

Asia

THE BIG PICTURE

Following World War II, the nations of Asia worked to win political and economic independence. Their efforts were complicated by Cold War tensions, religious and ethnic conflicts, and struggles for political power. Despite these obstacles, some nations achieved great success in building strong, vibrant economies, and improved the lives of people throughout the region.



North Carolina Standards

Social Studies Objectives

5.04 Trace the course of the Cold War and assess its impact on the global community including but not limited to the Korean War, the satellite nations of Eastern Europe, and the Vietnam War;

6.06 Trace the development of internal conflicts due to differences in religion, race, culture, and group loyalties in various areas of the world.

Language Arts Objective

3.03.1 Support informed opinion by providing relevant and convincing reasons.



TIME LINE

CHAPTER EVENTS

August 1947

India is partitioned.

May 1954

Vietminh defeat French at Dien Bien Phu.

**Mao Zedong leads China
1949–1976**

April 1975

North Vietnam wins the Vietnam War.

WORLD EVENTS

1945

May 14, 1948

Israel declares its statehood.

1965

1954

Gamal Abdel Nasser seizes power in Egypt.

1961

The Soviet Union sends the first human into outer space.

1985

1979 Sandinista

rebels win control of Nicaragua.



History's Impact video program

Watch the video to understand the impact of Vietnam's location.



Reading like a Historian

This photograph was taken during China's Cultural

Revolution of the late 1960s, an effort by Chinese leaders to rid the nation of its old ways. The Chinese characters on the large signs translate as "Long live the proletariat's [workers'] great cultural revolution."

Analyzing Visuals How do you think a large public rally like this might have helped the Chinese government maintain power and minimize dissent?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H26

June 1989

Chinese troops attack pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square.

1997

A financial crisis slows growth in the Pacific Rim.

2005

1993 Apartheid officially ends in South Africa.

March 2003

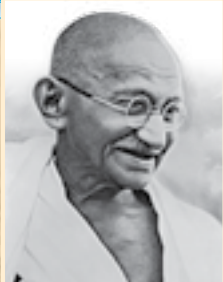
A U.S.-led force invades Iraq.

GEOGRAPHY Starting Points



Interactive

ASIA, 1945



In India, Mohandas Gandhi led the struggle for independence from Great Britain.

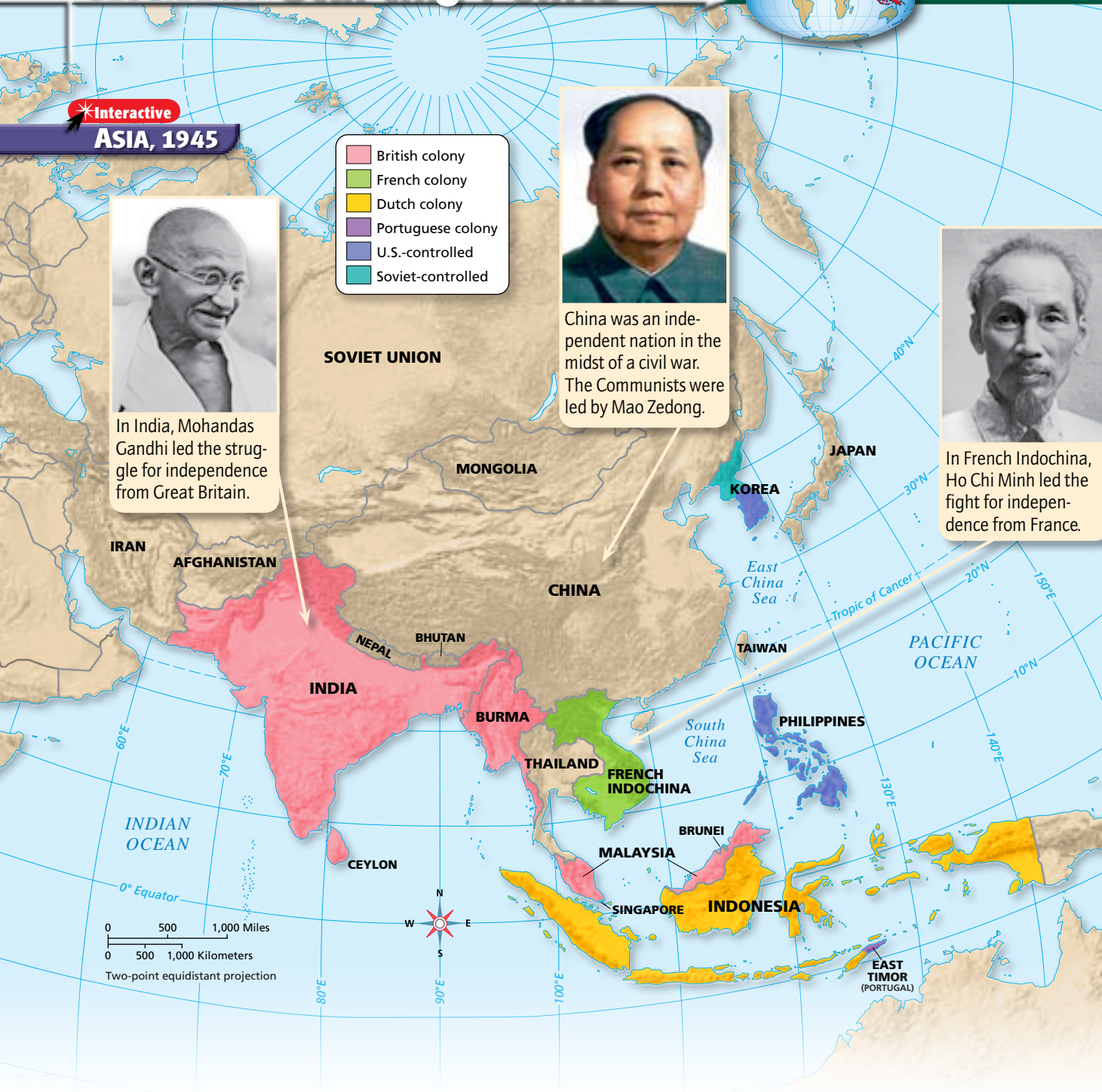
- British colony
- French colony
- Dutch colony
- Portuguese colony
- U.S.-controlled
- Soviet-controlled



China was an independent nation in the midst of a civil war. The Communists were led by Mao Zedong.



In French Indochina, Ho Chi Minh led the fight for independence from France.



Starting Points After World War II, independence movements grew stronger in the European colonies scattered throughout Asia. In the years to come, these colonies would win their independence and face the challenge of building stable governments, economies, and societies.

- 1. Identify** Which Asian nations were controlled by other countries in 1945?
- 2. Predict** What might happen to these nations after they gain independence?



Listen to History

Go online to listen to an explanation of the starting points for this chapter.

go.hrw.com

Keyword: SHL ASA

SECTION

1

South Asia after Empire

BEFORE YOU READ

MAIN IDEA

India gained its independence from Great Britain, but the region entered an era of conflict and challenges.

READING FOCUS

1. What events led to independence and conflict in India?
2. What happened to India after the nation won its independence?
3. What challenges face the countries of South Asia?

KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

Muhammad Ali Jinnah
partition
Jawaharlal Nehru
Indira Gandhi
Pervez Musharraf

TAKING NOTES

Take notes about the events in India and Pakistan that followed partition.

Partition

THE INSIDE STORY

What is the price of independence?

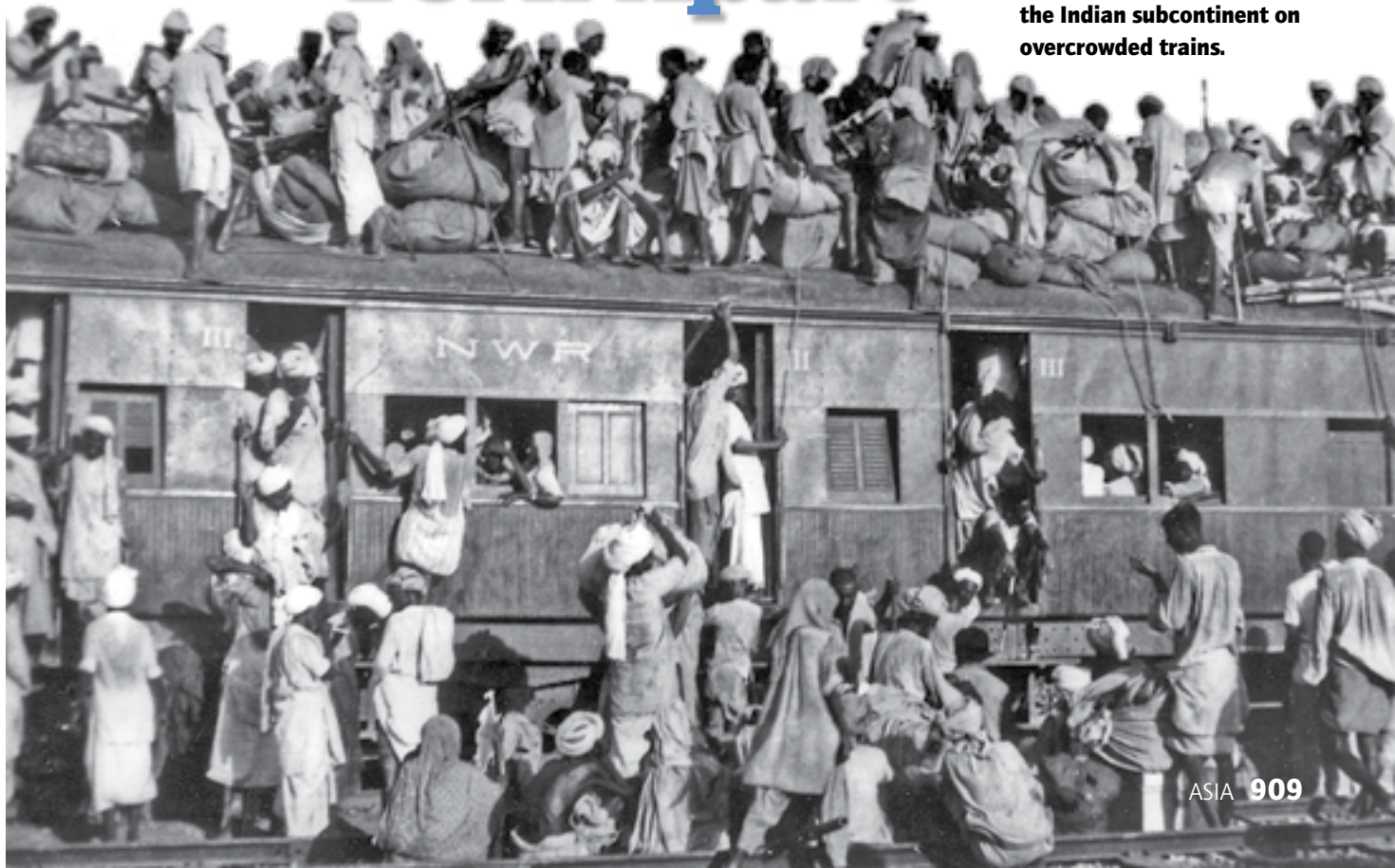
It is the summer of 1947, and more than 10 million Indians are on the move across the British colony of India. The British Parliament has just passed an act dividing India into two independent nations—Hindu India and Islamic Pakistan. People have one month to decide which country to live in and to travel to their new home.

