

1900–present Time Period

24%-30% of the Exam
Cram Packet

BIG IDEAS:

- The 20th Century was a time when the world got “smaller.”
- Communication and transportation made it possible to connect to every part of the globe and even into outer space.
- The United States came to dominate the world during the 20th century and our culture spread everywhere (McWorld) Not every part of the globe felt comfortable with the Americanization of the world. American values can be interpreted as being based upon consumerism, greed, sex, and violence (remember our movies and music are everywhere). Many societies viewed this as in direct violation of their traditional values.
- The United States dominated the world economically and politically. We became the richest country in the history of the world. In many cases our multi-national corporations used cheap labor and cheap natural resources from the underdeveloped world to become extremely wealthy.
- The 20th Century has been the most violent century in history. The bloodiest official wars:

Dates	War	Military Death Toll	Total Estimated Death Toll (Est.)
1911-1920	Mexican Revolution	200,000	1,000,000
1914-1918	World War I	8,500,000	21,500,000
1918-1921	Russian Civil War	800,000	8,800,000
1927-1937	Chinese Civil War	400,000	3,100,000
1935-1936	Abyssinian War (Italy vs. Ethiopia)	75,000	710,000
1936-1939	Spanish Civil War	200,000	365,000
1937-1945	World War II	20,000,000	50,000,000
1945-1954	French Indo-China	385,000	1,300,000
1945-1949	Chinese Civil War	1,200,000	6,194,000
1950-1953	Korean War	1,200,000	595,000
1954-1962	French-Algerian War	160,000	675,000
1956-1972	Sudanese Civil War	100,000	500,000
1965-1973	Vietnam War	1,200,000	1,710,000
1980-1988	Iran-Iraq War	850,000	1,000,000
1980-1989	Afghanistan (Soviets and Afghanis)	150,000	1,800,000

Other atrocities include:

Date	Event	Death Toll
1900-1908	Congo Uprisings	3 million
1975-1979	Khmer Rouge in Cambodia	1.65 million
1914-1918	Armenian Genocide	1.5 million
1962-1992	Ethiopian Civil Wars	1.4 million
1971	East Pakistan Massacres	1.25 million
1976-1992	Mozambique Civil War	.8 million
1994	Rwanda	.8 million
1975-1994	Angola Civil War	.6 million
1965-1967	Indonesian Communists	.5 million
1991-now	Somalia Chaos	.35 million

1. Questions of periodization

Continuities and breaks, causes of changes from the previous period and within this period:

1914 – World War I begins; world becomes smaller through communication and transportation; WWII; end of imperialism; domination of American culture; Cold War; advanced technology; space race; nationalism

2.

Global Event	Impact in General
The World Wars	Reduction of European influence outside of Europe (end of imperialism) Rise of power of the U.S.
Holocaust	Increase in Zionism – would affect Middle East
	Concept of “crimes against humanity”
The Cold War	Globalization of diplomacy and conflict;
Nuclear Weaponry	Global balance of power achieved because each country recognized the
International	Diplomacy at different levels

3. THE NATURE OF THE WAR

Even though the causes of World War II were rooted in unsettled business from World I, the nature of the war was far different from any previous conflict in world history. Some distinct characteristics of World War II are:

- Worldwide participation - The war was truly fought in all corners of the globe. Only eleven countries did not become directly involved in the war: Afghanistan, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, Mongolia, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tibet, and Yemen.
- Technology - Although airplanes and tanks had been used to some extent in World War I, they came to dominate World War II. For example, in the Pacific, airplanes attacked from giant aircraft carriers that allowed the United States navy to "hop" from one set of island to the next, finally zeroing in on Japan. In Europe airplanes on both sides bombed their opponents with high explosives and incendiaries that killed millions of people and devastated the infrastructure, particularly in large urban areas. Other technologies, such as radar and more accurate and powerful weaponry, helped submarines and warships to target the enemy. the atom bomb was introduced at the end of the war.
- Widespread killing of civilians - Whereas civilian casualties were not unique to World War II, the war is characterized by deliberate targeting of non-military people. Because the bombings sought to destroy the industrial infrastructure, they focused on urban areas where many people lived. In some cases the bombs were intended to torment populations so that the enemy would surrender.

