

# **GLOBAL 10**



## **Chapter 35: Struggles for Democracy 1945-Present**

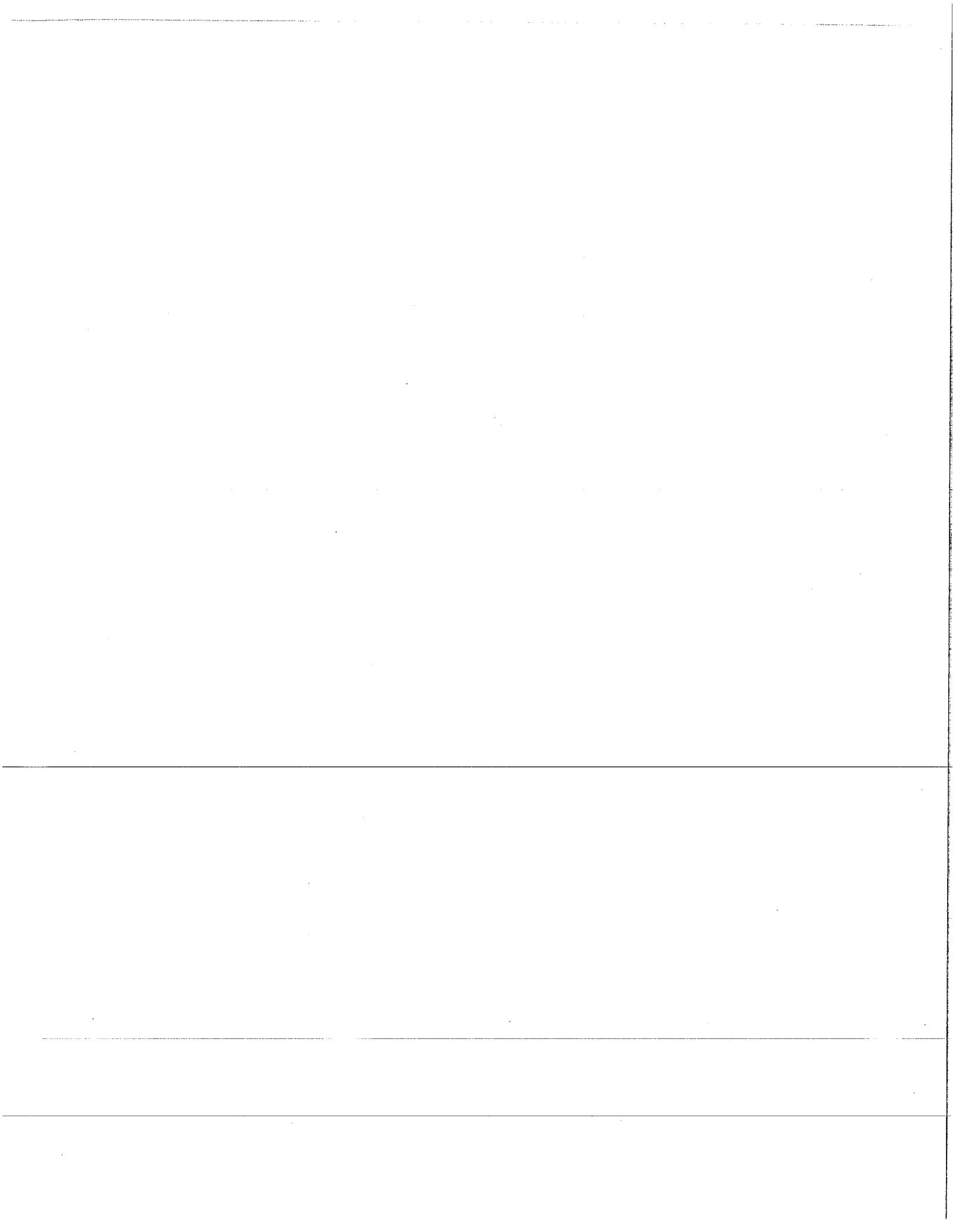
**Section 1: Democracy in Latin America**

