## Section 1 Guided Reading and Review

The Changing Political Climate (textbook pp. 826–830)



## A. Main Ideas

Fill in the missing information in the paragraphs below as you read Section 1.

After World War II, many nations demanded and won freedom from 1. This was partly because the war had exhausted the resources of such colonial powers as Britain and France. Both 2. , the superpowers of the postwar world, condemned imperialism and sought allies among the emerging nations. Many nations won freedom through peaceful means, but a few had to fight wars of liberation. Nearly 100 new countries, both large and small, emerged during this "great liberation." The new nations of Africa and Asia, as well as Latin America, became known as the developing world. All new nations were determined to modernize, which meant building 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ and developing their countries economically. The world into which new nations emerged was consumed by the Cold War between \_\_\_\_\_. These two nations competed for influence in 4. the developing world by offering 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to new nations. To reduce world tensions, many new nations chose to remain 6. countries, however, the superpowers became involved in local conflicts and civil wars. Finally, in 1991, the Soviet Union collapsed and the Cold War ended. The new nations born during the great liberation faced enormous problems. They

The new nations born during the great liberation faced enormous problems. They included diverse populations with no unifying force and the outbreak of civil war and revolution. 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders often took control. Democracy did make some progress, however. Early moves toward democracy were made in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

unresolved is whether or not the world community has a right to intervene in other nations' affairs to end human rights abuses.

## B. Reviewing Key Terms

Briefly define each of the following terms.

10. nonaligned

11. interdependence

12. terrorism