

UNIT 9: TOTALITARIANISM
Reading Guide 60: Domino Theory

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

33.2: Communists Take Power in China

• **Objective A: Analyze the civil war between the Nationalists and the Communists in China.**

1. In World War II, China's civilian death toll alone was estimated between _____ and _____ million persons, second only to those of _____.
2. The renewed Chinese civil war lasted from _____ to _____.

Chinese Political Opponents, 1945		
3. Nationalists		4. Communists
•	Leader	•
•	Area Ruled	•
•	Foreign Support	•
•	Domestic Support	•
•	Public Support	•
•	Military Organization	•

5. In October 1949, _____ gained control of the country and proclaimed it the _____ and other _____ leaders retreated to the island of _____.
6. Many people in the United States viewed the takeover of China as another step ...
7. After Jiang Jieshi fled to Taiwan, the US helped him set up a _____ government on that small island called _____.
8. **Critical thinking:** How did the Cold War contribute to Jiang's survival?
9. In a brutal assault in _____ and _____, China took control of _____. When China's control tightened there in the late 1950s, the _____ fled to _____.
10. **Critical thinking:** How did Chinese promises to the Tibetan people resemble the Soviet Union's promises to the countries of eastern Europe?

• **Objective B: Describe how Mao's Marxist regime transformed China.**

11. After taking over China, the Communists began to _____. The party's _____ members made up just _____% of the population.

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

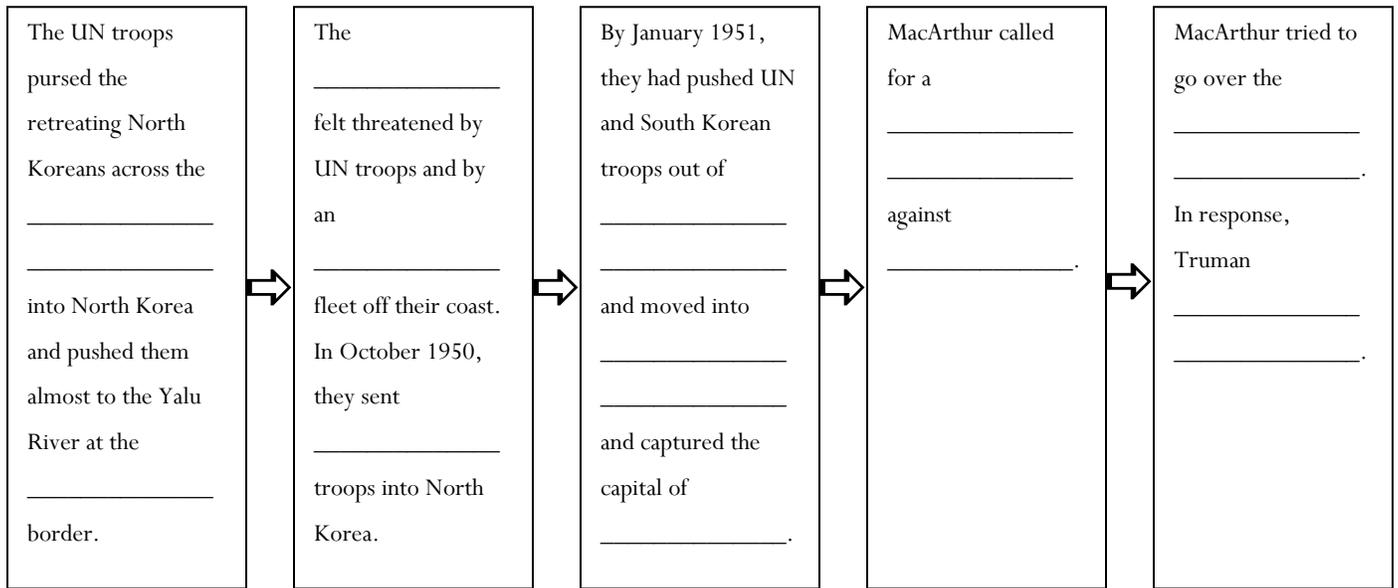
12. Mao was determined to reshape China's _____ based on _____.
- Mao's forces killed more than _____ landlords and then _____ among the peasants. The government forced peasants to join _____.
 - Private companies were _____, or brought under _____ ownership.
 - In 1953, Mao launched a _____ that set high production goals for industry.
13. Mao proclaimed the "_____ " in early 1958. By the end of 1958, about 26,000 _____ had been created.
14. What was ironic about the Great Leap Forward?
15. In the late 1950s, the spirit of cooperation that had bound _____ and _____ began to fade.
16. In 1966, Mao urged China's young people to "_____." Millions of high school and college students left their classrooms and formed militia units called _____.
- They led a major uprising known as the _____ whose goal was to establish a society of peasants and workers in which all were _____.
 - The new hero was the peasant who _____.
 - The life of the _____ - _____ and _____ - was considered useless and dangerous.
 - Chaos threatened farm production and closed down factories. _____ seemed possible. The army was ordered to ...
17. **Critical thinking:** Why were intellectuals targeted in the Cultural Revolution?

