20th Century Since 1945
Key Terms and People

1. Iron Curtain: Imaginary line separating East (Communism) and West Europe (Democracy).
2. Satellite: Countries controlled by the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe.
3. NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization which was led by the US who promised to protect each other if attacked.
5. Containment: Contain Communism (Stop the spread).
7. Nonaligned Nation: Countries not on a side.
How were conditions in Europe after WWII similar to the conditions that existed after WWI?

- Nations were war torn, Europe was divided
- Groups of people looking for their own homeland (self-determination)
  - Poland after WWI & Jews after WWII
German Asylum Laws

- Because they recognized its role in the persecution of Jews and other groups
Political Germany and Japan after WWII

**Similar**
- Both countries were occupied by allied troops
- Trials were held to punish those responsible for wartime atrocities

**Different**
- German council wrote new constitution
- Japan became a constitutional monarchy and new constitution was written by US Gen. MacArthur
Japan before and after WWII

**Before & During**
- Ruled by an Emperor & military leaders

**After**
- Constitutional Monarchy limiting the power of the Emperor
- Democratic Gov’t with elected representatives (the Diet)
- Freedom of press and assembly
- Women gained right to vote
NATO Nations

- Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United States
Warsaw Pact Nations

- USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Poland and Romania
Factors that led to the breakup of alliance between Britain, France, US, and Soviet Union

- Different political and economic ideologies and distrust between the US and USSR caused the Cold War
- Great Britain and France feared the spread of communism in Europe
Why were NATO and the Warsaw Pact formed?

- To protect each other.
How did the Cold War lead to an arms race?

- The US & USSR armed themselves in preparation for an attack from the other

- Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
Cold War Science and Technology

- USSR
  - 1957 launched Sputnik
  - 1961 sent first man into space
- US
  - NASA developed by the US
  - 1969 first to put a man on the moon
Cold WAR: Asia

- **Korean War:**
  - Korea was divided into Communist North and Democratic South.
  - US stopped the spread into South Korea.

- **Vietnam War:**
  - Ho Chi Minh (Communist) and Ngo Ding Diem (Non-Communist)
  - US tried to prevent communism from spreading to South Vietnam but failed
Cold War: Middle East

- Conflicts:
  - 7 Day War and Yom Kippur War.

- People:
  - General Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Menachem Begin (Israel), Anwar Sadat (Egypt)
  - US supported Israel, USSR supported Arabs.
Cold War: Middle East (Iran and Iraq)

- **Conflicts:**
  - Islamic Revolution in Iran, Iran-Iraq War.

- **People:**
  - US supported anti-Communist Shah.
  - Soviets supported Iran in Iran-Iraq war.
Cold War: Africa

- Congo
  - Independent in 1960
  - USSR helped premier stop a revolt, but 5 years later a strong anti-communist leader gained support from the West

- Angola:
  - Independent in 1975, but rival rebels competed for power
  - MPLA was supported by USSR and established a communist dictatorship
Cold War: Latin America

Cuba

- Revolution in 1959, Fidel Castro established a communist dictatorship
- Castro turned to the USSR for support
Causes of the Cuban Revolution

- **Political Conditions**
  - Rule by a representative dictatorship
  - Corruption and bribery among government officials

- **Economic Conditions**
  - Control of sugar plantations by upper class
  - Unequal distribution of wealth
  - Foreign control of businesses
  - High unemployment
Impact of the Cuban Revolution

Political Conditions
- Creation of a communist dictator
- Denial of basic political rights & freedoms

Economic Conditions
- Est. of collective farms operated under gov’t supervision
- Gov’t control of business & industry
- Seizure of foreign property with little or no compensation
United Nations during the Cold War

- Provided a forum for the superpowers to air their differences peacefully
Market vs. Command Economy

- **Market Economy (Capitalism)**
  - People own things
  - People (Businesses) make decisions
  - Goods and services are distributed by Demand.

