Examine change and continuity in the world since the 1960s.
# Vocabulary

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Identify ethnic conflicts and new nationalisms, include: Pan-Africanism, Pan-Arabism, and the conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Rwanda.
Pan-Africanism

- Rise in began in African nation after the World Wars
  - Demanded an end to colonial rule
- African states *faced many problems* after independence *due* to political and ethnic rivalries within the countries
- Pan-Africanism is the idea that those of African descent have common interests and should be unified.
Pan-Africanism

- Historically, it has taken the shape of a political or cultural movement.
- Began African resistance to retake lands previously held by Europeans.
- Emerged in the 1960s and 1970s.
- It advocated for Black Nationalism.
- Unity and cooperation of African peoples in Africa and around the world.
Pan-Africanism

- In the United States it manifested as the Black Power movement.
  - inspired African Americans to explore African cultural roots
- In Africa, the Organization for African Unity was formed in 1963.
  - As an effort to correct damage done by colonialism
- The African Union, influenced by the EU, organized in 2002 to promote the political & economic integration of African countries.
Pan-Arabism

- Pan-Arabism also had its roots in the early 20th century.
- Emphasized Arabs’ common history and language
- Aimed to create a single Arab state
- After the 1960s, however, the movement became more about creating institutions that would:
  - promote trade
  - foster cultural exchange
  - build up common economic goals
  - provide military cooperation between Arab countries
Pan-Arabism

- Goal - political cooperation while keeping the existing states intact.
- Reality - Arab states did little to achieve these goals because:
  - trade barriers remained in place
  - restricted movement of people continued
  - Economic gap between rich and poor countries

- The Persian Gulf War in the early 1990s highlighted the deep divisions that existed between Arab states.
Conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina

- Following World War I, Bosnia and Herzegovina were joined with Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, and Slovenia to form Yugoslavia, a country under Soviet influence.
- Once Soviet rule ended in 1990, Yugoslavia, like other countries in Eastern Europe were politically free, but in poor economic condition.
- Ethnic tensions came quickly to the surface.
Conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina

- Yugoslavia, had a common language but was ethnically diverse.
- In 1991, Croatia & Slovenia asserted their independence.
- Bosnia asserted independence in 1992
  - Began a civil war between Bosnias, Serbs, & Croats
- Bosnia had more ethnic groups than Croatia or Slovenia, and was plagued by violence from the start.
Conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina

- Muslim Bosniaks were the largest group, but not a majority.
  - did not want country divided into ethnic regions
- Bosnian Serbs wanted to remain with Serbian-controlled Yugoslavia.
- Bosnian Serbs began a system of ethnic cleansing against Muslims.
- Croats launched an ethnic cleansing campaign to eliminate all Bosnian Serbs.
- Foreign powers were slow to intervene.
Conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina

- UN made efforts to protect Muslims
- Serbs continued to bomb Muslim areas and UN safe zones
- NATO intervened in 1995
  - bombed Serbian targets
  - brought them to peace talks
- The talks resulted in the Dayton Accords
  - Gave Bosnian Serbs control over limited territory
  - Recognized the authority of the Muslim-controlled state government
Conflicts in Rwanda

- Foreign powers were again slow to intervene nationalist conflicts.
- German colonial rule strengthened the Tutsi minority and set up a Tutsi monarchy.
- In 1961, a Hutu coup set up a Hutu national government.
- Periodic violence flared up throughout the 1960s and 1970s:
  - As Hutus discriminated against Tutsis.
Conflicts in Rwanda

● In 1991, negotiations allowed Tutsis to be part of the government.
  ○ Hutu extremists opposed this
  ○ Violence broke out

● In 1994 Hutus in Rwanda massacred 800,000 Tutsis in a matter of 100 days.

● The massacre of Tutsis & moderate Hutus began when a plane carrying the Rwandan president was shot down.
Conflicts in Rwanda

- Extremists encouraged an estimated 200,000 Hutus across the country to participate in the genocide by killing their Tutsi neighbors.
- The killing ended as the Tutsis fought back & took over the capital.
- UN peacekeeping forces arrived in large numbers in June, after 700,000 were already dead & millions more had fled to neighboring countries.
Describe the reforms of Khrushchev and Gorbachev and the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 that produced independent countries.
State of the Soviet Union

- Arms Race stressed the Soviet Union’s resources
- Despite all attempts at restructuring the USSR is not very modernized
- High unemployment
- Economy is unstable
- War in Afghanistan in 1979
Khrushchev and the Soviet Union

- Nikita Khrushchev came to power in 1958
- Khrushchev embarked on a policy of de-Stalinization
  - eased censorship
  - freed political prisoners
  - ended the secret police’s fear tactics
  - enacted economic reforms
    - gave more control to local communities
    - refocused the economy to create more consumer goods
Gorbachev and the Soviet Union

- Mikhail Gorbachev took power in 1985
  - most associated with the end of the Soviet Union
  - issued broad reforms in the Soviet Union
- First Major Reform - *Glasnost* referred to “openness.”
  - ended censorship
  - allowed people to openly discuss problems in the Union and with the Communists
Gorbachev and the Soviet Union

- Second Major Reform - Perestroika, meaning “restructuring”
  - aimed to remake the government and the economy
  - allow for more efficiency and more productivity
- He worked to streamline bureaucracy and allowed for limited private enterprise.
- These changes resulted in economic turmoil, food shortages, and high prices.
- Gorbachev was unable to hold them all together.
Gorbachev and the Soviet Union

- The reforms also opened the way for political unrest as dissidents were allowed to have a voice.
- Eastern European countries, seeing the Soviet’s weakness, declared independence, and nationalism rose throughout the Soviet Union.
Gorbachev and the Soviet Union

