CHAPTER 23
The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750–1914

Chapter Outline Summary

I. The Age of Revolution
   Optimism Against All Odds
   Marquis of Condorcet
      Progress of the Human Mind
   A. Forces of Change
      Enlightenment
      Commercialization
      Population growth
   B. The American Revolution
      1775, outbreak of the American Revolution
      French aid
      1789, new constitution
   C. Crisis in France in 1789
      Enlightenment influenced
      1789, Louis XVI called parliament
      Assembly
         Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
         July 14, Bastille attacked
      Principles
         serfdom abolished
         equality for men
         end to aristocratic privilege
         church privilege ended
         elective parliament
   D. The French Revolution: Radical and Authoritarian Phases
      Reaction
         church
         aristocracy
         foreign powers
      Radical shift
         king executed
         Reign of Terror
         Maximilien Robespierre
         1795, replaced by moderate government
      Napoleon Bonaparte
         authoritarian
         supports key principles
         expansionist
      Empire
         most of Europe by 1812
         1815, defeated
   E. A Conservative Settlement and the Revolutionary Legacy
      Congress of Vienna of 1815
      New political movements
Liberals
- constitutional rule
- protection of freedoms
- especially middle class
Radicals
- extension of voting rights
Socialism
- attacked property rights
Nationalists
- Spread of Revolutions, 1820s, 1830s
  - Greece, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium
- Extension of male suffrage
  - Britain, United States

F. Industrialization and the Revolutions of 1848
Lower classes
- political action
Britain accommodated demands
Revolts in Germany, Austria, Hungary
France, 1848, monarch overthrown
Goals
- liberal constitutions
- social reform
  - end of serfdom
- women’s rights
- ethnic demands

II. The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850–1914
A. Adjustments to Industrial Life
Families
- birth and death rates down
Labor movements
Rural cooperatives
B. Political Trends and the Rise of New Nations
After 1850, leaders learned to adopt change
- Benjamin Disraeli
  - vote for working-class males, 1867
- Camillo di Cavour
  - supports industrialization
- Otto von Bismarck
  - vote for all adult males
Nationalism used
Bismarck
  - German Unification, 1871

C. The Social Question and New Government Functions
School systems
- literacy increases
Welfare
- health, old age
Social reform became key political issue
Socialism
  - Karl Marx
parties in Germany, Austria, France, 1880s
women gained right to vote in many countries

III. Cultural Transformations
A. Emphasis on Consumption and Leisure
   Pleasure-seeking more acceptable
   Consumerism
   newspapers
   entertainment
   vacations
   Leisure a commodity
   team sports
   travel industry
B. Advances in Scientific Knowledge
   Rationalism
   Darwin
   evolution
   Einstein
   relativity
   Social Sciences
   science applied to human life
   Freud
C. New Directions in Artistic Expression
   Romanticism
   opposed to rationalism
   human emotion
   split between artists and scientists

IV. Western Settler Societies
   Industrialization makes west more powerful
   impact of improved transportation, communication
A. Emerging Power of the United States
   American Civil War, 1861–1865
   spurs industrialization
B. European Settlements in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand
   Peopled by immigrants
   Follow European political, economic, cultural patterns
   Canada
   federal system
   Australia
   from 1788
   gold rush, agricultural development
   federal system by 1900
   New Zealand
   Maori defeated by 1860s
   agricultural economy

V. Diplomatic Tensions and World War I
   Rise of Germany
   Bismarck
   unsettled balance of power
   European global expansion
   Latin America independent
   Africa controlled by Europeans
A. The New Alliance System

By 1907

Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
Triple Entente: Britain, Russia, France

Instability

Russian revolution, 1905
Austria-Hungary
ethnic conflict

Balkans

free of Ottoman control
divided by enmities

1914, assassination of Austrian archduke

B. Diplomacy and Society

Instability in 1800s

nationalism
political division
industrial pressures
CHAPTER 24

Industrialization and Imperialism: The Making of the European Global Order

Chapter Outline Summary

I. The Shift to Land Empires in Asia
   A. Prototype: The Dutch Advance on Java
      Dutch
      - initially paid tribute to ruler of Mataram
      - took part in political rivalry
      - intervened in succession wars
      by 1750, dominated
   B. Keystone of World Empire: The Rise of the British Rule in India
      British East India Company
      - end of Mughal Empire
      - Sepoys
      - Indian troops trained in European-style fighting
      1757, Plassey
      - Robert Clive defeated Bengal ruler
      - British controlled Bengal
   C. The Consolidation of British Rule
      Mughal decline gave British opportunity
      Presidencies
      - capitals: Madras, Bombay, Calcutta
      - Rest of India indirectly ruled
   D. Early Colonial Society in India and Java
      - Asian societies left in place
      - Europeans a dominant class
      - Males married indigenous women
   E. Social Reform in the Colonies
      - British forced to take direct control
      - 1770s, famine in Bengal
      - British East India Company accountable to British government
      - Indians excluded from administration
      Evangelical religion
      - social reform
      - end to slave trade
      - end to sati sought
      Watershed
      - attempted to reshape colonial society

II. Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World, 1870–1914
   A. Unequal Combat: Colonial Wars and the Apex of European Imperialism
      - Mass-produced weapons
      - machine gun
      - Railroads, steam ships

III. Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change
   - “Tropical dependencies”
Africa, Asia, South Pacific
Europeans rule indigenous peoples
Settler colonies
“White Dominions”
e.g. Canada, Australia
inhabitants mostly Europeans
Second type
e.g. Algeria, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia
large numbers of Europeans
large indigenous numbers
increased over time
increasing conflict
A. Colonial Regimes and Social Hierarchies in the Tropical Dependencies
Cultural influence
English language education
missionaries ran schools
B. Changing Social Relations Among Colonizers and the Colonized
European communities grew
increasing segregation
Ideas of white supremacy
C. Shifts in Methods of Economic Extraction
Drove to increase production, lower costs
many colonies became dependent
Railways, roads built to serve extraction
D. White Settler Colonies in South Africa and the Pacific
Relations varied
disease decimated in some cases
some native peoples westernized
some more were resistant
E. South Africa
Afrikaners
enslaved Khoikhoi
British rule
attempted to end slavery
Afrikaners resisted
moved inland: Great Trek
> conflict with Bantu
British more involved
Afrikaners form republics
discovery of diamonds and gold
Boer wars (1899–1902)
F. Pacific Tragedies
New Zealand
1790s, first Europeans
Alcoholism, prostitution spread
Maoris adopted firearms
changed warfare
1850s, change
British farmers, herders arrived
Maoris pushed into interior
adopted European culture
Hawaii
James Cook
Prince Kamehameha
Westernization
1810, rules Hawaiian kingdom
disease devastated population
Shift
Asian workers
American settlers
pushed for annexation
weak rulers pushed out
1893, last ruler deposed
1898, annexed by United States
CHAPTER 25
The Consolidation of Latin America, 1830–1920

