**STANDARD 8 NOTES**

1. World Wars legacy
2. WMDS & proliferation risks (chemical, biological, nuclear weapons that cause enormous amounts of damage and kill indiscriminately) Sanctions-policies to discourage development
3. Nuclear Club
4. America uses atomic weapons first, Soviets develop own
5. 9 states have tested nuclear weapons to date, NPT tries to limit access
6. 2018 North Korea and Iran issues
7. CBW
8. WW I legacy & Ban
9. Use as a terrorist weapon
10. Social changes
11. Changing role women and minorities
12. TOTAL WAR
13. “crimes against humanity” as the holocaust and genocide, leade5rs held responsible at Nuremberg & Japan, today International Criminal Court. Why won’t US join?

II. Post-WWII Conflicts

A. . Cold War

1. . Ideological war between the United States (capitalism) and the Soviet Union (communism). Churchill refers the IRON CURTAIN which has descended, separates the ideological ‘blocs’. NATO and WARSAW PACTs form as military alliances.

1. Standoffs:

a. Berlin Blockade and Airlift

i. After World War II ended, Soviets and the Allies co-occupied

Berlin as Germany was divided into an eastern half (Russian) and a western half (Allies). Berlin itself was also divided.

b. Cuban Missile Crisis

i. 1962 standoff between the United States and the Soviet Union

over missiles located in Cuba. After the Soviets sent the missiles to Cuba, President John F. Kennedy put up a blockade to prevent shipments. After a tense few days, the Soviet missiles were removed.

2. Shooting

a. Korea

i. Korea became a divided nation after Japanese occupation in World

War II. The Truman Doctrine was designed to stop, CONTAIN, the threat of communism.There was Communist North Korea and Noncommunist South Korea. They were divided by the 38th parallel.

ii. North Korea invaded the South in June 1950. The Truman Doctrine got the US involved.

iii. After a push by both sides, an armistice was signed in 1953, but

troops remained stationed on either side of the demilitarized zone (DMZ).

iv. No peace treaty was ever signed.

v. today

b. Vietnam

i. Divided into Communist North and Nondemocratic South.

ii. The leader of North Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, supported the Viet

Cong rebels fighting in the south.

iii. The United States developed the domino theory that Vietnam

would cause other Southeast Asian nations to fall to communism and they invested supplies, training, and eventually thousands of troops in fighting communism there.

iv. The U.S. was fighting a bitter struggle against well-trained

guerilla forces and ultimately could not dislodge the Viet Cong.

v. In 1973 the United States withdrew from the country and in 1975

the North Vietnamese conquered the South and reunited the

country.

c. Afghanistan

i. Comparable to Vietnam for the Soviets.

ii. The Soviets became involved in a war to the south with Afghan

warriors called mujahedin, who felt that Soviet policies threatened Islam. Led to a rise in radical Islam and future Taliban, ISIS.

iii. The United States smuggled weapons in to the mujahedin, and

eventually the war proved costly to the Soviets, who withdrew years later.

d. Hungary & Prague Spring: Soviets deploy military force to restore order in communist satellites. After the fall of the Soviet Union, satellite nations will have revolutions to decrease communism formerly maintained by force (1989)

2. economic

1. Marshall Plan to contain communism by rebuilding Europe after WW II

2. worked!

3. International Economic agencies to prevent another Great Depression WTO, NAFTA

3. Germany unified, 1990

4. European economies today unified as the European Union, 1999, BREXIT?

3. arms race & space race

Sputnik, Moon Walk

Limitation Treaties: SALT I, SALT II, NPT

B. China in 21st century: People’s Republic of China

1. Mao Zedong 1949-1976, rise to power after the LONG MARCH

1. 5 Year Plan success: 15% industrial improvement, over 100% increase agriculture

2. Great Leap Forward: leads to starvation, 1 child policy

3. Cultural Revolution: anti-intellectuals, denounce the “4 olds”

2. Deng Xiaoping 1978

1. Four Modernizations: Agriculture, Industry, Defense, Technology

2. Meets with Nixon

3. Unintended consequences: Tiananmen Square and ‘Tank Man’

4. 2nd largest economy today, intellectual rights, human rights issues highlighted by Olympics

C. Iranian Hostage Crisis

1. US & Britain supported a military coup in Iran which restored the Iranian monarchy

2. In support of an Iranian Revolution, where the country revolted against western influence under Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, a group of students took over the American embassy in the Iranian capital of Tehran.

3. 52 Americans were held hostage for 444 days. The students who overtook the

compound were supported by Ayatollah Khomeini, a religious leader who led the revolution and eventually took power. Rights, by western standards, decrease under Shar’ia law.

1. The standoff ended with negotiations and the hostages returned home.
2. Today nuclear issue

D. Persian Gulf War

1. 1990-1991 -- Between Iraq and the U.N., led by the United States.

2. Saddam Hussein occupied Kuwait, a nation bordering Iraq, attempting to control its oil

reserves.

