

# **The Twentieth Century and Beyond: A Global History**

## **Chapter Twenty-Six**

# **Détente and Europe**

## The Dawn of Détente

In 1963, more than 100 countries signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty...there wouldn't be any testing in space, atmosphere, or under water. China and France didn't sign.

Then the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. China, France, India, Pakistan, Israel didn't sign.

## The Common Market and De Gaulle

Various trade groups morphed together to form the Common Market (European Economic Community), which finally formed the European Communities in 1968 and ended all trade tariffs within the EC (France, W. Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg). In 1973, Great Britain, Ireland, and Denmark joined. In 1981, Greece joined.

**This growing neo-nationalism,  
a nationalism  
of the European area,  
can be symbolized  
by de Gaulle.**



**De Gaulle was arrogant  
and self-absorbed saying,  
“When I want to know what  
France thinks, I ask myself.”**

**He also wanted independence  
from the US.**

**De Gaulle also wanted to get France out of NATO, which he did by 1967.**

**De Gaulle wanted to be the middle man between the US and the USSR. Actually, he wanted to run Europe without the British and their friends in the US.**

**Then de Gaulle's strength started to wane until he quit in 1969.**

## The Soviet Union: Brezhnev to Chernenko

Khrushchev was removed by 1964 for numerous reasons having to due with lack of grain, foreign policy issues like the Cuban missile crisis, and a growing riff with China.



**Brezhnev and Kosygin  
shared the leadership  
as the head of the party  
and the premier.**

**Here is Brezhnev after  
his “chest-expansion  
surgery”.**



**Under Brezhnev became the world's biggest oil producer and had profound crop failures. This was when the USSR bought grain from the US.**



**Brezhnev has a stroke in 1976, and he was then a mirror of how the Russian people we doing...not well.**

**Androov and Chernenko were two leaders who died in office between 1982-1985.**

## **Eastern Europe in the 1960s: The Pursuit and Limits of Autonomy.**

**Eastern Europe wanted more freedom  
from the USSR...kind of like de Gaulle  
wanted freedom from the US.**

**Romania moved toward independence...  
at least they were thinking more  
independently.**



**Much of Central Europe was  
acting and showing more freedom  
to their people.**

**This included Hungry, Poland,  
and Romania.**

Czechoslovakia enjoyed what was called the *Prague Spring* under Alexander Dubček in 1968.



## The Flowering of Détente

In 1972, Nixon worked for détente with the Soviet Union by E. and W. Germany recognized each other, and the Soviets wouldn't stop the Western Allies from Berlin.



**Nixon and Brezhnev signed the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in 1969. The next issue was China that started to get worried about the USSR.**



Henry Kissinger and Zhou Enlai started the process of détente in secret in late 1969.

In 1971, the US allowed China  
on the Security Council  
by replacing  
the Nationalists. Nixon goes  
to China in 1972



**While the US allowed China  
on the Security Council, it wouldn't  
allow the Communist to take Taiwan,  
which they wanted to do.**

## **Carter and Brezhnev sign the SALT II treaty in Vienna in 1979.**

**At that time the US and USSR had a combined nuclear warheads of more than 40,000 or 1.5 million Hiroshima bombs... this was called mutual assured destruction (MAD)... it was also just insane.**



**"I know not with what weapons World War III  
will be fought, but World War IV will be  
fought with sticks and stones."**

**~Albert Einstein**

## **Western Europe, 1970-1984: Economics and Politics**

**Europe fought off inflation and  
unemployment in the mid-70s,  
but later on in the decade,  
things started to return to normal.**

**While the economy went through ups and downs, there were numerous extremists from both the left and right active in Europe.**



## **Eastern Europe, 1970-1984: Communist Regimes and Economics**

**The Eastern bloc nations were beginning  
to grow in the 70s...even though growth  
was minimal by Western standards.**

**Poland saw fairly rapid growth  
economically and politically.  
Lech Walesa was the cause of much  
of the positive direction of Poland.**



**The Soviets reacted to Poland moving to the right and cracked down by replacing the puppet government leaders. They put in General Jaruzelski who essentially declared marshal law and declared a state of national emergency.**