- A coup by hardline communists against Gorbachev in 1991 failed, but it severely weakened his ability to govern and maintain the Soviet Union.
- He resigned later in the year, ending the Soviet Union.
- After years of economic stagnation the Soviet Union fell apart
  - the remaining republics each declared their independence.
Analyze terrorism as a form of warfare in the contemporary world.
Terrorism

- Terrorism is an ancient tactic
- Use around the world has increased since the 1960s
- Terrorism refers to violence against civilians for political purposes.
- It is meant to get the attention of governments
- Terrorists believe that even harsh reprisals are productive by garnering sympathy for their causes.
Terrorism

- Terrorist acts include bombings, hijackings, kidnappings, and shootings.
- During the 1960s & 1970s, both sides of the conflict in Northern Ireland used terrorist tactics.
- The British sent in troops who violated the civil rights of IRA (Irish Republican Army) members & Catholic communities.
- Peace was finally reached in 1998 with the Good Friday Agreement.
Terrorism

- Since the 1960s, urban terrorists in Latin America have targeted banks, stores, police departments, public buildings and military posts in fights against repressive governments and U.S. economic domination.
- Terrorist organizations plagued civilians and governments throughout Latin America, notably in Peru, Columbia, Brazil, and Mexico.
Terrorism

- Some were Marxist organizations; others were motivated by nationalism.
- In the 1990s, the terrorist organization al-Qaida, led by Osama bin Laden, targeted the foreign influence in Arab countries, specifically by the United States.
- In 1998 al-Qaida built its terror brand with a focus on bombing US targets.
Terrorism

- There was the bombings of United States embassies in Kenya and Tanzania
- The bombing of the USS Cole in 2000
- Then, on September 11th of 2001, Al-Qaeda hijacked four airplanes flew two of them into the World Trade Center Towers in New York City, & one into the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C.
- Considered the “spark” that started the war on terrorism
Terrorism

- The fourth plane was retaken by the passengers who crashed it into a field in Pennsylvania.
- American reprisals were swift and harsh.
- Within a month, U.S. forces were deployed to Afghanistan where it was believed that the Taliban was harboring bin Laden.
- The government also responded with increased watchfulness and a global “war on terrorism.”
Terrorist Groups

- Red Brigade
  - communist group located in Italy
  - use violence in an attempt to gain power
  - Acts of sabotage
  - Wanted to remove Italy from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Terrorist Groups

- Shining Path
  - located in Peru
  - use kidnappings, murder, & bombings to overthrow the nationalist government ("guerilla warfare")
  - finance operations with the sale of illegal drugs
Terrorist Groups

- Hammas
  - located in Palestine
  - practice terror to achieve goal of creating an independent Palestinian state
  - found support in areas of poverty in Palestinian refugee camps
  - train suicide bombers to attack Israeli targets
Terrorist Groups

- **Al-Qaeda**
  - Islamic terrorist organization
  - founder: Osama bin Laden (wealthy Saudi businessman)
  - 1990’s: mobilized al Qaeda to expel US interests and military power in Saudi Arabia
  - global network that trains & finances terrorist activities
Impacts

● Governments began to question if and how they could keep their citizens safe
● Travelling from country to country becomes stricter, with airports increasing its security
● Increase in fuel prices
Examine the rise of women as major world leaders, include: Golda Meir, Indira Gandhi, and Margaret Thatcher.
Women Today

- For centuries, women have been treated differently than men, especially in positions of power.
- A global movement for women that focused the attention on the needs of women worldwide began to take place.
- The UN supported “equal rights for men & women”.
- 1950: women had won the right to vote in most European countries as well as Japan, China, Brazil, and other countries.
Women Today

- Women began being voted into office and headed governments in Britain, Israel, India, Pakistan, & the Philippines.
- Women often times still receive less pay for the same job that a man does and must balance a career on top of child-rearing and housework.
- Men are still provided better opportunities (ex: jobs, pay, education)
Golda Meir became the first female prime minister of Israel in 1969.
She had been a leader of the Zionist movement in the 1920s when she migrated to Israel.
She supported the unrestricted immigration of Jews to Israel.
She became a leader of the Jewish Agency.
Signed Israel’s Declaration of Independence in 1948.
Golda Meir

- Became a member of the Knesset, Israel’s parliament.
- Served as foreign minister in 1956.
- Instituted major programs in housing and road construction.
- Tried to form enduring peace agreements with Arab countries.
- Helped initiate peace talks between Israel and Palestine.
- Efforts came to an unsuccessful end with the Yom Kippur War in 1973.
Indira Gandhi

- Indira Gandhi grew up in the Indian independence movement
- She was jailed by the British for her efforts.
- In 1964, she became the nation’s second prime minister, after her father, Jawaharlal Nehru
- Prime Minister of India (1966-1984); only woman to hold this office
- Initially proved popular
- She was voted out of office in 1977, but voted back in 1980.
Soon after, Sikhs in the Punjab region began to protest for an independent state.

Thousands occupied the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest site for Sikh worship.

Gandhi sent troops to attack the demonstrators and killed more than a thousand Sikhs.

In response, two of Gandhi’s Sikh bodyguards assassinated her within a few months.
Margaret Thatcher

- Led the Conservative Party in Britain from 1979-1990 as the first female prime minister in Europe.
- Known as the “Iron Lady” - uncompromising politics & leadership
- She fiercely opposed communism & embraced a free-market economy.
- This led her to dramatically cut:
  - social welfare programs
  - ease government controls on business
  - reduce labor unions’ power
  - privatize state-run industries.
Margaret Thatcher

- Maintained *close ties with the US* throughout her tenure.
- Her political decline came when she replaced the property tax with the poll tax.
- The poll tax was the same percentage of income, regardless of income level.
  - very unpopular
- seeing that she would not win another election, Thatcher resigned in 1990.