

## Struggles for Democracy

### Section 1

# Democracy

## Case Study: Latin American Democracies

### Terms and Names

**Brasília** Capital city of Brazil

**land reform** Breaking up large estates in order to give land to the landless

**standard of living** Quality of life as judged by the amount of goods people have

**recession** Decrease in the size of the economy

**PRI** Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has controlled Mexico for most of the century

### Before You Read

In the last section, you read about conflicts in the Middle East.

In this section, you will read about the struggles for democracy in Latin America.

### As You Read

Use a chart to take notes on the steps Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina have taken toward democracy.

### DEMOCRACY AS A GOAL

(Pages 1033–1034)

#### How does democracy work?

For democracy to work, several conditions must exist. There must be free and fair elections. There must also be more than one political party. The people of the country should have a good education. Then they can make informed choices. They should share a common culture. All must accept the idea that everyone has equal rights. Finally, there must be rule by law, not by power. Many nations in Latin America have had difficulty achieving democracy because all these factors are not present.

1. Name at least four factors needed to make democracy work.

---



---

### DICTATORS AND DEMOCRACY

(Pages 1034–1036)

#### What challenges has Brazil faced?

After independence in 1822, Brazil started out as a monarchy. After 1930, a dictator ruled. But in 1956, Juscelino Kubitschek was elected president. He tried to improve the economy. He built a new capital city, **Brasília**. He supported **land reform**. Land reform aimed at breaking up large estates and giving land to the peasants.

**Section 1, continued**

Landowners opposed land reform. They backed a group of army leaders who took power in 1964. The military ruled Brazil for 20 years. The country's economy grew. But the people had few rights. Eventually, their **standard of living** also fell. This means the quality of life, judged by the amount of goods people have, went down. By the 1980s a **recession**—a decrease in the size of the economy—hurt Brazil.

2. What changes did land reform bring in Brazil?

---

---

---

---

---

**ONE-PARTY RULE (Pages 1036–1038)**  
**What party has controlled Mexico for most of the century?**

Mexico has had a stable government since the 1920s. One political party—now called the Institutional Revolutionary Party (**PRI**)—has been in power during this period. This party has controlled the local, state, and national governments.

At times, the PRI acted harshly to stop any dissent. For example, in 1968 the government killed many people who took part in a demonstration for economic reform.

The PRI recently opened up the political system to candidates from other parties. In 1997, two opposition parties won many seats in the national legislature. They ended PRI control of that congress. Then, in 2000, Mexican voters ended 71 years of PRI rule by electing Vicente Fox as president.

3. How has the PRI controlled Mexico?

---

---

---

---

---

**POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DISORDER (Pages 1038–1039)**  
**How has democracy grown in Argentina?**

Argentina has also struggled toward democracy. In the 1940s and 1950s, Juan Perón was a popular dictator. He put in place many programs to benefit the masses. But in 1955, the army overthrew him. The army controlled the government for many years. Army leaders ruled harshly. They killed many people who opposed them.

In 1982, the army suffered a stinging defeat in a war with Britain. The generals agreed to step down. Since 1983, Argentina has been led by freely elected leaders. However, it has experienced a growing economic crisis.

4. What happened after Perón was overthrown?

---

---

---

---

---

## Struggles for Democracy

### Section 2

# The Challenge of Democracy in Africa

## Terms and Names

**federal system** System in which power is shared between state governments and a central authority

**martial law** Military rule

**dissident** Person against government policy

**apartheid** Strict separation of blacks and whites

**Nelson Mandela** Leader of the African National Congress who was imprisoned

## Before You Read

In the last section, you read about challenges to democracy in South America and Mexico.

In this section, you will read about struggles for democracy in Africa.

## As You Read

Use a Venn diagram to compare political events in Nigeria and South Africa.

### COLONIAL RULE LIMITS

**DEMOCRACY (Page 1040)**

**What problems did colonial rule create?**

African nations have had a hard time setting up democratic governments because of the effects of colonial rule. European powers made borders in Africa that paid no attention to ethnic groupings. They put people who disliked each other in the same area. This practice caused conflict.

Also, the European nations never built up the economies of their colonies. Most of the colonies lacked a middle class or skilled workers. Both are needed for a strong democracy. When Britain and France gave their African colonies independence, they gave them democratic

governments. But problems soon arose between rival groups.

1. Name three things that have slowed democracy in Africa.

---



---



---



---

### CIVIL WAR IN NIGERIA; NIGERIA'S NATION-BUILDING (Pages 1041–1043)

**What happened after Nigeria gained independence?**

In 1960, Nigeria became independent from Britain. It adopted a federal system.

