

ORGANIZATIONS

NAFTA

North American Free Trade Agreement

EU

European Union

- Encouraged increased economic development

OAS

Organization of American States
promoting peaceful economic and political cooperation

OAU

Organization of African Unity
encourage African interdependence and the end of European colonial rule

JAPAN : ECONOMIC SUPERPOWER

- Occupied by American troops
- Japan's new constitution:
 - Constitutional monarchy
 - Denounced militarism
 - People gained basic rights
- Couldn't build up it's military-so it built up it's economy
- Increased trade with U.S.
- Competition = high tariffs



India: Partition and Independence



- Muslim minority did not want to be ruled by Hindu Majority

- Divided India

- India Hindus

- Pakistan Muslims



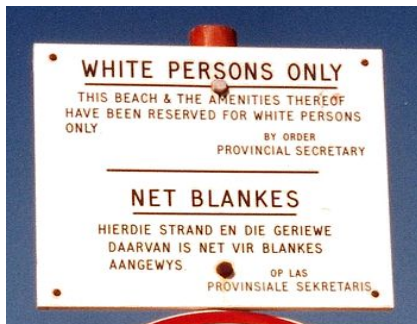
AFRICA

- **Pan-Africanism** : movement to be free from foreign control
- Problems \Rightarrow **Tribalism** \Rightarrow unstable gov't



SOUTH AFRICA

Apartheid "Apartness"



la



Nationalist Leaders : AFRICA

KWAME NKRUMAH

- Ghana
- Strikes / Boycotts in
against British goods
- **OUA** promoted Pan-Africanism
and end colonialism in Africa



JOMO KENYATTA

- Kenya
- Used violent means to gain
liberation - jailed
- 1963 1st Prime Minister of Kenya



COLD WAR

- Political struggle that developed after WWII
- Conflict between capitalist and communist nations
- Atomic technology
- Iron Curtain (satellite's)
- Containment



COMPARISON OF MARKET AND COMMAND ECONOMIES

	MARKET ECONOMY	COMMAND ECONOMY
OWNERSHIP	All property including the means of production, is privately owned	The government owns the means of production, distribution, and exchange
ECONOMIC DECISIONS	Private businesses and individuals are free from public control so they can make the basic economic decisions	Government officials make all basic economic decisions
MARKET CONTROLS	Prices are determined by supply and demand. Competition promotes high quality and low prices	The government plans the economy. There is limited production of consumer goods and an emphasis on industrial growth

CONTAINMENT

- **TRUMAN DOCTRINE**

- Gave economic aid and military aid to countries resisting Communist aggression (Turkey and Greece)

- **MARSHALL PLAN**

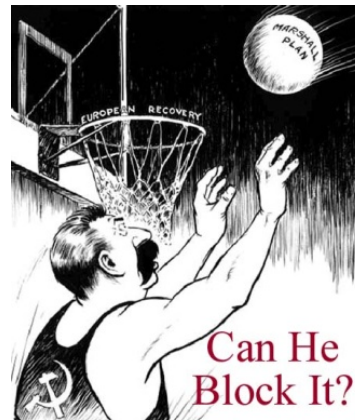
- U.S. offered economic aid to all European countries trying to recover from WWII.

RESULTS:

W. Europe recovered and
Communism was less appealing

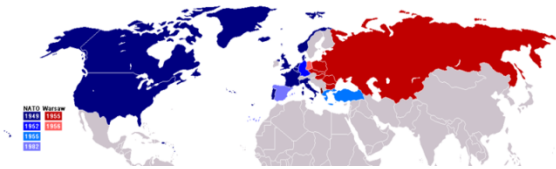
- **BERLIN AIRLIFT**

- Soviets close access routes into Berlin, E. Germany
- 1st victory for the west in the Cold War



EVENTS

- NATO v. WARSAW
(defensive military alliance)



- BERLIN WALL



- ARMS RACE
(competed for the largest nuclear arsenal)



- SPACE RACE
(USSR launched Sputnik, a satellite into orbit around the earth)



COLD WAR - EAST ASIA

KOREAN WAR

- Communist N. Korea tried to forcefully unite with the free people of S. Korea
- “Domino Theory



VIETNAM WAR

- Communist Northern. Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh) invaded democratic Southern Vietnam

“See-
War”

