• The World: 1945-1989

• Notes # 14

• The United Nations (1945)

Yalta Conference Feb., 1945

• I. Europe (Chap. 26)

• “Breakdown of the Yalta System”

• The Cold War (1945-1989)

• Europe divided

• “Iron Curtain”

• Germany divided

• Berlin divided

• Containment

• North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
II. The Cold War in Asia (Chap. 26)

- China-(1949)
  - Communists defeat the Nationalists
  
  Nationalists evacuate to the island of Taiwan

- The Korean War (1950-1953)
  
  - North Korea (Communist)
  
  - South Korea (Non-Communist)

- Vietnam
  
  - Ho Chi Minh
  
  - 1954
    
    - North Vietnam (Communist)
    
    - South Vietnam (non-Communist)
III. The Middle East

- Palestine

- United Nations partition (1947)

- Israel (1948)

- David Ben-Gurion

- Egypt

- Gamal Abdul Nasser

- Pan-Arabism

- Arab Nationalism

- 1956-Suez Crisis

- Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) led by Yasir Arafat (see Chap. 29)

- 1967- “Six Day” War-

- Anwar Sadat-succeeded Nasser as President of Egypt
• 1973- “Yom Kippur War-” Egypt and the Arab nations attack Israel, Israel is again victorious. Sadat realizes that war is futile, becomes a peacemaker

• 1978-Camp David Accords-U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Sadat and the Prime Minister Menachem Begin sign a peace agreement, which culminates in a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

**Iran**

Background:

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi-forced out of power by the Socialists who immediately nationalized the Oil industry. 1953-the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) engineers a coup, brings the Shah back into power.

Westernization-American oil companies move into Iran, bringing in U.S. citizens and their values: clothes, music, movies.

The 1979 Revolution-Shi’ites who were traditional in supporting Islamic values believed the Americans were destroying Islamic culture overthrew the Shah’s government, and the Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini became the new leader, setting up the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is ruled by the countries religious leaders (a Shi’ite theocracy).

Khomeini was extremely anti-American, and in October 1979, ordered the seizure of U.S. personal in the American embassy in Teheran (52 Americans were held captive during the Hostage Crisis of 1979-1980).

**IV. South Asia (Chap. 30)**

Decolonization- the liberation of colonial territories through national independence movements.

The British exit -The British decide to leave India after World War II.

Partition (1947) India was divided into two separate states, India and Pakistan (the latter a goal of the Muslim League-notes # 12).

The disputed territory of Kashmir-both countries claim it, still a continuous source of friction between them.

**V. Africa: Independence movements (Chap. 29)**

Decolonization- the liberation of colonial territories through national independence movements.
Uhuru: means the Struggle by Africans to achieve decolonization.

Causes: 1) Europe-greatly weakened by WW II, now declining in terms of World influence. 2) African nationalism could not be suppressed (see Notes # 9 and Chapter 20).

3) the United Nations Charter-a source of inspiration since it stated that all peoples have the right to self-determination.

Rise of two charismatic leaders in Ghana and Kenya, respectively,-both men started mass political parties to achieve independence from the British:

They were:

1) Kwame Nkrumah (1909-1972) founder of the first independent state in Africa (modern Ghana) and the leading advocate of pan-Africanism.

2) Jomo Kenyatta(1894-1978) founder of the modern state of Kenya.

Pan-Africanism-unification of the African continent without regard to national boundaries-based on racial pride ("blackness") and the belief that African peoples share a common culture and destiny. The group which typified this dream was the OAU (Organization of African Unity).

Throughout the 1960s, other African Nations achieved national independence from the European powers.

South Africa-Afrikaner National Party sets up Apartheid (apartness-system of racial segregation) in 1948. African National Congress-established to resist Apartheid.