<i>Compare new patterns of nationalism:</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Types of Authority Used:</i>	<i>Effects of Nationalism</i>
the interwar years	Spain: Franco Germany: Hitler China: Chiang Kai-shek Japan: Tojo Brazil: Vargas	Charismatic totalitarian state	quality of life improves for supporters imperialism -- invasions of others, e.g. Italy invades Ethiopia; Germany invades Poland; Japan invades Manchuria split between Socialists and Communists
decolonization	Examples: South Asia: Pakistan, India, Bangladesh Africa: Nigeria, Ghana, Algeria, Kenya, Tunisia, Angola Middle East: Egypt, Israel Southeast Asia: Vietnam, Indonesia	Gandhi (charismatic): Salt March Nehru (rational-legal=elections) Nkrumah (charismatic, traditional) FLN (rational-legal) Mandela (charismatic, rational-legal) Ho Chi Minh (charismatic, rational-legal)	non-violence used to end British rule; independence in 1947: partition of India/Pakistan Independence of colonies in Africa Diem Bien Phu; French leave Indochina but conflict with U.S.A. happens in 1960s
new nationalisms in Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union	Gorbachev: Yeltsin: Poland: Czech Republic: Romania:	traditional, charismatic then rational-legal when democratic elections are held in 1990s	break-up of Soviet Union, new nations new economic and political systems for nations in Eastern Europe

NEW PATTERNS OF NATIONALISM

Nationalism was as important a force during the 20th century as it had been in the previous era. People under the control of imperialist nations continued to strive for their own identities, and new, independent nations popped up in Africa, the Indian subcontinent, and Southeast Asia. Nationalist movements also were a major cause of the late 20th century breakup of the Soviet Union, again changing the balance of world power in the post-Cold War era.

NATIONALISM IN AFRICA

By the early 20th century Europeans had colonized most of the African continent. Christian missionaries set up schools that educated a new native elite, who learned not only skills and literacy but western political ideas as well. They couldn't help but notice the contrast between the democratic ideals they were being taught in class and the reality of discrimination that they saw around them. This observation sparked nationalist movements in many places, including:

- Senegal - Blaise Diagne agitated for African participation in politics and fair treatment by the French army.
- South Africa - Western-educated natives founded the African National Congress in 1909 to defend the interests of Africans.
- Ethiopia - Italy took over Ethiopia in the years leading up to World War II, and Emperor Haile Selassie led Ethiopian troops into his capital city to reclaim his title. Ethiopians, as well as many other people in northern Africa responded to Allied promises of liberation and helped the Allies defeat the Germans that had occupied the area.

POST WORLD WAR II STRUGGLES IN ALGERIA

World War II was a humiliating experience for the French. Their armies had folded under Hitler's blitzkrieg within a few days, and they had to be liberated from German control by the other Allied powers. Both world wars devastated the infrastructure of France, and the weak parliamentary government seemed to have little control over the economy. Despite these hardships (or perhaps because of them), the French were determined to hold on to Algeria and Vietnam in Southeast Asia after World War II ended. French persistence set off major revolts in both areas. In 1954 war in Algeria broke out with great brutality by both sides. In reaction to the government's inability to fight the war, the French government was totally restructured, with strong man Charles de Gaulle taking the reins of the country as its new president. Algeria finally gained their independence in 1962, but lingering bitterness and retaliation led to a stream of French-sympathizers flooding into France from Algeria.

DECOLONIZATION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

None of the wars for independence in sub-Saharan Africa matched the Algerian struggle in scale. One by one native leaders negotiated treaties with their imperialist masters, so that by the late 1960s, the African continent was composed primarily of independent nations. Kwame Nkrumah, who in 1957 became the prime minister of Ghana, and Jomo Kenyatta, a leader of Kenya, started a Pan-African movement but the focus of nationalism was on independence for the individual colonies.

Independence led to many new problems for African nations. Many border disputes occurred, since colonial boundaries often did not follow ethnic lines. The borders of some countries, such as Nigeria and Zaire, encompassed several different ethnic groups that struggled with one another for control of the country. Race conflict became particularly severe in the temperate southern part of the continent, where Europeans clashed with natives for political and economic power. South Africa was left with apartheid, an attempt by European minorities to keep natives in subservient, and very separate, roles in society. The African National Congress, formed in South Africa in 1912, led a bloody struggle against apartheid, which eventually led to success when Nelson Mandela became the first native president of South Africa in 1994.