**Section 2: Challenge of Democracy in Africa**

**Section 3: The Collapse of the Soviet Union**

**Section 4: Changes in Central and Eastern Europe**

**Section 5: China: Reform and Reaction**



# Section 1: Democracy in Latin America

Brasilla \_\_\_\_\_

Land Reforms \_\_\_\_\_

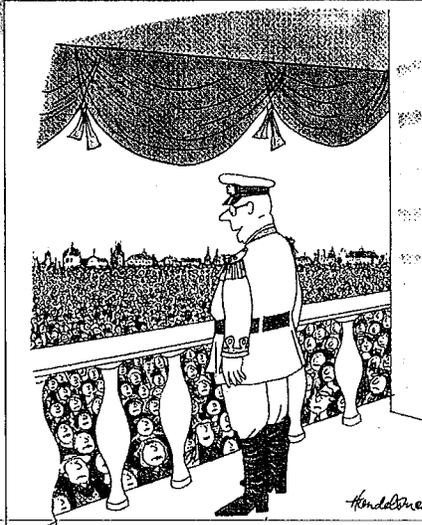
Standard of Living \_\_\_\_\_

Recession \_\_\_\_\_

PRI \_\_\_\_\_

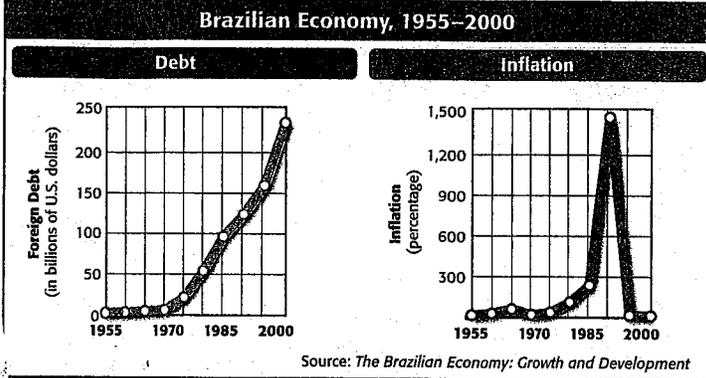
## Analyzing Political Cartoons

**Military Rule and Democracy**  
 Throughout the 20th century, many Latin American countries were ruled by military dictators or political bosses. Most typically, the dictator's support came from the wealthy and the military. But sometimes the dictator's support came from the people.

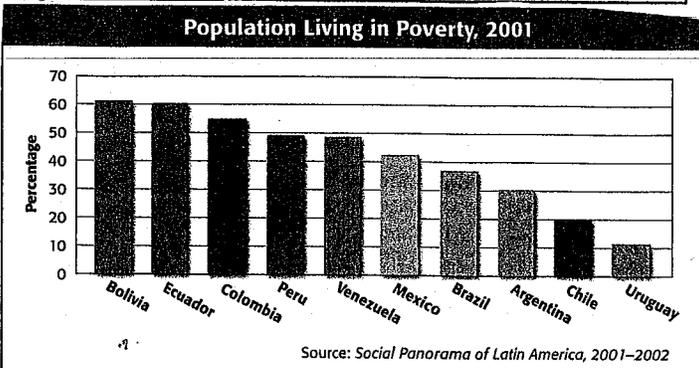


"My goodness, if I'd known how badly you want democracy I'd have given it to you ages ago."

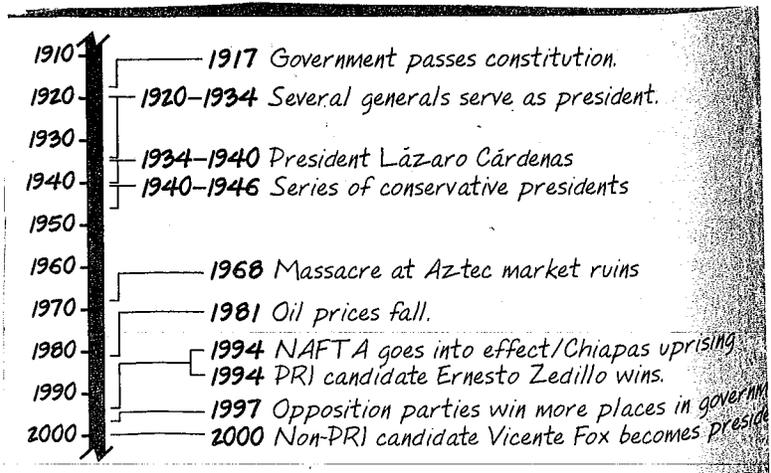
**SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Visual Sources**  
 1. **Drawing Conclusions** Do dictators typically take into account the opinions of the people they rule?  
 2. **Making Inferences** What does this cartoon suggest about the dictator's attitude toward the opinion of the people he rules?



**SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Graphs**  
 1. **Clarifying** By how much did Brazil's foreign debt increase from 1955 to 2000?  
 2. **Comparing** Of the years shown on the line graph, which was the worst year for inflation?



**SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Graphs**  
 1. **Comparing** In which three countries of Latin America is the percentage of people living in poverty the lowest?  
 2. **Comparing** In which three countries is the poverty rate highest?



