

Case Study #1 for Unit V: Pre & Post Independence in India:

The Indian National Congress was a product of westernized elite Indians in 1885. By 1900 independence leaders started reaching out to the masses, but it wasn't until Gandhi arrived on the scene from South Africa that the movement gained steam. Indians were increasingly upset at Britain for a variety of reasons including: favoritism given to British interests, products, & people; the absorption of the costs of the empire by the Indians themselves; the use of the Indian army outside India to advance British policies; the high salaries given to British officials; the push for cash crops at the expense of food; disease; landlessness; & poverty. During WWI from 1914-1918, 1.2 million Indians served for the British & many thought that swa-raj or self-rule would be their reward for their sacrifice. Indians also gained power in the govt w/ many filling the vacancies of British administrators who left due to the war. Among the effects of the war was wartime inflation which hurt India's economy & many deaths from fighting in the war. In 1917 Britain issued what appeared to be a promise of gradual self-govt for India but w/ a vague timetable. In 1919 the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms placed more Indians in the provincial govt positions, but the subsequent Rowlett Act placed severe restrictions on Indian civil rights. In addition to the chaos caused by the war, a worldwide influenza epidemic killed five million Indians.

On 13 April 1919 General Reginald Dyer ordered the killing of peaceful demonstrators at Amritsar killing 379 & wounding over a 1,000 when a peaceful demonstration was held violating the Rowlett Acts. Gandhi now emerged as the main leader of the movement. His primary tactic was *satyagraha* or soul force which advocated the use of peaceful protests, boycotts, strikes, & non-cooperation. Each tactic would use *ahimsa* or non-violence & would use the press to get his message out to the masses. Gandhi had published his *Hind Swaraj* or *Indian Self-Rule* in 1909 calling on Indians to join together in their common background & fight against the British & now he was their leader. While others leaders, such as Tilak, appealed to a small group within India, Gandhi appealed to the middle & upper classes w/ his educational background, while also appealing to peasants w/ his peasant lifestyle beginning in 1921 when he started wearing simple homespun. He also included the untouchables as harijan or "children of God" in his movement. Not all untouchables were happy w/ Gandhi, who did not support some of their political demands. Nevertheless, a long-range result of Gandhi's actions, quotas for govt positions were established for untouchables or the dalits (outcasts) starting in 1955. Gandhi also pushed to develop India's regional languages & after independence both Hindi & English would be the official languages. He also led a temperance movement to ban alcoholic drinks. While Gandhi did not favor modern technology, Nehru, one of the main Hindu leaders & first prime minister of India, did. In all, Gandhi did not create the Indian Independence Movement but gave it new leadership. Despite his ability to gain alliances w/ many regional leaders, many Muslims opposed Gandhi & the Hindus reflecting the growing rift between the Hindu dominated INC & the Muslim League created in 1906.

Events in India heated up when in 1929 Gandhi embarked on the Great Salt March to protest the repressive measures against Indians. The Salt March led to massive demonstrations w/ over 60,000 arrested protesting the repressive British laws. In return, in 1935 the British govt passed the Govt of India Act where provincial govts were turned over to Indians. In 1942 the Quit India movement began leading to more massive protests in the face of Indians being asked to fight for Britain again this time in WWII. While Gandhi & others opposed the British & were arrested, the Muslim leader, Muhammad Ali-Jinnah, won support of the British for his support of the war. In all two million Indians would serve in the war. In 1943 - 44 a massive famine would sweep through the land killing many heightening tensions between the Indians & British.

In 1945 the British govt decided to leave India & the process of negotiating began. Using Muslim fear of Hindu domination, Ali-Jinnah pushed for a Muslim homeland called Pakistan located in East & West India. On 15 August 1947 Lord Mountbatten, the last British viceroy, gave power to the Indians & a civil war erupted. Nearly one million would be slaughtered in what became the largest mass migration of people in human history. Hindu, Muslim, & Sikh religious extremists killed each other indiscriminately. Many Muslims fled to East & West Pakistan, while many Hindus in those areas fled to India. Nehru would become the prime minister of India, while Ali-Jinnah the leader of East & West Pakistan. On 30 January 1948 Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu extremist protesting his lax attitude toward Muslims. Britain would soon grant Burma/Myanmar & Ceylon/Sri Lanka its independence too. In northern India, the state of Kashmir had a Hindu leader but a Muslim majority. When the leader decided to stay w/ India, fighting broke out in 1947 & later in 1965. Kashmir became divided between the two countries & the flashpoint for conflict as recently as in 1999 when India & Pakistan mobilized their nuclear forces against one another. For East Pakistan, independence came in 1971 when a civil war broke out. In 1974 India became a nuclear power w/ its first test explosion in the Thar Desert. The result was that Pakistan now doubled its efforts to develop its nuclear power. In the 1998 Pakistan exploded its first nuclear weapon. Currently, India possesses approximately 100-150 & Pakistan 35-50 nuclear missiles. India has developed chemical weapons, whereas Pakistan has perhaps done so. Most recently, Pakistan's top nuclear scientists has been instrumental in spreading nuclear technology to other powers, including North Korea. While tensions have decreased there is always the possibility of a flare-up. Pakistan's population is 97% Muslim w/ India's 81% Hindu, 12% Muslim, 2% Sikh, & 2% Christian. India's economy vastly overshadows its neighbor w/ a 2.2 trillion GDP compared to Pakistan's \$282 billion. India also has more troops than Pakistan w/ 1.26 million compared Pakistan's 620,000.

The new country of India was made up of 562 princely states that were held together rather tenuously. Separatists movements in the Tamil speaking areas & among Sikhs remained strong. India has become the world's largest democratic nation w/ universal suffrage granted to all 18 years or above & has maintained that democratic spirit except for two years between

1975-77 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared martial law & assumed dictatorial powers arresting opposition members in an effort to maintain her power. She also forced many Indians to undergo forcibly sterilization in face of a growing population. Indira was the daughter of Nehru who had ruled from 1947 to 1964. She maintained power from 1967-77 & from 1980 until her assassination in 1984 by a Sikh who was upset at her for ordering an assault on the Golden Temple of Amritsar which was being used to house weapons for a revolt. In retaliation, Sikh massacres took place in revenge. Her son Rajiv took over from 1984-89 after his brother, Sanjay, was killed in a plane crash. Rajiv ruled until he too was assassinated in 1991 at the hands of Tamil nationalists from Sri Lanka. His widow Sonia Gandhi was asked to take over but she declined.

Within India women's rights have improved. Women hold seats in Parliament but literacy among females is still low. In 1955 the Hindu Marriage Act raised the age of marriage for women to 15 & 18 for men & gave women the right of divorce. In 1956 another anti-sati law was passed w/ a resurgence of the practice. Recently, in 1987 & 2002 there were two highly-publicized accounts of sati taking place. The Hindu Succession Act gave females the same rights of inheritance as males. Nevertheless many issues remain including: the continuance of sati; the low numbers of females to males indicating the neglect & subsequent death of female babies; high suicide rates among women; & abuses from the patriarchal society. Poor women also have fared the worst in the growing industrialized society. In 1972 the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) began pushing for the minimum wage for women. Other social changes that have occurred are an expansion of the governmental quotas for caste members & women. As a result many Indians have been able to rise in the govt. As India continues to be more westernized, many of the "old ways" of the caste system will decrease more so in urban areas than in rural. Meanwhile, tensions had erupted, especially, in the early 1980s over special rights given to the dalits (untouchables). Accompanying the tensions has been increasing tensions between Hindus & Muslims.

After independence India was faced w/ the task of feeding its growing population which is now over one billion. In the late 1960s the Green Revolution took place where new strains of wheat were introduced. In addition, rice production rose & a "white revolution" took place in the production & distribution of milk. W/ this growing agricultural ability came a growing disparity between the rich & poor. In the 1980s a new economic policy began to emerge where industrialization took place & a growing middle class developed. Since 1991 India has attempted to restructure its economy based on the free market. Two areas that have benefited the most have been movies (Bollywood) & pharmaceuticals. Even so, the govt is still a drag on the economy & the benefits of the growing economy have mainly gone to middle & upper class people. Population growth will continue to be a major topic in India. In 2002 only 32 cities in India had a population of over one million—by 2015 there will be over 50! In addition, Bombay (Mumbai) will be the second largest city in the world following Tokyo w/ Lagos, Nigeria being third. Even w/ such prosperity more than 390 million Indians live on less than \$1 a day.

Case Study #2 for Unit V: The Rise of Communism & Maoism in China: (also includes Vietnam)

In 1911 the last Manchu emperor was deposed ending the Qing Dynasty & the Mandate of Heaven in China. The revolution was brought about by widespread discontent on the part of the nearly 400 million peasants & the growing western encroachment. Govt officials were corrupt & merchants had become rich. China remained an agricultural nation dependent on outsiders in 1911. Only one million of 400 million were industrial workers. In the post-Qing China four groups vied for power: 1) the warlords dominated by Yuan Shikai who hoped to start his own dynasty; 2) the merchants along the coast; 3) the intellectuals; & 4) the secret societies who wanted no foreigners & a restoration of the monarch. The emperor had been overthrown by the western educated Sun Yat Sen who had formed the Revolutionary Alliance in 1908 w/ the Three Principles of the People as its banner: nationality, livelihood, & democratic rights. Sun was elected president of China in 1911 & a parliament was created. When he was forced to resign in 1912, Yuan was elected president & exiled Sun from China. Yuan became indebted to foreigners & began to grow more totalitarian & repressive to hold onto power. Sun fought back by organizing the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party. During World War One Japan presented China w/ its 21 Demands which would basically make China a protectorate. In 1916 Yuan was forced to resign after declaring himself emperor in the midst of growing civil discontent over Japanese demands & economic troubles created by the warlords. In 1919 Chinese students protested the European powers giving provinces to the Germans & the May 4th Movement began which spread to other parts of China. The young Chinese criticized Confucian values, wanted the liberation of women, mass literacy, & promoted western individualism. Other Chinese wanted more radical solutions & some turned to communism as a ripple effect from the nearby Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917. One revolutionary, Li Dazhou wanted to use the peasants as the vanguard of change in Marxism. He taught that China had been exploited by the West & now it was time to revolt. The communist ideas took root & in 1921 the Chinese Communist Party was established.

Meanwhile, in the early 1920s Sun tried to unify various elements of Chinese society & even welcomed commies in 1924. Sun died in 1925 & the leadership of the Kuomintang passed to Chiang Kai Shek or Jiang Jieshi. Chiang eventually turned on the commies & established a dictatorship by 1928. Promising reforms, Chiang's govt was just as corrupt as the others before. In the 1920s Chiang Kai Shek & his Kuomintang or Nationalist Party believed that the commies represented the greatest challenge to China & started fighting them. In 1927 he took Shanghai & executed thousands of commies. In 1934 the commies fled to the mountains in what became known as the Long March when Mao Zedong became their leader after being surrounded by the Kuomintang & using guerilla warfare to save themselves. The 370 day Long March of approximately 6,000 miles left only 6,000

of 100,000 men left of Mao's army. Mao became their leader mainly because he appealed to the peasants & wanted to redistribute the land from the wealthy to the peasants. He differed from the typical Marxist philosophy of a communist revolution via the industrial workers but instead one that came out of the peasants who would overthrow their landlords & redistribute the land. For Mao, communism became nationalism! Mao also improved the status of women allowing divorce, banning arranged marriages & foot-binding, permitting women to own land, & permitting women's organizations. However, no women were permitted in the top govt positions.