- **Command Economy (Communism)**
  - Government owns things
  - Government makes decisions
  - Government distributes things
Three economic problems developing nations in Latin America face:

1. Too much debt.
3. Relying on Cash Crops.
West Germany vs. East Germany

- West Germany, controlled by the West, developed a strong industrial capitalist economy where their goods were demanded around the world, while East Germany became communist under the USSR.
Economies of Europe & Japan

Europe:
- Aid from the Marshall Plan allowed West European countries to recover quickly

Japan:
- US created a democratic gov’t
- Workers could form unions
- Divided large estates among tenant farmers
- Manufactured goods highly demanded
Economic Success of Europe & Japan

- Because we would establish trade partners and also allies in the fight against communism
Pacific Rim Economies

- **Taiwan**: Market Economy, industry and trade
- **Hong Kong**: Market Economy, financial center with foreign banks and a stock market
- **Singapore**: Market Economy, busy harbor and a center of trade
- **South Korea**: Market Economy, initially exported textiles and inexpensive goods, but now export automobiles
OPEC

- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
Global Crisis and OPEC

- In 1973, OPEC nations stopped the export of oil to countries that supported Israel in its conflict with Egypt.
- Prices skyrocketed affecting western economies and slowing growth.
Global Economy since 1945

- Some countries developed market economies, others command.
- Developing nations struggled to build their economies.
- W. Europe & Japan succeed with help of US.
- Pacific Rim countries thrive globally.
- Oil Crisis slowed western economic growth.
Chinese Communist Revolution

1. Mao Zedong:
   - Leader of the Communists in the 1930.
2. Deng Xiaoping:
   - Took over for Mao in 1976.
3. Cultural Revolution:
   - Attempt to renew people’s loyalty to Communism and establish a more equitable society.
4. Great Leap Forward:
   - Mao wanted to increase agricultural and industrial output.
5. Tiananmen Square:
   - Demonstrators occupied an area looking for rights and freedoms. Government sent in troops to break it up.
Two Chinas

- Peoples Republic of China is a communist state on the Asian mainland.
- Taiwan or Republic of China, has a noncommunist government.
Mao comes to Power

- Mao won support of the peasant population of China by promising to give the peasant population land.
Mao’s Great Leap Forward

- **Goal:**
  - Increase farm and factory output.

- **Methods:**
  - Communes (Farms) and production quotas.

- **Results:**
  - Program fails, 2 years of hunger and low production.
Mao’s Cultural Revolution

- **Goals:**
  - Renew Communist loyalties.

- **Methods:**
  - Red Guards attack professors and other officials by following the Little Red Book.

- **Results:**
  - Economy slows, people afraid, lost generation.
Modernizations under Deng Xiaoping

- Farming methods modernized and mechanized.
- Industry upgraded and expanded.
- Science and technology promoted and developed.
- Defense systems and military forces improved.
Xiaoping Economic Reports

- Both positive and negative
  - Economy grew, better standard of living for some
  - Foreign relations and trade grew
  - Crime and corruption grew and gap between rich and poor widened
The Tiananmen Square Uprising?

- People demanded more rights and freedoms
- Refused to disperse, the gov’t sent in troops and tanks
- Thousands were killed or wounded
- Showed how important it was for Chinese leaders to keep control
Collapse of European Imperialism
Great Britain and India post WWII

- During the war, the British put off granting India independence, but were expected to support them during the war.
Muslims & Hindus in India

- Hindus were the majority and Muslims the minority
- The Muslim League was demanding a Muslim state
- Fighting between them led British officials to draw borders between them:
  - Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan
- When Muslims fled India & Hindus Pakistan, many people were killed crossing the border
India vs. Pakistan over Kashmir

- Kashmir is controlled by the secular gov’t of India, although it is predominantly Muslim.
Indian Society

- Government:
  - Democratic

- Foreign Policy:
  - Nonalignment (help from both capitalist and socialist nations)

- Economy:
  - Attempt to follow socialist model
  - Lack oil & Natural Gas

- Religion:
  - Hindu

- Social System:
  - Hindu Caste, Less education for poor & Women, Ethnic & Religious prejudices
Independent Nations in Africa
How did WWII increase the desire for African independence?