3. A coalition force led by the United States liberated the country and crushed the Iraqi

Forces..Hussein, however, stayed in power until he was overthrown in the 2003 Iraq War

E. Terrorism

1. Definition: unlawful use or threat of violence to cause fear and to advance political, religious, or ideological grounds, intentionally targeting civilians

2. 21st century spread worldwide as nation states fell in influence

3. Domestic

1. Oklahoma City

a. April 19, 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in

Oklahoma City.

b. Killed 168 people

c. Conceived by Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols.

i. McVeigh supported local militias and was angered at the federal

government’s use of power in sieges on Ruby Ridge (1992) and Waco, Texas (1993)

d. McVeigh was executed and Nichols was sentenced to life in prison.

2. Eric Rudolph

a. Executed a series of bombings in the U.S. from 1996-1998.

i. Bombed the Olympics in Atlanta (Centennial Park) as well as

several abortion clinics.

b. Maintained as a fugitive until he was caught in 2005, serving consecutive

life sentences.

c. Acted in the interests of anti-abortionists.

3. 9/11

a. Worst terrorist attack in United States history.

b. Occurred on September 11th, 2001.

c. A series of four coordinated strikes by hijacked airplanes on the Twin

Towers in New York City, the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., and the White House (plane headed to the White House was forced down by the passengers).

d. Perpetrated by al Qaeda and masterminded by Osama bin Laden, who

blamed the attack on the U.S.’ support of Israel and troops in Saudi

Arabia.

e. Bin Laden was captured and killed in May 2011.

III. Soviet Union falls: end of the Cold War

A..Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in 1982 at a time when the USSR was facing serious problems

1.Gorbachev began three major reforms to save the communist system in the Soviet Union

2. Gorbachev introduced glasnost (“openness”) to encourage freedom of speech & to allow expression of new ideas

3. Perestroika relaxed some gov’t controls over farms and factories to make production more efficient & it allowed citizens to open small businesses

4. Democratization allowed citizens to vote for Communist politicians   
(but Communists only)

5. In addition to his economic reforms, Gorbachev changed Soviet foreign policy. Gorbachev withdrew Soviet tank divisions from the communist nations in Eastern Europe

6. In 1987, Reagan & Gorbachev agreed to end all medium-range ICBMs

B. Rather than saving the communist system in the USSR & Eastern Europe, Gorbachev’s reforms helped bring an end to communism

1. In 1989, a surge of democratic revolution swept through the Eastern European communist satellites

2. In November 1989, the Berlin Wall came down

3. Gorbachev did not use the Soviet military to stop these revolutions

4. Ethnic nationalism & desire for democracy led to the break-up of the Soviet Union from 1990 to 1991

5. In 1990, the Soviet states of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania declared independence from the Soviet Union

6. In 1991, the Soviet Union broke apart & 15 new nations were formed.  
The break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked the end of the Cold War

IV. Postwar Innovations

A. Computers

1. Device for making calculations and storing, processing and manipulating data.

2. First computers built in the 1940’s and were enormous machines.

3. With the invention of the silicon chip, personal computers (PC’s) became widely

available in the 1970’s.

4. The “Information Age” was coined after the invention of Internet in the 1970’s, which

changed nearly everything about our society.

B. Satellites & Space

1. military uses, Anti-satellite weapons/Star Wars

2. telecomm revolution, internet

3. spinoffs: mammography, Tang

V. International Human Rights Efforts

A. U.N. Declaration of Human Rights

1..Issued in 1948 guaranteeing basic rights for all humans.

2. Not effective in preventing human rights violations.

3. Peacekeeping missions

B. Apartheid

1. System of racial segregation in South Africa that protected rule of minority whites.

2. Opposed by the African National Congress, first nonviolently, then with violence after

police attacked peaceful protesters in Sharpeville.

3. Leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu continued to struggle against it

(Mandela was arrested and sent to prison for life) until the president (F.W. de Klerk) ended it in 1990.

4.In 1994, all races voted for the first time, and Mandela was elected president.

C.Genocide: legacy of Armenia and the Holocaust

1. Bosnia
2. Rwanda
3. Cambodia
4. Darfur

VI. The Green Revolution

1. Revolution of innovation caused by the introduction of commercially improved seeds,

pesticides and equipment in the 1950’s.

B. Led to increased production of food and cheaper food, but it is also blamed for pushing local

farmers out of business because prices for crops dropped too low for small farmers to make a living.

C.Non-Genetically Modified, Organic movements

VII. Environmental Effects

A. The innovations of industrialization caused a new problem – balancing industrial expansion

with effects on the global environment.

1. Pollution from factories and power plants

2. Deforestation – cutting down of trees without replacing them. Large issue in Africa,

Latin America and Asia.

3. Global warming – A phenomenon of a rise in Earth’s surface temperature over time.

This issue is debated by scientists even today.

1. Energy-nuclear power. Fossil fuels, alternative energies
2. OPEC-organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries 1970s embargo
3. Pollution, dependence, renewablilty

VIII. Globalism the process in which trade and culture link together countries around the world

1. Good
2. Decreased prices for consumer goods and increased access
3. International trade increases
4. Overall decrease world poverty- BUT-more than 20% world’s population live on less than $1 a day, no access to health care or education, the Rich/Poor gap within nations and between nations
5. jobs
6. Bad
7. Disease-SARS, AIDS epidemics of diseases that now spread world wide almost immediately
8. Global economic gap widens
9. ‘McDonalidization’
10. Migration and push pull factors-push to leave your homeland and pull people to a new place