

The Twentieth Century and Beyond:

A Global History



Chapter Fourteen

**Nationalist Struggles in India
and Southeast Asia**

India during WWI

In India, there was solid support for the British during the war with the Central Powers for many reasons.

800,000 fought for the British in the Middle East and Europe.

In fact, the British wanted India to be self-governing *within* the British Commonwealth.



Indians fighting in Flanders during WWI

The Government of India Act of 1919 allowed more home-rule for the Indians.

Women also go to vote based upon literacy and property possession.

However, there was growing resentment about Indian rights and freedoms. The Amritsar Massacre highlighted this growing feeling of discontent.



Amritsar Massacre

The Rise of Gandhi

Mohandas Gandhi develops a nonviolent approach called Satyagraha or truth force in his stay in South Africa. When he returned, he did the same in India.





**His method was simple--
nonviolence and non-
cooperation. His math
made sense; 200,000
British couldn't rule 400
million people if they
did not cooperate
with the British.**

Gandhi also moved to include the poor in his movement greatly increasing the membership.

During this time period, women became far more active in politics and Gandhi fought for women's rights.



**Gandhi and
Sarojini Naidu.
She was a poet
and an outspoken
advocate of
women's rights.**



Gandhi and the Salt March in 1930



**The British arrested Gandhi
along with 60,000 supporters
marching against the salt tax.**

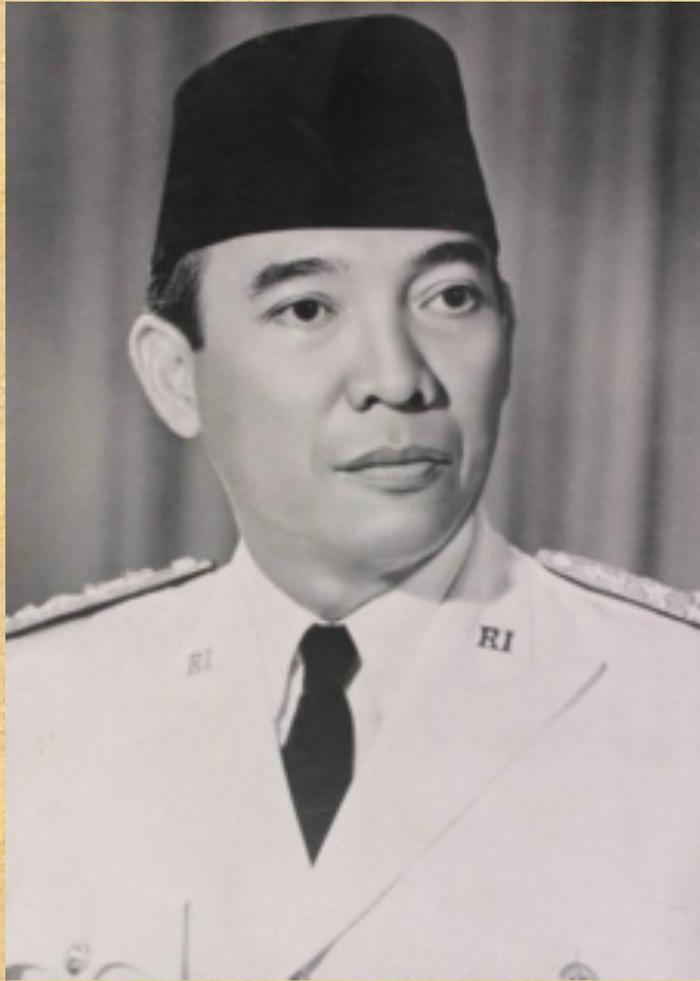
The Hindu-Muslim Communal Problem

**Gandhi attempted to deal fairly
with the Muslim Indians.**

**Issues between the two religions
never were resolved.**

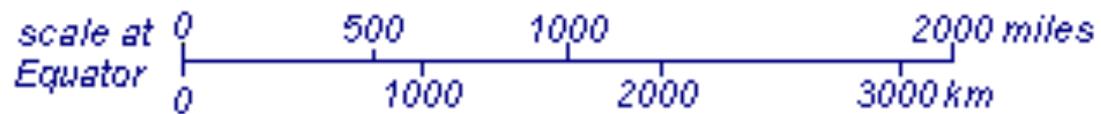


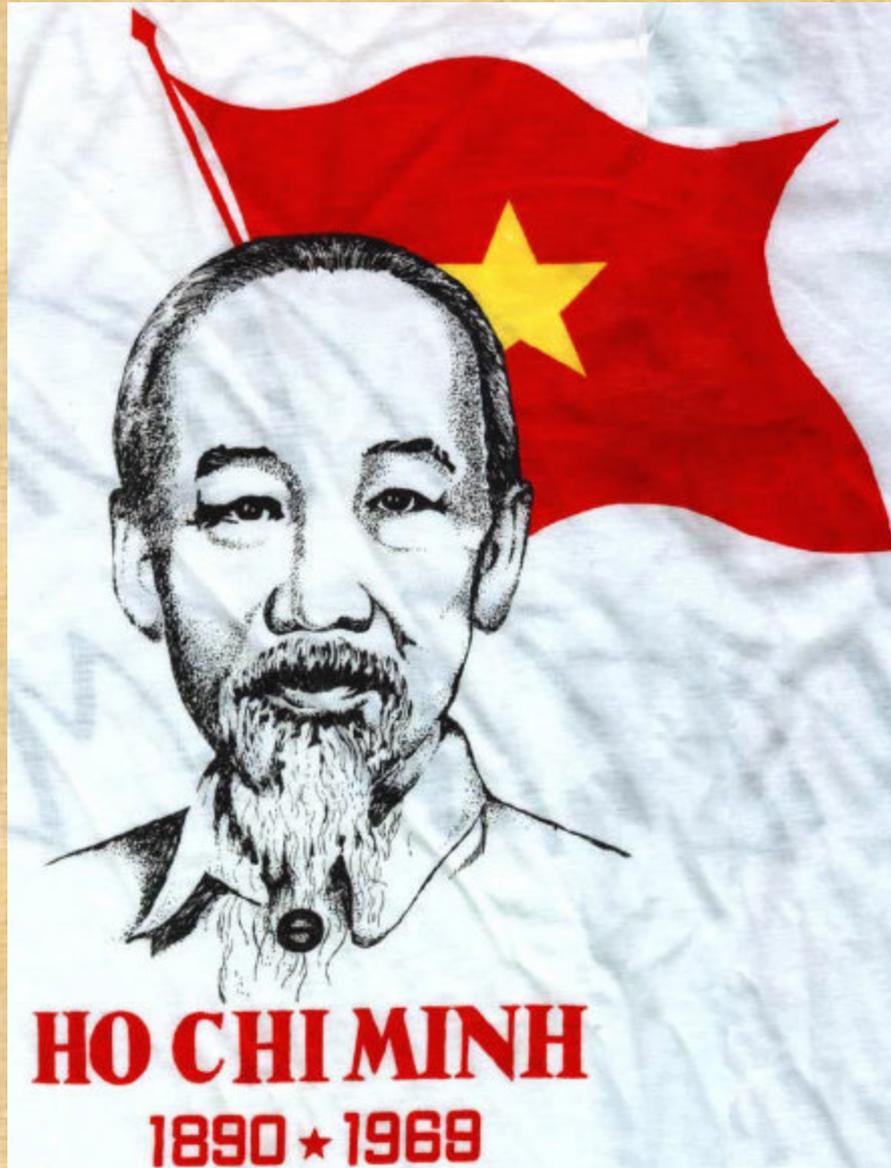
**Gandhi was
assassinated on
January 30, 1948
by a fellow Hindu.**



Nationalist Movements in Southeast Asia

**The Dutch East Indies
was another country
with trouble getting
to freedom.**





**Indochina wanted
independence
from the French
colonial rule.**

**Ho Chi Minh was
ultimately successful
in freeing Vietnam.**

**The Philippines also sought independence
from the US who acquired the island
nation from the Spanish
in the Spanish-American War.**



Chapter Twenty

Postwar Settlement, Europe, and the Early Cold War

The Postwar Settlement

WWI ended and the peace treaty resolved all the military issues. After WWII, the Allies bickered over those same issues for 3 decades.

Europe

Russia went westward with land acquisition: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, parts of Romania, Finland, eastern Poland, Czechoslovakia.

Ironically, the Russian borders were parallel to those of tsarist Russia in 1914.



