

SSWH 20

Demonstrate an understanding of the global social, economic, and political impact of the Cold War and decolonization from 1945 to 1989.

Overview

From 1945 to the 1980s the United States and the Soviet Union were bitter rivals competing for global influence.

This rivalry resulted from a tense end to World War II, conflicting geopolitical goals related to the spread of capitalism and communism, and an intense arms race.

This Cold War never resulted in armed conflict between the two superpowers but it did profoundly shape the world in the period.

Vocabulary

Cold War

Arms Race

Atomic Bomb

Hydrogen Bomb

Mutually Assured Destruction

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

Nuclear Non-proliferation

Treaty

SALT

Disarmament

Zionist

Balfour Declaration

Palestine

Guerrilla Group

Six Day War

Oslo Accords

Decolonization

Mohandas Ghandi

Indian National Congress

Hindu

Muslim

Pakistan

Chiang Kai-shek

Mao Zedong

Great Leap Forward

Cultural Revolution of 1966

Kwame Nkrumah

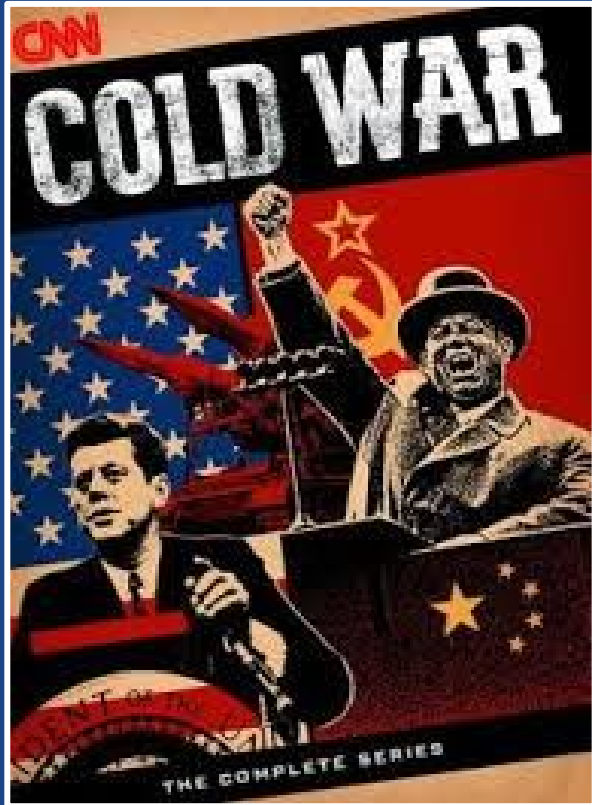
Jomo Kenyatta

Robert Mugabe

Afrikaner National Party

African National Congress

What was the Cold War?



Description:

- Struggle over political differences carried out by means other than direct war
- U.S vs. USSR
- 1947-1991
- used spying, propaganda, diplomacy, secret operations, and indirect warfare

SSWH 20 A

Explain the arms race, include:
development of nuclear weapons, and
efforts to limit the spread of nuclear
weapons.

Arms Race Begins

- US spent nearly \$2 billion researching and developing the atomic bomb
 - two which were dropped on Japan in August of 1945
- Soviets secured nuclear weapons technology in 1949
- This is the beginning of the arms race between the Soviets and the Americans.



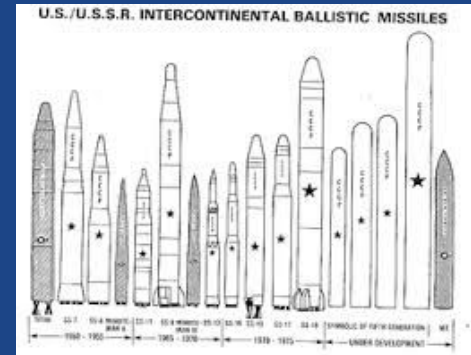
Arms Race Begins



- Arms Race - Competition between countries to achieve superiority and quality of military arms
- In 1952 - the U.S. built the first hydrogen-bomb
 - a weapon with much greater destructive power than the atomic bomb
- In 1953 - the Soviets built a hydrogen-bomb