People are scrambling for trains or trying to find other forms of transportation. They're deciding what personal belongings they can take to their new country and what they must leave behind. Most Hindus and Sikhs opt for India, while most Muslims choose Pakistan. As their paths cross, violence erupts—hundreds of thousands of people are dying.

Indians have finally won their independence from Great Britain. But peace will have to wait. ■

A Nation Torn Apart

▼ Millions traveled across the Indian subcontinent on overcrowded trains.



RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN, 1947



Independence and Conflict

Great Britain had controlled India for nearly two hundred years, but by the early 1900s the British control of the region was starting to weaken. At the same time, religious tensions were pulling India apart.

Indian Nationalism Grows A movement for independence in India gained strength throughout the early 1900s. By the mid-1930s the Indian National Congress and Mohandas Gandhi had won some self-rule for Indians.

When World War II began, the British informed India that Indians would have to fight for the Allies. Furious at being forced to participate in a war for democracy while being denied their own independence, the Indian National Congress refused to support the war effort. Instead, Gandhi began the so-called “Quit India” campaign. This effort was a nonviolent protest that aimed to drive the British from India.

The British immediately imprisoned Gandhi and thousands of Congress officials. These actions increased anti-British feelings, and riots erupted throughout India. The violence

and increasing Indian nationalism helped convince the British that maintaining control of India was too costly. When the war ended, the British began making plans to leave India.

Religious Conflict and Partition India had long had two main religious groups: Hindus and Muslims. In 1940 India was home to about 255 million Hindus and 92 million Muslims. Smaller numbers of Indians were Sikhs (SEEKS), Christians, or Buddhists. As hopes for Indian independence rose, so did religious tensions. Some Muslims, fearing that an independent democratic India would be dominated by India’s large Hindu population, believed that Indian Muslims needed a separate nation in order to protect their rights.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah led the Muslim League, an organization that worked for the interests of India’s Muslims. In 1940 the Muslim League formally called for a **partition**, or division, of India and the creation of separate Muslim and Hindu countries. Gandhi strongly opposed the division of India, but there was little he could do to prevent it.

As violence between Muslims and Hindus increased during the early 1940s, British leaders came to believe that partition was the best way to ensure a safe and stable region. They decided to divide India into separate Hindu and Muslim nations.

Great Britain formally ended its colonial rule of India in August 1947 and two new nations were created: Muslim East and West Pakistan and Hindu India. **Jawaharlal Nehru** (juh-WAH-huhr-lahl NAY-roo), who would be India’s first prime minister, spoke on the eve of independence.

HISTORY’S VOICES

“It is a fateful moment for us in India, for all Asia and for the world. A new star rises, the star of freedom in the East, a new hope comes into being, a vision long cherished materializes.”

—Jawaharlal Nehru, speech, August 14, 1947

Violence after Partition The division of India into two nations also divided the religious groups that lived in India. Most of the residents of Pakistan were Muslims and many in India were Hindu, but followers of other religions lived in each new country as well. As a result, millions of people on each side of the bor-

der decided to move. Muslims in India moved to Pakistan. Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan left for India. As millions of people crossed the sub-continent, violence between different religious groups flared. Over a million people died.

Gandhi himself was a victim of the bloodshed. In January 1948 he was shot and killed by a fellow Hindu who blamed Gandhi for the partition of India and believed that Gandhi had sacrificed Hindu interests to protect Muslims.

War over Kashmir Complicating relations between India and Pakistan was the fact that not all border issues had been settled at partition. One major point of conflict was the region of Kashmir, near the northern border of India and Pakistan. Soon after partition, India and Pakistan began to fight over control of Kashmir. This continued until a cease-fire in 1949 divided the region into two parts, one controlled by India and the other by Pakistan. Later, China claimed control of part of Kashmir as well. Kashmir was the site of frequent conflicts between India and Pakistan in the years after partition.

READING CHECK Identify Cause and Effect

How did India's independence lead to conflict?

India after Independence

India became the world's largest democracy when the nation won its independence in 1947. In the years after independence, India faced many challenges.

India under Nehru Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru led India through the difficult early years of independence. Nehru emphasized the need for unity and economic and social reforms, as well as a respect for democratic ideals. He worked to increase the legal rights of women, to improve the lives of the poor, and to prevent discrimination based on caste, or inherited status. Under Nehru's leadership, India utilized modern science and technology to improve its industry and agriculture. During the Cold War, India played an important role in the formation of the nonaligned movement when it chose to focus on economic development instead of taking sides in the conflict.

After Nehru Nehru died in 1964. Two years later his daughter, **Indira Gandhi**, was elected prime minister. Her rise to power showed that the role of women in Indian society had improved in the years after independence.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

utilize to make use of

Linking TO Today

The Conflict in Kashmir

On top of the frigid Siachen Glacier, some 20,000 feet above sea level, Indian and Pakistani troops struggle to control the region of Kashmir. This conflict on the world's highest battlefield has its roots in India's 1947 partition.

When Great Britain partitioned India, the Hindu ruler of Kashmir agreed to join India. This decision left Kashmir's largely Muslim population furious. Pakistan soon sent forces into the region to take control of Kashmir, which it considered a part of its territory, and India immediately followed suit. War broke out.

The war in Kashmir lasted until a UN-brokered cease-fire took effect at the start of 1949 and temporarily divided Kashmir at the battle line. In

the cease-fire, both sides agreed to hold a vote to determine the preference of the people of Kashmir. That vote was never held.

Today, Kashmir is still disputed territory. Much of the region's Muslim population lives in the Indian-controlled area, and militants there fight this Indian control. India claims that these fighters are terrorists supported by Pakistan, but Pakistan claims that the fighters are Kashmir residents rising up in an independence movement. Thousands of people have died in the fighting in Kashmir.

Summarize Why is Kashmir disputed territory?



A Pakistani soldier guards the Pakistan-controlled section of Kashmir.



Hinduism

Hinduism is one of the world's oldest religions. It is the largest religion in India today and the third largest in the world.

Origins of Hinduism Unlike other religions, Hinduism has no single founder. Instead, it evolved gradually over thousands of years and was influenced by the cultures and traditions of many peoples.

Hinduism teaches that everything in the world is a reflection of Brahman, a single universal spirit. Most Hindus believe that various aspects of Brahman, called *devas*, are active in the world and help keep order in nature.

Hindus believe that the universe and everyone in it are part of a continual pattern of birth, death, and rebirth.

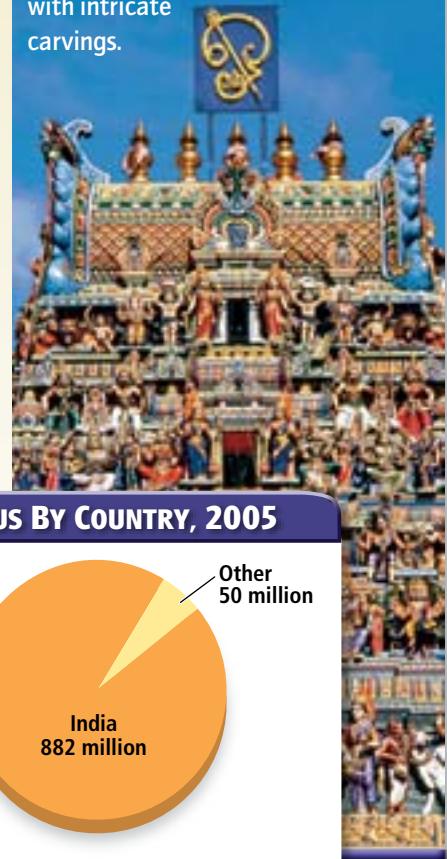
After death, they believe that the *atman*, or soul, will be released from the body and later reborn in another body

through a process called reincarnation. The nature of the person's new life will be shaped by his or her karma, the sum effect of his or her deeds and actions during the past life. For Hindus, the ultimate goal of existence is *moksha*, or escape from the cycle of death and rebirth and a reunion with Brahman.

