Objective
The student will demonstrate knowledge of major events in the second half of the twentieth century by
c) describing conflicts and revolutionary movements in eastern Asia, including those in China and Vietnam, and their major leaders, i.e., Mao Zedong (Tse-tung), Chiang Kai-shek, and Ho Chi Minh.

Essential Understandings
Japanese occupation of European colonies in Asia heightened demands for independence after World War II.

After World War II, the United States pursued a policy of containment against communism. This policy included the development of regional alliances against Soviet and Chinese aggression. The Cold War led to armed conflict in Korea and Vietnam.

Essential Questions
1. How did the Cold War influence conflicts in Eastern Asia after World War II?
2. What was the policy of containment?

Essential Knowledge
Terms to know
➢ containment: A policy for preventing the expansion of communism

Conflicts and revolutionary movements in China
➢ Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese civil war
➢ Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi): Nationalist China (island of Taiwan)
➢ Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung): Communist China (mainland China)
➢ Continuing conflict between the two Chinas
➢ Communist China’s participation in Korean War

Conflicts and revolutionary movements in Vietnam
➢ Role of French Imperialism
➢ Leadership of Ho Chi Minh
➢ Vietnam as a divided nation
➢ Influence of policy of containment
➢ The United States and the Vietnam War
➢ Vietnam as a reunited communist country today
20th Century Asian Conflicts / Revolutionary Movements
Quick China Review – early 20th Century
- Humiliated from becoming a ________________ of ________________ for Europe and U.S. in late 1800s and early 1900s

Two Rival Groups
- ________________ wanted to modernize (factories, strong military, reform education)
- ________________ wanted to remain traditional (agrarian)

Civil War (Nationalists vs. Communists)
- broke out in ________________
- interrupted by invasion by ________________ in 1937 (WWII)
- Truce during ________________ to fight Japan
- Restarted at end of WWII until ________________

Conflicts and Revolutionary Movements in China
- Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese Civil War (1949)
  - ________________ (People’s Republic of China)
    - ________________ Backed by ________________
  - Taiwan (Nationalist China)
    - ________________ -
    - ________________ Principles
    - Backed by ________________
- Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi):
  - ________________ (US)
    - Took control of Kuomintang (Nationalist Party), 1925; made up of ________________ and ________________
    - Party was not popular with ________________ peasants
    - Had advantage in civil war at first; mismanaged war and funds; lost to ________________ Moved to island of ________________, 1949
- Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung):
  - ________________ (USSR)
    - Helped establish ________________ 1921
    - Was dominated by ________________ early during civil war
    - Won over ________________ by offering ________________ grants
    - Took control of mainland ________________, 1949
- Continuing conflict between the two Chinas
  - Taiwan was considered “China” in ________________ until 1971
  - ________________ took UN seat since 1971-present
  - China considers Taiwan as a ________________ today while Taiwan considers itself independent
STANDARD WHII.13c  20th Century Asian Conflicts / Revolutionary Movements

- Communist China’s participation in Korean War
  - October, ____________
  - ________________ felt threaten when ________________
  - ________________ (US) pushed ________________
  - ________________ close to Chinese border
  - China pushed UN back to ________________

Conflicts and Revolutionary Movements in Vietnam

- Role of French Imperialism
  - Controlled ________________ (Vietnam, Cambodia & Laos) in early 1900s
  - ________________ movements began during French imperialism

- Leadership of Ho Chi Minh (Communist)
  - He and others founded the ________________ (Independence) ________________, 1941
  - ________________ surrenders to Ho due to military loss, 1954
  - Led ________________ ________________ of ________________ during war

- Vietnam as a divided nation
  - ________________
    - Ho Chi Minh
    - Communist
    - Vietcong (southern soldiers fighting for the north)
  - ________________
    - Ngo Dinh Diem
    - US supported dictator
    - Non-communist

- Influence of policy of containmment
  - Keep Communism from spreading ________________
  - President Eisenhower’s ________________: one country falls to communism the rest fall
  - A justification used by ________________ to get involved

- The United States and the Vietnam War (1964-1973)
  - Advised ________________ in 1950s
  - ________________ incident led to involvement, 1965 (untrue); President Johnson
  - Last troops left 1973
  - N Vietnam overruns the south; ________________
  - ________________ million Vietnamese and ________________ Americans dead

- Vietnam as a reunited communist country today
  - ________________ into one country (1975)
  - ________________ government
  - Welcomes foreign ________________; most from US