

1945 to Present Day

XXXII. *The Cold War* (Kai Tomeo)

A. Roots of the Cold War

- Disagreement of the allies and USSR after WWII creates tension between Eastern Europe and the western alliances

B. Containment

1. **Marshall Plan (1948)**

* US plan to aid any European countries financially after WWII

2. **Berlin Crisis (1948-49)**

* USSR blocks roads to W. Berlin

3. **NATO**

* (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) to prevent Soviet expansion

4. **Nuclear Arms Race**

* USSR explodes A-bomb in 1949 and H-bomb in 1953

5. **Korean War (1950-53)**

* North Korea (communists) invade South Korea by crossing the 38th parallel

* UN pushes them back but Communist China sends troops to stop UN

* no changes after war

C. 1950's

1. **Khrushchev: "peaceful coexistence"**

* De-Stalinization: Gosplan to fix economy and to improve relations with the west

2. **Warsaw Pact (1955)**

* Soviet version of NATO; to defend against the NATO

3. **Suez Crisis (1956)**

* Nationalist rev'n in Egypt kicks out GB and GB reunites with France and Israel, but US and USSR demand withdrawal from Egypt

4. **Sputnik**

* USSR are 1st to send a satellite into space and have it return safely, thus starting the space race between US and USSR

5. **U-2 Incident**

* US spy plane shot down in USSR; soviets demand an apology, but President Eisenhower refuses, increasing tension between the two

D. 1960's

1. **Berlin Wall (1961)**

* USSR builds a wall to prevent E. Germans from escaping to W. Germany

* About 2 million Germans moved from east to west

2. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

* Communist Cuba contains nuclear missiles; US demands that they be removed

* USSR will do so if US removes missiles from Turkey

* Agree on the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963), reduced tension

3. Vietnam War (1954-75)

* Vietnam divided into communist north and democratic south; north invades south

* Because of Truman Doctrine, US sends troops to aid south

* US are outnumbered and are forced out of a Vietnam

E. 1970's

1. Willy Brandt, Ostpolitik

* Wanted peace and protection, improved relations w/ E. Europe to reduce tensions

2. Détente

* Time of reduced tension where Nixon cleverly visits USSR and China while the

USSR promises to be peaceful and cooperative

3. Helsinki Conference (1975)

* Western countries accepted Soviet's boundaries of E. Europe

4. Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan (1979)

* USSR attempts to restore communism in Afghan, but it is more difficult than expected and USSR pulls out; ends détente

F. 1980's

1. Gorbachev: Glasnost and Perestroika

Glasnost	Perestroika
-Reform gov't by opening society, successful	- Aimed to improve economy, less successful

2. INF Treaty (1987)

* Intermediate ranged nuclear weapons banned from Europe signed by Gorbachev and US President Ronald Reagan

3. Revolutions of 1989

* USSR unable to support satellite countries and Eastern Europe begins to re-unify

* Poland, Hungary, etc. kick out communism; Germany re-unifies into one

G. Fall of the Soviet Union

- Econ drops, calls for reform, and separation of the satellite states cause the fall of the USSR

XXXIII. Soviet Empire (Eric Hong)

A. Stalin's Final Years

- Stalin was a ruthless ruler, crushing any opposition by those who opposed his laws
- The economy was stagnant due to the focus on industrialization

B. The Iron Curtain

- Soviet Satellites- All the countries on the right side of the barrier between Eastern Europe and Western Europe and were under USSR control with communism

C. Challenges to Soviet authority within the Eastern European Empire

- People began to revolt out of hatred of Stalin, ruined economy, and freedom from communism

D. Khrushchev (1958-64)

- De-Stalinization and the Thaw-Khrushchev came after Stalin and knew the people hated Stalin's laws and tried to fix up USSR to please the people by fixing rights, the economy, and relationships

E. The Brezhnev Era (1964-81)

- "Prague Spring": Alexander Dubcek rose to power and wanted more freedom and democracy causing the Brezhnev Doctrine which stated USSR could intervene in any socialist country anytime

F. Gorbachev (1985-91)

- Gorbachev was the USSR's Secretary General and wished to restructure the economy and society while also trying to improve relationships and try to stop a war from happening

G. Fall of the Soviet Union

- Reforms, economic crisis & stagnation, nationalism for satellite nations, coup to overthrow Gorbachev, USSR breaks into 15 different republics, and CIS (Republic united economically).

