

7. “The Voice of the Women’s Liberation Movement”: What factors or values do you think inform Simone de Beauvoir’s implicit call for a new history of women? Has history usually been the history of men? If so, why? What does she mean when she refers to “the Other”? Why is the author outraged by the neglect of women in the historical consciousness or comprehension of Westerners? How does de Beauvoir employ and capitalize on the psychological and sociological discoveries characteristic of Western civilization between 1850 and 1950? (p. 890, in the section Postwar Society and Culture in the Western World)

## CHAPTER OUTLINE

### Development of the Cold War

- I. Confrontation of the Superpowers
  - A. Disagreement over Eastern Europe
    1. United States and Britain championed self-determination and democracy
    2. Soviet forces occupied all of Eastern Europe
    3. ~~between 1945 and 1947 Communist governments were entrenched in East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, and Hungary~~
  - B. The Truman Doctrine
    1. Civil war in Greece and Turkey
    2. U.S. President Truman responds
    3. provides economic aid to countries threatened by Communist expansion
  - C. The Marshall Plan
    1. also known as the European Recovery Program
    2. \$13 billion for the economic recovery of war-torn Europe
    3. Soviets view the plan as a way to establish US dominance in western Europe
  - D. The American Policy of Containment
  - E. Contention over Germany
    1. Soviets dismantle and remove factories in eastern zone
    2. western zones merge economically and move towards political unity
    3. Soviet response: Blockade of Berlin, 1948-1949
      - a. Berlin Air Lift
      - b. blockade lifted May 1949
    4. Germany separated, 1949
      - a. West German Federal Republic, September
      - b. German Democratic Republic, October
  - F. New Military Alliances
    1. Soviet Union detonates its first atomic bomb, 1949; prompts policy of mutual deterrence
    2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 1949
    3. Warsaw Pact, 1955
- II. Globalization of the Cold War
  - A. The Korean War
    1. North Koreans invaded the south, 1950
    2. Chinese intervene when UN troops approach the border

3. uneasy truce, 1953
  4. growing Chinese and Western differences
  - B. The First Vietnam War
    1. War against French Colonialism; U.S. and China add support to their respective sides
    2. French agree to settlement and leave; Vietnam divided in two with plans for elections
  - C. Escalation of the Cold War
    1. Eisenhower: Policy of massive retaliation
    2. new alliances: Central Treaty Organization and Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
    3. talk of rapprochement ceases when Soviet Union crushes Hungarian revolt
  - D. Another Berlin Crisis
    1. vulnerability of Berlin
    2. ICBM missile and Sputnik I launched
    3. summit meeting in Vienna escalates tensions
    4. Berlin Wall, 1961 becomes symbol of a divided Europe
  - E. The Cuban Missile Crisis
    1. Fidel Castro (b. 1927) overthrows Fulgencio Batista, 1959, establishing a communist regime
    2. failed Bay of Pigs invasion, 1961
    3. discovery by U.S. of Soviet missile bases under construction
    4. President John F. Kennedy orders a blockade of Cuba
    5. Khrushchev agrees to turn back ships carrying missiles in return for Kennedy's promise not to invade Cuba
    6. hotline communication system installed in 1963 for future crises
- Europe and the World: Decolonization
- I. Africa: The Struggle for Independence
    - A. Little done to prepare Africans for self-rule
    - B. Political parties mostly led by European-educated intellectuals
    - C. French in North Africa
      1. granted full independence to Morocco and Tunisia in 1956
      2. guerrilla war in Algeria
    - D. South Africa: European/African tensions lead to apartheid
    - E. Most nations received independence in the 1950s and 60s
  - II. Conflict in the Middle East
    - A. The Question of Palestine
      1. Zionists wanted Palestine for a homeland
      2. after World War II sympathy grew for the Jews
      3. President Truman approves the idea of an independent Jewish state within Palestine
      4. Israel proclaimed a state, May 14, 1948, angering the Arab states
    - B. Nasser and Pan-Arabism
      1. Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918 – 1970) seized control of Egyptian government in 1954

