12/2/21: APHUG

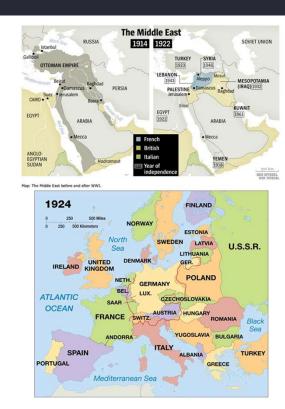
Grab the handout on the back table

Take out yesterday's Guided
 Notes "Topic 4.2"



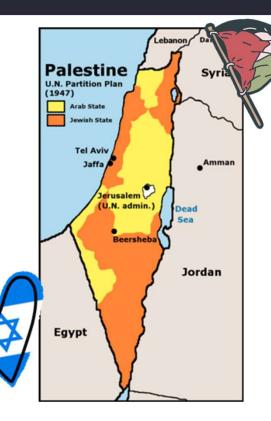
The Treaty of Versailles (1920)

- This treaty was signed to end WWI. It redrew boundaries in Europe and Southwest Asia.
- The German, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires were broken up and organized into individual states with the intention of creating nation-states.
- This worked in some places and resulted in further divisions in others (specifically the Middle East).



Establishment of Israel (1948)

- Palestine, a former British colony, was established as the state of Israel after the Holocaust.
- Self-determination for Arabs across Palestine rose and conflict has ebbed and flowed since the state was officially established.
- Palestine are recognized as a stateless nation by many countries throughout the world.



https://youtu.be/iRYZjOuUnlU



Decolonization & Independence Movements (1945-1990)

- After the development of the United Nations and the end of WWII, the movement of decolonization began around the world.
- Resistance to colonial power and political self-determination gained momentum and new countries were formed out of previous colonial empires.
- Throughout African, South Asia,
 Southeast Asia and Latin America



https://youtu.be/__mZkioPp3E



Fall of the Soviet Union (1991)

- The fall of communism and the Soviet
 Union ended the Cold War and led to the
 creation of newly independent states, and
 changed the world balance of power.
- Eastern Europe was less influenced by the Soviet Union. (Yugoslavia, East Germany, Poland, etc)
- New states include: Ukraine, Estonia,
 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Latvia,
 Belarus, Moldova, and the 'Stans



Imperialism – Berlin Conference

Directions:

Part 1: Choose a color to represent each item within the key. Then, color each of the colonies of Africa listed on the right, using the color key you created.

Part 2: Read the article on the Berlin Conference and then answer the attached questions