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Native elite had formed nationalist groups in India before World War I began, and the struggle against British control continued until India finally won its independence in 1947. The movement was fractured from the beginning, largely because the diversity of people on the Indian subcontinent made a united independence movement difficult. Tensions were particularly high between Hindus and Muslims. Muslims constituted only about a quarter of the entire Indian population, but they formed a majority in the northwest and in eastern Bengal.

During World War I Indians supported Britain Enthusiastically, hoping that they would be rewarded for their loyalty. However, Britain stalled on independence, and political tensions mounted. For the next twenty years, Indians and British clashed often and violently, and the colony threatened to descend into chaos. Mohandas K. Gandhi halted the downward spiral, a man known to his followers as "Mahatma," the "great soul." Gandhi, educated as a lawyer in Britain, had some unusual political ideas. He denounced violence and popular uprisings and preached the virtues of **ahimsa** (nonviolence) and **satyagraha** (the search for truth.) He demonstrated his identification with the poor by wearing simple homespun clothing and practicing fasting. He was also a brilliant political tactician, and he had a knack for attracting public attention. His most famous gesture was the Walk to the Sea, where he gathered salt as a symbol of Indian industry, an action forbidden by the British government. Such non-violent persistence landed him in jail repeatedly, but his leadership gave Indians the moral high-ground over the British, who eventually agreed to independence in 1947.

The independence agreement was complicated because Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League, clashed openly. Violent riots between Hindus and Muslims broke out in Bengal and Bihar, so that the British negotiated with the two organizations to partition India into two states. Most of the subcontinent remained under secular rule dominated by Hindus, but the new Muslim state of Pakistan was formed in the northwest and northeast. Independence celebrations were marred by violence between Muslims and Hindus. The partition led to massive movements of Indians from one area to the other, and a Hindu who was upset because the partition meant that he had to leave his home assassinated Gandhi himself. Religious conflict continued to plague the subcontinent for the rest of the 20th century.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

In Indonesia, a nationalist leader named simply Sukarno, cooperated with the Japanese during World War II with the hope of throwing off the colonial control of the Dutch. Despite the Japanese defeat in the war, independence was negotiated in 1949, and Sukarno became the dictator until he was removed by a military coup in 1965. The British granted independence to Burma (now Myanmar) in 1948, and the United States negotiated independence with the Philippines in 1946. As in Africa, the French provided the most resistance to decolonization in southeast Asia.

Throughout the area, independence leaders were also drawn to communism, and French Indochina was no exception. The Communist leader Ho Chi Minh led his supporters against the French, capturing the colonial stronghold of Dienbienphu in 1954. Ho Chi Minh's government took over in the north, and a noncommunist nationalist government ruled in the south, which eventually came to be heavily supported by the United States. In the 1960s and early 1970s, the United States waged an unsuccessful war with North Vietnam that eventually ended in the reunification of the country under communist rule in 1975.

NATIONALISM IN LATIN AMERICA

Nationalism in Latin America took the form of internal conflict, since almost all the nations had achieved independence during the 19th century. However, most were still ruled by an authoritarian elite. During the 20th century, many nations experienced populist uprisings that challenged the elite and set in motion an unstable relationship between democracy and militarism. Some teetered back and forth between democratically elected leaders and military generals who established power through force. Coups d'etat became common, and political legitimacy and economic viability became serious issues.

- Mexico - At the beginning of the century, Mexico was ruled by Porfirio Diaz, a military general who enriched a small group of elites by allowing them to control agriculture and welcoming businessmen from the United States to control industry. The Revolution of 1910 began not with the exploited poor, but with elites that Diaz did not favor, almost all of them military generals. As early as 1911 the revolutionary fervor had spread to peasants, who were led by regional strongmen, such as Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa. Despite the creation of a democratic-based Constitution in 1917, the revolution raged on, with every President assassinated during his term of office until Lazaro Cardenas took over in 1934. Finally, the country stabilized under an umbrella political party (PRI), which tightly controlled Mexican politics until the 1990s, when some signs of democracy began to appear.
- Argentina and Brazil - These two countries have many differences in language, ethnicity, and geographical settings, but both were controlled by elites. Early in the century, Argentina's government represented the interest of landowners that raised cattle and sheep and grew wheat for export, and Brazil's elite was made up of coffee and cacao planters and rubber exporters. In both countries, the gap between the rich and poor was great, with the elite spending lavishly on palaces and personal goods. However, the Great Depression hit both countries hard, and stimulated coups against the governments.