1. Many Africans had fought in the war, and they resented returning home as second class citizens.
2. Many had migrated to cities and were exposed to nationalist ideas.
3. The Atlantic Charter had set forth the idea of self-determination for all nations.
Nationalism in Ghana

- Kwame Nkrumah, inspired by Pan-africanism and Gandhi, organized a political party in the Ivory Coast
  - Used strikes and boycotts to battle the British
- In 1957, Great Britain granted the Ivory Coast independence
- Nkrumah became Prime Minister and renamed the country Ghana
Obstacles to Progress in Africa

- **Population & Poverty:** Population Explosion & Widespread Hunger
- **Political Problems:** Harsh Dictators, Military Takeovers, Ethnic/Religious Cleansing
- **Economic Dependence:** Need Foreign Aid, Imported Goods, High Debt
- **Land & Climate:** Too Much or too little rain, Poor Soil, Tropical Disease, Desert Climate
- **Economic Policies:** Failed socialist & Mixed economy problems, Cash crops instead of food crops, Lack of funding for rural development.
Borders Problems and Civil War in Africa?

Europeans did not regard African tribal lines at all, they often had different tribes fighting with each other for control of land inside of a country.
Rwanda was 84% Hutu and 14% Tutsi

In 1994, Hutu extremists with gov’t support, launched a murderous campaign against the Tutsis

500,000 Tutsis were killed in a few months
Ending Apartheid in South Africa

- **Nelson Mandela:**
  - Created the African National Congress, opposed apartheid by using civil disobedience and boycotts, was thrown in prison

- **Desmond Tutu:**
  - Black Anglican bishop & civil rights leader, convinced foreign nations & businessmen to limit trade & investments in S. Africa

- **F. D. De klerk:**
  - S. African president in 1989, repealed segregation laws and released Nelson Mandela
Struggles in Southeast Asia

Vietnam:
- Ruled by French since mid-1800s, Japan during WWII, after the war France wanted to regain the territory, but Ho Chi Minh fought for a free Vietnam and kicked the French out.
- Was divided into communist North and non-communist South.
- A battle to keep communism out of the south led to the Vietnam War (1959-1975).
- Minh and the Vietcong defeated the US, and a united communist Vietnam stood.
Cambodia:
- Served as a supply route for the Vietcong and North Vietnamese forces.
- 1969, US bombed and invaded the country, but later left and control went to the communist guerrillas, the Khmer Rouge.
- Under leader Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge killed more than 1 million people to remove foreign influences, this is known as the “Killing Fields”.
Struggles in Southeast Asia

- **Myanmar:**
  Formerly called Burma, British possession in the 1800s, gained independence in mid-1900s, but has since been plagued with ethnic tensions and ruled by a repressive military.
  The military continues to keep control, although there were elections held for democratic leadership.
Conflict and Change in the Middle East

1. Palestinian Liberation Organization: led by Arafat, wanted to gain Palestine back for the Palestinians.
2. Yasir Arafat: Leader of the PLO.
3. Camp David Accord: Peace agreement between Israel (Begin) and Egypt (Sadat).
5. Saddam Hussein: Leader of Iraq.
7. Islamic Fundamentalism: Reform by people who opposed westernization and wanted to apply Islamic principles to the problems in their nation.
8. Balfour Declaration: Support for Zionism by the British after WWI
Geography of the Middle East

- Been the crossroads for people of Africa, Asia, & Europe since ancient times
- Has led to an enormous diversity of people, belief systems, and cultures
- Oil has caused problems between the countries that have it and those that do not
Shaping the Middle East

- **Religion and Ethnic Differences:**
  - Muslims, Christians, & Jews
  - Different sects within religions
  - 30+ languages
  - Religious, racial, & cultural prejudices
  - Desire for a united Arab state