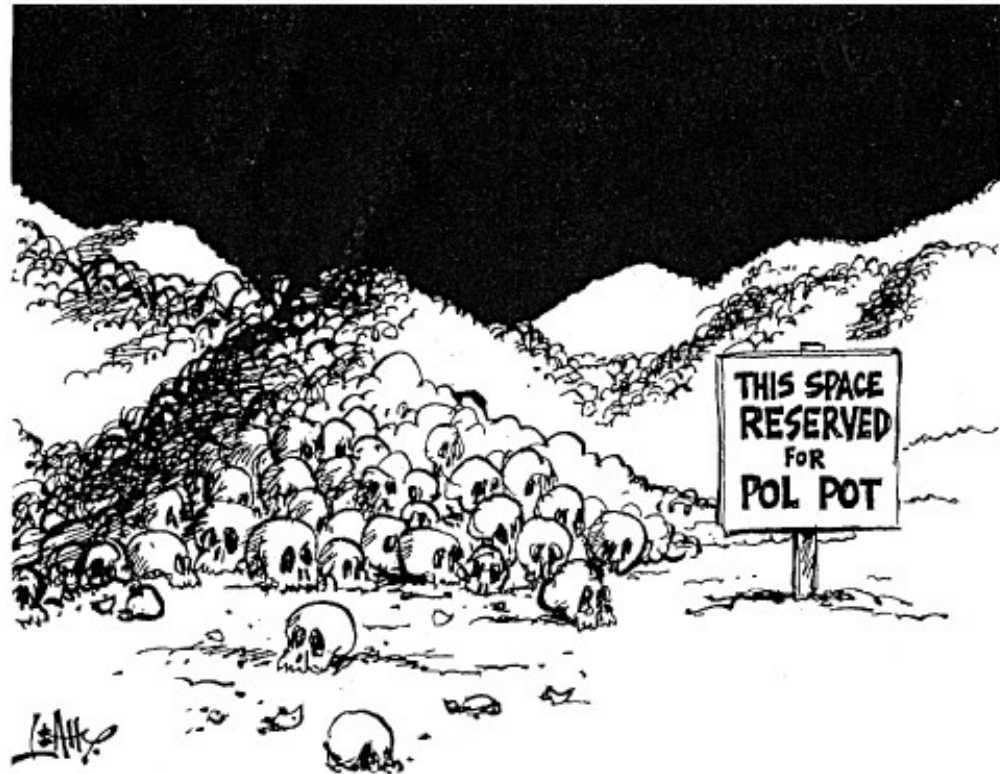
HOT SPOTS



SOUTHEAST ASIA

CAMBODIA

- 1975: Cambodian communists known as the Khmer Rouge seized control of Cambodia
- Pol Pot
- Killing Fields – genocide more than 1 million slaughtered
- Wanted to remove all western influence



Leahy/Courier-Mail/Brisbane

SOUTHEAST ASIA

MYANMAR

- Formerly known as Burma
- Gained independence from Britian
- Led by Military Dictatorship (Military Junta)
- Opposed by Aung San Suu Kyi – wants democratic reforms; nominated by party but arrested (14 times)



COLD WAR - LATIN AMERICA

Cuban Revolution

- Fidel Castro overthrew existing government
- Created a communist state
⇒ support from USSR
- Bay of Pigs
- Cuban Missile Crisis



Unrest in Latin America

Nicaragua

- Sandinista Revolution
- Overthrow of the Somoza Family
- Leader :Daniel Ortega
- Contras oppose Sandinista's
- Violetta Chomorro
- Daniel Ortega regains power



- Juan Peron – import substitution
- Dirty War

COLLAPSE OF COMMUNISM

Mikhail Gorbachev

Wanted to end Cold War tensions

“Détente”

- **Glasnost** (Openness)

- Ended censorship
- Encouraged people to discuss openly the problems in the USSR

- **Perestroika** (restructure)

- Stimulate economic growth and make industry more efficient
- Backed free market reform

TWO CHINAS

Nationalists

Sun Yat-sen

- 3 principles of the people

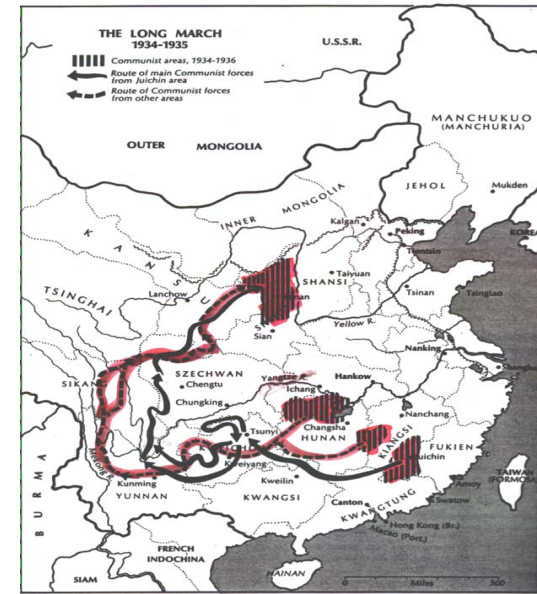
Chiang Kaishek

- Leader of nationalist party
- fled to island of Taiwan

Communists

Mao Zedong

- Long March
- gained support of peasants by promising LAND





COMMUNISM IN CHINA

MAO ZEDONG

- Communist dictator
- Great Leap Forward
 - Increase farm and factory output
 - Five year plans
- Cultural Revolution
 - Renew Communist loyalties
 - Red guards
 - China closes to outside world