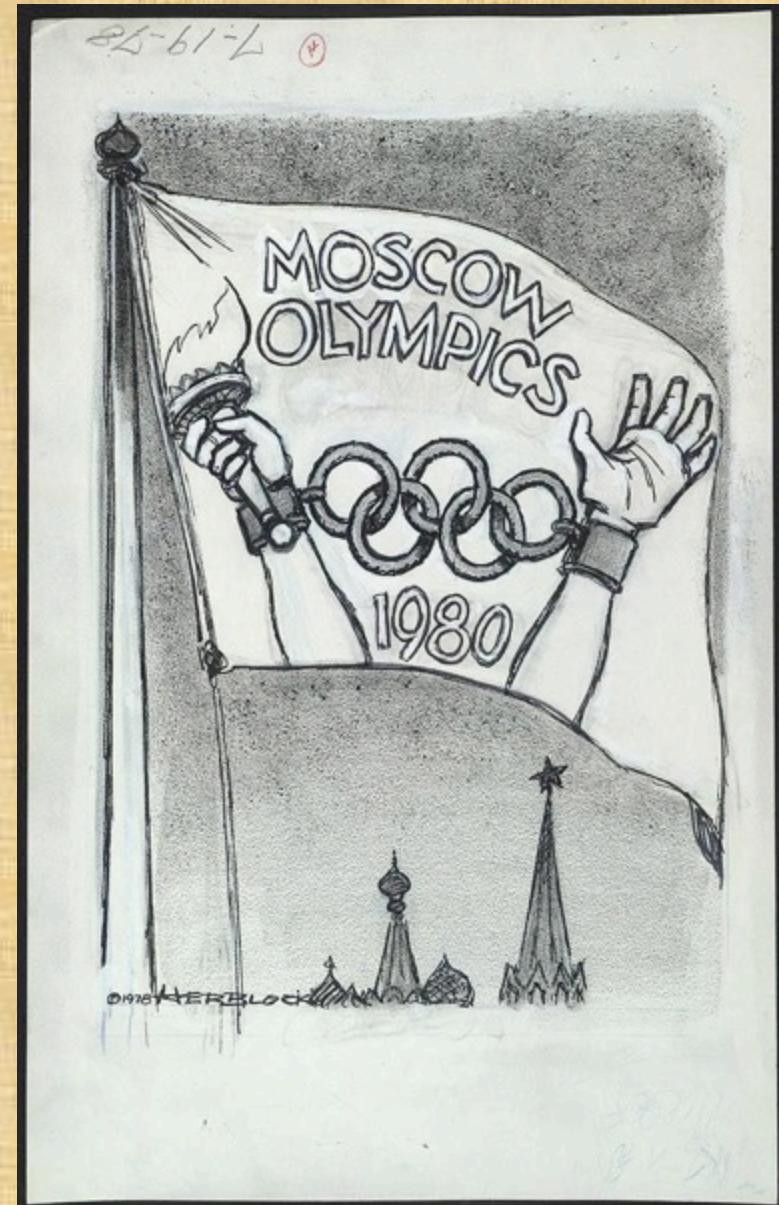
# **The Collapse of Détente**

**Amid economic problems at home, the Soviets invaded Afghanistan in 1979, which began the process of economically ruining the USSR. The SALT II failed ratification by the US Senate and later boycotted the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980.**