▲ President Vicente Fox of Mexico



▲ Eva Perón

-1983-2002 Civilian Presidents Restore Democracy

Mexico = One Party Rule

- 1920-1934 Mexico elected generals as presidents
- They did not rule as dictators
- They created ruling party called National Revolutionary Party that ruled rest of 20th Century under various names
- 1934-1940 President Cardenas promoted land reforms + labor rights
- He nationalized Mexican oil industry
- Kicked out foreign oil companies
- But later more conservative leaders elected
- 1946 Party changes name to Institutional Revolutionary Party or PRI and becomes less democratic party
- Foreign debt, unemployment, lack of land brought protests

Contested 2002 Election

- 3 Candidates for President
- Jose Serra, hand picked successor
- Luiz Da Silva of leftist Workers Party benefits from backlash against free market economy + wins election
- Da Silva proves to be a more moderate president and continued on the path for democracy
- Fraud, tainted, corrupt elections

Road to Democracy

- 1980's - A recession or slow down of economic growth brought open elections
- 1985 Jose Sarney a civilian president but unable to fix economy and lost support
- Next president resigned because of corruption
- 1994 + 1998 Fernando Cardoso elected + used open markets even though he was a Marxist
- Problems with widening income gap

Democracy as a Goal

Democratic Way of Life = Free + open elections, Citizen Participation, Majority rule, Minority Rights, + Constitutional govt.

ADVANCED Democracies have Individual Rights, Rule by Law, Sense of National Identity

21st Century = Many Nations Abandon Authoritarian Rule for Democratic Rule however a UN 2002 study warned that Economic growth needed to follow Free Elections for Democracy to Succeed especially in Latin America



DICTATORS and DEMOCRACY

Many L.A. Nations won Independence from Spain + Portugal in Early 1800's

Left nations in debt + dependent on Cash Crop

1822 Brazil gains freedom + becomes Monarchy

1889 Brazil establishes Republic govt.

1930's Getulio Vargas becomes Dictator

Suppressed political opposition but promoted Economic growth and modern Industrial Nation

Three Popularly Elected Presidents follow him

Military Dictators

1964 Military Coup = Military Dictators

Brought Economic Boom But govt froze wages + cut back social programs

Brought Decline in Standard of Living or level of material comfort, Also brought censorship, jailed, tortured opposition leaders.

Juscelino Kubitschek

- 1956-61 Kubitschek encouraged Foreign Investment, Built new Capital called Brasilia inside Country
- Unfortunately Nation's Foreign Debt grew and Inflation hurt the Economy
- His Successors Land Reforms opposed by Conservative land owners - Brings Coup

# Section 2: Democracy in Africa

Federal system \_\_\_\_\_

Martial law \_\_\_\_\_

Dissident \_\_\_\_\_

Apartheid \_\_\_\_\_

Nelson Mandela \_\_\_\_\_



**Nelson Mandela**  
1918-

Nelson Mandela has said that he first grew interested in politics when he heard elders in his village describe how freely his people lived before whites came. Inspired to help his people regain that freedom, Mandela trained as a lawyer and

became a top official in the ANC. Convinced that apartheid would never end peacefully, he joined the armed struggle against white rule. For this, he was imprisoned for 27 years.

After his presidential victory, Mandela continued to work to heal his country.



**F. W. de Klerk**  
1936-

Like Mandela, Frederik W. de Klerk also trained as a lawyer. Born to an Afrikaner family with close links to the National Party, de Klerk was elected to Parliament in 1972.

A firm party loyalist, de Klerk backed apartheid but was also open to

reform. Friends say that his flexibility on racial issues stemmed from his relatively liberal religious background.

In 1993, de Klerk and Mandela were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to bring democracy to South Africa.

### Ken Saro-Wiwa

On November 10, 1995, Nigeria hanged nine political prisoners—all critics of the military government. Many around the world believed the nine were convicted on false charges to silence them. One of the nine was Ken Saro-Wiwa, a noted writer and activist. Shortly before his death, Saro-Wiwa smuggled several manuscripts out of prison.

### DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

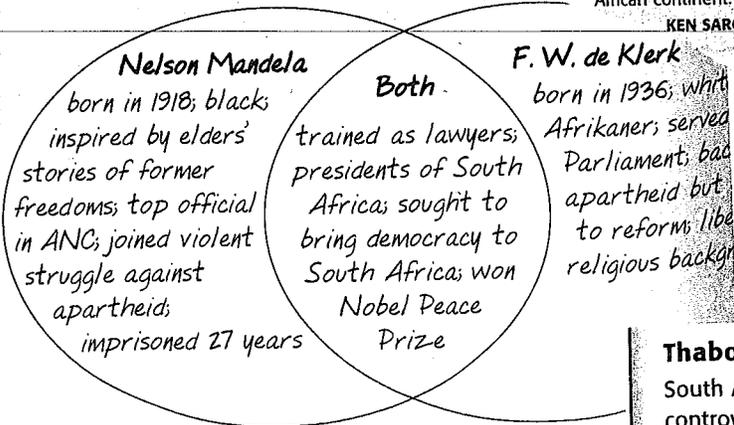
- 1. Drawing Conclusions** *What do Saro-Wiwa's imprisonment and execution suggest about the government of the military dictator, General Sani Abacha?*
- 2. Making Inferences** *What seems to be Saro-Wiwa's attitude toward his persecutors?*

### PRIMARY SOURCE

Injustice stalks the land like a tiger on the prowl. To be at the mercy of buffoons [fools] is the ultimate insult. To find the instruments of state power reducing you to dust is the injury. . .