2. Suez conflict between France/Britain/Israel and Egypt
  3. Pan-Arabism emerges; Egypt unites with Syria (United Arab Republic)
  - E. The Arab-Israeli Dispute
    1. Palestine Liberation Organization formed in 1964
    2. Yasir Arafat (1929 – 2004)
    3. June 5, 1967, the Six Day War begins
    4. Yom Kippur, 1973: Egypt attacks Israel
  - III. Asia: Nationalism and Communism
    - A. Philippines granted independence, 1946
    - B. India divided between Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan
    - C. British grant independence to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and Burma (Myanmar)
  - IV. China Under Communism
  - V. Decolonization and Cold War Rivalries
    - A. Newly independent nations caught in U.S. – Soviet conflict
    - B. Many try to remain neutral, but this is difficult
- Recovery and Renewal in Europe
- I. The Soviet Union: From Stalin to Khrushchev
    - A. Stalin's Policies
      1. high industrial production but few consumer goods
      2. repression and political terror
      3. continued iron rule until death in 1953
    - B. Khrushchev's Rule
      1. ends the forced labor camps and condemns Stalinist programs
      2. de-Stalinization encourages rebellion in satellite nations, which are crushed
      3. more emphasis on light industry and consumer goods
      4. Khrushchev forced out in favor of Brezhnev in 1964
  - II. Eastern Europe: Behind the Iron Curtain
    - A. 1945 Soviet Union occupied all of the Balkans
    - B. Communist governments were under the control of the Soviet Union
    - C. Albania and Yugoslavia
      1. the exceptions to Soviet control in Eastern Europe
      2. Albania had a Stalinist type regime, but became more and more independent
      3. Josip Broz Tito took control of Yugoslavia
      4. satellites undergo Stalinization between 1948 and 1953
    - D. 1956: Upheaval in Eastern Europe
      1. Khrushchev interferes less with the satellite countries
      2. rebellion in Poland: Poland follows its own socialist plan
      3. rebellion in Hungary crushed
  - III. Western Europe: The Revival of Democracy and the Economy
    - A. Cold War and rapid economic recovery hurts the cause of socialism
    - B. Marshall Plan money was important to the recovery
    - C. Rise of Christian Democratic parties
    - D. France: The Domination of De Gaulle
      1. feels he has mission to reestablish the greatness of France
      2. Algerian crisis and defeat in Indochina shakes Fourth Republic

3. De Gaulle invited to head the Fifth Republic, 1958; powers of the President enhanced
  4. focuses on the nuclear arms race and economic growth: nationalization of traditional industries
  5. dissatisfaction with government leads to student riots, May 1968
  6. resignation of de Gaulle, April 1969
- E. West Germany: A Reconceived Nation
1. Konrad Adenauer (1876-1967) aims for reconciliation with France
  2. Korean War leads to calls for rearmament
  3. resurrection of the economy (“economic miracle”)
  4. Adenauer succeeded by Ludwig Erhard.
- F. Great Britain: The Welfare State
1. Labour Party under Clement Atlee (1883-1967)
  2. British Welfare State meant dismantling of the British Empire
  3. social security and socialized medicine
  4. continued economic problems bring back Conservatives
- G. Italy: Weak Coalition Government
1. becomes a democratic republic in June 1946
  2. unstable political coalitions
  3. Italy’s “economic miracle” made possible by Marshall Plan
- IV. Western Europe: The Move Toward Unity
- A. European Coal and Steel Community, 1951
  - B. European Economic Community (Common Market), 1951
- The United States and Canada: A New Era
- I. American Politics and Society in the 1950s
  - II. Decade of Upheaval: America in the 1960’s
  - III. The Development of Canada
- Postwar Society and Culture in the Western World
- I. The Structure of European Society
    - A. A Society of Consumers
      1. further urbanization
      2. increase in white-collar and service jobs
      3. rising income leads to consumer society; symbol is automobile
    - B. Mass Leisure
      1. reduced workweek
      2. mass tourism
  - II. Creation of the Welfare State
    - A. History of Social Welfare Policies
    - B. The New Welfare State
      1. extension of old benefits and creation of new ones (health care, family allowances)
      2. removal of class barriers
      3. increase in state spending on social services
    - C. Gender issues in the welfare state
      1. work, motherhood, and individual rights
      2. French government recognizes women as equal to men

