World War One
Militarism (1895)

- A policy of glorifying Military power and keeping a standing army always prepared for war.
- It was first used before World War One, when Britain and Germany were competing on who could have a better navy.
- Both Germany and Great Britain were building up their Navies to make it better than each others so that they would be ready if a war came.
- This policy was part of what started the war along with nationalism, imperialism, and alliances.
Alliances

- Allies agreed to help one another fight or give war supplies to, if the other was attacked

World war one:
- The central powers were Germany and Austria Hungary
- They were against the allied powers which were Great Britain, France, and Russia
- Japan joined the allied powers in a week and Italy which at first was neutral joined the allied powers in 9 months

World War two
- Axis powers were Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria
- They were versus the allies which were U.S., Britain, France, USSR, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia
Imperialism (1800’s)

- The domination by one country of the political and/or economic life of another country.
- Britain, France, Germany major imperialists
- Competed for colonies and economic power.
- One of the causes of WWI
Nationalism for the Cause of WWI

- Nationalism the belief that people should be loyal mainly to their nation—that is, to the people with whom they share a culture and history—rather than to a king or empire.
- Nationalism can serve as a unifying force within a country. However, it can also cause intense competition between nation, with each seeking to overpower another.
- By the turn of the 20th century, a fierce rivalry indeed had developed among Europe’s Great Powers. Those nations were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France.
- The increasing rivalry among European nations stemmed from several sources. Competition for materials and markets was one.
- Germany competed with Great Britain for industrial dominance because Germany’s many new industries made its economy the fastest growing power on the continent.
- Nationalistic rivalries also grew out of territorial disputes. France for example, had never gotten over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany in the France-Prussian War (1870) Austria-Hungary and Russia both tried to dominate the Balkans, the intense nationalism of the people that lived there however, led to demands for independence.
The Powder Keg of Europe was the Balkans

The Ottoman Empire also known as the “Sick Man of Europe” was having problems holding on to the Balkans.

Both Austria-Hungary and Russian wanted the area.

Ethnic groups such as the Serbs also wanted their own freedom in the Balkans.

Because of tensions in the area and the fear of a nationalistic revolt it was believed that this would be the area that would start a “great war”.

With the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand in the Balkans it was the spark that started World War One.
Armenian Massacre

- In the 1880’s 2.5 million Christian Armenians in the Ottoman Empire begun to demand their freedom.
- Relations between the Armenians and the Turks grew strained.
- Throughout the 1890’s, Turkish troops killed tens of thousands of Armenians.
- When World War I erupted in 1914, the Armenians pledged their support to the Turks’ enemies.
- In response, the Turkish government deported nearly 2 million Armenians, along the way more than 600,000 died of starvation or were killed by Turkish soldiers.
- It was the first genocide of the 20th century
**Allied Powers and Central Powers-1914**

- Military alliances during World War One.

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<td>Italy, and US later joined</td>
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- In 1914, millions of soldiers went off to war after
- They happily marched off due to the thought of a short war.
When French and British troops stopped the advance of the German Army in France both sides dug in trenches.

Neither side was able to advance over the next four years.

Life in the trenches was horrid
- Rats
- Mud
- Lack of sleep
- Death

If militarism glorified war, trench warfare did everything it could to demystify the idea of a glorious war.
The Zimmermann telegram

During world war one, the British intercepted a telegram from German foreign secretary, Arthur Zimmermann to the German Ambassador in Mexico. The message said that Germany would help Mexico get Texas back if Mexico would be Germany’s ally. The British gave the message to the United States and they got mad. America declared war against Germany.
Russia withdraws from the war

- Because of low morale the Russians couldn’t put up a fight anymore so they signed a treaty with Germany taking them out of the war in 1917
- Russia’s withdraw from the war angered Britain and France
- The treaty was called the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, it was signed in march of 1918
- It was a big lose for Russia because it gave Germany a large part of the Russian territory
- Although, Lenin thought it was required that they make peace with Germany at any cost so that they could deal with there own enemies at home in Russia.
Treaty of Versailles

June 28th 1919...

● The peace treaty signed by Germany and the allied powers after World War One.

● The treaty punished Germany—“war guilt clause” was known as Germany had responsibility for the war and had to pay reparations to the allies.

● The League of Nations was developed with the 5 allied powers (U.S., Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan). It was an international peace organization and Germany and Russia were excluded.

● The treaty limited the size of Germany, forbidden Germany to build or buy submarines, and Germany returned Alsace-Lorraine to France.

● The treaty was caused for a bitter Germany and led to World War Two.
The Treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany and the allied powers, after World War I, on June 28, 1919. Part of this treaty included a clause called the war guilt clause. This clause placed the guilt, or responsibility, of the war entirely on Germany. Germany was forced to pay the allies $33 billion in reparations over 30 years. This clause was unfair because it placed all the guilt upon Germany. This clause would later lead to World War II.
League of Nations

- An international association formed after WW1 with the goal of keeping peace among nations
- The League of Nations had no military backing and could not stop conflicts between nations
- The League of Nations also lacked the support of the United States
- The League of Nations was considered a failure and could not stop World War Two.
- It was disbanded after World War Two and The United Nations was formed.
Break up of Austria-Hungary

- Due to the war Austria-Hungary’s government fell apart.
- New nations formed as a result.
- Including: Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.
The Fall Of The Ottoman Empire

- With the end of the war the Ottoman Empire fell apart.
- Many of the lands in the Middle East were taken over by the British and the French.
- Areas such as the Balkans became independent states.
- Turkey became its own independent state.
Russian Revolution
Causes of the Russian Revolution

- **Czarist Rule**: In the late 1800s, Alexander and his son wanted to industrialize the country and build Russia's economic strength.

- **Peasant Unrest**: The rigid system of social classes still existed in Russia at the beginning of the war. Landowning nobles, priests, and an autocratic czar dominating the country. The peasants faced many difficulties; most were too poor to buy the land they worked on, and the ones who did own land were too poor to feed their families.

- **Problems of Urban Workers**: Some peasants had to move to the cities and found jobs in new industries. They worked long hours, and their pay was low. Most lived in slums that had a lot of disease and poverty.
Bloody Sunday (1905)

- **January 22, 1905**…
  - 200,000 workers and their families approach the czar’s palace during a peaceful protest.
  - They had a petition asking for better working conditions, more freedom and an elected national legislature.
  - The soldiers killed between 500 and 1,000 unarmed people.

- **October 1905**…
  - Nicholas promised more freedom, although he still opposed reform.

**Bloody Sunday Provokes**…
- Bloody Sunday sparks other strikes and violence across the country.

**Effect**…
- The Czar is forced to make reforms and the Duma is created.
Duma (1905-1917)

- **Nicholas II**
  - The Russian czar before and after the loss in war against Japan

- **Bloody Sunday**
  - Nicholas massacres a peaceful protest

- **Formation of the Duma**
  - In attempt to calm the Russian peasants forms “the Duma”
  - The duma is a committee that must approve all laws and rights in Russia before they are passed

- **The Rise**
  - After Nicholas was shot by own army in a protest, the duma took control of Russia.

