

Mr. Pruett, World History
Distance Learning Assignment
Week 4, (May 11th - May 15th, 2020)
Online/Edmodo Version
DUE FRIDAY, May 15th at 3:00pm (All Periods)

Student Name:
Teacher Name:
Class Name/Subject:
Period:
Assignment Week #: 1

Rationale: The Post-Cold War World (1992-present day)

The Post-Cold War era is the period right after the end of the Cold War. Many mark the beginning of this era with the final collapse of the Soviet Union in late 1991. The end of the Cold War symbolized a victory for democracy and capitalism, and gave a boost to the rising world power of the United States, and their authoritarian competitor, China.

The era has mostly been dominated by the rise of globalization, enabled by the widespread use of the Internet and the growth of the mobile phone system. Also, following the nuclear crises of the Cold War, many nations found it necessary to discuss a new form of international order and internationalism, where countries cooperated with one another instead of using nuclear scare tactics.

This period has seen the United States become the undisputed most powerful country in the world. It has also witnessed the rise of China, from a relatively weak developing country, to a fledgling potential superpower. Furthermore, this era viewed the merger of most of Europe into one economy (the European Union,) the ending of Apartheid in South Africa, and a renewed consciousness of the dangers of terrorism, owing largely to the September 11, 2001 attacks in the United States and their global effects.

Objective:

Students will be able to complete written responses to the prompts, outlined below, for THREE of the FOUR essential questions discussed in this lesson.

Essential Questions:

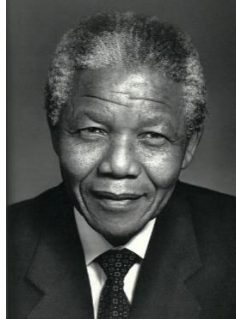
- 1) Who was Nelson Mandela? How did he contribute to the collapse of Apartheid (segregation/discrimination) in South Africa in the 1980s and 1990s?
- 2) How was the country of Israel founded? What important events have occurred regarding Israel since then?
- 3) Why does the US get involved in the geopolitical problems of the Middle East? What do we get out of it?
- 4) Why are the terrorist attacks on America on September 11th 2001 important to remember?

Directions:

- a) Choose **THREE of the FOUR** essential questions that you would like to answer.
- b) Follow the steps for each question. Some require paragraph response, some are 1-2 sentence response.
- c) Type on a separate Microsoft Word document, Google Docs, or equivalent.
- d) Choose one of these fonts only: Ariel, Calibri, or Times New Roman
- e) Font size: 12.
- f) Upload to your class period at Mr. Pruett's Edmodo page (see Edmodo for help with this.)
- g) Don't forget to type your name and class period at the top!

1) Who was Nelson Mandela? How did he contribute to the collapse of Apartheid (segregation/discrimination) in South Africa in the 1980s and 1990s? (Two-step question)

Step A: Highlight the biographical information below to get a basic understanding of who Nelson Mandela was.



Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (18 July 1918 – 5 December 2013) was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist, who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election. His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by tackling institutionalized racism and fostering racial reconciliation. Ideologically an African nationalist and socialist, he served as President of the African National Congress (ANC) party from 1991 to 1997.

Mandela was born to the Thembu royal family in Mvezo, British South Africa. He studied law at the University of Fort Hare and the University of the Witwatersrand before working as a lawyer in Johannesburg. There he became involved in anti-colonial and African nationalist politics, joining the ANC in 1943. After the National Party's white-only government established apartheid, a system of racial segregation that privileged whites, he and the ANC committed themselves to overthrowing it. He was repeatedly arrested for rebellious activities but was unsuccessfully prosecuted. Influenced by Marxism and Communism, he secretly joined the banned South African Communist Party (SACP). Although initially committed to non-violent protest, in association with the SACP he co-founded the militant Umkhonto we Sizwe in 1961 and led a sabotage campaign against the government. In 1962, he was arrested for conspiring to overthrow the state and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mandela served 27 years in prison. Amid growing domestic and international pressure, and with fears of a racial civil war, the president of South Africa, F.W. de Clerk, released him in 1990. Mandela and F.W. de Klerk negotiated an end to apartheid and organized the 1994 multiracial general election in which Mandela became President.

As president, Mandela emphasized reconciliation between the country's racial groups and created the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate past human rights abuses. He also introducing measures to encourage land reform, combat poverty, and expand healthcare services. He declined a second presidential term and in 1999 was succeeded by his deputy, Thabo Mbeki. Post-presidency, Mandela became an elder statesman and focused on combating poverty and HIV/AIDS through the charitable Nelson Mandela Foundation.

Mandela was a controversial figure for much of his life. Although critics on the right denounced him as a communist terrorist and those on the radical left deemed him too eager to negotiate and reconcile with apartheid's supporters, he gained international acclaim for his activism. Widely regarded as an icon of democracy and social justice, he received more than 250 honors—including the Nobel Peace Prize.