It is also very important that we have chosen the path of non-violent struggle. Our opponents are given to violence and we cannot meet them on their turf, even if we wanted to. Non-violent struggle offers weak people the strength which they otherwise would not have. The spirit becomes important, and no gun can silence that. I am aware, though, that non-violent struggle occasions more death than armed struggle. And that remains a cause for worry at all times. Whether the Ogoni people will be able to withstand the rigors of the struggle is yet to be seen. Again, their ability to do so will point the way of peaceful struggle to other peoples on the African continent. It is therefore not to be underrated.

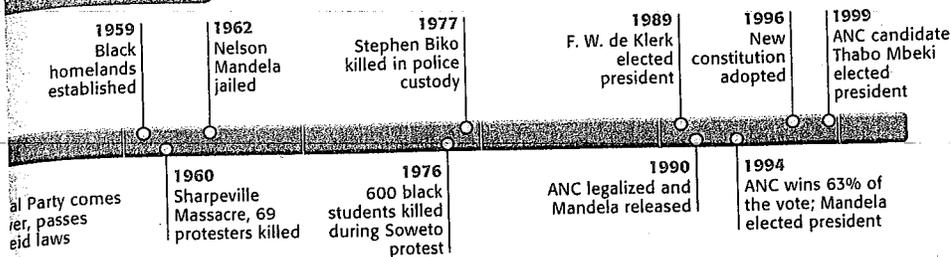
KEN SARO-WIWA, *A Month and a Day: A Detention Diary*

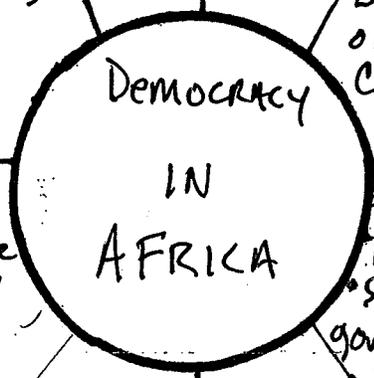


### Thabo Mbeki

South African President Thabo Mbeki's controversial statements have not been restricted to AIDS. About the 2003 war in Iraq, Mbeki remarked that "The prospect facing the people of Iraq should serve as sufficient warning that in [the] future we too might have others descend on us, guns in hand to force-feed us [with their democracy]." Mbeki insisted that democracy had to be homegrown and practiced within a country's social context, not imported.

### Africa, 1948-2000





Blacks Protest

- 1912 African National Congress OR ANC forms
- Nationalist group Fights For Rights Using boycotts and Strikes to Protest
- ANC was banned + many Jailed including leader Nelson Mandela
- Soweto, black township Suffered 600 student deaths in 1976 over school policies protest
- 1977 Stephen Biko, Protest leader Dies while in police Custody
- 1986 Nationwide State of Emergency AS protests grow + govt struggles to stay in Power

He later disputes Medical Causes For AIDS  
 1999 President Mbeki brings Eco Reform  
 1996 New Constitution = Bill of Rights, Equal Rights  
 AIDS Epidemic = greatest Challenge  
 1994 Mandela elected President + Black Majority takes 25% of 400 seats in National Assembly  
 He legalized ANC, Repeals Apartheid laws and Forms Multi Racial govt w/ New election  
 1989 FW de Klerk elected New President and Faces Mandela From Prison  
 1984 He wins Nobel Peace Prize  
 Bishop Tutu asks Foreign Nations to Impose Trade Restrictions

Colonial Rule Limits Democracy

• Negative Impact of Colonial rule hurt Chances For Stable Economy + govt  
 New Colonial Boundaries Ignored Tribal Boundaries  
 Result = Ethnic + Cultural Conflict  
 Economies hurt by FORCED Cash Crop = Famine + Poverty  
 No Strong Middle Class to promote Democratic Stability + prosperity  
 Only Plantation workers, No SKILLED literate workers. Family life Disrupted  
 Europe left unexperienced govt officials AS Rival Ethnic groups Fought For Power  
 Military Dictatorships Replace Democracy  
 Ethically DIVIDED Nations brought on Civil Wars which FURTHER HURT Chances For Political + Economic Stability

Struggle for Democracy

South African Bishop Tutu calls For Economic Sanctions

South Africa + APARTHEID

- Colonial Rule = Racially DIVIDED
- Small Minority = British + Dutch Rule
- Large Black majority Segregated
- 1910 = Self Rule as a Dominion
- 1931 = Member of British Commonwealth
- Constitution Favored whites.
- Apartheid = Policy of Segregation
- Homeland Policy - favored white landownership
- Most + BEST Land to whites.