Norway

Sweden

Estonia

Denmark

Latvia

Lithuania

United Kingdom

E. Prussia

Belarus

Netherlands

Poland

Russia

Germany

Belgium

Luxemburg

Ukraine

Czechoslovakia

France

Switzerland

Austria

Hungary

Moldova

Romania

Yugoslavia

Italy

Bulgaria

Spain

Albania

Greece

Turkey

Portugal

Algeria

Tunisia

After WWII, many wanted to neuter Germany like they did after WWI, which was the cause for WWII. The US wanted rebuild Germany and not destroy it.

However, they first had to partition or divide Germany into zones occupied by Allied troops.

Divided Germany



BERLIN DIVIDED, POST-WWII



The Allies also divided Berlin into four zones of control.



**The Supreme Commanders on June 5, 1945
in Berlin: Montgomery, Eisenhower,
Zhukov, and De Lattre**



Nuremberg Trial



Of the 185 defendants, 142 were found guilty and sentenced to death or imprisonment.

Asia

The Japan's borders reverted back to those of 1854... essentially to the four home islands.



**Russia got land that was lost
in their war with Japan in 1905.**

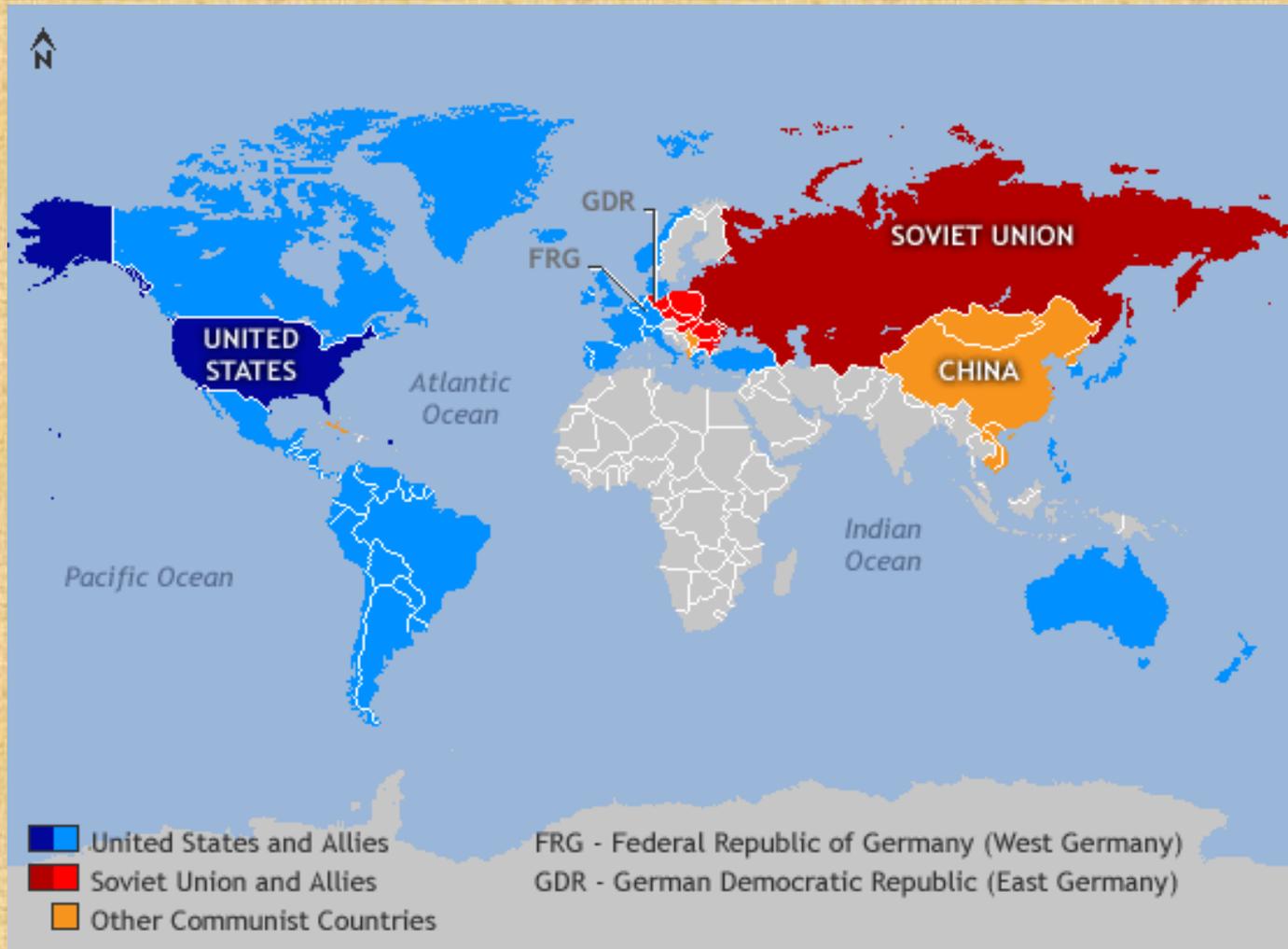
China got back Taiwan.