Step B: Nelson Mandela Scavenger Hunt

Directions: Go to the link below, which will take you to a special Google virtual exhibition on Nelson Mandela. At this site, scavenger hunt for the answers, which are in random order. Answers could be found in the embedded videos, in a picture, or in paragraphs. Answering the questions with sentence-length bullets is fine.

Mandela Link: <https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/nelson-mandela-centre-of-memory>

1. What are the 3 challenges Mandela's presidency focused on?
2. In the picture of the people crossing the street using crosswalks, why are there so many people using the upper crosswalk, and so few using the lower crosswalk?
3. When was the first democratic election of South Africa?
4. Why did Mandela go to prison in 1962?
5. What is the purpose of the Nelson Mandela Foundation?
6. Describe why Mandela's capture in 1962 was odd.
7. When did the African government realize that AIDS was real and lethal?
8. What would Mandela do while in prison?
9. Who was Mandela's first wife? how many children did they have?
10. Describe Mandela's life between 1961-1962.
11. The Nelson Mandela Foundation houses many archives. How do they obtain these items?
12. There is a glass installation in the center of the Nelson Mandela Exhibition. What does it symbolize?

2) How was the country of Israel founded? What important events have occurred regarding Israel since then?

Directions: Watch the video at the link below. Answering the questions with sentence-length bullets is fine.

Video link: <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x227i5w>

Freebie Word Bank:

Zionist = Someone determined to create a homeland for the Jewish people

Israel = the name of the new country of the Jews in the Middle East since 1948

Palestine = biblical homeland of the Jews; mainly occupied by Muslim Arabs since the 600s.

Palestinian = someone from Palestine (usually Muslim Arab)

Arab = Someone from the Arabia part of the Middle East

Refugee = someone forced to leave what they considered their home country

1. Zionists wanted to return to the _____ home of the Jews to make a state.
2. The last 60 years for a Palestinian has been what two things?
3. (8:17 minutes in) What in general did the Balfour declaration say?
4. What decade did Jews start moving to Palestine by the 100,000's?
5. Who was David Ben Gurion?
6. What event transformed the case for a Jewish state in Palestine?
7. Why were the British hesitant to just give Palestine to the Jewish people? (many reasons, put one)
8. What did militant Jewish groups do to demand a Jewish state in Palestine?
9. When the British finally called it quits, they turned over the responsibility to what organization?
10. The United Nations suggestion was partition Palestine into what?
11. What was the biggest advantage the Jews had over the Palestinians?
12. (34:00 minutes in) What does Shimon Peres answer to the question, "Does Israel think today that have any responsibility for the Palestinian exodus (departure) from Israel in 1948?"
13. What does Hazem Nusseibeh think of this answer?
14. In May, 1948, right after the creation of the state of Israel came into effect, how many Arab states immediately attacked?
15. (51:20-end) Israel today is a flourishing state. What do Palestinians think of this?
16. Summarize the viewpoints of one Palestinian and One Israeli Jew from the last few minutes of the video.
 - a. Palestinian
 - b. Israeli Jew

3) Why does the US get involved in the geopolitical problems of the Middle East? What do we get out of it?

HALF-PAGE PARAGRAPH RESPONSE

Directions: Scroll to the next page to read the information on “An Overview of Oil in the Middle East.” Based on what you’ve learned, write a half-page response to the question. For a real good response, include: what OPEC is and believes in, and think of what crude oil from the ground gets refined into (gasoline).

An Overview of Oil in the Middle East



In the nineteenth century, the Middle East's location between Europe, Asia, and Africa became increasingly important to European nations. Nations such as Britain, France, and Russia sought control over trade routes, strategic military locations, and raw materials, such as oil. At the end of the century, as the need for oil grew, reports were published claiming that there was oil in Persia (now known as Iran). A British citizen by the name of William D'Arcy requested and acquired exclusive rights to virtually all oil discovered in the Persian empire for 60 years. This oil concession—in which Persia would concede, or give up, the rights to its oil resources in exchange for money—ensured that D'Arcy and his British backers would gain many millions of dollars more than Persia if oil were discovered. Like many Middle Eastern governments of the time, Persia was in great need of money, and thus signed the first major Middle East oil concession in 1901. A significant oil reserve was discovered in Persia in 1908, and a new company—Anglo-Persian Oil Company—was formed to process and export the oil.

Western demand for oil grew due to European and American reliance on oil-powered ships, planes, and ground vehicles during World War I (1914–1918) and the increase in automobile use in the United States. To meet this demand, western oil companies continued to seek concessions from Middle Eastern countries, including Iraq (1914), Saudi Arabia (1923), Bahrain (1927), and Kuwait (1933). As oil was discovered in each country, the concessions ensured the power of what became known as the “Big Seven” oil companies, all western: Standard Oil of New Jersey (later Exxon), Mobil, Gulf, Socal (later Chevron), Texaco, Anglo-Persian (later British Petroleum), and Royal Dutch-Shell.