- **The Fall**
  - When Lenin came to power he dissolved the duma with communism.
LENIN (1917-1924)

- Lenin and the Bolsheviks gained power by promising “peace, land, and bread.”
- The people were tired of Russia's involvement in World War One.
- He was the leader of Russia.
- Chief goal was to create a communist classless society.
- Allows some of the private business to succeed suing his NEP or New Economic Policy.
- Lets some peasants hold land.
- Standard of living rises for many workers and peasants.
Bolsheviks

Definition: a small group of Russian workers who came together to overthrow the czar

The leader of the Bolsheviks was Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, who later adopted the name Lenin.

Later in 1917 the Czar stepped down due to the demands of the people over the shortage of food, fuel, and the war. Lenin and the Bolsheviks decided to take action to gain power.

- Lenin created the slogan “Peace, Land, and Bread” to gain wide respect from the people. This started The Bolshevik Revolution.
Reasons for Success of Communism

- Communism succeeded in Russia because:
  - The peasants of Russia were oppressed under the rule of the czar.
  - The peasants made up the majority of the population, so when they revolted, they significantly outnumbered the Czar’s supporters.
  - Once communism was established, the peasants were happy because they now had a guaranteed supply of food, and a piece of land to live on.
  - The Russians were also able to keep up with the rest of the world economically using the Five Years Plan, even after having been so far behind.
Stalin

- Born into poverty.
- Not well educated.
- Was seen as a crude man. Was also cold, hard and cruel.
- Would use brutality and murder to enforce his reign as dictator.
- Stalin will become one of the most brutal leaders in history.
- In 1928 Stalin obtained control of the government.
- Stalin turned the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state.
- Stalin was the dictator and controlled the one-party system of government.
- Stalin created his totalitarian state by getting rid of his enemies.
Great Purges

- In 1934 Stalin turned against the members of the communist party.
- He launched a campaign of terror directed towards eliminating the Bolsheviks.
- Thousands of Bolsheviks were forced to stand trial and were executed for crimes against the Soviet state.
- The police could arrest on the most minor acts.
- Even the police were arrested if they did not meet their quotas for arrested criminals.
Stalin's Forced Famine

- Many peasants resisted having to farm for the government.
- Kulaks or wealthy farmers burned their crops and killed off their livestock to resist Stalin’s collectivization.
- Some peasants continued to resist and only grew enough crops for themselves.
- Stalin seized all these crops.
- Entire communities starved.
- Areas like the Ukraine who were opposed to collectivization had five million people die of starvation.
Stalin outlined the first five year plan.

There was several five year plans.

The plan was to catch up to the rest of the world or industrialize.

The plan set high quotas to increase the output of major goods.

Stalin decided to break up the progress of the country using 5-Year Plans.

The plans would

- Strengthen the country
- Make the country self-sufficient
- Lead to a true workers society.

5 Year Plans were a success.
Collectivization

- Work farmers needed to produce enough food for industrial workers.
- When Stalin felt farmers weren’t making enough food he took over the farms.
- Stalin then created collective farming.
- These involved small farms joining forces to form large-scale units. (Like enclosures)
- Farmers could then afford the latest machinery and share farming.
- Stalin believed this would lead to increased production.
- Collectives were a failure.
Command Economy

- An economic system in which the government makes all economic decisions.
- Under this system political leaders identify the countries economic needs and determine how to fulfill them.
- The Soviets used this economy.
- Stalin ushered in revolutions in industry and agriculture.
The Rise of Dictators
Totalitarian State

- Exercises total control over the people
- Dominates government
- **State controls**
  - Business
  - Family life
  - Labor
  - Youth groups
  - Religion
  - Education
  - The arts
  - Housing
- Demands total obedience to authority and personal sacrifice to the state
- Use force, such as police terror, to crush all opponents
- **Totalitarian leaders**
  - centralize the government
  - control every aspect of public and private life
  - appear to provide a sense of direction
  - limit values such as freedom, dignity and individual worth.
Hitler

Hitler’s rule
- He was a dictator, created the Third Reich in Germany
- Gained control with a slim majority.
- Used propaganda and brute force to glorify himself and War.
- He moved his armies into countries like Austria and Czechoslovakia
- Eventually his aggressive behavior started the bloody WWII.
- It becomes a fight between the Allied and the Axis powers
- Millions died in the war

Holocaust
- He had hatred for Jews, Anti-Semitism, and started persecuting them.
- Laws prevented Jewish rights, and on Kristallnacht many were persecuted
- The Final solution began to exterminate Jews by the millions in concentration camps.
- About 6 million were murdered
Weimar Republic

- Germany’s Democratic government set up in 1919. (named after the birth place of National Assembly)
- At the time, the Weimar Republic was weak because of Germany’s lack of democratic tradition.
- The economy was very weak.
- The people blamed the democratic government for both the depressions in Germany and for signing the Treaty of Versailles.
- The Weimar Republic became an easy target for the Nazi Party to rise up against.
Fascism

- Fascism emphasized loyalty to the state and obedience to the leader.
- Fascists promised many things and gained favor of the peasants.
- Fascism is based mostly on nationalism, or loyalty to one’s country.
- Also believed in a strong military
- Fascists used propaganda and wore certain colored uniforms to display their authority.
- Fascism like communism, the country was ruled by a dictator who used fear and terror.
- Stared in Italy in the later 1920’s.
- Fascists believed that each class had a certain place and function unlike communism.
Mussolini

- He was a newspaper editor and politician who promised to rescue Italy by reviving its economy and rebuilding its armed forces.
- He vowed to give Italy strong leadership.
- He founded the Fascist party in 1919.
- He failed to gain widespread popularity at first, but as the economy worsened his popularity rapidly increased.
- Mussolini publicly criticized Italy’s government and a group of Fascists attacked communist and socialists.
- Because Mussolini played on the fear of a workers revolt he began to win support of the middle class, the aristocracy, and the industrial leaders.
- Thus after widespread violence and a threat of armed revolt Mussolini “legally” took power.
- When in power he abolished democracy and all the other political parties besides Fascism.
- He put censors on the press, so they could only report Fascist doctrines.
- His country became the model for other fascist governments.
Italy Invades Ethiopia

- 1935- Italian army invaded African country of Ethiopia
- Ethiopians resisted, but the Italians had armored vehicles, aircraft, and poison gas (much better weapons than Ethiopian weapons).
- The Ethiopian king appealed to the League of Nations
- The League of Nations agreed to stop the sale of weapons and other war materials to Italy.
- The agreement was not honored by all nations.
- Ethiopia fell to Italy and the League of Nations showed it was powerless to stop the rise of dictators.
Japan-Militarism and Expansion

Why Japan expanded
- Japan was an modernized country that needed resources they lacked like oil, steel, and coal.
- Japan decided to go out into other countries and get those recourses.