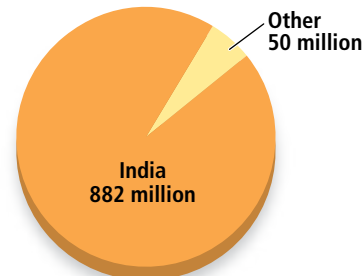
Hinduism Today Hinduism is practiced primarily in India, where it originated. Based on many sacred texts and practices, Hinduism often combines new ideas with existing practices. In part because of the religion's many influences, the practice of Hinduism varies widely, with certain beliefs and customs more common in some regions than others. Hinduism is composed of countless sects, with no governing organization.

Summarize What are the major beliefs of Hinduism?

Some Hindu temples are covered with intricate carvings.



HINDUS BY COUNTRY, 2005



Source: The World Factbook, 2006

Indira Gandhi served four terms as prime minister. One challenge she faced was from a Sikh independence movement in the Indian state of Punjab. In 1984 a small group of militant Sikhs occupied the Golden Temple, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, in Amritsar, India. Gandhi ordered Indian troops to drive the militants out of the temple. When the troops attacked the shrine, hundreds of people were killed, including many who had nothing to do with the temple's occupation. The attack damaged the temple and Sikh holy scriptures.

The violent attack on the temple outraged many Sikhs—including Sikhs who had not supported the militants. In October 1984 Indira Gandhi's Sikh bodyguards assassinated her. This killing touched off a wave of anti-Sikh violence in India that left thousands dead.

The events of 1984 remain a bitter subject today. The incidents greatly harmed relations between India's Sikh minority and the Indian government.

Modern India In the 1990s India undertook some reforms that have led to significant economic gains. For example, the government loosened its controls on many industries and reduced its trade barriers, which helped encourage the growth of new businesses. Although most Indians still work in agriculture, service industries, particularly information technology and the customer-service industry, have expanded rapidly. In recent years, the Indian economy has grown at a remarkable rate.

The strong economy has brought prosperity to only a minority of the country's 1.1 billion people. Millions of Indians live in poverty in crowded cities such as Mumbai and Kolkata. A variety of charity groups work to provide food, clothing, and medical aid to India's poor. One of the best-known groups is the Missionaries of Charity, founded in Kolkata by Roman Catholic nun Mother Teresa.

READING CHECK Summarize How did India change after winning its independence?

Challenges in South Asia

The history of other nations in South Asia has been as turbulent as that of India. Today, those nations face a range of challenges.

Civil War in Pakistan When Pakistan was created in 1947 it had two parts—West Pakistan and East Pakistan. The areas were separated by over 1,000 miles and by deep differences in language, religion, and culture. In addition, the west, though smaller in population, controlled the country's government. Government policies and spending favored the west while the east remained desperately poor.

In 1971 East Pakistan decided to seek independence. The Pakistani government responded with armed force, and in the civil war that followed, many thousands of people died. After India sent troops to support East Pakistan, Pakistan was forced to accept the independence of the East—now called Bangladesh.

Troubles in Bangladesh Bangladesh faced very difficult times after the civil war. The nation is one of the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world. Much of Bangladesh is just a few feet above sea level, and devastating floods and storms have often swept across the country, killing many people and leading to widespread famine. The nation has seen a series of governments since independence, but in recent years Bangladesh has attempted to build a stable democracy.

Instability in Pakistan Pakistan has also faced instability in the years since the civil war. Ethnic and religious conflicts have been common, including disagreements about the role of Islam in government. A series of leaders have taken power, some through election and some through military coups, as when General **Pervez Musharraf** took power in 1999 by overthrowing the elected government. Musharraf's government has worked with the United States to fight al Qaeda and the Taliban in neighboring Afghanistan.

Nuclear Weapons Even in the best of times, relations between India and Pakistan have been tense, with war a near-constant threat. This tension is one reason that India's testing of a nuclear weapon in 1974 caused alarm around the world. In 1998, after another Indian

test, Pakistan tested its own nuclear bomb. The threat of nuclear war has kept tensions high.

Ethnic and Religious Tensions The region continues to experience powerful divisions and conflict based on religious and ethnic differences. Much of this stems from the long-standing hostility between Hindus and Muslims, which continues to cause conflict between India and Pakistan.

Ethnic fighting also plagues India's neighbor, Sri Lanka. This island nation, formerly known as Ceylon, was a British colony until winning independence in the late 1940s. Since the 1980s, fighting between the Buddhist Sinhalese majority, which holds most political power, and the Hindu Tamil minority has killed tens of thousands. Religious tension has intensified this struggle between ethnic groups.

READING CHECK **Identify Supporting Details** What challenges do the nations of South Asia face today?

READING SKILLS

Identifying Problems and Solutions What problem does Sri Lanka face?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

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Online Quiz

Keyword: SHL ASA HP

Reviewing Key Terms and People

- Recall** Why did the Muslim League propose the **partition** of India?
 - Explain** How has the dispute over Kashmir affected the relationship between India and Pakistan?
 - Make Judgments** Do you believe that the partition was the best way to ensure a safe and stable region, given the events that followed?
- Recall** What important events took place in India in 1984?
 - Summarize** What political, economic, and social changes took place in India after independence?
- Describe** Why did East Pakistan seek independence in 1971?
 - Explain** How have ethnic and religious tensions affected South Asia?

Critical Thinking

- Identify Supporting Details** Use your notes on the section and a graphic organizer like the one below to compare and contrast the events that followed partition in India and Pakistan.



FOCUS ON SPEAKING

- Exposition** Write an outline for a brief television news report on the history of India and Pakistan since the partition in 1947. Be sure to include details from the section in your outline.

Independence Struggles in Southeast Asia

BEFORE YOU READ

MAIN IDEA

Long under colonial domination, many Southeast Asian nations achieved independence in the postwar years. The transition, however, was not always a smooth one.

READING FOCUS

1. How did independence come to Southeast Asia?
2. What were the main causes of the Vietnam War?
3. How has Southeast Asia changed in recent decades?

KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

Vietminh
Ho Chi Minh
domino theory
Vietcong
Sukarno
Suharto
Khmer Rouge
Pol Pot
Aung San Suu Kyi

TAKING NOTES

Take notes about the struggles for independence and the political changes in Southeast Asia after World War II.

Vietnam	
Indonesia	
Cambodia	
Other Nations	

A TERRIBLE DECISION

THE INSIDE STORY

How did the French lose a war with one bad decision? After World War II the French struggled to regain

control of their colonies in Southeast Asia. In Vietnam, French troops fought a guerrilla group, known as the Vietminh, that sought to win Vietnam's independence. French leaders decided to build a new military base at Dien Bien Phu (DYEN BYEN FOO) to help defeat the Vietminh. It was a terrible decision.

The French base was located at the bottom of a bowl-shaped valley. When the Vietminh cut off all the roads leading to the area, the fort could be supplied only from the air. Still, French leaders were unconcerned, believing the Vietminh were too weak to defeat them.

When the Vietminh attacked Dien Bien Phu in March 1954, they quickly overwhelmed the French defenses above the valley. Then the Vietminh began to pound the French base below with powerful artillery fire. Under constant bombardment, the French were unable to fly supply aircraft in or out of Dien Bien Phu. Heavy monsoon rains added to their misery. By early May, the French were completely defeated and were forced to surrender to the Vietminh. French control of Southeast Asia had come to an end. ■

◀ **French troops parachute into Dien Bien Phu.**





Independence in Southeast Asia

Before World War II much of Southeast Asia was controlled by major colonial powers. For example, Burma (now known as Myanmar) and Malaya (now Malaysia) were controlled by the British. The Philippines was under the control of the United States, while the country now known as Indonesia was a Dutch colony. The modern-day countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia were part of a French colony known as French Indochina.

During the war, the Japanese occupied these Southeast Asian colonies. This occupation helped weaken the grip of the European and American powers. When World War II ended, some nations decided to end their colonial presence in the region. The United States, for example, granted independence to the Philippines in 1946, while the British gave up control of Burma in 1948.

In other cases, however, independence came only with struggle. Communist rebels in Malaya, for example, fought the British before they achieved independence. In Indochina, a group known as the **Vietminh** fought French troops to win Vietnamese independence. The

leader of the Vietminh, **Ho Chi Minh**, was a Communist. He received assistance in his effort from China and the Soviet Union. His major goal, however, was independence for Vietnam, not the expansion of communism. After years of fighting, the Vietminh finally defeated France, and French control of Indochina came to an end.

READING CHECK Make Generalizations How did Southeast Asian nations achieve independence?

The Vietnam War

The fighting with France had ended, but the conflict in Vietnam was far from over. Ho Chi Minh's dream of a united, independent Vietnam would only be achieved after years of war.

Planning Vietnam's Future In 1954 representatives from France, Vietnam, the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations met in Switzerland to establish a peace agreement for Vietnam. The talks reflected the Cold War tensions of the mid-1950s. Worried about the spread of communism, the Western powers did not want to give Ho Chi Minh and the Communists complete control of Vietnam.

THE VIETNAM WAR, 1964–1975



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

go.hrw.com
Interactive Map
Keyword: SHL ASA

Place How much of South Vietnam did the Vietcong control by January 1973?

Thus, Vietnam was divided temporarily into northern and southern halves. The Communists would control the north. According to the agreement, in 1956 Vietnamese voters would choose a government for a reunited Vietnam.

The United States feared that Communists would take control of South Vietnam. U.S. president Dwight Eisenhower warned that if Vietnam fell to communism, other Southeast Asian countries would quickly follow. This belief that communism would spread to other countries was called the **domino theory**.

Fighting Begins The United States supported South Vietnam to keep it from being taken over by the North. South Vietnam's leader, Ngo Dinh Diem (NGOH DIN dee-EM), prevented the 1956 election and made enemies with his corrupt, brutal rule. By the late 1950s many of Diem's enemies had formed a group called the **Vietcong**, a term meaning "Vietnamese Communist." Not all Vietcong were Communists, but they shared the goal of overthrowing Diem's government and reuniting Vietnam. Soon, North Vietnamese forces entered South Vietnam to fight alongside the Vietcong.