33.3: Wars in Korea and Vietnam

- **Objective A: Trace the course and consequences of the Korean War.**

18. When World War II ended, _____ became a divided nation along the _____ parallel. As in Germany, two nations developed.
- The _____ industrial north, whose government had been set up by the _____.
 - The _____ rural south, supported by the _____.
19. On _____, _____ swept across the _____ in a surprise attack on _____. Truman's policy of _____ was being put to the test and he resolved to ...
20. Why wasn't the Soviet Union able to prevent the UN Security Council from sending an international force to stop the invasion?
21. A total of 15 nations, including _____ and _____, participated in the UN force under the command of _____.

22. Complete the flow chart of the events of the Chinese entry into the Korean War:



23. By 1952, UN troops had regained control of South Korea. In July 1953, the UN forces and North Korea signed a _____ - _____ agreement. The border between the two Koreas was set near the _____. A _____, which still exists, separated the two countries.

24. In North Korea, the _____ dictator _____ established _____, developed _____, and built up _____. At his death in 1994, his son _____ took power. Under his rule, Communist North Korea developed _____ but had serious economic problems.

25. South Korea prospered, thanks partly to _____ from _____ and other countries. During the 1980s and 1990s, South Korea had one of the highest _____ in the world.

• **Objective B: Summarize the causes of the Vietnam War and describe its aftermath.**

26. After World War II, _____ was the principal goal of _____.

27. In the early 1900s, _____ controlled most of resource-rich Southeast Asia. But _____ movements had begun to develop. A young Vietnamese nationalist, _____, turned to the _____ for help his struggle.

28. The _____ were forced out of _____ after their defeat in 1945. Ho Chi Minh believed that _____ would follow, but _____ intended to regain its colony.

29. In 1954, the French suffered a major military defeat at _____ and surrender to Ho.

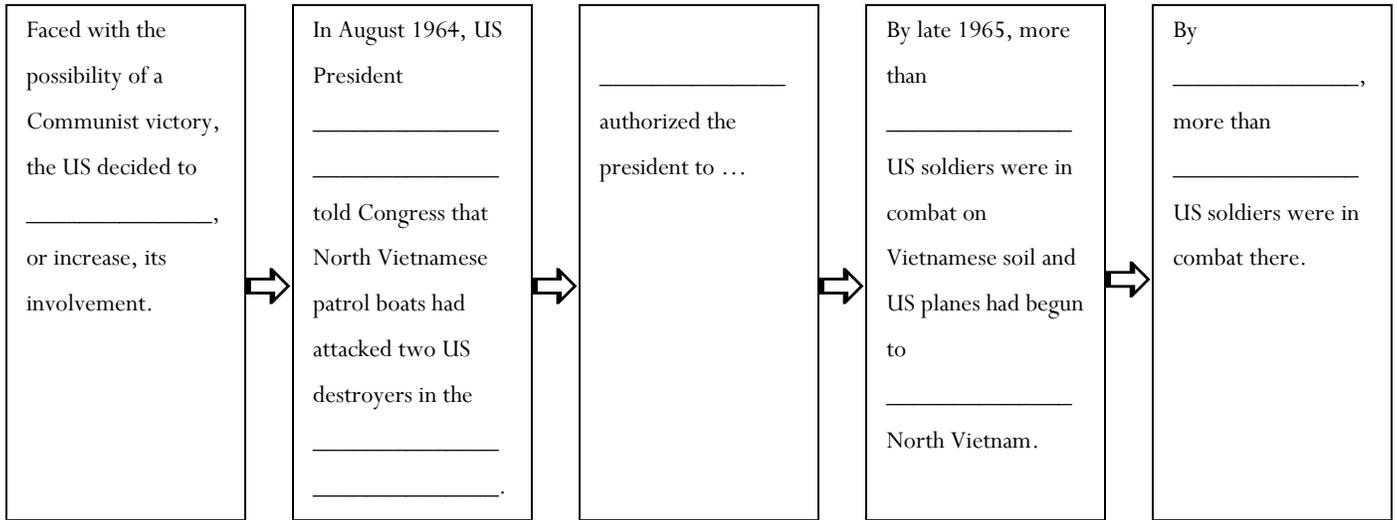
30. Define *domino theory*:

