE UNITED STATES

JAPANESE ANIME IN THE U.S.



Japanese animation, or anime, was originally inspired by American and European animators. It has its roots in manga, or Japanese comics, which by the early twentieth century had become a very popular form of literature for most of Japanese society. Manga had developed from traditional woodblock prints with captions, which eventually were collected in books that told stories.

Unlike Western cartoons, which are aimed primarily at children, anime appeals to all age groups. Artists don’t “talk down” to their audiences. Plots are not predictable—heroes make mistakes, major characters can die, and there may not be a happy ending. Plots often feature strong female characters. Stylistically, anime is more cinematic than Western cartoons.

- The first Japanese anime program shown on U.S. television was “Atom Boy” in 1964. It became the highest-rated syndicated show on television.
- Most anime now being produced is usually higher in quality than television anime but not as rich as theatrical anime.
- Anime is most popular with U.S. high school and college students, but, as in Japan, its appeal has no age limits.

CONNECTING TO TODAY

1. **Summarizing** What were the two biggest influences on anime?
2. **Making Inferences** Why does anime appeal to all age groups?

The Continuing Role of the United Nations in Korea

When the Korean War broke out in June 1950, the United Nations intervened by sending troops to repel North Korean aggression. It was the first undertaking of its kind in the history of the UN. In spite of a 1953 armistice, a state of war still exists between North Korea and South Korea. The armistice created a demilitarized zone, or DMZ, between North and South Korea. It is the world's most heavily fortified border, and a constant reminder of tensions between the two Koreas.

In recent years, there have been negotiations to improve relations between the two Koreas. In October 2000, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Peace, Security and Unification on the Korean Peninsula," encouraging the peace process. It was cosponsored by 157 nations, including both Koreas. In October 2006, however, North Korea conducted an underground nuclear test in spite of a warning from the UN Security Council that such a test "would represent a clear threat to international peace and security."



U.S. and South Korean soldiers with the UN flag

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

- 1. Describing** What role did the United Nations play in Korea in the early 1950s, and what role does it play today?
- 2. Analyzing** What possibility is there for the reunification of Korea?

Rhee ruled harshly. Demonstrations broke out in the capital city of Seoul in the spring of 1960. Rhee was forced to retire. A coup d'état in 1961 put General Park Chung Hee in power. Two years later, Park was elected president and began to strengthen the South Korean economy.



South Korea gradually emerged as a major industrial power in East Asia. The key areas for industrial development were chemicals, textiles, shipbuilding, and automobile production.

Like many other countries in the region, South Korea was slow to develop democratic principles. Park ruled by autocratic means and suppressed protest. However, opposition to military rule began to develop. Democracy finally came in the

1990s. Elections held during an economic crisis in 1997 brought the reformer Kim Tae-jung to the presidency. Roh Moo-hyun now serves as president.

Taiwan: The Other China

Defeated by the Communists, Chiang Kai-shek and his followers established their capital at **Taipei** on Taiwan. Chiang Kai-shek maintained that the Republic of China was the legitimate government of all Chinese people. Of course, the Communist government on the mainland claimed to rule all of China, including Taiwan. With protection of American military forces, Chiang Kai-shek's new regime concentrated on economic growth with no worries about a Communist invasion.

Making good use of foreign aid and the efforts of its own people, the Republic of China built a modern industrialized society. A land-reform program, which put farmland in the hands of peasants, doubled food production. Local manufacturing and



commerce also expanded. By 2000, over three-fourths of the population lived in urban areas. By 2004, Taiwan's economy was growing at a 6 percent rate.

Prosperity, however, did not at first lead to democracy. Chiang Kai-shek ruled by decree and refused to allow new political parties to form. After Chiang's death in 1975, the Republic of China slowly moved toward a more representative form of government. By 2002, free elections had enabled opposition parties to win control.

A major issue for Taiwan is whether it will become an independent state or will be unified with mainland China. The United States supports self-determination by Taiwan's people. The People's Republic of China on the mainland remains committed to unification.

Singapore and Hong Kong

Singapore, once a British colony and briefly a part of the state of Malaysia, is now an independent state. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore is a highly developed and successful free-market economy based on banking, shipbuilding, oil refineries, and electronics. Its port is one of the world's busiest in terms of tonnage handled. The authoritarian political system has created a stable environment for economic growth. Its citizens, however, are beginning to demand more political freedoms.