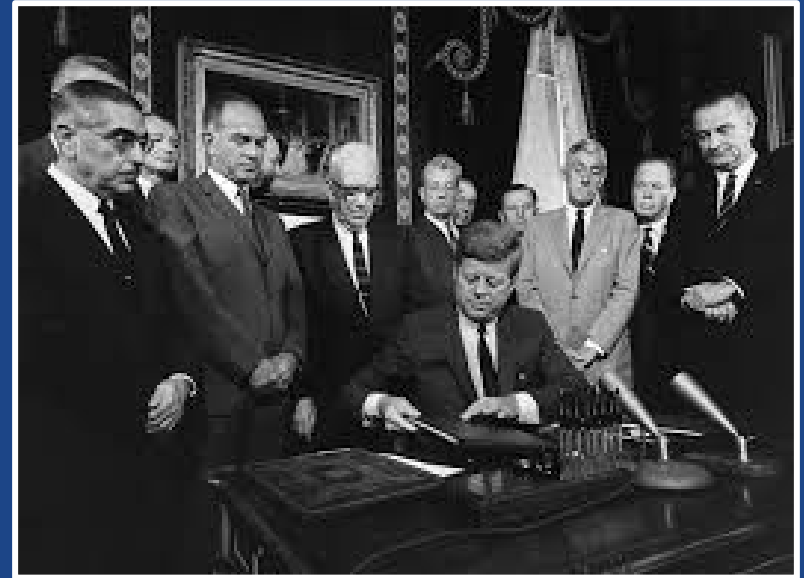
Arms Race Heats Up

- By mid 1950's both had developed intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) capable of sending bombs anywhere.
- The arsenals amassed on each side created:
 - fear & tension between the two nations
 - a balance of power based on the principle of “mutually assured destruction”
 - meaning that each side could completely destroy the other with the ICBMs and bombs



Arms Race - Have We Gone Too Far?

- US & Soviet Union became superpowers and tense rivals
- However made efforts to limit the use and spread of nuclear weapons.
- The US, Soviet Union, and Britain signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1963. (aka LIMITED Test Ban Treaty)
 - It banned tests in the atmosphere, space, and underwater.



Can we work together?



- 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
 - hoped to minimize the environmental impacts of radiation
 - still allowed for tests to take place underground.
- 1968, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
 - signed by 137 countries
 - aimed to limit the spread of nuclear weapons technology

Will it work?

- Strategic Arms Limitations Talks I
 - US & Soviet Union wanted to limit the threat of nuclear war
 - 1969 - talks began about *limiting the number of nuclear weapons* held by each side
 - 1972 - agreement was signed
- Disarmament efforts continued but were impeded by the interests of the military and arms manufacturers as part of the military-industrial complex.



SSWH 20 B

Describe the formation of the state of Israel and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