Chapter Outline Summary

I. From Colonies to Nations
A. Causes of Political Change
   American Revolution
      model
   French Revolution
      ideology
      too radical
   Toussaint L’Ouvertre
      1791 slave revolt
      Republic of Haiti, 1804
   French invasion of Spain
B. Spanish-American Independence Struggles
   Mexico
      Miguel de Hidalgo
      1810, alliance with Indians and mestizos
      Augustín de Iturbide
      1824, collapse of new state
   Simon Bolívar
      Creole
      independence movement, 1810
      1817–1822, victories
      Gran Columbia
         Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador
         1830, split
   José de San Martín
      Rio de la Plata
      Buenos Aires, autonomous, 1810
      1816, United Provinces of Rio de la Plata
      1813, Paraguay split
      1825, all Spanish colonies independent
C. Brazilian Independence
   1807, French invasion of Portugal
      royal family, elite, to Brazil
      Rio de Janeiro, capital
   Kig João VI of Portugal
      in Brazil until 1820
      Pedro left in Brazil as regent
   1822, Pedro declared Brazil independent
      Pedro I

II. New Nations Confront Old and New Problems
   Enlightenment ideals
      role of Catholic church?
      equality
      slavery
Indians, mestizos
franchise
A. Political Fragmentation
B. Caudillos, Politics, and the Church
   Caudillos
   local rulers
   sometimes allied with Indians, peasants
Centralists
   strong governments
Federalists
   regional authorities
Liberals
   individual rights
   federalist
Conservatives
   centralized state
Role of church?
civil role?
Some stability
Chile
   reforms, 1833
Brazilian monarchy

III. Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820–1870
   Britain, U.S. support independence
   in exchange for economic power
   Dependency on foreign consumers
A. Mid-Century Stagnation
   1820–1850
   After 1850
   European market created demand
   Church, conservatives slow change
   landowners, peasants allied in opposition
B. Economic Resurgence and Liberal Politics
   Liberals in power, late 1800s
   Auguste Comte, positivism
C. Mexico: Instability and Foreign Intervention
   1824, Mexican Constitution
   federalist
   Conservative centralists v. liberal federalists
   Reforms attempted, 1830s
   opposed by Antonio López de Santa Anna
   caudillo
   War with U.S.
   Benito Juárez
   Zapotec Indian
   liberal revolt, 1854
   new constitution, 1857
   privileges of army and church diminished
   lands sold to individuals
   French intervene to assist conservatives
   Maximilian von Habsburg
1867, French withdraw
Maximilian executed
Juárez in office to 1872
D. Argentina: The Port and the Nation
United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, 1816
liberals v. federalists
Juan Manuel de Rosas, 1831
federalist
overthrown, 1852
reunification, 1862–1890
Domingo F. Sarmiento
E. The Brazilian Empire
Pedro I
1824, liberal constitution
abdicated, 1831
Pedro II
regency, 1831–1840
Economic prosperity
coffee exported
slavery intensified
infrastructure improved
Abolition
achieved, 1888
Republican Party
formed, 1871
coup, 1889
republic founded
IV. Societies in Search of Themselves
A. Cultural Expression After Independence
Elite followed Europe
1930s, Romanticism
1870s
realism
positivism
Mass culture unchanged
B. Old Patterns of Gender, Class, and Race
Little change
C. The Great Boom, 1880–1920
European demand
exports
foreign investors
Germany, U.S., Britain
D. Mexico and Argentina: Examples of Economic Transformation
Porfirio Díaz
1876, president
foreign capital used for infrastructure
revolt suppressed
1910–1920, Civil War
electoral reform
Argentina
meat exports
immigration
  distinct culture
1890s
  socialist party forms
  strikes from 1910
Radical Party
  middle class
  1916, in power
E. Uncle Sam Goes South
  Spanish-American War, 1898
  Cuba
    American investment
Puerto Rico annexed
Columbia
  U.S. backs revolution
Chapter Outline Summary

I. From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Ottoman decline
  by early 1700s
  power struggles
  rivalry with the West for trade

Results
  Austrian Habsburgs
    Ottomans driven from Hungary, northern Balkans
  Russians expanded into Caucasus, Crimea
  Christian Balkans challenged Ottomans
  Greeks, independent, 1830
  Serbia, 1867

By 1870, most of the Balkans independent
  Ottoman capital threatened

A. Reform and Survival
  Europeans feared Ottoman breakup
    British supported Ottomans v. Russia
  Selim III
    reforms angered Janissaries
    1807, deposed, assassinated
  Mahmud II
    professional army
    replaced Janissaries, 1826
    reforms: Tanzimat
    universities on Western models
    railways
    1876, European-style constitution

B. Repression and Revolt
  Sultanate, ulama, ayan
  seen as barriers to reform
  Sultan Abdul Hamid (1878-1908)
  turned to despotic absolutism
  continued work on infrastructure
  Young Turks
    removed Abdul Hamid
  Arabs pushed for independence