Section 2, *continued*

In a **federal system**, power is shared between state governments and a central authority. But conflict broke out in just a few years. The people of one ethnic group—the Igbo—tried to break away from Nigeria in 1967. The Igbo lost in a three-year civil war.

A period of **martial law**, or military rule, followed the war. In 1979 Nigeria got an elected government. Some army officers said the government was corrupt. The officers overthrew the government in 1983. Once in power, they treated the people from other ethnic groups harshly. They jailed **dissidents**, opponents of government policy. The military rulers allowed elections in 1993. But they did not accept the results of the elections and continued to rule the land.

2. What happened after Nigeria's civil war?

---



---



---

### **SOUTH AFRICA UNDER APARTHEID (Page 1043)**

#### **What was apartheid?**

In South Africa, the conflict was between races. A white minority ruled a black majority. In 1948, the whites put in place a policy called **apartheid**—the strict separation of blacks and whites. Black South Africans were denied many basic rights. Some joined together in a group called the African National Congress (ANC) to fight for their rights. The white government cracked down on the ANC. They put many ANC leaders in prison. **Nelson Mandela**, the leader of the ANC, was one of the people imprisoned.

3. Why was the African National Congress formed?

---



---



---



---

### **STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY**

(Pages 1044–1045)

#### **How did apartheid end?**

By the late 1980s, several riots had taken place. Blacks angrily struck back against apartheid. People in other nations also opposed apartheid. They boycotted, or would not buy, goods produced in South Africa. They hoped the boycott would persuade the South African government to end apartheid.

In 1990, President F. W. de Klerk took that step. He made the ANC legal and released ANC leader Nelson Mandela from prison. The South African parliament passed a law ending apartheid. In April 1994, all South Africans—even blacks—were able to vote in an election for a new leader. The ANC and Mandela won easily. In 1996, the new government approved a new constitution. It gave equal rights to all South Africans.

4. Why did F. W. de Klerk end apartheid?

---



---



---



---

**Struggles for Democracy****Section 3**

# The Collapse of the Soviet Union

**Terms and Names**

**Politburo** Ruling committee of the Communist Party

**Mikhail Gorbachev** Leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991

**glasnost** Gorbachev's policy of openness

**perestroika** Gorbachev's policy aimed at reforming the Soviet economy

**Boris Yeltsin** Political opponent of Gorbachev who became president of Russia

**CIS** Commonwealth of Independent States, a loose federation of former Soviet territories

**"shock therapy"** Yeltsin's plan for changing the Soviet economy

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you read about political conflicts in Africa.

In this section, you will read about the fall of the Soviet Union and the rise of Russia.

**As You Read**

Use a time line to record significant events in the Soviet Union and Russia.

**GORBACHEV MOVES TOWARD DEMOCRACY (Page 1046)****How did Gorbachev open up Soviet society?**

During the 1960s and 1970s, the leaders of the Soviet Union kept tight control on society. Leonid Brezhnev and the **Politburo**—the ruling committee of the Communist Party—crushed all political dissent. In 1985, Communist Party leaders named **Mikhail Gorbachev** as the leader of the Soviet Union. He was the youngest Soviet leader since Joseph Stalin. He was expected to make minor reforms. But his reforms led to a revolution.

Gorbachev felt that Soviet society could not improve without the free flow of ideas.

He started a policy called **glasnost**, or openness. He opened churches. He let political prisoners out of prison. He allowed banned books to be published.

1. What was the Glasnost policy?

**REFORMING THE ECONOMY AND POLITICS (Page 1047)****What changes did Gorbachev make in the Soviet economy and politics?**

Gorbachev began a policy called **perestroika**, or economic restructuring. It tried to improve the Soviet economy by lifting the tight control on all managers and workers.

Section 3, *continued*

---

In 1987, Gorbachev opened up the political system. He allowed the people to elect representatives to a legislature.

Finally, Gorbachev changed Soviet foreign policy. He moved to end the arms race against the United States.

2. What was the policy of perestroika?
- 

**THE SOVIET UNION FACES****TURMOIL (Pages 1048–1050)****What problems did the Soviet Union face?**

People from many different ethnic groups in the Soviet Union began calling for the right to have their own nation. In 1990, Lithuania declared independence. Gorbachev sent troops. They fired on a crowd and killed 14 people. This action and the slow pace of reform cost Gorbachev support among the Soviet people.

Many people began to support **Boris Yeltsin**. Old-time Communists were becoming angry at Gorbachev. They thought his changes made the Soviet Union weaker. In August 1991, they tried to take control of the government. When the army refused to back the coup leaders, they gave up.