Like Singapore, **Hong Kong** became an industrial powerhouse with standards of living well above the levels of its neighbors. Having ruled Hong Kong for over 150 years, Great Britain returned control of Hong Kong to mainland China in 1997. China, in turn, promised that, for the next 50 years, Hong Kong would enjoy a high degree of economic freedom under a capitalist system.

Australia and New Zealand

Both **Australia** and **New Zealand** have identified themselves culturally and politically with Europe rather than with their Asian neighbors. Their political institutions and values are derived from European models, and their economies resemble those of the industrialized countries in the world. Both are members of the British Commonwealth. Both are also part of the United States–led ANZUS defensive alliance (Australia, New Zealand, and the United States).

In recent years, however, trends have been drawing both states closer to Asia. First, immigration from East Asia and Southeast Asia has increased rapidly. More than one-half of current immigrants into Australia come from East Asia. Second, trade relations with Asia are increasing rapidly. About 60 percent of Australia's export markets today are in East Asia. Asian trade with New Zealand is also on the increase.

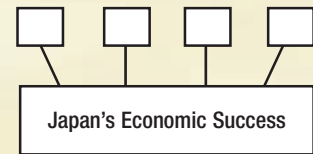
✓ Reading Check Identifying What is the relationship between Taiwan and mainland China?

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: occupied, Douglas MacArthur, maintain, dramatic, state capitalism, Kim Il Sung, Syngman Rhee, Taipei, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand.

Main Ideas

2. **Illustrate** the factors that contributed to the "Japanese miracle." Use a diagram like the one below to make your illustration.



3. **Explain** how Taiwan's land reform program affected its economic growth.
4. **List** the ways in which Australia and New Zealand are similar to European nations.

Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Predicting** What further impact do you think the return of Hong Kong to China will have on either country?
6. **Analyzing** How are women's roles in Japan an example of the difficulty of social change?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the illustration of anime on page 1027. How is anime similar to and different from comic books popular in the mid-1900s, such as "Superman"?

Writing About History

8. **Informative Writing** Do additional research on Japan and the "Asian tigers" and explain in an essay why these states have been so successful.

History ONLINE

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Teenagers in Tokyo Today

Much of Japan lay in ruins at the end of World War II. The Japanese restored factories, developed new industries, and expanded trade. Today, Japan has the second largest economy in the world. It is a leader in high-technology products. Tokyo teens are influenced by both Japanese traditions and cultural trends from around the world.



Teenagers in Tokyo have access to many of the latest high-tech gadgets. Young people in the city commonly use cell phones to talk and send text messages to each other.


Kite flying is a centuries-old tradition in Japan. Certain kite designs are passed down from generation to generation.

Kite festivals continue to attract large crowds of children, teenagers, and adults.

The girl on the left wears a Western-style outfit. Her friend wears a traditional kimono, the everyday attire of Japan decades ago.

GLOBAL AND TRADITIONAL INFLUENCES

Teenagers around the world worry about their appearance, and Tokyo teens are exposed to a variety of global influences and fads. Many have adopted the fashions and lifestyles common among teens in the West. Traditional Japanese attire remains an important part of the Tokyo teenager's wardrobe, though. Both boys and girls wear kimonos for ceremonial occasions such as graduations, weddings, funerals, and shrine rituals.



Shopping is a popular activity among Tokyo teens. Many of them work to earn money for clothes, DVDs, and CDs.

Students must pass difficult exams to advance into high school and then into college. Because there is great competition to get into the best colleges, many teens are under major stress.

Riding bicycles is a popular leisure activity among Tokyo teenagers. In a congested city plagued by traffic jams up to 50 miles long, the bicycle provides a quick and efficient mode of transportation.

Uniforms are an important part of daily life in Japan for both adults and children.

Baseball is one of Japan's most popular sports.

Japan's best Little Leaguers go on to play in the country's professional ranks.

ANALYZING VISUALS

WHAT DO TOKYO TEENAGERS DO?

Tokyo teenagers lead active lives filled with school, sports, part-time jobs, musical instruments, and video games. Their pursuits reflect both global and traditional influences. A teen may spend an afternoon watching a Hollywood movie on DVD or flying a kite at a traditional Japanese festival. A Tokyo youth might attend a rock 'n' roll concert or a sumo match. Meals may be fast food or traditional sukiyaki dishes.