31. Vietnam was divided at _____.

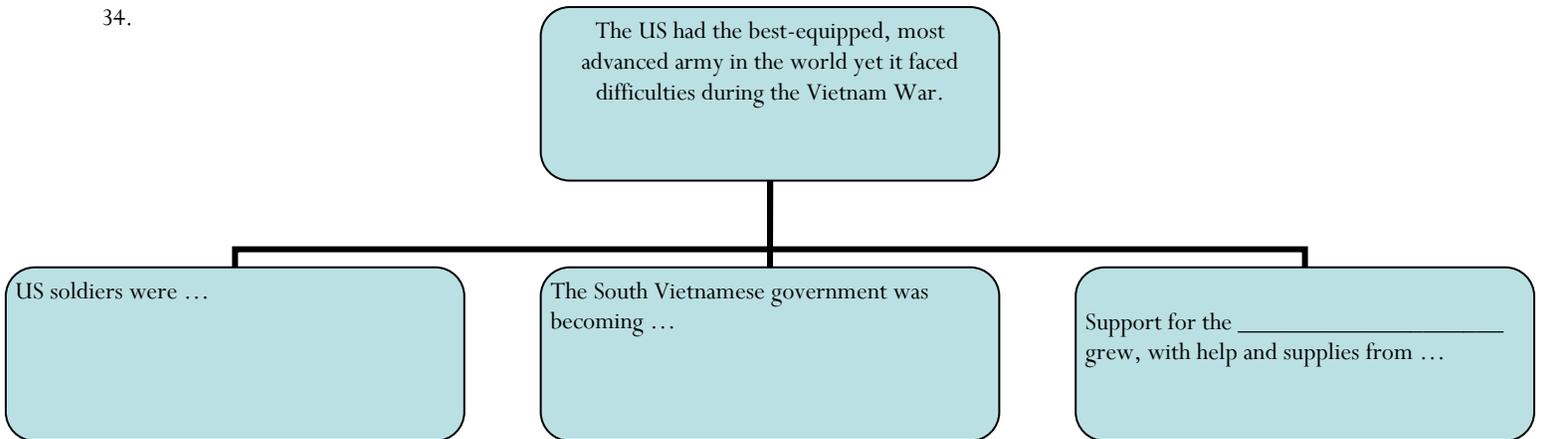
- North of that line, _____ governed.
- To the south, the US and France set up a _____ government under Ngo Dinh Diem.

32. Communist guerillas, called _____, began to gain strength in the south. By 1963, it appeared that a takeover by _____, backed by _____, was inevitable.

33. Complete the flow chart of the events of the US escalation of the Vietnam War:



34.



35. During the late 1960s, the war grew increasingly _____ in the US. Bowing to intense public pressure, President _____ began _____ US troops from Vietnam in 1969. The last troops left in _____. Two years later, _____ overran _____. More than _____ Vietnamese and _____ Americans lost their lives.