When Japan expanded
- Japan’s expansion started 1931

What came from Japan’s expansion
- Japan with its expansion they wanted as much land as possible
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbor Dec 7th, 1941
- This lead to World War II
Japan Invades China

- In 1931, Japan watched China’s Communist vs. Nationalist civil war with interest.
- Took advantage of the country’s weak situation and invaded Manchuria—start of WWII in Asia.
- In 1937, Japan launched an all-out invasion of China.
- Massive destruction of villages and farms, starvation was rampant in China.
- Communists and Nationalists temporarily formed a truce to fight off the Japanese.
- The invasion of China by Japan caused strained relations between Japan and the U.S. and the U.S. cut off its oil supply to Japan.
- This would lead to Japanese aggression towards the U.S. and the bombing of Pearl Harbor.
World War Two
Definition: Appeasement is giving in to an aggressor in order to preserve peace.

- Appeasement was used in WWII.
- On March 7, 1936 German troops moved into the Rhineland, and the stunned French were unwilling to risk war.
- The British urged appeasement to keep from starting another war with Germany.
- Hitler later admitted that if the French and British had challenged him and not practiced appeasement that he would have backed down and WWII could have very well been avoided.
Munich Pact

- In September 1938 Hitler demanded the western part of Czechoslovakia known as the Sudetenland become part of Germany.
- Hitler claimed that 3 million German speaking people lived there and should be German territory.
- The Czech Government refused to give the Sudetenland to Hitler.
- The Czech’s had an alliance with France and asked France for help.
- Britain and France began to prepare for war.
- To avoid war the British, French Germans and Italians meet at the Munich conference.
- Great Britain in a effort to avoid war appeases Germany and gives Hitler the Sudetenland. Hitler promises not to take anymore land in Europe.
- 6 months later Hitler takes the rest of Czechoslovakia.
- Appeasement was a failure.
Axis Powers

- During World War II
- Alliance between Germany, Japan, Italy
- Known as the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis
- They set out to gain world domination.
- Agreed to help fight for and protect each other if other countries declared war on them.
Pearl Harbor

- Japan began its expansion in 1931. To increase their resources, Japanese leaders looked toward the rich European colonies of Southeast Asia.
- The United States knew that if Japan conquered European colonies there, it could also threaten United States island colonies.
- After the United States cut off oil supply in Japan, the Japanese began planning a massive attack on Southeast Asia and in the Pacific, both at the same time.
- On December 7, 1941, American sailors at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii awoke to the roar of explosives.
- It was mostly an air strike, and within two hours, the Japanese had sunk or damaged 18 ships.
- The day after the attack, Congress declared war on Japan.
- President Roosevelt described December 7 as “a date which will live in infamy.”
Battle for Stalingrad

- Stalingrad was a major industrial center of the Soviet Union
- The battle began on August 23, 1942
- Stalin told his soldiers to defend the city at all costs, “Not one step backward”
- By November, the attacking Germans controlled 90% of the city
- Soviets outside the city counterattacked, surrounded the Germans, and cut off their supplies
- In February, the 90,000 remaining of the 330,000 German army surrendered to the Soviets
- This was a turning point, with the Germans now on the defensive
By May 1944, the invasion was ready. (WW2)
Thousands of planes, ships, tanks, landing craft, and 3.5 million troops were ready to move
American General, Dwight D. Eisenhower, planned to strike the coast of Normandy
The Germans knew an attack was coming but they did not know where
The allies sent a dummy army to the France seaport of Calais
The code name “Operation Overload” was the greatest invasion in history
The day chosen for the invasion was June 6th, 1944, D-Day

The Battle
The American, French, British, and Canadian troops were deployed on a beach in Normandy
The Germans protected themselves by staying behind concrete walls and using machine guns
About 3,000 Americans died that morning
The Allies eventually won the battle and within another month 1 million more troops had landed there
The Germans were forced into full retreat
Hiroshima/Nagasaki

- The two cities in Japan that the United States bombed at the end of World War II.
- The cities were completely destroyed, Hiroshima first and Nagasaki three days later.
- President Truman decided to drop the bombs on Japan when Japan failed to surrender to the U.S. in 1945.
- The affect that the Nuclear bombs had on these cities was deadly. 70,000 people died immediately, and 200,000 were killed due to the bombs’ repercussions.
- Japan surrendered to the U.S. on September 2, 1945. With the surrender, World War II had officially ended.
- The dropping of the bomb made the U.S. a superpower
- The creation of these bombs lead to an arms race between the U.S. and the Soviets, each country fearing that they were weaker than other.
Winston Churchill

- **Prime Minister of England during WWII**: Churchill and his country England were an ally of the United States, Russia, and France during the World War II.

- **Yalta Conference**: In 1945, Winston Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin met to decide what would happen as the World War was coming to a close.
  - They decided to divide up Germany and Russia, England, and the United States would all have a portion.
  - All knew, that everybody would go for creation of new governments after the war in Europe.
  - Also, they knew that Stalin would oversee the creation of new governments in Eastern Europe.
  - Churchill is well known for his good leadership and involvement with World War II, and help with the United States.
In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

(a) Killing members of the group;
(b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.
World War Two: Holocaust

- The Holocaust:
  - The murder of over 12 million people mainly Jews, also Gypsies, Homosexuals
  - Led by Adolf Hitler who came to power following WW2 and took power with his Nazi power spreading
  - Anti-Semitism or the hatred of Jews throughout Germany
  - The Jews were used as a scapegoat, the cause of Germany’s problems
  - By eliminating the Jews he was promoting his Aryan race, a pure German race superior to others
  - The plan to eliminate all the Jews was called the Final Solution, Jews were executed by the masses, gassed to death in gas chambers, starved in ghettos and death camps, and humiliated all because they were different
Nuremburg Laws

- These were laws that deprived Jews and made discrimination against them legal
- All Jews were required to wear a yellow star of David to identify them
- Treatment of the Jews continued to worsen until they were sent to slave labor camps, and death camps

Nuremberg Laws

- In 1933 after Hitler comes to power he enacts the Nuremberg Laws.
- These laws were designed to treat Jews as second class citizens.
  - It took away their rights
    - To vote
    - Fly the German flag
    - Had to wear the Star of David
    - Change their name from a German name to a Jewish name.
Kristallnacht

A major increase of Nazi persecution of Jews.
November 7\textsuperscript{th}, 1938 a Jew shot a German official.
November 9\textsuperscript{th} 1938, Nazis attacked Jewish homes, synagogues, and businesses.
The streets were littered with glass and the attack was named Kristallnacht or Night of the Broken Glass.
Around 100 Jews were murdered that night.
It was the first outright violence against the Jews in Germany and Austria and is considered the start of the Holocaust.
Final Solution

• Hitler’s Plan
  • Once World War Two started Hitler wanted to expand the boarders of Germany eastward.
  • The problem was what to do with the Jews and Slavs who occupied the land.
  • The first measure was to deport the Jews to Ghettos, areas set up in major Polish cities.
  • The Final Solution was a program of genocide.
  • It was the systematic killing of an entire group of people.
  • Gas chambers were used for mass murder killing up to 6,000 humans a day.

• Other Races
  • The Nazi’s eliminated other races too, not just the Jews.
  • These races included: Poles, Russians, homosexuals, the insane, the disabled, and the incurably ill.