To strike back, the parliament voted to ban the party from any political activity. Meanwhile, more republics in the Soviet Union declared their independence. Russia and the 14 other republics each became independent states. Most of the republics then agreed to form the Commonwealth of Independent States, or **CIS**, a loose federation of former Soviet territories. By the end of 1991, the Soviet Union had ceased to exist.

3. Name three events that led up to the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- 

**RUSSIA UNDER BORIS YELTSIN**

(Page 1050)

**What happened when Gorbachev lost power?**

After the coup failed, Gorbachev lost all power. Yeltsin became the most powerful Russian leader. As president of Russia, he faced many problems. He tried to change the economy. His economic plan was known as “**shock therapy**.” This move toward capitalism caused suffering.

In addition, rebels in the small republic of Chechnya declared their independence from Russia. Yeltsin refused to allow it. He sent thousands of troops to put down the Chechen rebels. As a bloody war raged, Yeltsin resigned and named Vladimir Putin as president.

4. What decisions did Yeltsin make about the economy?
- 

**RUSSIA UNDER VLADIMIR PUTIN**

(Page 1051)

**How did Putin handle the situation in Chechnya?**

Putin dealt harshly with the rebellion in Chechnya but the rebellion dragged on for years. Chechen rebels seized a theater in Moscow and more than 100 people died.

Economic troubles continued as Russia dealt with social upheaval caused by years of change and reform. Social problems included homeless children, domestic violence, and unemployment, as well as declines in population, standard of living, and life expectancy.

5. What were some of the signs of social distress in Russia?
-

**Struggles for Democracy****Section 4**

# Changes in Central and Eastern Europe

**Terms and Names**

**Solidarity** Polish workers' movement

**Lech Walesa** Leader of Solidarity

**reunification** Uniting of East and West Germany into one nation

**ethnic cleansing** Policy of murder and brutality aimed at ridding a country of a particular ethnic group

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you read about the collapse of the Soviet Union.

In this section, you will read about the fall of communism and other changes in Central and Eastern Europe.

**As You Read**

Use a chart to record reasons that nations in Central and Eastern Europe broke apart.

**POLAND AND HUNGARY REFORM**

(Pages 1052–1053)

**How did Poland and Hungary change?**

Gorbachev urged Communist leaders in Eastern Europe to change their policies but many of them resisted. Despite resistance from the old Communist leaders, the people of Eastern Europe wanted reform. Protest movements began to build.

In Poland, years of economic problems troubled the people. Polish workers organized a union called **Solidarity**. Solidarity went on strike to get the government to recognize the union.

The government gave in to Solidarity's demands. But later, the government banned the union and threw **Lech Walesa**, the union's leader, in jail. This caused unrest. Finally, the government was forced to allow elections. The Polish people

voted overwhelmingly against the Communists and for Solidarity. However, the Polish people became frustrated with how slow and painful the road to economic recovery and capitalism was. In 1995, they voted Walesa out of office and replaced him with Aleksander Kwasniewski as president.

Inspired by the Poles, leaders in Hungary started a reform movement. The reformers took over the Communist party. Then the party voted itself out of existence. In 1999, Hungary joined NATO as a full member.

1. What caused frustration and change in Poland?

---

---

Section 4, *continued*

---

**GERMANY REUNIFIES**

(Pages 1053–1054)

**What changes occurred in Germany?**

Thousands of people across East Germany demanded free elections. Soon, the Berlin Wall, which divided East and West Berlin, was torn down. By the end of 1989, the Communist party was out of power.

The next year **reunification** occurred. The two parts of Germany, East and West, were one nation again. But the new nation had many problems. The biggest problem was the weak economy in the east.

2. What happened after the Berlin Wall fell?
- 

**DEMOCRACY SPREADS IN****CZECHOSLOVAKIA** (Page 1055)**What happened in Czechoslovakia?**

In Czechoslovakia, calls for reform took place. When the government cracked down on protesters, thousands of Czechs poured into the streets. One day hundreds of thousands of people gathered to protest in the nation's capital. The Communists agreed to give up power.

Reformers launched an economic reform program that caused a sharp rise in unemployment that especially hurt Slovakia, the republic occupying the eastern third of the country. In 1993, the country split into two separate nations: the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The economies of both slowly improved.

3. How did the government of Czechoslovakia change?
- 

**OVERTHROW IN ROMANIA**

(Pages 1055–1056)

**What happened in Romania?**

In Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Communist dictator, ordered the army to

shoot at protesters. This caused larger protests. The army then joined the people and fought against the secret police loyal to Ceausescu. He was captured and executed in 1989. General elections quickly followed and the new government reformed the economy. The government made economic reforms to introduce capitalism.

