**STANDARD WHII.13c) describing conflicts and revolutionary movements in eastern Asia, including those in China and Vietnam, and their major leaders, i.e., Mao Tse-tung (Zedong), Chiang Kai-shek, and Ho Chi Minh.**

Japanese occupation of European colonies in Asia heightened demands for independence after World War II.

After World War II, the United States pursued a policy of containment against communism. This policy included the development of regional alliances against Soviet and Chinese aggression. The Cold War led to armed conflict in Korea and Vietnam.

Terms to know

• containment: A policy for preventing the expansion of communism

Conflicts and revolutionary movements in China

• Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese civil war

• Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi): Nationalist China (island of Taiwan)

• Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong): Communist China (mainland China)

• Continuing conflict between the two Chinas

• Communist China’s participation in Korean War

Conflicts and revolutionary movements in Vietnam

• Role of French Imperialism

• Leadership of Ho Chi Minh

• Vietnam as a divided nation

• Influence of policy of containment

• The United States and the Vietnam War

• Vietnam as a reunited communist country today

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