- III. Women in the Postwar Western World
  - A. Female participation in the workforce declines until end of 1950s
  - B. “Baby Boom” leads to popularization of birth control
  - C. Women in the Workforce
    - 1. increased employment in the 1960s
    - 2. women still earn lower salaries
  - D. Suffrage and the Quest for Liberation
    - 1. many women earn right to vote
    - 2. Simone de Beauvoir (1908-1986) and the women’s liberation movement
- IV. Postwar Art and Literature
  - A. Art
    - 1. Abstract Impressionism: Jackson Pollock (1912 – 1956)
    - 2. Pop Art: Andy Warhol (1930 – 1987)
  - B. Literature: Theater of the Absurd
- V. The Philosophical Dilemma: Existentialism
  - A. Born of desperation caused by two world wars
  - B. Two Frenchmen: Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus
  - C. Humans first exist and then define themselves
- VI. The Attempt to Revive Religion
  - A. Karl Barth (1886 – 1968) and theology of grace
  - B. Catholic Revival and liberalization under Vatican II
- VII. The Explosion of Popular Culture: The Americanization of the World

## GLOSSARY

**Abstract Expressionism:** energetic and spontaneous form of action painting that emerged in the mid-twentieth century.

**Apartheid:** the system of racial segregation in South Africa.

**Consumer society:** a term applied to Western society after World War II as the working classes adopted the consumption patterns of the middle class and installment plans, credit cards, and easy credit made consumer goods such as appliances and automobiles widely available.

**Containment:** policy developed by American diplomat George Kennan to respond against Soviet aggression.

**Decolonization:** the process of becoming free of colonial status and achieving statehood; occurred in most of the world’s colonies between 1947 and 1962.

**Denazification:** the dismantling of the Nazi state by the allied powers at the end of World War II.

**Destalinization:** the policy of denouncing and undoing the most repressive aspects of Stalin’s regime; begun by Nikita Khrushchev in 1956.

**Existentialism:** a twentieth-century philosophy developed by Sartre and Camus; the world is devoid of meaning and humans must create their own meaning.

**Guest Workers:** individuals from Italy, Spain, and other countries who were invited to work in West Germany during the 1950s and 1960s; aided German economic expansion

**Marshall Plan:** the European Recovery Program, under which the United States provided financial aid to European countries to help them rebuild after World War II.

**Mutual deterrence:** the belief that nuclear war could best be prevented if both the United States and the Soviet Union had sufficient nuclear weapons so that even if one nation launched a preemptive first strike, the other could respond and devastate the attacker.

**Nationalization:** the process of converting a business or industry from private ownership to government control and ownership.

**NATO:** the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; a military alliance formed in 1949 in which the signatories (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United States) agreed to provide mutual assistance if any one of them was attacked; later expanded to include other nations.

**Pop Art:** art form that took media images of popular culture and transformed them into works of art.

**Socialized medicine:** control of medical and dental practices by the state; practiced by a number of western European states after World War II.

**Stalinization:** adoption of Soviet-style economic and political programs in eastern Europe in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

**Truman Doctrine:** the doctrine, enunciated by Harry Truman in 1947, that the United States would provide economic aid to countries that said they were threatened by Communist expansion.

**Warsaw Pact:** a military alliance, formed in 1955, in which Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union agreed to provide mutual assistance.

**Welfare state:** a social/political system in which the government assumes the primary responsibility for the social welfare of its citizens by providing such things as social security, unemployment benefits, and health care.

