

History



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Week 15 Assignment: Ch. 29 – Challenges of Nation-Building in Africa & the Middle East Due Saturday, April 23rd, by midnight *All assignments must be typed, single spaced, & submitted on the Moodle website. *Please use spell check to correct spelling and grammar mistakes. Read Chapter 29 and answer the following: (worth 15 points each) 1. Compare and contrast the Six-Day War – its' events and results – with the Yom Kippur War – its events and results. The Six Day War was caused by border skirmishes between Israel and their Arab neighbors. The Palestinian partisans were funded and backed by the Arab neighbors. On May 1967, Nassar (Egypt's President) had the UN withdraw from Egypt. He then sent tanks and troops into the Sinai. Israel responded by moving troops as well. On June 5, 1967 Israel attacked the Egyptian air forces. With Israeli air planes protecting their troops and tanks, they easily took the Sinai. If the UN would not have stopped the war, Israel would have gone further into Egyptian territory. Israel also captured Jerusalem and Golan Heights during this war. Israel won the Six Day War. The Yom Kippur War led to Syria and Egypt to attack Israel again. This time after battles and negotiations, Israel gave back the Sinai and parts of other territory taken in the Six Day War. However this war lead to the Camp David Accords and led to Egypt recognizing Israel as a state. I. D. the following terms in paragraph format. Make sure you include ALL INFORMATION from the book: Do NOT just copy from the book. You must put these in your own words. (worth 5 points each) 1. Palestinian refugees Palestinian refugees are Arabs caught on Israeli land or in the Occupied Territories after the wars between Israel and their Arab neighbors. These individuals are waiting to be given citizenship by Israel or liberated by the country Israel took the land from. It has been a long time, but the Palestinians believe they are entitled

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to their land back despite Israeli victories. Refugees bring to mind tents and food sent by the West. While Palestinian refugees do receive money from other countries, they live in houses. The employment rate is considerably lower for Palestinians than Israelis.

2. Palestine Liberation Organization & Fatah The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is a paramilitary and political group. It has fought for Israel to leave Palestine to the Palestinians. Fatah is a large faction of the PLO. Despite the terrorist acts and violence, Fatah emerged as one of the political groups that held talks with the Israeli government.

3. Camp David Agreement – Sadat, Begin, & Carter The Camp David Agreement was an agreement between the leaders of Israel and Egypt in Washington during Carter's administration. The agreement allowed Sadat to recognize Begin's government and Israel as a rightful state in return for territorial concessions like the Sinai.

4. Intifada, Shamir, & Lebanon The Intifada is an uprising of Palestinians provoked by Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's government during the first Gulf War. Lebanon is a hot bed of PLO and other terrorists that attack Israel and fueled the Intifada.

5. Oslo Accords & Yitzhak Rabin's assassination The Oslo Accords is the first agreement between the PLO Palestinians and the Israeli government under Yitzhak Rabin's government. An enraged Israeli assassinated Rabin for even talking with the PLO.

6. Mahmoud Abbas, Gaza Strip, Hamas, & Hezbollah Abbas was a leading figure in the PLO or Fatah since Arafat died. He was leader in the Gaza Strip until Hamas took over. Hamas and Hezbollah are terrorist groups that have been political ever since the Gaza Strip was given to the Palestinians as a state.

7. Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini Khomeini was a religious leader that lead the Iranian Revolution. He created an Iran that was a religious state. He rejected all Western ideals and traditions. He also was