CIVIL WAR IN NIGERIA

Nigeria = Former British Colony 1960  
 Most Populous, Richest + Ethnically Divided  
 SET up Federal SYSTEM OR Shared govt power between state + Central govt.  
 3 States Set up for 3 major Ethnic groups  
 ① Hausa-Fulani (NORTH) Muslims  
 ② Yoruba (South)  
 ③ Igbo (South) Both are Christians, Muslims, Animists and are mainly Farming people  
 Yoruba had tradition of Kings  
 Igbo had democratic Tradition

Nigeria's Nation Building

AFTER BIAFRA WAR govt didnot Punish Igbo + used Federal Money to Rebuild Igbo Region  
 1970's - Nigeria = Military govt build stable Economy based on oil Income  
 1979 - Civilian govt + Democracy Returns but ethnic Differences bring back military Rule + HAUSA-FULANI Rule

Return to Civilian Rule

- 1993 Moshood Abiola wins election but Gen Sani Abacha Rejects Results + Rules
- He bans Political Activity + Jails Dissidents OR govt. opponents and rules until his death 1998
- 1998 Gen Abubakar Seizes Power + Returns Political Power to President Obasanjo who wins Re election in 2003
- He was ethnic Yoruba Jailed as Dissident
- He called For Foreign Debt Relief

WAR WITH BIAFRA

- 1963 Non Yoruba minorities in the West tried to break away From Yoruba State
- 1966 Military of mostly Igbo seize Yoruba Capital City of Lagos + declare Martial Law OR Military Rule
- Hausa-Fulani (North) attack + Defeat Igbo
- Survivors Fled East 1967 + form BIAFRA
- Nigeria goes to war to Reunite + WINS

# Chapter 35: Struggles for Democracy, 1945-Present

## Section 3: The Collapse of the Soviet Union

Politburo \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Mikhail Gorbachev \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

glasnost \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

perestroika \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

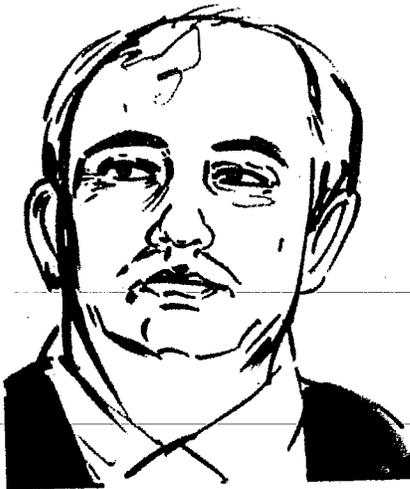
Boris Yeltsin \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CIS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

"shock therapy" \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Politburo



Mikhail Gorbachev



Boris Yeltsin

The August Coup

- Aug 19, 1991 Hardliners detain Gorbachev at his vacation home + demand his resignation
- Protesters gather @ Russian Parliament along with Yeltsin + resist
- Aug 20 Soviet troops refused to attack Parliament + withdraw
- End of Soviet Union: Coup sparked anger against Communist Party
- Soviet Parliament stops party activities
- Estonia + Latvia declare independence
- By Dec 1991 All 15 Republics declare independence

Eco + Political + Social Problems: Homeless Children, domestic violence, unemployment, population decline, + life expectancy

Chechnya Rebels: Muslim Region in SW Russia 1991 - declares independence but Yeltsin denies it.

1999 Yeltsin Resigns + Names Vladimir Putin President

"Shock Therapy" Yeltsin's abrupt shift to Free Market Economy. He lowers Trade Barriers, Removes Price Control + ends subsidies to state owned Industries.