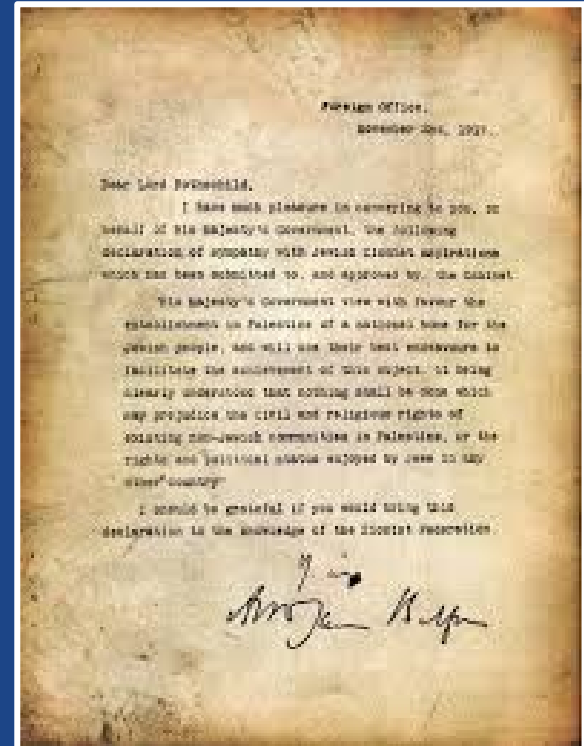
Repercussions from the World Wars



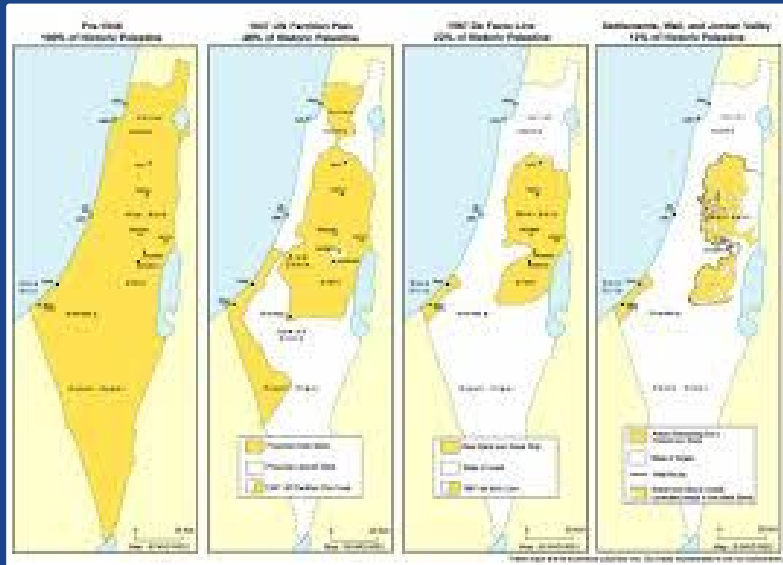
- After the fall of the Ottoman Empire at the end of WWI - the British were given the mandate to govern Palestine by the League of Nations
- In an effort to increase Jewish support for WWI the British issued the Balfour Declaration - declaring that they supported the idea of a Jewish homeland in Palestine

Repercussions from the World Wars

- Jewish population in Palestine began to increase as did Jewish-Arab violence
- Instability in the area led the British to put off making any decisions
- In 1939, Britain reversed its 1917 Balfour Declaration
- Deepened conflict between Jews and Arab Palestinians, both of whom had historical claims to the land.



Repercussions from the World Wars



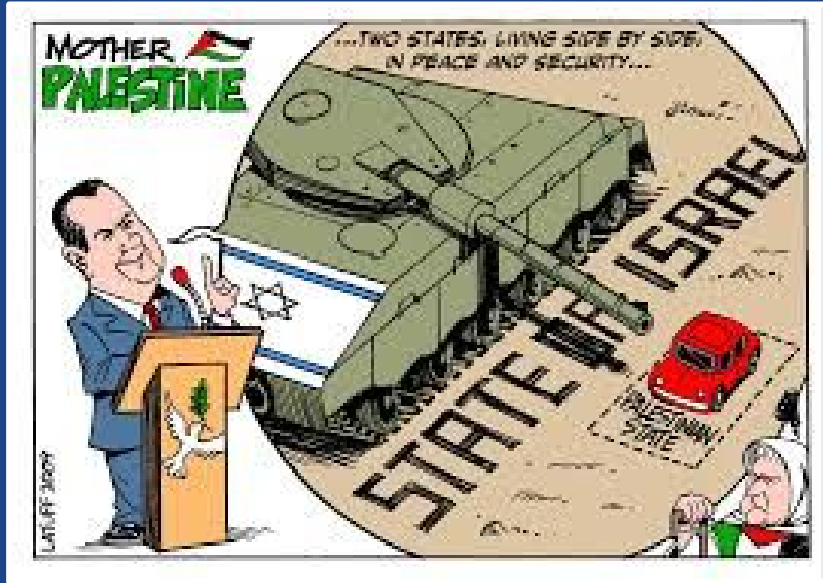
- After World War II, Holocaust survivors poured into Palestine
- Zionist support began to grow for a State of Israel
- Tensions continued to grow, and in 1947 Britain turned the problem over to the United Nations.
- In November 1947, the United Nations voted to separate Palestine into two separate states: one Jewish, one Arab.

Repercussions from the World Wars

- The plan was accepted by Jews, but rejected by the Arabs.
- In May of the following year, Israel declared independence.
- Arab neighbors saw the new state as a betrayal of the Palestinian people, most of whom were Muslims.
- Arab neighbors quickly moved against the new nation.
 - 6 different Arab nations invaded Israel



Repercussions from the World Wars



- The war ended with Israel winning the war and increasing its territory.
 - 700,000 Palestinians were uprooted and left as refugees
- This situation left peace unsettled in the region.
- Palestinian guerrilla groups increased number of attacks against Israel
- In 1967, Egyptians appear to be mobilizing for an attack on Israel

Six Day War

- Israel preemptively responded with an assault on the Egyptian and Syrian air force
- Beginning the Six-Day War in which Israel leveled a devastating blow against the Arab nations involved and won more territory
- The increase in territory resulted many more Palestinian refugees.



