

Cold War to the Present

1. Post World War II World

- A. US helps rebuild war-torn Europe and Japan
 - i. Truman Doctrine
 - ii. Marshall Plan
- B. US, Britain, France, USSR occupy Germany
- C. Soviet Union increasingly controls Eastern Europe
 - i. Soviets don't allow elections, install pro-Soviet communist governments
 - ii. Churchill: "An iron curtain has descended across the continent"
- D. Cold War begins

2. Cold War – USA and friends vs USSR and friends – but no fighting?

- A. 1947 US, British, French occupation zones merge in Germany
- B. 1948 Soviets seal off Berlin – Berlin Airlift of supplies begins
- C. Military Alliances created
 - i. NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization – USA and friends
 - ii. Warsaw Pact – USSR and friends
- D. Arms race develops – who has the better bomb?
 - i. Sputnik!
- E. Containment doctrine – containment of communism
 - i. US focuses more on containment than promotion of democracy

3. Cold War...warms up?

- A. Korean War 1950-53
- B. Vietnam War 1960-1975
- C. Iran 1953
- D. Cuban Missile Crisis 1962
- E. Détente 1970s
- F. Soviets invade Afghanistan 1979-1988
- G. Reagan Rearmament 1980s

4. Cold War sputters to an end

- A. USA outspends USSR
- B. Berlin Wall falls
- C. Soviet Union falls apart
- D. Creation of the Confederation of Independent States (CIS)
- E. Post-Soviet Russia

5. Whack a mole international security – Post Cold War

- A. Instead of one huge problem, many smaller ones
- B. Which is more dangerous?
- C. How can we better meet threats?

6. Communists in China

- A. Civil War in post-WWII China
- B. Communists of Mao Zedong defeat Nationalist Govt of Chiang Kai-Shek
 - i. peasants supported Mao
 - ii. women supported Mao
 - iii. Nationalist govt was corrupt
- C. Mao created a totalitarian state
- D. Mao modernized China, nationalized businesses
- E. Great Leap Forward program – big failure
 - i. communes and “backyard” industries failed
 - ii. food production decreases, poor products made
 - iii. 30 million Chinese starved to death
- F. Cultural Revolution – big failure
 - i. tried to eliminate opposition to govt policies
 - ii. schools and factories closed
- G. Mao dies 1976, Deng Xiaoping takes over power
- H. Deng introduces successful economic reforms
 - i. private ownership, free markets – some capitalism
 - ii. “I don’t care if a cat is black or white as long as it catches mice”
- I. Economic reforms did not include political reforms
 - i. 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre kills thousands
- J. Today, China is an economic superpower

7. Independence movements in Africa – 1950s-1970s

- A. Colonial legacy – dependence on Europe
 - i. organized as colonies – to exploit natural resources
 - ii. exporting natural resources continues – no real development
- B. Colonial borders remain – tribal groups fight each other
 - i. remember “divide and conquer?”
- C. Independence comes – often only with struggle and bloodshed
 - i. Algeria, Uganda, Zimbabwe, South Africa
- D. Post-independence, new nations face many problems
 - i. tribal divisions
 - ii. civil war

iii. dictatorships, military rule

8. Creation of Israel

- A. After Holocaust, increased motivation to create a Jewish state
 - i. UN partitioning Israel, Palestine in 1947
- B. Zionism - Jews should have a country of their own
- C. 1948 Israel declares independence – Arab nations attack
 - i. Israel wins “War of Independence”
 - ii. Arabs/Palestinians lose “al Naqba” – the catastrophe
- D. Palestine is never formed – even today
- E. Palestinians either leave or are driven off their land, become refugees
- F. Arab nationalism builds in 1950s, 1960s – leads to 1967 war
 - i. “Six Day War” in June 1967 is major Israeli victory
 - ii. Israel occupies Sinai, Golan Heights, West Bank, Gaza
 - iii. Great military victory, great political problem
- G. 1973 Yom Kippur War leads to changes
 - i. Arab embarrassment in 1967 calmed
 - ii. Israel realizes it can’t fight forever
- H. 1978-79 Camp David Peace Accords – peace for Israel, Egypt
 - i. Sadat: “peace is more important than a piece of land.”
 - ii. Jordan later makes peace with Israel
- I. Some Arab states still hate, don’t officially recognize Israel
- J. Future: One-State or Two-State solution?

9. Globalization – the interconnected, interdependent world where people, products, and ideas move quickly

- A. Free trade – good for consumers, good for employees?
- B. Trade protectionism – good for employees, good for consumers?
- C. Fair trade – choosing to pay more to ensure sustainable values
- D. NAFTA, TPP, USMCA – free trade agreements
- E. “a rising tide lifts all boats...if you have a boat.”