• The Final Stage
  • Six million Jews died in the mass killings.
  • Five million others also died during the Holocaust
Concentration Camps

- During the Holocaust, Nazi Germany imprisoned millions of Jews in concentration camps.
- The first concentration camps started in the early 1930s. They held fewer people at the time, and did not use lethal tactics as often.
- From the start of the Holocaust to 1945, over 6,000,000 Jews were killed.
- Some of the major camps were Dachau, Auschwitz, and Treblinka.
- Prisoners often died from forced labor, mass starvation, and execution.
Nuremburg Trials

- To deal with Germany’s guilt in World War Two, the International Military Tribunal, representing 23 nations, put Nazi war criminals on trial in Nuremburg, Germany.
- 22 Nazi leaders were charged with waging a war of aggression, as well as violating the laws of war and committing crimes against humanity.
- Of the 22 defendants, 12 were sentenced to death for their actions during the war and the Holocaust.
- One of the twelve committed suicide, and the other 11 were hanged on October 16, 1946.
Effects on Europe and the World

- Human losses:
  - Over 75 million people died in WWII.
  - 38 million died in European countries alone.
  - The Soviets suffered the heaviest loss, losing 22 million people.

- Economic Losses:
  - Cities and country sides were in ruins throughout Europe and Asia.

- War Crime Trials:
  - Trials were held in Nuremburg from Nov. 1945 to Sept. 1946 for those accused of “crimes against humanity”.

- Occupied Nations:
  - To prevent another world war the U.S. occupied Japan and West Germany and the Soviets occupied East Germany and Eastern Europe.
Nationalism After WWII
Turkish Nationalism

- The breakup of the Ottoman Empire and growing Western influence in Southeast Asia spurred the rise of nationalism in this region.
- After WWI Turkey was all that remained of the Ottoman Empire.
- Their sultan was weak and corrupt.
- Turkish nationalists overthrew the last Ottoman sultan, by the leadership of Mustafa Kemal.
- In 1923, the leader of the overthrow became president of the new Republic of Turkey, the first republic in Southwest Asia.
- He ushered many reforms that helped transform Turkey into a modern nation.
Nationalism in India
Indian Nationalism

- In India people had very few rights under British Imperialism.
- During World War I Britain had promised Indians that who ever fought in the war for them would be freed and that they would have their own self-determination.
- After the war Britain fail to fulfill these promises.

The Amristar Massacre
- In 1919.
- Riots and attacks on British citizens in the city of Amristar.
- Public meetings were banned.
- When a large group of Indians assembles on April 13 the British troops were called in.
- They fired upon the Indians without notice and killed about 400 people.

Gandhi
- Headed the Indian Nationalist movement.
- He taught non-violent resistance and civil disobedience.
- Used non-violent protesting such as boycotts.
- Rejected the caste systems and urged equal rights for all, including women.
- India did not get independence until 1947, one year before Gandhi's death.
In 1885, the Hindu nationalist leaders in India formed the Indian National Congress. The Congress was made up mostly of Hindu professionals and business leaders, who called for equal opportunity to serve in the government of India. They wanted greater democracy and western style modernization, looking toward self rule.

Their opposing party was the Muslim League, which was made up of Muslims who wanted to protect Muslim interests, and were concerned that the Hindu Congress Party would be looking out for Hindu interests more so than Muslim interests.

The leader of the Muslim League, Muhammad Ali, had been a former member of the Hindu Congress Party, but he insisted that he only spoke for Muslims.

Despite what he said, many people wanted him to resign from the position and felt that he could not be trusted.
The Muslim League was a group of people formed in 1906 to get rid of foreign rule in India. Although problems existed between the Muslims and Hindus, they joined together and found a common ground to get rid of the British. Both groups worked toward the goal of National Independence. They finally gained their independence in 1947.
Amritsar Massacre
1919 India

- To protest the Rowlett act, 10,000 Hindus and Muslims gathered at Amritsar and at a huge festival intended to fast, pray and listen to political speeches.
- This demonstration particularly the alliance of Hindus and Muslims alarmed the British rulers or Raj.
- The British felt that the Hindu and Muslims who wanted Nationalism would protest at this festival.
- Only days previously the British had banned public meetings however most people at the festival were unaware of the decree.
- British commander Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to open fire, the shooting lasted 10 minutes 400 were killed and 1200 wounded.
Gandhi was a civil rights activist who wanted to free India from British oppression. **Gandhi used civil disobedience to catch the attention of the world**

In the 1920's Gandhi began his system of civil disobedience. Gandhi wanted to weaken the control of the British government over the Indian people.

Gandhi called for the following measures.
- Called for Indians to boycott British goods.
- Gandhi called for Indians to make their own clothing.
- Gandhi spent one hour a day at the spinning wheel making his own thread.
- The spinning wheel becomes the symbol of Indian Nationalism.

He spent a lot of his time in the prisons fasting.

Conducted the Salt Marches against British who controlled the sale of salt.

Gandhi had shown the people that they could survive without the British.

That the people could make their own salt, clothing, and run their own government.

Gandhi showed the people the way.

**Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu who thought Gandhi favored the Muslims**
Civil Disobedience

- Gandhi developed the principle of satyagraha or “truth force”. In English, it is called passive resistance or civil disobedience.
- Civil disobedience is the deliberate and public refusal to obey an unjust law.
Salt March

- One of his most striking actions was the Salt March that started on March 12, 1930 and ended on April 5.
- Gandhi led thousands of people to the sea to collect their own salt rather than pay the salt tax.
- The salt march was when Gandhi and his followers boycotted British salt.
- The British were taxing the salt.
- Gandhi marched 240 miles to make his own salt from the sea.
- Gandhi had shown the people that they could survive without the British.
The 'Quit India' movement was followed, nonetheless, by large-scale violence directed at railway stations, telegraph offices, government buildings, and other emblems and institutions of colonial rule.

There were widespread acts of sabotage, and the government held Gandhi responsible for these acts of violence, suggesting that they were a deliberate act of Congress policy.

Gandhi resolutely denied these charges, but the deadlock was not to be resolved.

It has been suggested that though Gandhi himself did not authorize violence, he had grown skeptical of the efficacy of non-violence.

The 'Quit India' movement was a failure in that it invited the government to unleash repression, and therefore led to the detention of the Congress leadership.

The 'Quit India' movement remains, in any event, among the most controversial episodes in Gandhi's life and modern Indian history.
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

- Born November 14, 1889;
- He rose to become the top political leader of the Indian National Congress Party for independence from Britain;
- In his road to the top he was jailed seven times and after independence he served as the Prime Minister from 1947 until the day he died May 1964;
- He was also one of the founders of the non-alignment movement.
Indira Gandhi (1966 – 1984)

- After the death of Jawaharlal Nehru, his daughter, Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India in 1966 and was re-elected in 1980.
- Under her rule the country increased their food grain production.
- Gandhi faced problems with Sikh extremists,
  - Sikh terrorists took refuge in the Golden Temple.
  - The Indian Army overran the temple killing 500 Sikhs and destroying sacred property.
  - In retaliation of this act Indira Gandhi was shot and killed by two of her Sikh bodyguards.
Pakistan gained its independence in 1947.

After Pakistan’s independence they suffered from religious and ethnic fighting with India.