Fighting Escalates As Vietcong influence spread, the United States increased its aid to South Vietnam. The United States also sent thousands of military advisers to help South Vietnamese forces.

In August 1964 U.S. president Lyndon B. Johnson informed Congress that two U.S. Navy ships sailing off North Vietnam's coast had been the victims of an unprovoked attack by North Vietnamese gunboats. It was true that one U.S. ship had been fired upon by North Vietnamese who believed the ship had attacked them the previous day, but the second attack seems to have been a misunderstanding. Johnson did not mention the full facts, and Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. This resolution gave Johnson the power to expand U.S. involvement without a formal declaration of war. As a result, the American military presence in Vietnam grew quickly, with hundreds of thousands of combat troops sent to the region.

The increased U.S. involvement forced North Vietnam and the Vietcong to change their military strategy in South Vietnam. Rather than pressing for a quick victory, they focused on outlasting their enemies.

FACES OF HISTORY

HO Chi Minh

1890–1969



Born in the colony of French Indochina, Ho Chi Minh began to fight for Vietnamese independence when he moved to France during

World War I. He was inspired by U.S. president Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, which called for allowing all people to decide how they want to be governed.

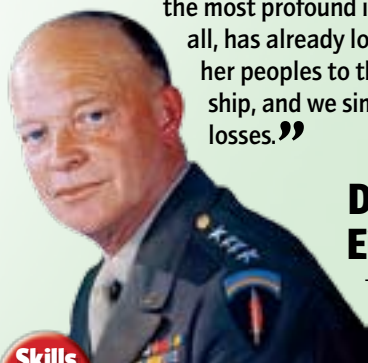
When world leaders met in Paris to negotiate the post-World War I peace treaty, Ho Chi Minh sent them a petition demanding Vietnam's independence, but received no response. He soon began to use Communist ideas in his struggle for independence, believing that peasants would play a key role in the fight for an independent Vietnam.

Find the Main Idea How did the Fourteen Points affect Ho Chi Minh?

Two Views on The Domino Theory

President Dwight Eisenhower and many other U.S. leaders believed that if one nation fell to communism, others might quickly follow.

“You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. So you could have the beginning of a disintegration that would have the most profound influences . . . Asia, after all, has already lost some 450 millions of her peoples to the Communist dictatorship, and we simply can't afford greater losses.”



Dwight Eisenhower

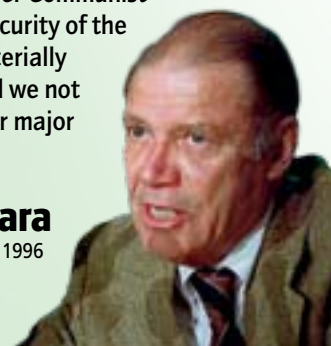
—April 7, 1954

**Skills
FOCUS**

INVESTIGATING HISTORY

Robert McNamara was the U.S. secretary of defense during the first part of the Vietnam War. At the time, he believed in the domino theory, but he later came to regret the U.S. actions in Southeast Asia.

“I am certain we exaggerated the threat. Had we never intervened, I now doubt that the dominoes would have fallen; I doubt that all of Asia would have fallen under Communist control. I doubt that the security of the West would have been materially and adversely affected had we not intervened . . . That was our major error.”



Robert McNamara

—April 16, 1996

Infer Do you think world events that took place after Eisenhower spoke had any effect on McNamara's opinion? Why or why not?

Tet: A Turning Point In 1968 the North Vietnamese army and the Vietcong carried out a daring strike against cities and other targets across South Vietnam. Because the attack began on the Vietnamese New Year, called *Tet*, it came to be called the Tet Offensive.

The offensive was a military setback for the Vietcong, but it still delivered a heavy political blow to the U.S. and South Vietnamese effort. American leaders had claimed that victory in Vietnam was close at hand, but the Tet Offensive dramatically showed this was not the case. Thus, the attacks greatly weakened American public support for the war.

After the Tet Offensive, the war expanded into Laos and Cambodia, Vietnam's neighbors, where the North Vietnamese had built a supply network known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail. U.S. efforts to destroy the trail largely failed.

As more American soldiers were killed or wounded in the conflict, the American public's opposition to the war grew. After long negotiations, the United States reached a peace agreement with North Vietnam in 1973 and

withdrew its military support. Without that support, the South quickly lost ground. In April 1975 North Vietnamese tanks rolled into Saigon, South Vietnam's capital, ending the war.

After the War Vietnam was reunited officially in 1976, but the nation faced major problems. Millions of Vietnamese had died or been made homeless during the war, and the Vietnamese economy was severely crippled.

Vietnam abandoned its Soviet-style planned economy in the mid-1980s and adopted economic reforms, which resulted in slow but largely steady economic growth. In 1995 the United States formally recognized the united Vietnam, and soon after, the two nations agreed to improve their trade relationship. Although Vietnam has undergone many economic reforms since the war ended, political reforms have been slower to arrive. Today, Vietnam remains a Communist nation.

READING CHECK Summarize Summarize the course of the Vietnam War.

THE IMPACT TODAY

In the fall of 2006 Vietnam was working to join the World Trade Organization, an act that would open up the country to more foreign trade and investment.

Buddhism

Buddhism is one of the most common religions in Southeast Asia. Many of the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos are Buddhists.

Origins of Buddhism The religion and philosophy of Buddhism developed from the teachings of a man named Siddhartha Gautama, a Hindu who was born in India around 563 BC. As a young man, Siddhartha spent years wandering throughout India, searching for answers to his questions about the meaning of human life. After much meditation he found the answers he had been looking for. From that point on, he was known as the Buddha, or the “Enlightened One.” The Buddha spent the rest of his life traveling across northern India, teaching people his ideas. By the time of his death around 483 BC, the Buddha’s teachings were spreading rapidly.

Buddhism is based on the teachings of the Buddha. A key aspect of Buddhism is the search for enlightenment, or the understanding of the true nature of reality. Buddhists seek to lead virtuous, moral lives, and attempt to purify their minds in order to reach nirvana, or a state of perfect peace.

Buddhism Today Some 350–400 million people in the world are Buddhists. Buddhists live on every continent, but the majority of the religion’s followers are in Asia. Buddhism is a powerful religious, political, and cultural force in many parts of the world today.

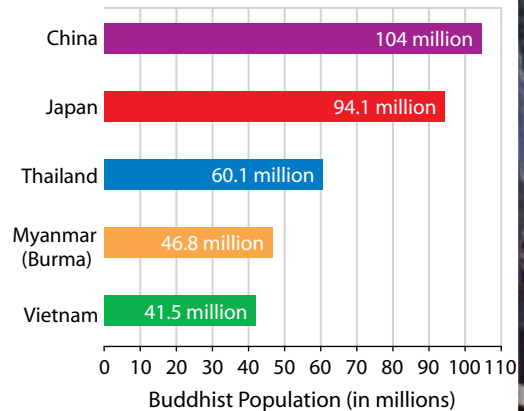
Today, two major branches of Buddhism exist: Theravada and Mahayana. Mahayana is the larger branch.

Summarize How did Buddhism develop?

This large bronze statue of the Buddha in Hong Kong attracts many visitors.



BUDDHISTS BY COUNTRY, 2005



Source: U.S. Department of State

Changes in Southeast Asia

Some of the political and social forces that tore apart Vietnam were also at work elsewhere in the region. During the years after World War II, other nations in Southeast Asia struggled to build stable, independent countries.

Indonesia The nation now known as Indonesia consists of over 13,000 islands spread across the Indian and Pacific oceans. Before being taken over by Japan in World War II, Indonesia had been a Dutch colony known as the Dutch East Indies. When the Dutch tried to regain control after the war, they faced an independence movement led by **Sukarno**. After several years of fighting, Indonesia won its independence in 1949.

Sukarno became Indonesia’s first president and eventually moved to take greater control of the government, replacing the elected parliament with his supporters. Although

Sukarno initially tried to stay out of the Cold War, he later adopted policies that allied Indonesia with the Soviet Union and supported the growth of Indonesia’s Communist party. At the same time, Sukarno’s economic policies pushed the nation close to bankruptcy.

In 1965 a group of army officers and Communists tried to seize power in a coup d’état. The head of the army, General **Suharto**, fought back. In the struggle for power that followed the attempted coup, hundreds of thousands of Communists and alleged Communists were murdered. When the struggle ended, Suharto took control of the country.

Suharto ruled Indonesia for many years. His authoritarian regime was corrupt, but under his rule the Indonesian economy revived. By the 1980s, however, some Indonesians had started to turn against him, resenting his corruption and his use of power. When the Indonesian economy collapsed in 1997, protests and riots broke out; and Suharto stepped down the

following year. In subsequent years, a series of democratic governments worked to rebuild the nation's economy.

Today, Indonesia has the fourth-largest population in the world and is home to over 300 ethnic groups. Most Indonesians are Muslims, but a large Christian minority exists, as well as Hindus and Buddhists. At times, this diversity has led to conflict. On the island of Sulawesi, for example, thousands of Indonesians died in fighting between Christians and Muslims. In the early 2000s, Muslim radicals were linked to several terrorist attacks in Indonesia.

The nation was faced with a new challenge in 2004 when a devastating tsunami struck Indonesia and other parts of Southeast Asia, killing over 225,000 people and causing widespread destruction.

East Timor In 1975 Indonesia seized control of East Timor, a former Portuguese colony that had declared its independence just days before. For nearly three decades, East Timorese fought against the Indonesian invasion. Over 100,000 people died. In 2002 East Timor finally won its independence.

Cambodia Cambodia endured years of struggle after it won independence from France in 1953. In 1975 a Communist group called the **Khmer Rouge** (kuh-MER roozh) gained control of the country. Led by **Pol Pot**, the Khmer Rouge established a Communist government and renamed the country Democratic Kampuchea (cam-pooH-CHEE-uh).