4. How did the government of Romania change?
- 

**THE BREAKUP OF YUGOSLAVIA**

(Pages 1056–1058)

**What happened in Yugoslavia?**

Yugoslavia was made up of many different ethnic groups. In the early 1990s, they began fighting. When Serbia tried to control the government, two other republics—Slovenia and Croatia—declared independence. Slovenia beat back a Serbian invasion. But Serbia and Croatia fought a bloody war.

In 1992, Bosnia-Herzegovina also declared independence. Serbs who lived in that region opposed the move. Using aid from Serbia, they fought a brutal civil war against the Bosnian Muslims. The Serbs used murder and other forms of brutality against the Muslims. This **ethnic cleansing** was intended to rid Bosnia of its Muslims. The United Nations helped create a peace agreement.

In 1998, the Balkan region experienced violence again in Kosovo, a province in southern Serbia, which Serbian forces invaded in order to suppress an independence movement. A NATO bombing campaign forced Serbian leaders to withdraw their forces.

5. Who fought in the civil war in Yugoslavia?
-

**Struggles for Democracy****Section 5**

# China: Reform and Reaction

**Terms and Names**

**Zhou Enlai** Chinese leader who worked with President Nixon to improve U.S.–Chinese relations

**Deng Xiaoping** Chinese leader after Zhou Enlai

**Four Modernizations** Goals of Deng Xiaoping that called for progress in agriculture, industry, defense, and science and technology

**Tiananmen Square** Square in the capital of Beijing; scene of a student demonstration and massacre

**Hong Kong** Island that became part of China again in 1997

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you read about the collapse of communism and other changes in Central and Eastern Europe.

In this section, you will learn about the recent history of China.

**As You Read**

Use a diagram to list events leading up to the demonstration in Tiananmen Square.

**THE LEGACY OF MAO**

(Pages 1059–1060)

**How did Mao change China?**

Mao Zedong had tried to build a China on the ideas of equality, revolutionary spirit, and hard work. But his policies failed to create a strong economy. He reduced incentives for higher production. The Great Leap Forward helped cause an economic disaster.

During Mao's rule, China had little role in world affairs. **Zhou Enlai**, another Chinese leader, worried about this. He worked with U.S. President Richard Nixon to improve U.S.–Chinese relations.

1. How successful were Mao's economic programs?

**CHINA AND THE WEST (Page 1060)****How did Deng Xiaoping change China?**

After Mao and Zhou died in 1976, moderates took control of the government. The most powerful leader was **Deng Xiaoping**. He tried to modernize the economy. Deng had goals known as the **Four Modernizations**. These called for progress in agriculture, industry, defense, and science and technology. He ended farming communes and allowed farmers to sell part of their produce for a profit. Farm production increased greatly.

Deng made similar changes to industry. People's incomes began to rise. They began to purchase appliances and other goods that were once scarce.

**Section 5, continued**

2. What were the results of Deng Xiaoping's changes?

---



---



---

British gave it back after 155 years of colonial rule. China promised to respect Hong Kong's freedom for 50 years. But many worried that China would take away Hong Kong's freedoms.

4. Why do people worry about Hong Kong's new rule?

---



---



---

**MASSACRE IN TIANANMEN SQUARE (Pages 1061–1062)**  
**What caused the protest at Tiananmen Square?**

Deng's new plan caused problems. The gap between rich and poor grew wider, which caused unrest. Western political ideas spread throughout the country. In 1989, thousands of Chinese students gathered in **Tiananmen Square** in the capital of Beijing. They called for democracy and freedom. Deng responded by sending army troops and tanks to put down the rally. Thousands were killed or wounded. China has continued to stamp out protests since then.

3. What happened to the protesters at Tiananmen Square?

---



---



---

**CHINA BEYOND 2000 (Page 1063)**  
**What is the connection between political and economic reform in China?**

Liberal economic reforms in China did not immediately lead to political reforms. China has been successful in reducing poverty, in part because it has been cautious in privatizing the economy. China managed to maintain economic growth in the early 21st century.

As economic and social conditions in China improve, the political situation may improve as well. An important sign of China's engagement with the world was its successful campaign to be chosen as the site for the 2008 Summer Olympics.

5. Which came first in China—political or economic reform?

---



---



---

**CHINA ENTERS THE NEW MILLENNIUM (Pages 1062–1063)**  
**What happened to Hong Kong?**

Another major issue for China was the status of **Hong Kong**. The island became part of China again in 1997 when the