XXXIV. *Western European Economic Recovery and Unity*

A. Liberal democratic governments

1. **West Germany**

- * Konrad Adenauer, 1st chancellor of W. Germany
- * By 1950s, strong economy, full employment, strong currency, and stable prices

2. **France**

- *Charles de Gaulle re-established 4th Republic and combined socialism in economy.
- * More political opportunities and more power given to the president

3. **Great Britain**

- *Clement Atlee gave more welfare to citizens and nationalized industries
- *Started welfare state and mixed economy with Socialism and free Market economy

4. **Italy**

- *Italy became overrun by Christian Democrats and was influenced by socialist ideas that benefits given to average worker's wages

B. "Economic Miracle"

1. Marshall Plan (1948)

- * US gave aid to European countries as they stabilize their economies
- * USSR rejected this as to not appear weak

2. Impact of Economic Recovery on Politics

- * Economy not going under in W. Europe, political power was strong while USSR, who refused the Marshall Plan, began to disintegrate rapidly

3. Consumerism

- * Leveling western society, with automobiles and technology being sought out, and more social warfare was given out so that more people could spend instead of spending

4. End of economic growth in the 1970s: Oil Crisis

- * OPEC dramatically increased prices causing stagflation and economic frustrations
- * Higher taxes led to less spending which hurt companies and increases unemployment

C. European Unity

- Attempted to economically work with ECSC to develop 1 market with no tariffs, EEC for gradual reduction of tariffs to form single market, Euratom to develop nuclear energy

D. Society (Kurt Ibaraki)

1. Welfare state

- * Universal service to all the people, welfare reduced class tensions
- * Britain model for welfare state: social insurance, income taxes, healthcare
- * Welfare decreased when conservatives thought welfare states stunted the economy

2. Education: science technology

- * Technology included radars, electronic computers, and development of atomic bombs

3. Growth of the middle class

- * Middle class rose because of higher education less rigid class structures. well paid

4. Family

- * 2 children per family, had children quickly after marriage

5. Women's rights movement

- * Simone de Beauvoir: *The Second Sex*- women were born free but were always trapped
- * Betty Friedan: wanted equal pay for equal work, right to divorce

6. Counterculture in 1960s (including student revolts)

- * Youth rebelled against parents, authority
- * Student revolution began because of problems in education, overcrowded classes
- * French Student Revolt started when students took over a university in France

E. Science

- Big Science: Model of science after WWII; US- leader in Big Science; Space Race, Brain Drain

XXXV. Decolonization

A. Causes

- Nationalism; Equality; Europe 1st-Colonies became less of priority

<u>B. British Empire</u>	<u>C. French Empire</u>	<u>D. Middle East</u>
<p>1. <u>India (1947)</u> - <u>Mohandas Gandhi</u> leads non-violent independence movement - Atlee grants Indian independence</p> <p>2. <u>Egypt (1952)</u> - Nationalist Revolution in Egypt ended GB's control</p>	<p>1. <u>Vietnam (1975)</u> - Ho Chi Minh leads independence movement; Unified Communist north and non-communist south</p> <p>2. <u>Algeria (1962)</u> - Nationalists push for independence - Charles de Gaulle allows independence</p>	<p>1. <u>End of Mandates</u> - British mandates of Palestine started during WWI - Officially end in 1948</p> <p>2. <u>Birth of Israel</u> - <i>Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel</i> was signed to give the Jewish a homeland in Israel</p>

<u>E. Indonesia</u>	<u>F. Sub-Saharan Africa</u>	<u>G. Cultural Imperialism</u>
<p>-Sukarno, Indonesian President, declares Indonesian independence from Netherlands in 1945 -Not full recognized until 1949</p>	<p>-Decolonization went smoothly (peaceful) - Exception: Mao Mao Society fought for Kenya's independence against GB</p>	<p>- European desire to "<u>Civilize</u>" Africa</p>

XXXVI. Post-1991 Issues

A. Russian challenges in transitioning to capitalism and democracy

- Yeltsin not able to improve Russian economy, Change to capitalist economy was slow and painful; Struggle between Yeltsin & Parliament

B. Eastern European challenges in transitioning to capitalism and democracy

- High inflation, high unemployment (15%), large deficits

C. Unification of Germany: challenges integrating East Germany

- Germany unified by Helmut Kohl; East Germans felt like 2nd class citizens; West had to pay taxes for years to rebuild East

D. Yugoslavia

- Milosevic wanted Serbian dominated Yugoslavia; Croatia & Slovenia declare independence from Yugoslavia; Bosnia Herzegovina declares independence and civil war breaks out; Yugoslavia became no longer existent in 2006 when Montenegro is given independence

E. Unified Europe—how far?

- Europe most successfully unified economically; Council of Europe, European Union; Maastricht Treaty made the Euro the single currency of the EU

F. Immigration, "guest workers"

- Economic growth encouraged immigration; Nationalists thought guest workers would affect the economy; Government restricts immigration

