
Chapter 32.1-2

Michael Sola, Avi Patel, Anna Collins, Bethany Ebwe, Katie
Sheppard

Social- Middle East

- Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran ruled with religious oversight
 - Led revolt over previous *shah* due to ballooning wealth of elite class
 - Women forced to wear modest Islamic garments
 - Gov't controlled entertainment and social life
- 1978- Afghanistan Marxist regime reforms education and grants women's rights
 - Traditional Afghans led a successful revolt
 - Taliban is formed and forces a harsh religious regime, leads to 9/11 attacks on USA



Social- China

- China- Communist party faced opposition from ethnic and minority groups
 - Chinese students and scholars led revolts at Tiananmen Square in Beijing to fight for democratic representation of all social groups in 1989
 - China was able to avoid further conflict unlike Russia and other Socialist lands after collapse of USSR

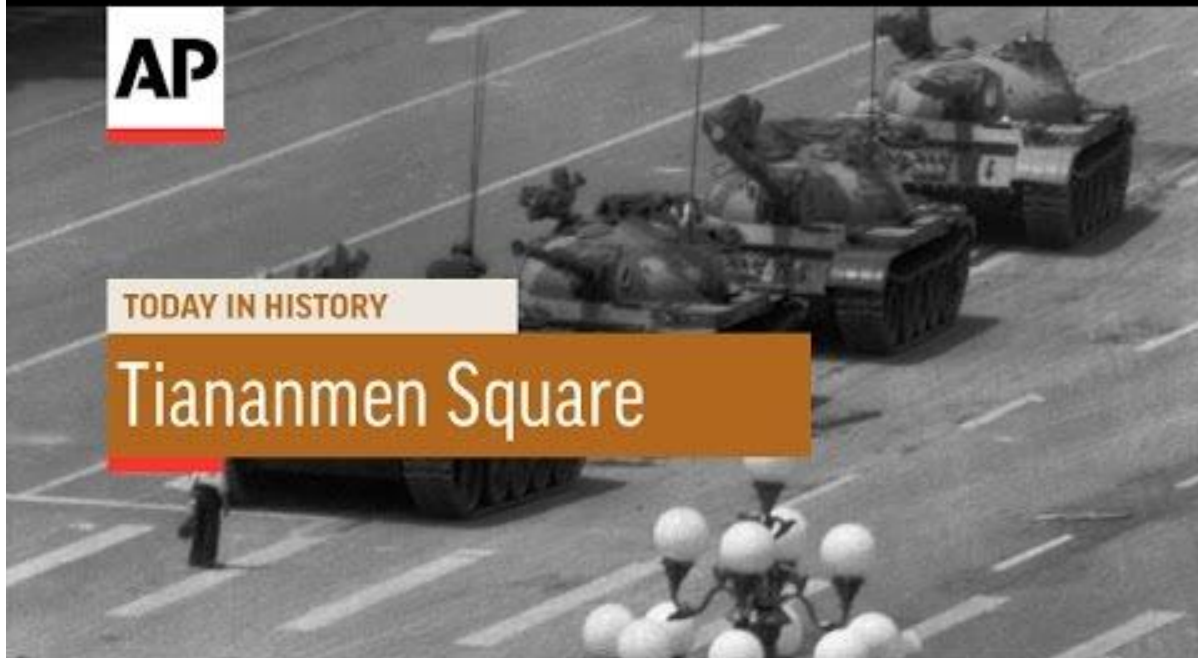


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AP

TODAY IN HISTORY

Tiananmen Square



Social- Soviet Union and Africa

- Standard of Living decreased in Soviet Union due to obsolete industrial plants and centralized planning
- Nationalism and Religion played a big part in Polish revolts against Communism
- Ethnic and Religious revolts caused Yugoslavia to split
 - After a period of “ethnic cleansing”, NATO forced separation of Serbian forces in Kosovo to return social unity
- South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya escaped social inequalities with the introduction of the right to vote for the African majority