- 1. Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think Western culture exerts such a strong influence on Tokyo teenagers?
- 2. Comparing and Contrasting** How do you think your life is similar to and different from that of a teenager living in Tokyo?

CHAPTER 31 Visual Summary



You can study anywhere, anytime by downloading quizzes and flash cards to your PDA from glencoe.com.

RED GUARDS PARADE IN BEIJING DURING THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION, 1971



These marchers are holding Mao's Little Red Book.

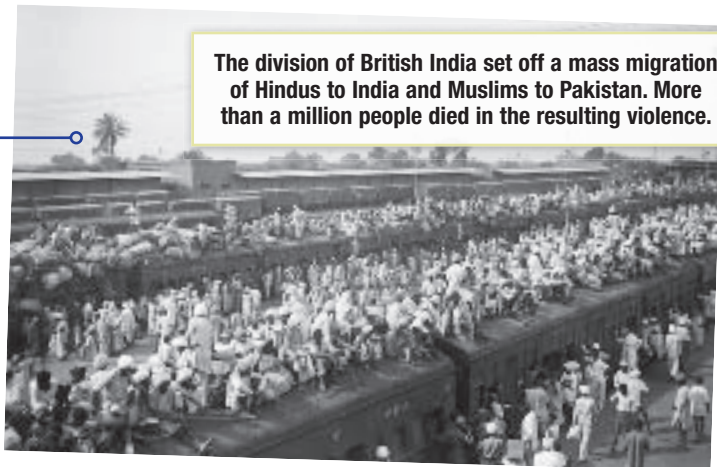
CHINA After World War II

- Mao Zedong's Communists won the civil war, and the Nationalists fled to Taiwan.
- In 1950 China entered the Korean War on the side of North Korea.
- Deng Xiaoping modernized China and faced increasing pressures for reform.
- China moved from a revolutionary culture back to a focus on family traditions.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA After World War II

- After independence, British India split into India (Hindu) and Pakistan (Muslim).
- India and Pakistan struggled with poverty and ethnic strife.
- Southeast Asian colonies gained independence; internal disputes led to military or one-party regimes.
- Conflict between South Vietnam and Communist North Vietnam led the United States into war.

MASS MIGRATION TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN, 1947



The division of British India set off a mass migration of Hindus to India and Muslims to Pakistan. More than a million people died in the resulting violence.

A FACTORY IN MIYAZAKI, JAPAN



Although women have legal protections against discrimination in Japan, few have reached senior levels in business, education, or politics.

JAPAN AND THE PACIFIC After World War II

- Japan overcame defeat in World War II and emerged as an industrial power.
- South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong became economic powerhouses.
- Mainland China's claims on Taiwan contribute to Taiwan's uncertain future.
- Australia and New Zealand identify culturally with Europe, but immigration and trade pull them toward Asia.

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

TEST-TAKING TIP

Even if you believe you know the correct answer immediately, read all of the answer choices and eliminate those you know are wrong. Doing so will help you confirm that the answer choice you think is correct is indeed correct.

Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.

- When the Allied forces held and controlled its lands, Japan was _____ country.
 - an imperialist
 - an occupied
 - a satellite
 - a subordinate
- Under Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward, collective farms were combined into vast _____.
 - manors
 - commonwealths
 - protectorates
 - communes
- India's 1950 constitution forbade _____, or prejudicial treatment, based on gender.
 - antifeminism
 - segregation
 - discrimination
 - glass ceilings
- Japan's economic system is called _____ because the government plays an active role in setting prices and wage policies and in subsidizing industries.
 - state capitalism
 - market driven
 - free enterprise
 - socialism

Reviewing Main Ideas

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Section 1 (pp. 1012–1017)

- Who were the Red Guards?
 - Communist youth groups under Mao Zedong
 - Soviet troops fighting China for control of Manchuria
 - Communist Chinese forces fighting Chiang Kai-shek
 - Japanese troops fighting in China during World War II
- Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations included new policies in what four areas?
 - Industry, agriculture, technology, and democracy
 - National defense, industry, democracy, and technology
 - Agriculture, national defense, industry, and technology
 - Industry, banking, technology, and agriculture
- In 1979 what policy did the Chinese government put in place to try to control population growth?
 - Family-planning policy
 - Late-marriage policy
 - Pro-abortion policy
 - One-child policy

Section 2 (pp. 1018–1023)