II. Western Intrusions and the Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

A. Muhammad Ali and the Failure of Westernization in Egypt
  Napoleon
    defeated Ottoman Mamluk vassals in Egypt
  Muhammad Ali
    emerged after French withdraw
    Albanian Ottoman
reforms
  military: army, navy
  agricultural modernization
B. Bankruptcy, European Intervention, and Strategies of Resistance
  Muhammad Ali’s successors
    dropped reform
    ayans profit from peasantry
  Cotton
    crucial export crop
  Indebtedness to foreign creditors
    Suez Canal, opened, 1869
  University of al-Azhar
    center of Muslim thinkers
    al-Afghani, Muhammad Abduh
    pushed for Westernization
    underlined traditional Muslim rationalism
  Ahmad Orabai
    revolt against khedive, 1882
    British intervened
  Period of puppet khedives under British
C. Jihad: The Mahdist Revolt in the Sudan
  Sudan challenged British
    could not control camel nomads
  Muhammad Achmad, the Mahdi
    proclaimed jihad against Egyptians, British
    controled Sudan
    succeeded by Khalifa Abdallahi
  General Kitchner
    Omdurman, 1896
    Mahdists crushed

III. The Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China
  Nurhaci (1559–1626)
    Manchu leader
    drives Chinese south of Great Wall
    significiation of Manchuria
    1644, take Beijing
      founded Qing dynasty
  Qing
    retained Ming rule
A. Economy and Society in the Early Centuries of Qing Rule
  Qing social system maintained
  Manchu
    rural reforms
      infrastructure maintained
      burdens lessened
  Silver influx to 1800
    Compradors
      merchants along coast
      tied China to outside
B. Rot from Within: Bureaucratic Breakdown and Social Disintegration
  Qing decline
exam system corrupted
Yellow River dikes not maintained
flooding
Unrest: migration, outlaws
C. Barbarians at the Southern Gates: The Opium War and After
British
   imported Indian opium to China
   Chinese reacted
   Lin Zexu
   blockaded European trade
British invaded, 1839
   Chinese defeated
   Hong Kong to British
   ports forced to reopen
D. A Civilization at Risk: Rebellion and Failed Reforms
   Hong Xiuquan
   Taiping rebellion
   calls for social, land reforms
   criticized Qing, Manchus
   crushed by empress Cixi, 1898
Boxer Rebellion
   anti-foreign conflict
   crushed by Western powers
E. The Fall of the Qing and the Rise of a Chinese Nationalist Alternative
   Resistance went underground
   plots to push Westernization
   Sun Yat-sen
1905, civil service exams ended
   end of scholar-gentry
1911, rebellions
1912, last Qing emperor removed
Chapter Outline Summary

I. Russia’s Reforms and Industrial Advance
   1861, Russia begins social and political reforms
   A. Russia before Reform
      Anti-Westernization backlash
      following Napoleon’s invasion, 1812
      Decembrist revolt, 1825
      suppressed by Nicholas I
      Russia avoided revolutions of 1830, 1848
   B. Economic and Social Problems: The Peasant Question
      Crimean War (1854–1856)
      defeated by industrial powers
      Alexander II turned to industrialization
   C. The Reform Era and Early Industrialization
      1861, emancipation of serfs
      forced to buy lands
      productivity stagnant
      Alexander II
      reforms of 1860s, 1870s
      zemstvos
      military reform
      some educational reform
      Industrialization
      railways
      Pacific reached, 1880s
      Siberia opened to development
      factories, 1880s
      Count Witte, 1892–1903
      high tariffs
      banking system improved
      Western investment sought

II. Protest and Revolution in Russia
   A. The Road to Revolution
      Ethnic minorities
      demands
      Peasants
      famine, taxes
      Anarchists
      failed to win peasant support
      suppressed
      1881, Alexander II assassinated
      New ideas
      Marxist socialism
      Lenin (Vladimir Ilych Ulyanov)
B. The Revolution of 1905
Expansion continued
Ottomans pushed back, 1870s
new Slavic nations created
into Manchuria
defeated in Russo-Japanese war, 1904–05
Revolution, 1905
Duma created
Minister Stolypin
agrarian reforms
C. Russia and Eastern Europe
Other nations followed Russia
Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece
parliaments
end to serfdom
some industrialization
Cultural revival
Turgenev, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy
Tchaikovsky, Chopin, Liszt
Mendel, Pavlov

III. Japan: Transformation without Revolution
A. The Final Decades of the Shogunate
Shogunate
alliance with daimyos, samurai
Culture under the Tokugawa
thrived
Neo-Confucianism
variety of schools
by 1850s
economy slowed
rural riots
B. The Challenge to Isolation
Commandore Matthew Perry
1853, Japanese ports forced to open
Shogunate bureaucrats
opened doors reluctantly
others wanted to end isolation
conservative daimyos wanted isolation
Unrest
1868, shogunate defeated
Meiji restoration
Emperor Mutsuhito (Meiji)
C. Industrial and Political Change in the Meiji State
Feudalism ended
appointed prefects from 1871
state expanded
Samurai officials to United State
study, promotee change
1873–1876, samurai class abolished
some find new roles
Iwasaki Yataro: Mitsubishi

Political reorganization
Constitution, 1889
House of Peers
Diet, lower house

D. Japan’s Industrial Revolution
Westernization in other areas
military
banks
railways, steamships
tariffs, guilds removed
Ministry of Industry, 1870
model factories
Zaibatsu, 1890s
industrial combines

E. Social and Diplomatic Effects of Industrialization
Population increase
Culture
universal education
Western dress adopted
Conversion to Christianity limited
Shintoism attracts new followers
Need for raw materials
war with China over Korea, 1894–1895
alliance with Britain, 1902
war with Russia, 1904
Korea annexed, 1910

F. The Strain of Modernization
Intergenerational debate
Nationalism
emperor worship
CHAPTER 28
Descent into the Abyss: World War I and the Crisis of the European Global Order

Chapter Outline Summary
I. The Coming of the Great War
The Long March to War
  Triple Entente
    Russia, France, Britain
    v. Germany
  Central Powers
    Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
  Italy joins Entente, 1915

A. The Outbreak of the War
  Gavriel Princip
    assassinated Austrian Archduke Ferdinand, 1914
  Austria-Hungary, Germany
    attacked Serbia
  Russia mobilized
    Germany declared war on Russia, France
  Germany invaded Belgium
    Britain declared war

II. A World at War
  Quick war expected
  The War in Europe
    Stalemate on Western Front
      trench warfare
      massive losses

A. The War in the East and in Italy
  Russians
    offensives against Germany
  Italians
    war with Austrians stalemated