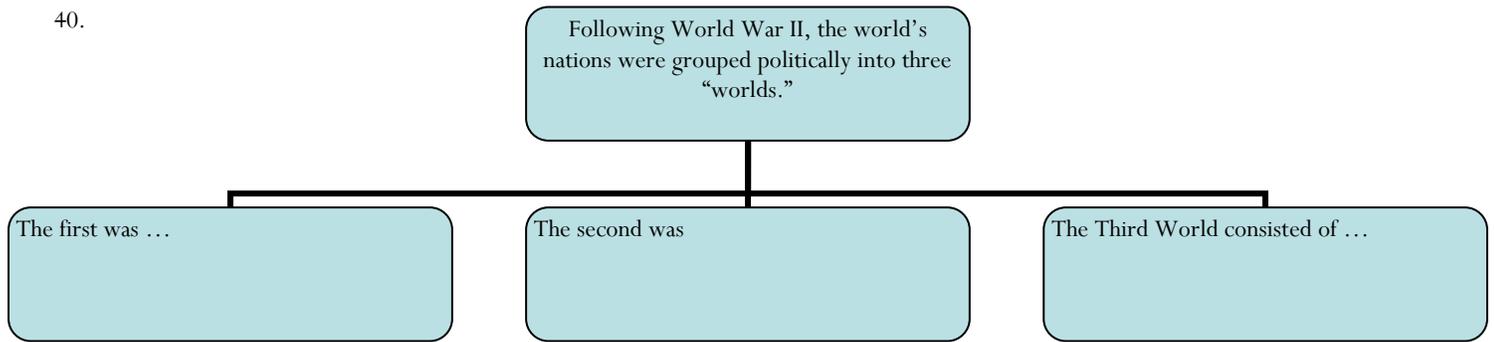
• **Objective C: Describe conditions in Cambodia and Vietnam after the Vietnam War.**

36. _____ was under siege by Communist rebels. In 1975, known as the _____, they set up a brutal Communist government under the leadership of _____. His followers slaughtered _____ people, almost _____ of the nation's population.
37. After 1975, the victorious North Vietnamese imposed _____ over the South. Officials sent thousands of people to “_____” for training in Communist thought. Saigon was renamed _____. Communist oppression caused _____ people to flee Vietnam.
38. The US normalized relations with Vietnam in _____.
39. **Critical thinking:** How accurately did the domino theory explain events in Southeast Asia?

33.4: The Cold War Divides the World

- **Objective A: Explain how the Cold War affected developing nations.**

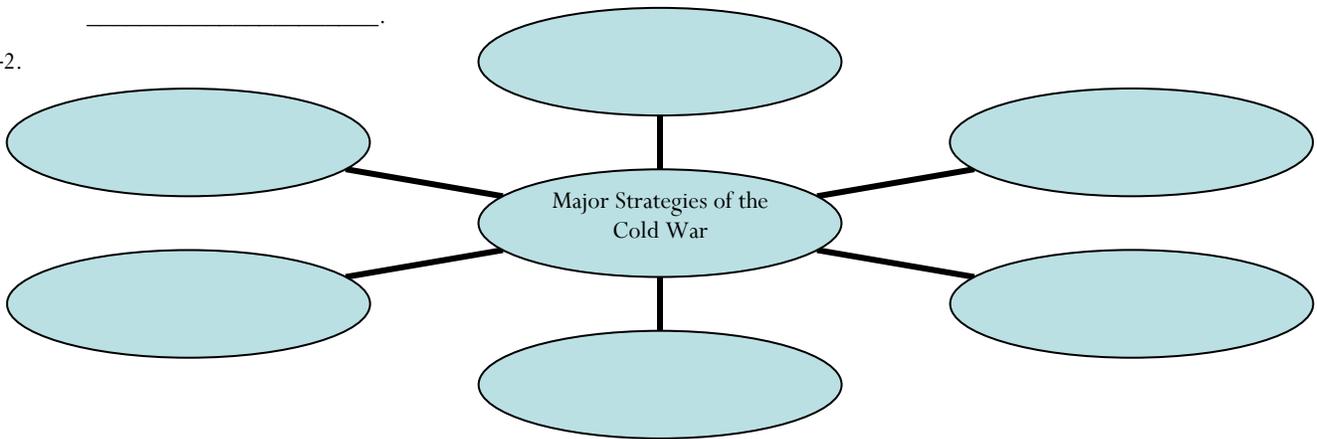
40.