**Korea was divided north/south and
occupied by the Soviets and the US.**

The Onset of the Cold War

**The Allies wanted to beat Germany/
Japan but also had ideas
for their countries post-WWII. The
British wanted to conserve their
Empire...especially Churchill.
The US wanted free markets and a
presence in Asia and the Western
Hemisphere. Russia wanted control in
Central Europe and to neuter Germany.**

As a result, the hot war morphed quickly into the cold war.



Phase On: Eastern Europe and Germany

**Yalta in 1945 dealt
with post-WWII issues.**

**The USSR wanted land-mass protection
from another invasion of Russia.**

**Therefore, they created satellites states
along their western border.**



Two possible reasons for the use of the atomic bomb on Japan:

- 1. Predictions of causalities in an invasion of Japan**
- 2. To keep Russia from invading Japan**
- 3. Or perhaps a combination of both**

Phase Two: The Truman Doctrine and European Developments

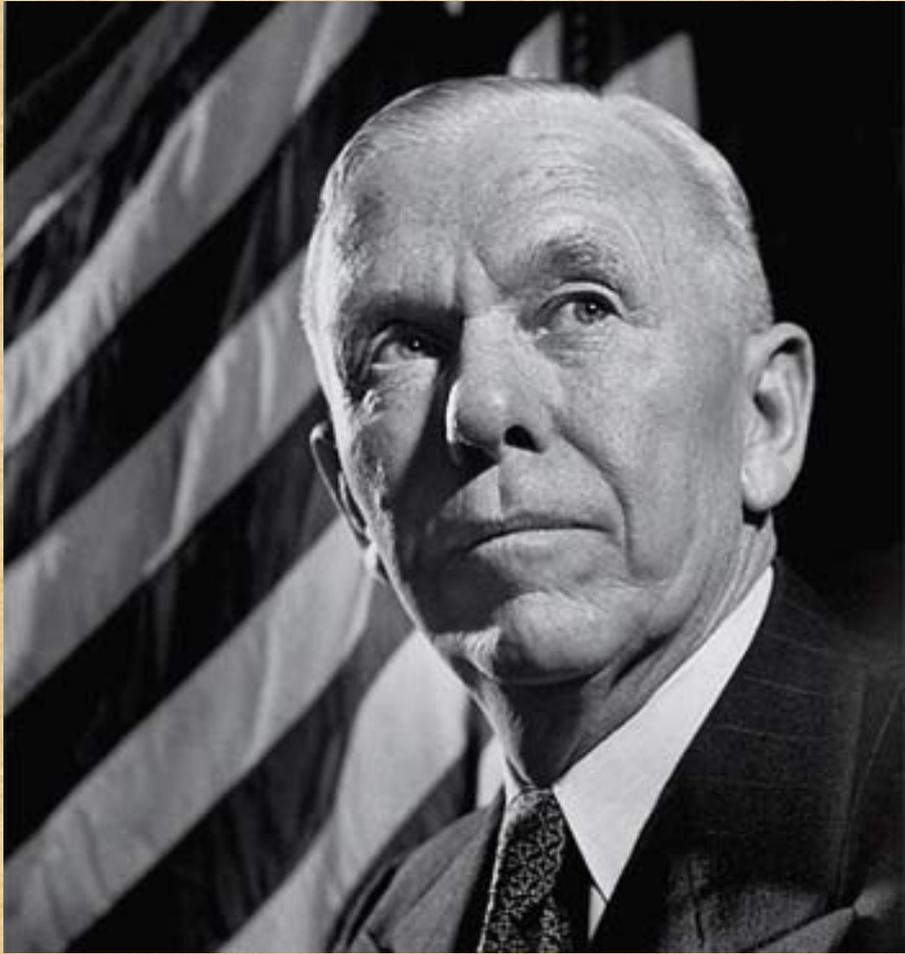


Soviets put pressure on Turkey to allow them to share control and access from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

Then there was a post-WWII Greek civil war, which the British helped the non-communists until February 1947.

