

Mr. Sperber's Review Using Enduring Issues – Part III

Date / Era	Event(s) and Description	Enduring Issue(s)
1945	<p style="text-align: center;">Creation of the United Nations</p> <p>Created 1945 in wake of WWII; HAS ABILITY TO AUTHORIZE FORCE (unlike the League of Nations created after WWI); governing body is the Security Council, which has five permanent seats (the big victors in WWII), and each one has a veto power. How effective has the U.N. been? Did use force in Korean War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of cooperation • Power • Security • Equity issues/Lack of access
1940s	<p style="text-align: center;">The Iron Curtain</p> <p>1946 – Churchill coins term for nations in Eastern Europe dominated by the Soviets; U.S. develops containment (keep communism from spreading) and Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan to keep democracies from falling under communist influence; U.S. and western nations form NATO; Soviets and satellite nations form Warsaw Pact; THIS IS ONE OF THE 'KICK-OFFs of the COLD WAR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict • Power • Security
1950s – 1960s	<p style="text-align: center;">Fighting for Loyalties in the Third World</p> <p>Both U.S. and Soviet Union want influence in “Third World” (former colonies; tend to be under-developed and poor); primarily Africa and Asia; Non-aligned movement of some Third World nations – they don't want to be allies/clients of Soviets or the U.S.; U.S. offers assistance to newly emerging nations, often to keep communism from developing. U.S. and Soviets compete for Cuban loyalty...Castro chooses to be communist</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict • Power • Security
1950s-1960s	<p style="text-align: center;">Decolonization in Africa and Asia</p> <p>Major imperial powers (France, Britain) are exhausted and financially strapped after WWII. Gandhi leads</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of Colonization • Nationalism • Power • Tension between traditional cultures and modernization

	<p>Indian independence movement; INDIA BECOMES INDEPENDENT 1947; Pakistan created as Muslim enclave; GHANA is first AFRICAN colony to achieve independence; CONGO becomes independent from Belgium...suffers enormous problems; MOST NEW NATIONS IN AFRICA HAVE ETHNIC TENSIONS (due in part to the boundaries the Western nations drew when colonizing); poverty; lack of investment; political instability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of Cooperation • Equity issues / Lack of access • Human rights violations • Conflict • Population growth • Human impact on the environment • Impact of environment on humans • Scarcity
1970s	<p style="text-align: center;">Détente</p> <p>After the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962), the Soviet Union and the U.S. moved 'away from the brink.' In early 1970s, President Richard Nixon worked to bring about better relations with the Soviet Union. Series of meetings and visits led to this. Nixon also visited China and wanted to be able to play off the world's other superpowers against each other. U.S. and Soviet Union signed an arms-limitation treaty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of cooperation • Power • Security • Interconnectedness
1970s – mid-1980s	<p style="text-align: center;">End of Détente</p> <p>New administration of Pres. Jimmy Carter stressed human rights (this upset the Soviets). 1979 – Soviet Union invades Afghanistan to prop up its communist regime. U.S. is infuriated and backs anticommunist rebels (they will later form the Taliban); U.S. boycotts 1980 Olympics, held in Moscow; tensions rise again and relations degrade in the 1980s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power • Conflict • Security • Human rights violations • Tensions between traditional culture and modernization
1970s – 1980s	<p style="text-align: center;">Challenge of Democracy in South America</p> <p>Weak infrastructures; insufficient periods of democratic rule; military coup d'etats; class divisions (very rich vs. very poor)' one-party rule in Mexico; U.S. often backs dictatorial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power • Conflict • Impact of colonization • Tensions between traditional culture and modernization • Interconnectedness

	regimes because they are anticommunist	
1970s – 1980s	<p>Challenge of Democracy in Africa</p> <p>Most colonial powers did not train Africans to lead their own homelands; distrust between the rulers and the ruled; poor infrastructure; enormous poverty; no experience with democratic rule. Many nations fall to dictatorship and corrupt governments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power • Conflict • Tension between traditional culture and modernization • Impact of colonization • Impact of imperialism • Equity issues / Lack of access • Human rights violations • Interconnectedness • Scarcity
1940s- 1994	<p>Apartheid in South Africa</p> <p>SOUTH AFRICA ADOPTS TOTAL SYSTEM OF SEGREGATION (APARTHEID); native Africans suffer terribly. NELSON MANDELA and DESMOND TUTU lead anti-apartheid struggle; system is dismantled in early 1990s, but the nation still struggles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of cooperation • Power • Conflict • Impact of imperialism • Equity issues / lack of access • Impact of nationalism • Scarcity
1980s – 1991	<p>Collapse of the Soviet Union</p> <p>Economy begins to stagnate in 1970s; little person freedom; heavy-handed leadership and Soviet Unions lags behind Western nations, except for its military strength; 1985 – MIKHAIL GORBACHEV BECOMES HEAD OF SOVIET UNION AND IMPLEMENTS GLASNOST (OPENNESS) AND PERESTROIKA (RESTRUCTURING); Soviet people begin to stir for political and social change, not just economic; 1991 coup attempt fails, but Gorbachev is no longer powerful; emergence of new leaders AND THEN SOVIET UNION DISSOLVES; REPLACED WITH 15 FORMER REPUBLICS (Russia is the biggest);</p> <p>COLD WAR IS OVER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of cooperation • Power • Conflict • Tension between traditional culture and modernization • Population growth • Human rights violations • Scarcity • Human impact on the environment • Impact of trade • Impact of nationalism