41. The Third World nations were location in _____, _____ and _____.

- They were _____ and _____ largely due to a long history of _____.
- They also suffered from _____ and a lack of _____ and _____.

42.



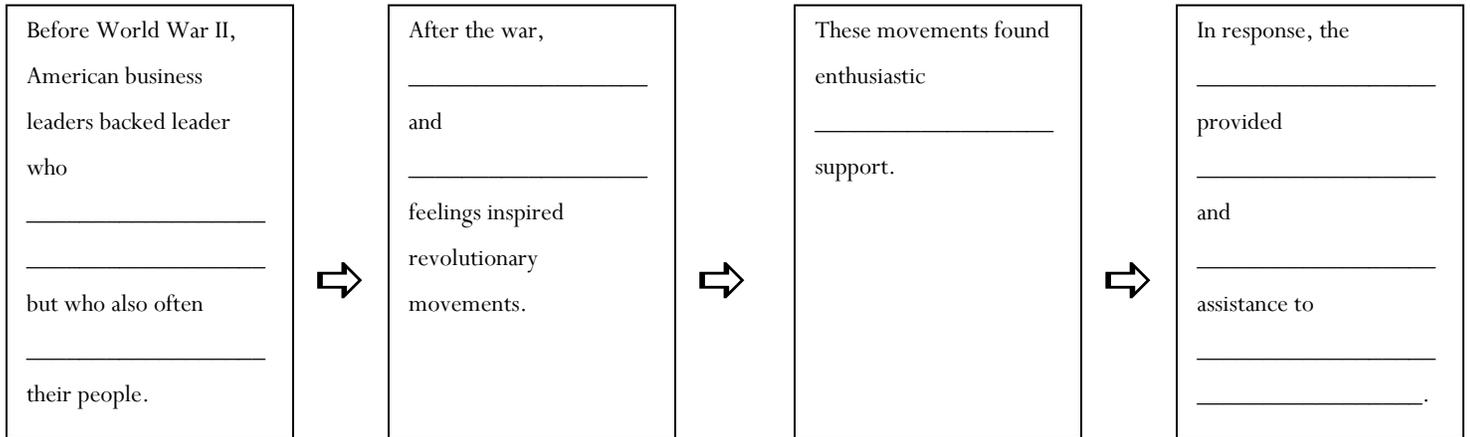
43. **Critical thinking:** Should the US sometimes engage in assassination?

44. Define *nonaligned nations*:

• **Objective B: Describe superpower confrontations in Latin America after World War II.**