How a 6 Day War has lasted decades...



- The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), formed after the UN mandated the formation of a Jewish state
- The PLO, led by Yasir Arafat, gained support among Arab Palestinians.
- The PLO fought for the destruction of Israel through guerilla warfare including, bombings and airplane hijackings.

How a 6 Day War has lasted decades...

- Israel responded with force
- In 1993, the PLO and Israel reached a peace agreement, known as the Oslo Accords.
 - deal gave Palestinians the Gaza Strip and the West Bank territories, where they could govern with limited selfrule.
 - done under an independent Palestinian Authority, which recognized Israel & pledged to end terror attacks.



How a 6 Day War has lasted decades...



- Both Jews and Arabs rejected the Oslo Accords
 - Jews because Israel gave up land
 - Arabs because they didn't secure their own state
- The Palestinian terror groups continued:
 - Terror attacks
 - Violence against Israelis continued

How a 6 Day War has lasted decades...

- In 2003, the United States, Russia, the European Union, and the United Nations presented a “road map for peace” to Israelis and Palestinians, with steps to take toward a settled peace in the region.
- Little progress has been made, each side blaming the other for slow movement toward peace.



Impact Today



- United States supports Israel's right to exist and defend themselves
- as a result terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda have declared war on us to remove "Western influence" in the Middle East

SSWH 20 C

Analyze the rise of nationalism and the revolutionary movements in Asia (i.e. India and China) and Africa.

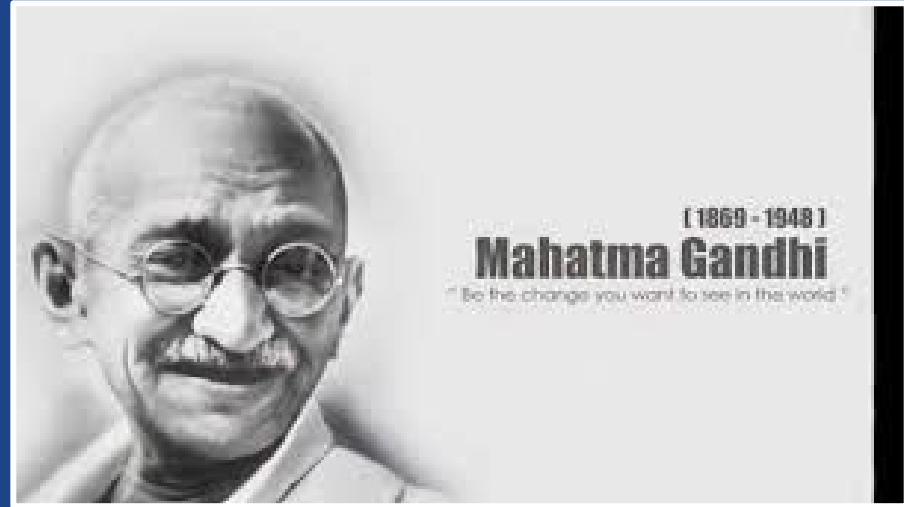
Decolonization in India



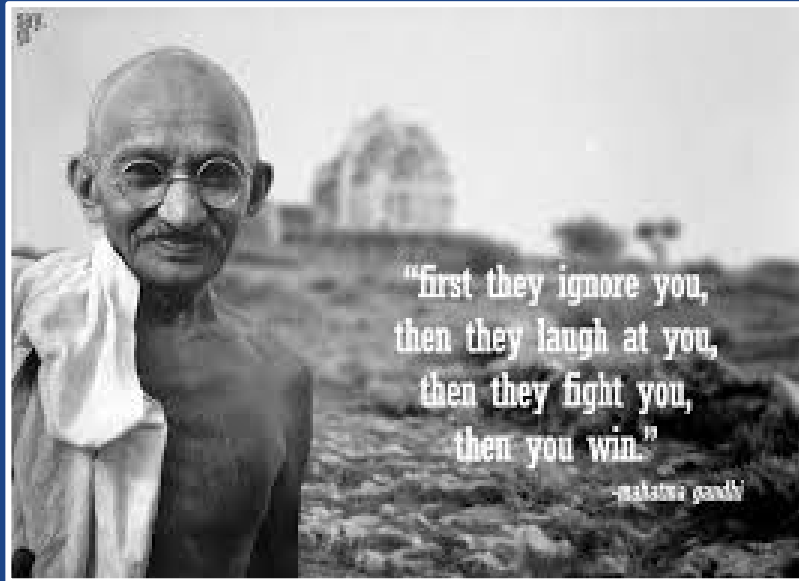
- Indians had pushed for self-rule since the late 19th century, and demands grew louder following World War I.
- During World War II, Mohandas K. Gandhi and the Indian National Congress started the Quit India movement
 - Purpose was to achieve immediate independence from the British.

