Global 10 Review Packet

Please note: This is not all the information on the regents exam, but is a helpful guide to use to start preparing for the exam.

What was Japan's Tokugawa Shogunate political system?

- **Emperor** - (figurehead-kind of pretend ruler)
- **Shogun** - had the real power - made all of the decisions
- **Isolationist** – Do not want to work with outsiders – foreigners are barbaric
- **Feudalism** - exchange of land for services between social classes

Who were the leaders of the Scientific Revolution?

- **Galileo, Copernicus, & Isaac Newton**

  - **Copernicus & Galileo** figured out that the earth was NOT the center of the universe (not geocentric), that sun was at the center of the universe (heliocentric)

What were their ideas and what did they challenge?

- Use **Reasoning & Logic**
- **Conduct Experiments**

  - They all challenged the church & argued to Use Reason & Logic – Don’t Rely on God!

What were the Enlightenment’s major ideas?

**John Locke:**

- People had **natural rights** - life, liberty (freedom), property
- **Consent** (permission) of the governed (people had the right to say “yes we want this”)
- Government and citizens should sign a **social contract**
- People could **elect** (vote) and **overthrow** (get rid of) leader
- Limited government - limited control over citizens

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**Tokugawa Japan**

- **Emperor** - He was at the top of Japanese society but had little real power
- **Shogun** - The actual ruler of Japan
- **Daimyo** - wealthy landowners
- **Samurai** - warriors
- **Peasants & Artisans**
- **Merchants**
- The largest class: daimyo
- The lowest class: because they produced nothing on their own

**Scientific Revolution**

- **Heliocentric** - Sun is the center. The earth has an orbit that rotates around the sun.
- **Geocentric** - Earth is the center. The sun has an orbit that rotates around the earth.

**Enlightenment & Natural Rights**

- **Every Human Has Rights**
- 3 Branches of Government – Separation of Powers
**Montesquieu:**
- Separation of Powers – 3 Branches of Government
- Prevent tyranny/corruption by acting as a CHECK on POWER - CHECKS & BALANCES

**What did Enlightenment challenge?**

Political Systems/Government - Absolutism

Traditional Ideas - Similar to the Scientific Revolution

Which rulers changed/reformed their methods following the Age of Enlightenment?
- Catherine the Great
- Peter the Great
- Frederick II – Frederick the Great

Who were Enlightened Despots?
- Absolute monarchs who used some of the Enlightenment ideas to reform their country
- Gave people more rights

What were the causes of the French Revolution?
- Third Estate (peasants, lower class, commoners) had to pay all the taxes for the 1st (Clergy-Church leaders) & 2nd (Nobles) who had more land and money.
- Third Estate had no representation in government (no one to speak up for them) - wanted political power
- Poor people couldn’t afford food and had little land
- Citizens had few rights & were treated unfairly (Wanted Enlightenment Ideas – Natural Rights!!) Wanted DEMOCRACY
- Absolutism (leader who had total power)
  - Louis XIV (14th) - centralized government to increase control
  - Louis XVI (16th) - beheaded during the Reign of Terror
- Debt from building Palace of Versailles and helping American Revolution led to increased bread prices and angry Frenchmen

What were the key events and effects of the French Revolution?
- Estates General, Storming of the Bastille, Tennis Court Oath, Declaration of Rights of Man and Woman and Citizen
- REIGN OF TERROR
### Beheading of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette by Robespierre and the Jacobins

**Guillotine** – Weapon to Cut heads off

### Napoleon

- **Restored political stability** in France after an overthrow of the Directory (Weak leadership following Reign of Terror)
- **Napoleonic Codes** (Laws for all citizens – Achieved Revolutionary goal of natural rights)
- Napoleon as Emperor (Failed Revolutionary goal of electing leader/democratic government)
- **Taxes for All** (Achieved Revolutionary goal of 3\(^{rd}\) Estate splitting taxes with 1\(^{st}\) and 2\(^{nd}\) Estate)
- Inspired Nationalism/Nationalist feelings throughout the world

### How was Napoleon defeated by Russia during the Napoleonic Wars?

- **Size of Russia** (very big)
- **Climate** - freezing winters
- **Russians burned all crops** (plants) – “Scorched Earth”

### What was the goal or purpose of the Congress of Vienna?

- To balance the power between countries so that no one country had more power than others
- Restore (bring back) monarchies (leadership) in power before Napoleonic wars

### Congress of Vienna – Balance of Power

**Congress of Vienna was attended by conservatives from Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain, France and was led by Austrian minister Klemens von Metternich**

Metternich & other delegates disliked democracy, feared the ideas of the French Revolution, & wanted to restore Europe to the way it was before Napoleon