45. After World War II, _____, _____ and a lingering _____ led Latin American nations to seek aid from both superpowers.

46. Complete the flow chart:

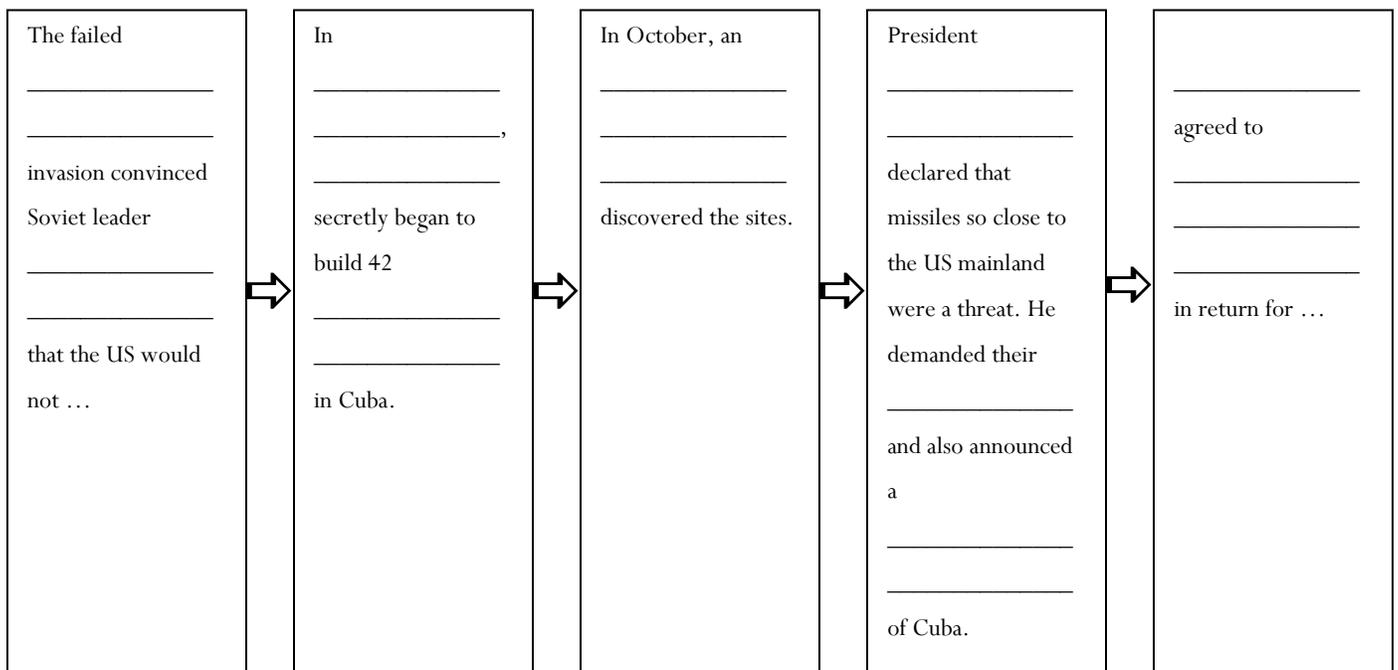


47. In the 1950s, _____ was ruled by an unpopular dictator, _____, who had _____ support. Resentment led to a popular revolution in January 1959 led by a young lawyer named _____.

48. _____ turned to _____ for economic and military aid.

49. The US began to train _____ Cuban exiles who, in April 1961, invaded Cuba at the _____ . Castro's forces easily defeated the invaders, _____.

50. Complete the flow chart of the events during the Cuban Missile Crisis:



Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

• **Objective C: Identify Cold War conflicts in the Middle East.**

51. Throughout the Middle East, _____ fueled a growing clash between _____ and _____.
52. After World War II, _____'s leader, _____, embraced Western governments and wealthy Western oil companies. In 1953, Iranian nationalists forced the shah to _____. Fearing Iran might turn to _____ for support, the US helped ...
53. With US support, the shah _____ his country and tried weaken the political influence of Iran's _____, known as ayatollahs. The leader of this religious opposition, _____, was living in exile.
54. Faced with overwhelming opposition, the shah _____ in 1979. A triumphant Khomeini returned to establish an _____ state and to _____ Iran' _____ form of Islam.
55. In 1979, with the ayatollah's blessing, young Islamic revolutionaries _____ in Tehran and took more than _____ and demanded the US force the shah to face trial.
56. Khomeini encouraged Muslim radicals elsewhere to ...
57. _____ governed _____ as a secular state. War broke out between _____ and _____ in 1980.
- The US gave aid to ...
 - The Soviet Union was a supporter of ...
 - A _____ died in the war before the UN negotiated a ceasefire in 1988.
58. In the late 1970s, a _____ revolt threatened to topple _____ which led to a _____ invasion in 1979.
- Just like the US in Vietnam, the Soviets ...
 - Supplied with American weapons, the Afghan rebels, called _____, fought on. The US armed the rebels because they considered the Soviet invasion a threat to ...
 - To protest the invasion, President Carter stopped US grain shipments to the USSR and ordered a US boycott of _____.
 - In the 1980s, a new Soviet president, _____, withdrew all Soviet troops by 1989.
59. Islamic religious students, or _____, were among the _____ rebels who fought against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. In 1996, the _____ seized power and established an _____ government. They imposed a _____ rule especially harsh on _____ and failed to improve the lives of the people. They also gave sanctuary to _____.