Mohandas Gandhi

- Gandhi was well known for his active nonviolent resistance against British rule.
- He advocated for:
 - civil disobedience
 - economic autonomy
 - coexistence with Muslims
- Gandhi hoped to united India into one politically unified and culturally tolerant independent state



Decolonization in India



- The British treated this movement as a rebellion, jailed Gandhi and 60,000 others.
- Meanwhile, the Muslim minority wanted its own state, separate from the Hindus in India.
- In 1947, the British left India
 - Partitioned India into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan
 - Partition was troubled from the start as Hindus & Muslims were often neighbors.

Independence in India



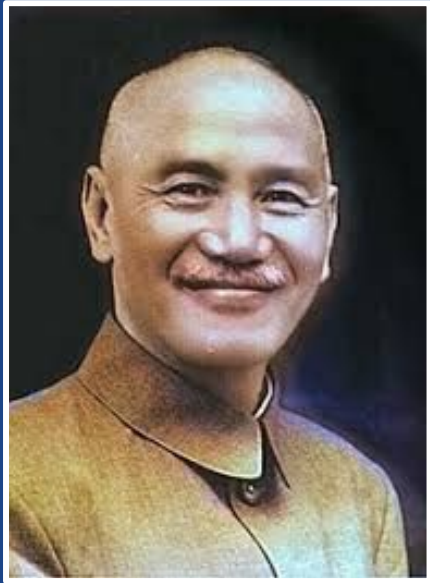
- After India gained independence
 - Hindus and Muslims turned on one another
 - Violence resulted in the death of a million Muslims and 10 million more as refugees.
- In January 1948, a Hindu extremist assassinated Gandhi for his tolerance of Muslims.
- Border clashes continued for decades in the Kashmir province between Muslims and Hindus

Independence in India

- Other nationalist groups also wanted independence from India.
- In the 1980s, Sikhs in the Punjab province fought for self-rule, a movement that was put down by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- A few years later, the Tamilspeaking Hindu minority in Sri Lanka also pushed for their own nation. The Indian government similarly squashed their efforts.



Revolutionary Movements in China



- During the 1930s, China suffered a civil war between the Nationalist government headed by Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists led by Mao Zedong.
- Both sides paused the civil war to fight together against the Japanese during World War II, but in 1945 the civil war resumed.
- The Nationalists' policies eroded their popular support, leading to Communist victory in 1949.

Revolutionary Movements in China

- Mao believed that the revolutionary potential of peasants was important.
- The people were drawn to communism on the promise of land reform.
- Mao founded the People's Republic of China.
- Mao looked at the breakdown of the Chinese population and realized the necessity of using them to make his programs work.



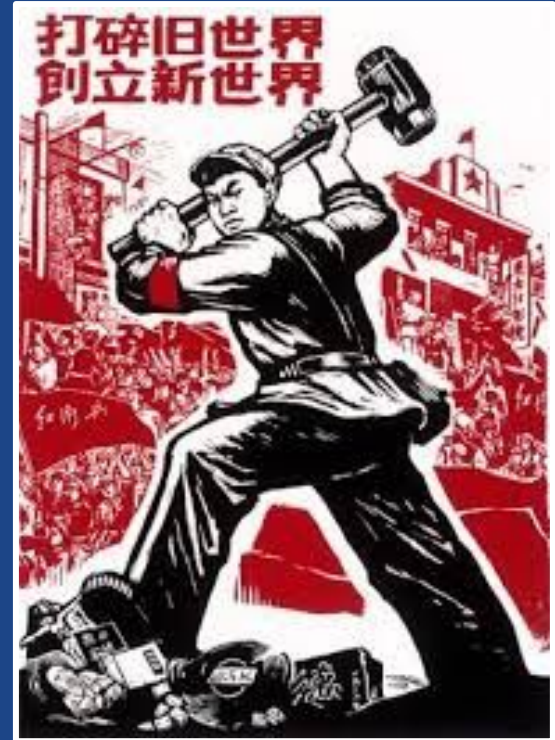
Revolutionary Movements in China



- Mao began the first Five Year Plan in 1953 which successfully increased agricultural and manufacturing outputs.
 - It was a violent campaign of land reform
- In 1958, Mao instituted the Great Leap Forward
 - aimed to build on the first plan's successes
 - was a failure and resulted in millions of people dying of starvation in just a few years