In the 1930s the situation in China was only growing worse. From 1928-37 3.1 million military & civilian deaths occurred in China, while 6.5-7 million died from flooding. In all from 1921 to 1948 Chiang Kai Shek is estimated to have killed over 10 million. In 1937 Japanese forces attacked Beijing & soon captured it & other major coastal cities. By 1938 Japan had control over the major rivers & cities in China. The Japanese takeover of China was very brutal, for example in Nanking in 1937-38 the Japanese raped over 20,000 women, killed over 200,000 prisoners & civilians including women & children, & burned the city. In response Chiang ordered the dikes along the Yellow (Huang He) River blasted which resulted in massive flooding killing over 700,000 people. Japanese troops then followed a scorched earth policy burning & destroying villages killing anyone. In 1940 Japan joined the Tripartite Pact w/ Germany & Italy, while Chiang fled to the mountains to rebuild to fight the commies. In order to support his army Chiang raised taxes on the peasant farmers. Chiang was forced to face the Japanese threat & formed an alliance w/ the commies to fight Japan until 1945. The Japanese advancement westward was stalled by the mountains in western China & the use of guerilla tactics by the commies, but they nevertheless bombed major cities killing 21 million Chinese. After Japan was defeated in WWII, the battle within China turned back to Nationalist verses communist. Even w/ the assistance of the US, Chiang lost to the commies in 1949 & was forced to flee to the island of Formosa (Taiwan). Mao had won the civil war by reaching out to the peasants.

When the commies took over in 1949 they began to immediately redistribute the land. All foreigners left China by 1950. They also forbade arranged marriages & the selling & buying of marriage documents. In Korea China fought the US to a standstill from 1950 to 1953 creating a divided Korean peninsula that exists to this day along the DMZ. In 1964 China exploded its first atomic bomb & in the 1970s its first hydrogen bomb. In 1956-57 Mao opened the doors to freedom of expression but when criticisms mounted Mao became insular & shut down the movement. From 1957-60 Mao introduced his economic plan called the Great Leap Forward designed to increase steel & agricultural production. Unfortunately, it led to the deaths of +40 million Chinese. After being moved to the background Mao staged a comeback & pushed for the Cultural Revolution or return to the old ways. Enlisting students in the Red Guard & using massive propaganda techniques (*Little Red Book*), Mao took charge again. In all, almost seven million would die in the revolution. In 1970 the Red Guards were shipped to rural areas & the army regained control. Foreign policy became more important as a rift grew between China & the USSR. In 1972 President Richard Nixon visited China (Nixon was trying to use China as a pawn in the Cold War w/ the USSR & as leverage against North Vietnam in the Vietnam War). A renewed emphasis on industrialization took place, so that by 1980 China was producing more steel than Britain or France. In 1976 Mao died & a new leader, Deng Xiaoping took over & began a policy of economic expansion. China has also fought its population growth, so that in 1980 they passed the "one family, one child" act which increased civil unrest while increasing opportunities for women. In 2004 the govt relaxed its policy permitting some families to have two children. In 1989 in attempt to stop the rapid changes taking place in China, the govt cracked down on student protestors at Tiananmen Square who were demanding more democracy. The Chinese economy continues to expand at the fastest rate ever recorded in history w/ its mix of communism & capitalist policies. China's floating population of over 100 million has moved from the rural areas into the cities looking for jobs. As w/ any industrial revolution a large population base is needed for growth & China has that plus a large & growing middle class. Among the signs of a changing China has been the building of the Three Gorges Dam along the Yangtze River to be complete by 2009 & the annexation of Hong Kong in 1997 & Macao in 1999, both former colonial provinces. Internally, China invaded Tibet in 1959 forcing the Dalai Lama to flee. Over one million have perished since the invasion w/ the brutal crack down on Tibetan Buddhists. China has also supported the Vietnamese commies & the communist Khmer Rouge in Cambodia under Pol Pot's leadership. It was the Khmer Rouge that renamed Cambodia to Kampuchea & led to the genocide of 1/3 of its own population. Relations w/ the US have thawed considerably & now China imports more products to the US than to any other nation & in return hold a lot of our debt. One continued sore point is the issue of Taiwan which is thinking of declaring its official independence. China refuses to accept this & the Taiwan Strait has become one of the most heavily armed areas in the world.

Meanwhile in Vietnam: Vietnam had been colonized by the French but they were not able to get a secure grasp of the country by 1900. The French backed Gia Long & helped him unify Vietnam in 1802. Hue became the capitol & French merchants & missionaries received special rights. When the Vietnamese persecuted Christians in the 1840s, the French intervened & by the 1890s all of the country was under French control. The French began the systematic plundering of Vietnam & while it became a leading producer of rice, peasants were starving. W/ the Vietnamese govt discredited many Vietnamese also rejected Confucianism. Under the French a western-educated group emerged among the middle class who contested French racism & discrimination in jobs. When France brutally suppressed dissent, the call for violence only grew louder. The Vietnamese were nationalistic before the French. The French only intensified it. In 1920 the Vietnamese Nationalist Party was created composed mainly of members from the educated middle class. The members of the VNP began pursuing violent revolution & were

repressed in 1929. With the decline of the VNP, the Communist Party filled the power vacuum. Led by Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho Chi Minh) the commies believed in a revolt of urban workers but gradually shifted to a more peasant approach by promising social & land reforms. In 1941 the Japanese invaded Vietnam & fought the communist Viet Minh resistance. By 1945, under the leadership of Vo Nguyen Giap, the Viet Minh declared an independent Vietnam. Unfortunately for them, the French were still in possession of a small bit of land in the south & a brutal war ensued ending in French defeat at the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954. The French lost +70,000 men & the Vietnamese +500,000 from 1945-54. A subsequent conference promised elections to decide the fate of Vietnam. This promise was not kept as Vietnam became a pawn in the Cold War. The US believed that commie govts were starting to takeover & the domino theory began to become a part of foreign policy. In the south, the US backed Ngo Dinh Diem, who rigged elections & began a campaign against the commies (Viet Cong) in the south. As the commies gained power, the US sacked Diem & took over the war fighting against Ho Chi Minh, the North Vietnamese leader. At the height of the war 500,000 US troops were in Vietnam. Eventually, the US withdrew in 1973 & the peninsula was united in 1975 when the commies took over South Vietnam. In all the US would lose over 50,000, while over a million Vietnamese would perish in the war.

Case Study #3 for Unit V: Extreme Nationalism & the World Wars

WWI was the "war to end all wars" but that really didn't happen. Instead, when that huge pimple burst, oil was put right back in the pore to allow the pimple to continue to fester again & like Mount Vesuvius, it would rise again & POP w/ World War II. The end product of WWI was revenge & increased nationalism in the extreme w/ fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany, communism in China & Russia, & militarism in Japan.

Benito Mussolini came to power in 1922 & started the fascist movement in Italy. Fascism was a product of war in nations that lost in WWI. Fascists were generally people who wanted to restore the greatness of a previous time period by means of a strong authoritarian ruler. The symbol of fascism came from a Roman bundle of sticks (fasci) representing the band of thugs Mussolini created. Fascism exalted the nation over the individual; in other words, it represented extreme nationalism suppressing all opposition. The major causes of fascism in Italy was a direct result of WWI which left many without jobs & a feeling of humiliation—as a result many banded together to form fighting units demanding action & using intimidation tactics. Usually dressed in black shirts, they were against socialists, labor movements, democracies, & Jews. Appealing to Italian nationalism Mussolini rose to power in 1920 during a time of internal turmoil of labor strikes, peasants seizing land, & worker occupation of factories. There was a great fear of communist takeover in Italy. In 1922 the govt caved in to Mussolini's demands after he threatened to March on Rome w/ his black shirted thugs to be made prime minister. Mussolini appointed fascist members in the govt, crushed all opposing political parties, reduced unemployment, & use propaganda to influence the people. Mussolini would join Hitler in the 1930s & begin a period of expansion that would eventually lead to Italy's fall & his death by hanging at the end of WWII.

Nationalism in Germany was nothing new. In the 1850s the German speaking states started to become nationalistic & in 1870 Otto von Bismarck united them under the one state of Prussia. In the mid-1920s the National Socialist German Workers Party or Nazi party led by Hitler began to grow in strength. Fueled by the desire to reverse the humiliating Versailles Treaty that was forced on Germany at the end of WWI w/ its harsh reparations, Hitler wanted Germany to regain its military glory & started a wave of new expansionism. After the war, a wave of new inflation swept across the country wiping out the middle class—money became worthless & all savings were lost. Hitler was one of many that led a revolt in 1923 but was imprisoned for nine months. In the face of the revolts new reparation payment schedules were made & Germany regained its economic footing; unfortunately, the worldwide Great Depression knocked it down again. Hitler's Nazi Party gained more seats in the Reichstag & became its leader or chancellor in 1933. Hitler promised to guide the state himself & Germany should incorporate all German speaking people. He came to believe that the master race would defeat the inferior Slavs of Russia & the Alpine race of French & Italians. He appealed to middle & upper class businessmen who feared communism & socialism. Led by Josef Goebbels, Hitler used propaganda to get his message out & used the Gestapo created in 1936 to frighten & kill. After 1933, he gained dictatorial power w/ the Enabling Act & abolished the parliament & started his role as dictator. He created a military state whose sole goal was war called the Third Reich. The Nazi Party became the only legal party & purged the govt & military. In Article 48 he suspended all civil liberties & his secret police, the Gestapo, arrested thousands. Heinrich Himmler, leader of the SS, arrested thousands & spread a reign of terror across Germany. He attacked modern art & promoted sports in the name of nationalism. Women were urged to return to the home & produce strong children. Medals were given to women who had large families. Hitler also began a massive economic program that restored employment. By 1936 w/ the country growing economically, Hitler's power was secure. Hitler's hatred of the Jews was deep blaming them for his & Germany's problems. He used the Jews as the scapegoat for the problems & rose to power on their backs. He excluded Jews from civil service in 1933, deprived them of citizenship & civil rights in the Nuremberg Laws, prohibited intermarriage, made them wear special emblems, encouraged the boycott of Jewish businesses, & increasing sent them to concentration camps. In 1938 in the Kristallnacht campaign Jewish businesses & synagogues were vandalized & massive round-ups of Jews began. Like Mussolini's Italy, Germany had a strong govt w/ no opposition. Both had unchallenged leaders & a dependency on militarism.

The Descent into World War...Again. As part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended WWI, the League of Nations was created & the 1920s seemed like a time of peace rather than a pimple waiting to burst through the cosmetic cover-ups. Naval size was limited in 1921 & in 1928 in the Kellogg-Briand Pact war was officially outlawed as a means of resolving conflicts. Unfortunately, the Great Depression & other events got in the way of all this feel-good peace loving sentiment. One of the major events started in 1936 when the Spanish Civil War erupted when the king was deposed in 1931 & a weak govt coalition broke down in 1936 w/ the leftists winning over the conservatives led by General Francisco Franco. Both Germany & Italy sent men to fight for Franco & the USSR sent men to help the leftists. While the US declared its neutrality, many volunteers made their way to Spain. In all 600,000 people died & in the end Franco established a right-wing dictatorship until 1975. Meanwhile, Hitler had withdrawn from the League of Nations in 1933 & suspended reparation payments. He introduced conscription & created an air force in 1935—both in violation of the Treaty of Versailles. Meanwhile, Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in 1935 to avenge a humiliating defeat the Ethiopians had given the Italians in 1896. Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland between Germany & France in 1936. World powers protested but did nothing. Hitler then invaded Austria & demanded its annexation as part of the unification of the German speaking peoples. In Czechoslovakia a German minority was located in a section called the Sudetenland—it too was annexed by Hitler. In response, Czech. protested & at the Munich Conference of September 1938

British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain gave Hitler what he wanted (the Sudetenland). This policy has subsequently been called "appeasement". The European powers feared another war, the rise of communism, & lacked the preparedness for war & gave in to Hitler's demands. After the Munich Conference, Germany & Italy formed the Axis Powers & in 1939 Hitler invaded what was left of Czechoslovakia. In 1938 he also invaded Poland using his blitzkrieg tactics after signing the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact to prevent a two front war & agreed to split Poland w/ the Soviet Union. The blitzkrieg or lightning tactics used airpower & tanks first then allowing infantry to encircle the enemy. In response Britain & France declared war on Germany & the Soviet Union invaded Finland, eastern Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, & Latvia. Using the same blitzkrieg tactics, Hitler invaded France crushing the military. In retaliation for the humiliating Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I, Hitler made France sign the surrender at the same place. The govt of France became known as Vichy France & became a puppet govt of Germany.