- **Natural Resources:**
  - Largest oil fields in the world
  - Oil rich nations gain wealth & pol/econ power
  - Limited water supply
  - Arguments over dams & water rights
Shaping the Middle East

- **Government:**
  - Democracy in Israel & Turkey
  - Royal Families in Jordan & Saudi Arabia
  - Single-party dictators in Iraq and Syria

- **Islamic Traditions:**
  - Laws of Islam influence gov’t, society, and personal life
  - Antiwestern feelings
  - 1990s revival of Islamic traditions
Creating Israel

- Following WWII, the United Nations in 1947, divided Palestine (under British control), into an Arab state and Jewish state
- Jews accepted the plan, but Arabs did not
- 1948, Great Britain withdrew and Jews proclaimed the independent state of Israel, which was recognized by the US and USSR
Jews Vs. Palestinians

- When the state of Israel was created, Arab nations vowed to drive the Jews out and restore Palestine as an Arab nation.
- Since 1948, there have been four full-scale wars and other smaller conflicts in this fight.
- As Israel wins various wars, they gain territory and double in size.
Countries that Border Israel

- Jordan
- Egypt
- Syria
- Lebanon
Territory Gained by Israel following 1967 War

- West Bank (from Jordan)
- The Gaza Strip (from Egypt)
- The Golan Heights (from Syria)
Camp David Accord

1. 1979, US President Carter invited President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel to discuss peace.
2. Resulted in a treaty, “land for peace”
3. Israel returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt
4. Egypt recognized Israel’s right to exist
Oslo Peace Accord

- 1993, for the first time, Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) talked
- PLO leader Arafat renounced the use of terrorism, in return Israeli PM Yitzhak Rabin agreed to give Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank self-rule.
Islamic Fundamentalism

**Iran:**
- Gov’t was hostile to the west, Western books, music and movies banned
- The government required strict adherence to Muslim religious tradition
- Encouraged Muslims in other countries to work to overthrow secular governments and establish Islamic republics.

**Algeria:**
- 1992, Islamic Party did well in elections
- Fearing an Islamic revolution, the military seized power and took harsh measures against Islamic activists, killing thousands
Islamic Fundamentalism

**Turkey:**
- Throughout 1900, policies based on Western models
- 1990s, Islamic parties gained support and influence, hoping to restore a traditional Islamic gov’t

**Afghanistan:**
- 1979-1989, fought a Soviet invasion whose goal was to strengthen Afghan Communist gov’t
- Soviets withdrew leading to Civil War
- Islamic Taliban seized power in 1996, setting-up an Islamic gov’t
Iranian Revolution

- 1953, US and Britain helped the Shah gain control of the gov’t, he westernized and modernized and ruled as a dictator
- 1970s, opposition to the Shah was led by Ayatollah Khomeini who was exiled
- Protests led the Shah to flee Iran in 1979 & Khomeini returned, declaring Iran an Islamic Republic
- Khomeini died in 1989 and moderates took control
- 2005 Islamic conservatives took control, and concerns over a nuclear program have grown
Saddam Hussein

- **Iran-Iraq War:**
  - 1980, Hussein’s forces seized control of a disputed border, causing a war

- **Persian Gulf War:**
  - Iraq invaded Kuwait and seized its oil fields
Section 6: Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union
1. Détente: Lessening of tensions between the US and Soviet Union during the Cold War.
2. Mikhail Gorbachev: Leader of the Soviet Union who helped end Communism.
Describe Perestroika

- Freedom economically for the businesses of the Soviet Union.
- Stimulate economic growth and make industry more efficient.
- Allow for free market reforms.
Describe Glasnost

- Openness, ended censorship and encouraged people to discuss the problems in the Soviet Union.
Fall of the Soviet Union

**Causes:**
- Leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev
- Openness to democratic ideas (glasnost)
- Reshaping of economy and gov’t (perestroika)
- Economic Problems
- Freedom movement in Eastern Europe
Fall of the Soviet Union