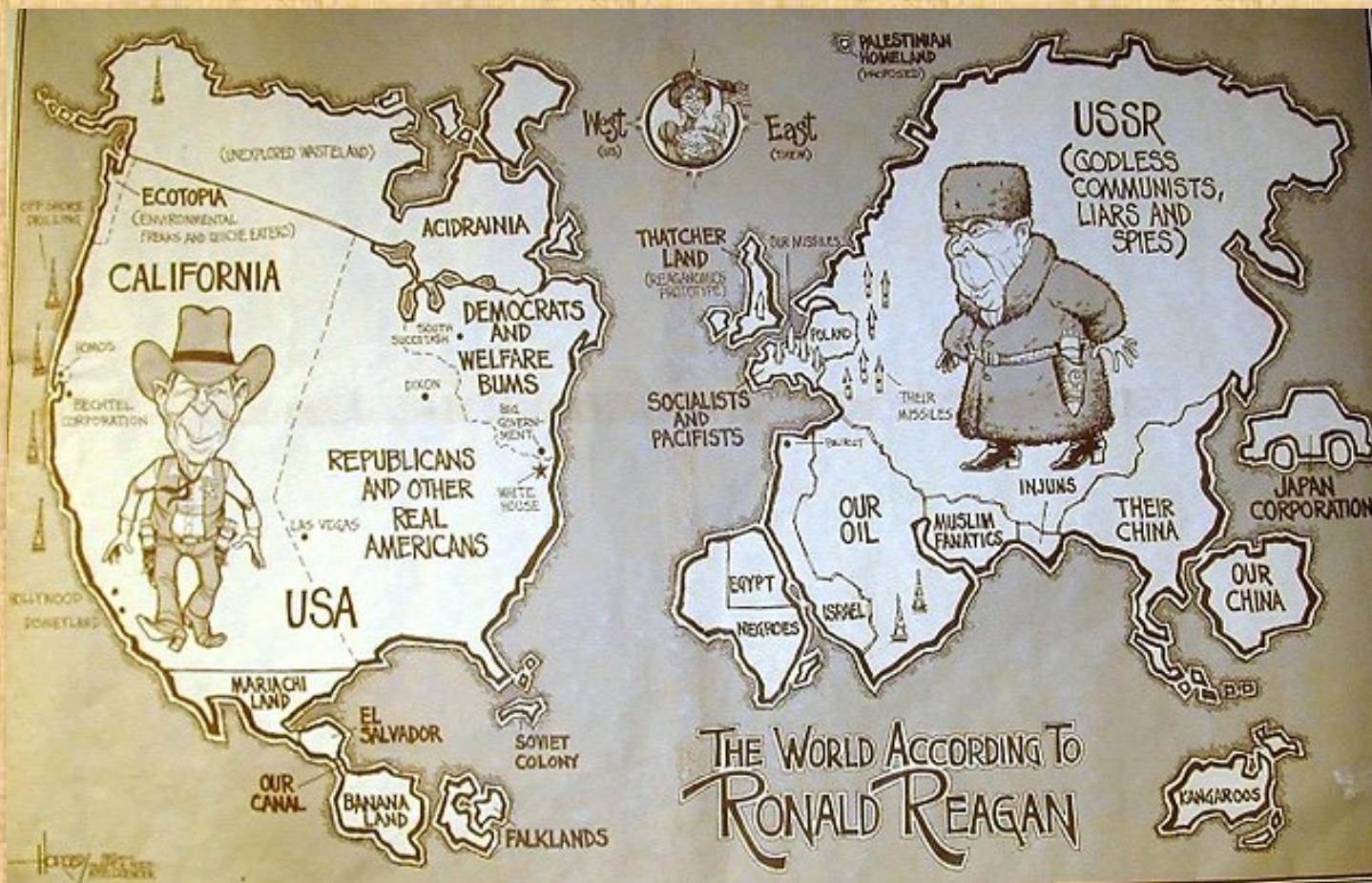
January 28, 1980 / \$1.25

# Newsweek

## Should We Boycott The Olympics?



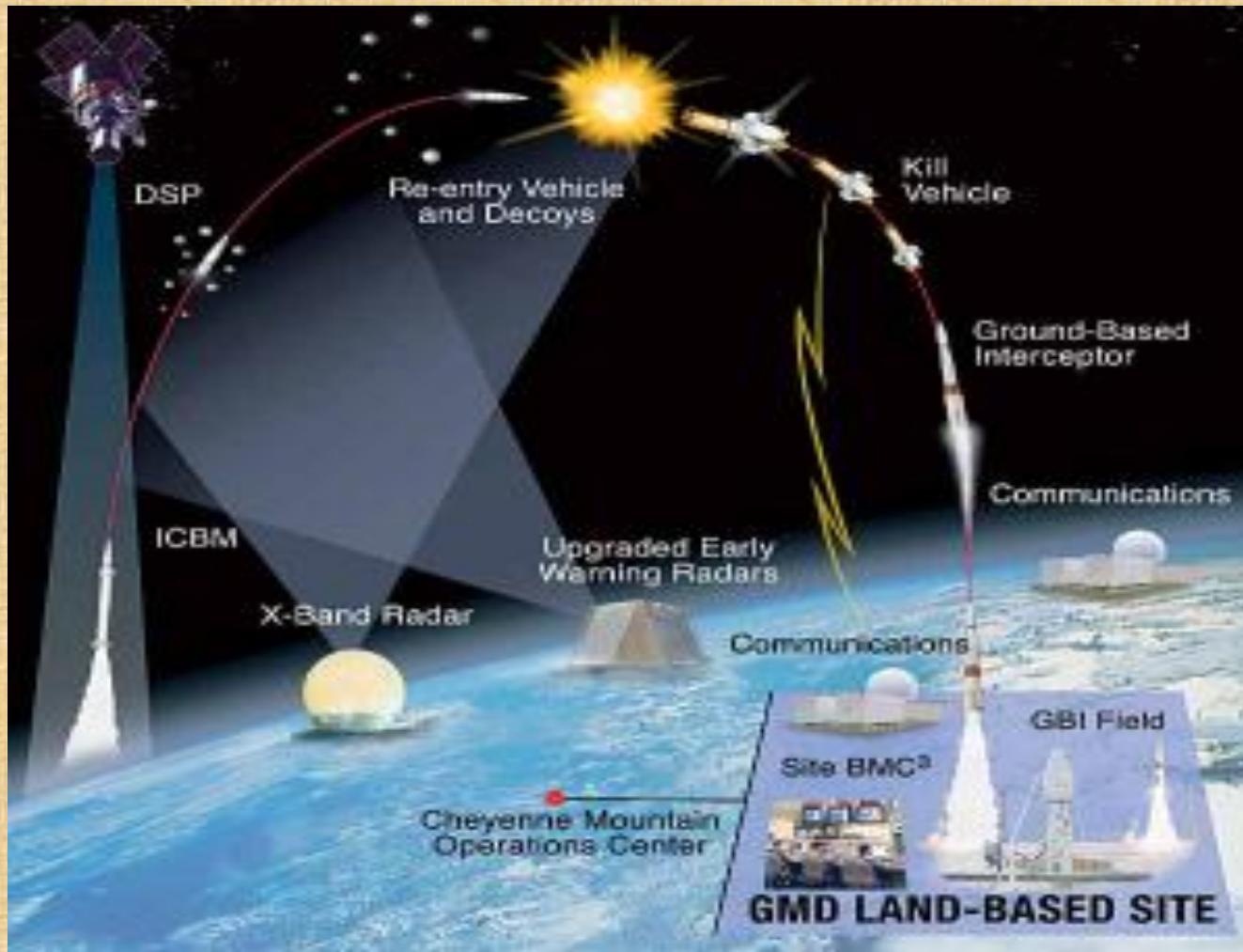
Then Reagan was elected  
and he built up the US military  
to protect the US from the *evil empire*.





**The USSR deployed SS-20  
(left) against Europe,  
and the US deployed  
Pershing II (right)  
against the USSR.**

# Reagan also began the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) also known as Star Wars.



AMERICA HAS THE  
TECHNOLOGY TO  
DEVELOP SYSTEMS  
TO INTERCEPT SOVIET  
MISSILES BEFORE  
THEY REACH OUR  
COUNTRY...

...WITH LASERS,  
MICROWAVES,  
PARTICLE BEAMS  
AND PROJECTILE  
BEAMS!

THANK YOU  
AND GOOD NIGHT.

BEAM ME  
UP, SCOTTY!

*Moelhart* THE MELHART CO. INC.

## **Chapter Twenty-Seven**

# **The Americas in the Late Cold War Era**

## The United States: Economic Troubles and Rising Conservatism

From 1972 to 1982, prices went up 20%, but when the increase was adjusted, it meant that a worker's weekly salary went from \$316 to \$255. With the oil embargo and overseas competition, the cost of living increased faster than income.

## **From Nixon to Carter**

**Nixon wants to check on the Democrats  
headquarters in their Watergate offices.**



# WANTED



JAMES McCORD



DWIGHT CHAPIN



H. R. HALDEMAN



JOHN MITCHELL



JOHN ERLICHMAN



MAURICE STANS



EUGENIO MARTINEZ



G. GORDON LIDDY



CHARLES COLSON



HERBERT KALMBACH



JOHN DEAN



ROBERT MARDIAN



JEB MAGRUDER



RICHARD M. NIXON



BERNARD L. BARKER



VIRGILIO GONZALEZ



DONALD SEGRETTI



FRANK A. STURGIS



E. HOWARD HUNT JR.



HUGH SLOAN JR.

**Finally, Nixon leaves the White House.  
Gerald Ford looses to Jimmy Carter,  
and the recession doesn't help Carter's  
term as president.**





**Carter brings Egypt and Israel together  
and turns over the Panama Canal  
to the Panamanians.**

**However, the 1979 coup d'état by Muslim revolutionaries that toppled the Shah of Iran brought Carter's administration to a halt.**



**The Muslim revolutionaries seized the US Embassy in November 4, 1979 and held it 444 days along with 53 hostages until Reagan became president.**



## The Reagan Era

**Reaganomics—“government is not the solution, government is the problem.”**

**He deregulated governmental rules,  
cut taxes on the rich, cut social programs,  
and went to supply side economics.**

However, Reagan spent billions on Star Wars and other military programs while cutting taxes, which caused major budgetary deficits. Labor and the poor suffered due to the Reagan years with things like *Wal-Martization of America*.



**Environmental cut-backs, lack of any civil rights enforcement, decrease of public health were policies of the Reagan years.**

**Then there was the Iran-Contra scandal raged with Reagan being unaware of it.**



# Bush I follows Reagan and watches the Berlin Wall and Communism fall in Eastern Europe.



# **Latin America: Dictatorship, Democracy, and Debt.**

**After nearly two decades of right-wing dictatorships, a movement toward democracy by the 80s. However, the economies of most of the countries in SA were in bad economic times.**

**Then the drug wars became a focus of the US and the SA countries.**

# **Mexico: Ossification of the PRI, Democratic Insurgencies, and Economic Crises**

**The Institutional Revolutionary Party  
(PRI) became entrenched  
in the status quo.**

**By 1982, inflation rate totaled 100%  
and 60% of the population were  
living in poverty.**

# **Brazil, Argentina, and Chile: From Military Dictatorships to Emergent Democracies**

**Brazil went from a reformist government  
into a military coup d'état until 1985.**

**Nevertheless, health concerns were  
massive:  $\frac{1}{2}$  population had tuberculosis,  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  had parasitic diseases, and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of  
children were malnourished.**



**Monetarily, Brazil became the  
world's largest debtor nation  
owing \$100 billion.**

**Argentina paralleled Brazil; after Peron was overthrown, the governments faced a severely crippled economy, massive unemployment, and internal conflicts. Peron returned and won the presidential election...and die within a year leaving Isabel in power. A continued urban guerrilla remained until ousting Isabel.**



In 1982, Argentina, in an attempt to fix the economy, attack the Falkland Islands.