## SUGGESTED INTERNET RESOURCES

### The Basics of Existentialism

[http://www.philosophybasics.com/branch\\_existentialism.html](http://www.philosophybasics.com/branch_existentialism.html)

4. “Opposing Viewpoints: Czechoslovakia, 1968: Two Faces of Communism”: What ideals are expressed by the Czech Communist intellectuals who authored the “Two Thousand Words Manifesto”? What does the manifesto advocate for the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia? How does Brezhnev respond to the manifesto? How does the vision for Communism expressed in Brezhnev’s letter differ from that of the authors of the manifesto, and what might be the reasons for those differences? (pp. 904-905, in the section A Divided Western World)
5. “Margaret Thatcher: ‘Thatcherism’ and the Free Market”: When she alluded to “experience” showing the failure of socialism, what specific events and countries may she have had in mind? Is she opposed to charity? Why then is she opposed to the Welfare State as it then stood? How does she lay some of the blame for Britain’s economic woes on labor unions? How does her rhetoric compare with other heads of state in the same time period? Is she alone in her remarks? Why is a free market system superior to a regulated one, in her opinion? (p. 907, in the section A Divided Western World)
6. “The Fury of the Red Guards”: In the eyes of the Red Guards, Nien Cheng represented the old culture. In what manner? Could it be argued that his collection of old porcelain pieces was irrelevant to the challenges facing Chinese society in the 1960s? What value do items from the past have? Mao himself is now an item from the past. Why has such a totalitarian ruler become such a pop cultural icon for many in modern society? Ultimately the Red Guards and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution failed. Why? (p. 911, in the section The Cold War: The Move to Détente)
7. “The Limits of Modern Technology”: In his *Small is Beautiful*, what is Schumacher’s critique of modern technology? To what extent has this critique been substantiated by developments since 1975? What broader forces in Western civilization active after 1939 may have contributed to the criticism of industrial technology in which Schumacher participates? What comments might Schumacher make about today’s globalization? Why do intellectuals like Schumacher find it easier to criticize than to praise change? Do they have an agenda, or are they short sighted in regards to the great advantages presented to humanity through modern technology? (p. 913, in the section Society and Culture in the Western World)

## CHAPTER OUTLINE

### A Culture of Protest

- I. Revolt in Sexual Mores: The Permissive Society
  - A. Sweden and the sexual revolution
  - B. Introduction of the birth control pill
  - C. Breakdown of the traditional family
- II. Youth Protest and Student Revolt
  - A. New attitudes towards sex and drugs
  - B. Youth movement questioned authority and fostered rebellion
  - C. Higher education

1. more widespread
2. problems include overcrowding, professors who paid too little attention to students, and authoritative administrators
3. student strikes in France, 1968
- D. Youth protest Western society and the war in Vietnam
- III. The Feminist Movement
  - A. Women's liberation movement
  - B. Betty Friedan (b. 1921), *The Feminine Mystique*
  - C. National Organization for Women (NOW)
- IV. Antiwar Protests
  - A. European demonstrations against Vietnam
  - B. American protests reach a climax at Kent State University, 1970
- A Divided Western World
  - I. Stagnation in the Soviet Union: The Brezhnev Years
    - A. "No experimentation"
    - B. The Brezhnev Doctrine: Soviets will intervene where communism is threatened
    - C. Détente and continued emphasis on heavy industry
    - D. Patronage system in communist bureaucracy
    - E. By the early 1980s, the Soviet Union was in poor shape
      1. declining economy
      2. rise in infant mortality rates
      3. surge in alcoholism
      4. deterioration in working conditions
    - F. Supports political career of Mikhail Gorbachev
  - II. Conformity Eastern Europe
    - A. Poland: Solidarity and Lech Walesa (b. 1943)
    - B. Hungary
    - C. The Prague Spring
      1. rejection of Antonin Novotny (1904-1975)
      2. influences of Vaclav Havel (b. 1936)
      3. January 1968, Alexander Dubček (1921-1992) elected secretary of state
        - a. "communism with a human face"
        - b. Red Army invades and crushes "Prague Spring"
      4. old order brought back, Gustav Husák (1913-1991)
    - D. Repression in East Germany and Romania
      1. East Germany is a faithful satellite under Walter Ulbricht
      2. unrest due to economic problems
      3. stability and repression with Erich Honecker (1912-1992)
      4. in Romania, Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu established dictatorial regime
  - III. Western Europe: The Winds of Change
    - A. West Germany
      1. first Social Democratic chancellor: Willy Brandt, 1969-1974
      2. Ostpolitik, "opening toward the east"; treaty with East Germany, 1972
      3. Helmut Schmidt (b. 1918) eliminates 10 billion mark deficit
    - B. Great Britain: Thatcher and Thatcherism



