

DAY 5-3. THE WORLD FROM 1914 CE TO THE PRESENT - PART III

1. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Lecture notes are always ONLINE

Today's: <http://web.mit.edu/chrissu/Public/junction/august6.pdf>

August 5 (last time's): <http://web.mit.edu/chrissu/Public/junction/august5.pdf>

Textbook Correspondence

Today's material corresponds to Chapters **39-40** in the textbook.

I can't believe I read all 1167 pages of the textbook for you guys in just about a month!! HAHA

2. SUMMARY

Emerging from the opulence and the wealth that were accumulated through the Industrialization Era, European nations ignited a spark that would spiral into two world wars which consumed the entire globe in conflict. The two world wars came to be the first examples of "total war" - wars that consumed not only the militaries of the parties involved, but also the entire civilian production and economies of the belligerent nations. Following the two world wars, nationalist sentiments around the world took hold (mainly because of relaxed control on the colonies during the world wars) and the world witnessed the most rapid formation of independent states in history. As the newly-independent nations around the world began to discover and formulate their identities, the global community is also moving together in forming a world without boundaries. Despite intermittent armed conflicts, through global (or large regional) organizations such as the United Nations, the European Union, World Trade Organization, and World Health Organization, the globe is finally linked together in a cohesive web of communication, collaboration, and cooperation.

3. QUESTION OF THE DAY

Read the last heading of today's material (General Topics to Consider, right before Afterthoughts). Out of these significant issues, pick one and explain why this issue

Date: August 5, 2008.

would come to affect the world significantly in the future (or is already affecting the world). What changes, advances, or problems do you anticipate to emerge in this field within the next 5 years? 20 years? 100 years? Why should we be concerned about this issue? Why?

4. MATERIAL

4.1. Asia, Africa, and Americas. -In 15 August 1947, India and Pakistan became distinct nations, although tensions between Hindus and Muslims continued. Gandhi was assassinated by such tensions. In Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) led guerrilla warfare against the french, and defeated the French in 1954. The Geneva Peace Conference determined that Vietnam will be divided into the north (Communists) and the south (noncommunists). US actively tried to intervene in South Vietnam and establish a democratic government, which led to war with North Vietnam. President Johnson sent over troops in 1965 but could not achieve a decisive victory. Eventually, the US gave over to Vietnamization and left Vietnam, which quickly fell to North Vietnamese forces.

-Middle East: Balfour Declaration (1917) supported the establishment of Israel in Palestine. Jews began moving to Palestine in the 1930s, while 1947 Britain gave up Palestine for the UN To mandate. In 1947 UN proposed breaking Palestine into Jewish and Arabic portions. War broke out, but in May 1948 the Jews declared independence of Israel. The Arabs attacked but were unable to take Israel, so they settled for truce in 1949. In Egypt, heavily Arabic Gamal Abdel Nasser took control in 1952 and tried to reduce imperialism. He was also heavily anti-Israel. Eventually, in 1956, he took over the Suez Canal zone, and although a joint force was able to reclaim the Canal Zone, foreign pressure persuaded the powers that took over the Canal to return it to Egypt.

-Africa: France granted 13 French colonies their independence in 1960. The Algerians began fighting in 1954 for independence, but the war killed hundreds of thousands of soldiers until they finally declared independence in 1962. Ghana was a leader for African nationalist movements after it became independent in 1957 (through a peaceful process with Britain). In Kenya, however, Kenyans fought with Britain beginning from 1947 and the British defeated all resistance in 1956. Eventually, Britain allowed Kenya to become independent in 1963.

-China: Mao attended to reform China after gaining control in 1949. Significant movements: Great Leap Forward (1958-1961) and Cultural Revolution (1966-1976). The Great Leap Forward sought to collectivize land for farming and abolish private ownership. However, it failed and many peasants starved to death (about 20 million). The Cultural Revolution sought to eliminate foreign influence in China, and it especially targeted intellectuals. Deng Xiaoping (1904-1997) took control of the

nation after Mao's death, and revamped China by sending intellectuals outside of the country to study. However, he did use force to crush the Tiananmen Square Protests in 1989. Hong Kong was also given back to China, on the year of his death, 1997.

-India: Indira Gandhi led India from 1966-1977 and then 1980-1984 (she's surprisingly not related to the "famous" Gandhi). She suspended democratic practices temporarily in 1975-1977 and forced many to undergo forced sterilization. She responded to the Sikh revolt in Northeast India by attacking them, which led to her assassination in 1984.

-Middle East (again): Israel defeated Egypt and Syria in 1967, and Israel defeated Arab attacks in the Yom Kippur War again in 1973. The PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) was established in 1964 and was led by Yasser Arafat. The PLO and the Israeli Prime Minister Rabin signed peace treaties regarding Palestine/Israel in 1995, but quickly Rabin was assassinated by a Jewish extremist, and conflicts continued. In terms of Iran - US helped bring Shah Pahlavi into power (who promoted anticommunism). However, discontent ensued and the shah escaped in 1979, when Ayatollah Khomeini took over. When Shah Pahlavi was allowed into US for medical treatment, Arab radicals stormed the US embassy in Iran and took 69 hostages (Iran Hostage Crisis). The Crisis was later resolved when US spearheaded an operation which rescued the hostages. In Iraq, Saddam Hussein rose to power in 1979, and he attacked Iran in 1980. The Iran-Iraq War killed 1 million soldiers but did not resolve itself until 1988. Two years later, Hussein invaded Kuwait, which started the Gulf War. The US defeated Iraq after fighting (at very low casualties for US interventions). Eventually, Hussein was captured after the US decided to invade Iraq following the 9-11 incident in 2001. He was executed on 30 December 2006.

