

## New Nations Emerge: 1946 to 1999

**Directions:** Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 28.

### I. Section 1: Many African Colonies Become Nations (pp. 704–710)

#### A. African Nationalism

1. Is the struggle by \_\_\_\_\_ people for independence
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ Movement planned ways to achieve freedom
3. World War II \_\_\_\_\_ the political position of the \_\_\_\_\_ colonial powers

#### B. Colonies Become Independent

1. The French colonies of Morocco and \_\_\_\_\_ gained freedom
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the last French colony in North Africa
3. The first new nation in sub-Saharan Africa was \_\_\_\_\_
4. By the 1980s, more than \_\_\_\_\_ African countries had become \_\_\_\_\_ nations

#### C. Apartheid

1. Policy of \_\_\_\_\_ that separated whites from nonwhites
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ protested against apartheid
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was jailed for 26 years for fighting against apartheid
4. President \_\_\_\_\_ legalized the ANC and freed \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Section 2: A New Nation in the Middle East Brings War (pp. 711–715)

#### A. The Jewish People

1. Wanted to create a \_\_\_\_\_ nation in \_\_\_\_\_
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ divided Palestine into Jewish and \_\_\_\_\_ states
3. In 1948, \_\_\_\_\_ said that \_\_\_\_\_ existed

#### B. The Arab-Israeli Wars

1. Israel fought five wars against the \_\_\_\_\_ nations that surrounded it
2. Displaced many \_\_\_\_\_ Arabs
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ Organization wanted to regain their land in Palestine from \_\_\_\_\_
4. Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ was assassinated in 1995
5. Both sides are searching for the right \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem

**New Nations Emerge: 1946 to 1999, continued****III. Section 3: India Gains Its Independence (pp. 716–718)**

## A. India

1. Was controlled by \_\_\_\_\_
2. Did not want to be a British \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Mohandas Gandhi

1. Was India's most important \_\_\_\_\_ leader
2. Used \_\_\_\_\_ to protest British rule
3. Helped India gain independence in \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Problems for India

1. India could not be a true democracy when the \_\_\_\_\_ existed
2. \_\_\_\_\_ differences between Hindus and Muslims led to \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Section 4: The Struggle to Control China (pp. 719–721)**

## A. The Communist Forces and Nationalist Forces

1. The Communists were led by \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Nationalists were led by \_\_\_\_\_
3. Both joined together to fight the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1937
4. Fought a \_\_\_\_\_ with each other from 1946 to 1949
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ had won control of China by 1948

## B. The United States

1. Did not trust \_\_\_\_\_, who did not trust the United States either
2. Thought that the Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ threatened freedom in \_\_\_\_\_
3. In 1972, recognized the \_\_\_\_\_ as the legal government of the Chinese people

**V. Section 5: Vietnamese Wars for Independence (pp. 722–724)**

## A. Ho Chi Minh

1. Led the \_\_\_\_\_ in a successful guerilla war against the \_\_\_\_\_

## B. The Vietnam War

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to make Vietnam into one nation
2. The United States helped the \_\_\_\_\_ army
3. After the \_\_\_\_\_ left South Vietnam, \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam took control and Vietnam became one \_\_\_\_\_ nation

## New Challenges and Struggles

**Directions:** Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) the Berlin Wall
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) John Connally
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Nikita Khrushchev
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) James Meredith
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) CORE
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) Peace Corps
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) Lee Harvey Oswald
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) Fidel Castro
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) Martin Luther King Jr.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) John F. Kennedy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11) Jack Ruby
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12) Lyndon B. Johnson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13) Limited Test Ban Treaty
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14) NASA
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15) Gemini

### Column B

- a) Soviet leader
- b) began in 1961 to help Third World countries
- c) became President of the United States in 1961
- d) he was the leader of communist Cuba
- e) separated East Berlin and West Berlin
- f) Congress of Racial Equality
- g) first African American to attend the University of Mississippi
- h) he gave a speech on his dream for Americans
- i) Governor of Texas
- j) accused of killing President Kennedy
- k) shot Lee Harvey Oswald
- l) became President after Kennedy was assassinated
- m) code name for the American space mission
- n) made above-ground nuclear tests illegal
- o) President Kennedy allocated \$20 billion to it