1. problems in Britain
    - a. Irish Republican Army stages terrorist attacks
    - b. failure to modernize hurts economy
    - c. frequent labor strikes
  2. **Conservatives gain political power, 1979, under Margaret Thatcher**
    - a. uses austerity measures to control inflation
    - b. hard-line approach towards communism
- C. **Uncertainties in France**
1. socialists under François Mitterrand enact radical reforms
  2. failure of reforms prompts move to conservatism
- D. **Confusion in Italy**
- E. **The European Community**
1. six states in 1957
  2. expands in 1973; renamed European Community (EC)

#### IV. The United States: Turmoil and Tranquility

#### V. Canada

#### The Cold War: The Move to Détente

- I. The Second Vietnam War
- II. China and the Cold War
- III. The Practice of Détente
  - A. 1972, Antiballistic Missile Treaty
  - B. 1975, Helsinki Accords
- IV. The Limits of Détente
  - A. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan hardens relations; leads to extended conflict
  - B. President Reagan's "evil empire", the renewed arms race, and Strategic Defense Initiative ("star wars")

#### Society and Culture in the Western World

- I. The World of Science and Technology
  - A. Governments and military sponsor research; space race in 1960s
  - B. The Computer
  - C. New conceptions of the Universe; Newtonian system is outdated
  - D. Dangers of Science and Technology
- II. The Environment and the Green Movements
  - A. Problems in the environment: air pollution, dying forests, etc.
  - B. Chernobyl, 1986, raises awareness of environmental problems
  - C. Green Parties do not replace political parties
- III. Postmodern Thought
- IV. Trends in Art, Literature, and Music
  - A. Art
  - B. Literature
  - C. Music: Serialism and Minimalism
- V. Popular Culture: Image and Globalization
  - A. Music: punk, music videos, and rap
  - B. The Growth of Mass Sports
  - C. Globalization of Popular Culture

## GLOSSARY

**Brezhnev Doctrine:** the doctrine, enunciated by Leonid Brezhnev, that the Soviet Union had a right to intervene if socialism was threatened in another socialist state; used to justify the use of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

**Deconstruction (Poststructuralism):** a system of thought, formulated by Jacques Derrida, which holds that culture is created in a variety of ways, according to the manner in which people create their own meaning. Hence there is no fixed truth or universal meaning.

**Détente:** the relaxation of tension between the Soviet Union and the United States that occurred in the 1970s.

**Eurocommunism:** an attempt by communists in Europe to broaden the party's appeal by abandoning Marxist ideology.

**Feminism:** the belief in the social, political, and economic equality of the sexes; also, organized activity to advance women's rights.

**Permissive Society:** a relaxation of the manners and morals of the nineteenth century, begun after World War I and continued after World War II.

**Post Modernism:** an outlook that rejects the notion of objective truth; focuses instead on the relative nature of reality and knowledge.

## SUGGESTED INTERNET RESOURCES

### **1968: The Year of the Barricades**

<http://historyguide.org/europe/lecture15.html>

An interesting website that puts the year 1968 into perspective

### **Cold War International History Project:**

[http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=topics.home&topic\\_id=1409](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=topics.home&topic_id=1409)

This site is maintained by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Its digital archive includes original and translated primary documents in such areas as Cold War Origins, Leaders, Stalin Era, Reagan Era, etc.

### **Berlin Wall Memorial**

<http://www.berliner-mauer-gedenkstaette.de/en/the-berlin-wall-10.html>

### **The Prague Spring of 1968**

<http://www.lib.umich.edu/soviet-invasion-czechoslovakia/pg1.html>

A great website hosted by the University of Michigan.

**PROMPT:** Analyze the reasons for the changes and continuities in the arguments for and against the creation of a unified Europe.