B. The Home Fronts in Europe
  Little sympathy at home
  Growth in governments
    propaganda
    suppression of criticism
    labor groups dissatisfied
    weakened Germany
    Russia fell
  Women in work force

C. The War Beyond Europe
  British block supplies to Central Powers
    used imperial resources, manpower
    Indians deployed in many areas
  French
used African troops
Japan
fought Germans in China, the Pacific
Ottomans
sided with Germany
Armenian genocide
United States
began as neutral
German submarines attacked American shipping
1917, entered war
D. Endgame: The Return of Offensive Warfare
Austrian-Hungarian Empire fragments
Germans agreed to armistice, 1918
Casualties
10 million dead
20 million wounded
Influenza pandemic
millions died

III. Failed Peace and Global Turmoil
Woodrow Wilson
Peace of Paris
German war guilt
reparations
Austria-Hungary
Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia
Poland independent
League of Nations

IV. The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order
Campaigns in Africa, Middle East
Britain drew on colonial resources
Indian production stepped up
Asians, Africans worked, served
Colonies
indigenous personnel given more opportunity
A. India: The Makings of the Nationalist Challenge to the British Raj
India, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines
nationalist movements
Worldwide patterns
leadership of Western-educated elite
charismatic leaders
nonviolence
India
Indian National Congress, 1885
initially loyal to British
spurred by racism
built Indian identity
B. Social Foundations of a Mass Movement
Critique of British rule
economic privilege for British
Indian army used for British interests
high-paid British officials
cash crops push out food production

C. The Rise of Militant Nationalism
Hindu/Muslim split
B.G. Tilak
  nationalism above religious concerns
  boycotts of British goods
  Bombay regions
  imprisoned
Hindu communalists
  violent means
  terrorism in Bengal
Morley-Minto reforms, 1909
  more opportunity for Indians

D. The Emergence of Gandhi and the Spread of the Nationalist Struggle
Loyal to British at start of war
  but war casualties and costs mounted
  inflation, famine
  promises broken
Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, 1919
  greater Indian participation in government
Rowlatt Act, 1919
  civil rights restricted
  Gandhi protests
Mohandas K. Ghandi
  nonviolence
  satyagraha, or truth force

E. Egypt and the Rise of Nationalism in the Middle East
Egyptian nationalism
Ahmad Orabi
  rising, 1882
Lord Cromer
  reforms
  benefited upper classes
Journalists predominate
1890s
  political parties formed
  harsh repression
Dinshawi Incident, 1906
  focused Egyptian nationalism
British grant constitution, 1913

G. War and Nationalist Movements in the Middle East
Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk, father of the Turks)
  independence by 1923
  reforms
  Westernizing
France, Britain
  promised to former Ottoman subjects
  reneged
  occupied former Turkish lands: mandates
Arabs and Jews given conflicting assurances
Balfour Declaration
Zionism
World Zionist Organization
Theodore Herzl

H. Revolt in Egypt, 1919
Egypt a British protectorate, 1914
martial law to protect Suez Canal
war drained Egyptian resources
Egyptians refused to be present at Versailles
Wafd Party
Sa’d Zaghlul
British agreed to independence
from 1922
to withdrawal from Zuez Canal zone, 1936

Early regimes
little progress
1952, Gamal Abdul Nasser

I. The Beginnings of the Liberation Struggle in Africa
General loyalty
War
drained resources
Western-educated Africans gained authority
Pan-African movement
Marcus Garvey
W.E.B. Du Bois

Paris
Négritude
Sédar Senghor, Aimé Césaire, and Léon Damas
CHAPTER 29
The World between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response

Chapter Outline Summary
I. The Roaring Twenties
A. Bouncing Back?
   - Enormous challenges
   - Optimism, creativity
     - Cubism
   - Women
     - lost place in workforce
     - gained voting rights
B. Other Industrial Centers
   - Canada, Australia, and New Zealand
     - independence
   - British Commonwealth of Nations
   - United States
     - economic boom
     - isolationism
     - “Red Scare”
   - Japan
     - strong economy
C. New Authoritarianism: The Rise of Fascism
   - Rise, late 1800s
   - Benito Mussolini
     - government, 1922
     - suspended elections, 1926
D. The New Nations of East Central Europe
   - Authoritarian governments dominated
E. A Balance Sheet
   - Representative governments
     - e.g. Germany, Canada, Japan
   - Social change, economic prosperity
   - Democracy challenged
     - Italy, central Europe
   - American, Japanese powerful
II. Revolution: The First Waves
A. Mexico’s Upheaval
   - Porfirio Díaz
     - ruler since 1876
   - Economy
     - foreign control
   - Francisco Madero
     - 1910, arrested
     - Díaz won election
   - Rebellion
     - Madero, Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata
Díaz removed
1913, Madero assassinated
Victoriano Huerta
  returned to Díaz’ style of rule
  forced from power, 1914
General Alvaro Obregón
Civil war over by 1920
  Obregón first elected president
1917, new constitution
Lázaro Cárdenas (1934–1940)
  land redistributed
  ejidos
  education expanded
B. Culture and Politics in Postrevolutionary Mexico
In Indian culture influential
  Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco
Cristeros
  conservative peasant movement
PRI (Party of the Institutionalized Revolution)
  origins in 1920s
C. Revolution in Russia: Liberalism to Communism
Revolution, 1917
  Alexander Kerensky
    provisional government
November, 1917
  Bolsheviks (Communist Party)
  Lenin
    closed parliament
    Congress of Soviets
1918–1921
  reaction against communism
D. Stabilization of Russia’s Communist Regime
Leon Trotsky
  Red Army
  Lenin’s New Economic Policy, 1921
  Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1923
E. Soviet Experimentation
  Gains for workers, women
  Lenin
    death, 1924
    succeeded by Stalin
F. Toward Revolution in China
  Last Qing emperor abdicated, 1912
  Yuan Shikai
    headed coalition
  Japan invaded
G. China’s May Fourth Movement and the Rise of the Marxist Alternative
Sun Yatsen
  Revolutionary Alliance
  elected president, 1911
  parliament
resigned, 1912
Yuan became president
created new regime
Japan
Twenty-one demands to Yuan
Yuan refused
control confirmed by Versailles
May 4, 1919
mass demonstrations
call for Western political reform
Li Dazhoun
Marxism adopted to Chinese situation
Mao Zedong influenced by Dazhou
Communist Party of China, 1921
H. The Seizure of Power by China’s Guomindang
Guomindang (Nationalist Party of China)
Sun Yat-sen
allied with Communists
supported by Soviet Union
Whampoa Military Academy, 1924
Chiang Kai-shek, first leader
I. Mao and the Peasant Option
Chiang Kai-shek
succeeded as head of Guomindang, 1925
began civil war, to 1949
Mao Zedong
Long March to Shanxi, 1934
III. The Global Great Depression
A. Causation
Recession, 1920–1921
B. The Debacle
October, 1929
New York Stock Market crash
Depression deepens, 1929–1933
Soviet Union
immune
West
welfare programs
C. Responses to the Depression in Western Europe
Governments had little impact
radicalism attractive
Popular Front, 1936
Liberals, Socialists, Communists
D. The New Deal
Franklin Roosevelt
III. The Authoritarian Response
A. The Rise of Nazism
Fascism, 1920s
Adolf Hitler
National Socialist party
1932 elections
anti-Semitism
1933, took power
totalitarian
Rhineland
occupied, 1936
no response
Anschlutz, 1938
Sudeten Land, 1938-1939
Invasion of Poland, 1939