For the civil war in Pakistan, they began as a divided nation with more than 1,000 miles of Indian territory as the divider.
Muslim / Hindu Conflict

- Hindus held the majority over the Muslims in India
- When British Officials drew up the borders that divided the Hindus From the Muslims In an area called Pakistan
- The independence caused millions of Muslims and Hindus to migrate to their newly formed country
- Many were killed crossing the border.
- In later years India and Pakistan would still clash over border disputes.
- Both countries possess nuclear weapons and have threatened war many times.
Nationalism in Africa
Pan-Africanism (1920-)

- Called for the unity of all people of African descent all over the world.
- **Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana**
- Led many Pan-African movements in his time as a Prime Minister.
- Helped organize the first Pan-African Congress in Manchester, England-1945
- Held the first Pan-African meeting in Africa-1958
- Led to the formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)-1963
- Dreamed of the United States of Africa.
Established 1963 in Ethiopia by 37 independent African nations
Initiated by Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana
Established to promote **Pan-Africanism**
  - to promote unity and development
  - defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of members
  - eradicate all forms of colonialism
  - promote international cooperation
  - coordinate members' economic, diplomatic, educational, health, welfare, scientific, and defense policies.
Kwame Nkrumah

- A nationalist after WWI and WWII.
- Lived between 1909-1972
- Prime Minister and later president of Ghana
- He was the motivating cause behind the movement of independence of Ghana, and British West Africa.
- His idea was “United States of Africa”
- Used Gandhi’s ideals of non violence or civil disobedience to help free Ghana from the British
Jomo Kenyatta

- Jomo Kenyatta was a nationalist who wanted Kenya to have its independence.
- When Kenya got its independence from the British in 1963 Kenyatta became President of the new nation.
- The Mau Mau, Kenyan farmers who used violence to drive the British out of Kenya started the Mau Mau rebellion.
- Kenyatta would not denounce the violent methods used by the Mau Mau.
- While under British rule he was imprisoned by the British even though he had no connections with the Mau Mau.
Apartheid in South Africa

- A policy created by whites in South Africa making people segregated. Blacks and other non-whites had to live in certain zones of the city and were not allowed in the white areas.

- Blacks and non-whites had to use separate:
  - Trains
  - Beaches
  - Restaurants
  - Restrooms
  - Etc.

- The whites who made up only 10 percent of the South African population wanted to maintain control of the government and economy

- Non-whites weren’t allowed to vote or hold office
Nelson Mandela

- Important leader of the ANC (African National Congress)
- In 1964 he was put in jail by the government
- He remained in jail for 27 years
- Mandela became the symbol of the struggle for freedom and oppressed Blacks and non-whites in South Africa.
- In 1992 Mandela was freed by F.W. deKlerk
- deKlerk and Mandela work on ending apartheid in South Africa and both write a new constitution for South Africa.
- In 1994 Mandela becomes the first elected Black President of South Africa.
- He receives Noble Peace Prize for ending an apartheid
Archbishop Desmond Tutu helped to end apartheid, or legal discrimination against blacks in South Africa.

He asked foreign businesses not to trade with South Africa, and to boycott their products.

In 1984, he won the Nobel Peace Prize, due to his non-violent methods.
F.W. de Klerk 1989

- F.D. de Klerk was elected president and determined reforms were long over due in South Africa, he…
- Released Mandela
- Ended segregation laws
- Opened free election
Nationalism in China
Sun Yixian

In the first decade of the 1900s, Chinese nationalism blossomed. Many reformers called for a new government. Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen), led the movement to replace the Qing dynasty.

Sun had three goals:
- To end foreign domination
- To form a representative government
- To create economic security for the Chinese people

In 1911, workers, peasants, students and warlords topples the monarchy and Sun Yixian was named president of the Chinese Republic
Mao Zedong

- Leader of Chinese Communist Party beginning 1930’s
- Fled Guomindang in 1934 with 100,000 followers – Long March
- After 6,000 miles set up base in Northern China
- Communists, Nationalists, Japanese battled for control of China
- Civil war continued after World War Two
- Mao and Communists won in 1949
- Mao had support of huge peasant population by promising land
- Had support of women by rejecting old inequalities
- Mao’s army used hit-and-run guerrilla tactics
- Nationalist government corrupt
- Mao became dictator of China, based his government on Soviet Union
- Great Leap Forward failed
- Cultural Revolution was when the government shut down schools and executed intellectuals
The Long March

- Mao Zedong
- Becomes the leader of the Communist in China.
- In the 1930’s he flees the Nationalist Government with 100,000 followers in 1934.
- This was known as the Long March.
- The marchers traveled 6,000 miles.
- They ended up in Northern China.
- Only about 20,000 survived.
- The Communist began battling the Nationalist for power of China
Great Leap Forward

Program begun by Mao Zedong in China in 1958 to increase agricultural and industrial output.

Agriculture

- Mao creates large collective farms called communes.
- Life on communes is strictly controlled.
- People live in common dorms, eat in common dining rooms, and own no property.
- Each commune had a high quota to reach for production.

Many hate the communes.

- The workers receive no pay for their labor.
- Only the state prospers.
- No incentive to work for the state.
- Agricultural output declined.
  - Further between 1958 and 1961 crop failures cause a famine which kills 20 million people.
Communes (1958)

- Communes are the same thing as collective farming, which was first invented by Stalin, from the Soviet Union.
- This time they were being used by Mao Zedong, in China.
- The communes were to produce enough food for China.
- Many hated the communes and refused to work on the communes.
- A commune is a group of farms put together to help each other, so that way they can be twice as efficient with supplies.
- The commune system was a failure and many starved because of the lack of production.
Mao launched the Cultural Revolution to renew people’s loyalty to the Communist party and to establish a more equitable society.

Mao feared that peasants and farm workers were being replaced by the intellectuals. So he shut down the schools. By doing this he basically “retarded” his country.

He urged students to experience a revolution of their own so they formed fighting groups called the Red Guard.

They attacked professors, government officials and factory managers. Many of whom were exiled or executed.

China was in a state of chaos

After 10 years the Cultural Revolution was deemed a failure and stopped by Mao
Mao disapproved of China’s new economic policies, believing that they weakened the communist goal of social equality.

Determined to revive the revolution, Mao launched a new campaign in 1966.

He urged China’s young people to “learn revolution by making revolution.”

Millions of high school and college students join the Red Guard.

They attack the professors, government workers, factory managers, and either exile or execute them.
The Little Red Book

- A series of quotes by Mao on how China should run.
- Known as the bible of Communist China.
- Used by the Red Guard to create a cult for Mao and Mao was seen as god-like.
- The quotes were often unclear, and did not follow any pattern and after the Cultural Revolution the book was used less often.
Peoples Republic of China

- The peoples Republic of China is a communist state on the Asian Mainland.

- China was split up into two, The Peoples Republic of China and the Republic of China.

- The Peoples Republic of China has a communist government.