**Historical Thinking Skills:** Continuity and Change, Contextualization, Argumentation, Analyzing Evidence, Synthesis

**Key Concepts:** 4.1.V.B

**Learning Objectives:** PP-5, SP-19

7. **AP Exam Skill Building: The Long Essay Question (LEQ)** Have students practice writing a long essay response to the following prompt on found at the back of the textbook addressing the skill of causation. This would be a good way to teach students the development of the European Union. College Board rubrics are also available at AP Central or you can create your own.

Analyze the factors that led to the increasing economic and political integration of Europe during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Historical Thinking Skills:** Causation, Contextualization, Argumentation, Synthesis

**Key Concepts:** 4.1.V.A

**Learning Objectives:** PP-5, SP-17

## MAP EXERCISES

1. The New Europe. Map 30.1. What new nations resulted from the breakup of the soviet union? Are they new nations or old nations simply put back on the map? Which of those states might be scenes of future unrest and conflict, and why? How did the demise of the soviet union complicate the geopolitical world? (p. 922, in the section toward a new western order)
2. The lands of the former Yugoslavia, 1995. MAP 30.2. Is the conflict in the former Yugoslavia a continuation of the ancient war of Islamic conquest or is it more focused on nationalism? Was Yugoslavia inevitably doomed right from its establishment after World War I? Why and or why not? Why have the Balkans been a flashpoint of violence for so long? Does geography give at least a partial answer? (p. 930, in the section Toward a New Western Order)
3. European Union, 2013. MAP 30.3. Trace the evolution of the growth of the European Union since the 1960s. Which of the newer EU nations might prove the greatest challenge to continued economic and political unification and progress and why? What other nations might become member of the European Union in the future? What challenges would they present for the EU? (p. 933, in the section Toward a New Western Order)

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)

1. “Gorbachev and *Perestroika*”: Was Gorbachev’s explicit renunciation of war, nuclear or non-nuclear, a revolutionary departure from previous Soviet philosophy or policy? Why, or why not? What might be the reaction of Karl Marx or Vladimir Lenin to Gorbachev’s argument that international politics must be based upon moral and ethnic norms common to all? Why, or why not? (p. 923, in the section Toward a New Western Order)
2. “Václav Havel: The Call for a New Politics”: Compare Havel’s statement with that of Gorbachev in the previous document. How are they similar, and how are they different? Both talk about a moral imperative. Do they mean the same thing? Why, or why not? In his remarks to Congress, could it be claimed that Havel was a prophet of “globalization”? Why, or why not? If yes, what kind of globalization? (p. 926, in the section Toward a New Western Order)
3. “A Child’s Account of the Shelling of Sarajevo”: What does Zlata Filipović’s diary reveal about the siege of Sarajevo? Is it likely that the circumstances in Sarajevo were even worse than the incidents portrayed in Zlata’s diary? What might be some of the consequences on the lives of children caught up in such a violent environment? How similar are Zlata’s diary entries to reflections written by children hiding in Nazi Germany? Why were the Serbians fighting Bosnian Muslims? (p. 929, in the section Toward a New Western Order)
4. “The West and Islam”: What seem to be the primary factors contributing to the growth of extremism in the 20<sup>th</sup> century Islamic world? To what extent is extremism a result of internal problems in the Middle East and to what extent are they attributed to outside forces? How did the Iran-Iraq war turn suicide into a something noble and sought after? Compare that conflict within Islam to the Thirty Years War in Europe – how did the results of an interfaith war differ in the Christian and Islamic worlds? (p. 938, in the section After the Cold War: New World Order or Age of Terrorism?)
5. “A Warning to Humanity”: Specifically, what are the world scientists’ concerns? How does the fourth assessment report of 2007 differ from the 1992 warning by the scientists? Has the environmental situation improved or not? Are these concerns based on rational scientific data or emotional pleas based on theories? (pp. 948-949, in the section Toward a Global Civilization: New Challenges and Hopes)

## CHAPTER OUTLINE

### Toward a New Western Order

- I. The Revolutionary Era in the Soviet Union
  - A. The Gorbachev Era
    1. problems of rigid and centralized planning are obvious; Gorbachev wants reform
    2. Perestroika (restructuring) and Glasnost (openness)

