

1900-present

I. Why?

- A. cut off leading up to WWI
- B. new technologies
- C. new sciences
- D. Modern Age

II. Continuities

- A. global population growth

III. Changes

- A. US became world leader, Americanization of other areas
- B. deadliest centuries
- C. global conflict
- D. communism
- E. decolonization
- F. advancements in communication and technology
- G. rise of terrorism
- H. rights of women

IV. Comparisons

- A. Cold War in various regions
- B. Hitler and Stalin
- C. Marx, Lenin, Mao versions of communism
- D. Russian, Chinese, Mexican revolutions
- E. Soviets in Afghanistan
- F. US in Vietnam
- G. Chinese Rev. of 1911 (Sun Yat-sen) vs. Chinese Communist Rev. in 1949

(Zedong)

- H. collapse of empires: Ottoman, Russian, Qing dynasty

I. pan-Arabism: Egypt leader, uniting of Arab world. pan-Africanism: after decolonization process, educated leaders take role and attempt to make reforms in Africa

- J. changing role of women in Iran, China, Russia, W. Eur.

- K. economic developments in Africa, Asia, L. Amer.

- L. E. and SE Asia- high value export goods

V. World War I

A. Causes

1. imperialism among European countries
2. nationalism- esp. Germany, Italy
3. militarism- buildup of military. mass production, advanced

technology

4. alliances

a. Triple Entente: Russia, France, Britain

b. Triple Alliance: Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Ottomans

- B. Catalyst: assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

C. Effects

1. trench warfare- high casualties w/ little land gained

2. soldiers from imperialized nations fought in WWI (India)
3. Social Darwinism questioned b/c European nation-states fought against each other
4. Russia withdrew from WWI in 1917 and had its Russian Revolution
5. British convinced Arabs to unite against Ottoman Empire
6. Treaty of Versailles
 - a. Austria and Hungary separated
 - b. Germany forced to pay reparations and accept sole responsibility for start of WWI
 - c. creation of League of Nations by Wilson (later evolves into United Nations)
 - d. Wilson called for self-determination
 - i. inspired nationalistic movements
7. more women worked in factories and in the West, they receive the right to vote
8. Ottoman Empire split, divided up into different regions
 - a. Attaturk led a successful campaign against sultan and became "father of the Turks"
 - i. created the nation of Turkey
 - b. secularized Muslim nation
 - c. introduced westernization
 - d. set up parliament and western legal code
9. post-war disillusionment (no patriotism)
10. development of fascism, esp. in Italy and Germany
11. mandate system imposed in Africa and the Middle East
 - a. left France and Britain in control of many areas
 - i. France: Syria, Lebanon
 - ii. Britain: Palestine, Jordan, Iraq
12. Holocaust
13. Ho Chi Minh, communist leader of North Vietnam, inspired by Wilson's "call for independence"

VI. Between WWI and WWII

- A. economic boom in 1920s
- B. Great Depression in 1930s
 - a. FDR's New Deal- attempt to combat Depression (regulating banks, creating social securities)
- C. Weimar Republic set up in Germany
 - a. led to emergence of Nazism because of Weimar Rep's failure to take Ger. out of Depression
 - b. Hitler- control of Ger. in 1934, overthrow of Weimar Republic
- D. fascism in Italy
 - a. fascists wanted to restore past glory
 - b. aimed to control economy but allowed for some private ownership
 - c. had to make up for a loss in the past they experienced in the scramble for Africa when they failed to overtake Ethiopia
 - i. finally took Ethiopia as a result

E. Japan- an imperial nation

- a. attack on Manchuria in 1931 (China)- some say is the start of WWII.
- b. Rape of Nanjing (Nanking) in China

VII. WWII

A. Causes

1. Hitler's invasion of Poland
2. Japan's attack on Manchuria
3. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor
4. Europe- policy of appeasement, did not want to go to war; saw

problems in WWI: high number of casualties.

B. US

1. initially isolationist
2. entered when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor
3. D-Day invasion: allied forces pushed Germans outside of France

back to Germany

C. Effects

1. Ger. decided to invade Russia, bad outcome b/c of Russia's winters
2. USSR defended against Ger., most casualties
3. firebombing in Tokyo- large #s of civilians killed
4. atomic bomb- dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
5. United Nations replaced League of Nations
6. creation of World Bank and other organizations
7. staggering number of deaths along with new forms of weaponry
(e.g. nuclear power)
8. most women received the right to vote- GLOBAL (not just the West
like WWI)
9. Holocaust revealed: effect- creation of Israel in 1948
10. decolonization
11. US and USSR emerged as 2 superpowers → Cold War
12. use of aerial warfare played a major role in WWII, unlike WWI.