Meanwhile, couldn't anyone see what was coming w/ Japan? Economically, the nations of Japan, Germany, & the USSR multiplied eight times from 1930 to 1938. Each country was spending about 25% of their GNP on military expenses by 1937. By 1938 Japan was spending 70% of its budget on the military, Germany 52%, & Russia was at 33%. Japan felt the effects of the worldwide depression when China & the US placed tariffs on Japanese imports & threatened access to raw materials. When the market for silk & rice collapsed, many farmers were ruined. Ultra-nationalists & the zaibatzus resented the dependency on foreigners & opposed westernization. They promoted Shintoism & pushed for an authoritarian regime. They wanted Japan to expand & gain access to raw materials—in other words, they pushed for an imperial foreign policy. Japan had already annexed Korea & Taiwan prior to 1914 & wanted more—mainly China! In 1931 a railroad explosion in Japanese controlled Manchuria was blamed on the Chinese & this became the excuse to move into China. Japan renamed Manchuria, Manchukuo, & installed a "puppet" leader. When the League of Nations demanded Japan leave Manchuria, Japan instead left the League of Nations. Meanwhile like Germany, Japan built up its military power. In 1937 Japan invaded China w/ the goal of complete takeover. It was one more step in domination of the Pacific area.

WWII had the two opposing sides of the Allies (US, France, Britain, Russia) against the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan). Despite the Nazi-Soviet pact during the war Hitler would invade Russia in Operation Barbarossa in 1941—the largest land invasion in human history. The Germans would push all the way to Stalingrad where the winter & a lack of supplies would cause them to retreat. Meanwhile, Japan attacked the US at Pearl Harbor in 1941 ending US isolation. Japan was attempting to knock out its only powerful enemy in the Pacific (the US) & create a greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere where it would dominate other nations for raw materials. The US entered the war & moved Japanese-Americans to internment camps, such as Heart Mountain in Wyoming. Also, at the Battle of Midway, the remaining US Naval Pacific fleet destroyed a major portion of the Japanese navy, thus enabling the US to start pushing the Japanese back. In both Europe & the Pacific it was not easy & took many years & millions of lives. A major event in Europe was the 1944 D-Day invasion code-named Operation Overlord. In one of Germany's last gasps for survival Hitler launched what has become known as the Battle of the Bulge which almost stopped the Allied advancement into Germany. But it was to no avail & the Allies in both the east & west moved tighter & tighter around Germany until its defeat.

Close to 60 million people lost their lives in the world war. In the USSR between 20-25 million died & in China over 15 million. In Poland over 6 million died of which $\frac{1}{2}$ were Jewish. Six million Jews perished altogether. Germany lost 4 million & Japan 2 million. The US lost 390,000—once again, our geographic isolation helped lessen our casualties. In addition, vast numbers of refugees were created such as in China where 90 million fled the Japanese advance. The technology of WWII included: new tanks, aircraft carriers, radar, cryptology, new antibiotics such as penicillin, new aircraft such as the Japanese Zero & heavy bombers, the V-2 rocket, & the atomic bombs. The first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945 killing 80,000 immediately & another 120,000 as time went on. A second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on the 9th. The atomic bomb grew out of the Manhattan Project led by Robert Oppenheimer in the US. The first bomb was exploded in New Mexico nicknamed Trinity. In addition to the atomic bombs, bombing raids were used that caused extensive devastation designed to destroy the morale of the enemy. The Allies used massive bombing raids starting in 1942 w/ the destruction of Cologne, Germany. In 1943 Hamburg was the target w/ over 50,000 killed. In Japan fire-bombing became the norm for cities where tens of thousands died, such as in Tokyo where 80,000 died. Germany used raids on London in 1940 w/ nightly bombings killing 15,000 people. Unlike in Germany, the bombing raids made the British more determined to fight.

The Holocaust or Shoah: WWII ushered in a new word "genocide". Hitler reversed the policy of acceptance of assimilated Jews & persecuted not on religious basis only but on race—anyone w/ a Jewish grandparent was considered Jewish. Industrialization conspired to make the Holocaust possible. When Poland fell to the Germans, Jews were rounded up into ghettos where many starved to death. In addition to Jews, many others were sent to the camps, including elderly, mentally disabled, children w/ behavioral problems, & disabled were taken (including 200,000 disabled veterans from WWI). Many were also forcibly sterilized. Starting in 1942 the Final Solution began using industrial methods to eliminate the Jews. Himmler was made in charge of the operation & began building large concentration camps in Eastern Europe. Until they were complete Jews were rounded up & executed by firing squad & mobile gassing units. The largest camp was at Auschwitz where 12,000 each day were exterminated. Other camps included Bergen-Belsen & Treblinka. Many were subjected to medical experiments under Dr.

Joseph Mengele. In all, $\frac{3}{4}$ of Europe's Jews were killed, 3 million Polish Catholics, thousands of homosexuals, Jehovah Witnesses, gypsies, disabled & mentally ill for a total of over 11 million. In response the world did little.

The End of the War resulted in the League of Nations being discontinued & the United Nations taking its place w/ 50 countries in 1945. The US, China, USSR, Britain, & France would be the key powers & made up the Security Council. Every other member nation was a member of the General Assembly. The goal of the UN was to provide a place to settle disputes & creating special agencies to address world issues. The International Court of Justice was created to settle disputes. The World Health Organization promoted global health. UNESCO promoted educational, economic, & cultural activities.

Tensions between the US & USSR unfortunately hampered the peace negotiations. In Yalta in 1945 Roosevelt, Stalin, & Churchill (The Big Three) met deciding to carve Germany into four sections. At Potsdam also in 1945 most of Eastern Europe was given to the Soviets.

For Japan, unconditional surrender to the US on 14 August 1945 allowed General Douglas MacArthur to take over & strip the emperor of his divinity. The US occupation would last until 1952. The US sought to punish Japanese leaders as war criminals (twenty-two German leaders faced trial at Nuremberg of which 12 were sentenced to death), to establish democratic institutions & practices, to revive the Japanese economy, & enlist Japan as an ally in the Cold War. The US wrote a new constitution w/ several key provisions including Article Nine which permitted only a defensive Japanese military. The Japanese military was demobilized & state support for Shintoism was stopped. Freedom of speech was reintroduced & suffrage was given to all over the age of 21. The Diet became the law-making body w/ two houses & there was a separate supreme court. The zaibatsus were disbanded but smaller less monopolistic keiretsu rose up. Labor unions were permitted but when they started turning commies, the provisional govt purged them. Korea was divided into two zones—one American & one Soviet. Many former colonial countries were returned to their colonial masters prior to WWII. The Philippines, Burma, Malay did gain their independence in 1946.

Case Study #4 for Unit V: The Rise of Russia & the US as World Powers & the Cold War

Most revolutions in the 20th century had one thing in common—get rid of western intervention & restore national authority. Prior to the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution Russia was headed on a head-on collision course w/ two fingers ready to pop the pimple that had lain festering for a century. The two fingers were communism & authoritarian rule.

Following Napoleon's invasion Russia turned inward & rejected westernization. In 1825 when the military led the Decembrist Revolt, Tsar Nicholas I repressed the opposition. The European revolutions of 1830 & 1848 by-passed the repressive regime & Russia continued to expand its territory. In its isolation, Russia failed to industrialize & fell behind the West. Serfs were further repressed by the landlords. Russia's weakness was evident in the Crimean War when Britain & France came to the aid of the Ottoman Empire & defeated Russia. Tsar Alexander II ended serfdom in 1861 & began a period of change. In the 1860s following the freeing of the serfs w/ the Emancipation Edict by Alexander II, Russia embarked on the path of industrialization. Unfortunately, social strain meant that the govt maintained its autocratic nature. The peasants were mandated to pay high taxes on the small lot of land they were given, while those who went to the cities faced brutal working conditions. While the emancipation created a large labor pool most people remained poor & the peasants often rose up. In the 1860-70 Alexander II improved the law codes & established local political councils called zemstvos which had authority over local matters. The councils gave political experience to the middle class & left them yearning for a say in national politics. W/ industrialization a small middle class developed who wanted change. In 1881 The People's Will assassinated Alexander II. In reaction, Alexander III suppressed anything anti-Russian. As part of his Russification all peoples were expected to learn the Russian language & convert to Russian Orthodoxy. Jews were especially persecuted as new waves of pogroms swept the country. In 1894 Nicholas II gained power & in the face of growing discontent, he organized a war w/ Japan in 1904. Unfortunately, Russia was defeated which didn't help him at all. In 1905 moderates marched to the czar's palace in an effort to push enlightened reforms. In another case of over-reaction, Nicholas ordered his military to fire upon the peaceful demonstrators & the major event is now known as Bloody Sunday. In 1906 Nicholas created the Duma which was intended to represent the people but he ended up disbanding it every time he disagreed w/ it.

WWI created wide-spread misery in Russia that eventually erupted in open rebellion in March 1917 when a council of workers or a soviet took over St. Petersburg & the Romanov Dynasty came to an end w/ Nicholas's execution on 16 July 1918 after they had been imprisoned in a cellar. A liberal provisional govt led by Alexander Kerensky tried to institute parliamentary reforms & continue Russia's involvement in WWI. At the beginning of the new provisional govt's rule civil liberties were proclaimed w/ equality toward all regardless of social, religious, or racial discrimination. Finland, Poland, & Estonia gain independence. The govt also pushed for redistribution of lands. Unfortunately, a growing divide between the govt & socialists in the military & govt forever changed history. Land reforms were delayed & the economic situation grew worse. In November of the same year a second revolution took place led by the Bolshevik (meaning majority & soon to be called the Commies) that ended the war w/ Germany & the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed. Vladimir Lenin led the commies & replaced the parliament w/ a Congress of Soviets which would control Russia until 1989. From 1918 to 1921 a civil war erupted when various sectors led by the Cossacks attempted to gain power. Even the US sent forces into northern Russia to fight the Bolsheviks in 1918. In all over 2 million were killed & another +3 million died due to famine during these early years. The Bolsheviks immediately

nationalized all land (it was the property of the govt) & banks. All church property was confiscated. The Bolsheviks also moved the capitol to Moscow.

Leon Trotsky became the leader of the Red Army which had been established to defeat the enemies of communism. In 1921 Lenin introduced his New Economic Policy which helped the economy by providing some freedom for small businesses & peasant by permitting them to hold onto some of the surplus food. By 1923 opposition was stopped & the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) had been established. Following Lenin's death in 1924 the govt became more repressive. After a brief internal fight, Joseph Stalin emerged as the leader of the USSR. As Stalin concentrated on internal policies, he periodically purged the govt & military of suspected enemies.

By the 1930s all culture was beginning to be remolded by communist ideology. Workers & women made new gains under Stalin's Five Year Plans as over 1,500 factories were built in the 1930s. A massive agricultural program was started in 1928 that collectivized the farms into state-run units. While landless peasants welcomed the change, the land-owning kulaks disapproved & destroyed livestock & crops. In return, Stalin killed millions of kulaks & pressed forward even w/ a forced famine hitting the country. While the USSR did not achieve agricultural success, industrialization was another matter. Govt directed five year plans put the economy on an industrial footing & eventually made Russia independent of the West. Russia would go on to become the 3rd largest industrial power behind the US & Germany during the 1930s.

In order to achieve his goals, Stalin led a reign of terror within Russia exiling or killing suspected enemies. When Stalin tried to cooperate w/ Britain & France to stop the rise of Hitler, both countries were leery of Stalin & avoided action w/ him. In 1939 Hitler & Stalin entered into the Non-Aggression Pact, but when the Germans invaded Russia in 1941, Stalin was forced to enter an alliance w/ the Allies. At the end of the war Russia gained all its former territories & most of Eastern Europe fell to the commies. In the post-WWII negotiations, Stalin wanted a "buffer zone" to protect the USSR from another invasion & pushed for taking over nations in Eastern Europe. The US felt that the Soviets were looking to create spheres of influence in E. Europe, while the Soviets felt threatened by the Allies.. Distrust between the two countries took root & the Cold War was on!

