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Chapter 29

Student
Study Guide

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page 1

A Changing World: 1950 to the Present

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 29.

I. Section 1: African Nations Face Many Challenges (pp. 732–733)

A. Urbanization

1. Africa's _____ are growing too quickly
2. The large number of _____ puts a strain on city services
3. Many people live in _____, and face health problems

B. Famine

1. Is caused by fast _____ growth, _____, a shortage of fertilizers, importance placed on industry, and damage to farming caused by _____

II. Section 2: The Middle East Remains in Conflict (pp. 734–738)

A. Peace Talks

1. Yitzhak Rabin agreed to trade _____ for _____
2. Israel agreed to withdraw from more _____ land
3. The United States agreed to guarantee _____

B. The Shah of Iran

1. Tried to make his country a _____ nation
2. Became a cruel _____
3. Was forced to flee Iran by Ayatollah _____

C. Wars

1. Iran and _____ have a long history of _____
2. The _____ War was caused by Iraq's refusal to withdraw from _____

III. Section 3: Asian Countries Face Economic Challenges (pp. 739–741)

A. China

1. Leader _____ called for economic reform
2. In 1989, hundreds of students were killed in _____ because they protested against the _____ government
3. Has a growing _____

B. Japan

1. Has the second largest _____ in the world
2. Is successful because the government works with industry, the _____ have money to make loans, and the Japanese people are _____

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A Changing World: 1950 to the Present, continued

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IV. Section 4: Reforming the Soviet Union (pp. 742–745)

A. Khrushchev

1. Became the Soviet leader in _____
2. Reformed the _____
3. Was replaced by _____ in 1964

B. Gorbachev

1. Became the Soviet leader in _____
2. Introduced a policy of _____, or openness in government, and the economic policy of _____

C. The Soviet Union Collapses

1. _____ stopped a takeover, or _____, of the government
2. Soviet republics began to declare their _____
3. Russia became the largest _____ of the former U.S.S.R., and _____ became its president

V. Section 5: Europe Experiences Great Change (pp. 746–750)

A. Revolts Against Communism

1. Soldiers in _____ cut down the fence between Austria and Hungary
2. A group of workers in _____ went on strike against the government
3. Thousands of _____ hammered down the Berlin Wall in 1989

B. Yugoslavia

1. Was made up of many different _____
2. _____ began a policy of _____
3. He also began a war in _____

C. NATO Expands

1. As more countries joined NATO, _____ has become an outsider
2. NATO wants to keep _____ out of Eastern Europe

VI. Section 6: Latin America Struggles to Overcome Its Problems (pp. 751–752)

A. Campesinos

1. Are poor _____ who work the _____ but do not own it
2. Demand _____ that would divide the land among the poor

B. The United States

1. Seized _____ in 1898
2. Encouraged people in _____ to revolt because it wanted to build a _____ there
3. Has given _____ large sums of _____ in foreign aid
4. Linked its economy with Mexico and Canada in an agreement called NAFTA, or the _____

Identifying Important Terms

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

Column A

- _____ 1) urbanization
- _____ 2) conflict
- _____ 3) drought
- _____ 4) fertilizer
- _____ 5) migrant
- _____ 6) slum
- _____ 7) pesticide
- _____ 8) civil wars
- _____ 9) famine
- _____ 10) democratic

Column B

- a) many African nations are moving toward _____ rule
- b) fighting
- c) area of a city with too many people and poor housing
- d) someone who has left one place and moved to another
- e) have damaged farming in many parts of Africa
- f) a substance that kills the bugs that eat crops
- g) becoming more like a city
- h) long period of time without much rain
- i) substance that makes the soil grow crops
- j) a big problem for Africa

Complete the Sentence

Directions: Write the word that best completes each sentence. Choose your answers from the words in the Word Bank.

Word Bank		
ayatollahs	Khomeini	Shahs
fundamentalists	Kurds	Shiite
hostages	Kuwait	Sunni
Israel		

- 1) _____ are religious leaders of Iran.
- 2) People held against their will until certain demands are met are _____.
- 3) Iranians are mainly _____ Muslims.
- 4) Iraqis are _____ Muslims.
- 5) The Persian Gulf War started because Iraq invaded _____.
- 6) Saddam Hussein removed nearly 1.5 million Iraqi _____ from their villages.
- 7) Iranian rulers are called _____.
- 8) The United States has encouraged _____ and its neighbors to settle their problems.
- 9) _____ wanted religious leaders to rule Iran.
- 10) Islamic _____ have returned to traditional religious values and rejected much of modern life.

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Do You Remember?

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

- 1) How did Deng's economic reforms help the Chinese people? How did they hurt the Chinese people?

- 2) Why did students go on a hunger strike in Tiananmen Square?

- 3) What does *human rights* mean?

- 4) What are three reasons economists give for the economic success of Japan?