The Khmer Rouge also began a radical program to rebuild Cambodian society. The goal was to create a country in which nearly everyone would work as a simple peasant. The Khmer Rouge believed that in order to achieve this goal, all the influences of urban life and modern civilization had to be destroyed.

The Khmer Rouge set about their task with tremendous brutality. All opposition—real or imagined—was destroyed. Anyone who showed any sign of having been educated was killed, and many others were worked or starved to death. At least 1.5 million Cambodians died—out of a population of 7 million.

Growing conflict between the Khmer Rouge and Vietnam soon turned into war. Vietnam invaded Cambodia, forcing Pol Pot from power in 1979. Peace did not come quickly, however,

as Pol Pot led Khmer Rouge guerrillas in a civil war that raged in Cambodia throughout the 1980s. In 1993 the United Nations helped organize an election, and today Cambodia is a constitutional monarchy with a democratically elected parliament. The nation is slowly rebuilding itself after many years of war.

Myanmar Burma, which is now known as Myanmar, won independence from Great Britain in 1948. The new nation faced many difficulties, including a weak central government and severe ethnic tensions. A military dictatorship seized power in the 1960s, and the military still controls Myanmar today. An opponent of the government, **Aung San Suu Kyi** (AWNG SAHN SOO CHEE), won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 for her efforts to promote democracy in Myanmar. Yet the government has held her in prison or under house arrest for much of the time since the late 1980s.

READING CHECK **Make Generalizations** How have nations in Southeast Asia changed?



In 2006 Cambodia approved the selection of 30 judges to preside over genocide trials for surviving Khmer Rouge leaders.

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

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Online Quiz

Keyword: SHL ASA HP

Reviewing Key Terms and People

- a. Identify** Who were the **Vietminh** and **Ho Chi Minh**?

b. Contrast How did colonies in Southeast Asia achieve independence in different ways?
- a. Define** Define the following terms: **domino theory**, **Vietcong**

b. Analyze How did the Tet Offensive affect the Vietnam War?

c. Evaluate How do you think U.S. belief in the domino theory affected American involvement in the Vietnam War?
- a. Recall** What did the **Khmer Rouge** do in Cambodia?

b. Summarize Summarize the events in Indonesia after World War II.

Critical Thinking

- Compare and Contrast** Use your notes and a graphic organizer like the one below to answer the following questions: In what ways were postwar events in Vietnam similar to events in other nations in Southeast Asia? How were they different?

Similarities	Differences

FOCUS ON WRITING

- Narration** Write a one-paragraph encyclopedia entry on the life of Ho Chi Minh. Include the main events of his life in chronological order.

Communist China

BEFORE YOU READ

MAIN IDEA

China has undergone many changes since becoming a Communist nation in 1949. Today, after making many market reforms, China has a rapidly growing economy.

READING FOCUS

1. How did the Communists take over China?
2. What were the main events that took place in China under Mao's leadership?
3. How did China change in the years after Mao's death?

KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

Great Leap Forward
Cultural Revolution
Red Guards
Gang of Four
Deng Xiaoping
Tiananmen Square Massacre

TAKING NOTES

Take notes about

the changes that have taken place in China since World War II.

Takeover



Under Mao



After Mao

A LITTLE RED BOOK



THE INSIDE STORY

Did everyone in China have a little red book?

In 1960s-era Communist China, the color red symbolized the Communist revolution that had swept over the nation two decades earlier. Red was everywhere in China—on posters, banners, and flags—but it may have been most visible on the pocket-sized red books that nearly all Chinese people carried with them. This so-called “Little Red Book,” or *Quotations From Chairman Mao*, was a collection of Mao Zedong’s writings and political ideas. Originally published to shape Chinese soldiers’ political beliefs, by the late 1960s the book was enormously popular among the public.

The adoration of Mao’s words extended to Mao himself. In newspapers, photographs, and propaganda posters, the Chinese government actively encouraged virtual worship of Mao, showing him as a larger-than-life, godlike figure. It was expected that a Chinese home would have an official portrait or bust of Mao displayed in a prominent location. In fact, the failure to possess a book of Mao’s writings or a portrait of the leader was often interpreted as a sign that a person was anti-Mao or anti-Communist and could lead to punishment. In one case, a man was jailed for seven years for accidentally breaking a bust of Mao. Having a “Little Red Book,” then, was a way to demonstrate loyalty to the Communist leader—and to provide protection against being accused of disloyalty. ■

Communists Take Over China

During World War II the Chinese Communists and the nationalist Guomindang had agreed to put aside their differences in order to fight the Japanese invaders. Once the war ended with Japan’s defeat, however, the civil war resumed.

▲ Chinese soldiers recite passages from Mao’s writings.

Although the Guomindang forces outnumbered Mao's Communists, the Communists had wide support among China's peasants, who made up the vast majority of the nation's population. Rural Chinese peasants had long been oppressed by brutal landlords and high taxes, as well as by the policies of Jiang Jieshi's corrupt government. Because the Communists promised to take land from the landlords and distribute it to the peasants, public support for the Communists was widespread.

By 1949 the Communists had driven the Guomindang almost entirely from China, with Guomindang control limited to a few small areas on the mainland and several islands, including Taiwan. On October 1 Mao Zedong stood before a huge crowd in Beijing and announced the formation of the People's Republic of China.

China faced many difficulties, including a crippled economy and the lack of a functional government. Some countries that opposed communism, such as the United States, refused to recognize Mao, claiming that Jiang's government on Taiwan was China's true government. But Mao was in power to stay.

READING CHECK Summarize Why did peasants support the Communist takeover of China?

China under Mao

Having defeated the Guomindang, Mao set about building a Communist China. His first concern was rebuilding a country that had been torn apart by years of civil war.

Rebuilding China Communist ideology shaped the new government's efforts to change China's political and economic systems. The government discouraged the practice of religion and, as Communist leaders had promised peasants during the civil war, seized the property of rural landowners and redistributed it among the peasants. China soon put in place Soviet-style five-year plans for industrial development. The first plan, completed in 1957, succeeded in doubling China's small industrial output. Indeed, the early efforts to build the Chinese economy were remarkably successful at improving the economy and reducing rural poverty, and they had much public support. Mao's policies led to improvements in lit-

FACES OF HISTORY

MAO Zedong
1893–1976



As a teenager, Mao Zedong was forced to work full-time on his family's farm. Rebelling against his parents, Mao left home to continue

his education and by 1918 was working as a librarian's assistant at Beijing University, where he was first introduced to Marxist theory.

Mao joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 and soon after realized the potential power of China's rural peasants. Mao believed that, unlike the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, which depended on urban workers, China's hundreds of millions of peasants would be the revolutionaries. It was Mao's strategy of guerrilla warfare in rural China that would eventually lead to Communist victory.

Summarize How did Mao believe that China differed from Russia?

eracy rates and public health, and Chinese life expectancy increased sharply over the next few decades.

These improvements came at a cost, however. To consolidate Communist control over China, the government soon began to eliminate the so-called "enemies of the state" who had spoken out against the government's policies. Many thousands of Chinese—including public officials, business leaders, artists, and writers—were killed or sent to labor camps in the early years of Communist rule.

The Great Leap Forward The Soviet Union provided much financial support and other aid to China in its first years as a Communist nation. China modeled many of its new political, economic, and military policies on the Soviet system. During the 1950s, however, territorial disputes and differences in ideology slowly pushed China away from its Soviet ally. In a break from Soviet-style economic planning, in 1958 Mao announced a program, the **Great Leap Forward**, designed to increase China's industrial and agricultural output. The plan created thousands of communes, or collectively owned farms, of about 20,000 people each. Each commune was to produce food and to have its own small-scale industry.

The plan was a disaster. The small commune factories failed to produce the quantity or quality of goods that China needed, and a combination of poor weather and farmers' neglect led to sharp drops in agricultural production.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

ideology a system of ideas, often political

As a result, famine spread throughout rural China. Tens of millions of Chinese starved to death between 1959 and 1961.

The failure of the Great Leap Forward led to criticism of Mao by many people, including Soviet leaders. The Soviet criticism, and the withdrawal of Soviet industrial aid in 1960, helped widen the rift between the two Communist nations. By the early 1960s relations between the two countries had broken down completely. Communist China found itself virtually isolated in the world community.

The Cultural Revolution In the mid-1960s Mao tried to regain some of the power and prestige he had lost after the Great Leap Forward. He initiated a new movement called the **Cultural Revolution**, which sought to rid China of its old ways and create a society in which peasants and physical labor were the ideal. This campaign of social change meant eliminating intellectuals such as teachers, skilled workers, and artists, who Mao feared wanted

to end communism and bring back China's old ways.

Mao shut down China's schools and encouraged militant high school and college students known as **Red Guards** to carry out the work of the Cultural Revolution by criticizing intellectuals and traditional values. But Mao soon lost control of the movement. The Red Guards traveled through China's cities and villages, looking for possible offenders and torturing or killing people they believed to be politically corrupt. They murdered hundreds of thousands of people. By the late 1960s China was on the verge of civil war before Mao managed to regain control and break up the Red Guards.

Although the Cultural Revolution reestablished Mao's dominance in China, it caused terrible destruction in Chinese society. In many areas, civil authority collapsed, while economic activity fell off sharply.

READING CHECK Analyze How did life in China change under Mao?