Major events in the Cold War:

- 1) Partition of Germany by the USSR, US, Britain, & France (East & West Germanys became independent in 1958/59)
- 2) US adopts a policy of containment under Truman in 1947 to prevent the further spread of communism
- 3) US gives aid to Greece & Turkey to prevent communist forces there
- 4) US gives massive aid to Europe in 1947 (the Marshall Plan) to help it recover from the war in order to prevent communism from spreading there
- 5) Berlin Crisis occurred in 1948 when the USSR attempted to cut West Berlin off from supplies; US brought supplies in by airlift
- 6) NATO created in 1949 to combat the potential communist military threat
- 7) China falls to communism & the USSR successfully test its own atomic bomb in 1949
- 8) Korean War (1950-53)—over 33,000 US & nearly one million N/S Koreans killed
- 9) US explodes hydrogen bomb in 1952 & the USSR in 1953—birth of two superpowers!
- 10) 1955 Warsaw Pact created to counter the power of NATO
- 11) 1953-55 US follows a policy of massive retaliation in the face of a possible attack
- 12) USSR launches Sputnik in 1957 which created a space race between the US & USSR
- 13) 1959 Fidel Castro takes over in Cuba w/ the help of Che Guevara
- 14) 1960 U2 spy plane is shot down over Russia
- 15) 1961 Berlin Wall created to stop the flow of East Berliners (2 m. had fled from 1949-61)
- 16) 1961 Bay of Pigs Invasion is a failure on the part of the US to get rid of Castro
- 17) 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis between JFK & Khrushchev
- 18) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty banned atmospheric testing of weapons in 1963
- 19) China develops its own nuclear weapon in 1964 leading to problems w/ the USSR
- 20) Vietnam War (1964-73) to prevent the domino theory--54,000 US & +1 million Vietnamese killed

Following WWII the USSR became a world power w/ nuclear capability & a world wide agenda of spreading communism & preventing the takeover from the West. Assistance was given to commies everywhere including in North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, Middle Eastern countries, & African nations. The USSR dominated all Eastern countries, except Yugoslavia where Marshal Tito ruled. Stalin reinstituted repressive measures following the war which had started to unleash nationalism. He used the US as the rationale for increasing his powers. By the time of Stalin's death over 25 million Soviets had died as a result of his policies. In 1953 Stalin died & Nikita Khrushchev emerged as the leader. Khrushchev shifted economic policy from heavy industry & the military to consumer goods & agriculture in a policy called Gosplan. De-Stalinization also resulted in a change in the arts w/ Boris Pasternak's *Doctor Zhivago* & Alexander Solzenitsyn's *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*. In some Eastern European countries it meant a chance to call for reforms, such as in Poland & Hungary in 1956. Both revolts were brutally suppressed. In response to the West forming the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO Russia forced the eastern European countries

to form the Warsaw Pact. Of course, revolts against Soviet rule occurred, such as in East Germany in 1951 which was brutally suppressed. In 1961 the USSR built the Berlin Wall in an effort to prevent people from fleeing to the West.

Using the Cold War as a threat, Stalin maintained a tight grip on the Russian people. Stalin's communist govt emphasized a strong central govt that permeated every aspect of life. The govt declared a war on religion & placed the Orthodox Church under state control. Religious freedom for Jews was cut, while loyal Muslims fared slightly better if they were loyal. All artistic & literary endeavors were meant to further the Party agenda.

When Stalin died in 1953 the country underwent a process of de-Stalinization. Under Khrushchev the grip on the economy loosen only a little. Cold War tensions continued to grow w/ the Bay of Pigs invasion by the US into Cuba & the subsequent Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. Along w/ the industrial race & arms race came the space race. In 1956 the USSR launched Sputnik. A growing rift w/ communist China came full blown in the 1960s & in 1979 an invasion of Afghanistan proved to be a pit for the Soviets as they fought the guerilla mujahidin fighters that the US supported. The Afghanistan govt had been overthrown by the Marxist Nur Muhammad Taraki & w/ the Soviet occupation came a puppet govt loyal to the commies. The US supplied the resistance w/ weapons, mainly surface-to-air Stinger missiles in an effort to get the Soviets out. Using guerilla tactics in the mountains against the conventional arms of the Soviets proved very effective. The occupation would last until 1989, but Afghanistan's problems did not go away. After two million deaths the Taliban, an Islamic fundamentalist group, took over. The Taliban gave safe haven for Osama bin Laden who hated Saudi Arabia for being too close to the US. The terrorist organization, Al Queda, main goals are to eliminate Israel from the face of the earth, & it would like to see the end of US domination in the world.

The decline of the USSR started to occur in the 1980s. In an attempt to keep up w/ the US militarily the Russian economy was grinding to a halt, while 1/3 of the national income went to the military. In 1985 Mikhail Gorbachov realized that drastic measures had to be taken or the system would implode on itself. He urged the reduction of nuclear forces & negotiated a treaty to limit medium range nuclear missiles in Europe. He also ended the occupation in Afghanistan & internally proclaimed a policy of glasnost or openness to comment or criticize. His key economic restructuring policy was called perestroika or restructuring which meant more private ownership & decentralized many aspects of the state-run economy. Gorbachev reduced military spending & tried to encourage foreign investment. (wow! The exact opposite of what Stalin had wanted!) In 1988 a new constitution gave power to a new parliament & Gorby was elected president in 1990. W/ all of this change many pimples that had been covered up over the years came to a head & many people demand reform &/or independence. In Eastern Europe, troops were withdrawn & free elections were held where non-communist govts took over. In 1990 the Berlin Wall came down & both east & West Germany were reunited. Unfortunately, Yugoslavia fell apart due to ethnic clashes & many of the countries had to face huge environmental problems. In 1991 w/ more republics gaining independence, Gorbachev resigned & Boris Yelstin was elected president. The Communist party was also dissolve & the Soviet Union existed no longer.

Unit Five: The Middle East

In this case study keep in mind three separate treads in the 20th century:

- 1) the rise of both Jewish & Arab nationalism mixed w/ religion
- 2) the rise of anti-imperialism w/ the decline of Europe & rise of the US
- 3) the Middle East as part of the global Cold War

Pre-WWI:

In Unit IV we saw the rise of Zionism, the call for a Jewish homeland in the area of Palestine. Zionism had been started by Theodore Herzl in 1897 as a response to continued anti-semitism, deadly pogroms, & growing nationalistic feeling among Jews. Both Zionism & Arab nationalism grew out of the power vacuum left by the declining Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Empire was in decline ever since it lost Hungary in 1699, then in 1829 the major European powers gave their support to Greek nationalists & helped secure Greek independence. In 1832 Muhammad Ali had made Egypt independent of the Ottoman Empire, while the Saud family was gaining control of parts of Arabia. In 1830 the French had invaded Ottoman held Algeria (France would invade Tunisia in 1881). Meanwhile, the Janissaries were destroyed in 1826 w/ the killing of thousands & the abolishment of the corps. The corps was destroyed in an attempt to increase westernization of the military in the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Empire would be like China & Russia in their reluctance to modernize & in the end it would be too little too late for each of the three gunpowder empires. The Ottoman Empire was indeed the "sick man of Europe." In addition, the Ottomans had generally rejected western technology & had fallen behind the maritime powers of Europe. In the 1840s the sultan enacted the Tanzimat or restructuring reforms to westernize the legal codes & update its social & educational standards. Unfortunately, internal opposition limited the effectiveness of the reforms. The reforms did create a westernize elite that would threaten the status quo. The Crimean War in 1854-56 led to more decline as Russia sought territory for a warm water port in the Black Sea under the guise of being the protector of Christians in the Holy Land. While the European powers helped the Ottomans repel the Russians, several areas became self-governing including Romania & Serbia. In 1856 the Ottomans issued the Hatt-I Humayun edict that brought equality under common law for all citizens, tax reform, security of property, end of torture (always a good thing), & greater freedom of the press. As a result, nationalistic movements sprang up & Turkish nationalism found expression

in the Young Ottomans founded in 1865 & the secret Young Turks founded in 1878. The Young Ottomans believed in a constitution to limit the gov't's powers & protect the people, an elected parliamentary gov't, & the cultivation of a single Ottoman nationality w/ equal rights rather than rights based upon the millet system. Originally formed by westernized elites as a reaction against Ottoman defeats in the Balkans, the Young Turks would turn revolutionary by 1908 as they came increasingly to believe they had to remove the gov't to effect change.

Unfortunately, in 1876 a new sultan reversed the former changes suspending a new constitution & many nationalists were massacred. Meanwhile, outside powers continued to eat away at the Ottoman Empire. In 1877 a Russian push reached Istanbul & only diplomatic negotiations stopped a wider war w/ the Treaty of San Stefano imposing harsh terms on the Ottomans w/ the loss of more territory & forced to pay a huge indemnity. In 1881 European bankers declared that the Ottomans could not control their own finances & Europeans moved into the financial offices of the Ottomans. Christian communities began to receive special privileges. In a backlash a revolt in 1895 killed 200,000 as a reaction against this growing western encroachment. In 1908 the Young Turks under the leadership of Ahmed Bey seized control from the sultan & restored the constitution, but the empire continued to crumble. Bulgaria declared its independence in 1908, while Bosnia was annexed by Austria-Hungary also in 1908. Albania gained its independence in 1912. These multi ethnic tensions & radical nationalistic feelings would explode when a Serbian nationalist assassinate the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne in 1914.

The 1908 revolt also helped women w/ the formation of the Association for the Advancement of Women founded in 1908 by Halide Adivar seeking to improve education for women. The more radical Society for the Defense of Women's Rights founded in 1912 demanded economic emancipation & access to employment. Unfortunately, religious conservatives prevented massive social changes from taking place except among the elite.

The Middle East during WWI was an area of indecision as the Ottomans tried to maintain a futile hold onto their empire, while superior European technology won the day but could not effectively hold on to the territory due to the growing nationalism among Jews & Arabs. The Brit, Lawrence of Arabia, had been whipping up Arab nationalism in the Arabian Peninsula during the war. As a result of the Treaty of Versailles that ended WWI, the Ottoman Empire ceased to exist. The new nation of Turkey was born, while the heart of the Middle East was given to the French & British as "mandates" to control as per the Sykes-Picot Agreement between the two. Syria & Lebanon would be mandated to France, while Palestine, Trans-Jordan, & Iraq to Britain. While Turkey was slated for "spheres of influence" under the Treaty of Sevres in 1920 when the sultan was made to surrender his lands, but it was the leadership of Musafa Kemal or Ataturk (Father of the Turks) that prevented the dismemberment of Turkey. In 1823 Turkey gained full sovereignty in the Treaty of Lausanne. Ataturk was ruthless in his efforts to erase the Ottoman past & modernize Turkey. He abolished the caliphate in 1824. He also closed religious schools & a European law code superceded the Islamic law code in personal matters & in 1928 a constitutional amendment dropped Islam as the state religion. The secularization policies were more successful in the cities than in the rural areas. In 1925 the Turkish Historical Society was formed w/ the goal of creating new textbooks that pushed the ideological viewpoint of Turkish nationalism on the people. Ataturk also reformed dress w/ the fez being banned & men were required to wear western hats. Turkey also adopted the Latin alphabet & began purging Arabic & Persian influences from its schools, gov't, & culture. The reforms went so far as to require European surnames, forbidding polygamy, instituting civil marriage & divorce, replacing Friday as a day of rest w/ the Christian Sunday, limited suffrage for women, & the creation of gov't run economic Five Year Plans. Ataturk died in 1938. In WWII Turkey imposed a heavy tax on Greek, Armenian, & Jewish minorities. When many could not pay they were sent to forced labor camps w/ the result that Turkey lost an important segment of its middle class. In the post-WWII era, Turkey continued modernizing & became a pawn in the Cold War on the side of the US & Western Europe. Recently, Turkey has applied to be a member of the European Union of which it was denied.