Russian Federation: Yeltsin is president + Faces Eco + Pol Problems. He is most powerful figure in the CIS

GORBACHEV + Democracy

Brezhnev + Politburo or the ruling Committee of Communist Party

Censors + Restricts freedoms

After Brezhnev's death 2 aging leaders replace him + die soon

Young leader: Mikhail Gorbachev

Becomes Party's New Gen. Secretary

Only 54 yr. old + youngest leader since Stalin + willing to take on New Ideas + Another Revolution

- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- A loose Federation of Soviet Territories
  - Baltic Republics + Georgia decline to join
  - Gorbachev Resigns as President of Soviet Union

Russia Under Yeltsin

Glasnost or Openness: Free Flow of ideas would open up Economic + Social Reforms By 1985 with New Changes

- Open churches, Dissidents Freed, less censorship and journalism allowed to investigate + criticize govt. officials



- Yeltsin Denounces Gorbachev
- Boris Yeltsin = member of parliament + former Mayor of Moscow criticizes Crackdown in Lithuania + slow Reforms
  - 1991 Yeltsin becomes Russian Federation's 1st directly elected president.

Reforming Economy + Politics

Economic Restructuring: Replaces inefficient system of central planning.

Central Planning told farm + factory managers how much to produce, wages to pay.

There was less motive to be more efficient

- Lithuania Defies Gorbachev
- Both Yeltsin + Gorbachev faced common enemy of old guard Communist officials or hardliners or Conservatives opposed to reform + vowed to overthrow Gorbachev

Soviet Union Faces Turmoil

Gorbachev's Support For Reforms ultimately led to break-up of USSR

Over 100 ethnic groups lived in USSR

14 non-Russian Soviet Republics groups FORMED + demanded self-rule in many of these Republics.

PERESTROIKA: OR Economic Restructuring

By 1986 Local managers gained greater control over farms + factories.

Democratization: 1987 gradual opening of political system

Calls for New elections with direct voter participation

New lesser known candidates elected

- This Baltic nations were 1st to challenge
- They were independent between WWI + WWII
- Soviets Annexed them in 1940
- 90 Lithuania declares independence
- Gorbachev orders Economic Blockade
- 1991 Soviet troops attack unarmed civilians
- ATTACK Damages Gorbachev's Popularity

Foreign Policy

Soviet Foreign Policy Changed + Competed with US in expensive military build-up during peacetime costing more than 2 Trillion\$

1987 Gorbachev realized Soviet Economy could not afford Arms Race and Signs with US the INTERMEDIATE-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) which Bans Nuke Missiles w/range 300-3,400 miles

# Section 4: Changes in Central and Eastern Europe

- Solidarity \_\_\_\_\_
- Lech Walesa \_\_\_\_\_
- reunification \_\_\_\_\_
- ethnic cleansing \_\_\_\_\_



Lech Walesa

## 'Ethnic cleansing' continues in Serb-controlled Bosnia

By John Heilbrunn

COVET, Croatia - Serb forces have been ordered to stop attacking and to allow the return of refugees to their homes, the U.N. Security Council said today.

The U.N. Security Council said today that it is "deeply concerned" by reports that Serb forces in Bosnia are continuing to drive out Muslims and other non-Serbs from their homes and to take them to detention camps. The U.N. said that the Serbs are also attacking and killing civilians.

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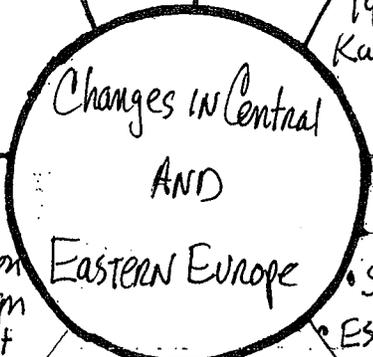
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The U.N. doubts Serbian promises that if peace comes to Bosnia, 1 million refugees will be assured safe return.

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Overthrow in Romania

- Nicolae Ceausescu was Dictator w/ secret police
- Popular Uprising: He orders Army to fire on demonstrators. Killing hundreds + igniting uprising
- He + his wife Executed Xmas 1989
- General Elections Follow
- 2000 Election Ion Iliescu elected to 3rd Term as President
- Romanian Economy: 1990's struggle with Corruption Hunt Economy
- Starting in 2001 Elements of Capitalism Introduced into Economy
- Reduction in Bureaucracy
- Entrance into European Union

Poland + Hungary Reform

- 1980 Solidarity: Polish Shipyard Workers' Union
- Under leader Lech Walesa the Union gains govt. Recognition
- He becomes National Hero
- Solidarity Defeats Communists
- 1989 Poland's Military leader Gen. Jaruzelski legalized Solidarity + held 1st Free Elections
- Polish voters choose Solidarity + elect Lech Walesa President, 1990
- Poland votes out Walesa: After he tried "Shock Therapy" or rapid move into Free Market Economy which caused Inflation + Unemployment until 1995
- 1995 Election: Walesa loses to Aleksander Kwasniewski a former Communist.