After Germany was defeated in World War I, the Ottoman Empire—which had ruled most of the Middle East for hundreds of years—fell, leaving the region without a central ruling power. In a secret treaty, Britain and France parceled out the Middle East between them, using potential oil reserves as one factor in negotiating who would rule what. Although Middle Eastern leaders resisted western attempts to dominate the region, it was not until the 1950s that Middle Easterners gained greater control over their governments and resources.



One of the important goals of the Middle Eastern countries was to claim control over oil production. In 1943, the South American country of Venezuela renegotiated the terms of its oil concession with the United States to reflect a more fair 50-50 split in oil profits between the two countries. Venezuela's new concession showed Middle Eastern countries that better concession deals were possible. When Saudi Arabia negotiated a new 50-50 concession with the Aramco oil company in 1950, Kuwait, Iran, and Iraq soon followed suit.

Student Handout 2.3H



In 1960, several oil-producing countries decided to unite to gain greater control over the production and price of their oil. Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela came together to form the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Members of OPEC were concerned that although they provided 80 percent of the world's oil, they had no control over how much the western oil companies paid them for it. For the first ten years of its existence, OPEC lacked true power over oil production and prices, partly because the amount of oil available in the world (the supply) was more than the world actually needed (the demand). But in 1973, world demand for oil began to greatly exceed the supply. In the United States in particular, the consumption of oil was excessive and often wasteful, due to Americans' heavy use of automobiles and a lack of national oil conservation efforts. With demand on the rise, the OPEC countries saw a chance to achieve some of the economic and political gains they had long desired. They raised the price of oil per barrel by 400%, began to reduce oil production to make oil more precious and thus keep prices high, and declared an oil embargo against the United States for its support of Israel in the 1973 Arab-Israeli War. An embargo meant that oil supplies to the United States were greatly reduced, and by the end of the year Americans often waited in line for one to two hours to purchase gas for their vehicles. When the embargo was finally lifted in early 1974, OPEC had established itself both as a cartel—meaning it had virtually exclusive control over the oil market—and a powerful world force.

By 1982, however, a combination of factors led to a decline in OPEC's power. The growing production of oil in non-OPEC countries increased the world oil supply and weakened oil prices as the countries engaged in price wars with each other and OPEC for a share of the market. In addition, world oil demand decreased as conservation efforts reduced the amount of oil people used. But perhaps the most important factor in OPEC's decline was OPEC itself. OPEC members had agreed that they would all sell the same amount of oil at the same price. However, the pressure of the fiercely competitive oil market of the 1980s—combined with intense pressure from western countries—caused some OPEC members to break their agreements. These members began selling their oil for lower than the agreed-upon price and exceeding their production quotas by releasing more oil than they were allowed into the market.



Today, oil is still the world's most important source of energy. In the early 1990s, the world consumed 65 million barrels of oil a day—or approximately 40 percent of all world energy—with the United States the number one consumer. Of these 65 million barrels of oil, non-OPEC countries (including the Middle Eastern countries of Bahrain and Oman) produced 35 million barrels, OPEC countries produced 25 million barrels, and the United States produced 5 million barrels. While oil has brought great wealth to some Middle Eastern countries, this wealth has often remained in the hands of the few, and other Middle Eastern countries—such as Egypt, Lebanon, and Yemen—have little or no oil.

4) Why are the terrorist attacks on America on September 11th 2001 important to remember?

Scavenger Hunt – Go to the official 9/11 memorial and museum remembrance website and complete the scavenger hunt questions below. They are in no particular order, so you'll have to hunt around for the answers. Answering the questions with sentence-length bullets is fine.

Website: <https://www.911memorial.org/visit/museum>

1. How many people died in the terrorist attacks?
2. From what three cities were the planes hijacked?
3. Where was United Flight 93 believed to have been headed, and why did it not reach that place?
4. Why is the area near Shanksville, Pennsylvania important?
5. The tragedy of Sept. 11, 2001 made the U.S. more resilient. In your own words, what does resilient mean?
6. The World Trade Center had been bombed before. What year did that happen? How many were killed in that action?
7. What are two roles dogs played (K-9's) during the attack and/or afterward?
8. From the interactive timeline, what were the five most pivotal events of that day in your opinion? Briefly describe each one.
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9. Listen to an oral history from either a first responder or survivor of the attacks. What did you learn about their horrible experiences that day? Write down 3 things you learned that you feel might cause emotion to the listener. (You can choose more than one person if you like.)
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10. What date was it when the ceremonial "last column" was removed, which marked the end of the clean up and recovery period?