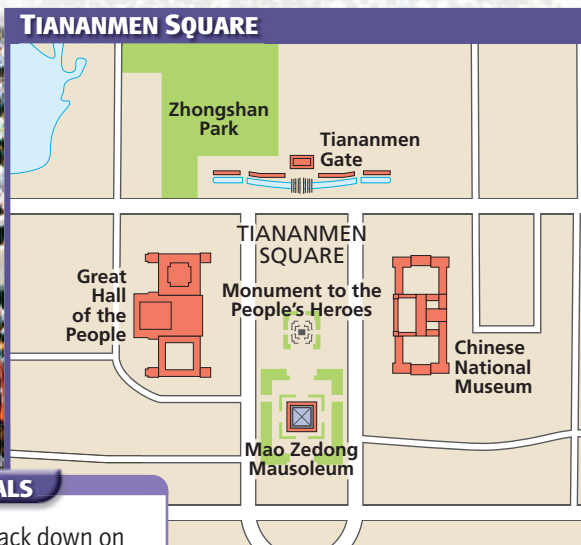
ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

initiate to begin

HISTORY CLOSE-UP

Tiananmen Square, 1989

More than 1 million pro-democracy protestors occupied Beijing's Tiananmen Square in the spring of 1989. At first, Chinese leaders tolerated the demonstration, but as the protest grew larger they decided to crack down. In the evening hours of June 3, the government sent tanks and troops into the square to crush the protestors, killing hundreds.



DAY 1



May 13 After the death of a reformist Chinese political leader, students gather in Tiananmen Square to call for democratic reform.

Skills FOCUS

INTERPRETING VISUALS

Infer Why did Chinese leaders crack down on the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square?

China After Mao

Mao Zedong died in 1976. Though Mao was a revered figure in China, his death was followed by a retreat from many of his policies.

Reforms Begin China began to end its isolation from the rest of the world in the early 1970s. U.S. president Richard Nixon ended decades of U.S. hostility toward the nation by visiting China in 1972 and meeting with Mao, who by that time was in poor health.

During the last years of Mao's life, much of the power in China was wielded by a group of four people known as the **Gang of Four**. This group, which included Mao's wife, Jiang Qing (jee-AHNG ching), was responsible for many of the worst features of the Cultural Revolution. After Mao's death, more moderate leaders imprisoned the Gang of Four.

Deng Xiaoping (DUHNG SHOW-ping) eventually became China's leader and helped put in place far-reaching market reforms in the Chinese economy. Deng's reform plan was

called the Four Modernizations after the four economic areas it sought to modernize: agriculture, industry, science and technology, and national defense. The plan gave businesses new freedom to make economic decisions.

Tiananmen Square Inspired by the movement toward economic freedom, many Chinese demanded more political freedom. In the spring of 1989, as democratic reforms were sweeping through Eastern Europe, more than 1 million pro-democracy protestors occupied Beijing's Tiananmen (tee-AN-uhn-men) Square.

China's leaders became increasingly impatient with the protests. After repeatedly asking the protestors to leave the square, they finally responded with force. Tanks and troops moved into the square in June 1989, killing many protestors in the **Tiananmen Square Massacre**. True freedom had not yet arrived in China.

China Today China's economy has grown rapidly as market reforms have continued.

READING SKILLS

Identifying Problems and Solutions How did Deng try to solve China's economic problems?

DAY 18



May 30 Near the official portrait of Mao Zedong, students build a large statue that comes to be known as the "Goddess of Democracy."

DAY 22



June 3 Chinese soldiers move into Tiananmen Square to force out the protestors. Hundreds of protestors are killed.

DAY 24



June 5 In this famous image from the events at Tiananmen Square, an unarmed man faces down a line of Chinese tanks.

Economic Reforms in China

In 1985 Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping spoke about the economic reforms that China was undergoing.

“There is no fundamental contradiction between socialism and a market economy . . . If we combine a planned economy with a market economy, we shall be in a better position to liberate the productive forces and speed up economic growth . . .

“It is clear now that the right approach is to open to the outside world, combine a planned economy with a market economy and introduce structural reforms . . .

“In short, the overriding task in China today is to throw ourselves heart and soul into the modernization drive. While giving play to the advantages inherent in socialism, we are also employing some capitalist methods—but only as methods of accelerating the growth of the productive forces . . . China has no alternative but to follow this road. It is the only road to prosperity.”

Skills Focus

READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

- 1. Summarize** What economic changes was Deng advocating?
- 2. Analyze Primary Sources** What words does Deng use to justify the economic reforms?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H25

Today, China's economy is the second largest in the world, behind only the United States. As the economy has improved, so has the standard of living for many Chinese. Still, economic growth has not reached all of China's 1.3 billion people. To prevent further population growth from harming economic development, the Chinese government encourages families to have only one child.

China faces other challenges as its large population and rapidly expanding industries place high demands on the nation's resources and environment. The country has been forced to import enormous quantities of coal, iron ore, oil, and natural gas to meet its energy and resource needs, leading to shortages—and higher costs—of these resources on the global market. Furthermore, the rapid industrial expansion has led to widespread air and water pollution within China.

Human rights abuses are another concern for many critics of China. The Chinese government continues to limit free speech and religious freedoms, and it exercises strict control over the media. Political protestors can be jailed, and the nation's courts are accused of failing to provide fair trials. Critics increased their calls for reforms after Beijing was chosen to host the 2008 Olympic Games.

READING CHECK

Make Generalizations How did China change in the years after Mao's death?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

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Online Quiz

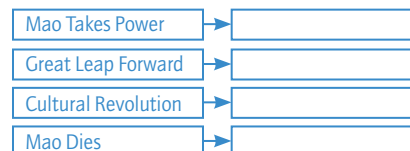
Keyword: SHL ASA HP

Reviewing Key Terms and People

- 1. a. Describe** What happened in China after the end of World War II?
b. Explain Why did most Chinese peasants support the Communists?
- 2. a. Identify** Summarize the following events: Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution
b. Explain Why did the Cultural Revolution lead to such chaos and disorder in China?
c. Evaluate Evaluate the successes and failures of Communist China under Mao Zedong.
- 3. a. Recall** Summarize the challenges that China faces today.
b. Contrast Contrast Chinese leaders' willingness to make economic reforms with their willingness to make democratic reforms.

Critical Thinking

- 4. Identify Cause and Effect** Use your notes on the section and a graphic organizer like the one below to describe the effects of the events listed.



FOCUS ON SPEAKING

- 5. Persuasion** Write a brief speech that a protestor might have given in Tiananmen Square in May 1989 about the need for democratic reform in China.

The Rise of Pacific Rim Economies

BEFORE YOU READ

MAIN IDEA

The nations of the Asian Pacific Rim underwent remarkable economic growth in the years after World War II, but significant challenges remain.

READING FOCUS

1. How did Japan change during the postwar years?
2. How did the nations of the Pacific Rim change after World War II?
3. How did the Asian Tigers develop?

KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

Ferdinand Marcos
Corazon Aquino
Kim Il Sung
Kim Jong Il
Asian Tigers

TAKING NOTES

Take notes on the causes and effects of Asian economic growth.

Causes

Growth

Effects

AN EMPEROR SURRENDERS



◀ Three weeping Japanese girls react to Emperor Hirohito's announcement that Japan had surrendered to end World War II.

THE INSIDE STORY

What happens after an emperor surrenders? To the Japanese people, Emperor Hirohito was more than an emperor. To them, he was a living god and the latest in a line of divine rulers that stretched back hundreds of years.

Japanese citizens had never heard Hirohito's voice—until August 14, 1945. Speaking over the radio following the devastating atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Hirohito informed his stunned subjects that World War II was over. "The hardships and sufferings to which our nation is to be subjected hereafter will be certainly great," he warned.

Indeed, much would change in Japan in the years after the war. Emperor Hirohito would remain on his throne, but he would lose his authority and his divine status as a living god. Japan's economy, government, and many of its basic institutions would be rebuilt under U.S. occupation and control, and Japanese society would undergo many changes.

Yet while the changes ahead, as Hirohito had predicted, would be difficult and painful, Japan's rapid recovery from the war would become one of history's great success stories. The nation had lost the war, but in the space of a few short years, Japan would become one of the world's leading economic powers. ■

Postwar Japan

Japan suffered terrible destruction during World War II. After the war, the nation needed to rebuild its government and economy.

American Occupation After World War II, U.S. troops occupied Japan, and American general Douglas MacArthur took control of the Allied efforts to rebuild the nation. The rebuilding process had three basic steps: demilitarizing Japan, building a democratic government, and establishing an economy that could support a peaceful and democratic Japan.

MacArthur's first job was to demilitarize Japan. He removed all wartime political, military, and business leaders from power. Many were tried as war criminals. MacArthur also dismantled the armed forces and shut down Japan's military industries.

The second step, building a democratic government, began with a new constitution for

Japan, which went into effect in 1947. The new constitution gave far more power to the Japanese people than the previous constitution had, establishing a parliamentary democracy and giving all Japanese adults the right to vote for Japan's Diet, or parliament. The emperor was no longer a sacred being but was now simply a symbol of the state. The constitution placed great emphasis on the importance of human rights and greatly expanded Japanese citizens' civil rights, including the rights of freedom of speech, assembly, and religion. The constitution forbade Japan from building a military capable of attacking other countries.

The new constitution also guaranteed the right to organize political parties, which led to the formation of countless new parties, both small and large. The most important new party was the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), a generally conservative party with a pro-U.S. foreign policy that dominated Japanese politics after the party's formation in 1955.

THE IMPACT TODAY

Nationalist Japanese leaders have expressed a desire to revise the constitution to give the military more power.

Reading like a Historian

Occupation of Japan

Analyzing Primary Sources After World War II, American troops occupied Japan under the command of General Douglas MacArthur. MacArthur's main tasks were to demilitarize Japan, to establish a new, democratic national government, and to create a successful economy. This document is an excerpt from the official orders given to MacArthur concerning the occupation of Japan.

