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Review Question

1. What explanation accounts for the rapid rise of democratic governments in the world after 1945?

Throughout the course of the twentieth century, the amount of nations having the essential political mechanisms of a democratic system increased rapidly. Towards the beginning of the decade, outsiders believed that over thirty percent of the world's ostensibly sovereign states possessed political structures comparable with those found in countries with the English language and classic European governments. These institutions produced substantial amounts of equal authority among one the world's countries, but with downsides. The prevalence of generally held politics concepts along with values in these societies results in the development of democratic systems in these countries.

2. Popular movements in what three Eastern European countries prior to 1989 challenged the influence of the Soviet Union?

The revolts in the 1980s became part of a wave of disturbances in the course of the 1980s and 1990s which seen communist power dissolve throughout the world, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe. The revolts in the 1980s era were referred to as the demise of Communist as well as the collapse of Countries, which are variations frequently utilized to refer to the 1848 Revolutionary Conflicts. The revolts occurred by the of April 1988, through a nationwide walkout by Polish workers and concluded on September 1993, after Cambodia accepted an updated Constitution, abolishing Communism. Throughout 1988, the revolt began in Poland extending to the country of Hungary, the eastern part of Germany, and the country of Romania. These two tendencies shared the broad adoption of peaceful protest activities, demonstrating popular antipathy to a single party's rule along with change.

3. 1989 was a pivotal year for pro-democracy social movements in both China and Eastern Europe. What were the differing outcomes of each set of movements?

In 1989 Chinese Freedom Revolution contrasted a dictatorial system versus a developing democratic state. Following a decade of financial turmoil, the stringent constraints which the government forcefully imposed on society throughout the beginning stages of Stalinist began to crumble. There has been abundant evidence to support the start of a society based on democracy, either as independent groups, business ventures, or independent open discussion. There are plenty of parallels among China and the period

in Eastern Europe when democracy was seen as the solution to Communism. The distributed organization of Unity, the creative industry of the country of Hungary could all be seen as goals or partially accomplished. Because of this skillful differentiation, the future of China remains unaffected by the country's allegedly harsh structure. The future is uncertain, but capitalism may prove to be an undesirable interruption on the path to establishing a self-governing community in the years to come.

The following questions are based on your reading of the chapter, "The Arab Spring," in *Social Movements and the New Technology*.

4. What was the critical event that launched the Arab Spring protests?

The Arab Spring consisted of a pro-democracy revolt that engulfed numerous predominantly Muslim nations, particularly Tunisia, to Morocco, Libya, Syria, Egypt, for example, and Bahrain. The Arab Spring was a series of demonstrations across the region of the Middle East as well as the North American continent, including Iran, a few of which culminated in governmental shifts, while others were unsuccessful. After several days protests throughout the country began demanding upon the President with his authoritarian rule to resign.

5. Briefly describe the outcome of the Arab Spring movements in Egypt, Libya, and Syria.

Numerous financial and political factors, notably higher joblessness as a result of growing populations, fueled the Arab Spring, a number of rebellions against the government rallies, and violent uprisings. The Arab Spring's fundamental causes the rash of democratic uprisings which overtook the Arab East in 2011 toppled several strong rulers and significantly weakened the security of others. The Arab Spring was responsible for the ongoing conflict in Syria and Libya, amid numerous other events. Many of citizens perished as a result of the refugee crisis, while a big number of individuals moved across the European Union.