Getulio Vargas took over in Brazil in 1930, and instituted a highly authoritarian regime. Military revolts characterized Argentina, with Juan Peron, supported by Nazi interests, leading a major coup in 1943. Authoritarian rule in both countries continued on into the second half of the century.

- The Cuban Revolution and its aftermath - Revolutions against dictators were often inspired by communism, especially after the Cuban Revolution led by Fidel Castro in 1959. Military leaders of Brazil led a conservative reaction by staging a coup of the democratically elected government in 1964. There the "Brazilian Solution" was characterized by dictatorship, violent repression, and government promotion of industrialization. A similar pattern occurred in Chile in 1974 where the socialist president Salvador Allende was overthrown in a military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet. Socialist Sandinistas led a rebellion against the dictator of Nicaragua in 1979, where their communist affiliations led them to disfavor with the conservative United States government led by Ronald Reagan. The Reagan administration supported Contras (counterrevolutionaries) who unsuccessfully challenged the Sandinistas. By the 1990s, most Latin American nations had loosened the control by the military, and democratic elections appeared to be gaining ground. However, they continued to be economically and militarily dominated by the United States.

<i>Compare impact of major global economic developments:</i>	<i>Effects in Core/Industrialized Countries</i>	<i>Effects in Periphery/Developing Countries</i>
the Great Depression 1930s-1930s Question: What ultimately ended the Great Depression?	bank closures capital no longer available for investment so no new businesses fewer jobs By 1932, production drops 30% tariff barriers go up U.S. could no longer loan money to Europe – European economy has more problems	international trade drops off shortages in world markets nations become reluctant to depend on world trade
technology	automobiles - increased demand for oil, steel, electrical equipment, radios, television, computers, biomedical engineering	Dependency on manufactured goods from industrialized countries
Pacific Rim	Japanese manufacturing overtakes West at first with cars and then with audio equipment; rust belt in U.S.A. Taiwan, Korea, Singapore -- China after 1980s becomes a textile and other light manufacturing goods exporter	As labor costs rose in industrialized and newly industrialized countries, factory jobs get shifted to less industrialized areas. Pacific Rim model for economic development.
multinational corporations Go ahead and name them – think clothing, entertainment, oil, car manufacturing, etc.	Globalization; wealth to capitalists; loss of jobs to cheaper labor markets	Globalization; more jobs, but many “unfair”; watching the west get “rich” off of the cheap labor they provided

5.

Compare characteristics of social reform and social revolution	Effects of social reform and social revolution in the 20th century
<p>rise of feminism Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● suffrage movement ● right to vote granted in most countries after WW2 ● barriers to higher education and professional jobs lessened for women in the West by the 1970s; but glass ceiling remained through the 1990s <p><u>International Conferences on Women</u>: Mexico City (1969), Nairobi, Kenya, 1984, Beijing, 1994 Mothers in Argentina protested the disappearance of their children by the government</p>	<p>changing gender roles and family structures in Core/Industrialized Countries:</p> <p>Periphery/Developing Countries: more access to education changing property rights tension between modernization and tradition</p>
<p>student revolutions Example of 1968</p>	<p>university students use Marxist or Socialist criticism of capitalism and industrialization to protest multinationals' control of aspects of the world economy and corruption in government, e.g. protests against racism and the Vietnam conflict</p> <p>teenagers and young adults use popular music and culture to distinguish themselves from the previous generation -- "baby boomers" and "generation gap"</p> <p>university students in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and China in 1979 protest repression by Communist governments</p>

6.

Characteristics of demographic and environmental changes	Effects
migrations	establishment of Israel as a nation-state division of India and Pakistan
changes in birthrates and death rates Demographic Transition Theory	HIV/AIDS
new forms of urbanization	growth in non-European cities nearly half of the world's population found in cities
deforestation	loss of tropical rainforests rural populations dependent on international market
green/environmental movements	have voice in many Western European parliaments non-profit organizations in U.S.A., e.g. Sierra Club, Greenpeace