As you read the selection, consider these factors:

- the point of view of the authors
- the words used to describe Japan, and what the choice of words suggests about Allied views of Japan

Skills Focus

READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

- 1. Point of View** Who or what do the authors blame for the war?
- 2. Words** What does the "family of nations" metaphor suggest about how the authors viewed Japan's role in the world? In this "family," who is the child and who is the parent?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H25

The ultimate objective of the United Nations [in] Japan is to foster conditions which will give the greatest possible assurance that Japan will not again become a menace to the peace and security of the world and will permit her eventual admission as a responsible and peaceful member of the family of nations . . .

By appropriate means you will make clear to all levels of the Japanese population the fact of their defeat. They must be made to realize that their suffering and defeat have been brought upon them by the lawless and irresponsible aggression of Japan, and that only when militarism has been eliminated . . . will Japan be admitted to the family of nations.

—Joint Chiefs of Staff Instructions to General Douglas MacArthur, 1945

The third step, rebuilding the Japanese economy, led MacArthur to make many economic changes. For example, he sought to break up the large organizations known as *zaibatsu* that had dominated Japanese industry. He also established a land reform program that gave farmland to farmers who had previously rented their land.

Economic Recovery U.S. economic aid flowed freely, but perhaps the biggest boost to the Japanese economy came with the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. During the conflict, Japan served as a key source of supplies for the U.S. and UN forces fighting in nearby Korea.

After the Korean War, Japan built its economy around foreign trade and the production of consumer goods. Japan constructed modern factories and quickly rebuilt its heavy industry, including steel and automobile manufacturing. The strong Japanese work ethic and good relations between management and labor contributed to the industrial growth, and exports rose quickly. In the 1970s Japan began to focus on electronics and computer technology and soon became a world leader in those areas.

Even compared to the postwar growth of most western democracies, Japan's success was stunning. The U.S. occupation of Japan ended in 1952; by 1968, Japan had the world's second-largest economy. Despite some problems in recent years, including a recession in the 1980s, Japan is still a major economic power.

Social Changes The postwar economic growth led to an improved standard of living for Japanese workers and brought many other social changes to Japan. The new urban industries attracted workers from agriculture and small businesses, and the population of Japan's cities grew rapidly. In the late 1800s only 15 percent of all Japanese lived in urban areas; by 1970, more than 80 percent did so.

Japanese culture and family life changed as well. In the postwar years, many Japanese young people adopted American customs, music, movies, and food. Gender roles changed as more women began attending high school and college and won new social and legal freedoms. At the same time, the importance of the extended family began to decline.

READING CHECK Summarize How did Japan change in the postwar years?



After World War II, the Japanese economy came to rely heavily on automobile production and electronics and computer technology.

The Pacific Rim

The Pacific Rim refers to the countries that border or are located in the Pacific Ocean. Like Japan, other nations in the Asian Pacific Rim worked to build their economies and support the growth of democracy after World War II.

The Philippines The Philippines, a group of islands in Southeast Asia, won independence from U.S. control in 1946. The nation established a democratic government and kept close ties to the United States. By the early 1970s, however, President **Ferdinand Marcos** had become an authoritarian dictator. Marcos imposed martial law, arrested his opponents, and stole millions of dollars from the nation.

As public opposition to Marcos increased in the early 1980s, one of his chief rivals, Benigno Aquino, was assassinated. This killing, which many thought Marcos had ordered, led to anti-government riots across the Philippines. Facing international pressure, Marcos allowed elections in 1986. Voters elected **Corazon Aquino**, Aquino's widow, as the nation's new president.

Under Corazon Aquino and later leaders, the Philippines struggled to return to democracy, as well as to build the nation's economy. Although the economy began to improve in the 1990s, many Filipinos still live in poverty. Other challenges include groups of separatist Communist and Muslim rebels who have used guerrilla warfare and terrorist attacks in their fights to establish independent states.



Singapore

A former British colony, this small city-state is the busiest port in South-east Asia and is a world leader in trade, industry, and banking.

North Korea and South Korea Korea, on China's northeastern border, remained a divided nation after the end of the Korean War in 1953. In North Korea, Communist dictator **Kim Il Sung** formed a government based on the Soviet model, with the state controlling much of the economy and most spending devoted to heavy industry and the military. With Soviet and Chinese aid, North Korea made significant gains; but poverty and food shortages spread across the nation as foreign aid decreased.

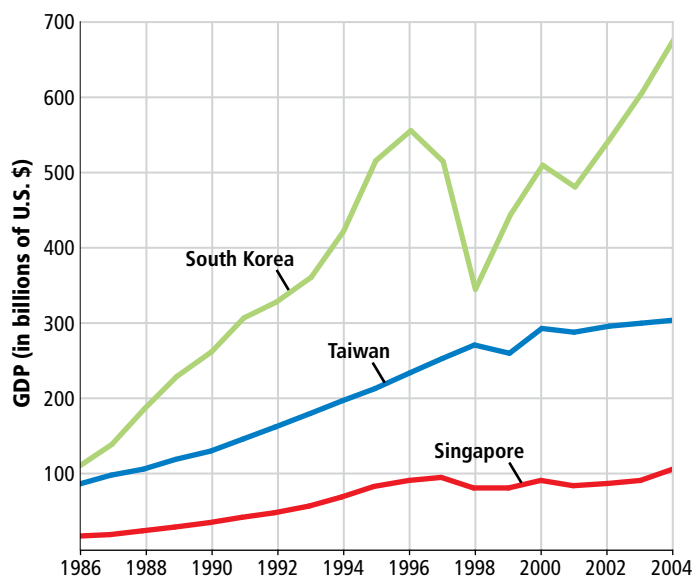
When Kim Il Sung died in 1994, his son, **Kim Jong Il**, took power. Under Kim Jong Il's rule, the North Korean economy has continued to deteriorate. Despite its economic problems, the North has funded an expansion of its military programs. In 2006 North Korea tested a nuclear weapon for the first time.

South Korea followed a different path. With the help of heavy U.S. economic aid, Syngman Rhee and other leaders built up the nation's industries, emphasizing foreign trade and the production of consumer goods. Despite much economic success, South Koreans had little freedom or political stability, and repeated uprisings and military coups replaced one authoritarian government with another. Reform finally began in the late 1980s with

the adoption of a more democratic constitution. South Korea has tried to improve its relationship with the North in recent years, but North Korea's possession and testing of nuclear weapons has led to more tension in the region.

Taiwan The Guomintang nationalists settled on the island of Taiwan after they were driven from mainland China by the Communists in 1949. With economic and military aid from the United States, Taiwan was able to build a successful economy based on international trade and the production of consumer goods. The Guomintang ruled Taiwan under martial law until the 1980s, when they ended martial law and allowed other political parties to form. This movement toward democracy continued in later years. Today, China views Taiwan as an integral part of China and insists that the two areas will eventually be reunited. Taiwan, however, resists this pressure from China.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ASIA, 1986–2004



**Skills
FOCUS**

INTERPRETING GRAPHS

Compare and Contrast How did the economies of South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore change between 1986 and 2004? Was this a time of constant economic growth for all three countries?

READING CHECK

Summarize How did most of the Pacific Rim nations move toward democracy?

The Asian Tigers

While Japan was building one of the world's strongest economies in the years after World War II, other Asian nations were also making great economic gains. Because of their economic success, South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore became known as the **Asian Tigers**.

Spectacular Growth The Asian Pacific Rim entered the 1960s as a largely poor and underdeveloped region. Over the next few decades, however, the Asian Tiger economies performed spectacularly, with average growth far higher than that of similar economies in Latin America or Africa.

To achieve these results, these countries followed a pattern similar to the one used by postwar Japan. For example, they generally provided ample education and training for their citizens, which helped produce the skilled workforce necessary for industrial expansion. The nations also received large amounts of economic aid from the United States during the early stages of the Cold War and further benefited from their access to the major shipping routes of the Pacific Ocean.

As in Japan, the Asian Tigers focused on growth through exports of consumer goods, primarily to the United States. Low costs for labor and production, as well as a loyal, dedicated workforce, allowed them to make low-cost products that could sell in the United States.

An Economic Crisis The economies of Japan and the Asian Tigers suffered a shock when a severe financial crisis hit the region in 1997. The crisis was in many ways a result of the region's great success. The decades of superior performance had led many foreign companies to invest heavily in the region's economies, and a lack of government regulation allowed Asian Tiger banks to borrow far more money than they needed.

The crisis began when banks began to fail in Thailand. The financial panic quickly spread through the region: foreign investors sold their holdings, stock and real estate prices collapsed, currencies lost value, and the region was overwhelmed by debts that it could not pay. The collapse undid years of progress.

An Asian Century Over the following decade, the region began to recover from the economic disaster, and nations like Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines began to emerge as economic powers. The great success of many Asian economies had many observers celebrating a so-called Asian miracle. Some predicted that the 2000s would be an "Asian century" in which Asia would surpass Europe and North America as the dominant economic region in the world.

READING CHECK Find the Main Idea How did the Asian Tigers follow Japan's model of economic growth?

READING SKILLS

Identifying Problems and Solutions What problem did the Asian Tigers face in 1997?

SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT

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Online Quiz

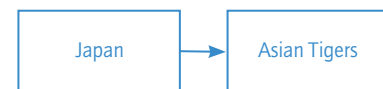
Keyword: SHL ASA HP

Reviewing Key Terms and People

- a. Recall** What role did the United States play in postwar Japan?
b. Summarize Why did Japan make such an impressive economic recovery after World War II?
c. Make Judgments In your opinion, did Japan's government, economy, or society change the most in the years after World War II? Why do you think so?
- a. Recall** Summarize the political changes in the Philippines after the nation won its independence.
b. Compare and Contrast Compare and contrast the development of North Korea and South Korea after the Korean War.
- a. Identify** What are the Asian Tigers?
b. Make Generalizations Describe the basic features of the Asian Tigers and their approach to economic growth.

Critical Thinking

- Compare** Use your notes on the section and a graphic organizer like the one below to compare economic changes in Japan and the Asian Tigers.