VIII. Cold War

A. how communism was brought to Russia (Russian Revolution)

1. Russia not as industrialized, suffering many issues, a lot of casualties, limited technology

2. Romanovs (Tsar Nicholas) tried to solve Russia's problems, unsuccessful → Bolsheviks led by Lenin take power.

a. ended war

b. redistributed land

3. reds (communist) vs. whites (noncommunists) in Russian

Revolution → communist victory

4. Lenin picked up Marx's ideas of comm.

B. different interpretations of communism

1. Marx used working class
2. Mao used peasants
3. Lenin believed that professionals should lead revolution

capitalism in it
its pure roots.
giving it to gov't.
collectivization

- a. developed a new economic policy that had elements of
- b. following Lenin's death, Stalin took over, returning comm. to
 - i. 5 year plan: collectivization of land, taking land and
 - ii. many killed due to purges and starvation due to
 - iii. called for industrialization

C. Hitler vs. Stalin

1. both ruthless leaders of totalitarian states
2. both had camps (USSR: gulags, Ger: concentration camps)
3. millions died under their rule
4. no collectivization w/ Hitler like Stalin

D. effects of the Cold War

1. "iron curtain"
2. divided Berlin- USSR blocks access to Berlin → Berlin airlift, US airlifts transported supplies to those in West Berlin
3. Berlin Wall- symbol of communism
4. Marshall Plan
 - a. goal: containing communism, sent billions in economic aid to rebuild Europe and Japan
 - b. in order to receive: must be non-communist, must stay democratic.

c. huge success

5. Comecon- USSR's "Marshall Plan"

a. less successful

6. NATO: US and West Europe

7. Warsaw Pact: USSR and East Europe

8. Truman Doctrine

a. belief that US would aid any countries in jeopardy of falling under communism

9. Brezhnev Doctrine

b. USSR would aid any countries in jeopardy of falling under

capitalism

E. Space

1. Sputnik- USSR's innovation in space
2. space race- race to moon
3. lots of money spent

F. "hot wars"

1. Korean War- 1950-1953

a. communist North Korea invades South Korea.

b. US forces intervened to contain communism. China joined

later but in 1953

c. ultimately, borders remained the same, comm. contained

2. Vietnam War

- a. post WWII: French Indo-China divided into N. Vietnam, S. Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia
- b. comm. N. Viet. invaded S. Viet. Ho Chi Minh: leader of N. Vietnam, wanted a communist Vietnam
- c. US intervened like in Korea but N. Viet. won → fully communist Vietnam

3. Afghanistan

- a. US aided rebel fighters in Afghanistan, succeeded in preventing comm. from taking hold

G. Non-alignment countries- attempted to play superpowers against ea. other

- 1. Egypt
- 2. India

H. Latin America

- 1. Cuban Revolution- Fidel Castro rose to power and Cuba became communist
 - a. Bay of Pigs invasion from US to contain/eradicate comm → unsuccessful → USSR places missiles in Cuba → Cuban missile crisis
 - b. crisis eventually died down
 - c. Che Guevara- helped Castro implement Cuban Rev.
- 2. Salvador Allende in Chile- socialist leader who was overthrown
 - a. as a result, socialism came out, Augusto P. reign

I. Africa

- 1. Congo
 - a. Congo gained independence from Belgium w/ help of Lumumba, a socialist.
 - i. assassinated later with the help of US. e.g. of US's policy of containment (attempted to influence politics to contain communism)

J. Communist gov't fall

- 1. Poland, Czecho., Hungary
 - a. dismantling of Soviet system
 - b. Poland went thru solidarity- had open elections
- 2. Berlin Wall came down in 1989
- 3. Ger: Weimar Republic → fascist/totalitarian → divided → battled over by USSR/US → now a strong, democratic, capitalist nation
- 4. Battle play out between Reagan and Gorbachev- ultimately ended Cold War
 - a. perestroika- "restructuring" a little bit of capitalism emerges in USSR
 - b. glasnost- USSR "openness"
 - c. 2 terms above under Gorbachev led to USSR's fall
 - d. fall of USSR resulted in a democratic Russia today, and many countries gained independence.
 - e. problem w/ Russia today: believed that their democracy is corrupt

IX. Communism in China

- A. Chinese revolution

1. leader: Sun Yat-sen
2. land reform
3. involved attempts to westernize
4. NOT the communist revolution in China
5. an attempt to expel foreigners
6. Long March: preserved communism (Zedong in charge of this)
7. communists vs. nationalists
8. good treatment of peasants → support for Zedong's communism →

1949: communist republic in China

9. Mao used peasants in revolution, unlike Lenin who used industrial workers. Mao and Stalin had collective farms (collectivization)

B. USSR and China- some hostility developed

C. Great Leap Forward- village-based industrialization

1. some called it the great step back; very unsuccessful b/c many died of starvation.