- Who guided India's foreign policy using the principle of nonalignment?
 - Mohandas Gandhi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Indira Gandhi
 - Mother Teresa

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Go to Page . . .	1024	1013	1023	1026	1014	1014	1016	1018

GO ON 

9. What group wanted independence for the Punjab province of India, where they lived?

- A Sikhs
- B Muslims
- C Hindus
- D Kurds

10. Who led the Communist Party in French-ruled Vietnam?

- A Pol Pot
- B Ferdinand Marcos
- C Ho Chi Minh
- D Sukarno

Section 3 (pp. 1024–1029)

11. Who commanded Allied forces governing Japan after World War II?

- A Richard Nixon
- B Douglas MacArthur
- C Winston Churchill
- D Hideki Tojo

12. What characteristic of South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong led to their nickname of the “Asian tigers”?

- A Military strength
- B Imperialist ambitions
- C Ruthless battle tactics
- D Economic strength

13. What nation claims to be the legitimate government of all of China?

- A Taiwan
- B South Korea
- C Singapore
- D Hong Kong

Critical Thinking

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Use the following map to answer question 14.



14. Approximately how much of Vietnam did the Communists control between 1946 and 1954?

- A 10 percent
- B 25 percent
- C 50 percent
- D 75 percent

15. Between 1966 and 1976, the destruction of temples, the seizure of books, and the imprisonment of artists and intellectuals were closely related to which movement in China?

- A Great Leap Forward
- B Long March
- C Tai Ping Rebellion
- D Cultural Revolution

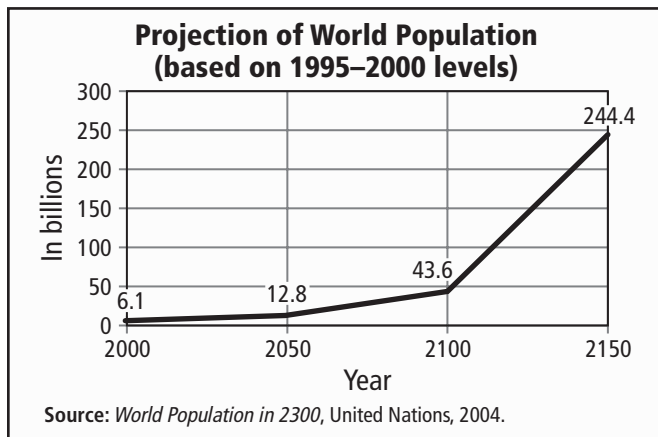
Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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GO ON

16. Why does conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir cause global concern?
- A Because Pakistan is much smaller than India
 - B Because both nations have nuclear weapons
 - C Because communism may spread as a result
 - D Because the conflict could interrupt world oil supplies
17. How did the Vietnam War affect politics of the region?
- A Vietnam had a Communist government, but Laos and Cambodia remained democratic.
 - B Vietnam and Laos had Communist governments, but Cambodia remained democratic.
 - C Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam had Communist governments.
 - D Communism continued to spread from Indochina to neighboring nations.

Analyze the chart and answer the question that follows. Base your answer on the chart.



18. According to the chart, how will world population change between 2000 and 2150?
- A Rise at a constant rate
 - B Decline slowly and then begin a rapid rise in 2100
 - C Rise at a decreasing rate
 - D Rise at an increasing rate

Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short-answer questions that follow the document. Base your answers on the document and on your knowledge of world history.

Read the following excerpt from the book *Japanese Women*, published in 1955:

“A quick glance at educational statistics reveals a higher percentage of female as compared to male high school graduates entering colleges and universities. The overwhelming majority of female college and university graduates, over 80 percent, are taking up employment and doing so in a wider range of fields than in the past. Better education and the availability of more job opportunities have increasingly made it possible for women to look upon marriage as an option rather than a prescribed lifestyle. . . .”

—*Japanese Women*, 1955

19. What does this passage reveal about the role of women in Japan after World War II?
20. What challenges do modern Japanese women—and women worldwide—face in the workplace?

Extended Response

21. The population in many South Asian and Southeast Asian countries has rapidly increased. What strategies can these nations take to overcome the adverse effects of overpopulation?

History ONLINE

For additional test practice, use Self-Check Quizzes—Chapter 31 at glencoe.com.

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	16	17	18	19	20	21
Go to Page . . .	1020	1021	1035	1026	1026	1020

STOP