- The Peoples Republic of China Still considers their land (Taiwan) a part of China.
When Civil War broke out in China, the match was set between the Nationalists and the Communists. The Nationalists were led by Jiang Jieshi and ruled Southern China, they were supported by the United States. The Communists were led by Mao Zedong and controlled Northern China, they were supported by the Soviet Union. The Nationalists were weak with poor morale, and corrupt leadership. The Communists defeated the Nationalists, who fled to Taiwan and created the Republic Of China. The Communists took over China and named it the People’s Republic of China.
Nationalism in the Middle East
Zionism

- A movement founded in the 1890s to promote the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
- Theodor Herzl – fought for the creation of the Jewish state of Israel.
- The Jews believed that Palestine was their original homeland, and that they had the rights to the land.
- After the Holocaust, large numbers of Jews move into Palestine.
- In 1947, the Jews get parts of Palestine and rename it Israel.
After WWI the British and the French controlled the Middle East.
The Jews wanted a Jewish state while the Arabs feared the new Jews creating and economic hardship for them.

Britain tried to please both sides and created the Belfour Declaration.
Since both sides Arabs and Jews could not live together Britain decided to partition Palestine.
Both Jews and Arabs would have land they could call their home.
Also Jews and Arabs began to violently clash over rights to Palestine.
Creation Of Israel

- In 1947 Britain could no longer control the area and looked to the United Nations for help.
- The U.N. drew up a plan to divide Palestine into an Arab and Jewish state.
- The Jews agreed to the plan the Arabs did not.
- In 1948 Britain withdrew
- The Jews proclaimed Israel an independent state.
- The U.S. and Soviet Union both recognized Israel as a state.
- Because the Arab states did not recognize Israel, they began to attack Israel.
- In 1948 the Israeli’s fought the War for Independence.
- Arab forces from Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon attacked Israel.
- Israel won the war and doubled it’s land and gained one half of Jerusalem.
Israel (1950-1980)

- **Cold War in the Middle East**
  - Under Nasser’s leadership Egypt took part in two wars against Israel.
  - The Soviet Union supported Egypt and Nasser and the United States supported Egypt

- **Creation of Israel**
  - The UN decided to split up Palestine in an Arab state and Jewish state (Israel)
  - Soon after Israel was formed the Arabs attacked Israel.
  - The Israelis forces won the first several wars.
  - As a result Israel nearly doubled its territory.
  - Between 1948-1980 nearly 2-million Jews migrated to Israel.
Israel’s Wars

The Arab-Israeli Wars occurred between 1948 and 1979.

- 1948 the War for Independence
- 1958 the Suez Crisis (Israel was denied use of the Suez Canal by Egypt) Israel won.
- 1967 Six Day War (Egypt and Syria attack Israel. In six days Israel takes over the Sinai Peninsula, Golan Heights, and all of Jerusalem)
- 1973 Yom Kippur (Egypt and Syria attack Israel to try to re-gain lost land) Israel holds off both countries.
After the Israeli wars, 700,000 Arabs/Palestinians fled to neighboring countries. Many Arabs had to live in camps as refugees. The Arabs lived in both poverty and were discriminated against by the Israeli’s. Many terrorist groups grew out of these Arabs refugees. The PLO is a terrorist group that opposes the creation of Israel. Through terrorism, the PLO aims to re-establish Palestine as a Muslim state. The PLO is responsible for the deaths of many Israeli civilians through suicide bombings.
1965-2004

Yasir Arafat led the PLO in Israel, or the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In the 1970s-80s the PLO fought the Israeli army but it soon changed to civil disobedience which put pressure on Israel.

In 1991 peace talks began.

Arafat worked out a peace plan with the Prime Minister of Israel and was later awarded the Noble Prize for it.
Camp David Accords (1979)

- Discussion of issues between Egypt and Israel
- 13 days long
- Signed the Camp David Accords
- Ended hostilities between Israel and Egypt
- Israel gave Egypt back the Sinai peninsula
- Egypt the first Middle Eastern country to recognized Israel as a legitimate country
Persian Gulf War

- In 1990, Iraq invades Kuwait
  - Threatens Kuwait oil industry
  - The U.S. states saw Iraq as a threat to other Middle Eastern countries (Saudi Arabia) but also oil production
- The U.S. response
  - Formed a trade embargo against Iraq.
  - Peacekeeping troops were sent to Saudi Arabia.
  - Iraq was told to get out of Kuwait
- United nations declared war on Iraq when international economic embargo failed and the UN Coalition won the war against Iraq
- The war served to show how globally linked the economies or the world are.
Cold War
Cold War

- The Cold War was a continuing state of tension and hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- It started after World War II
- It was considered a “cold” war because armed battle between the superpowers did not occur.
- The United States feared communism and wanted to stop the Soviet Union from spreading it.
- Even though the United States and the Soviet Union never fought directly, they fought through other countries like in The Vietnam War and The Korean War.
- It was an arms race. Each country raced to have the most nuclear weapons.
- It eventually turned into an economic war with the United States winning.
Yalta Conference

- **Cold War**
- **Postwar Plan**
- In February 1945 Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin met in the Soviet Union to decide what was going to happen to Europe after World War Two
- They agreed to divide Germany into zones of occupation controlled by the Allied military forces, (East and West).
- **France/Britain/United States** - West Germany
- **Soviet Union** - East Germany
United Nations

When the UN was started
June 1945 US and Soviet Union joined with 48 other countries to form the UN

Why the UN was started
The countries wanted a peacekeeping organization that could stop wars and protect the citizens of the world.
All countries were to be invited to join the UN

The Security Council
The Security Council was 5 permanent members: Britain, China, France, US and USSR
The difference between the UN and the League of Nations was that the UN was to have the support of all countries and also have a military to keep peace in the world
After World War Two, many of the leading nations in the world were in decline (Germany, France, Britain). The United States and the Soviet Union emerged after World War Two as the two world superpowers. Superpower- describes each of the rivals that came to dominate global politics after World War Two. Many other states in the world came under the domination or influence of these powers. United States- Democratic
Soviet Union- Communist
Divided Germany

- From 1945 until 1990, Germany was divided into two countries: East Germany and West Germany.
- East Germany was Communist and West Germany was a democracy.
- The capital, Berlin, was divided into two cities as well.
- All of this was decided at the Yalta Conference.
- The Soviets wanted to keep Germany weak so they could not start another World War and insisted on a divided Germany.
- The western countries wanted to help Germany rebuild.
- Because of these disagreements, they split Germany in two, eastern side would be controlled by the Soviets, and the western side by the United States.
- Germany was united after 1989 when the Berlin Wall separating the two countries was torn down.
The Iron Curtain

- After the war the Soviets were responsible for re-building Eastern Europe.
- Stalin wanted a buffer zone in Europe.
- Soon Stalin supported pro-communist governments in eastern Europe.
- Europe became divided east=communist west=democracy
- This became known as the Iron Curtain.
- These pro-communist countries loyal to the Soviet Union became known as satellites.
The United States developed a program called Containment.

This policy was first outlined under the Truman Doctrine.