• DENG XIAOPING

- Four Modernizations
 - Farming
 - Industry
 - Science /technology
 - Defense

Limited privatization

Foreign Investment

Tiananmen Square

http://cnettv.cnet.com/rather-tiananmen-sq/9742-1_53-50036067.html

MIDDLE EAST

- The Middle East has been a **crossroads** for people of Africa, Asia, and Europe since ancient times..
 - **Religious and Ethnic differences:**
 - Muslims
 - Christians
 - Jews

COLD WAR - MIDDLE EAST

Gamal Abdel Nasser

- Leader in the Arab state of Egypt
- Goal: end western power in Egypt
- Nationalized Suez Canal

Iran and Iraq

- Rivalries over oil resources fueled Cold War tensions in the Middle East.
- U.S. and USSR became interested in Iran after oil fields were found there
- Iranian leader, with support from communists tried to nationalize oil industry
- U.S. supported the repressive anti-communist shah of Iran
- ⇒ Iranian Revolution

IRANIAN REVOLUTION

The 1979 overthrow of **Shah Reza Pahlavi** by the fundamentalist Muslim leader, **Ayatollah Khomeini**

⇒ as a reaction in part to the modernization of the nation based on Western culture, technology, and philosophy.

New gov't - extremely hostile to West

CREATION OF ISRAEL

- **Zionism** is the movement started by Theodor Herzl to promote (create) and **independent Jewish** state in Palestine
- 1947 U.N. drew up plan to divide Palestine into Jewish state and Arab state
- **PLO** (Palestinian Liberation Organization) ***Yasir Arafat**
 - **Terrorism**
 - **Opposed to Jewish homeland in west bank**

Palestinian loss of land 1946 to 2000

Palestinian and Jewish land 1946



UN Partition plan 1947



1949 - 1967



2000

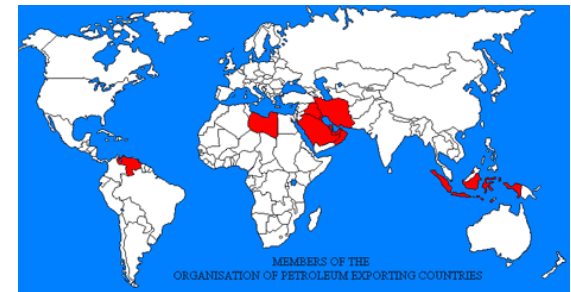


OPEC

- The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the Middle East
Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela
- formed in 1960 to control the price of oil as a means of political and economic pressure on the Western nations,

especially those supporting Israel

1970's: declare embargo
against U.S.



Afghanistan



- The Taliban,
- a Muslim fundamentalist group,
- took control of Afghanistan's government in 1996 and ruled until the 2001 U.S.-led invasion drove it from power.
- remnants of the Taliban have maintained influence in rural regions south and east of Kabul.
- The group is known for having provided safe haven to Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda



Al-Qaeda

- is an international terrorist network led by Usama bin Laden [the "Osama" spelling is deprecated, because there is no letter "O" in Arabic). Established around 1988 by bin Laden, al-Qaeda helped finance, recruit, transport and train thousands of fighters from dozens of countries to be part of an Afghan resistance to defeat the Soviet Union. To continue the holy war beyond Afghanistan, al-Qaeda's current goal is to establish a pan-Islamic Caliphate throughout the world by working with allied Islamic extremist groups to overthrow regimes it deems "non-Islamic" and expelling Westerners and non-Muslims from Muslim countries.

SADDAM HUSSEIN : IRAQ

IRAN-IRAQ WAR

- -Iraq seized land disputed between the two nations
- War broke out
- Attacked oil tankers in Persian Gulf
- Ended 1988

• PERSIAN GULF WAR

- Iraq invaded Kuwait and seized oil fields
- Peacekeeping troops were sent in troops and Kuwait was liberated



IRAQ INVASION

- Saddam refused to allow U.N. inspectors in
- U.S. accused Iraq of supporting terrorists
- 2003 U.S. invaded to disarm [Iraq](#) of [weapons of mass destruction](#)
- No Weapons of mass destruction located
- Hussein was captured in Dec., 2003.
- 2004, he was transferred to Iraqi legal custody; tried and convicted of crimes against humanity,
- Saddam was executed in 2006.

