

pg. 866-867

<p>Korea: Intervention and War</p>	<p>Cold war divides Korea into Russian and US zones</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. North becomes a Stalinist type communist zone 2. South becomes authoritarian parliamentary govt. <p>In 1950s, North invades south.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. US organizes UN to push North back. 2. China pushes UN south 3. Fighting stalemates 4. Results in a border between North/South
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pg. 871-872 (Korea)

<p>The Pacific Rim: New Japans?</p>	<p>Many other local Asian cultures mimic Japan's economic/political development. Economies flourished until end of 1990s</p>
<p>The Korean Miracle</p>	<p>South Korea normally controlled by Military Men</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chung-Hee (1961-1979) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pressured from power in 1980s 2. Succeeded by a voted in government <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited Freedom of Press 2. Exports steels, cars, textiles and other consumer goods <p>Highest population density in world in Korea</p>

pg. 883-890 (Vietnam)

<p>Colonialism and Revolution in Vietnam</p>	<p>Failure of Confucian government to prevent French Takeover discredited style From the late 1770s, the Tayson peasant rebellion toppled the Nguyen and Trinh dynasties Nguyen Anh (backed by French) unified Vietnam in 1802</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. French missionaries and traders ear special rights 2. Government begins to persecute Vietnamese Christians 3. France intervenes
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<p>Vietnamese Nationalism: Bourgeois Dead Ends and Communist Survival.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure of the Nguyen to resist the French discredited dynasty <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guerrilla opposition into the early 20th century <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. localized, small-scale, and easily defeated 2. Confucianism discredited 2. French rule <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western-educated middle class grew to work in government and private careers 2. French racism and discrimination in job opportunities contested 3. Violent solutions due to French repression of opposition <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1920s Vietnamese Nationalist Party (VNQDD), with members drawn from the educated middle class, began to pursue violent revolution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harsh repression of the party in 1929 2. Communist Party, dominated by Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho Chi Minh) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initially based revolt upon urban workers 2. 1930s: shifted to a peasant emphasis to take advantage of rural risings 3. French crushed party 4. Survived underground with help from Comintern
<p>Vietnamese Nationalist Party</p>	
<p>Communist Party</p>	
<p>Japan</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Japanese occupation in 1941
<p>The War of Liberation against the French</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communist-dominated resistance fought Japanese 2. By 1945, under the leadership of Vo Nguyen Giap 3. Viet Minh proclaimed an independent Vietnam 4. French returned to exploit local divisions and reassert colonial rule <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil War <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. French defeat at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 5. Geneva conference promised elections to decide who should govern Vietnam
<p>The War of Liberation Against the United States</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promise of elections was not kept <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vietnam became entangled in Cold War maneuvers 2. Anti-Communist during early 1950s <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defend South Vietnam against communists 2. U.S. backed Ngo Dinh Diem as president in South Vietnam <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. rigged elections 2. began campaign against Communists (Viet Cong) in south <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. North Vietnam supported Viet Cong 3. U.S. allowed military to depose Diem and take over war 4. Intervention of 500,000 American troops and massive bombing <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communists not losing 5. U.S. withdrew forces from Vietnam in 1970s 2. Southern Vietnam fell to Communists in 1975 3. First united government since the mid-19th century over devastated country

<p>After Victory: The Struggle to Rebuild Vietnam.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vietnamese isolation from the international community <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S. blocked international assistance 2. Border clashes occurred with China 3. Dictatorial regime pushed hard-line Marxist-Leninist political and economic policies and persecuted old enemies 4. highly centralized economy stifled growth <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued wartime miseries 5. Economic liberalization began in during late 1980s 6. U.S. and Vietnam began movement into a more constructive relationship
<p>Global Connections: East Asia and the Pacific Rim in the Contemporary World</p>	<p>Both China and Vietnam have undergone revolutionary transformations during the 20th century. Monarchies and colonial regimes have been replaced by Communism. Entire social classes have disappeared. New educational systems have been created. Women have gained new legal and social status. Confucianism fell before Marxist-Leninism and later Western capitalist influences. But much remains unchanged. Suspicion of commercial and entrepreneurial classes persists, and the belief remains that rulers are obliged to promote the welfare of their subjects. Ideological systems stress secular and social harmony rather than religious concerns. Japan and the Pacific Rim have undergone lesser change, and in some ways, remain more traditional societies. But industrialization and democratization have brought change in many areas. East Asia, largely independent of Western control, has become a growing force in world affairs.</p>