**The Argentine military seize the islands containing some British military personnel, 1,800 British subject, and 600,000 sheep... until the British recaptured the islands.**



# Chile elects Salvador Allende, a Marxist, which concerns the US.



# **The US State Department and the CIA assist General Augusto Pinochet's overthrow of Allende.**

**The text talks about the Pinochet's  
overthrow was responsible for his death.  
Most people talk about a suicide.**





**Pinochet is a complete dictator  
from 1974-1989.**

# **Central America: Revolutionary Movements, Military Dictatorships, and Civil Wars**

**The Sandinista Revolution wanted to rid Somoza from power in Nicaragua. They finally were successful in July 1979.**

**Within less than two years, Reagan is elected and goes about ridding Nicaragua of the Sandinistas...which took a decade.**

# Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras suffered much from 1970-1990s.



# Canada in the Late Cold War Era



**Canada was experiencing many of the same economic problems that the US was facing.**

**In 1984, Brian Mulroney was elected prime minister.**

The Canada Act of 1982 officially ended gave Canada autonomy from Great Britain...well, the queen is still the Head of State.



## **Chapter Twenty-Eight**

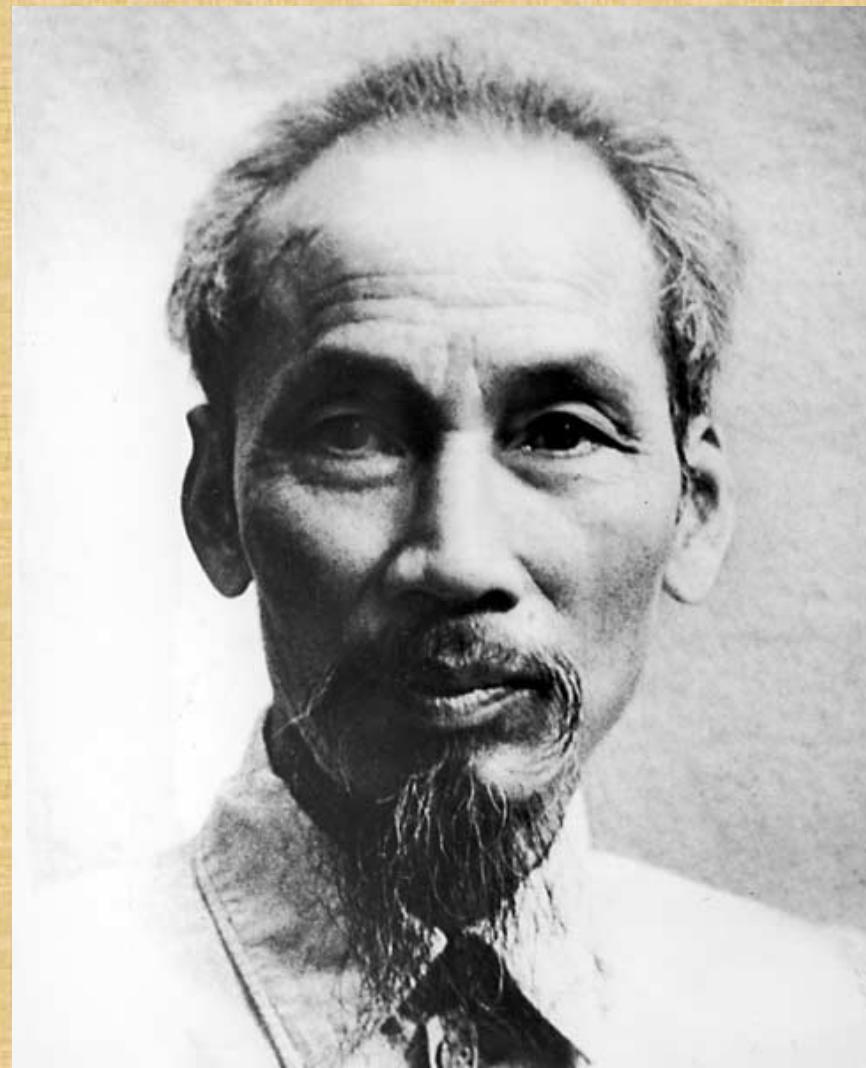
# **South and Southeast Asia in the Late Cold War Era**

# **The Continuing Cold War in Southeast Asia**

## **The Great Powers Partition Vietnam**

**The US was concerned about Indochina's independence. It helped push the Dutch out of Indonesia, but wanted France to stop communism in Vietnam. The major powers met in Geneva to have France withdraw and agree to the 17<sup>th</sup> parallel between North and South Vietnam.**





**Ho Chi Minh established the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi. His government pushed for land reform, and persecuted Catholics and some ethnic Chinese. Approximately 1-million peasants went to the south.**

**In the south, the  
Republic of Vietnam,  
Ngo Dinh Diem was  
the president.**

**He was Catholic along  
with a good number  
of Vietnamese in the  
south, although the  
country was largely  
Buddhists.**



**Eisenhower, who wouldn't support the French at Diem Bien Phu, sent military aid and advisor to the south to support the South Vietnamese Army (ARVN).**

**Kennedy replicated this policy while he was president.**





A number of Buddhist monks set themselves on fire as a protest of the Diem regime.

In 1963, some South Vietnamese killed Diem and his brother, which didn't resolve the problem.

Lyndon Johnson used the Gulf of Tonkin as a reason for becoming more involved in the war effort.





**This is Halong Bay, which is in the Gulf of Tonkin.**

[http://www.wolverton-mountain.com/VCLT\\_HalongBay.aspx](http://www.wolverton-mountain.com/VCLT_HalongBay.aspx)

**By 1968, there were 500,000 military people in Vietnam and attack the Ho Chi Minh Trail.**

**The Tet Offensive in 1968 was the US military Waterloo. Interestingly, the offensive struck all major military sites in the south and the North Vietnamese lost all the battles, but won the point of the attacks.**

The US finally realized that we couldn't win the war as it was being waged. Getting out of Vietnam became the US objective.