leader during the war with Iraq. Answer the following True or False: (worth 5 points each) 1. Uhuru is Arabic for "liberty." False 2. Three out of every four AIDS cases reported around the world are in Africa. 3. In Africa, the concept of "nationhood" has at last surpassed the forces of "regionalism" or "tribalism." True 4. One dramatic example of pan-Islamic sentiment occurred on September 11, 2001. True 5. The United Arab Republic was the result of the unification of Iraq and Iran. False 6. The death of the PLO's Yasir Arafat and his replacement by Mahmoud Abbas raised modest hopes for progress in the peace talks between the Israelis and the Palestinians. True 7. Iranian Islam is predominately Sunni, while the traditional ruling group in Iraq is Shi'ite. False 8. In 1990, Saddam Hussein's Iraq invaded Saudi Arabia, an action that led to "Operation Desert Storm." False 9. Oil resources are distributed relatively equally among the Arab states of the Middle East. False 10. As in other areas of the developing world, the reading of books has declined in the Middle East, eclipsed by television and other forms of popular entertainment. True

Week 16 Assignment: Ch. 30 - Toward the Pacific Century Due Wednesday, April 27th, by midnight *All assignments must be typed, single spaced, & submitted on the Moodle website. *Please use spell check to correct spelling and grammar mistakes. Read Chapter 30 and answer the following: (worth 10 points each) 1. Read "Say No to McDonald's and KFC" and answer the following - Why does the author of this article oppose the introduction of fast-food restaurants in India? Do you think her complaints apply to the U. S. as well? (see the box on pg 907) The author opposes fast-food restaurants because locals prefer vegetarian meals. If the grain used to feed the animals were used to feed people, the food would last longer and feed more people. Since India has a shortage of food, the grain

would be better used to feed people. Since Americans do not have the famishes that India has this is not an issue in America. It might be a greener way to live, but Americans do not want to give up their fast food restaurants.

2. Read “ To Those Living in Glass Houses” and answer the following – What are the author’s criticisms of Western civilization? How does he justify the “ Asian” approach to politics? (see the box on pg 929) The author's criticisms are Americans think free enterprise is the answer to all prosperity. However in the East, prosperity is measured in social issues. Suicide rates, SAT scores, crime rates, and so forth. The East beats the West in all of these areas. He wishes America would look at the Eastern system instead of thinking they are superior. I. D. the following terms in paragraph format. Make sure you include ALL INFORMATION from the book: Do NOT just copy from the book.

You must put these in your own words. (worth 10 points each) 1. Benazir Bhutto (her entire career & assassination) Bhutto was the Prime Minister of Pakistan. She was the eldest child of a former Prime Minister of Pakistan. She was the first women to rule an Arab state. Although her career was plagued with charges of corruption she made positive changes, especially for women during her career. She was assassinated outside a campaign rally in 2007. 2.

ASEAN The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) created August 8, 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. ASEAN wants to promote economic growth between member countries. 3. Hong Kong Hong Kong is a Special Administration Region (SAR) of China. Although it is Chinese, Hong Kong has a separate government. It has a common law type of government. This has created more Western investment and dealing with the city. Answer the following True or False: (worth 5 points each) 1. The

Muslim League's Mohammed Ali Jinnah warned of "an orgy of blood" if India was divided into two separate states. False 2. India seized most of Kashmir in 1948 because of its largely Hindu population. False 3. His Sikh bodyguards assassinated Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1984. False 4. In spite of past history, by 2003, relations improved between India and Pakistan and both sides promised to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute over Kashmir. False 5. Southeast Asia's most infamous holocaust occurred in Vietnam after the fall of Saigon in 1975. True 6. The Japanese government has been criticized at home and abroad for not accepting responsibility and for not apologizing for atrocities committed during World War II. True 7. A major problem in Japan today is the rapidly increasing birthrate and the fear that in the near future there will be insufficient schools and employment possibilities. False 8. One of the challenges facing East Asia and beyond is South Korea's development of nuclear weapons and the threat to use them against North Korea in order to unify the peninsula. False 9. In contrast to the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China/Taiwan abandoned its Confucian heritage, thus becoming one of the most prosperous states in Asia. False 10. It can be argued that the economic accomplishments of many of the nations of the western Pacific have come at a high price, in the form of political authoritarianism and the lack of commitment to human rights. True