20th Century Revolutions: characteristics -- Marxist, anti-Western, peasant, religious	Similarities or Differences with 19th century ideas of revolution, including Marx	effects on the roles of women
Russia Fill in dates for these revolutions...	overthrow of Czar Nicholas II and establishment of provisional government led by the Duma Lenin's forced, urban (vanguard of elite group of leaders), Marxist-inspired revolution as beginning of world-wide revolution Stalin's socialism and forced industrialization Gorbachev	women faced hardship working 13 hours a day women revolutionaries March 1917: 7,000 women went on strike (placed pressure on provisional government) collectivization wider access to education for women, including professions like medicine and engineering
China	overthrow of Qing dynasty Republic of China and warlord period Chiang Kai-shek's fascism Mao Zedong's peasant and soldier based, forced revolution Deng Xiaoping	pre-Communist: arranged marriages, concubines, selling of daughters May Fourth Movement: women revolutionaries Communist: Marriage Law gave women right to choose husband and to divorce Male children still preferred so female infanticide or female babies given up for adoption
Cuba	Castro	women participated in revolution women in government leadership positions but some traditional attitudes about male dominance still present increased opportunities for education for women
Iran	overthrow of Mossadeq Ayatollah Khomeini	women supported the Iranian revolution -- getting rid of the Shah. loss of professional jobs for some women a problem; entertainment industry restricted at first some women felt restricted by enforcement of traditional and religious rules regarding behavior, dress, and social contact. families became a focal point of conflict relating to social reform.

areas outside of Europe	effects of WW1	effects of WW2	effects of the Cold War
Africa	changed attitudes towards colonization; desire for independence	contact with other colonized people led to increased demands for independence	more civil wars and conflicts with neighboring countries because of weapons supplied by U.S. or U.S.S.R.
East Asia	Chinese leaders were excluded from having a voice at Paris Peace Conference. Japan got territory from China	Japan became an imperialist power. Korea and China attacked by Japan.	Japan didn't have to spend money on military, so was able to concentrate on new industrialization. Japan supplied U.S. during Korean and Vietnam conflicts.
Middle East	division of Ottoman Empire Attaturk/Modern Turkey Armenian Genocide Balfour Declaration Husain-McMahon Letters Lawrence of Arabia	creation of Israel as a nation-state importance of oil for industrialized countries and for OPEC nations	non-aligned movement: Nasser, Nehru, Sukarno importance of oil for industrialized countries and for OPEC nations
Latin America	increased production during war led to recession afterwards as demand for agricultural and manufactured products decreased from Europe distrust between U.S.A. and Mexico because of Mexico's role in drawing U.S. into the war	increased production during war led to recession afterwards as demand for agricultural and manufactured products decreased from Europe concern about Vargas making Brazil part of the Axis led to increased aid from U.S. to Brazil	more civil wars and conflicts with neighboring countries because of weapons supplied by U.S. or U.S.S.R.

Areas Colonized (Examples of Colonized and Colonizing Countries, Dates of Independence)	social legacies of colonialism	patterns of economic development
Africa, mostly 1960s and 1970s	Social Darwinist philosophies and racist attitudes by Europeans education system geared to aid colonial government Christian missionaries tried to improve status for women and descendants of slaves	cash crops Dependency
Asia, mostly after WW2	attraction to Communism partially a result of racism by Europeans and Japanese	spheres of influence by Europeans, Americans, Japanese controlled flow of manufactured goods into China After 1949, Mao greatly restricted economic relationships, mostly with other Communist countries. Deng Xiaoping in the 1980s helped China become a major economic exporter.
Latin America, mostly in 1830s	class system based somewhat on family heritage creoles took top positions and Church controlled educational system	cash crops Dependency

The notion of “the West” and “the East” in the context of Cold War ideology

Marxist Philosopher	Definition of Marxism	Effects
Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels	Scientific Socialism dialectical materialism class conflict (capitalists/bourgeoisie versus the urban proletariat) spontaneous revolt by proletariat in highly industrialized countries (predicted England first)	inspired revolutionaries worldwide
V.I. Lenin	small cadre of committed intellectual elite could force a Communist revolution in any country in the world that was being exploited by the capitalists. Mostly urban leadership and revolutionary followers	inspired Chinese and other Communist revolutions worldwide
Josef Stalin	socialism in one country – focus on Soviet Union’s communism forced industrialization	transformed Russia into an industrialized country and military superpower
Mao Zedong	rural peasantry should be the base for the revolution led by a small cadre of committed intellectual elite	transformed China into a third superpower (atomic bomb program) supported Korean and Vietnamese Communists
Fidel Castro	small group of guerillas in rural areas could organize coalition to overthrow corrupt leader	inspired Communist movements and revolutions in other Latin American countries served as proxy for USSR in Angola