

Free what specific issues defined the feminist movement in the industrial west af...

[Parts of the World](#), [Europe](#)



The feminist movement campaigned for the reformation of family laws where husbands had been given total control over their wives. This movement also fought for women's right to vote. The movement demanded gender equality on issues such as politics and sexuality.

How can one account for India's relatively smooth and lasting transition to democracy in the period since independence?

The formation of the new constitution gave the citizens of India a chance to exercise their democratic rights. The neutral caretaker government under the chief Advisor in 2007 fought corruption from the government and made India a corruption free zone. The good leadership from the government also ensured free and fair elections in 2008

What were the key initiatives undertaken by the Chinese government under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping?

Deng Xiaoping was the only survivor among all Mao supporters. As a true leader, he overturned the centralization state and restored China's economy which had dropped. He also supported The Four Modernizations that involved development of science and technology, agriculture, defense and industry.

What were the most important outcomes of World War I for the map of Europe?

After world war one, the maps of Europe were redrawn. The British gained control over a large area the Ottoman Empire and renamed it Transjordan. Bessarabia that was the Russian province was moved to Romania from Russia.

Essay 1

What nineteenth-century developments contributed to the outbreak and relative destructiveness of World War I?

There are basically four major developments that led to the outbreak of World War 1. On the issue of nationalism, Europe nations sought to extend their power to other territories . For instance Germany expanded their powers and asserted them on weaker nations such as Czech and Slovak. Militarism is another factor that caused world war 1. After the European countries had extended their boundaries of power, there was rivalry among themselves on who had Greater powers. This led to nations developing new technologies and expanding their armies so as to look more superior to other European nations.

The European countries fought over colonies. They were competing to assert influence in the markets of their colonies. For instance the British fought the Dutch to gain control over South Africa. This was termed as imperialism. Alliances among European nations led to great rivalry amongst them. France, and the United Kingdom formed an alliance while Russia formed an alliance with Serbia. Italy, Austria and Germany colluded to form the Triple alliance. This alliances caused rapid and wide war declarations that saw Russia France declare war on Germany after Germany had declared war on Russia.

Compare and contrast the decolonization of European colonies in the Americas in the eighteenth

And nineteenth centuries with the decolonization of European colonies in Africa and Asia in the twentieth century

Decolonization is the act of withdrawing from the acts of colonialism. A

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nation establishes its own territory and maintains it. Decolonization in America was influenced by a series of revolutions. For instance, the British negotiated with the United States which was their colony. Contrary to the decolonization process in Africa, it involved resistance from colonies and formations of movements that rebelled the colonizers and fought them. Some colonies in the 18th and 19th century still supported some of the activities of their colonizers . for example the American anticommunism supported the British Empire to expand their communist. British also engaged in peaceful policies and negotiations with its colonies in America. This was not the case in African and Asian countries. There were no peaceful negotiations with the colonizers. There was only war that saw the European nations defeated and returned to their homes. The European colonizers in Africa were interested in exploiting African for labor and other resources such as raw materials and slavery. This was the main factor that caused the rivalry between the colonies and their colonizers. Most colonies in America retained their original boundaries after the decolonization process. In Africa and Asian Countries new boundaries were drawn.