In the late 1800s several Islamic religious revivals took place outside the Ottoman Empire that would grow in power just as Zionism & Turkish nationalism. Both Zionism & the growing Arab nationalism would fill the void left by the Ottomans. One of these was led by the Fulani peoples who defeated the Hausa rulers in western Africa & established the Sokoto Empire from 1804 to 1890. The Fulani & Hausa people were encouraged to unite under the banner of Islam. Other examples of Islamic revival were attempts to purify the faith of immoral practices. One such leader was Samori Toure who organized an Islamic empire near the Niger River. Unfortunately for him, the French moved in & he started a guerilla war w/ them. Toure followed a scorched earth policy, raided areas for slaves, wiped out the town of Kong, & was eventually caught in 1893. Other instances of Islamic leaders coming into contact w/ Europeans were in the Sudan area. Muhammad Ahmed, named the Mahdi (a name given to one who would restore Islam as the true religion) fought & won victories against the British. But when the British sent Lord Kitchner to retake Sudan for Egypt, they lost big time. At the Battle of Omdurman the British killed 11,000 men & wounded 16,000 losing only 40 of its own in 1898. The British had machine guns, while the Mahdists believed they would not be hurt by bullets. (bummer)

In the mandate area Britain & France had promised self-rule to many of the areas but had secretly signed the Sykes-Picot Agreement in 1916 between themselves to divide the Middle East between the two. To the Jews they signed the Balfour

Declaration promising their support for a Jewish homeland in 1917. Britain had also promised self-rule to Arabs. Needless to say, this would be another pimple that would grow as both Jewish & Arab nationalism grew. Jewish nationalism was fueled by Zionism & Eliezer ben Yehuda, who would be known as the Father of Modern Hebrew, as he worked to re-establish Hebrew as the common language among Jews. In 1864 the first Hebrew language newspaper, *Ha-Lebanon*, began publishing in Jerusalem. As a result, Hebrew & Yiddish would be the two main languages of Jews until WWII, when Hebrew would become the prominent language w/ the establishment of Israel in 1948. Jewish presence in Palestine had never completely disappeared since the Roman diaspora. As a result of Zionism & persecution in other areas more Jews immigrated to Palestine. The first major wave or aliyah was from 1882-1904 w/ 30,000 settlers creating 23 new settlements. The 2nd Aliyah brought 33,000 between 1904-14. By 1914 the Jewish population had risen from 24,000 in 1882 to 75,000. In 1909 the Jews created the first all Jewish city of Tel-Aviv in Palestine. As a result of WWI Jewish immigration stepped up in the 1920s as many Jews moved into the area of Palestine establishing kibbutzim or socialist working communities, despite British attempts to prevent them from entering. Most of these Zionists were European educated. Unfortunately, while many bought the land they were settling on, it caused Arab anger among the tenant farmers who had to move out as they moved in. As tensions continued to increase in the 1930s, Britain issued the White Paper which called for an end to Jewish immigration into the area. By this time both Arabs & Jews were using armed resistance against the British & each other. The Jewish Hagannah was the Zionist military force that operated underground in Palestine & would form the foundation for the independence movement. Several instances of Arab military revolt took place in 1929 & 1936 in-between armed resistance against the British. For Zionists, the Holocaust was the turning point as they sought a place to be free of anti-Semitism. As a result, the United Nations supported the call for a partition of Palestine. While the Jews agreed to the split, the Arabs did not. In 1948 the new nation of Israel was declared by the first prime minister of Israel, David Ben-Gurion. Immediately, six surrounding Arab countries launched attacks denouncing the nation as another example of European colonialism. Many Palestinians (+600,000) moved into surrounding Arab countries becoming permanent refugees, while over a million would remain within Israel. In response, over a million Jews fled from neighboring Arab states to Israel in the face of discrimination & the desire to be in Israel in what would become a "reverse diaspora".

Tensions would continue until in 1967 when the Arab-Israeli pimple exploded in the Six Day War when Israel led a pre-emptive strike on Arab armies who were poised to attack Israel. A decisive Israeli victory brought Israel control of the West Bank, the Golan Heights, & the Gaza Strip/Sinai Peninsula area. In the new territories Israel allowed Jewish settlements to take place, which increased tensions even more. Within Israel there were two nationalities seeking affirmation (Jew & Palestinian), while on the international level it was Israel verses the Arab dominated Middle East. In response, Arabs turned increasingly to terrorist attacks forming the Palestinian Liberation Organization formed in 1964 & led by Yasir Arafat after 1968. In 1972 at the Munich Olympics Israeli athletes were captured by Palestinian militants & killed. In 1973 Arab countries launched another attack designed to wipe out Israel called the Yom Kippur War or Ramadan War. Taken by surprise Israel was able to fight back & hold onto its territory. Also in 1973, the Arab world (OPEC—the oil cartel formed in 1960) led an embargo on oil sales to western countries that they saw as supporting Israel.

In 1976 Egyptian President Anwar Sadat started negotiating w/ Israel for a peace agreement. W/ the help of US President Jimmy Carter, the two sides signed the Camp David Accords in 1979 where Egypt formally recognized Israel's right to exist & Israel gave back to Egypt the Sinai Peninsula. In 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon in response to terrorist attacks originated from there. After eliminating the PLO terrorist threat in Lebanon & establishing a somewhat stable govt, Israel withdrew in stages until a buffer zone was created between the two countries. In 1983 a suicide bomber destroyed a US Marines barracks in Beirut killing 241 men leading the US to withdraw its forces. In 1987 Palestinians began the *intifada* (uprising) movement using violence to fight the Israelis in the Gaza Strip & West Bank. In the 1990s several breakthroughs were made as it looked like both sides were moving toward peace but in 1995 an Israeli extremist assassinated Yitzak Rabin, the main Israeli peace leader, & Arab extremists started increasing their bombing. When Israel's new Prime Minister Ehud Barak offered to give Palestinian leader Arafat almost all of their demands, Arafat refused. Many saw this as a sure sign the Palestinians didn't want peace but only the destruction of Israel. In September 2000 a new *intifada* began & in response to suicide bombings Israelis elected the hard-line Ariel Sharon to be Prime Minister. In the face of the growing demographic challenge, Sharon started building a wall between Israel & the West Bank to prevent further terrorist attacks & recently gave the West bank to the Palestinians. In November 2004 Arafat died & opened the way for more moderate Palestinian leadership. Following a US led "Roadmap for Peace" leaders began moving in the direction of peace. Newly elected President Mahmoud Abbas signed a cease-fire w/ Israel ending the *intifada* but the various terrorists organizations refused to comply. Even so, w/ recent election in Gaza, the terrorist organization Hamas won a majority of seats in the new govt as a sign that the people were fed up w/ false promises & corruption coming from Fatah, the PLO political party. Where does the conflict go from here, who knows?

The Arab-Israeli conflict also became embedded in the Cold War between the US & USSR after WWII & the desire for Arab nationalism. Nowhere is this seen more than in Egypt & Iran.

If you remember from Unit IV, in 1882 the British had moved in to stay. The result was a double occupation of British advisors & Turkish khedives of the Ottoman Empire. The British had relied heavily on the ayans (landowners). In Egypt it would be the journalists that led the nationalist movement & attacked both the Ottomans & British. In 1906 the Dinshawai Incident further eroded British power as British troops used excessive force to put down a revolt after the British accidentally shot the

wife of an imam. Britain hanged four villagers & publicly whipped others. It was a turning point in the Egyptian nationalist movement much like the Amritsar Massacre was for Indians. In 1916 Sultan Ahmad Fu'ad became king in Egypt & began moving toward a more authoritarian rule. In reaction the 1919 Revolution took place demanding independence for Egypt from Britain after WWI. In 1922 independence was granted w/ Britain holding onto control over foreign affairs & defense, as well as the Suez Canal & the Sudan. Even w/ the adoption of a constitution, British influence remained substantial. In 1928 the Muslim Brotherhood was established by Hasan al-Banna stressing the need to defend Islam from corrupting forces & outside threats. It also wanted to restore Islamic principles to govt & society. In the late 1940s the Brotherhood adopted more violent measures against the British & Egyptian govt.

In 1936 King Faruq, a Turkish khedive, took over until 1952. British control over finances & defense would end in 1936 & in 1944 Egypt joined the Arab League, an organization devoted to the promotion of Arab nationalism in the face of crumbling European power in the area. In 1948, Egypt was defeated after Jews proclaimed the state of Israel which further humiliated the Egyptians. In response to the growing militancy of the Muslim Brotherhood, the govt outlawed it in 1948 & was brutally suppressed in 1954 driving it underground. In 1952 the Black Saturday riots took place after Britain attacked a police station. The riots led to the dissolution of the govt & to the July 23rd Revolution which ended the rule of the landed elite & replaced it w/ leadership from the military & bureaucrats among a group called the Free Officer's Society. Faruq abdicated & General Abdul Nasser became the leader. The first action taken was land reform against 4,000 families (1% of the population) who owned 70% of the land. The govt distributed the land to the peasants to crush the power of the landowners. Even so, over half the population still worked as landless laborers. Nasser became the leader of Egyptian nationalism & pushed Egypt into the 1956 Suez Canal War & strived for nonalignment among third world countries in the Cold War (a policy that favored neither the US or USSR—instead getting what you could from both). He also wanted the Arab world to unite into one Arab state & opposed Israel vehemently calling incessantly for its destruction. He led the Arab world into a disastrous war w/ Israel in 1967 but held onto power until his death in 1970. He also led the movement for universal suffrage in 1956. In 1956 when the US & Britain refused funds to build the new Aswan Dam, Nasser nationalized the canal (in other words, the Egyptian govt took control). The govt also seized all British, French, & Jewish property. In the Suez War British, French, & Israeli forces attacked Egypt w/ Israeli forces first attacking in the Sinai Peninsula. When Britain & France demanded a stop to the fighting & a return of the canal, Egypt refused, & both countries launched attacks in the Canal Zone. Unfortunately for them, the US opposed all this shenanigans. Britain & France were forced to withdraw & Nasser grew in power. Israel obtained the de-militarization of the Sinai & UN troops placed on the Israeli-Egyptian border. Egypt went on to become a moderate nation toward Israel as seen in the Camp David Accords. Unfortunately, Sadat paid w/ this move toward peace w/ his life & Hosni Mubarrak took over. He has remained in charge ever since & has cancelled elections several times. Still operating underground, members of the extremist Muslim Brotherhood continue to make strides in local elections chipping away at the more moderate govt. Egypt currently faces a looming economic crisis w/ its growing population. Egypt also receives the most foreign aid from the US in the region followed by Israel.

In Iran events also became mired in religious nationalism, anti-imperialism, & the Cold War. Like Turkey, Iran had began a modernization policy under Riza Shah in 1925 but the reforms did not make a large dent in Iranian society due to the failure to reach out to elites for their support. In the area of women, veiling for women was prohibited in 1935 but they remained second class citizens. Divorce was available only under certain measures, women could not vote or hold office, they received a smaller inheritance, men could marry up to four wives, men could divorce at will, & the husband had custody of the children. In the 1960s women were granted the right to vote & many women pursued higher education. (trivia: In 1935 Persia changed its name to Iran). In 1953 after uprisings against the shah & governmental maneuvering, the shah emerged as the central political figure. Using his secret police, the SAVAK, he used terror, torture, & execution to hold onto power. In the White Revolution from 1960-63, land reform was the first goal which sought to break the power of the landowners. The reforms fed the growing opposition movement that continued to lose power to the growing autocratic govt. In 1963 revolts broke out led by the Ayatollah Khomeini which called for a reform of the govt & a return to Islamic fundamentalism. The govt brutally suppressed the revolts. In 1978 the Islamic Republican Party was formed controlled by radical religious leaders who called for the destruction of the govt. In 1978 the Islamic Revolution erupted w/ small demonstrations against the shah. When the urban poor joined in the revolt w/ the middle class students, it grew & the middle & poor classes joined together. In 1979 the shah was forced to leave the country & Khomeini returned from exile to lead the country. Iranian students seized the US embassy on 4 November 1979 & held onto it for 444 days keeping 52 diplomats as hostages. The US became known as the "Great Satan" for its support of the Shah, its western culture, & its support for Israel. In 1983 all women were required to meet "Islamic standards of dress" w/ headscarves becoming mandatory. Non-compliance could mean one year in prison. In 1980 the Iran-Iraqi War took place when Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein (US supported) invaded Iran. The war resulted in over one million deaths. Finally, in 1988 a cease-fire was obtained after the use of chemical weapons by Iraq. In 1989 Iraq would invade Kuwait which was eventually met w/ a UN coalition of troops led by the US in the Gulf War. Iraq quickly succumbed to the coalition. Iran has continued its defiance of the US to this day seeking nuclear weapons capability. Composed of mainly hard-line Shi-ite Muslims, the current Iranian leader continues to denounce the US & calls for the destruction of Israel. Iraq's nuclear program was setback in the 1980s when Israel bombed Iraq's nuclear facilities. This time given the volatile region & rhetoric from Iran, any

such attempt to stop Iran from gaining nuclear weapons would greatly destabilize the region—of course, the alternative would also destabilize the region.