	But...emergence of VLADIMIR PUTIN; will Putin be president for life???	
1989	<p>Change in Eastern Europe</p> <p>Soviet Union suppressed revolts in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1989); Solidarity movement in Poland (early 1908s); economic and social stagnation; revolts in Hungary; Czechoslovakia; East Germany (fall of the Berlin Wall); Romania; communist governments fall...countries are independent today (some have joined NATO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnectedness • Security • Power • Conflict • Equity issues / Lack of access • Human rights violations • Impact of nationalism • Impact of globalization
1990s	<p>Breakup of Yugoslavia</p> <p>Yugoslavia created after WWI out of Balkan states; many ethnic groups and religions in the nation; held together by leader TITO and non-aligned in the Cold War; 1980s – ethnic tensions develop into war; war crimes and “ethnic cleansing” of areas; war ended by NATO action and mediation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security • Power • Conflict • Human rights violations • Impact of nationalism
1980s – Present	<p>Modernization in China</p> <p>China stagnated economically during Mao Zedong’s time...disastrous results from Great Leap Forward (1950s) and Cultural Revolution (1960s); after death of Mao, emergence of DENG XIAOPING...modernization of the economy (but still firm control by Communist Party); private enterprise allowed; BUT NO POLITICAL FREEDOMS...attempt by young people to get political liberalization crushed in TIENANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE (1989); today China is largely capitalist (but still control by Communist Party); political freedoms still stifled</p> <p>ATTEMPT AT POLITICAL LIBERALIZATION PUT DOWN BRUTALLY IN TIENANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power • Conflict • Tension between traditional culture and modernization • Impact of humans on the environment • Human rights violations • Impact of urbanization • Impact of trade

<p>Modern-Day</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Global Interdependence</p> <p>Global trade, expanding communications, INTERNET and MASS COMMUNICATION, computing, genetic engineering, GREEN REVOLUTION (use of advanced techniques to grow more food...but pesticide and genetic engineering risks); INCOME GAP...what nations/people have more, and why? Economic stability/instability; governmental structures, EUROPEAN UNION, NAFTA...free trade vs. trade wars; environmental degradation, sustainable development; cultural diversity vs. national styles, ideas, norms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power • Conflict • Security • Impact of technology • Impact of interconnectedness • Human rights violations • Scarcity • Population growth • Human impact on the environment • Impact of humans on environment • Tensions between traditional culture and modernization • Impact of trade • Impact of cultural diffusion • Impact of industrialization • Impact of urbanization • Impact of nationalism • Impact of decolonization • Impact of migration • Impact of globalization • Equity issues / lack of access • Impact of cooperation
<p>Modern-Day</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Terrorism</p> <p>Definition: the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims (which may also have social and economic consequences).</p> <p>U.N.: “Terrorism flourishes in environments of despair, humiliation, poverty, political oppression, extremism and human rights abuse; it also flourishes in contexts of regional conflict and foreign occupation; and it profits from weak state capacity to maintain law and order.”</p> <p>9/11; Middle East/Islamist; DOMESTIC TERRORISM (civil wars, insurgencies, and ideology – (especially in U.S.A.); Europe (often associated with far-right ideology) NARCTOTERRORISM; use of sophisticated technology and media to spread message; impact of worldwide communication in seeing/responding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power • Conflict • Security • Impact of technology • Human rights violations • Scarcity • Tensions between traditional culture and modernization • Impact of cultural diffusion • Impact of nationalism • Impact of colonization • Impact of decolonization • Impact of migration • Impact of globalization • Equity issues / lack of access

	to terrorism; aviation security; SURVEILLANCE and CIVIL LIBERTIES (is the government spying on you?); INTERNET THREATS/CYBERSECURITY;	
Modern-Day	<p style="text-align: center;">Global Security</p> <p>Nuclear proliferation; pollution/GLOBAL WARMING; natural resources; deforestation; urbanization; clean drinking water; famine; political and social rights and oppression, DRUG TRADE; GENOCIDE; political instability; “haves vs. the have-nots”; effectiveness (or not) of United Nations and other trans-boundary organizations; TERRORISM; human trafficking; AIDS and health issues; REFUGEE CRISES; aging populations in developed nations...younger populations in resource-strained nations; DESERTIFICATION; DESTRUCTION OF RAINFORESTS; AIR POLLUTION; OIL DEPLETION; Internet and electronic security; CYBERTHREATS; “FAILED STATES” (nations that cannot preserve social, political, and economic order)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power • Conflict • Security • Impact of technology • Impact of interconnectedness • Human rights violations • Scarcity • Population growth • Human impact on the environment • Impact of humans on environment • Tensions between traditional culture and modernization • Impact of trade • Impact of cultural diffusion • Impact of technology • Impact of industrialization • Impact of urbanization • Impact of nationalism • Impact of decolonization • Impact of migration • Impact of globalization • Equity issues / lack of access • Impact of cooperation