Enduring Understandings & Essential Questions

A. *The Cold War- New Power Relationships in the Post-War World*

I. Enduring Understandings

1. The Cold War resulted from a variety of conflicts between the US and USSR which began even before WWII was finished.

- Cold War begins because of disagreements between USSR & US at Potsdam on free Elections in E. Europe
- USSR fought the US indirectly to maintain communism

2. The existence of nuclear weapons added a new dimension to post-war conflicts and diplomacy.

- Nuclear weapons increased tension between communist & non-communist
- Used as threats so agreements were made to maintain peace

3. De-colonization and the rise of the Third World also complicated international affairs.

- De-colonization caused chaos because of nationalism and independence

4. Eastern and Western Europeans were often unhappy with domination by the superpowers but were politically and economically forced to submit to their wishes.

- Lesser countries had to submit to great powers because they could not do as they pleased

5. The Cold War created cultural and social turbulence in Europe.

- Cold War created opportunities for other countries to break out from communism

6. Cold War tensions eventually led both Eastern and Western Europeans to seek ways to separate themselves from the influence of the superpowers.

- Tensions had countries attempt to be independent and self-sufficient from the great powers

II. Essential Questions

1. What were the steps in the outbreak and development of the Cold War, & what led to confrontation and conflict between the USSR & the West?

- Unrest of countries, nationalism. Wars & issues of communism caused tension between USSR & US

2. To what extent were E. and W. European Nations capable of controlling their own fate? (Did this differ between E. and W. European nations?)

- Somewhat capable to control fate as what would happen in their country would affect others
- East was controlled by communism while West accepted the Marshall Plan

3. How did the rise of Communist China affect relationships between the US, USSR, and the European nations?

- US grew more fearful of Communism because the largest country turned communist
- Nixon visits China and Russia in 1972 to play the USSR & China off of each other

4. How did de-colonization affect Europe?

- The colonial empires were disintegrated by the breakup of the countries.
- Showed that Europe was more concerned about themselves than their colonies

5. What new dimensions have nuclear arms added to international relations?

- Major Scientific advance; Nuclear arms could destroy city on impact
- Created huge tension between USSR & US; could've been a nuclear war at any time

B. Contemporary European Civilization

I. Enduring Understandings

1. Growing discontent with Soviet influence in E. Europe coupled with growing economic and political problems in the Soviet Union led to a series of revolts against the USSR which culminated in not only the autonomy of E. European nations, but also the breakup of the USSR.

- USSR had an economic crisis, stagnation of economy, nationalism in the satellite states, and a coup to overthrow Gorbachev

2. Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika played an important role in E. European and Soviet changes.

- Perestroika: restructure the economy and adopted free-market practice
- Glasnost: Political reforms: free speech & political liberties

3. Western European nations reorganized the Common Market into the EEC, and many have adopted the Euro, in an attempt to become autonomous and competitive economically and politically.

- EEC goal: gradual reduction of all tariffs among members in order to create huge single market
- Maastricht Treaty (1991) makes the Euro the single currency of European nations; EU forms in 1992

4. Ethnic nationalism, among other causes, led to war and the breakup of Yugoslavia

Croatia & Slovenia (1991)	Bosnia-Herzegovina (1992)	Kosovo (1999)
-Both Croatia & Slovenia declare independence from Yugoslavia	-Most ethnically diverse republic declares independence - Civil War breaks out	-Milosevic ethnically cleanses Kosovo of Albanians

5. The collapse of the USSR has created new political, economic, cultural, and social relationships in the world.

Political	Economic	Cultural	Social
- Windows were opened for people to grab positions/power	-No more government control on economy	- Different ethnic nationalisms would be able to co-exist in society	-People were more free and were given rights

6. NATO has had to reexamine its purpose and membership.

-Purpose: to prevent Soviet Expansion

-Membership: Countries pulled out to do as they pleased because they didn't want to be controlled by US

II. Essential Questions

1. How is the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe and the USSR changing political, economic, cultural, and social relationships in the world?

-Changed how the countries were going to be ruled, how to maintain money, allow other cultures, & hands-on government

2. What role does Western Europe play in contemporary international affairs?

-Improved economy & gave basic welfare to citizens

3. What impact will the European Union have on international economic and political policy?

-the goal is building a single market with no tariffs and have more efficient products

4. Does NATO serve a useful purpose in a reorganized Europe?

-No; countries found no usefulness & wanted more from NATO

5. What role does ethnic nationalism play in our world, today?

- Major role as ethnic nationalism brings in their own ideas, cultures, and history

6. Who has the right to define, prosecute, and punish war crimes?

- No one has the right to define, prosecute, and punish war crimes but there has to be someone who judges those who do not follow justice and should be a person with good decision making skills