-Latin America: Cardenas (Mexican President) reformed the land (returned land to peasants) and his nationalization of the Mexican oil industry helped Mexico's economy greatly in 1934-1940. In Argentina, Juan Peron came to power in 1946 and he derived his support from the low-class citizens of Argentina. He was most famous for his wife, Eva (Evita), who reached out to the poor and became a national symbol of compassion. After Peron was disposed of in 1955, Argentina entered into a period of military rule from mid-1950s to mid-1980s. In Guatemala, President Arbenz tried to size the ownings of US-owned United Fruit Company in 1953. US then provided arms to Nicaragua and Honduras as a response. More over, US trained Guatemalan troops, which disposed Arbenz in 1954. After Arbenz was assassinated in 1957, Guatemala fought a civil war that lasted until 1990s. In Nicaragua, President Somoza sympathized with the US, which led to his unpopularity and the formation of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation (which tried to counter Somozas). Somoza was able to keep power until 1978, when US withdrew its support, and then Somoza escaped in 1979. In 1981, President Reagan initiated a boycott against Nicaragua, because of Sandinistas' communist leanings. In 1983, Reagan supported

a band known as the Contras, which was a military group that wanted to overthrow the Sandinistas. Eventually, President of Costa Rica facilitated an agreement in 1989, and US did not invade Nicaragua directly.

-Africa (again): Organization of African Unity (OAU) was created in 1963 to discuss African boundaries and to promote Africanism. In South Africa, the white (Afrikaners) established a system of racism known as apartheid, and segregated the colored peoples in 1948. Nelson Mandela (Nobel Prize winner and later South African President 1994-1999) eventually emerged to fight apartheid, and he was jailed beginning from 1963. Eventually, after 1989, the South African government recognized African National Congress (the counterpoint to the governing body of the white me) and released Mandela in 1990.

4.2. What's Next? Modern History. -GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, forerunner to WTO) established in 1947, evolved into WTO in 1995.

-Little Tigers in Asia (countries that achieved remarkable economic growth over the 1980s) - Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan - later Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia.

-European Union - Treaty of Rome in 1957, which established the "European Economic Community." Maastricht Treaty of 1993 - established the European Union. 1999 - 13 European countries adopted Euro.

-OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) established in 1960 by oil producing countries as a cartel.

-ASEAN (association of Southeast Asian Nations) established in 1967 to promote trade and economics in Southeast Asia.

-NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) established in 1993 by US to incorporate Canada and Mexico into the second-largest trading bloc in the world (after EU).

-General topics to consider (for the future, and also to see how everything had evolved to its present state): global economics (EU, WTO), export of "culture" (foreign influence on other cultures - for example American influence in conservative Muslim nations), technology (Internet, scientific advances, stem cells...etc.), environmental impact (Kyoto Protocol - signed 1997, greenhouse gas, end of oil supply), population control (China's One Child Policy, what to do about India?), poverty (gap between rich/poor in regular societies and also rich/poor countries), prevalence of pandemic diseases (HIV/AIDS, another SARS?), terrorism and security (9-11, ongoing conflicts in Israel/Palestine, Iraq/Afghanistan, nuclear race - North Korea, Iran), women's place in the world (abortion, domestic abuse, education/literacy), migration (immigrant workers, illegal immigrants, problems with urbanization, formation of Chinatowns-Koreantowns-barrios...etc.).

5. AFTERTHOUGHTS:

1. Compare and contrast World War I and World War II in terms of: 1) how the wars began, 2) who faced off against who, 3) the military and economic capabilities of the parties involved at the beginning of the war, 4) the result of the war (who gained what? who lost what? or did it just shift back to prewar conditions? - think not only of geographic boundaries, but also economic losses and military losses!), and 5) the military and economic capabilities of the parties involved at the end of the war and future repercussions of these results (eg. emergence of fascism after WWI, restrictions on Japanese army after WWII).

2. Now that we've been through all of history, comment on how economic systems evolved from the joint-stock companies (British East India Company, VOC) up to the formation of trading blocs (such as the European Union). Pay careful attention on how one economic system led to the emergence of another throughout history.

3. One of the most important themes in World History had always been how different people groups interacted with each other through their encounters (this is also the focus of the textbook). Beginning from prehistory, evaluate the ways that different people groups had developed their own unique cultures while maintaining contact with outsiders (for a wide variety of reasons: curiosity, to derive benefits such as trade, or cultural exchange, to name a few). How had these interactions taken shape and matured through the millennia?

It is said that the modern world and the future global community would be extremely connected into a global web of cause and effect through worldwide organizations. What challenges to you foresee in individual cultures maintaining their identities while participating in this global network? How are these challenges similar to the challenges people groups faced in the past while they tried to maintain their identities while coming into contact with foreigners? How are they different?

6. READING FOR NEXT DAY

-Finish Barron's up to Chapter 34. Yay - you're finished!

(if you're still with me on the reading assignments, by this point you should know enough history knowledge to tackle the AP exam - **IF** you remember a great majority of what you read in Barron's. Also practice writing your essays using Unit One tips in Barron's. Be warned though - the Barron's sample essays are a bit unrealistic (there's no way you can write that much and that professionally in the time that's given to you). If you would like additional help on the essay, I would say PR's AP World History contains more realistic essay writing tips. It's just because Barron's history review (all the reading you've been doing so far) is phenomenal so I recommended it

as a better prep book than PR. If you're able to do the practice questions at the end of each chapter and the sample tests, you would be ready for the AP exam. Good luck!)

weeeeee! we're done! :)

It was fun. =p