Case Study #7: Africa

In post-WWII Africa, countries began to assert their independence as European power vanished or declined. Just like in India & other Asian countries, the drive for independence came from the elites who later tapped into the peasantry. After fighting for the colonial powers, many Africans wanted to be rewarded w/ their independence. South Africa had already won independence in 1910 & Egypt in 1922. In-between the world wars the influence of Americans Marcus Garvey & WEB Du Bois was felt as they attempted to build Pan-African organizations, such as the Pan-African Congress to free Africa from colonial rule. During the this time period a new literary movement arose called Negritude which combated unfavorable opinions & stereotypes of African cultures.

In other areas of Africa, a lack of educated upper class to take over the govt & a lack of nationalism created problems & a power vacuum that was often filled by a dictator. Ethnic strife & religious tensions caused greater problems that independence alone could not overcome. Another factor that proved difficult to overcome was the population boom many countries experienced along w/ a lack of sufficient employment. Massive population growth has meant a movement to urban areas in search of jobs. For women, promises were made in constitutions for greater equality & freedom but when it came to actually implementing the changes the old patriarchal sentiments stood in the way. Early marriages forced women to stay at home rather than gaining an education or entering the work force. Religious fundamentalism also suppressed women in countries. So, who was to blame for the failure of the newly independent nations? Some of the blame could go to the previous colonial powers who had failed to develop an industrial base but only ought to exploit the nation. But certainly a lot of the blame goes to the post-independence leaders who failed to follow through w/ reforms & many resorted to dictatorial powers to enrich themselves. Many of these new nations were led by military generals who formed authoritarian govts. General Nasser of Egypt was one; others include General Khadafi of Libya. A general rule of thumb is that in areas w/ few Europeans, independence came easier than in areas that had many Europeans, such as in Kenya. Also in areas w/ indirect rule, independence came without as much bloodshed & early than in areas w/ direct rule—therefore, it was in British controlled areas than experience independence first, then in France, Belgium, & Portuguese areas. In Kenya black attempts to gain political power were stopped by white settlers. When peaceful efforts led by Jomo Kenyatta failed, a more radical approach was required. The Land Freedom Army or Mau Mau was created & began using guerilla warfare against the British & white settlers. After defeating the Mau Mau, the British then negotiated independence for Kenya in 1963. Kenyatta became the first president of Kenya. White rule in southern Africa continued in Portugal's colonies of Angola & Mozambique until 1975. Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) won independence in 1980.

Events in South Africa after 1910: After 1910 black South Africans were excluded from the political process. In 1923 segregation took place forcing blacks to live in certain areas. In 1926 blacks were banned from employment in areas where whites wanted exclusive employment. In 1931 South Africa won complete independence from Britain & the situation for blacks only got worse. In 1948 the white South African Afrikaner National Party established apartheid ("separation of races") to separate 80% of the population from the other. In the 1950s the Population Registration Act was passed creating four race groups & bantustans or homelands were created for the blacks. The whites were given the best land. Out of this arose Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, & Oliver Tambo—members of the African national Congress that had been formed around 1912. First, using non-violent resistance Mandela protested apartheid but w/ more govt oppression he turned gradually toward guerilla warfare. In 1960 the govt massacre 67 blacks at Sharpeville as they were protesting the law requiring them to carry passes. The protest had been organized by the Pan-African Congress. The govt crackdown in a state of emergency & banned the ANC & PAC. PAC would go on to form an underground armed wing called Poqo. Mandela was arrested w/ other ANC members in 1964 & spent the next 27 years in prison at Robbin Island. In 1968 Steve Biko formed the South African Students Organization (SASO) & promoted the doctrine of black consciousness. In 1976 in a peaceful protest at Soweto 600 students were shot protesting that they could not learn their native languages but were being forced to learn Afrikaans. In 1977 Steve Biko died while in police custody. World opinion continued to turn away from the white South African govt in the 1970s & 80s. In 1986 the US imposed economic sanctions against South Africa after a nationwide state of emergency was imposed on South Africa in the same year. In 1990, President F.W. deKlerk realized that changes must be made & released Mandela & the others from prison. In 1994 apartheid was officially abolished & all adult South Africans were granted suffrage. Mandela became the first black president of South Africa until 1999 when Thabo Mbeki took over.

In 1948 Kwame Nkrumah started organizing Africans for self-rule following WWII. Nkrumah organized the Convention People's Party (CPP) gaining support from both the urban & rural peoples. He first used tactics developed by Gandhi, including boycotts & strikes. He operated in the Gold Coast (Ghana) area of West Africa. He was briefly jailed by the British & later became the first prime minister of Ghana in 1957, the first black African country to gain independence from Britain. After gaining power Nkrumah faced political opposition. When its main export, cocoa, dropped in price, Ghana economy suffered. In reaction, Nkrumah established a dictatorship & crushed the opposition. Ghana became a member of the non-aligned countries in

the Cold War—neither attached to the US or USSR but seeking aid from both. In 1966 Nkrumah went to visit Vietnam & while he was gone a military coup overthrew him. In 1972 he died in exile.

In Algeria France had ruled since the mid-1800s. From 1954-62 the War for independence took place w/ the FLN fighting the French. In all, over one million would die in the fight, while France would lose only 26,000. During the conflict the French forcibly re-located one-third of the peasants (2.3 million) into internment villages. In 1962 France recognized Algeria independence & over 1 million French citizens left the country. In 1962 Algeria joined the Arab League & soon after the oil industry was nationalized & land was redistributed. In nearby Tunisia, guerilla came together to form the Red Hand in 1952 to fight against the French. In 1954 France granted Tunisia independence & 150,000 of 180,000 fled the country in subsequent years. In 1958 Tunisia became a member of the Arab League. Libya also gained independence in 1952, joined the Arab League in 1953, & joined OPEC in 1962.

In 1960 France granted all its West African colonies independence following an attempt by Senegal & French Sudan (later Mali) to join together. The union did not work out & Mali became land-locked. The colonies that gained independence were: Cameroon, Mauritania, Dahomey (later Benin), Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Guinea, Chad, Gabon, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, & Upper Volta. In 1968 Spanish rule ended in Equatorial Guinea. Portugal recognized the independence of Guinea-Bissau in 1975. Britain granted Nigeria independence in 1960 but the country slid into civil war between 1967-70 which claimed over one million lives as the state of Biafra tried to breakaway from Nigeria. In 1961 Sierra Leone gained its independence from Britain, while British Somaliland became Somalia in 1960. In Belgium Congo the Belgium govt left in 1959 & the country fell into chaos. Congo is still suffering the ripple effects from that departure to this day.

Africa today is still a continent grappling w/ a multitude of problems. Many of the countries are ruled by authoritarian leaders who seek riches for themselves, while the people remain impoverished. In other areas civil wars are destroying the environment & wildlife, while creating massive numbers of refugees & deaths. AIDS has been a crippling disease in Africa w/ countries such as Botswana suffering the most—38% of the people has AIDS. Large numbers of orphans are the result in AIDS stricken countries. In other areas child soldiers are the norm as adults kidnap children & force them to fight & kill. Genocide has also occurred between the Tutsi & Hutu in Rwanda killing over 800,000 in 100 days & in Sudan today a civil war has led to ten of thousands of deaths.

Latin America: Latin America continued to feel the ripple effects of colonization to de-colonization/revolution leading to military dictatorships & then more revolutions as it emerged from the 1900s & into the 20th century. If you recall, when Latin America gained independence they were still economically dependent on outside countries. Latin American history in the 20th century generally went through three phases: military takeover; growing challenge from the left or communist guerilla groups & the tug of war within the Cold War; & the more democratic changes that have taken place.

Following WWI Latin American countries an economic expansion because their natural resources were in demand. This expansion took place until 1929 when the Great Depression hit. W/ this economic boom, Latin America's population also exploded. European immigrants moved in during the 1920s & 30s; then internal migration took place w/ people moving into the cities. Demanding social & economic reforms, these poor groups often turned to Marxists & other groups that mixed nationalism w/ political theories. Following WWII more economic & political changes took place in Latin America. The dominant themes have been industrialization & urbanization following WWII. Rising population created huge megalopolises, such as Mexico City & Sao Paulo. Declining economic opportunities in rural areas drove many into the urban areas creating squatter settlements on the outskirts of the cities. Along w/ the population boom came environmental destruction. In 1948 the OAS or Organization of American States was established as a regional group under the United Nations. In the early 1960s govts in Latin America came to together to enhance their economies. For example, in 1960 they created the Central American Common Market establishing a free trade zone between El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, & Nicaragua. Similarly, in 1959 Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, & Uruguay had already formed a free trade zone. In 1994 the North American Free Trade Agreement or NAFTA took effect creating a free trade zone w/ over 360 million people in Canada, the US, & Mexico.

In Mexico, change had occurred in the 1800s following independence in 1821. They were various dictators until Porfirio Diaz was overthrown in 1910 by Zapata, Madero, & Villa following an economic depression that started in 1907. Like in China & Russia, Mexico was attempting to modernize but holding onto the old political & social structures—it was a formula for disaster. Diaz had ruled since 1876 when he took over & ruled w/ an iron fist. During his time American & British businesses moved in. By 1910 less than 1% of the people owned 85% of the land & the gulf between the rich & poor was continuing to grow. Like many countries, the elites grew in power while foreign companies moved in economically. The peasants, Indians, & poor working class were the pimples that would grow & grow, festering until they went pop! pop! pop! The subsequent ten year civil war resulted in two million deaths & massive migration. During the civil war, Madero would be assassinated, while Zapata & Villa gained control of differing regions (Villa in the north & Zapata in the south). Zapata's goal was Tierra y Libertad or Land & Liberty. Both Villa & Zapata fought against the hacienda owners & promoted the desires of the peasants. In 1916 President Wilson sent General John J. "Blackjack" Pershing into Mexico to find Villa who had crossed over into the US at Columbus, New Mexico. The US went so far as to occupy Veracruz in 1914. Following a succession of leaders, Madero, then Huerta, the middle class revolted which forced Huerta from power. In 1919 the middle class Constitutionalists gained power & killed Zapata. Villa would be killed in

1923. In the end, General Obregon would deal a devastating blow to Villa at the Battle of Cejuela in 1915 using superior technology killing over 5,000 of Villa's men. Obregon would gain control of the central govt.

By 1918 when WWI ended the US came out as the dominant economic & political power in the Western Hemisphere. The civil war ended in Mexico in 1920. Obregon continued to rule & tried to rebuild after the civil war. The 1917 constitution promised land reform, worker's rights, restricted the role of the church, provided educational reform, & limited foreign ownership. In the 1930s President Cardenas redistributed over 40 million acres as communal holdings or *ejidos*. He also extended primary & rural education & nationalized the oil industry in 1934.. Mixed in w/ the desire for reform was Mexican nationalism stressing Mexican Indian heritage. Culture was a reflection of the heroes of the revolution. One famous painter was Diego Rivera. Of course, for every action there is an opposite reaction & some opposed the reforms. Among these were the church & clergy who backed a conservative peasant movement, the Cristeros. Following WWI, Mexican politics was dominated by the Party of the Institutionalized Revolution or PRI which incorporated the peasants, working classes, military, & middle-classes. The PRI would remain the dominant political party until the 1990s.

As a whole Latin America underwent a population explosion following the two world wars. Most of the population concentrated itself in the growing urban areas causing more problems. The lack of solutions from the new political parties which tended to favor the elites led many to adopt communism as a solution. Unfortunately, once in power many populist movements did not make the changes they had promised. When the Great Depression hit, it shook the economies of Latin American countries as well. Twelve countries experienced military coups. In Brazil Vargas emerged as the leader following a brief civil war in 1929. He launched an authoritarian regime in the face of an economic decline caused by coffee imports declining. His regime was overthrown in 1945 but returned in 1950. In 1954 he committed suicide. He is now a nationalist hero.