**Effects:**
- Formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States
- Loss of role as world superpower
- End of the Cold War
- Economic hardships
- Conflict between pro-communist and pro-democratic groups
- Minority revolts and civil conflicts
Breakup of the Soviet Union

- Gorbachev eased political restrictions & people began to voice nationalist sentiments in the non-Russian republics, they opposed Russian domination & declared their independence.
- Poland, East Germany, Romania and Bulgaria broke away from Soviet control.
- There were attempts to transition from a command to a market economy.
Polish Solidarity

- Lech Walesa led organized workers in an independent trade union called Solidarity, who called for political change in Poland.
- Soviet Union pressured the Polish gov’t to suppress Solidarity, who outlawed the union and arrested Walesa.
- International and internal pressures as well as the weakening power of communism led to reforms.
- 1989, first free elections in 50 years were held, Walesa and Solidarity Party won.
East and West Germany Reunited

- Berlin Wall was torn down, leading to a unified East and West Germany
- The Berlin Wall was a symbol of communism as it divided East and West Berlin.
Berlin Wall Falls

- 1989, East Germans wanted to share in the prosperity of West Germans
- East German leaders no longer receiving support from the Soviet Union
- Protests forced communist gov’t from power
- In November, the Berlin Wall was torn down, beginning the reuniting of Germany
Chechen Independence

- Muslim culture was different from Russians, fought for independence for over 150 years
- When USSR collapsed in 1991, they refused to give Chechnya its freedom, resulting in conflict between them
- Russia refuses to recognize them as an independent nation
Problems after the Fall of the USSR

- Great amount of ethnic conflict within the regions once controlled by the USSR
- Russia has had difficulties changing from a communist command economy to a market economy
Unrest in Latin America

- Diverse region with variety of different peoples and cultures
- Geographic barriers have discouraged unity
- After WWII, political and social unrest threatened stability, resulting in many nations looking for solutions provided by authoritarian leaders
Changes in Latin America

- **Guatemala:**
  - **Political:**
    - US helped overthrew Jacobo Arbenz, landowners and military regained power
    - Civil War led to unrest, but peace has brought about increased rights for citizens, even the Indigenous population
  - **Economic:**
    - US, along with France, Italy, Spain, Germany, and Japan, have invested in the country
    - Lack of government reform efforts and instability hinder economic growth
Changes in Latin America

Nicaragua:

Political:
- 1936-1979, governed by the Somoza family
- 1979, communist minded Sandinistas overthrew Somoza family
- 1980s, US backed Contras fought against Sandinistas, leading to Civil War

Economic:
- Civil War weakened economy and struggle continues today
Changes in Latin America

- **Mexico:**
  - **Political:**
    - After Revolution, the IRP Party dominated politics for 71 years
    - Unrest and protests brought little change
    - In 2000, PRI lost election
    - Military crackdown against drug cartels led to daily killings and instability
  - **Economic:**
    - Small groups control wealth
    - Wealthy against reform
    - Not enough land to grow food
Changes in Latin America

**Panama:**
- **Political:**
  - Late 1980s, US suspected leader Manuel Noriega was aiding cartels smuggle drugs into US, was arrested, resulting in greater stability in the 1990s
- **Economic:**
  - Controlled trade along the Panama Canal
  - Assumed control of the Canal from the US in 2000
Argentina

- Starting in 1976, young people disappeared during the dirty war.
- The Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo was organized and they marched silently every week for over thirty years demanding to know the whereabouts of their children.
- Gained worldwide attention.
Unrest in Latin America

- **Gap between Rich & Poor:**
  - Small group controls most of wealth
  - Wealthy against reforms

- **Social Classes:**
  - Upper classes descended from Europe
  - Poor majority, are mestizos (Native and African)

- **Population and Poverty:**
  - Population explosion
  - Not enough land to grow food

- **Urban Growth:**
  - Peasants migrate to cities, not enough jobs
  - Slums and urban shacks
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<th>North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)</th>
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<td>The 1990 plan that allowed free trade between the US, Mexico, and Canada</td>
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