## Support for Freedom True or False

**Directions:** Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) In 1996, American and Russian astronauts met at Mir, a Russian space station.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Eisenhower was ineligible to run for a third term as President, due to the ratification of the Twenty-Second Amendment in 1961.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Nikita Khrushchev withdrew his invitation to President Kennedy to visit the Soviet Union after the Soviets captured an American pilot flying inside Soviet borders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) In April of 1961, American-supported Cubans invaded Cuba at the Bay of Pigs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) Soviet Premier Khrushchev said that he would remove missiles from Cuba if the United States would agree to take over the island country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) James Farmer was the leader of CORE.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) President Kennedy established the Peace Corps.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) The United States, Cuba, and the Soviet Union signed the Limited Test Ban Treaty.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) Vietnam was a former British territory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) North Vietnam was a democracy while South Vietnam was ruled by a communist government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11) There were 475,000 American troops in Vietnam in 1967.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12) Martin Luther King Jr. was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1964.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13) The organization AIM promoted better opportunities for American Indians.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14) The women's movement tried to gain equality through the ERA.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15) Cesar Chavez established the National Textile Workers Association in 1962.

## Support for Freedom Puzzle

**A. Directions:** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- 1) John Glenn was the first American to \_\_\_\_\_ the earth.
- 2) In 1959, \_\_\_\_\_ became the 50th state to join the United States.
- 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ Wall, built by the Soviets in 1961, divided Germany's capital.
- 4) John F. Kennedy said, "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your \_\_\_\_\_."
- 5) In the second half of the 1960s, young leaders like Stokely Carmichael were calling for "\_\_\_\_\_ Power."
- 6) The first televised debate between presidential candidates featured John F. Kennedy and Richard \_\_\_\_\_ in 1960.
- 7) The \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf Resolution authorized President Lyndon Johnson "to take all necessary measures" to protect American forces near Vietnam.
- 8) James \_\_\_\_\_ became the first African American to attend the University of Mississippi.
- 9) In 1968, nearly 10 million people voted for third party candidate George \_\_\_\_\_, the former Governor of Alabama.
- 10) President Johnson wanted to improve America by declaring a "War on \_\_\_\_\_."

**B. Directions:** Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down name the generation that came of age in the 1960s.

1)	_____	_____	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____	_____	_____
3)	_____	_____	_____	_____
4)	_____	_____	_____	_____
5)	_____	_____	_____	_____
6)	_____	_____	_____	_____
7)	_____	_____	_____	_____
8)	_____	_____	_____	_____
9)	_____	_____	_____	_____
10)	_____	_____	_____	_____

### Word Bank

Berlin  
Black  
country  
Hawaii  
Meredith  
Nixon  
orbit  
Poverty  
Tonkin  
Wallace

## Do You Remember?

**Directions:** Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

1) What does NASA stand for?

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2) Why didn't Eisenhower run for re-election in 1960?

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3) Who was the Republican candidate in the 1960 election? What political experience did this man have?

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4) What role did television play in the 1960 presidential election?

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5) There were two things about President Kennedy that made him a unique President. What were they?

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## Chapter 28 Mastery Test A

**Part A** Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.  
Write the correct letter on each blank.

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1) apartheid                  | a) black nationalist group in Africa               |
| _____ 2) demonstrate                | b) to make lawful                                  |
| _____ 3) legalize                   | c) person who uses violence to frighten people     |
| _____ 4) persecute                  | d) Gandhi's way of protesting British rule         |
| _____ 5) terrorist                  | e) act by which people choose by voting            |
| _____ 6) passive resistance         | f) set nonwhite South Africans apart from whites   |
| _____ 7) election                   | g) American plan during the Vietnam War            |
| _____ 8) African Nationalism        | h) to join together to protest against something   |
| _____ 9) Vietnamization             | i) to be unfair to people because of their beliefs |
| _____ 10) African National Congress | j) struggle for freedom by native African people   |

**Part B** Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) Gandhi faced the problem of (religious, military, democratic) differences in trying to unite India.
- 2) David Ben-Gurion announced the new nation of (Pakistan, Israel, Palestine) in 1948.
- 3) (Total, Defensive, Guerilla) warfare uses surprise attacks.
- 4) The (PLO, ANC, UN) wanted to regain their homeland from Israel.
- 5) Until 1954, Vietnam was a (British, Portuguese, French) colony.