### Who were the important leaders of Latin Independence movements?

- **Toussaint L’ouverture** – Haitian Revolutionary Leader – Fought against France
- **Jose de San Martin & Miguel Hidalgo** - Mexico

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- Simon Bolivar – Argentina – Failed to unify South America because of the Andes Mountains acting as a barrier

What inspired/caused them to fight?
- The American and French Revolution
- Limited rights (not enough rights)
- Enlightenment ideas of Natural Rights (John Locke)
- Nationalism – Loyalty/Love/Pride for Country/Culture

What are the possible impacts/effects of nationalism (pride for your country/culture)?
- United/Unify groups of people (small states become countries - unification)
  - Italy Unified by Garibaldi, Mazzini, Cavour and Emmanuel II
  - Germany Unified by Otto von Bismarck (Blood and Iron Speech) & King Wilhelm I
- Cause conflicts (large countries/empires have different ethnic groups that want independence)
  - Serbian Nationalists vs. Austria-Hungary - (WWI)

How did the Agricultural revolution impact society? THINK FARMING REVOLUTION
- More food = More people born (increase life expectancy - people lived longer, and birth rates)
- Caused the Industrial Revolution & urbanization - farmers forced to move into cities
  - workers were displaced/no longer needed on farms due to new farming technology like the seed drill/crop rotations

Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in Great Britain?
- Had an adequate (surplus/extra) food supply
- Close to water which generated (made) electricity for factories
- Natural Harbors/Ports for trading
- Britain had the money/capital for factories
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- Britain had an energy revolution because of an **abundant amount** of **natural resources** (steam power & coal, iron-ore)

- Britain had an **available work force** following the Agricultural Revolution

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>What are Capitalist ideas?</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- People can make a lot of money – <strong>PRIVATE BUSINESSES</strong> - entrepreneurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>LAISSEZ-FAIRE</strong> - no government interference (Little government involvement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Supply (how much we make) is based on demand (how much people want)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Adam Smith</strong>- Wrote the <strong>Wealth of Nations</strong>- Capitalist book - <strong>MARKET economy</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>What are Communist ideas?</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>No social classes</strong>, everyone is <strong>equal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- No private property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Everything belongs to everyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Proletariat/Workers must revolt</strong> (fight back) to improve society &amp; <strong>overthrow capitalist system</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Who created Communism?</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Wrote the **Communist Manifesto** - Communist book

How did *society change* during the **Industrial Revolution**?

- **Urbanization** - people moving from the countryside (farms) to cities
- **Laissez faire** economics (government “LAZY”, not involved)
- Improved transportation – trains and steamboats using steam engine
- Rise of big business
- Growth of the **Middle class**
- People’s roles changed
- **Working Class was poor, lived in slums**
- **Women and Children Working** - **Paid Less** than Men
- **Dangerous working conditions** - workplace accidents and deaths
- **Low wages** (pay) and **long hours** (16 hour work day)

What **reforms (changes)** were made to improve the problems caused by the **Industrial Revolution**?

- **Unions** - Fight for workers’ rights to higher wages (pay), shorter hours, and better working conditions
- Outlawed Slavery
- **Rights to vote (suffrage)** for all citizens
- More schools were set up (public education for all-boys and girls)
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- **Rise in the standard of living**

Why did Irish citizens **emigrate (leave)** **Ireland** during the 1840’s and 1850’s?
- Because of the **potato famine** (no food) - **starved to death**

Why did Europeans **imperialize** (take over) areas of **India**, **China**, **Africa**?
- Industrial Revolution  
- Natural Resources to produce **manufactured goods** at home in factories  
- New Markets to sell **manufactured goods** (large populations in **India & China**)  
- Social Darwinism – Survival of the fittest - Ethnocentrism  
  – Racism – White > Colored  
- Christianity – Educate/Save Savages

**Imperialism Causes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECONOMIC INTERESTS</th>
<th>POLITICAL &amp; MILITARY INTERESTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers wanted access to natural resources.</td>
<td>Merchant ships and naval vessels needed bases around the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers hoped for new markets for factory goods.</td>
<td>Western leaders were motivated by nationalism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonies offered a valuable outlet for manufactured goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Humanitarian Goals**

- Many westerners felt concern for their “little brothers” overseas. Missionaries, doctors, and colonial officials believed they had a duty to spread western civilization.

**Social Darwinism**

- Many westerners viewed European races as superior to all others.  
- They saw imperial conquest as nature’s way of improving the human species.