D. Cultural Revolution: believed China had strayed from communist ways.

1. goal: erase all Western influence and all classes

2. elites were to work in collective farms; restoration of "true

communism"

E. Deng Xiaoping- in charge after Mao's death

1. began to incorporate capitalistic aspects into China

F. effects of communism for women: more rights

X. Decolonization

A. India

1. INC- 1885

2. Muslim League (1906)

3. Gandhi- nonviolent approach → eventual Indian independence

4. Jinnah (advocated for a Muslim state) and Nehru

5. partition of India in 1947- India remained majority Hindu but

Pakistan and Bangladesh became Muslim states

6. migration to respective areas following partition period, many killed; bit of a violent transition

B. Africa

1. South Africa- apartheid; minority white rule over majority blacks.

a. Nelson Mandela

i. political prisoner, spoke up against apartheid

ii. eventually elected president in 1994

2. UN supported some independence peacefully

3. 1992- independence in Egypt

4. 1950s- republic established in Egypt by Nasser

i. Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal

5. North Africa- in Algeria bloody war fought, independence in 1962

6. Ghana gained independence in 1957

7. Congo independence from Belgium in 1960

8. last colony to gain independence: Zimbabwe in 1980

9. lots of violence- civil wars (Rwanda and Sudan) due to boundaries established in scramble for Africa

10. continually leeches from everyone, still losing resources like palm oil

C. SE Asia

1. Indonesia- largest pop. of Muslims in the world
 - a. 1965- Dutch gave Indonesia independence
2. Vietnam- Ho Chi Minh (leader of N. Vietnam)
 - a. 1975- unified Vietnam under communism

D. East Asia

1. Hong Kong given back to Chinese (by British) in 1997
2. "tiger economies"- huge growth during this time period
 - a. Hong Kong
 - b. South Korea
 - c. SE Asia (Singapore, Malaysia)
 - d. Taiwan

E. educated and enlightened rulers always strived for independence (pattern)

1. Nkrumah
2. Ho Chi Minh (guerrilla warfare used just like Simon Bolivar)
3. Gandhi

F. Middle East

1. Ottoman Empire broken up following WWI

2. Israel created, Balfour Declaration created following Holocaust, needed a homeplace for Jews (est. in 1948)

a. Muslims and Jews fought in this area

b. Arab-Israeli War- attack on Israel, Israel won and extended their land base

- c. Six Day War in 1967
- d. PLO- with Yasser Arafat

3. Iranian Revolution- attempt to modernize by the shah, wanted to westernize (land reform, education reform, increased rights of women)

a. infuriated Islamic fundamentalist ousted shah in Iranian Revolution

i. brought back theocracy, Qu'ran law code, women fully veiled (but could still vote)

- b. Iran and Iraq go to war and US intervened on the side of Iraq

G. Latin America

1. Mexican Rev.- one in 1810, one in 1910
 - a. goal: land distribution
 - b. initially an elite revolution but spread to peasants
 - c. 1917- constitution established but no land reform until

around 1930s

- d. results: one party politics in Mexico (PRI)

2. neocolonialism- all colonies dependent on exports → weak domestic economy in L. Amer.

- 3. new industry, new trade in 20th, growing economies in Latin America, newfound successes
- 4. democracy in Mexico
- 5. Venezuela- socialist president, Hugo Chavez, nationalized industry

XI. Science and environment

- A. developments of new technologies
 - 1. advancements in communication- cellphones from telephones, radios, television, propaganda on television, spreading culture
- B. transportation
 - 1. automobiles → beginnings of suburbs, moved out of cities b/c can drive to work
 - 2. airplanes
 - 3. space travel
 - 4. military technologies that lead to WWI and WWII in particular
- C. electricity- common in household. fossil fuels → oil from Middle East
 - a. OPEC- oil producing nations
- D. science- e.g. Einstein's theories, big bang theory, quantum mechanics, psychology
- E. medicines → highest life expectancy in this period
- F. Green Revolution- advances in fertilizers, development of chemicals, pesticides → created more food → pop. growth
- G. population growth
 - 1. One Child Policy in China to limit pop growth
 - 2. India also created child policies to curb pop growth
- H. gap between rich and poor continued to grow
 - 1. started in 1600s
 - 2. a trend
- I. diseases
 - 1. Spanish influenza facilitated because of WWI
 - 2. HIV&AIDS – devastated Africa
 - 3. ebola virus
 - 4. poverty diseases
 - a. tuberculosis
 - b. cholera
 - c. malaria
 - 5. Western world diseases (associated with lifestyle)
 - a. diabetes
 - b. heart diseases
- J. globalization
 - 1. Americanization
 - a. McDonald's
 - b. Starbucks
 - c. rock 'n' roll
 - 2. multinational companies emerged around the world
- K. international organizations
 - 1. humanitarian

- a. Red Cross
 - b. World Health Organization
 - c. UNICEF
- 2. economic
 - a. World Bank
 - b. International Monetary Fund
- 3. political
 - a. League of Nations → United Nations
 - b. G7 Summit → G20 Summit
 - c. European Union- group of European countries who share common economic goal
 - d. NAFTA- economic understanding among Canada, US, and Mexico
 - e. OPEC (Middle Eastern nations; oil)
- 4. World Cup, Olympics
- 5. led to cultural diffusion
- XII. Human rights- freedom of speech, religion, rights, right to vote
 - A. civil rights movements
 - 1. US- 1950s-1960s: Martin Luther King
 - 2. S. Africa- Nelson Mandela → end of apartheid
 - B. genocides
 - 1. Armenian genocides in Ottoman Emp.
 - 2. WWII- Holocaust
 - 3. genocide in Cambodia
 - 4. Rwanda genocide
 - 5. genocide in Darfur → public tried to sway policy
 - C. terrorism
 - 1. following 9/11 → rise of al-Qaeda, guided a lot of policy in the US