3. Pravda publishes reports of corruption and protests; censorship reduced
  4. political reforms: Congress of People's Deputies, new office of president
  5. 1988-1990 nationalist movements erupt
  6. Lithuania declares independence, 1990
- B. The End of the Soviet Union
1. Gorbachev juggles conservative and liberal forces; tries to work with new president, Boris Yeltsin
  2. Gorbachev arrested by rightists, August 19, 1991; coup fails
  3. Ukraine votes for independence, December 1991; others follow
  4. December 25, 1991, Gorbachev resigns and turns power over to Yeltsin
- C. The New Russia
1. Yeltsin is committed to free market economy
  2. plans for a new Russian constitution
  3. economic and political problems continue
- D. The Putin Era
1. Vladimir Putin replaced Yeltsin when he resigned
  2. wanted to centralize power in the hands of Moscow federal government
  3. vows to return breakaway state of Chechnya
  4. in 2001 launches reforms including unrestricted sale and purchase of land; did not resolve Russia's economic problems
  5. Dmitry Medvedev becomes president in 2008; Putin becomes prime minister
- II. Eastern Europe: The Revolutions of 1989 and the Collapse of the Communist Order
- A. The Fall
1. Poland: free elections in 1988; Lech Walesa chosen as new president
  2. Hungary: March 1990, new democratic coalition government
  3. Czechoslovakia: December 1989, Communist government collapsed; Vaclav Havel (b. 1936) new president and spokesman for Czech democracy
  4. Romania: violent transition to remove dictator Nicolae Ceausescu; National Salvation Front established, December 1989
- B. After the Fall
1. varying degrees of success in moving toward democracy
  2. "shock-therapy" produces suffering
  3. Poland: Bronisław Komorowski replaces Lech Kaczyński
  4. Czechoslovakia splits into Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993
  5. former Soviet states begin joining NATO and the European Union
- III. The Reunification of Germany
- A. Mass demonstrations and flight of refugees force Communist government to open border (November 9, 1989)
- B. March 1990, first free elections in East Germany
- C. October 1990, political unification of East and West Germany
- IV. The Disintegration of Yugoslavia
- A. Yugoslavia begins to collapse
1. death of Tito in 1980 leads to collapse of League of Communists
  2. in 1990 republics of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Macedonia worked toward a looser federal structure

3. Slobodan Milošević (new leader of Serbian Communist party) rejects these efforts
4. Slovenia and Croatia declare independence in June 1991
  - a. Yugoslavian army sent to attack Croatia
  - b. army becoming more and more a Serbian Army
- B. The War in Bosnia
  1. 1992 Serbs turn on Bosnia-Herzegovina; “ethnic cleansing” of Bosnian Muslims
  2. NATO strikes back, advocated by US President Bill Clinton
  3. peace treaty signed in Paris; NATO sends peacekeeping force
- C. The War in Kosovo
  1. Milošević has become a Serbian nationalist; war erupted in 1999 over issues of ethnic Albanian autonomy
  2. US and NATO intervene; Milošević refuses to sign agreement and NATO resumes air strikes
- D. The Aftermath
  1. Milošević ousted from office in fall elections, 2000; brought to trial by an international tribunal for war crimes against humanity
  2. NATO remained to help with uneasy peace
  3. by 2006, the former Yugoslavia became six independent nations
- V. Western Europe and the Search for Unity
  - A. Germany Restored
  - B. Post-Thatcher Britain
  - C. France: a Move to the Right
  - D. Corruption on Italy
- VI. The Unification of Europe
  - A. Background
    1. primarily an economic union
    2. 2000: EC contains 370 million people
    3. 1986: Single Europe Act
    4. 1994: EC renames itself European Union (EU) and focuses on political unification
    5. 2002: Introduction of common currency (euro)
    6. problems: Greek bankruptcy
  - B. Goals
    1. common agricultural policy
    2. provides aid to poorer nations
    3. peaceful conflict resolution
    4. 2009 Lisbon Treaty establishes full-time presidential post
  - C. Problems: issues of national identity and democratic accountability
  - D. Toward a United Europe
    1. May 2004: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Cyprus join EU
    2. January 2007: Bulgaria and Romania join
- VII. The United States: Move to the Center
- VIII. Contemporary Canada