What were the **effects of Imperialism**?
- European nations controlled regions in **Africa** and **Asia** because of their superior/stronger military

**India**
- British colony created after British East India Company traded with Mughals,  
- Controlled by telecommunication systems & railroads  
- Sepoy Mutiny – attempted to remove foreign/imperial influence

**China**

**Imperialism Effects**

Source: [http://www.toondocksnet.com](http://www.toondocksnet.com) (adapted)
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- **Opium War** caused China to become *sphere of Influence* for many industrial nations
- **Boxer/Taiping rebellion** – remove foreign/imperial influence

**Africa**
- **Berlin Conference** – Africa divided by European nations with no regard to African culture
- **Suez canal** built as *strategic location* between Africa and Middle East/Asia - Europeans used Suez Canal for faster access to colonies

**Japan**
- **Meiji Restoration** - caused by American Commodore Matthew Perry - removed the Tokugawa Shogunate
- Became modernized and industrialized - controlled Asian countries like China and Korea
- Satisfied imperialist goals - NEEDED RUBBER & OIL - NATURAL RESOURCES

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**What were the causes of World War I?**

**M – A – N – I – A**

- **M – Militarism** – increase size and strength of military
- **A – Alliances** – Germany defends ally Austria-Hungary, forces France and England to defend their allies of Russia and Serbia
- **N – Nationalism** – Pride/loyalty in country – Serbian nationalists kill Austria-Hungary’s leader
- **I – Imperialism** – Nations compete and fight for colonies around the world
- **A – Assassination** of Archduke Ferdinand – Balkans aka “the powder keg of Europe” - IMMEDIATE CAUSE/SPARK that started World War I - Germans joined Austria Hungary in

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**Causes of World War I** – MANIA

- **Militarism** – policy of building up strong military forces to prepare for war
- **Alliances** – agreements between nations to aid and protect one another
- **Nationalism** – pride in or devotion to one’s country
- **Imperialism** – when one country takes over another country economically and politically
- **Assassination** – murder of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand
declaring war against Russia, Serbia, Britain, and France.

What new warfare was introduced during WWI?
- **Chemical Weapons** – biological weapons like poison and mustard gas
- Machine Guns led to **Trench Warfare**
- **Trench Warfare** – Trenches dug to avoid open fire

How did WWI end?
- **Treaty of Versailles** – Germany harshly punished
- Germany accepts blame
- Germany pays reparations, damages from World War I
- Germany reduces military size
- Germany loses land
- **Treaty Causes Rise of Fascist Germany, Hitler & World War II**

What caused the Russian/Bolshevik Revolution?
- **Bloody Sunday** – Czar (leader) killed innocent Russians
- **Bolsheviks** promising land to the poor/peasants
- **Vladimir Lenin** promising “PEACE, LAND, AND BREAD”

**Russian Revolution**

**Treaty of Versailles**
- Losing Russo-Japanese War - weak military
- **Economic differences** between social classes
- **World War I Failures**

What were the **effects of the Russian Revolution**?
- Lenin’s Communist Russia - First communist Government EVER!!
- Command Economy - Businesses TOLD what products to **buy/sell**
- Government Controlled Businesses
- New Economic Policy - Allowed some **elements of Capitalism**

How did **Joseph Stalin** rule the Soviet Union?
- Totalitarian Regime
- Killed political opponents
- Censored citizens
- Secret Police - TERROR
- 5 Year Plan – Increase Agricultural and Industrial Output (HEAVY INDUSTRY)

**Russian Revolution Effects**

**Stalin’s Soviet Union**

- **HOLODOMOR:** STALIN’S GENOCIDAL FAMINE OF 1932-1933
- DEATH TOLL: AT LEAST 4 MILLION UKRAINIANS
- Holodomor (death by hunger, in Ukrainian) is the starvation of millions of Ukrainians in 1932-33 as a result of Soviet policies
- In Stalin’s plan, rapid industrialization was supposed to propel the USSR into modernity
- Collectivization of agriculture was enforced to land the growing urban population and to purchase factory equipment from abroad
- Ukrainian peasants had a strong tradition of private farming and resisted collectivization, posing a threat to the Soviet state
● Collectivization – widespread food shortage and forced famine/starvation in Ukraine.

