

8.7 Global Resistance to Established Power Structures After 1900

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS martin luther king jr. 马丁·路德·金 • mohandas gandhi 甘地
• nelson mandela 曼德拉 • resistance and nonviolence 非暴力

Objective

Build the skills to explain **resistance and nonviolence** 非暴力.

You must be able to:

- state the CED's balanced claim about the century
- name the three figures the CED gives
- state the two ways conflict was intensified
- explain why the CED reports both directions

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ **The balance**

Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups — including states — opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflicts. Both directions in one place.

■ **Three figures**

Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela — named as promoters of the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change. Nonviolence is called a practice, not a sentiment.

■ **Two intensifications**

Militaries and militarised states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict, and some movements used violence against civilians in an effort to achieve political aims.

■ **Both directions**

A history recording only nonviolence would misdescribe the century, and one recording only violence would omit the movements that changed states without it. The CED gives both because both occurred.

2 Practice

2.1 State the CED's balanced claim about the century. [2]

2.2 Name the three figures and what they promoted. [2]

2.3 The CED names two ways conflict intensified.

(a) State them. [2]

(b) State why both directions are reported. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Nonviolence is described by the CED as [1]

- **A** a sentiment
- **B** a practice
- **C** a treaty
- **D** an ideology

3.2 Those who opposed the century's trend of conflict included [1]

- **A** individuals, groups and states
- **B** individuals only
- **C** states only
- **D** nobody

3.3 A movement changes a state's laws without using force.

(a) State what the CED calls this.

[1]

(b) Explain why calling it a practice matters.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 conflict dominated much of the century, but many individuals, groups and states opposed this trend while some intensified the conflicts.

2.2 Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela; the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.

2.3 (a) militaries and militarised states responded in ways that intensified conflict; some movements used violence against civilians for political aims. (b) both occurred, and reporting one alone misdescribes the century.

3.1 B. a practice.

3.2 A. the CED includes states.

3.3 (a) the practice of nonviolence. (b) a practice is something organised and learned, not merely an attitude someone holds.