**Nixon carpet-bombing of the north called Operation Linebacker II (also known as the Christmas Bombings, because it was done from December 18-29, 1972)**



**January 27, 1973, the US and the North Vietnamese signed the Paris Agreement and the US had two months to leave Vietnam. Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho received the Nobel Peace Prize for the ending of the war.**



**The war in Vietnam finally was over  
when the North Vietnamese force the  
South Vietnamese to end the war in 1975.**

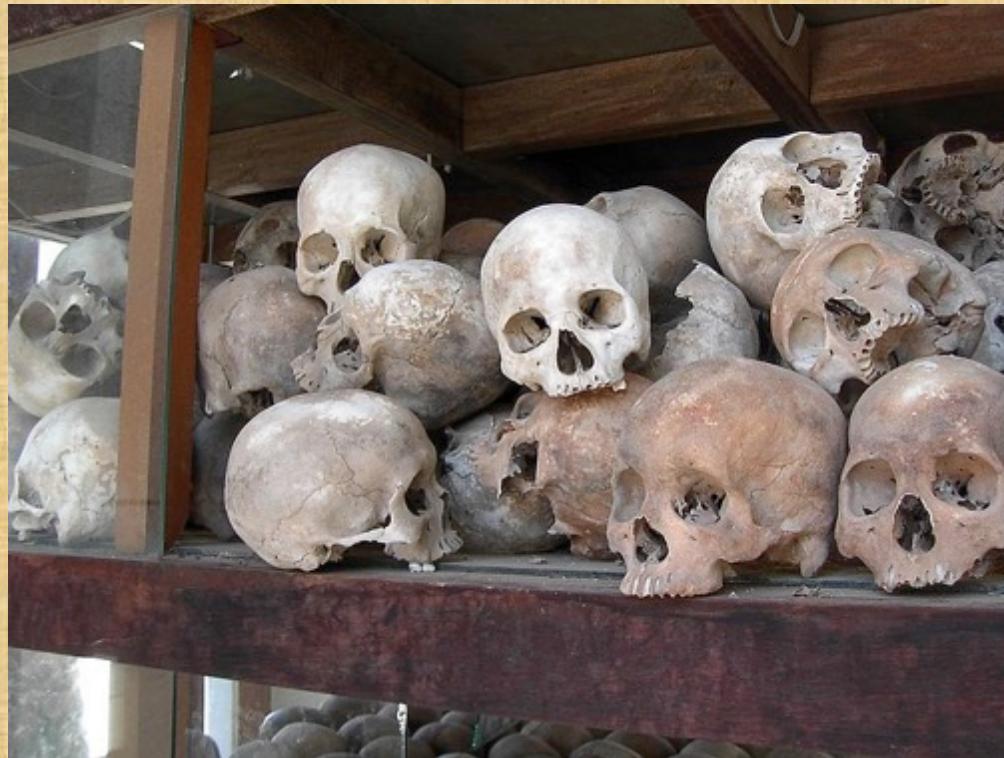
**The Vietnamese wars for independence  
was costly for them...losing 3.2 million  
Vietnamese and 57,000 US soldiers.**

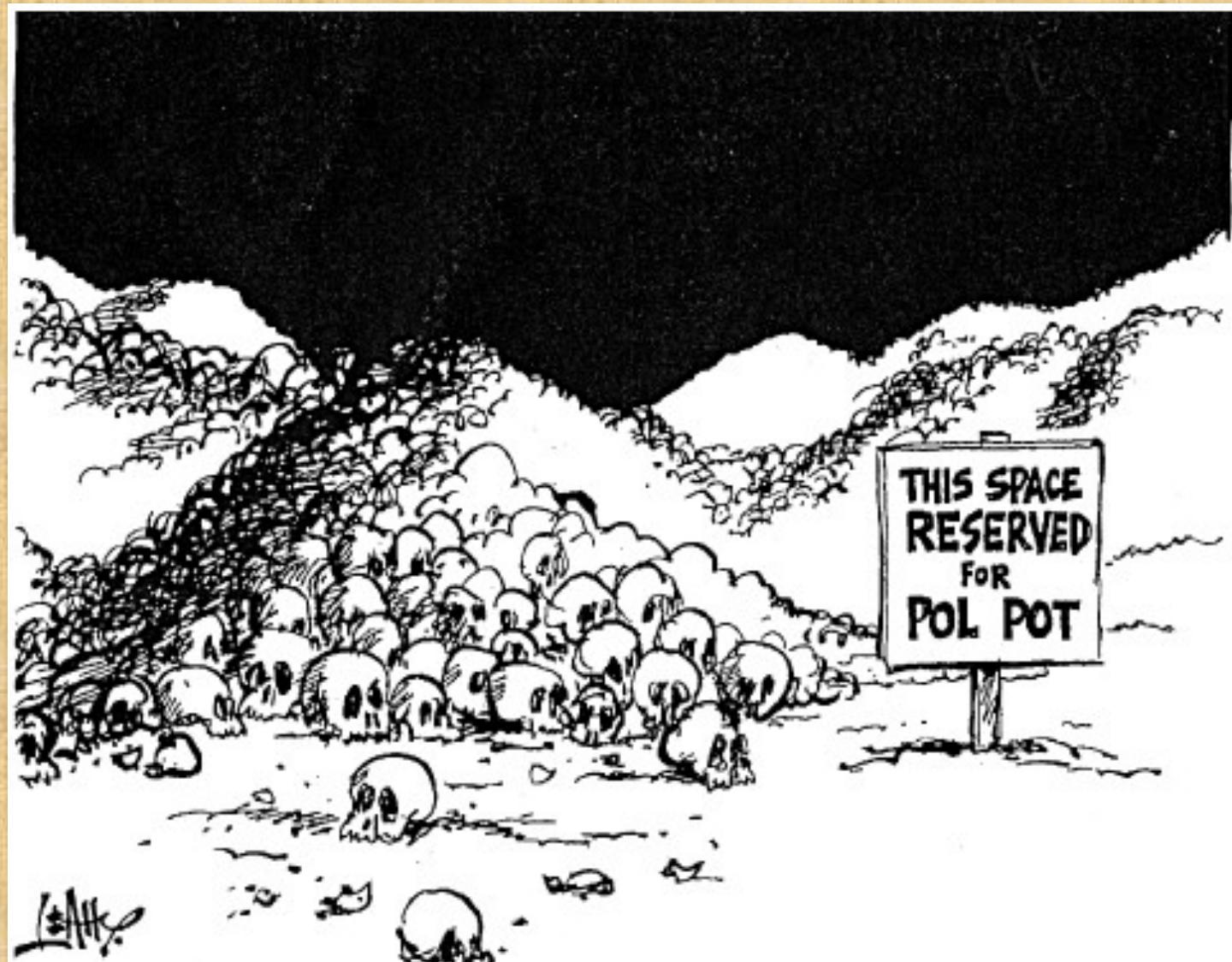
**Saigon was renamed in 1969  
Ho Chi Minh City.**