In Argentina the country underwent a series of coups in the face of economic decline. In 1943 Juan Peron seized control w/ the support of the workers & nationalist propaganda. His wife, Evita, won the support of the lower classes & women after she pushed for & won suffrage for women. Using repression as in Brazil, Peron could not solve Argentina's problems despite a five year economic plan & he was driven from power in 1955. In 1973 he was re-elected out of fear from the growing Leftist guerilla groups but died the next year & Argentina once again was ruled by the military. Starting in March 1979, Argentina's dirty war began when between 10,000-24,000 Argentines "disappeared" being tortured & murdered. Approximately, two million were driven to exile. The following year the "Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo" began protesting the abductions w/ photographs of the disappeared, which opened the govt to international criticism. As the govt continued to lose power, they invaded the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in 1982. Over 1,000 Argentine soldiers were killed by the British & the humiliated military turned over control to civilians. Since the war Argentina has seen massive economic problems from 1,000% inflation to foreign debt to unemployment at 1/3 the workforce.

In Peru discontent w/ the corrupt govt led to the formation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) in 1924. Peru also faces challenges from the Tupac Amaru guerilla fighters who wish to establish a Marxist govt in Peru. The APRA gained a populist following & eventually gained the presidency in 1985.

In Guatemala, the newly elected President Arevalo pushed for nationalization of the land & ran into the United Fruit Company from the US. When the next president, Arbenz, tried to take over the company, the US govt moved in. In 1954 the CIA assisted in the overthrow of the govt ending reform & resulting in violence & political instability.

In Cuba, the US had a large role since the Spanish American War in 1898. Like most other Latin American countries, Cuba too was dependent on one crop. For Cuba it was sugar. From 1934-44 Batista ruled as a dictator despite a 1940 constitution granting freedoms. In 1953 Fidel Castro led a failed revolt. Castro was eventually released from prison & w/ Che Guevara they both started a new movement to overthrow Batista in 1956. In 1959 Castro took over & began a policy of land reform, nationalization of foreign property, & a centralized socialist economy. Relations w/ the US declined after US companies demanded full repayment for lost land & property. Relations continued to decline as the commies gained more power & anti-governmental leaders were arrested. In 1959 the Cuban govt began taking over foreign property while the Eisenhower administration declared an economic war on Cuba. Castro also sued women in the revolution creating the Cuban Federation of Women to enlist women at the grassroots level across Cuba. The situation grew worse following the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 when the US trained 1,600 Cuban exiles landed to overthrow Castro. After the US failed to give them air support, some were killed & the remaining ones held as bargaining chips & propaganda for Castro who rose in power & popularity. After the failed invasion Castro announces that the Cuban revolution would be a Marxist one to bring communism to Cuba at which point he started nationalizing land & industry. In 1962 the US govt agreed to pay \$60 million for release of 1,113 prisoners. Also in 1962 the Cuban Missile Crisis further decreased relations between the US & Cuba, while driving Cuba closer to the Soviet Union as part of the Cold War. The US declared quarantine around the island. Eventually, JFK & Soviet Premier Khrushchev reached an agreement to end the crisis. The USSR would pull out the missiles & in return the US agreed to never invade Cuba & eventually pull out its missiles from Turkey. Castro would go onto try & lead communist revolutions elsewhere in the world, including Angola, Ethiopia, & in Central & South America. In 1965 the first of hundreds of thousands of Cubans were allowed to leave. In 1974 the Cuban Federation of Women pushed for the national Family Code that granted rights to women. Castro would go to reform education & health services, but the country remained dependent on the USSR. When the USSR collapsed, so did the Cuban

economy contracting by 45%. Immigration from Cuba grew in 1980 when Castro pushed out over 100,000 in the Mariel boatlift & in 1994 w/ a new exodus to the US in 1994.

Military coups became the norm in the 1960s. In 1964 they took over in Brazil, in 1966 in Argentina, & in 1973 in Chile when the socialist President Allende was overthrown by Pinochet. Allende had been elected president in 1970 & pursued a Marxist foreign policy opening relations w/ Cuba. Allende brought social & economic reforms & nationalized many of the countries industries. Even the large *latifundia* estates were dismantled but w/ them agricultural output decreased. W/ the help of the CIA, the military overthrew the Allende govt & General Pinochet took over. In the first month as many as 30,000 were captured & tortured w/ several thousand being killed. Pinochet established his secret police, the National Intelligence Directorate or DINA & created concentration camps for dissidents. In 1988 Pinochet was voted out of office but held on as head of the military. In 1998 he retired & was arrested in England on war crimes charges. In 2000 he was extradited to Chile where he awaits a trial against him.

But like all things historical, the pendulum swings back & democratic movements started moving in. In 1983 Argentina held elections & Brazil in 1989. In several countries guerilla fighters continue to cause problems, such as the Sendero Luminoso or Shining Path in Peru, or drug lords in Columbia. US involvement goes back to the beginning of the 1900s when the govt sent troops regularly into countries that endangered its business interests. Often the US govt support harsh authoritarian govts that would support their business interests. In 1933 FDR introduced the Good Neighbor Policy designed to stop direct interventions. Following the start of the Cold War, the US gave support to anti-communist countries & became involved directly or indirectly. In 1961 the Alliance for Progress was formed w/ the belief the economic progress would lead to an end of communist threats in Latin America. The US pledged over \$20 billion in aid during the next ten years. In 1967 fourteen Latin America countries signed an agreement banning nuclear weapons in their territories. In the 1970s President Carter agreed to an eventual turnover of the Panama Canal to the Panamanians. The official turnover occurred on 31 December 1999. The presence in Panama was not always cordial. Following the completion of the canal in 1914, the US occupied the country in 1925 to put down a strike by worker's calling for lower rents. In 1948 amidst riots, the US agreed to pull out its troops from Panama but kept troops in the Canal Zone. In the early 1960s more riots broke out over US control & later Panama became a member of the non-aligned nations seeking relations w/ Cuba & the communist Sandinistas in Nicaragua. In 1982 General Noriega took over & soon after the CIA pushed to have him removed. The situation grew worse in the face of economic problems. Eventually, the US invaded in 1989 & overthrew Noriega. 3,000-4,000 Panamanians died in the invasion. The invasion was internationally condemned & Noriega was brought to the US where he is serving time in a Florida prison for drug trafficking. Under Reagan & Bush the US became even more interventionist to stop the spread of communism. In 1979 a socialist revolt took over Nicaragua deposing the Samosa regime that had ruled since 1956. Prior US involvement in Nicaragua goes back to 1909 when the US sent in Marines to support a revolt. The Marines pretty much stayed there until 1933 when FDR announced his Good Neighbor Policy. During the later occupation, Augusto Sandino had used guerilla warfare against the US-backed govt. Sandino was captured by Samosa who then gained control & established a family-dynasty of leaders. In 1961 the Sandinista or FSLN was established to overthrow the Samosa govt through guerilla warfare. In 1979 Daniel Ortega took over after Samosa was overthrown & instituted numerous economic & social reforms. While President Jimmy Carter attempted accommodations w/ the new govt, the conservative Reagan turned against it. The US became involved when it funded the Somocistas or Contras to overthrow the Sandinista govt. When Congress cut off funding for the Contras, the govt arranged for profits from a secret arms sale to Iran to fund the Contras (remember: the Iranians are not our friends at this time!) Following elections in 1984, Ortega was made president. In 1986 the US stepped up financial support of the Contras. By 1988 over 60,000 people had died & the country had suffered an inflation rate of 30,000%. In 1990 elections deposed Ortega & in 1994 the Contra rebels agreed to disband.

Case Study #8: The US Political & economic changes & continuities:

The two world wars completed the urban landscape of the United States & left the US w/ a series of internal & external growing pains that it had to work through. The wars also transformed an agricultural land into an industrial one & made the US a world power. Following World War I & the disillusionment of the 14 Points, which summed up the major war aims of the US, the US entered a period of isolationism while it continued to expand economically & actually did intervene in Latin American politics at times. The US & other nations expressed their pacifism in the Kellogg-Briand Pact which outlawed war. WWII expanded the governmental bureaucracy dramatically & also increased the military. During the 1950s as the Cold War heated up, the military-industrial complex grew even larger.

In October of 1929 the stock market crash (aka Black Thursday) was the start of the slide into the Great Depression in the US & the end to the Roaring 20s. The stock market had risen to heights that were too high to where the value of the stock did not match the real value of the company. As a result, unemployment went up, bank failures increased, & the economy could not get out of the slump. The Depression was world-wide as US banks called in loans made to foreign govts who then could not pay off their debts. The inability of the govt to ease the suffering led many to seek solace in radical political parties, including the communist. In the US unemployment would rise to 25% as businesses & farms went under. As an initial response countries raised their protective tariffs which only set off a tariff war & made the situation worse as global trade ground to a halt. The US would pass the highest tariff in US history, the Smoot Hartley Tariff, during this time. Nations most affected by the Depression were those relying on global trade. President Roosevelt (FDR) initiated a series of programs called the New Deal

in which the govt took an active role in helping people & tried to get the economy moving. The govt also created programs, such as Social Security, to help the poor in the country. FDR also pursued a more active foreign policy in Latin America, called the Good Neighbor Policy. He discontinued the Platt Amendment in which the US said it would intervene in Cuban affairs when needed. As tensions mounted in Europe in the 1930s, the US followed a policy of neutrality. The US was eventually forced into the war & fought for the Four Freedoms: Freedom from fear, want, & freedom of religion & speech. WWII put the US on the fore-front of world affairs w/ the Soviet Union, since it was the industrial might of the US that led it to victory in WWII & to be the dominant world power. The Cold War set the political compass for decades as the fear of communism spread throughout the country. (Better Dead than Red!!!)

Following the start of the Cold War, the US became deeply involved in world affairs & trying to stay ahead of the USSR throughout the 1950s. The dominant philosophy that arose from the Cold War was existentialism which meant that life has no meaning. The US created the CIA, while the USSR created the KGB to spy on each other & carry out covert operations throughout the world. In foreign affairs President Truman announced the Truman Doctrine which promised to aid any country in danger of falling to communism as the Soviet Union created an "Iron Curtain" between East & West Europe. The first two nations that tested the Truman Doctrine were Greece & Turkey whom the US sent aid. As the Cold War began, the US sent planes into West Berlin for 321 days as part of the Berlin Airlift until the Soviets allowed supplies by road. In 1949 the US joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO in defense of Western Europe of communism. The US also sent troops as part of the United Nations to Korea to stop the commies from taking over in 1950. General Douglas MacArthur commanded the troops until Truman fired him in 1951 replacing him w/ General Matthew Ridgeway. The 1950s was a time of the big commie scare in the US where a commie was lurking behind every door & under every rock. In 1952 the US ratified a peace treaty w/ Japan & ended its occupation of the country. In 1953 President Dwight Eisenhower took over. In 1954 the US exploded its first hydrogen bomb in the Pacific. Meanwhile, the US stated that it would aid Taiwan militarily if needed. It also started to send advisors to Vietnam in 1955 setting the stage for future intervention. The military also underwent changes under the Eisenhower administration w/ a focus on air power called the "New Look". The navy built the first nuclear sub called the Nautilus which completed an undersea crossing of the North Pole in 1958. The nation continued to expand w/ Alaska becoming the 49th state & Hawaii the 50th in 1959. Also, in 1959 over a half million Cubans would flee the Cuba in the wake of the communist takeover of the country by Fidel Castro. Miami would become a center for Cuban culture.