B. The Spread of Fascism and the Spanish Civil War
Mussolini
Ethiopia, 1935
Spanish Civil War, 1936–1939
Germany, Italy support right
Russia, Western volunteers support left
Japan invaded China, 1937
Axis, 1940
Germany, Italy, Japan

C. Economic and Political Changes in Latin America
Economic expansion
Reaction to liberalism

D. The Great Crash and Latin American Responses
Conservatives
corporatism
Fascism
Lázaro Cárdenas (1934–1940)
reform
Cuba
revolution, 1933

E. The Vargas Regime in Brazil
1929 Election
civil war
Gálito Vargas, president
Vargas
reform
new constitution, 1937
influenced by Mussolini
suicide, 1954

F. Argentina: Populism, Perón, and the Military
Economic collapse, 1929
Nationalists
took control, 1943
Juan d. Perón
wife, Eva Duarte
coalition government
driven from power, 1955
maintains influence
Death of Perón, 1974
return of military rule

G. The Militarization of Japan
Nationalists
Revolts, 1932, 1936
    military gained power
Tojo Hideki
    influence over prime ministers
War with China, 1937
    military ascendant
by 1938
    control of Korea, Manchuria, Taiwan
H. Industrialization and Recovery
    Industrialization from 1931
I. Stalinism in the Soviet Union
    From 1927
    Industrialization
J. Economic Policies
    Collectivization, 1928
    mechanization
    kulaks resist
    suppression
    Five-year plans
    factories
K. Toward an Industrial Society
L. Totalitarian Rule
    Harsh suppression of criticism
    1939, ally with Hitler
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I. Old and New Causes of a Second World War
   Guomindang
      Chinese reunification
      Japanese invaded
         Manchuria, Manchuko, 1931
   Germany
      response to Soviet Union, World War I losses
   Italy
      Ethiopia

II. Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific
   Japanese invaded China, 1937
   Guomindang retreated
   Germany
      invaded Poland, 1939

III. The Conduct of a Second Global War
   West reacted slowly
   A. Nazi Blitzkrieg, Stalemate, and the Long Retreat
      Germany
         conquered France, Low Countries
         northern Africa
      Britain
         Winston Churchill
   Russia
      Germany invaded, 1941
         1943, driven back
   B. From Persecution to Genocide: Hitler’s War Against the Jews
      Holocaust began in 1942
         up to 12 million killed
         6 million Jews
   C. Anglo-American Offensives, Encirclement, and the End of the 12-Year Reich
      Pearl Harbor, 1941
         United States joined the Allies
      Americans and British
         North Africa, 1942
            success against Germans, Italians
         France, 1944
         Germany surrendered, 1945
   D. The Rise and Fall of the Japanese Empire in the Pacific War
      Japan
         attacked U.S., 1941
         Indonesia, Malaya, Burma, Philippines
      U.S.
some success by late 1942
air attacks on Japan, 1944
atomic bombs
Hiroshima, Nagasaki

IV. War’s End and the Emergence of the Superpower Standoff

United Nations
Security Council
U.S., Soviet Union, Britain, France, China
World Court

A. From Hot War to Cold War

Teheran Conference, 1944
U.S., Britain, France

Yalta, 1945

Germany
four occupation zones

Potsdam, 1945
Germany, Austria divided, occupied

Japan
lost territories

Korea freed
divided into two zones

China
regained territory
communists v. nationalists

Baltic States
became Soviet provinces
except Yugoslavia, Greece

V. Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Atlantic Charter, 1941
self-determination

A. The Winning of Independence in South and Southeast Asia

Indian National Congress
Quit India movement, 1942
Gandhi

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Muslim League

British Labour government, 1945
Hindu/Muslim conflict
India, Pakistan, 1947
Gandhi assassinated, 1948
Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Myanmar (Burma)
peaceful independence
Philippines
U.S. grants independence

Dutch
lost Indonesia to nationalists, 1949

French
Indochina

B. The Liberation of Nonsettler Africa

Two models
Radical
e.g. British Gold Coast (Ghana)
Kwame Nkrumah
Convention Peoples Party
strikes, rallies, boycotts
independence, 1957
French, Belgian territories
negotiation
e.g. Senegal, Ivory Coast
Léopold Sédar Senghor, Félix Houphouët-Boigny
economic ties retained
All French West African colonies freed by 1960
Portuguese retain colonies

C. Repression and Guerrilla War: The Struggle for the Settler Colonies
More conflict
Kenya
Jomo Kenyatta
peaceful efforts failed
Land Freedom Army
guerilla tactics
defeated. Kenyatta imprisoned
negotiation with Britain
independence, 1963
Kenyatta president

Algeria
Violent struggle for independence
National Liberation Front
warfare, 1950s
negotiations
independence, 1962