**In 1987, the Vietnamese started  
to liberalize their Marxist economy  
by attracting outside investments.**

**Cambodia suffered greatly from  
Pol Pot killed more than a million  
Cambodians via the Killing Fields  
of the Khmer Rouge.**





Leahy/Courier-Mail/Brjsbane

## **Communist Quarrels After the War**

**While the feared domino effect of communism spreading all over Asia, the communists started fighting between themselves and alienating each other.**

**The Vietnamese had a very long history of Chinese domination and weren't happy with them now in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.**

**That is in spite of the 300,000 Chinese troops and \$15-20 billion of Chinese aid. The Chinese are especially miffed by the Vietnamese and the Russians signing the Friendship and Mutual Defense Treaty.**

**In 1979, the Chinese invade Vietnam with a quarter million troops... to no avail, but said that they showed Vietnam something and threatened to do it again if necessary.**

# **Racial, Ethnic, and religious Conflicts in South Asia**

**There is a long list of problematic issue  
that have plagued South Asia for years...  
Pakistan's breakup, Sri Lanka's ethnic  
problems with Hindus, Muslims, and  
Sikhs, and Hindu and Muslim problems  
within India.**



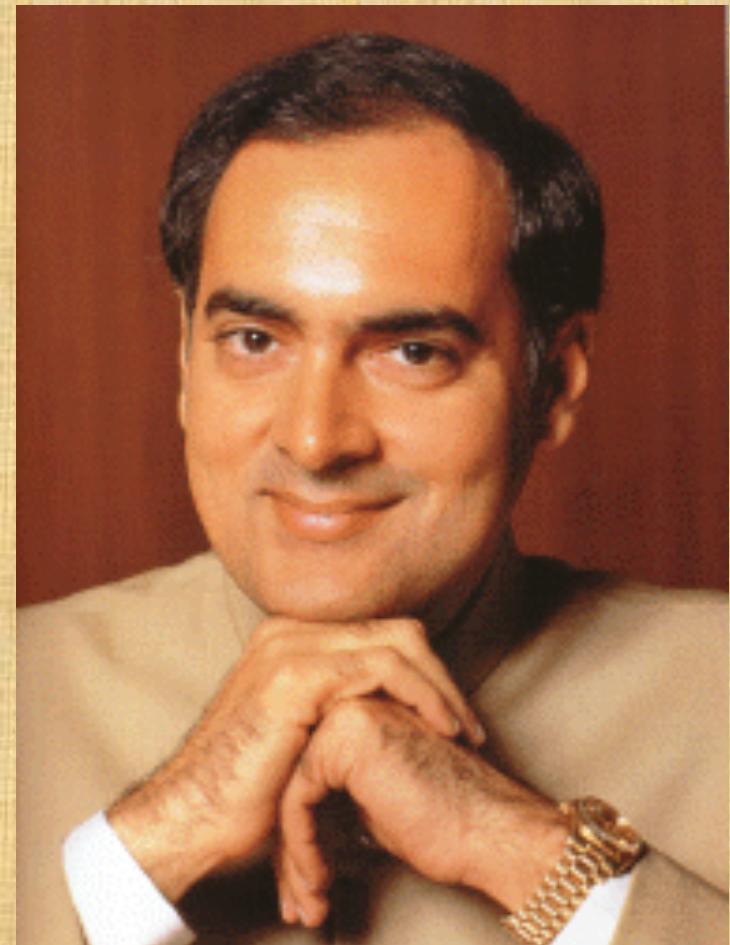
**Aside from the India and Pakistan problems, there is Kashmir. The Sikhs in the Punjab want independence and have fought the Indians several times over this demand.**

[http://wolverton-mountain.com/int\\_goldentemple.aspx](http://wolverton-mountain.com/int_goldentemple.aspx)





**Rajiv Gandhi succeeded his mother's assassination by a Sikh nationalists. He was assassinated by a Tamil Tiger from Sri Lanka.**



**As with Vietnam, there was within  
Pakistan hatred for the Hindu Indians,  
but Pakistanis hated each other.  
The East Pakistanis felt mistreated  
by the West Pakistanis.**



**West Pakistan attempted to crush the East Pakistani rebellion and invade and in the process a million died. India was happy to come to the aid of East Pakistan (now called Bangladesh), which caused West Pakistan to stop.**



# INDONESIA



# **Unstable Politics in Non-Communist Southeast Asia**

**Indonesia had a communist coup d'état against the army in 1965.**

**By the spring of 1967,  
Sukarno was forced out  
of office....**





**Suharto, who was one of Sukarno's generals, replaced Sukarno in 1967 until 1998.**

**Burma's new name is  
Myanmar since 1989. It  
got its independence  
from the British due to  
the efforts of Aung San.**





**Dr. Suu Kyi was two  
when her father was assassinated.**



**Dr. Michael Aris and Aung San Suu Kyi were married and had two sons. Aris died on March 27, 1999, his 53<sup>rd</sup> birthday of prostate cancer, and she couldn't see him in London.**



**Buddhist protesting for the release  
of Aung San Suu Kyi**

**Aung San Suu Kyi won an election  
but was put under house arrest  
by the military junta.**

**During her detainment, she won  
the Nobel Prize for Peace,  
which her children accepted  
for her in 1991.**

**General Than Shwe  
was the one that has  
caused the Burmese  
people and Aung San  
Suu Kyi so much  
hurt and suffering.**





**BURMA:**  
IT CAN'T WAIT



**Thailand was fine several months ago,  
but I wouldn't go back for awhile...  
until it resettles its occasional chaos.**

**The Philippines had a democratic government until Marcos was elected as president in 1965, but by 1972, he declared marshal law.**





**Some of Imelda Marcos' shoes...some of them.**

**Finally, Corazon Aquino ran against him, but he *won*...well, until a coup d'état replaced him with Cory Aquino, who really won the election.**