Political - Overview

- US & USSR had become superpowers, but neither wanted to come in direct military confrontation
- Latin America was in a cycle of revolutions, military dictators, and foreign meddling due to superpower rivalry
- Iran and Afghanistan resented foreign intrusion and the west's secular (not religious based) culture
- Many Asian nations experienced rapid economic transformation

Political- Iran

- The CIA ensured Muhammad Reza Pahlavi succeeded his father as Shah of Iran
 - The US encouraged the Shah to spend more money on the army so they could be supplied with modern weapons
- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was an exiled Shiite philosopher who he became the leader of the Iranian Opposition
 - The Iranian Opposition started massive protests and forced the Shah to leave Iran, which ended the Iranian monarchy
- Khomeini oversaw a parliamentary regime and changed the culture to be non secular and saw a decrease in the role of women

Political- Iraq and Iran

- Saddam Hussein, the ruler of Iraq, invaded Iran to try and topple the Islamic republic
- He was a dictator and had a long-standing friendship with the USSR
- Iraq and Iran fought in a war against each other and both countries had a superpower at their side
 - Iraq with weapons from the USSR and Iran with weapons from the US
- Iran accepted a ceasefire in 1988

Political- Afghanistan

- In 1978, a Marxist group with a secular agenda seized power in Afghanistan
- A successful rebellion led by Afghans fought against the new regime's ideas
- The USSR responded by sending in an army to install a communist regime, but failed to do so after US trained Afghans were able to fight against the army
- Three years later rebel groups took control and began to fight against themselves for power
- The Taliban took control in 1996 with money from the Saudi Arabian Osama bin Laden during their rise to power

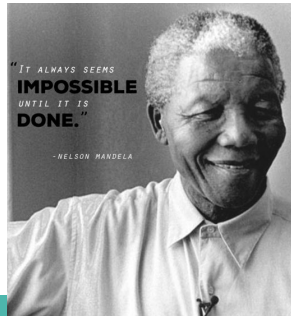
Political- Latin America

- Fidel Castro of Cuba was a communist leader who lead the Cuban Revolution
 - This led the the cuban missile crisis in October of 1962
- The revolution spread throughout Latin America and, may revolutions began in many other countries
- Revolutions began in Brazil (1964), Chile (1970), Argentina (1976)
- In Argentina, a seven year war known as the Dirty War erupted 10,000+ were killed, thousands were arrested or tortured before democracy could be restored



Political - Africa

- Africa had gone through years of political instability, military coups, civil wars, and resource conflicts since its independence
- In 1994, Nelson Mandela and his African National Congress (ANC) won the first election where the African Majority could participate equally
- In 1994 political leaders in Rwanda incited the Hutu people to massacre their Tutsi neighbors
 - The genocide claimed the lives of 750,000 lives with millions more becoming refugees
 - In 1998, the violence spread to the Congo
 - By 2003, 3 million Congolese had died from disease, malnutrition, and injuries related to fighting



Political - China

- After communist leader Mao Zedong's death in 1976, Deng Xiaoping permitted foreign investment for the first time since communists came to power in 1949
- Inflation caused students and intellectuals to protest, which took place in Tiananmen Square
 - After weeks tanks came in, killing hundreds and thousands were arrested
 - The communist party has not faced another direct challenge to their power since then



Political- Japan

- Japan had many tariffs and regulations on foreign made goods that helped to grow Japan's economy
- During the 1990s Japan entered a two-decade long economic crisis that slowed the growth of GDP and average income
 - The gov't tried to intervene with deficit spending, public works projects, and low interest rates, but its' economy is still growing slowly

Political - Soviet Union

- USSR over spent on armaments, such as a space-based missile protection system
 - The Soviet Union's obsolete industrial plants, inefficient planned economy, declining standard of living, and unpopular war with Afghanistan fueled an underground current of protest.
- When Gorbachev became President in 1985, he tried to address the problems of the Soviet Union by introducing a policy of political openness (*glasnost*) and economic reform (*perestroika*)
 - Glasnost is the policy or practice of more open consultative government and wider dissemination of information
- The Soviet Union sought to spread communism into the middle east, further into Europe, and in Asia