D. The Persistence of White Supremacy in South Africa
Angola, Mozambique
revolution
independence, 1975
Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)
independence by 1980

South Africa
Afrikaners
white supremacy ideology
in control after Anglo-Boer War (1899–1902)
apartheid

E. Conflicting Nationalisms: Arabs, Israelis, and the Palestinian Question
Arab nations
most independent by 1960s
Palestine
Zionist movement
Holocaust
Muslim revolts, 1936-1939
1948, Palestine divided
warfare
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Western Society and Eastern Europe in the Decades of the Cold War

Chapter Outline Summary
I. After World War II: A New International Setting for the West
A. Europe and Its Colonies
   Most colonies abandoned
   hostility
   force necessary
   force eschewed
   Vietnam
   French forced out, 1954
   Algeria
   independence, 1962
   Egypt
   Attacked by Britain, France
   U.S., Russia forced them to withdraw
B. The Cold War
   Eastern bloc formed
   Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany
   Marshall Plan, 1947
   Germany
   Allies rebuilt, from 1946
   Russian blockade, 1947
   American airlift
   split, 1948
   NATO, 1949
   Warsaw Pact

II. The Resurgence of Western Europe
A. The Spread of Liberal Democracy
   Christian Democrats
   social reform
   Federal Republic of Germany
   France
   Fifth Republic, 1958
   Portugal, Spain
   democratic, parliamentary systems
B. The Welfare State
   Western Europe
   United States, Canada later
   unemployment insurance
   medicine
   housing
   family assistance
C. New Challenges to Political Stability
   Civil rights movement
   Feminism, environmentalism
Green Movement
D. The Diplomatic Context
   European Economic Community, 1958
   Common Market
   Single currency, 2001
euro
   European Community, 2002
E. Economic Expansion
   Economic growth
   High unemployment elsewhere
   workers into Europe, U.S.

III. Cold War Allies: The United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand
A. The Former Dominions
   Canada
      welfare policies
      French/English division
      1982, new constitution
   Australia, New Zealand
      defense pact with U.S., 1951
      take part in Korean War
      Australia supports U.S. in Vietnam
      from 1970s, more independent
B. The “U.S. Century”?
   1950s
      policy of containment against Soviet Union
   Vietnam, 1960s
      U.S. withdraws, 1975

IV. Culture and Society in the West
A. Social Structure
   White-collar sector expanded
   Crime rates increased
   Racism, anti-immigration conflict
B. The Women’s Revolution
   1950s
   more education
   job opportunities
   access to divorce
   reproductive rights
   Simone de Beauvoir
      *The Second Sex*, 1949
   Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*
C. Western Culture
   “Brain drain” to U.S.
   Genetics, nuclear, space research
   Pop art
   Pablo Picasso
D. A Lively Popular Culture
   Vitality in popular culture

V. Eastern Europe After World War II: A Soviet Empire
A. The Soviet Union as Superpower
   Expands in Pacific
Pacific Islands, North Korea
Influence via aid
Chinese, Vietnamese communism
Nationalists in Africa, Middle East, Asia
Cuba
Alliance with Soviet Union
B. The New Soviet Empire in Eastern Europe
Dominance of all but Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia
East Germans protest, 1953
suppressed
Berlin Wall, 1961
to stop flight to West
After 1956, death of Stalin
Hungary, Poland
moderate regimes
Hungary crushed
Czechoslovakia
liberal regime
suppressed, 1968
Poland
Army took control, 1970s
C. Evolution of Domestic Policies
Cultural isolation
V. Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions
Orthodox Church
state control
Jews restricted
Party ideals dictate art
literature retains vitality
Alexander Solzhenitsyn
A. Economy and Society
Industrialization by 1950s
state control
Khrushchev, 1956
attacks Stalinism
followed by stagnation
Space, arms race
Rift with China, 1950s
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Latin America: Revolution and Reaction into the 21st Century

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I. Latin America After World War II
   A. Mexico and the PRI
      Party of the Institutionalized Republic
      Economic growth paramount
      Zapatistas
      Chiapas
      NAFTA
      2000 national election
      PRI out
   II. Radical Options in the 1950s
      Venezuela, Costa Rica
      reforms
      open elections
      Marxist options
      Bolivia
      mix of radicalism and reaction
   A. Guatemala: Reform and U.S. Intervention
      Guatemala
      Economic disparities
      High mortality rate
      Coffee, banana export
      Labor coalition
      Juan José Arevalo elected, 1944
      Began land reform
      Foreign interests
      E.g. United Fruit Company
      1951 elections
      Jacobo Arbenz elected
      More radical land reform
      U.S. stepped in
      Overthrown with CIA help
      Reform ended
   B. The Cuban Revolution: Socialism in the Caribbean
      American influence following Spanish rule
      Sugar export
      Fulgencio Batista, 1934–1944
      Military reformer
      1940, new constitution
      Fidel Castro
      1953, attempted revolution
      Che Guevara
      Helped Castro, 1956
      Student, labor support
      1958, Batista out
1961, U.S. broke relations with Cuba
1962, threat of nuclear war
Continuing Soviet aid

III. The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Continuity
- Mexico, one-party system
- Venezuela, Chile
  - Christian Democratic
Liberation Theology
A. Out of the Barracks: Soldiers Take Power
- Military intervened in politics, 1960s
  - often U.S.-backed
- Brazil
  - military takeover, 1964
- Argentina
  - military coup, 1966
- Chile
  - Salvador Allende, socialist
    - overthrown by military, 1973
- Uruguay, 1973
- Peru, 1968

Conditions
- workers hard-hit
- continuing structural problems
- repression, torture

B. The New Democratic Trends
- Cold war pressures eased in mid-80s
- Argentina
  - elections, 1983
- Brazil
  - presidential elections, 1989
- Peru
  - Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), 1990s
    - leftist guerillas
- El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala
  - truces between governments, rebels
- Panama
  - U.S. invasion

C. The United States and Latin America: Continuing Presence

American investors
Intervention
- pre-1933, 30 times
- Good Neighbor Policy, 1933
  - Franklin D. Roosevelt
Cold War
- new involvement
- more indirect involvement
  - Alliance for Progress, 1961
Jimmy Carter
  - civil liberties
Ronald Reagan, George Bush
more direct intervention