**Benigno Aquino was  
Corazon's husband  
who was assassinated  
by Marcos' people.**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kl44Ieu4yAE>



# **The Quest for Economic Development**

**There are a multitude of reasons for the economic swings in Southeast Asia.**

**However, the birth rate and longevity of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh has almost doubled from about 30 years since independence in 1947.**

**Medicine, state aid, international assistance, foreign aid, the Green Revolution, and similar projects have cut the infant death rate and doubled life expectancy for most in Southeast Asia.**



# **Members of the Association of South East Asian Nations:**

**Brunei Darussalam**

**Cambodia**

**Indonesia**

**Laos**

**Malaysia**

**Myanmar**

**Philippines**

**Singapore**

**Thailand**

**Vietnam**



**ASEAN hopes to have a free trade area  
among them by 2020.**

**In that sense, they will be like the EU.**

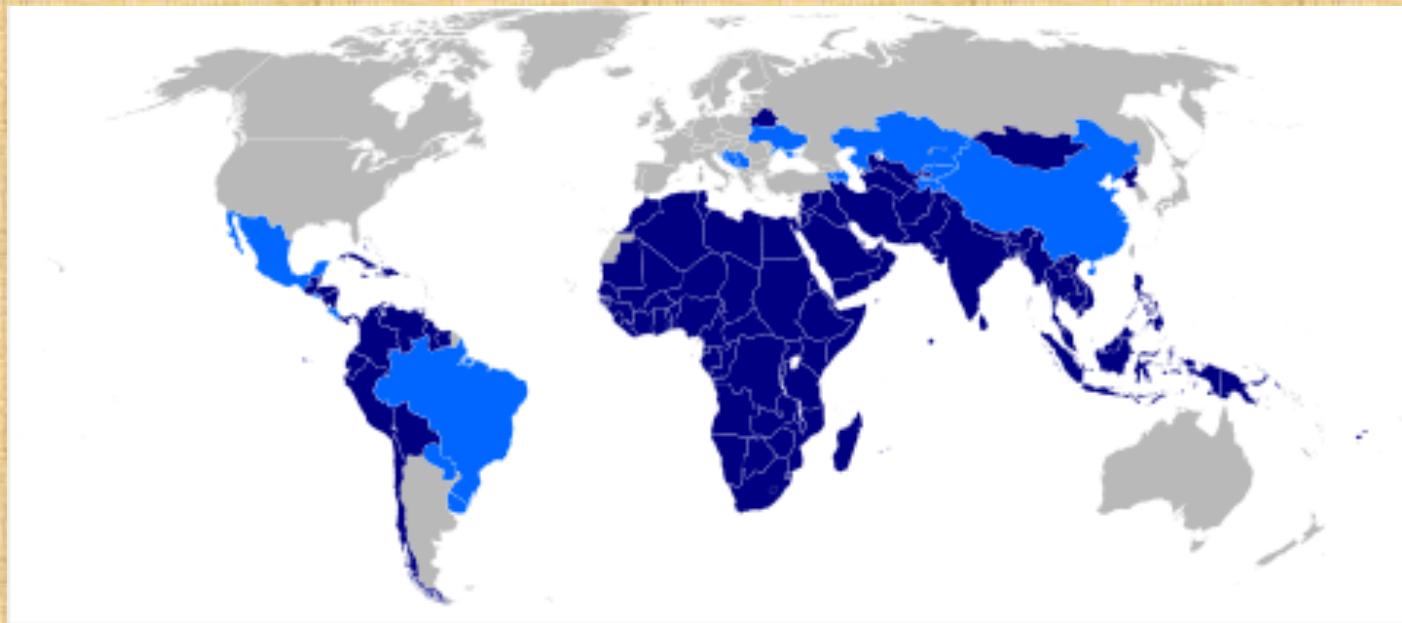
## **Societies in Flux**

**There was an economic improvement within these countries but an increasing gap between the rich and poor.**

**Women were getting to vote and some getting elected...but again this was tied to their education, literacy, income, and both Catholicism and Islam didn't add to women's equality.**

# Cold War Alliances and Neutralism

The Nonaligned Movement (in dark blue) tried to be neutral but would often fight among themselves.



## **Chapter Thirty-One**

**Gorbachev, Europe, and the End  
of the Cold War, 1985-1991**



## **Gorbachev, Reform, Crises, and the End of the Cold War**

**Mikhail Gorbachev became  
the general secretary of the  
communist party in March of  
1985...he intended to reform  
the old system.**

**By Christmas of 1991, 15-republics of the old Soviet Union had declared their national identity and declared their independence from the USSR.**

**What was happening, in the republics, had started in Russia with Gorbachev's redefining/reforming the Soviet system.**

**Glasnost = openness, transparency**

**Perestroika = restructuring**

Farm products was a continual problem.  
Military spending paralleled that  
of the US but the USSR GNP  
was  $\frac{1}{2}$  of that of the US.

Gorbachev also attempted  
to democratize the USSR  
with *demokratizatsiia*. The Russian  
people now voted via secret-ballot with  
more than one candidate.

# **Gorbachev's Three Crises, 1988-1991**

**1. The rise of nationalism.  
The succession desires  
of 15-republics,  
which ultimately  
ended the USSR.**



**2. The political crisis involved Gorbachev was moving too fast for some and too slow for others.**

**3. The economic crises  
that the Russians were already facing  
were exacerbated by lower oil prices.**

# **Gorbachev’s “New-Thinking” Foreign Policy and the End of the Cold War.**

**Why were the Russians interested in foreign policy? Primarily, they couldn’t afford it. In several summit meetings with the US, Gorbachev cut back on intermediate missiles. He wasn’t happy with SDI and quipped, “What we need is Star Peace and not Star Wars.”**

**Gorbachev  
wanted out of  
Afghanistan,  
but he also  
didn't want  
the US to take  
the Soviets'  
place.**





Afghanistan was a ‘bleeding wound’  
for the USSR, and they left in 1989.