Yugoslavia

- Kosovo: 1998 Province in Southern Serbia of Albanian
- NATO Bombs for 2 months to Stop Civilian Deaths
- Milosevic extradited to stand Trial for War Crimes
- Montenegro Endured Independence Movement 2003
- Break-up: After WWII Became federation of 6
- Josip Tito led Yugoslavia 1945-1980 After his death Ethnic Resentment Boils over
- Serb Slobodan Milosevic attacks Croatia + Slovenia + loses as they declare Independence
- Inspired Bosnian Muslims Fight for Independence
- Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnian Muslims
- Ethnic + Religious tensions: 8 groups = Serbs, Croats, Muslims, Slovenes, Macedonians, Albanians, Hungarians, Montenegrins

REUNIFICATION

- Merging of Two Germanys.
- Many Feared a United Germany
- West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl Assured World leaders, Germany was Committed to Democracy + Human Rights. + paved way for 1990 Reunification of Germany.

Poland Under Kwasniewski

- 1999 Poland becomes full member of NATO
- Supported US in War on Terrorism after 9/11
- Establishes strong Market Economy + pushed for Democracy But Inflation + Unemployment Hurt His Leadership

Hungarian Communists Disband:

- Launch Reforms after being inspired by Poland 1989
- Radical Reformers takeover Communist Party + dissolved it.
- 1994 Socialist party made up of former Communist
- Liberal Party wins 1998
- 1999 Hungary joins NATO

Germany Reunifies

- East Germany's Party Boss Erich Honecker dismisses Reforms + then in 1989 East Germans allowed by Hungary to cross into Austria and then into West Germany
- 1989 Berlin Wall Falls:
- In Response East Germany closed its borders
- 1989 Protesters demand Right to Travel freely + Free Elections causing Honecker to Resign
- 1987 Reagan Speech to "Tear Down Wall"

Germany's Challenges

- East German Industries could not compete in global market so Kohl raised taxes but high employment followed
- 1998: New Chancellor: 1998 Kohl voted out + Gerhard Schroeder of Socialist Party takeover with market reforms. But high unemployment + inflation followed
- Schroeder won election again in 2002

Democracy in Czechoslovakia

- Reforms: Conservative Milos Takes Resisted Change until 1989 Demonstration turned violent + forced him to resign
- Vaclav Havel, popular Critic of govt and playwright becomes President

Break up: Unable to agree on Economic Policy The nation splits

- into Slovakia + Czech Republic
- Havel wanted united nation + Resigns

## Section 5: China: Reform and Reaction

Zhou Enlai \_\_\_\_\_

Deng Xiaoping \_\_\_\_\_

4 Modernizations \_\_\_\_\_

Hong Kong \_\_\_\_\_

Tiananmen Square \_\_\_\_\_

### Analyzing Primary Sources

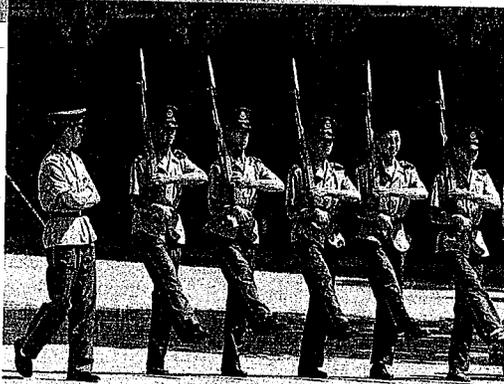
#### Training the Chinese Army

After the massacre in Tiananmen Square, Xiao Ye (a former Chinese soldier living in the United States) explained how Chinese soldiers are trained to obey orders without complaint.

#### PRIMARY SOURCE

I usually developed bleeding blisters on our feet after two days of . . . hiking. Our feet were a mass of soggy, stinging flesh and blood, and the pain was almost unbearable. . . . We considered the physical challenge a means of tempering [hardening] ourselves for the sake of the Party. . . . No one wanted to look bad. . . . And during the days in Tiananmen, once again the soldiers did not complain. They obediently drove forward, aimed, and opened fire on command. In light of their training, how could it have been otherwise?

XIAO YE, "Tiananmen Square: A Soldier's Story"



#### DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

- 1. Making Inferences** For whom did the soldiers seem to believe they were making their physical sacrifices?
- 2. Drawing Conclusions** What attitude toward obeying orders did their training seem to encourage in the soldiers?



**Jiang Zemin**  
1926–

Jiang Zemin was trained as an engineer. After working as an engineer, heading several technological institutes, and serving as minister of the electronics industry, he moved up in politics.

In 1982, he joined the Central Committee of the Communist Party in China. He became mayor of Shanghai in 1985, in which post he proved to be an effective administrator. In 1989, he became general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. This promotion was largely due to his support for the government's putdown of the pro-democracy demonstrations in that year. In 1993, he became president. In 2003, he stepped down and was replaced by Hu Jintao; however, Jiang retained power behind the scenes.