It’s most famous leader was Nelson Mandela (1918-2013). Imprisoned by the South African Government for 27 years, he was released in 1990 and was later elected the first Black President of South Africa. One of the great men of the Twentieth Century, he forgave his captors and refused to use his power to seek revenge against the supporters of Apartheid.
VI. Latin America since 1945 (Chapter 28)

Background: (Chap. 24)

Because of World War I, U.S. corporations began to dominate the economies of the Latin American countries.

The Great Depression-1930s-Latin American economies were greatly affected by the economic downturn because of the decline in exports due to lower consumer demand in U.S. and Europe. Latin American leaders turned to the process of industrialization to promote growth at home. There was an increased turn towards authoritarianism as military leaders took over governments to oversee the process of industrialization.

(Chap. 28)

In Argentina, military leader Juan Peron appealed to workers and the urban middle class by adopting industrialization. He was popular for his opposition to foreign corporations in his country. While Peron was a Fascist, he did use the government to take over banking, shipping and insurance industries.

Anti-Americanism in Latin America grew more prevalent in the twentieth century as Latin Americans chaffed at the “dependency” (Duiker, p. 720) of their countries’ economies on U.S. corporations. Believing the U.S. to be “an aggressive imperialist power” (Duiker, p.719), some Latin Americans increasingly became Marxists as a result.

The Cuban Revolution (1959)-the template for a successful Marxist Revolution was designed by Fidel Castro of Cuba, a Marxist who overthrew the Cuban government in 1959. His chief assistant was Ernesto “Ché” Guevara, a Bolivian who deeply hated the United States and desired to spread Marxist Revolution throughout Latin America.

The Democracy Movement-in the 1980s, more countries in Latin America rejected the Authoritarian model and began adopting democracy.

• VII. China Since 1949 (See Chap. 27)

• “New Democracy”

• The “Great Leap Forward” (1958)

• “people’s communes”
• Food production fell

• Mass starvation

• The “Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution” (1966-1976)

• “Red Guards reading from Mao’s ‘Little Red Book’”

• Deng Xiaoping

VIII. The Vietnam War (Chap. 26)-part of the Cold War between the USA and USSR.

North Vietnam (pro-Soviet Union-led by Ho Chi Minh—see above Roman numeral II).

South Vietnam (pro-U.S.)

Viet Cong - South Vietnamese Communists—who tried to undermine the Government of South Vietnam (GSV) by attacking the countries transportation and electrical systems. They hoped to so weaken the GSV that it would be easy for the north to invade and conquer it. The Viet Cong receives weapons from the U.S.S.R.

1965–U.S. troops enter the war—to help the army of the GSV fight the VC. Over 500,000 American troops in South Vietnam by 1968. USA believes it crucial to contain the spread of Soviet Communism.

1968–Tet Offensive—turning point of the War—VC and the North Vietnamese army surprise American forces on the Vietnamese New Year of Tet. Up to this point, President Lyndon Johnson had told the American public that the U.S. was “winning” in South Vietnam. Now, it was obvious that the war was “stalemated.”

1973–Peace Treaty—President Nixon is able to sign a peace accord with North Vietnam to end the war.
1975-Fall of South Vietnam—the Army of North Vietnam defeats the South Vietnamese Army, bringing about unification under the control of the Government of North Vietnam.

IX. Why the Cold War ended

The Sino-Soviet split (1964)- China disagreed with the U.S.S.R. over communist ideology especially with regard to revolutions in the third world. This broke up Communist unity. Eventually the two would fight a major border war in 1969.

Richard Nixon’s visit to China (1972) U.S. President Nixon plays his “China card,” opening up relations between the U.S. and China. This would cause the Soviets to put even more troops on its border with China.

Ronald Reagan’s arms buildup (1980s)- The Soviets could not keep up with Reagan’s arms increase, forcing them to bankrupt their economy as they tried to do so.

Mikhail Gorbachev’s policies (1985-1989)- Gorbachev began the policy of glasnost, or openness. It was now possible for citizens to criticize the Soviet system, which weakened loyalty to it. Glasnost also gave the people a taste of democracy because it allowed them to have choices in the electoral process.

The End of the Soviet Union followed (1991)