Truman attempted to contain communist expansion by starting the Truman Doctrine in March 1947.





**The Marshall Plan started
in June 1947.**



The Marshall Plan went from \$4 to \$13 billion dollars. The money was sent to Europe, but much of it went especially to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

**The USSR expanded into Hungary
and Czechoslovakia in 1947-1948.**

**Nevertheless, Yugoslavia was
a problem for the Soviet's
Iron Curtain. Marshall Tito wanted
to be a communist, but he wanted
to be in control of Yugoslavia...
not Russia.**



Divided Europe During the cold war, Europe was divided into opposing military alliances, the North American Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact (Communist bloc).

The three Allied zones in West Germany were morphed together forming the *Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (BRD).

Bonn became the capital of the Bundesrepublik. In 1949, Germany became a free country...with Allied troops still there to protect them from the USSR and DDR, which they named their Soviet zone.



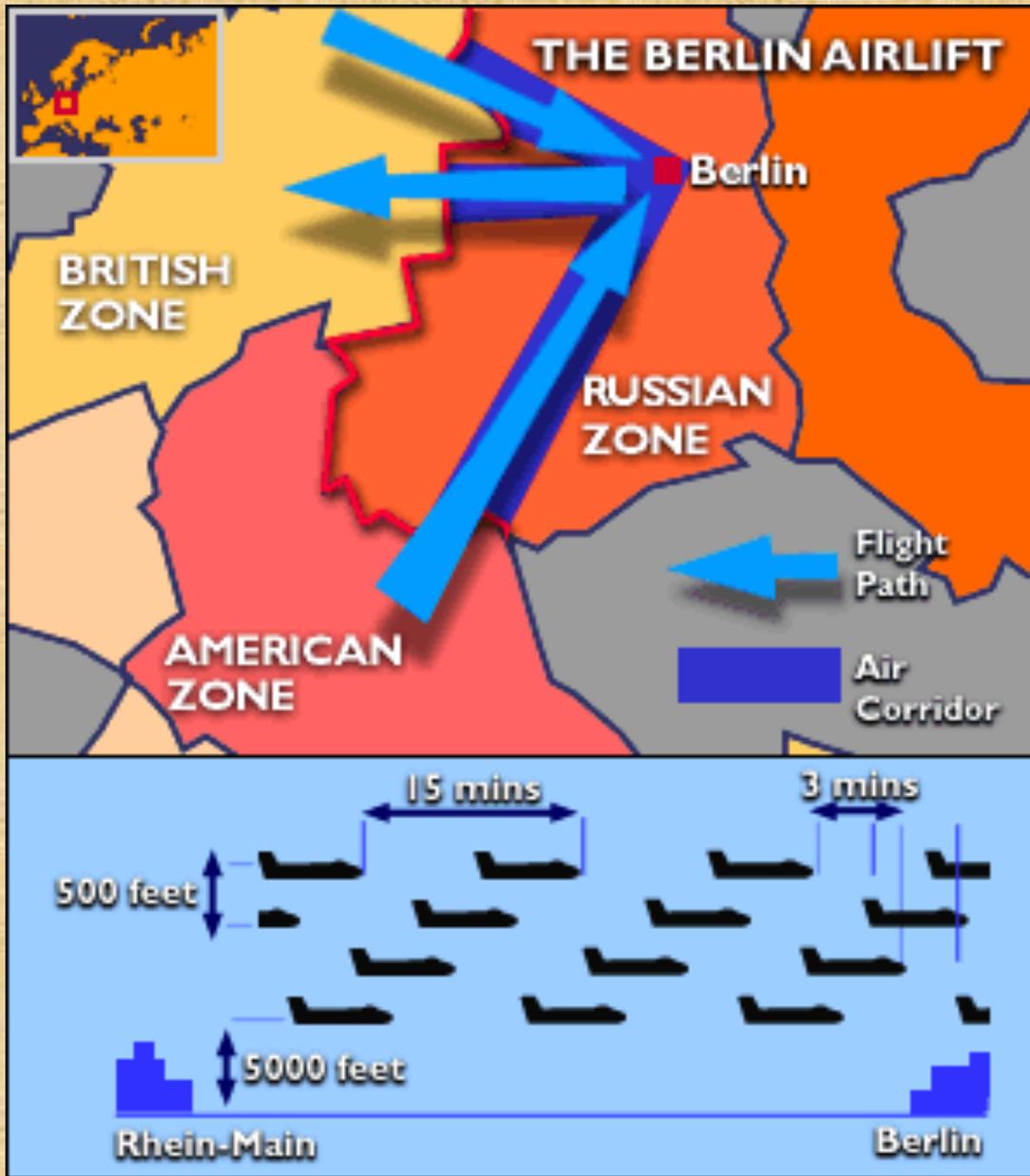
In response to West Germany, the Soviets closed roads and railroads for *needed* repairs, which meant that the Allies and West Germans couldn't get into Berlin.