Interactions - Cuba

- 1953: Castro led about 120 men in an attack on the Moncada army barracks in Santiago de Cuba
 - The assault failed
 - Castro was captured and sentenced to 15 years in prison, and many of his men were killed
 - The U.S.-backed Batista (elected President of Cuba from 1940 to 1944) looking to improve his authoritarian image
- 1955: Castro was released
- 1957: Castro and revolutionaries were already attracting recruits and winning small battles against Rural Guard patrols
- 1958: Batista tried to stop the uprising with a massive offensive
 - with air force bombers and naval offshore units
 - Was not successful

- 1959: Revolutionaries took control
 - Castro arrived in Havana a week later and soon took over as prime minister
- 1960: Castro nationalized all U.S.-owned businesses
 - government takes control of a company or industry, which generally occurs without compensation for the loss of the net worth of seized assets and potential income
 - including oil refineries, factories and casinos
 - This prompted the United States to end diplomatic relations and impose a trade embargo that still stands today
- 1961: 1,400 Cuban exiles trained and funded by the CIA landed near the Bay of Pigs with the intent of overthrowing Castro
 - Their plans ended in disaster
 - partially because a first wave of bombers missed their targets
- 1962: Cuban missile crisis ignites when, fearing a US invasion, Castro agrees to allow the USSR to deploy nuclear missiles on the island
- 1980: Around 125,000 Cubans, many of them released convicts, flee to the US

- 1991: Soviet military advisers leave Cuba following the collapse of the USSR
- 1996: US trade embargo made permanent in response to Cuba's shooting down of two US aircraft operated by Miami-based Cuban exiles
- 2001: US exports food to Cuba for the first time in more than 40 years after a request from the Cuban government to help it cope with the aftermath of Hurricane Michelle

Interaction - Germany

- By the end of 1989 communist governments across eastern Europe had fallen
- The dismantling of the Berlin Wall vividly presented this transformation
 - The Berlin Wall was a guarded concrete barrier that physically and ideologically divided Berlin from 1961 to 1989
 - East Germany was a satellite state of the Soviet Union
 - the western part went to the United States, Great Britain and (eventually) France
 - The wall was built to stop people on the east from fleeing into the west
- East Germans crossed to West Germany in large numbers
- government services in the eastern sector nearly disappeared
- The collapse of the East German government led to the reunification of Germany in 1990

Interactions - Afghanistan

- 1956: Soviets agree to help Afghanistan, and the two countries become close allies
- 1965: The Afghan Communist Party secretly forms
 - The group's principal leaders are Babrak Karmal and Nur Mohammad Taraki
- 1973: Khan overthrows the last king, Mohammed Zahir Shah, in a military coup
 - The Republic of Afghanistan is established with close ties to the USSR
- 1978: Khan is killed in a communist coup
 - Nur Mohammad Taraki(one of the founding members of the Afghan Communist Party) takes control of the country as president
 - Babrak Karmal is named deputy prime minister

- 1979: American Ambassador Adolph Dubs is killed
 - The United States cuts off assistance to Afghanistan
 - A power struggle between Taraki and Deputy Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin begins
- 1979: The USSR invades Afghanistan
- 1982: 2.8 million Afghans have fled to Pakistan and another 1.5 million have fled to Iran
- 1988: Osama bin Laden and 15 other Islamists form the group al-Qaida, continue their jihad against the Soviets
- 1989: The U.S., Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union sign peace accords in Geneva guaranteeing Afghan independence and the withdrawal of 100,000 Soviet troops

- 1996: the Taliban took power
 - The Taliban had received financial support from the Saudi Arabian Osama bin Laden
- 1998: Following al-Qaida's bombings of two American embassies in Africa, President Clinton orders cruise missile attacks against bin Laden's training camps in Afghanistan
 - The missiles missed
- Sept. 11, 2001: Hijackers commandeer four commercial airplanes and crash them into the World Trade Center Towers in New York, the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C., and a Pennsylvania field, killing thousands
- 2011: U.S. forces overtake a compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, and kill Osama bin Laden