FOCUS ON WRITING

- Exposition** Write a brief paragraph that explains how and why Japan changed in the years after World War II. Be sure to mention changes in Japan's government, economy, and society. Use details from the section to support your conclusions.

The Cultural Revolution

Historical Context The documents below provide information about China's Cultural Revolution, the movement during the 1960s that sought to rid China of its old ways and create a society in which peasants and physical labor were the ideal.

Task Examine the selections and answer the questions that follow. After you have studied the documents, you will be asked to write an essay about the Cultural Revolution. You will need to use evidence from these selections and from the chapter to support the position you take in your essay.

DOCUMENT 1

Mao and the Army

The poster at right was created during 1969, at the height of the Cultural Revolution. It shows Mao watching over a group of Chinese soldiers, most of whom are holding a copy of the so-called “Little Red Book”—a collection of Mao’s writings and political ideas. The Chinese characters at the bottom of the poster translate as “The Chinese People’s Liberation Army is the great school of Mao Zedong thought.”



The Chinese People's Liberation Army is the Great School of Mao Zedong Thought, artist unknown, 1969

DOCUMENT 2

The Song of Ox-Ghosts and Snake-Demons

This song was composed by a Chinese student and quickly spread throughout the country during the Cultural Revolution. The Red Guards punished certain teachers in part by forcing the teachers to sing this song several times a day. If the singing was unsatisfactory, the teachers would be beaten or otherwise punished.

I am an ox-ghost and snake-demon.
 I am an ox-ghost and snake-demon.
 I am guilty. I am guilty.
 I committed crimes against the people,
 So the people take me as the object of the dictatorship.
 I have to lower my head and admit to my guilt.
 I must be obedient. I am not allowed to speak or act incorrectly.
 If I speak or act incorrectly,
 May you beat me and smash me,
 Beat me and smash me.

DOCUMENT 3

Violence Against Teachers

This excerpt from a 1996 paper written by historian Youqin Wang describes the violence against teachers that was common during the Cultural Revolution.

In the afternoon of August 5, 1966, some tenth grade students at the Girls Middle School attached to Beijing Teachers University started [beating] . . . a group comprised of three vice principals and two deans . . . Many students came to join them. The students . . . forced them to kneel on the ground, hit them with nail-spiked clubs, scalded them with boiling water, and so on. After three hours of torture, the first vice principal, Bian Zhongyun, lost consciousness and was put into a garbage cart. Two hours later she was sent to the hospital across the street. There, she was later found to have been dead for some time . . .

In most cases, beatings were a collective activity, conducted not by single students but by a group of Red Guards. A group of Red Guards acted together, inciting each other and encouraging hostilities. Sometimes, a beating happened in front of hundreds of people . . . Bian Zhongyun, the first victim of the violence of 1966, died after being beaten by many students. During the several hours of torture, no one at this school of more than 1,600 students tried to dissuade the beaters from these inhuman actions . . . There was no sense of guilt, but rather an excited, giddy atmosphere.

DOCUMENT 4

The Cultural Revolution's Goals

The document below is from a June 7, 1966, editorial in the *People's Liberation Army Daily*, the official newspaper of the Chinese military.

The current great socialist cultural revolution is a great revolution to sweep away all monsters and a great revolution that remoulds the ideology of people and touches their souls. What weapon should be used to sweep away all monsters? What ideology should be applied to arm people's minds and remould their souls? The most powerful ideological weapon, the only one, is the great Mao Tse-tung's thought . . .

In this great, stormy cultural revolution, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are playing the role of the main force—this is the result of their efforts in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and arming their ideology with it . . .

Chairman Mao is the radiant sun lighting our minds. Mao Tse-tung's thought is our lifeline. Those who oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought, no matter when they do so and what kind of "authorities" they are, will be denounced by the entire Party and the whole nation.

Skills FOCUS

READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

DOCUMENT 1

- a. Describe** How is Mao depicted in this poster?
- b. Infer** According to this poster, what is the military's role during the Cultural Revolution?

DOCUMENT 2

- a. Recall** What are singers of this song allegedly guilty of?
- b. Explain** Why did Red Guards believe that the singers were guilty of these actions?

DOCUMENT 3

- a. Identify Main Ideas** What does the author of this document say that Red Guards did to teachers?
- b. Compare and Contrast** How does this description of the Cultural Revolution differ from that shown in Document 1?

DOCUMENT 4

- a. Identify** What are the goals of the Cultural Revolution?
- b. Interpret** How will the "weapon" described here help win the Revolution?

DOCUMENT-BASED ESSAY QUESTION

How did the reality of the Cultural Revolution differ from the government's claims about the Revolution? Using the documents above and information from the chapter, form a thesis that explains your position. Then write a short essay to support your position.

See **Skills Handbook**, pp. H25, H26, H33

VISUAL STUDY GUIDE

Independence in Asia

- The postwar years saw many struggles for independence in Asia. Some were peaceful, but others were violent conflicts.
- The Philippines gains independence from the United States in 1946.
- India and Pakistan gain independence from Great Britain after the 1947 partition of India.
- Burma (Myanmar) gains independence from Great Britain in 1948.
- Indonesia wins independence from the Netherlands in 1949 after years of fighting.
- France is forced out of Indochina in the early 1950s, leading to independence for Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.
- Bangladesh wins independence after a civil war with Pakistan in 1971.
- East Timor wins independence from Indonesia in 2002.

Pacific Rim Economies

- Japan builds its postwar economy around foreign trade and the production of consumer goods, becoming one of the world's leading economies.
- Other Pacific Rim nations follow Japan's model to achieve great economic growth.
- An economic crisis in 1997 sets the region back, but economic growth continues today.
- Some predict that the 2000s will be a century dominated by Asian nations.

The Rise of Modern China

- Communists led by Mao Zedong defeat the nationalist Guomindang and take power in China in 1949.

- China's government puts in place Soviet-style five year plans for industrial development, successfully improving the economy and reducing rural poverty.

- Mao announces the Great Leap Forward, a plan designed to increase China's agricultural and industrial output. The plan fails, and tens of millions starve.

- Mao launches the Cultural Revolution to rid China of its old ways, eliminating intellectuals. Red Guards attack people they believe to be politically corrupt.

- After Mao's death, Deng Xiaoping puts in place market reforms in the Chinese economy. Troops attack pro-democracy protestors at Tiananmen Square.

- China's economy grows rapidly in recent years, but population growth, environmental problems, and human rights abuses remain areas of concern.

Review Key Terms and People

Identify the correct term or person from the chapter that best fits each of the following descriptions.

1. leader of the Vietminh in the Vietnam War
2. disastrous plan to increase China's industrial and agricultural output
3. authoritarian general who ruled Indonesia for many years
4. first prime minister of India
5. Chinese leader who put in place market reforms
6. group that used violence to destroy the influences of modern civilization in Cambodia
7. authoritarian dictator of the Philippines
8. division of India into two independent nations
9. Pacific Rim nations with great economic success
10. a system of ideas, often political
11. belief that communism would quickly spread to other countries



Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (pp. 909–913)

- 12. a. Recall** How did India and Pakistan gain their independence?
- b. Summarize** Summarize the changes in India and Pakistan after partition.
- c. Make Judgments** Given the events that followed, do you believe Great Britain's decision to partition India was wise? Why or why not?

SECTION 2 (pp. 914–919)

- 13. a. Recall** Why did the United States become involved in the Vietnam War?
- b. Compare and Contrast** Compare and contrast the political changes in Indonesia and Cambodia in the years after World War II.
- c. Make Judgments** Why do you think some countries in Southeast Asia had difficulty building stable, independent nations?

SECTION 3 (pp. 920–924)

- 14. a. Identify** What were the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution?
- b. Make Generalizations** In what ways did China change after Mao Zedong's death?
- c. Evaluate** Do Mao's positive contributions to China's development outweigh the negative aspects of his years in power? Why or why not?

SECTION 4 (pp. 925–929)

- 15. a. Describe** How did Japan's government and economy change after World War II?
- b. Summarize** Summarize the history of the Philippines after the nation gained its independence.
- c. Evaluate** Evaluate the economic successes and failures of Pacific Rim nations.

Reading Skills

Identifying Problems and Solutions Read the passage below, which comes from Section 1 of this chapter. Then answer the question that follows.

- “The violence and increasing Indian nationalism helped convince the British that maintaining control of India was too costly. When the war ended, the British began making plans to leave India.”
- 16.** What problem did British leaders face in India? What was their solution to this problem?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Reading Like a Historian The passage below is an excerpt from an editorial in a Chinese newspaper written during the Cultural Revolution.

“Every sentence by Chairman Mao is the truth, and carries more weight than ten thousand ordinary sentences. As the Chinese people master Mao Tse-Tung's thought, China will be prosperous and ever-victorious.”

—People's Liberation Army Daily Editorial, June 7, 1966

- 17. Explain** How does the writer feel about Mao Zedong?
- 18. Draw Conclusions** How did beliefs like that expressed in this document lead to violence during the Cultural Revolution?

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Using the Internet

- 19.** China and India are the world's two most populous countries, and both have an enormous—and growing—influence on the world economy. Using the keyword above, research how the Chinese and Indian economies have developed over the past several decades. Then write a report about these economies and their influence on the world. Include details about how the economies have developed and how government leaders are trying to shape the economies in the future.

WRITING FOR THE SAT

Think about the following issue:

The years after World War II saw independence movements spread across Asia. Many former colonies gained their independence—some peacefully, but others through armed conflict. After independence, some nations turned toward democracy, but others were led by authoritarian regimes or Communist governments.

- 20. Assignment:** Why did some Asian nations become democratic while others were led by dictators or Communist governments? Write a short essay in which you develop a position on this issue. Support your point of view with reasoning and examples from your reading.