What caused totalitarianism?
● Economic and Social Problems like the Great Depression and loss of faith in democracy

What is totalitarianism?
● Citizens gave up freedom for stability (safety)
● Leaders have total control
● State/country was more important than individuals
● Censorship, arrests, secret police force
● Denied basic human rights

 Adolf Hitler in Germany

 Benito Mussolini in Italy

How did Hitler cause World War II?
● Policy of Appeasement – AVOID CONFLICT by giving into demands
  Britain and France gave Hitler land in exchange for peace

 Europeans promised to fight Hitler if he invaded Poland

 Hitler invaded Poland causing/starting World War II

How did the Russians defeat Hitler?
● Russia’s large size

 Hitler Defeated by Russia

Totalitarianism

Causes of World War II
- Russia’s harsh winters/climate

- **Same** result as Napoleon invading Russia

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**What was the Holocaust?**

- European and German Jews used as an excuse/scapegoat for **German struggles after World War I**

- **Genocide** - Planned **extinction/killing** of European Jewish population by the Nazi’s

- **3 Step Process of Holocaust:**
  1) **Take Rights Away** – Nuremberg Laws
  2) **Isolate** from Society – Ghettos & Concentration Camps
  3) **The Final Solution** – Extermination Camps – Gas chambers, Shooting Squads, Death Marches

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**Holocaust Causes and Effects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Killed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>5.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet POWs</td>
<td>2-3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Poles</td>
<td>1.8-2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romani</td>
<td>220,000-250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>200,000-250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freemasons</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenes</td>
<td>20,000-25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homosexuals</td>
<td>5,000-15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehovah’s Witnesses</td>
<td>2,500-5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**What were the effects of WWII?**

- European domination decreased

- **Nationalism** in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East **led to decolonization** (colonies gaining independence)

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**WWII Effects**
- Nuremberg Trials – German officials punished for human rights violations

- Cold War
  - Russia/U.S.S.R./Soviet Union vs. U.S.A.

What were Cold War policies and events?
- Capitalism – U.S. and NATO vs. Communism - USSR (Russia) and Warsaw Pact
- U.S. Marshall Plan & Truman Doctrine - Support Countries with $ to prevent spread of Communism - CONTAINMENT
- USSR used military pressure to create Communist governments in Eastern Europe
- U.S. and Soviet Union (USSR) avoided war to prevent global nuclear destruction (no nuclear bombs)
- Arms Race (weapons), Space Race (NASA wins)
- Berlin Wall – Divided Communist and Democratic Berlin

A Weakened Europe
2) Colonial powers of Britain and France lost prestige during World War II as the United States and the USSR (Soviet Union) developed into the new superpowers.

The old European powerhouse was no longer seen as “unbeatable.”
- Korean War (North and South Korea divided at 38th Parallel)
- Vietnam War (Communist Vietnam unified N+S - Ho Chi Minh)
- Cuban and Nicaraguan Communist Revolutions - Fidel Castro in Cuba
- Cuban Missile Crisis

How did Communism Collapse?
- High costs during Cold War
- Russian failures in Afghanistan
- Gorbachev - Glasnost & Perestroika - Policies to make Russia more democratic and capitalist - Remove/Reduce Communist ideas
- Fall of the Berlin Wall = END OF COLD WAR!!

Why did Indians want independence?
- British controlled Indian business & mistreated Indians
- The British were making money while Indians were suffering poverty and a loss of culture
- Desire to remove foreign/European imperialism
How did Gandhi and Indians gain their independence?

- **Indian National Congress** & **Muslim League** – nationalist organizations with the **goal** of gaining Indian independence

- Gandhi - Passive Resistance and Civil Disobedience (Non-violence and breaking unfair/unjust laws peacefully)

- **Gandhi** - Salt March & homespun movement – boycott Salt Tax & **boycott** buying British clothes (wear traditional Indian clothing)

What were the **effects** of Indian independence?

- **India and Pakistan divided (partitioned)** – India for Hindus and Pakistan for Muslims
  - Muslims feared Hindu domination
  - Indians murdered moving to new areas
- **Border disputes** for India with Pakistan and China
- India vs. Pakistan conflict over **Kashmir** - border between nations
- Nuclear weapons remain an issue

Why did Africans want independence?

- European nations weakened after World War II – decline of empires
- **Human rights violations** – limited rights as colonies
- Desire to **remove** foreign/European imperialism

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### Indian Independence Movements & Effects

**Causes for African Independence**
### How did African nations gain their independence?
- **Strong leaders** such as Jomo Kenyatta, Kwame Nkrumah, and Kenneth Kaunda
- **Nationalist movements**
- **Mau Mau in Kenya** – rebelled against colonial power

### What struggles were Africans faced with after gaining its independence?
- **Clashes/Fights** with traditional tribes
- **Islamic fundamentalism** (traditional Muslim ideas) vs. **Modernization** (Western ideas)
- **Ethnic/tribal differences** or traditions

### What was the policy of Apartheid in South Africa?
- **Apartheid** was a series of **laws that segregated and discriminated** against the majority black population of South Africa.
- This policy was **started and upheld by the minority white population who held all governmental power.**