Interactions - Demographics

Population of Europe almost doubled between 1850 and 1914

- enormous pressure on rural land and urban housing
- overwhelming fragile public institutions that provided crisis assistance
- forced a large wave of European immigrants across the Atlantic
 - helping to develop the Western Hemisphere
- contributed to Europe's Industrial Revolution by lowering labor costs and increasing consumer demand
- By the 1960s Europe and other industrial societies had made the demographic transition to lower fertility rates

Interactions - Demographics- Fertility rates

- 1970s the Mexican government had encouraged high fertility
 - population grew an average of 3 percent per year
- 1980s Mexico rejected these policies and began to promote birth control
 - In the 1990s the annual population growth dropped to 1.7 percent
- 1990s US fertility rates were 2.5
 - If fertility had remained constant the population would reach nearly 27 billion in 2100
- 1986–1996 Iran's fertility rate dropped from more than six to less than three in the single decade
- During the developed industrial nations of western Europe and in Japan the population would fall without immigration
- most experts estimate a world population in 2050 of around roughly 10 billion

Interactions - Demographics- Mortality

- mortality rates have increased in some regions as immigration, commercial expansion, and improved transportation have facilitated the transmission of disease
- spread of HIV/AIDS
 - Since the beginning of the epidemic 70 million people have been infected
 - roughly 35 million have died
- countries with the highest HIV/AIDS rates :
 - thirty-seven are in Africa, three in Asia, and six in Latin America and the Caribbean
 - These countries were home to 87 percent of all HIV/AIDS infections

Culture - Overview

After the Cold War (1971 - 1999) many of the civil conflicts that occurred within nations were due to cultural and ethnic disputes. More enemies than allies were made based upon the past interventions of foreign countries, resulting mainly in genocide and separatism.



Culture - Middle East

Iran:

- Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini replaced monarchy (shah) in 1979 and guaranteed the government's religious legitimacy
 - Placed religious control over the law and civil behavior
 - Islamic Republic of Iran
- Shi'ites held the highest post in government
- Refused cultural influence & "Western style"
 - Anti - Israeli & anti - American :(
- Saddam Hussein (Iraq) invade Iran to implement secularity and signify Arabian d



Afghanistan:

- (1996) Taliban takeover Afghanistan by establishing a harsh religious regime
 - Supported by Osama bin Laden (Saudi Arabian) in return for protection during the establishment of al - Qaeda



Culture - Eastern Europe / Africa

- Separatism was the main result of the cultural & religious disputes in the Soviet Union and in several Eastern European countries.

Poland:

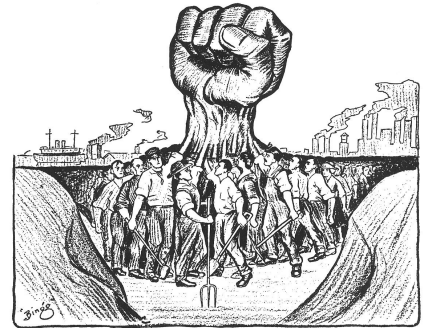
- **Solidarity** supported by Catholic clergy

Bosnia & Herzegovina:

- Muslims: 40% Serbian Orthodox: 30% Catholic: 18%
- (1992) Orthodox Serbs attempt to carry out the process of **ethnic cleansing**
 - Serbia attempts ethnic cleansing on Muslims in Kosovo

Africa:

- Rwanda was a place of ethnic cleansing (Hutus massacred the Tutsi)



Economics

Overview:

The various wars and revolutions from the 70's to the present took a major toll upon the economies of these violent areas while allowing peaceful countries to advance their industrial sectors and grow their economies.