The 1960s would be a continuation of the face off between the Cold War powers but the US would find itself fracturing internally & externally. In 1960 the first submarine launched missile, the Polaris, would be launched. In 1960 President Kennedy took over from Eisenhower. Kennedy created the Peace Corps which was designed to send volunteers to other countries to assist the. ("Ask not what your country can do for you, but as what you can do for your country.") Kennedy also attempted to get rid of Castro in the Bay of Pigs Invasion which failed in 1961. In 1962 Kennedy was tested again, this time w/ the Cuban Missile Crisis where for 13 days the US & the USSR were on the verge of nuclear war. As part of the fallout from the crisis, the US & USSR agreed to establish a hotline between the two countries in 1963 to prevent the possibility of an accidental war. Following the launch of the Soviet satellite Sputnik, the US began its space race to surpass the Soviets. In 1962 John Glenn became the first human to orbit the earth circling it three times & in 1963 Gordon Cooper would do the same 22 times. In 1963 the nuclear powers of the world at the time (US, USSR, Britain) agreed to ban all atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons & would only do so underground afterwards. In the late 1960s the number of nuclear warheads would reach a peak of close to 60,000. The US had developed the Atlas missile in the 1950s which was superseded by the Minuteman & Titan missiles. The Minutemen would become the backbone of the nuclear deterrent force w/ over 1,000 of these located in missile silos throughout the US. After JFK was shot in 1963 Lyndon Johnson took command. In 1965 following an alleged attack on the USS Pueblo the Senate passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution giving Johnson the powers to increase US action in Vietnam. The US became more involved in Vietnam out of fear that communism was spreading. This was called the Domino Theory—where one country falls to communism & others follow. By March of the same year the first Marines had arrived in Vietnam. In 1967 the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty limiting the spread of nuclear weapons was signed. Since then, nuclear weapons have spread anyway. In 1969 Neil Armstrong & Buzz Aldrin were the first two to walk on the moon.

The 1970s was a time of decline for the US as it dealt w/ the fallout from the 1960s & the global decisions it had made. Internally, it faced a political crisis of leadership. In the 1970s the US entered into a period of economic decline losing over 30 million jobs. A recession set in initiated by the Arab Oil Embargo of 1973 when OPEC countries cut back on oil in response to the US support of Israel in the Yom Kippur War of 1973. By 1975 9% unemployment & double digit inflation were the norm. In 1972 Nixon visited China in what he called his policy of détente (easing of tensions) but soon became more & more embroiled in the Watergate scandal that would eventually lead to his resignation in 1974. Nixon's vice president, Spiro Agnew, was forced to resign amid corruption charges. He was replaced by Gerald Ford. Ford took over after Nixon resigned & granted Nixon a full pardon. In 1973 a cease fire was signed in Vietnam & the US started pulling out its troops w/ the last troops leaving on March 29th. Unable to handle the economic issues & not being forgiven by the American people for pardoning Nixon, Ford lost to Jimmy Carter. Carter would go on to pardon all Vietnam War draft dodgers. He also turned the Panama Canal over to the Panamanians in 1977. Carter also negotiated the historic Camp David Accords between Israel & Egypt to end the fighting between the two nations. In 1979 Carter also opened diplomatic relations w/ China & when he allowed the Shah of Iran into the

country for medical treatment, Islamic fundamentalists in Iran seized power holding 53 American embassy hostages for 444 days. Carter initiated a rescue attempt but the helicopters broke down in the desert.

For the US the 1980s represented a time to regain its strength but once again become embroiled in world affairs w/ defeats & victories. Ronald Regan defeated Carter in the 1980 election & immediately the hostages in Iran were released. Reagan cut taxes in order to stimulate the economy but also increased govt spending which increased the federal debt. He pushed for the nuclear triad w/ the B-1B bomber, the Peacekeeper missile w/ 10 warheads, & the Trident nuclear sub forming the foundation of America's deterrent force against the Soviets. Reagan also pushed for the Strategic Defense Initiative (aka Star Wars) which was a space-based anti-missile defense system. In 1972 the US & USSR had signed the ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty) which stated that neither country would develop an anti-missile system—SDI would violate that treaty. Reagan did negotiate an end to medium range missiles in Europe w/ the US pulling out its Pershing nuclear missiles. His economic policy called "Reaganomics" would increase the debt by \$1.7 trillion dollars. Even w/ the economic policies a new recession hit in 1981-82 w/ unemployment hitting over 10% & massive deindustrialization took place w/ the loss of over 1.25 million jobs. W/ the increase in spending, the USSR could not keep up & began to implode on itself. After George Bush was elected president in 1988, the Soviet Union continued its collapse. The US also saw an increase in intervention in Latin American politics w/ the invasion of Panama to overthrow General Noreiga & to stop communism from spreading. The result was a re-insurgence of anti-US sentiments across Latin America.

The 1990s saw the US come out of a recession & enter into the longest peacetime economic growth period that would eventually end w/ the stock market crashing & the federal budget ballooning to its highest levels. Following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990, the US spearheaded a coalition force to invade Iraq in 1991. In 1993 Bush was defeated by Bill Clinton. During Clinton's tenure he signed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between the US, Canada, & Mexico reducing tariffs between the countries. NAFTA was following the footsteps of Europe who had concluded a similar agreement among themselves to form the European Union. In 1993 the US & USSR signed the START-II treaty that continued to decrease the number of nuclear warheads in the two countries.

Social changes & continuities:

The history of the US since 1914 is one of massive changes as technology changed the social landscape of the country. People became more connected & homogenized. W/ this came periodic revolts, such as the counter-culture movement in the 1920s w/ its jazz music, speakeasies, bathtub gin, & Hollywood movies, the Beatniks of the 1950s, & the 1960 hippies. But w/ every reaction to the common dominant culture, eventually the counter-culture became the norm. The desire to be different only made people the same. Culture began to change in the US during the 1920s as mass culture became the norm. In the 1920s cars, movies, radio, & other means of mass culture were becoming spreading throughout the land & prosperity only heightened its dissemination. Following WWII, the nation grew closer together w/ the mass production of televisions, so much so that by the present there are 822 tv's for every 1,000 people. Americans also became more interconnected as the WWW grew immeasurably. W/ the passage of the Federal Highway Act in 1956, a 42,500 mile interstate highway network was created connecting major cities & opening new areas to development. Popular culture exploded onto the scene in the 1960s w/ the Beatles appearing on the Ed Sullivan Show in 1964. The development of the transistor & subsequent computers changed the intellectual landscape starting in the 1950s but it would not be until the late 1970s & early 1980s when computers were available to everyone that real change took place. The development of the internet & its subsequent global application has radically changed the intellectual & economic landscape of the world presenting a set of whole new challenges. Meanwhile, in the 1980s the development of cable & satellite tv changed the cultural landscape of America.

The story of the US is also the story of struggle among those without power which would include women, immigrants, African American, Native Americans, & the poor. Some movement forward was made in the years after WWI. In 1920, the 19th Amendment was passed granting women suffrage. In 1916 Alice Paul had spearheaded the militant National Women's Party to push for suffrage. In 1925 the Native American Act gave Native Americans the right to vote. During WWI the Great Migration took place as African Americans moved north to find jobs in the industrial cities. Over a million would make the move out of the south. The subsequent 1920s was a time of revitalized nativism across the country as immigrants & many within the US were looked down upon. For African Americans, Marcus Garvey formed the Universal Negro Improvement Association in 1916 emphasizing racial pride & "Africa for Africans". Garvey wanted Africans to move back to Africa so they could be equal. The US govt forced him to leave the country due to tax problems. Perhaps, the greatest change was in access to higher education which led the various groups to seek more access to jobs & more power in running the country. Education is the great equalizer!

WWII was a major watershed in US history. African Americans demonstrated to end racial discrimination in the military & in industries. Over 120,000 Japanese Americans were sent to internment camps. Over 30,000 Native Americans would join the war & the members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy went so far as to officially declare war on the Axis Powers. Mexican-Americans also gained jobs in the defense industries as the US fought the Axis. They also joined the military & fought & died for the country.

Following WWII great demographic changes began to take place in the US. Officially, the baby boom began in 1943 when family size increased to over three children per family. In the 1950s the US population increased by 20% peaking in 1957.

W/ the increase in population came increasing suburbanization. White population in the cities decreased as they moved into the suburbs. After the war African Americans increased their demands for equality. The movement took two different approaches. One had the non-violent Martin Luther King Jr. & the other a more militant Malcolm X as a member of the Nation of Islam. African Americans were still dispossessed of the American Dream being shackled by Jim Crow Laws throughout the South. In 1960 the sit-in strikes began in Greensboro, North Carolina in protest of segregation. More than 50,000 people would participate in sit-ins throughout the country. In 1954 in *Brown vs. Board of Education* the Supreme Court ruled that the "separate but equal" in public schools was unconstitutional under the 14th Amendment. It was a landmark case against segregation that had taken place since *Plessy vs. Ferguson* deemed segregation legal. In 1961 the Freedom Rides took place across the South testing the laws on segregation to the point where the federal govt declared segregation on interstate buses & railroads to be against the law. In 1964 President Johnson pushed through the landmark Civil Rights Act which guaranteed equal access to public accommodations & schools & banned discrimination by employers & labor unions. In 1965 Malcolm X was assassinated following a fallout w/ the nation of Islam when he started advocating a more conciliatory stand toward race relations. In 1965 Martin Luther King Jr. began a massive civil rights march through Alabama which continued to heighten race relations as blacks & whites were lynched in response. The civil rights movement continued to get radicalized as the anti-war movement also grew stronger & more radical. In 1966 Stokely Carmichael helped form the Black Panther Party. 1967 the country erupted in a series of race riots in 22 major US cities. Also in 1967, Thurgood Marshall would become the first African American judge on the Supreme Court. On 4 April 1968 Martin Luther King was assassinated & more racial violence broke out in over 125 cities. In the same year Robert Kennedy was also assassinated. The same year Nixon became the Republican candidate for president while at the Democratic Convention a "police riot" violently put down demonstrators. In 1969 the anti-war movement continued to gather steam until it burst like a pimple when Nixon declared he would expand the war into Cambodia instead of ending it like he promised. At a demonstration at Kent State University, four students were killed as they protested the war. By the mid-1970s the antiwar movement had ceased w/ the pullout of the US from Vietnam & the civil rights movements were exhausted. It wouldn't be until the 1980s when the country was regaining its economic foothold that the civil rights movements began pushing for more change.

The 1950s also saw a huge influx of women into the workforce following their involvement in war time industries during WWII while the men went off & fought. By the time the birth control pill was introduced in 1960 the feminist movement was gathering increasing steam. Women had started increasing their education & delaying the start of families. While Simone de Beauvoir's 1949 book, *The Second Sex*, called for women's right, it was Betty Freidan who electrified the feminist movement w/ her book *The Feminist Mystique* in 1963. Freidan challenged the myth that the woman's place was in the home baking chocolate chip cookies & taking care of the children. Freidan would start the National Organization for Women or NOW in 1966 as part of the women's lib movement which would push for an Equal Rights Amendment in the 1970s. In 1981 Sandra Day O'Connor would become the first woman on the Supreme Court. In 1982 the Equal Rights Amendment was defeated putting an end to a decade long battle to make equal rights for women a constitutional amendment.

Immigration continued to be a hot topic during 1920s as the US govt continued to limit the number of immigrants & went so far as to totally exclude the Japanese. Following WWII w/ the economy rapidly expanding, more Mexican workers were admitted into the country starting in 1952 under the "bracero" program of temporary workers. Puerto Rican immigrants were also permitted to move into the US without limitation. The Immigration & Naturalization Act of 1952 permitted the naturalization of Asians & established quotas for admission. In 1965 new immigration laws would lead to the increase of non-European immigrants, primarily from Asia, as quotas were established. By 1985 only 10% of the immigrants would be from Europe compared to 90% in 1965. In the 1970-80s immigration would change again w/ a focus on Latin Americans.

For environmentalists, Rachel Carson electrified the almost non-existent environmental movement when she published *Silent Spring* about the environmental degradation taking place within the US. In 1965 the Federal govt passed the Water Quality Act which enlisted the federal govt in the fight for clean water. In 1970 the first Earth Day was held when 22 million Americans came together across the country to support environmentalism.

In 1968 Native Americans formed the American Indian Movement (AIM). In 1969 AIM would seize control of Alcatraz for 18 months in opposition to the federal govt. In 1973 AIM activists would rise up at Wounded Knee, the site of the 1890 massacre of Sioux Indians, & declare it to be a liberated territory. The federal govt moved in but the activists held out for 71 days. One of the main Indian leaders, Leonard Peltier, was found guilty in the death of an FBI agent & is still serving time in a California prison.