Reform	Effect
Farmers given more control	Food production went up.
Private businesses and foreign investment allowed, industry managers given more control.	Incomes increased.
Incomes increased.	Gap between rich and poor got wider.
Students demanded political reforms.	Deng Xiaoping sent in soldiers.

Mao's Attempts to Change China	
Mao's Programs	Program Results
<b>First Five-Year Plan</b> 1953–1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry grew 15 percent a year.</li> <li>• Agricultural output grew very slowly.</li> </ul>
<b>Great Leap Forward</b> 1958–1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China suffered economic disaster—industrial declines and food shortages.</li> <li>• Mao lost influence.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Revolution</b> 1966–1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mao regained influence by backing radicals.</li> <li>• Purges and conflicts among leaders created economic, social, and political chaos.</li> </ul>

Transfer of Hong Kong

- Thriving business Center and Port City of British Colony until 1997
- July 1 1997 Hong Kong Returned to China with China Promising to Respect Hong Kong's Free Market + Political liberties for 50 yrs
- 1st 5 yrs after Transfer China's Control over Hong Kong has tightened
- Over the years its Political Freedoms have eroded.
- 2014 UMBRELLA Movement was pro democracy protest with UMBRELLA as a Symbol of defiance and Resistance FOR 79 DAYS

2000 US Congress Voted to Normalize Trade with China

US + China linked together by Technology and Trade that will Increase US Influence

As Economic + Social Conditions Improve Prospects of Democracy Improves

Signs of Poverty being Reduced as State businesses sold off to people

Liberal Reforms in Economy does not mean same for Politics

China Proves Democracy is a slow Process

Legacy of Mao

MAO Belief = Hard Work, Peasant Equality

Revolutionary Spirit all

Need to Improve Economy

But lack of Modern Tech, Incentives, hurt Economy

After Mao's Cultural Revolution Failed his Successor Zhou Enlai begins to Form Ties with West

1971 US endorsed China for UN Membership + in 1972 President Nixon visits China + Mao + Zhou

All 3 agreed to Cultural Exchanges and limited Trade + Diplomatic Relations by 1979 to begin New ERA

Both Mao + Zhou Died in 1976 + Moderate leaders take over PARTY

1980 Deng Xiaoping, last of the "old Revolutionaries" becomes New leader + Embraces moderate Economic Policies

China Beyond



Jiang's Successors

- 1997 Jiang make State visit to US and admits some mistakes but Refused to Change China's Policies
- 2002 Jiang Retires and his successor HU Jintao is said to Influenced behind the scene by Jiang who remains Political leader of military
- Both Support Free Market Economy

FOUR Modernizations

Deng willing to use Capitalist ideas

Used set of goals called 4 Modernizations

Called for progress in Agriculture, Industry, Defense and Science + Technology

FIRST - He eliminated Mao's Communes and leased land to farmers + allow them to make profits after meeting govt. quota = 50% Inc/Success

He then Extended plan to Industry + Technology + let owners set production goals

Chinese life got better

Tiananmen Sq. Massacre

Many Students Call for Deng to Resign

Deng orders Martial Law + 100,000 Troops to Surround the Square as Students Erect 33 Ft. Statue Called "Godless of Democracy"

June 4, 1989 Deng orders in Troops + Tanks to End Strike and Hundreds Died + Thousands Injured

Govt Tried to Cover it up + expanded Crackdown

China Enters New Age

- Deng Continued his Reforms + Repressions until his death 1997
- Jiang Zemin Succeeds Deng Skilled, Flexible, Practical But Questions about him + China's poor Human Rights Policy
- Tension Continued as China remained Economically Open but Politically Closed

Tiananmen Square Protests

- Economic Reforms = Poverty gap widens
- Party officials benefited the most
- Western Political Ideas Especially Influence students especially Democracy
- 1989 Students Spark Popular uprising
- April - 100,000 students occupy Tiananmen Sq.
- Students went on Hunger Strike + won widespread support

**AFTER YOU READ** (cont.) **CHAPTER 35** Struggles for Democracy

**Main Ideas**

**1. Name three similarities in the struggles for democracy in Argentina and Brazil.**

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**2. How did apartheid come to an end in South Africa?**

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**3. How did the spirit of reform under Gorbachev in the Soviet Union spill over into Eastern Europe?**

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**4. What caused the civil war in Yugoslavia?**

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**5. How did the events in Tiananmen Square affect the struggle for democracy in China?**

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**Thinking Critically**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

**1. Give two examples of nations that experienced setbacks in the struggle for democracy. Explain which factors were missing that are needed for democracy to succeed.**

**2. Compare and contrast Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping.**