**IV. Societies in Search of Change**

A. Slow Change in Women’s Roles
   Vote
   Ecuador, 1929
   some only in 1950s
   Significant progress by mid-80s

B. The Movement of People
   Mortality down, fertility up
   Urban growth
   Mexico City, São Paolo, 1999
   18 million
   shantytowns

C. Cultural Reflections of Despair and Hope
   Popular culture
   strong blend
   Jorge Luis Borges
   Gabriel García Marquez
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I. The Challenges of Independence
A. The Population Bomb
   New World foods
   Population control difficult
   cultural factors
   high mortality rates
B. Parasitic Cities and Endangered Ecosystems
   Towns
   slums
   became permanent
   towns parasitic
C. The Subordination of Women and the Nature of Feminist Struggles in the Postcolonial Era
   Some rulers
   Indira Gandhi
   Corazon Aquino
   Benazir Bhutto
D. Neocolonialism, Cold War Rivalries, and Stunted Development
   Industrial development
   little success
   Cash crops, minerals
   dependent on prices

II. Post-Colonial Options for Achieving Economic Growth and Social Justice
A. Charismatic Populists and One-Party Rule
   Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana
   Soviet support
   cocoa, cash crop
   deposed, 1966
B. Military Responses: Dictatorships and Revolutions
   Muslim Brotherhood
   Hasan al-Banna
   Free Officers
   1930s
   nationalistic
   Gamal Abdul Nasser
   allied with Muslim Brotherhood
   Nasser
   land redistribution
   free education
   food staples regulated
   forced British from Suez Canal zone
   Israel
   Six-Day War, 1967
   Anwar Sadat
   negotiations with Israel
Hosni Mubarak

C. The Indian Alternative: Development for Some of the People
   Indian National Congress
      social reform
      economic development
      democracy
      civil rights
   Jawaharlal Nehru
      Green Revolution
      private investment

III. Delayed Revolutions: Religious Revivalism and Liberation Movement in Settler Societies
A. Iran: Religious Revivalism and the Rejection of the West
   Pahlavi shahs
   modernization
   alienated religious leaders
   overthrown by Khomeini, 1978
   Ayatollah Khomeini
      similar to Mahdi
   Radical reform
   Sharia law
   opposition suppressed
   women more restricted
   War with Iraq
      1988, peace
A. South Africa: The Apartheid State and Its Demise
   Nationalist Party
      Afrikaner
      1948 elections
      Afrikaner rule
   Independence, 1960
   Apartheid
      complete separation
      African National Congress outlawed
      Walter Sisulu, Nelson Mandela, Steve Biko
   Opposition, 1960s
      1980s
      economic, political pressure
   F.W. DeKlerk
   Mandela freed, 1990
   Elections, 1994
      Mandela president
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I. East Asia in the Postwar Settlements
   Korea divided
   - Russian, American zones
   Taiwan
   - Chinese occupation
   - Chiang Kai-shek
   Reoccupation of some areas
   Japan occupied by United States
   New Divisions and the End of Empires
   Postwar decolonization
   - U.S. grant independence to Philippines
   - Dutch: Indonesia
   - British: Malaya
   Chiang, Guomintang
   - driven to Taiwan

A. Japanese Recovery
   American occupation
   - ended, 1952
   Democratization
   - women got the vote
   - unions encouraged
   - Shintoism disestablished
   - land redistribution
   - new constitution
     - modified, 1963
   - Liberal Democratic Party, 1955

B. Korea: Intervention and War
   North
   - communist
   - Kim Il-Sung, to 1994
   South
   - Syngman Rhee
   - parliamentary government
   North invaded South, 1950
   - U.S. led UN effort
   - China supports North
   - 1953, armistice

C. Emerging Stability in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore
   Taiwan
   - Guomindang retreated to Taiwan
   - U.S. support
   Hong Kong
   - British colony
Chinese control, 1997
Singapore
independence, 1965

II. Japan, Incorporated: A Distinctive Political and Cultural Style
A. Post-war Politics and Culture
  Liberal Democrat Party, 1955–1993
  corruption raised questions
Cultural continuity
Hiraoka Kimitoke
  nationalist

B. The Economic Surge: Japan Challenges the Superpowers with Economic Supremacy
  Company unions
  cooperation between management, labor
Women
  traditional attitudes
Popular culture
  Western influence
Political change
  1990s

III. The Pacific Rim: New Japans?
  Pacific Rim nations Followed Japanese model
A. Development from the Top Down
  South Korea
    Park Chung-hee, 1961–1979
    military lost power
    more open press, political action
    new companies
      Hyundai
B. Advances in Taiwan and the City-States
  Taiwan
    rapid economic growth
    more contact with China, other neighbors
    Death of Chiang Kai-shek, 1978
      gap narrowed between China and Taiwan
  Singapore
    similar to Taiwan
    Lee Kuan Yew
      authoritarian rule
    returned to China, 1997
C. Common Themes and New Problems
  Common culture
    group loyalty stronger than individualism
    Confucianism important in economic development
    benefited from Japanese influence
  Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia follow

IV. Mao’s China: Vanguard of World Revolution?
  Chiang Kai-shek
    Japanese invasion
    allied with communists
    Guomindang’s position lessened
      partly due to military defeat
Communism popular
  Mao gaining power by 1945
Defeat of Japan, 1949
  communists ascendant

A. The Communists Come to Power
  Secession movements
    Inner Mongolia, Tibet
  Korean War
    China supported division
  Vietnam
    supported liberation
  Alliance with Soviet Union
    collapsed by late 1950s
    border disputed
    post-Stalin changes
War with India

B. Planning for Economic Growth and Social Justice
  Land reform
  First five-year plan, 1953
  Mass Line approach, 1955
    agricultural cooperatives
    farming through collectives from 1956
  Purge of intellectuals, 1957

C. The Great Leap Backward
  The Great Leap Forward, 1958
    based on peasant communes
    peasants uncooperative
    famine
    ended by 1960
  Mao no longer state chairman
    head of Central Committee
    replaced by pragmatists
    Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaouxi, Deng Xiaoping