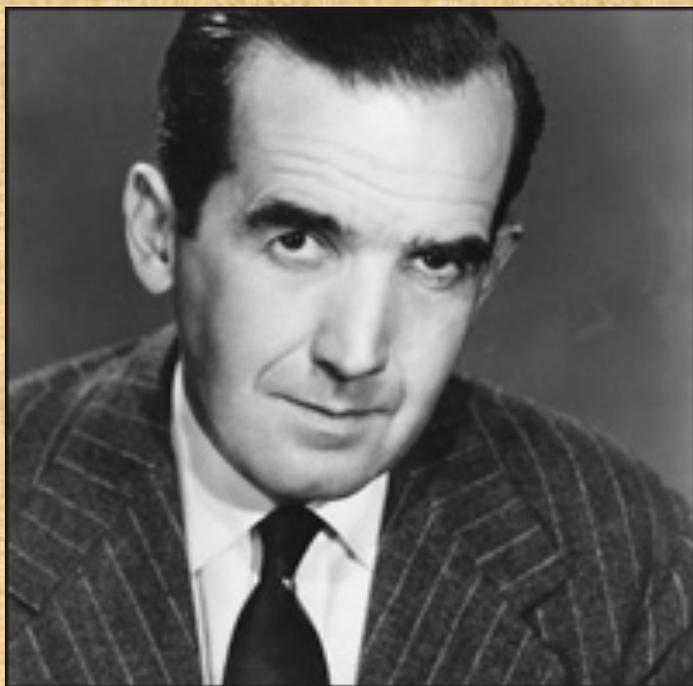
In response to the blockade, the Allies started the Berlin Airlift.



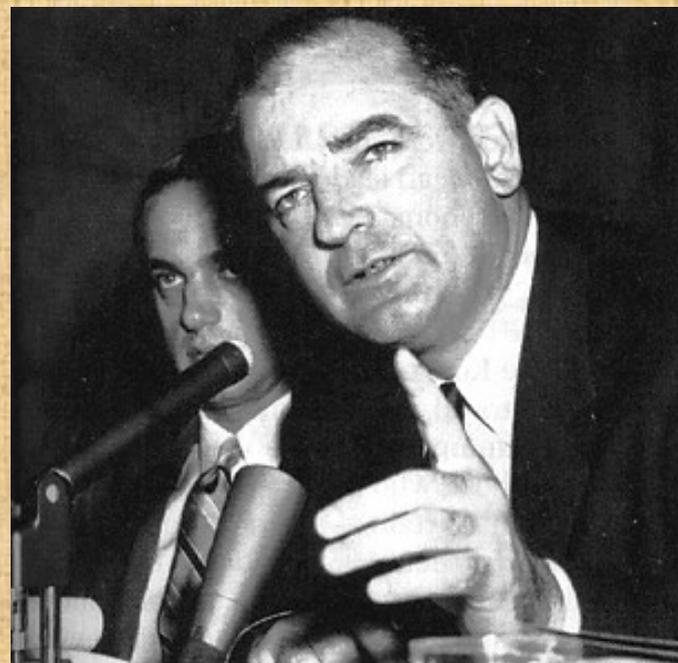
Flights took every four minutes and each plane flew 1,000 feet higher than the one before, and the stacking began at 5,000 and was done 5 additional times.