## After the Cold War: New World Order or Age of Terrorism?

- I. The End of the Cold War
  - A. During the late 1980s, US and Soviet Union move to slow down arms race
  - B. 1989-1990: Political upheaval in Eastern Europe upset postwar status quo
  - C. The Gulf War provides opportunity to test new relationship
  - D. New territorial ambitions: Asia, Africa, Balkans, Middle East
- II. An Age of Terrorism?
  - A. Terrorist methods: assassination, hijacking, etc.
  - B. Munich Olympic Games, 1972: Palestinian terrorists kill Israeli athletes
  - C. Left and right wing terrorist groups; often easily crushed by authorities
  - D. Militant nationalism
- III. Terrorist Attack on the United States
  - A. Background
  - B. War in Afghanistan
  - C. War in Iraq
- IV. The West and Islam
  - A. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict fueled anti-American sentiment in the Muslim world
  - B. Rise of Islamic governments in Iran and elsewhere
  - C. Impact of the Persian Gulf War
  - D. Impact of the Iraq War

## New Directions and New Problems in Western Society

- I. Transformation in Women's Lives
  - A. Decline in the birthrate and rise in the work force
  - B. The Women's Movement
    1. consciousness-raising
    2. rights to contraception and abortion
    3. new courses in women's studies
    4. involvement in anti-nuclear movement/ecology
    5. International women's conferences
- II. Guest Workers and Immigrants
  - A. Europe experienced a severe labor shortage in the 1950s and 1960s
  - B. Guest Workers experience social and political backlash
  - C. 1980s: Influx of refugees strains social services and patience of native residents
  - D. New limits on immigration
  - E. Growing presence of Muslims throughout Europe lead to restrictions, in France especially

## Western Culture Today

- I. Varieties of Religious Life
  - A. Fundamentalism
  - B. The growth of Islam
  - C. Pope John Paul II, 1978-2005

- II. Art and Music in the Age of Commerce: The 1980s and 1990s
  - A. The Visual Arts
    - 1. Neo-Expressionism: Anselm Kiefer and Jean-Michel Basquiat
    - 2. issues of indecency: Andres Serrano and Robert Mapplethorpe
  - B. Music: “grunge,” Hip-hop, and “gangsta rap”

The Digital Age

- I. The Technological World: e-mail, the internet, cellular phones, iPods
- II. Music and Art in the Digital Age
  - A. Visual artists adopt digital effects (Bill Viola)
  - B. Video Games
  - C. Film: Fantasy and Epics; new computer animation and special effects
- III. Reality in the Digital Age
  - A. The body and identity in contemporary art
    - 1. Kiki Smith and sculptures of the human body
    - 2. multiculturalism
  - B. Multiculturalism in Literature
    - 1. Jhumpa Lahiri, contemporary Indian life
    - 2. Arthur Golden, *Memoirs of a Geisha*

Toward a Global Civilization: New Challenges and Hopes

- I. Globalization: awareness of shared challenges and the possibilities of new technology
- II. The Global Economy
  - A. Economic Integration
    - 1. World Bank and the International Monetary Fund
    - 2. multinational corporation/transnational corporation
    - 3. Free-Trade: World Trade Organization (est. 1995)
  - B. The end of excess
    - 1. 2007: worldwide financial troubles due to the collapse of the US housing market
    - 2. worldwide recession followed by euro crisis in 2010
- III. Globalization and the Environmental Crisis
  - A. 2010 oil spill brings environmental challenges to the forefront
  - B. Problems
    - 1. population growth
    - 2. pattern of consumption
    - 3. global warming: the greenhouse effect
- IV. The Social Challenges of Globalization
  - A. Migration and the immigration backlash
  - B. Growing gap between developed and developing nations
  - C. Civil Wars: Darfur
- V. New Global Movements and New Hopes
  - A. Problems are global not just national
  - B. Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) often represented at the UN
  - C. Interdependency complicated by the ways the world is divided