Revolutionary Movements in China

- Mao launched the Cultural Revolution of 1966
 - a program of violent social change designed to rid China of anything from the “old way.”
 - Get rid of anything that seemed capitalist
- Mao died in 1976
- moderates gained power
 - introduced elements of a market economy
 - led China to major economic growth.



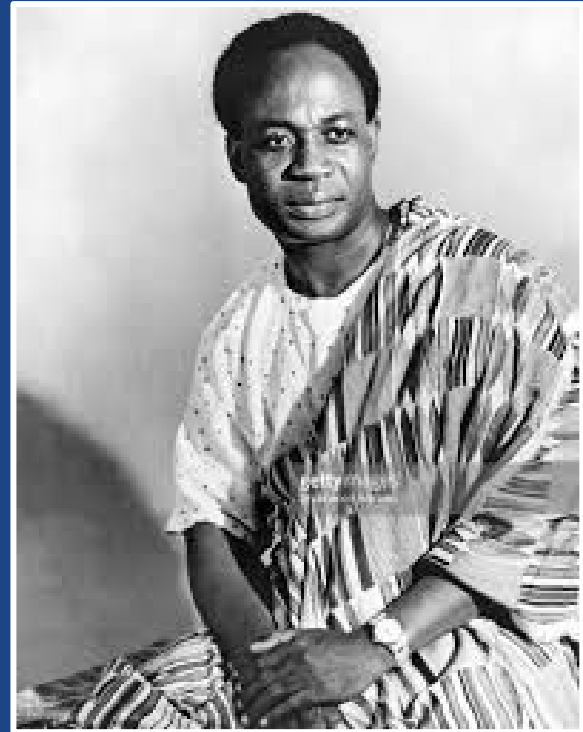
How do the Revolutionary Movements in China and India Compare?

How do the Revolutionary Movements in China and India Compare?

- **Both India and China had conflicts before WWII, but new governments were formed after WWII.** India declared independence in 1947, while the People's Republic of China was established in 1949.

Nationalism Movements in Africa

- Led by Kwame Nkrumah, a man inspired by U.S. civil rights efforts, and Mohandas Gandhi
- Africans held strikes and boycotts against the colonial power.
- Achieved independence in 1957,
 - electing Nkrumah as the first prime minister
 - changing the country's name to an ancient African one, Ghana



Nationalism Movements in Africa



- Ghana's success provided more inspiration to other colonies.
- Kenya looked for independence.
 - had more white settlers, who owned the majority of the colony's fertile land.
- Jomo Kenyatta led a nonviolent fight for the land, but radical groups turned to guerilla fighting.
- British named the fighters the Mau Mau
 - put thousands in concentration camps and killed thousands more

Nationalism Movements in Africa



- Africans responded with guerilla tactics and successfully opened the government to African majority rule.
- Southern Rhodesia became Zimbabwe
 - Robert Mugabe, the most radical candidate, won the first free election in 1980
 - Instituted a one-party system limiting political freedom

Nationalism Movements in Africa

- France anticipated that its colonies would become incorporated into France, but many Africans wanted their independence.
- France struck a deal in 1958
 - colonies would be members of the French Community
 - France would remain in charge of foreign policy
 - colonies would have self-rule and would continue to receive French aid



Nationalism Movements in Africa



- In 1960, those colonies received full independence.
- In Algeria, the National Liberation Front fought using guerrilla warfare from 1954 to 1962, when it finally won its independence from France.
- Unlike Britain and France, Belgium had no intention of letting go of its colonies and did nothing to transition them toward independence.

Nationalism Movements in Africa

- Congo experienced violent protests.
 - Belgium cut ties with the colony
 - sudden independence resulted in civil war
- In 1965, army General Mobutu took control and built a brutal dictatorship that lasted over 30 years.
- African nationalists fought long wars against Portugal who held onto their colonies until 1974 when the military took over in Portugal and pulled out of Africa.