- The U.S. would use military alliances-NATO
- Economic aid-The Truman Doctrine The Marshall Plan
- Military involvement-Korean War/Vietnam War

To stop the spread of Communism in the world
Truman Doctrine

- A US policy of giving economic and military aid to free nations threatened by internal or external opponents, announced by President Harry Truman in 1947.
- On Dec. 31, 1946, President Truman declared an end to the period of World War II.
- Early in 1947 the British said they could not support the Greek government after March 31.
- President Truman met the problem by asking Congress for 400 million dollars to aid Greece and Turkey. Congress appropriated the money. This policy of aid, popularly known as the Truman Doctrine, was an American challenge to Soviet ambitions throughout the world.
- The Communists gained control over many nations in eastern Europe.
- President Truman realized that the U.S. would have to lead in the fight for freedom.
Marshall Plan

- Much of Western Europe was in ruins after World War II
- Marshall Plan – U.S. would give aid to any European country that needed it
- The plan cost $12.5 billion dollars, and was approved after Czechoslovakia was seized by the Soviets
- This plan proved to be a success in Western Europe and Yugoslavia
National Alliance Treaty Organization-
After the Berlin Airlift and the division of West Germany and East Germany, western European countries formed an alliance that consisted of military support.
The members of the National Alliance Treaty Organization pledged to support each other if any member nation was attacked.

Soviet Union...a threat!-
The Soviets saw this organization as a threat to them during the Cold War.
They decided to make a reflection, and started and formed the Warsaw Pact, which consisted of other nations that supported the Soviet Union and their communist government.
The Warsaw pact was also a defense alliance, that promised military cooperation if any others were attacked or asked to do so.
Warsaw Pact

- A military alliance formed during the Cold War, in 1955 by the Soviet Union and seven Eastern European countries.
- The Soviets viewed the United States’ NATO as a threat, so they formed their own alliance as part of their containment policy – splitting the world into two sides.
- The Soviets allied with Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania.
- The United States and Canada, along with ten Western European nations joined together to form NATO.
- Some countries, like China and India, refused to ally with either the U.S. or the Soviets.
Berlin Wall

- The wall was put up in 1949.
- It separated East and West Berlin.
- The wall became a symbol of the Cold War—the division between democracy and communism.
- East was communist.
- West was democratic.
- West was It came down in 1989.
Hungarian Revolution

- Hungarians wanted to end Soviet domination and end the Communist party control in Hungary. Hungarians began to revolt against the Soviets.

- November 4, 1956, Soviet forces launched a major attack on Hungary aimed at crushing, once and for all, the spontaneous national uprising that had begun 12 days earlier.

- Hungarian Prime Minister Imre Nagy announced the invasion to the nation in a grim, 35-second broadcast, declaring: "Our troops are fighting. The Government is in its place"

- Nagy finally agreed to leave the Yugoslav Embassy. But he was immediately arrested by Soviet security officers and flown to a secret location in Romania. By then, the fighting had mostly ended, the Hungarian resistance had essentially been destroyed.
Invasion of Czechoslovakia

- In 1968, the Communist leader of Czechoslovakia, Alexander Dubcek, loosened communist constraints on the people.
- This movement toward a more civil communism became known as Prague Spring.
- The Soviets disliked this movement and felt they needed to stop the movement
- On August 20 the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries invaded Czechoslovakia.
- Dubcek was expelled from the Communist Party, and did not regain political power until 1989 when he began to share power with the Soviet Union.
Arms Race

- United States and Soviet Union
Both places armed themselves preparing to withstand attack from each other.
The U.S. developed the atomic bomb during World War II.
The Soviets developed their own in 1949.
Both superpowers spent a lot of money for 40 years to make more weapons.
They raised a lot of tension between one another.
People were feared that these weapons would destroy the world.
MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction)

- The reason for the build-up was for both First Strikes and Mutual Assured Destruction of each country.
- If the Soviets planned to attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons then the U.S. would respond with the same.
Space Race

During the Cold War the United States and the Soviet Union competed against each other to get satellites and the newest technology into orbit. The space race started in the late 1950’s. Both countries wanted to explore and over time control space. The Soviet Union was the first to launch a satellite into space called Sputnik in October of 1957. The two countries get launching men and rockets into space in hopes to outdo each other and in July of 1969 the United States puts a man on the moon. The two superpowers realized that they would have to peacefully coexist in space as well as on earth.
Korean War

- Korea became a divided nation with a communist north and a non-communist south
- 1949 both the U.S. and the Soviet Union were mostly out of Korea
- The communist North Koreans tried to take over all of Korea
- The United Nations voted to send in troops to fight off the invading North Koreans
- The U.N. forces drove the North Koreans back to the Chinese border
- China, feeling threatened gave 300,000 troops to North Korea and the U.N. was driven back to and the North Koreans captured the South Korean capitol of Seoul
- Once again the U.N. fought back until each army was at the same place it started, the 38th Parallel
- Each country signed a ceasefire in July 1953 and is still divided today on the 38th Parallel
- Till this day Korea still remains divided
Vietnam War

- In 1956 elections were to be held to unify Vietnam.
- However the U.S. backed South Vietnam government feared that the communist would gain control of Vietnam and refused to hold the elections.
- The Viet Cong communist rebels who began to strike out at the South and Diem were supported by Ho Chi Minh.
- The U.S. began to send troops to support Diem against the Viet Cong.
- To stop communism large numbers of American troops were sent to Vietnam.
- From 1959 to 1975 U.S. troops served in Vietnam. In 1969 500,000 troops were in Vietnam.
- The U.S. policy for sending troops to Vietnam was the fear that if Vietnam fell to the communist then all the other countries in Southeast Asia would fall like a domino.
- South Vietnam and the U.S. were unable to stop the communist.
- In 1973 President Nixon orders a cease fire and begins pulling out troops.
- In 1975 Vietnam is turned back to the Vietnamese. (Vietnamization)
- In 1975 the communist capture all of Vietnam.
In 1898 Cuba gained its independence from Spain.
Cuba then fell under U.S. influence for 60 years.
In 1952 Fulgencio Batista takes control of the government
Batista’s government is corrupt and repressive.
Fidel Castro organizes a guerrilla army to fight Batista.
Castro does the following after taking control of the country in 1959.
  - Turns the country into a communist state.
  - Becomes a dictator.
  - Allies Cuba with the Soviet Union.
Bay of Pigs

- Cuba receives aid from the Soviets which is a direct threat to the United States.
- In 1961 the United States supports Cuban nationalist who want to overthrow Castro.
- The invaders are quickly defeated.
- The invasion fails.
- The United States imposes an embargo on Cuba.
- This pushes Cuba closer to the Soviets in 1962.
Cuban Missile Crisis

- After the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, that convinced the Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, that the United States might attack the communist nation of Cuba.
- On July 1962 he began to build 42 missile sites on Cuba.
- In October, an American spy plane found one of the missile bases on Cuba and the U.S. took that as a direct threat to them.
- President Kennedy demanded the Soviets stop building missile bases or he would have to take action.
- Kennedy also announced a quarantine, or a blockade of Cuba to prevent the Soviets installing more missiles.
- Castro protest his country being used as a pawn but Cuba was already deeply involved.
- This put the Soviets and the United States on a collision course, and many people thought this would lead to World War III, A Nuclear War.
- Fortunately, Khrushchev backed down in an agreement that the U.S. would not invade Cuba if the Soviets dismantled their missile bases.
- The resolution of the missile crisis left Castro completely dependent on the Soviet Unions aid.
Non-aligned Nations