**The “bleeding wound”  
cost 14,000 Soviet lives,  
50,000 wounded,  
and more than 50,000  
with infectious diseases.**

# **Communism in Eastern Europe, 1985-1988: Economic and Political Challenges**

**Central Europe was really cooling off  
economically by mid-1980 in comparison  
to their past and to Western Europe.**

**An example of the problem was Poland.  
There were economic problems mixed with a  
rising nationalism.**

**The text interestingly  
talked about how  
Gorbachev was more  
like Dubček.**

**This made the  
Hungarians and Poles  
happy but got the E.  
Germans upset.**



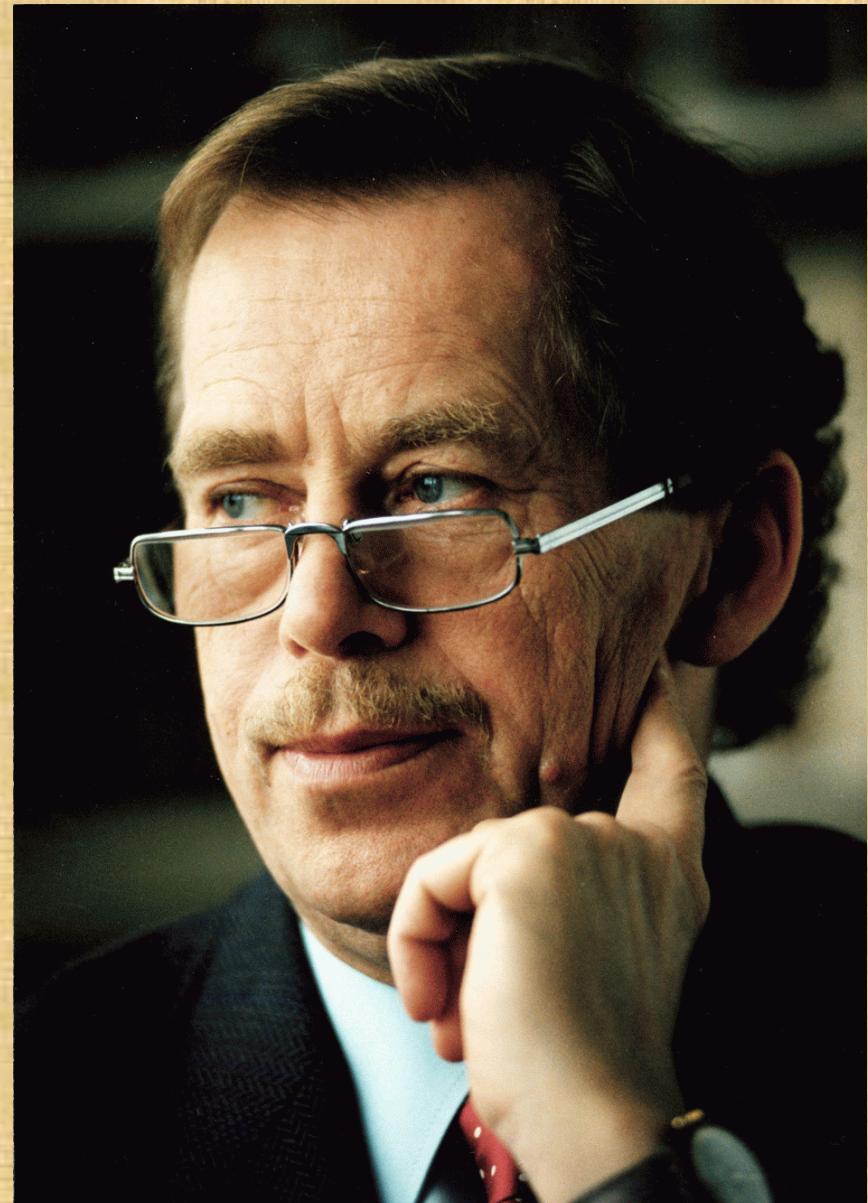
**Erich Honecker**

# **The Collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe and the Reunification of Germany, 1988-1991**

**Poland was the country that started the demise of communism in Eastern Europe and later the demise of the USSR.**

**Solidarity was back in 1989 and won 99% of the contested seats in the election that year.**

**Eastern European communist governments got rid of the old-line communist party leaders and replaced them with new communist leadership or went to non communist leaders —like Vaclav Havel became president of Czechoslovakia in December 1989.**



The Czechoslovakia revolution was called the Velvet Revolution because it was bloodless—not like the Russian revolution.







**Lech Walesa becomes the president  
of Poland in December 1990.**

**October 1991, the Bulgarian Socialist  
Party was defeated.**

**The Warsaw Pact ended in 1991.**

**Albania was not only the poorest but one of the two slowest countries to embrace change...however, they got a coalition government in late 1991.**



With the dying  
of communism  
in Eastern  
Europe,  
Yugoslavia  
started to break  
up into ethnic  
and religious  
groups.



**East and West  
Germany come together  
at the Brandenburg  
Gate next to the wall,  
which was a negative  
monument to thirty  
years of separation.  
This took place on  
November 10, 1989.**



# **The Collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991: How and Why**

**Gorbachev started to reform  
then waffled a bit realigning  
with conservative communists.**

**However, by early 1991, he returned  
to reforming of the USSR. In July 1991,  
he pushed for a free market economy  
contrary to the old communist dogma.**



**Gorbachev goes on vacation in August. Hard-line communists have coup d'état and put Gorbachev under house arrest.**



[http://www.youtube.com/  
watch?v=6P6uU5rmLT8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6P6uU5rmLT8)

[http://www.youtube.com/  
watch?v=-fyTMc9lqCo&NR=1](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-fyTMc9lqCo&NR=1)



**December 8, 1991 was the official ending  
of the USSR and the creation of the  
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).**



# **Now, the question is why did the USSR fold?**

**The list could include many issues  
from economics problems  
to disillusionment with communism.  
All of which are true, but....**



**However, a large part of Gorbachev's success and also his failure is that he saw the needs of the Soviet people, but he wasn't able to relate to that need as far as the people were concerned. Yeltsin, on the other hand, was able to communicate with and for the people.**

# **Western Europe, 1985-1991: Economics, Politics, and the Common Market**

**Unemployment was high in Western Europe.  
In Great Britain, Thatcher went up and down  
in the roles as the UK attempted to resolve the  
economic problems.**

**However, she was attempting to reduce the  
size of government....**

**The Spanish, Portuguese, French, and the Swedes did much of the same thing by privatizing public businesses.**

**Aside from economics, environmental and immigrant issues plagues Western Europe.**

**The immigration issue was slightly different depending upon which country one is talking about. Nevertheless, it was and still is a major issue.**

**The European Community created an interesting problem for themselves regarding already existing problems. How would the EC control borders, which they were moving away from using borders within the EC, but that allowed for illegal immigration into any EC country.**