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| **Grade: High School** | **Course: World History & Geography** |
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| **Cold War and Decolonization** | |
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| **Week of May 4th, 2020** | |
| **Standard(s)** | |
| **W.63-** Describe the competition in Asia between the Soviet Union and U.S., including the wars in Korea and Vietnam as examples of proxy wars.  **W.67-** Explain the reasons for and the effects of the partition of the Indian subcontinent into India  and Pakistan in 1947.  **W.68-** Explain the factors that led to the creation of a lasting democratic government in India as well as the roles of political leaders (e.g., Mohandas Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi).  **W.70-** Explain the fight against and dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa, including the roles of Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress.  **W.71-** Analyze the political, economic, ethnic, and military challenges faced by newly-created countries in post-imperial Africa (e.g., civil war, genocide, corruption).  **W.72**- Explain how ideological conflicts between capitalism and communism led to armed insurgencies, revolutions, and military dictatorships in Latin American nations, including: Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, and Nicaragua.  **W.74-** Compare and contrast the causes and effects of modern genocide, including in: Cambodia, Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia | |
| **Day 1** | |
| **Focus 1: Vietnam War**  **Task 1- Watch the video and answer the questions below.**  [**https://youtu.be/osCulbQ9\_SI**](https://youtu.be/osCulbQ9_SI)  **1: Explain the domino theory and how it led to US involvement in the Vietnam War.**  **2: How did the media influence the opinions of the American people during the war?**  **3: Why is the war considered to be a proxy war?**  **4: List the global impacts of the war.** | |
| **Day 2** | |
| **Focus 1: Cambodian Genocide**  **Task 1- Use the link below and read the article. Then, answer the questions below.**  <https://worldwithoutgenocide.org/genocides-and-conflicts/cambodia>  **1: List the date of the Cambodian Genocide.**  **2: Describe the events of the genocide.**  **3: How is the genocide linked to the Vietnam War?**  **4: List and summarize the cause and effects of the genocide.** | |
| **Day 3** | |
| **Focus 1: Partition of India/Decolonization**  **Task 1- Watch the video and answer the questions below.**  [**https://youtu.be/ibSl7c5kr2M**](https://youtu.be/ibSl7c5kr2M)  **1: Explain how WWII started the process of decolonization in India**  **2: What was the partition of India?**  **3: Which countries where involved?**  **4: Summarize the effects of the partition.**  **5: Explain Ghandi’s role in Indian Independence.** | |
| **Day 4** | |
| **Focus 1: The South African Apartheid**  **Task 1- Watch the video and answer the questions below.**  [**https://youtu.be/WoURvGlF\_qI**](https://youtu.be/WoURvGlF_qI)  **1: Define: Apartheid**  **2: Explain the social structure in South Africa during the colonial period. Was race involved?**  **3: How does WWII affect the South African people?**  **4: Explain the different ways the Apartheid separated people within the country.**  **5: Summarize the role of Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress during the fight against the Apartheid system.** | |
| **Day 5** | |
| **Focus: The Cold War in Latin America**  **Task 1- Read the following article and answer the questions below.**  **“*Communism in Latin America”***  **Following the Great Depression of the 1930s, leftist political parties emerged that promoted a strong role for the state in directing change, a leftist ideology, and anti-American nationalism. The next two decades were marked by instability and conflict as authoritarian, democratic, and communist groups vied for power.**  **In 1954 the United States intervened in Guatemala to overthrow a leftist regime that the United States said was communist. Four years later Fidel Castro led the successful Cuban Revolution. Cuba became the first openly socialist country in Latin America, the first to ally itself with the Soviet Union, and the first to openly turn its back on the United States. As a result, anticommunism in the region gained powerful U.S. military, political, and covert backing. Cuba added a new Marxist-Leninist "model" for Latin America and consequently made the prevention of "another Cuba" the central focus of United States policy. The United States chose time and again to support anticommunist military regimes over unstable democracies that believed in freedom for leftists. As workers, peasants, and guerrillas mobilized throughout the region, the traditional elite power-holders turned to their armies for support and received the backing of the United States, thereby ushering in twenty years of conflict and military–authoritarian rule.**  **The most famous U.S. anticommunist engagements in Latin America included the 1961 Bay of Pigs fiasco, in which the CIA trained and financed 1,400 Cuban exiles who were supposed to incite a popular revolt against Castro, but were instead arrested upon arrival. In 1962, the Cuban Missile Crisis brought the world to the brink of nuclear war, when the United States discovered that the Soviet Union was attempting to assemble nuclear missiles in Cuba. In 1965, the United States intervened in the Dominican Republic to prevent what it thought was a communist uprising.**  **Internal anticommunist movements also emerged throughout the region. One notable example of this was in Chile. In 1973 General Augusto Pinochet, head of the Chilean army, overthrew democratically elected, but Marxist, Salvador Allende in an attempt to save the country from communism. Leftist parties were banned and their supporters exiled, tortured, or killed. Pinochet subsequently shut down the old political system and established a personalist dictatorship that maintained power through violent repression for more than a decade.**  **In Nicaragua, a Marxist guerrilla movement known as the Sandinista Liberation Front gained much domestic and international support by the late 1970s. It forced the powerful Somoza family from power and established the second openly socialist regime in Latin America. The contras emerged as an armed anti-Sandinista resistance movement and were strongly supported by the United States. The contras' resistance, combined with a U.S. boycott that devastated the economy, undermined Sandinista control. Internationally supervised elections were held in 1991. As in the majority of Latin American states that had democratized since the 1970s, the Marxists did not win a majority of the vote in Nicaragua but continued to participate as a significant player in the democratic political process.**  **Questions:**  **1: List the nations where leftists, socialists and communists tried to take over the government?**  **2: Where were these revolutionaries successful?**  **3: Why were these communists accepted by some?**  **4: What nation attempted to halt the spread of communism in the Western Hemisphere?**  **5: Who did the United States believe was behind all of the rebels?**  **6: What especially dangerous incident almost brought the world nuclear war?**  **7: What weapons did the United States use in its defense of the Western Hemisphere from communism?** | |