Nationalism Movements in Africa



- Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique received independence without a foundation for either their governments or their economies.
- South Africa had achieved self-rule in 1910, but a white minority held all political and economic power.
- In 1948 the Afrikaner National Party, made up of Dutch descendants, instituted apartheid, a rigid system of racial segregation designed to maintain white power.

Nationalism Movements in Africa

- The African National Congress (ANC) organized protests, and was banned by the government in 1960.
- For the next three decades, South Africa helped white minorities in neighboring countries maintain their power as well.
- In 1989, President F. W. de Klerk recognized the need for reform; he ended apartheid and the ANC ban.



SSWH 20 D

Analyze opposition movements to existing political systems, include: anti-apartheid, Tiananmen Square, and the fall of the Berlin Wall.

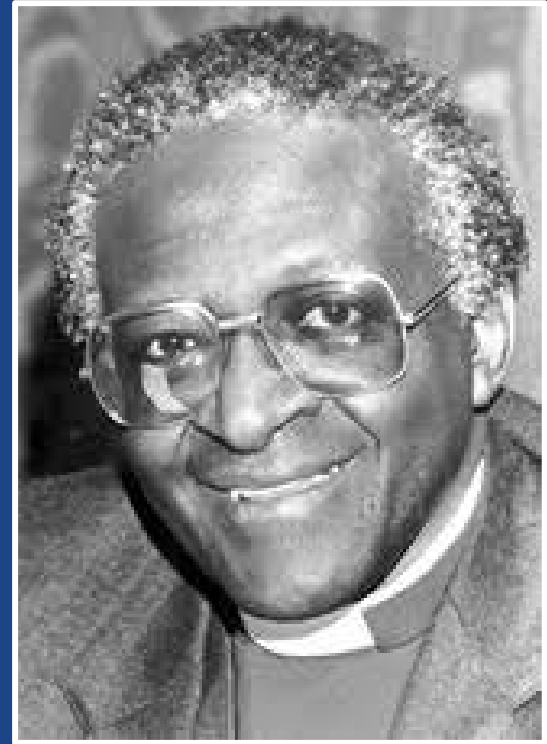
Opposition Movements to Apartheid



- Afrikaner National Party - the white minority who held all political and economic power in South Africa
 - Instituted apartheid
- African National Congress organized acts of peaceful civil disobedience.
- The South African government responded to one such march by shooting & killing more than 60 peaceful demonstrators.

Opposition Movements to Apartheid

- The ANC & Nelson Mandela embarked on a more violent course of action.
- The government:
 - banned the ANC in 1960
 - arrested Mandela in 1964
 - he remained a popular symbol of protest
- Archbishop Desmond Tutu and others continued the fight from within and outside of South Africa.



Opposition Movements to Apartheid



- Many South African whites also joined the movement.
- In 1976, police shot black school children who were protesting, leading to riots across the country.
- In the 1980s, the government made small concessions, but Black Africans were still excluded from politics and segregated in civil life.

Opposition Movements to Apartheid

- In 1989, President F. W. de Klerk instituted reforms that:
 - legalized the ANC
 - ended apartheid
 - freed Mandela from prison
- This, however, was not enough to end the violence in the nation.
- In 1994, the first multi-racial election was held.
- South Africans elected antiapartheid leader Mandela as president.



Opposition Movements to the Political System in China



- After Mao Zedong's death moderates took control of the government.
 - many Chinese argued for more political freedom & economic reforms
- This movement culminated in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.
- Hundreds of thousands of protesters filled the square for weeks calling for democracy.
- Students staged a hunger strike, and others built barricades.

Opposition Movements to the Political System in China

- The government sent in troops and tanks, which finally broke through the barricades.
- Began to fire on the protesters killing or wounding thousands - More were arrested.
- Through this show of force, the government maintained tight control and demonstrated the limits of the reforms it was willing to make.



Opposition Movements to the Political System in Germany



- In 1961, Communists built a wall of concrete and barbed wire in East Berlin along its border with West Berlin.
- They built and patrolled the wall to keep East Germans from escaping to the West, shooting anyone caught trying to cross over.
- The wall became a symbol of a divided Europe and, in fact, a divided world.

Opposition Movements to the Political System in Germany

- In the late 1980s:
 - Soviet system was beginning to fall apart
 - East Germany government no longer had Soviet backing
 - protests in East Germany convinced the government to open the borders
- In 1989, Germans on both sides of the wall, tore down the wall, which has since become a symbol of the collapse of communism.