Middle East and Asia

The Middle East:

- With the Iranian monarchy overthrown in 1979, the Iranian economy was clerically controlled which ended up being mismanaged with a great loss of capital and led to stagnation and economic isolation for decades
- Many other countries in the Middle East saw violence and in turn caused the economic stability of authoritarian and weak government countries (Iraq and Afghanistan respectively) to falter or deteriorate completely

Asia:

- Japan became a major industrial nation through the 70s up until the early 90s
- The Japanese utilized 6 large, organized industrial sectors controlled by major companies as well as limit imports and foreign investments into the economy.
- These techniques helped to establish a very fast growing economy within Japan and briefly overtook the US economy in income per capita, remaining the 2nd largest economy in the world until 2010

Middle East and Asia

- Other nations followed after the Japanese such as South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong and experienced similar results eventually becoming some of the strongest economies in Asia
- South Korea in particular has continued to gain an economic and industrial foothold due to cheap labor, mass industrial education, and a disciplined/motivated population
- After the downfall of Mao Zedong, the Chinese economy became more open and inviting to foreign investment
- Various major companies began to heavily invest in the Chinese economy and eventually private companies became 50% of China's imports and exports
- Today China has risen to the world's 2nd largest economy and their GDP has increased 81x since 1970 to over \$11 trillion

Europe and Americas

Latin America:

- Brazilian Solution- consisted of the Brazilian Dictatorship making drastic reforms in order to encourage companies to invest in the industrial sector
- Brazil influenced other latin american countries to improve their industrial capabilities such as Chile and Argentina but these reforms fell during revolutions in the late 70s
- Economic reform was then pushed by the US into several Latin American countries during the 90s and they began selling public-sector industries to private companies (which didn't sit well with Argentina and caused a political and economic meltdown in 2001-2002)

US and Soviet Union:

- The Soviet Union- decline in economy due to mismanagement, obsolete industrial infrastructure, military spending, and political mismanagement
- Soviet Perestroika-Gorbachev's economic reforms of the declining Soviet economy

Europe and Americas

- Gorbachev began to loosen centralized control over businesses which allowed people to begin to try and earn profits from their occupations by allowing the people to decide what products to make, how many, and what to charge
- Gorbachev also introduced the ability for co-operational businesses to be formed allowing the people their first entrance into a capital market
- Gorbachev also loosened trade restrictions meaning that even more foreign goods were allowed into the country and the new businesses could start to export some supply
- US financing of various groups through proxy wars contributed to lots of manufacturing jobs and exports
- During the 70s, the oil crisis and Vietnam war contributed to an economic decline within the industrial sector due to lack of supply and an increase in imports due to the war effort



Old Man's Cloth 2003 C.E

- Anatsui
- Aluminum and copper wire (bottle caps)
 - grid of stripes
 - blocks of color
- history of trade between Africa and Europe constructed from flattened liquor bottle labels
 - Alcohol was one of the commodities brought with the Europeans to exchange for goods in Africa
- the individual metal pieces can catch the light from every angle
- Anatsui's practice emerges from a more expanded understanding of what art can be
 - stems from both the radical practices of the late-1960s, and from a vantage point outside of the Western tradition completely





"Why won't you consider trading the land we handed over to you for these silly trinkets that so honor us? Sound like a bad deal? Well, that's the deal you gave us." ~ **Jaune - Quick - To - See Smith**

Trade (Gifts for Trading Land with White People)

- Artist: Jaune Quick - To- See Smith
- Oil paint, pictures on canvas
- Series "The Quincentenary Non - Celebration" (1992 C.E)
- Style: Triptych, Multimedia, Collage
- History: Christopher Columbus's Exploration in 1492
- Depiction: folklore of how the United States government gained Native Americans' territory
 - Images, texts, and paint layered to represent complexity and depth of the message
 - Objects regularly found in a gift shop hang above the canvas on clothesline (toys & souvenirs)
 - Life - size canoe represents travel, cultural interactions and connections can result from trade
- Influenced by the Abstract Impressionist movement from 40s - 50s



Features a character from previous piece - Ken Plenty Horses