- 5) What five Asian countries besides China and Japan have experienced economic growth?

Soviet Reform True or False

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

- _____ 1) Even though the Soviet Union was a major industrial nation, the Soviet people did not have many consumer goods.
- _____ 2) Nikita Khrushchev became the Soviet leader in 1953.
- _____ 3) Khrushchev did not want to reform the Soviet economy.
- _____ 4) Stalin replaced Khrushchev in 1964.
- _____ 5) Mikhail Gorbachev became the Soviet leader in 1985.
- _____ 6) Glasnost is a Russian word that means openness.
- _____ 7) Perestroika is an economic policy used by Gorbachev to encourage factories to produce the goods people wanted.
- _____ 8) The Soviet parliament met for the first time in May 1989.
- _____ 9) After the Soviet Union collapsed, Brezhnev became the president of Russia.
- _____ 10) The Soviet army and the secret police tried to overthrow Gorbachev.
- _____ 11) A coup is a system that allows for private ownership of business.
- _____ 12) Boris Yeltsin wanted free-market capitalism for Russia.
- _____ 13) Gorbachev could not stop the breakup of the Soviet Union, and he was assassinated.
- _____ 14) Russia was the smallest republic of the former Soviet Union.
- _____ 15) Today, Russia is a more powerful nation than the Soviet Union ever was.

Choose the Correct Answer

Directions: Circle the answer that best completes each sentence.
Choose your answers from the words in parentheses.

- 1) Eastern Europe revolted against (foreign, Communist, Democratic) rule many times.
- 2) (Soviet, Austrian, Hungarian) soldiers cut down the barbed-wire fence between Austria and Hungary.
- 3) The Polish shipbuilder's union that went on strike in 1980 is (Solidarity, Soviets, Tariff).
- 4) The (Berlin Tariff, Berlin Wall, Ethnic Wall) divided the people of East and West Berlin.
- 5) Getting rid of a group of people because of religious or racial differences is called (Holocaust, striking, ethnic cleansing).
- 6) Slobodan Milosevic was the leader of the Serbian republic of (the Soviet Union, Germany, Yugoslavia).
- 7) A (tariff, strike, currency) is a tax that countries put on their imports and exports.
- 8) Atomic bombs and missiles are (guerilla, NATO, nuclear) weapons.
- 9) (Dollars, Currency, Tariff) is the form of money a country uses.
- 10) Supporters of NATO thought it could bring (Communism, democracy, consumer goods) to all of Europe.

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Mastery

Test A

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Chapter 29 Mastery Test A

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

- _____ 1) The western half of the earth is called the Western Hemisphere.
- _____ 2) A tariff is a tax that countries put on goods they import or export.
- _____ 3) Slobodan Milosevic was against the policy of ethnic cleansing.
- _____ 4) East and West Germany became united after people hammered down the Berlin Wall.
- _____ 5) In free-market capitalism, businesses are owned by the government.
- _____ 6) The Soviet Union collapsed because its republics began to demand independence.
- _____ 7) When the money supply of Thailand collapsed, the crisis spread to other parts of Asia.
- _____ 8) The government in Japan is not involved in planning industrial growth.
- _____ 9) President Clinton called for more political rights in China after the killings in Tiananmen Square.
- _____ 10) Famine is not a big problem for Africa.

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

- 1) (Asia's, Africa's, Europe's) population growth is greater than that of any other continent.
- 2) The Persian Gulf War was caused by Iraq's invasion of (Kuwait, Iran, Israel).
- 3) Solidarity was a group of workers in (the Soviet Union, Germany, Poland) who went on strike to improve their working conditions.
- 4) Ethnic (suicide, striking, cleansing) is getting rid of a group of people because they are different from the majority group.
- 5) Atomic bombs and missiles are (neutral, nuclear, NAFTA) weapons.

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Test A

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Chapter 29 Mastery Test A, continued

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| _____ 1) urbanization | a) an overthrow of the government |
| _____ 2) ayatollah | b) policy of openness in government |
| _____ 3) Shah | c) becoming more like a city |
| _____ 4) hostage | d) a ruler of Iran |
| _____ 5) fundamentalist | e) someone held against his or her will |
| _____ 6) consumer | f) policy to encourage factories to produce what people want |
| _____ 7) glasnost | g) a religious leader of Iran |
| _____ 8) perestroika | h) a poor peasant who works the land; but does not own it |
| _____ 9) coup | i) someone who buys and uses things |
| _____ 10) campesino | j) a person who likes traditional values and rejects modern life |

Part D Write the correct answer on the blank line for each question.

- 1) What links the economies of Canada, Mexico, and the United States? _____
- 2) What is one reason Africans do not have enough to eat? _____
- 3) After its war with what country was Iraq left with a weakened economy and big debts?

- 4) Deng Xiaoping called for economic reform in what country? _____
- 5) What divided the people of East and West Berlin? _____