D. “Women Hold Up Half of the Heavens”
  Mao and Jiang Qing
  Guomindang
    unsupportive of women’s rights
  Communist promising
    legal equality
    Women worked outside the home
    opportunities increased

E. Mao’s Last Campaign and the Fall of the Gang of Four
  Cultural Revolution, 1965
    Zhou Enlai
      into seclusion
    Liu Shaouxi
      killed
    Deng Xiaoping
      imprisoned
    ended, 1968
Gang of Four
Jiang Qing
opposed by Deng
defeated by pragmatists
imprisoned
Pragmatists
more open to West, capitalism

V. Colonialism and Revolution in Vietnam
French
interest since 1600s
hoped to convert to Catholicism
Tayson peasant rebellion, 1770s
Nguyen, Trinh dynasties out
French back Nguyen Anh (Gia Long)
unification by 1802
new capital at Hue
Minh Mang
persecution of Vietnamese Catholics
French intervene, 1840s
Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos taken over by 1890s
Nguyen as puppets
French takeover
discharged emperor, bureaucracy, Confucianism
A. Vietnamese Nationalism: Bourgeois Dead Ends and Communist Survival
French influence
Western-educated middle class
Vietnamese Nationalist Party (VNQDD)
from 1920s
repressed, 1929
Communist the focus of resistance
crushed by French
aided by Comintern
Japan occupied Vietnam, 1941
B. The War of Liberation against the French
Viet Minh
communist-dominated resistance
Vo Nguyen Giap
proclaimed independence, 1945
only in North
War
French defeated at Dien Bien Phu, 1954
Geneva conference promises elections
C. The War of Liberation Against the United States
Vietnam
battleground between communists and United States
South
Ngo Dinh Diem, president
fought communists (Viet Cong)
North
supported Viet Cong
United States
supported military overthrow of Diem
withdraw, 1970s
Communists
took control of South Vietnam

D. After Victory: Salvaging Communism in an Era of Globalization

Difficulties
U.S. blocked international aid
reprisals

Economy more open in 1980s
better relations with U.S.
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I. The End of the Cold War

A. Factors in the Soviet Decline
   - disintegration
   - invasion of Afghanistan, 1979

B. The Explosion of the 1980s and 1990s
   - Forced industrialization
   - environmental problems
   - infant mortality up
   - disease

C. The Age of Reform
   - Mikhail Gorbachev
   - reforms, 1985
     - nuclear reduction
     - missiles limited
     - withdrew from Afghanistan
   - glasnost
   - perestroika
     - foreign investment encouraged
     - military spending down
   - new constitution, 1988
   - re-elected, 1990

D. Dismantling the Soviet Empire
   - Eastern Europe
     - Soviet troops out
     - Bulgaria
       - free elections, 1989
     - Hungary, Poland
       - new governments, 1988
     - Czechoslovakia
       - new government, 1989
     - East Germany
       - communist leaders out, 1989
     - Berlin Wall falls, 1989
     - Bulgaria, Romania
       - communists kept some power
   - Ethnic struggles
     - Yugoslavia broken apart

E. Renewed Turmoil in the 1990s

   - Gorbachev
     - coup, 1991
     - Soviet Union dissolved by late 1991
     - resigned
   - Boris Yeltsin
     - succeeded Gorbachev
II. The Spread of Democracy

A. Patterns of Change
Spain, Portugal, Greece
democracies
Latin America
all but Cuba by 2000
Mexico
non-PRI president
South Korea, Taiwan
democracy expanded
Philippines
new government
South Africa
apartheid ended
Nigeria
democratic government, 1999
Indonesia
end of authoritarian government
Georgia, Ukraine
democratic elections
Uzbekistan
democratization suppressed
Saudi Arabia
local elections
Kuwait
the vote for women
Palestine
local elections
Egypt
opposition repressed

B. Democracy and its Limits
China, North Korea, parts of Middle East, central Asia
Beijing
demonstrations, 1989, suppressed

III. The Great Powers and New Disputes

A. The Former Soviet Union
Ethnic conflict
Chechnya
Armenia, Azerbaijan
Czechoslovakia split
Yugoslavia
Orthodox Serbs
Catholic Croats
Serbs
Muslim Bosnians
Slovenia, Croatia
independent, 1991
Serbs attack Croats, Muslims
NATO intervenes
Bosnia-Herzegovina recognized
Kosovo
   NATO involvement
Serbia, Montenegro
   replaced former Yugoslavia
B. Endemic Conflicts
   Iraq and Iran
   conflict
   Saddam Hussein
   Iraq invaded Kuwaiti, 1990
   Persian Gulf War, 1991
   Palestine and Israel
   India and Pakistan
   Kashmir
C. Ethnic and Other Conflicts: A New Surge
   Czechoslovakia
   peaceful division
   Czech Republic
   Slovakia
   Chechnya
   independence, 1990
   Sudan, Sierra Leone, Liberia
   Rwanda
   Hutu-Tutsi rivalry

IV. The United States as Sole Superpower
A. The United States and Other Power Centers
   NATO
   European Union
   George W. Bush
B. Anti-American Terrorism and Response
   September 11, 2001
   “War on Terror”
   Afghanistan
   Iraq
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   A. What Globalization Means
      Causes
         China
         opening, 1978
         Soviet Union
         glasnost, 1985
   B. The New Technology
      cellular phone
      computers
      Internet
         World Wide Web
         Tim Berners, 1990
   C. Economic Globalization: Business Organization and Investment
   D. Migration
      Continuity
   E. Cultural Globalization
      Holidays
      Dress
      Music
   F. Institutions of Globalization
      International Monetary Fund (IMF)
      North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

II. Resistance and Alternatives
   A. Protest and Economic Uncertainties
      World Trade Organization
      World Bank
   B. Nationalism and New Religious Currents
      Religious revival
      Russian Orthodoxy
      Fundamentalism

III. The Global Environment
   A. Environmental Issues as Global Concerns
      Greenhouse effect
   B. Disease
      AIDS
      Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), 2003
   C. Globalization and Global Balance
      Change in framework
      Financial crisis

IV. Toward the Future
   A. Projecting from Trends
   B. Big Changes
   C. The Problem of the Contemporary Period