Some policies were:
- **Pass laws** – passes were needed to travel from black to white areas

### African Independence Leaders & Groups

Pan-African, Independence leaders

- Jomo Kenyatta
- Leopold Senghor
- Kenneth Kaunda

### African Independence Effects

Negative Effects cont’d
- Africans were not prepared for independence
- Europeans divided Africa with no regard for religious or ethnic groups
- African tribes and families were separated by unfair borders which started wars
- African cultures and traditions were lost due to separation and lack of preservation

### Apartheid Policies in South Africa

**White Area**

- **Blanke Gebied**
- **Net Blankes. Whites Only.**
- The Race Classification Act. Every citizen suspected of not being European was classified according to race.
- **The Mixed Marriages Act.** It prohibited marriage between people of different races.
- **Homelands and Forced Migration** - Forced people of certain races into living in designated areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did Nelson Mandela help South Africa remove Apartheid?</th>
<th>Mandela Fighting Apartheid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• African National Congress – goal was to rule as majority political party</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Mandela Fighting Apartheid" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mandela first practiced peaceful protests and civil disobedience but later began violent protests.</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Mandela Fighting Apartheid" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mandela was imprisoned for fighting against Apartheid</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Mandela Fighting Apartheid" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Nations boycotted/did not buy economic goods from South Africa when Mandela was in jail – ECONOMIC SANCTIONS placed on South Africa</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Mandela Fighting Apartheid" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mandela was elected President following his release from prison and Apartheid laws were repealed/removed.</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Mandela Fighting Apartheid" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What caused the **Chinese Communist Revolution**?
- They wanted to eliminate democratic ideas
- Peasants supported Communism – promised land and power to peasants
- **Mao Zedong** leading the Communist Chinese Revolutionaries
Long March - Mao escaping anti-Communist Chinese government

How did Mao Zedong lead Communist China?
- The Great Leap Forward – increase industrial productivity – heavy industry
- Marxism – communes & collectivization
- No religion – religions compete for loyalty
- Cultural Revolution – Remove anti-communist ideas and Mao’s opponents

Mao Zedong’s China

China Under Mao Zedong
- Great Leap Forward
- Cultural Revolution

Result: Commune based industries turned out poorly made goods. Agricultural output declined and led to widespread famine. Great Leap backward!

Result: For over a decade, schools and universities were closed. Created a “Lost Generation.” Millions were driven from their jobs and economy slowed. Mao needed his army to restore order and control the Red Guards. Cultural Disaster!

What were the policies of Deng Xiaoping’s Communist China?
- Four Modernizations – increase industrial, agricultural, defense, and science/tech productivity
- Tiananmen Square Massacre – Government oppression (brutal control) of citizens continued
- Not a democratic government

Deng Xiaoping’s China

How did the Middle East change following World War II?
- Zionism – Belief in a Jewish Homeland – Israel created & given to Jewish followers

Middle East Conflicts
• Israeli Jews vs. Palestinian Muslims
• Palestinians want to establish a homeland

• Arab nationalism vs. Jewish nationalism

• Camp David Accords – peace treaty between Israel and Arabs

• Saddam Hussein – Hindi Dictator – Persian Gulf War vs. United States

• Oil/Petroleum is an important resource in the Middle East!!
• OPEC created to regulate/control oil prices

How did Kemal Ataturk change Turkey?
• Modernized
• Westernized

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
• Under Ataturk, Friday was no longer a public holiday.
• Western legal codes were adopted to replace the form of Sharia law that had been used.
• Islamic scholars were forced under state control.
• Arabic script was replaced by the Latin alphabet.
• European dress was required for both men and women.

Modernization of Turkey under Ataturk

“Let them worship as they will, every man can follow his own conscience provided it does not interfere with sane reason or bid him act against the liberty of his fellow men.”

-Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of Iranian Revolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Corrupt Shah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Anti-Western feelings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Rise in Islamic Fundamentalism</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### What caused the Iranian Revolution?

- **Failure of the leader, Shah Reza Pahlavi, to meet needs of the people**

- **Shah supported Western ideas**, not Muslim ideas - Viewed as a PUPPET of the West

- **Ayatollah Khomeini**, leader, who **supported Islamic fundamentalism** – Sharia law – Muslims wanting to keep traditional beliefs

- **Khomeini and traditionalists rejected Western and modern beliefs** including increased women’s rights

### What were the effects of the Iranian Revolution?

- **Iran - FIRST Islamic Republic**

- **Iran returned to traditional customs/beliefs**

- **Sharia Law – limited rights for women**

- **Islamic fundamentalism**