History of India, Japan, Korea and the Cold War—Study Guide

1. Nationalism: loyalty and devotion to your country
2. Reason for Indian Nationalism—it was a reaction to British rule.
3. Effects of the massacre at Amritsar—Most people were so angry about the killings they became more united against the British
4. Gandhi’s plan of civil disobedience—People should refuse to obey laws they felt were unfair but without violence.
5. Indians in World War I—Indians helped the British because they thought the British would grant Indians greater freedom after the war.
6. East and West Pakistan (Bangladesh)—the two countries formed when India split up.
7. Gandhi’s main strategy in dealing with the British—use non-violence to protest
8. Salt March—Gandhi boycotted salt because the British wouldn’t allow Indians to make it. Gandhi and followers marched to the sea to make salt.
9. Douglas MacArthur in Japan—US general who helped rebuild Japan after WWII; wrote Japan’s new constitution.
10. Partitioning of India—After gaining independence from Britain, India split into 3 countries because of religious differences
11. Constitutional Monarchy—Japan’s government after WWII.
12. Role of the Japanese emperor after WWII—mainly ceremonial; he had no power.
13. Soviet Union’s main goal after WWII and how could they could achieve it—main goal was to build communist governments in other countries. They could achieve this by having pro-communist countries along their borders.
14. South Korea—South Korea—controlled by USA;
15. Division of damaged countries after WWII—USA, Britain, and Soviet Union decided how to divide the lands affected by war.
16. Goals of the Indian National Congress—to increase rights for Indians.
17. Requirements of Japanese constitution—Japan could never declare war on another country
18. Douglas MacArthur—Korea—was fired from his position for insubordination to the President
19. Cold War—name given to the period of cold feelings between USA and the Soviet Union.
20. Domino Theory—the idea that if one country falls to communism the others around it will too.
21. North Korea--North Korea—controlled by Soviet Union
22. Gandhi’s role in India’s Independence—he led the fight for independence through civil disobedience with no violence
23. Gandhi’s influence on World History—was responsible for influencing Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King, Jr. who used his methods to gain freedom for their people
24. US involvement in rebuilding Japan after WWII—the US wanted to make sure that Japan never used war on any other country, and they wanted the Japanese people to have a democracy. General Douglas MacArthur over saw the rebuilding and wrote Japan’s constitution. Because of US help and money, Japan now has one of the strongest economies in the world.