- There was a new group of countries during the Cold War, The Third World.
- These countries vowed non-alignment or did not join either of the super powers.
- Two main countries that were non-aligned were India and Indonesia.
- 1955, Indonesia held the Banding conference, Asian and African countries attended.
- At the conference they formed the “Third Force”.
Détente

- Widespread popular protests wracked the United States during the Vietnam War.
- As it tried to heal its internal wounds the U.S began backing the away from its policy of direct confrontation with the Soviet Union.
- Détente was a policy of lessoned cold war tensions.
- Detente replaced brinkmanship (willingness to go to war) during the administration of President Richard M. Nixon.
- Nixon's move toward détente grew from a philosophy known as realpolitik.
- This comes from the German word meaning “realistic politics”.
- While the U.S continued to contain the spread of communism, the two superpowers agreed to pursue détente and to reduce its tensions.
Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

- During the Cold War, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan to hold onto their power there.
- Found themselves stuck there just like the U.S. in Vietnam.
- The Afghans were supplied with U.S. weapons and hid in their mountain strongholds.
- U.S. had sent arms to protect the rich oil supplies in the Middle East.
- The war ended the policy of Détente between the US and the Soviets.
- After a ten-year occupation, the Soviet Union finally withdrew.
Mikhail Gorbachev

- The last leader of the Soviet Union, afterward it became Russia again.
- A young conservative with new ideas for the Soviet Union.
- He wanted to encourage social and economic changes in the Soviet Union.
- Instituted policies to create financial stability in the USSR.
Perestroika was a policy introduced in 1985 by Mikhail Gorbachev in Russia, and it was a policy of economic restructuring.

In 1986 Gorbachev made changes to revive the Soviet economy.

Local managers gained greater authority over their farms and factories, and people were allowed to open small private businesses.

Gorbachev’s goal was not to throw out communism, but to make the system more efficient and productive.

Gorbachev’s Perestroika was more like Lenin’s system of Communism than Stalin’s system of Communism.
Glasnost

- Gorbachev's policy of "openness"; a social and economic plan that promoted the free flow of ideas and information with the hopes of reform and progress.
Lech Walesa

Who He Was

In the 1980’s in Poland, economic hardships caused labor unrest.

Led by Lech Walesa, workers organized Solidarity, and independent trade union.

After being imprisoned for his strikes, he was released and won both the Nobel Peace Prize and his country’s presidency.

National hero.

Solidarity

Independent trade union formed in Poland in 1980.

With millions of members, Solidarity called for political change.

This became the main force of opposition to Communist rule in Poland.
The anti-Communist president Ronald Regan took office in 1981.
He continued the U.S.’s retreat from Détente.
In 1983 he announced a program to protect America against enemy missiles (SDI - Strategic Defense Initiative).
He named it Star Wars after the popular movie.
It was never put into effect but raised tensions between the U.S. and Soviet Union.
Economics after WWII
Economies of Developing Nations

- "The trade policies of the industrialized countries cause great harm to the economies of many developing nations which depend heavily upon agriculture,"

- Another common way to refer to developed versus developing nations is by dividing the globe along geographical lines
Dependence on the World Market

- The global South is affected by post-colonialism. Much of the labor force is engaged in agriculture.
- The global South countries depend on the developed nations for manufactured good and technology while exporting cash crops.
- This leads to trade deficits, a situation in which a nation imports more than it exports.
- Economic struggles and the desire to develop quickly have led to heavy borrowing from foreign banks, putting them in debt.
- In 1980s interest rates rose, and there was a global economic slowdown.
- Resources had to be sent on the rising interest payments. Lowering productivity and increased debt.
In the 1970s they developed their own economic policies.
The European Union is the creation of a new economy where everyone including the western nations joined.
OPEC Oil Crisis

- OPEC means the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
- This was a trade group that attempts to set world oil prices by controlling oil production.
- In 1973, OPEC nations halted exports of oil to certain countries.
- Egypt and Israel were at war. Arab countries the embargo against the U.S. and other countries that supported Israel. This made prices skyrocket.
- In the 1980’s and 1990’s, a surplus of oil allowed prices to fall.
- In 1998, OPEC nations cut oil production and oil prices rose all over the world.
World Trade Organization

- The World Trade Organization was established to supervise free trade.
- Made up by mostly wealthy nations, including the United States, Great Britain, and China.
- They control most of the trade in the world, often neglecting 3rd world nations.
Pacific Rim

- The Pacific Rim is the region that has Southeast Asia and East Asia in it
- It is a group of nations in Asia and America that border the Pacific Ocean
- Countries on the Pacific Rim became important parts of the global economy
North American Free Trade Agreement

- **WHO:** United States of America, Canada, Mexico

- **WHAT:** Regional Cooperation that has linked the economy of the U.S., Canada and Mexico to help to achieve prosperity and improve regional self-reliance.
Conflict and Peace after WWII
Terrorism is the use of unpredictable violence, especially against civilians, to gain revenge or achieve political goals.

Terrorism is usually used by groups of people who do not have their own military power in their country.

Terrorists use tactics such as bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, and hijackings.

Terrorists are beginning to threaten other countries with nuclear and chemical weapons.
World Towers attacked by terrorists killed over 2,000 people.
Terrorist who attacked the United States claimed that they wanted to drive western influence out of the Middle East.
While it was the first major terrorist attack on U.S. soil Europe, the Middle East and the rest of the world has been dealing with terrorism for decades.
Slobodan Milosevic

- Slobodan Milosevic was the president of Yugoslavia
- He was a Serb and he resorted to violence against Muslims and other groups in the former Yugoslavia
- The killing of these groups was called Ethnic Cleansing or a Genocide
- He used the Yugoslavian army to try to prevent non-Serbs from breaking away from Yugoslavia
Ethnic Cleansing

- The policy of removing or killing certain people of ethnic groups
- Ethnic groups applies to people of certain races
- The Holocaust was a form of ethnic cleansing
Cambodian Genocide

- In 1975 Communist guerrillas known as the Khamer Rouge took control of Cambodia.
- Cambodia is located next to Vietnam.
- The leader of the Khamer Rouge Pol Pot began to remove all western influences from the country.
- Millions of innocent people were murdered in an effort to promote this non western influence.
- Many intellectuals were killed in the genocide.
- In 1979 the government of Vietnam entered Cambodia and removed Pol Pot and the Khamer Rouge.
Rwanda Genocide

- In 1994 ethnic conflict between Hutu and Tutsi tribe members lead to a genocide.
- 85% of the population consisted of Hutu while 15% consisted of Tutsi.
- Hutu extremist wanted to kill off the Tutsi tribe members and in 1994 they launched an attack on the Tutsi.
- In about two months almost a million people were killed. One person every 17 seconds.
- The genocide was finally stopped after three months by Tutsi backed rebels.
- The Hutu extremist were removed from power.
Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- In 1948, the U.N. ratified this document to set down human rights standards for all nations.
- It states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
- Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person.
- Many people around the world became involved in assuring that these rights were respected.
- Many organizations, like Amnesty International, work to track human rights violations.
Adapted From

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