This was done for 300 day and finally ended in May of 1949.





Joe McCarthy looked for commies throughout the US from 1950-1954. Edward R. Murrow at CBS disproved his witch-hunt.



Phase Three: Global Nuclear Confrontation

Truman in 1949 established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This American dominated military group had the ability to attack the Soviet Union from many bases in Europe, the Atlantic, and Asia.

The USSR's response was to mass a large army on its western border in case a war occurs...they could overwhelm Europe. The other was to become a nuclear power...which they did within less than a half year.

Therefore, the US and the USSR got into an arms race. The 50s through the 60s the US had more total weapons.

The net result of the arms race was that the US could attack the USSR from any direction, but the Soviet's only route would be over the North Pole.

NATO and the US permitted Germany to rearm...Europeans had difficulty balancing the USSR with a rearmed Germany.

However, the USSR feared a rearmed Germany more....

**The Warsaw Pact was created in 1955
to get parity with NATO.**

**However, the Eastern Bloc had issues
with the Soviets. East Germany had
an insurrection in 1953, Hungary had
attempted revolution in 1956, Poland was
involved in a Titoist movement.**

**The US did nothing to assist the various
groups of freedom-fighters...especially in
Hungary.**

A Thaw in the Cold War

**Stalin died in 1953,
which helped the thaw. Khrushchev
replaced Stalin and went out against
Stalin for his policies. Khrushchev had a
de-Stalinization movement in which he
approved Solzhenitsyn's *One Day in the
Life of Ivan Denisovich*.**

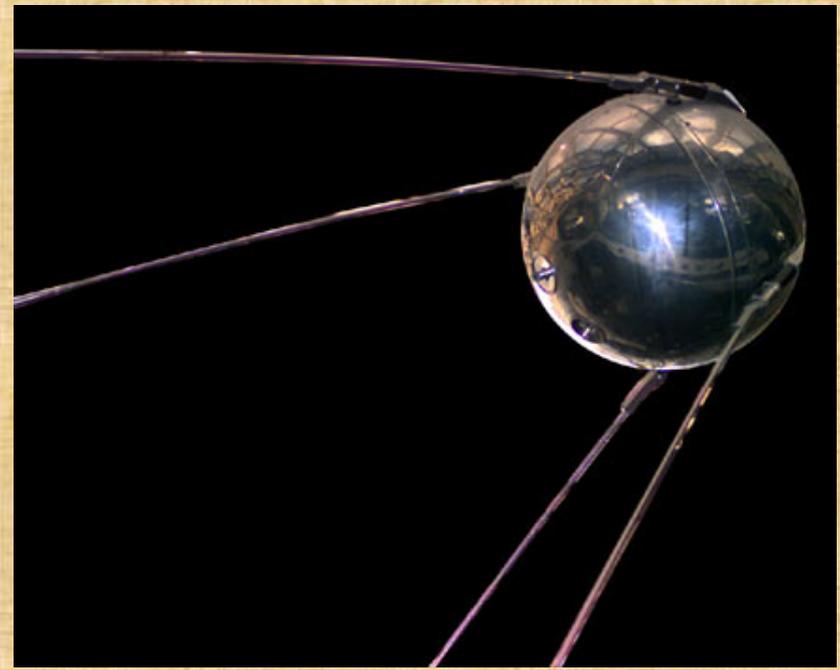


The Geneva Summit in 1955 didn't resolve anything major between the USSR and the US, but it did set up summitry as one of the means to avoid war.



Phase Four: Missile Races

Sputnik was sent into earth orbit
on October 4, 1957.



**The result of Sputnik was
the missile gap or crisis.**

**The US sent *Explorer 1* into space in 1958
and also created the National Aeronautics
and Space Administration (NASA).**



**The missile gap was overcome
by the US. In 1962-1963,
we had 450 missiles and 2,000 bombers
in striking distance of the Soviet Union.**

**They had 50-100 missiles
and 200 bombers in striking distance
of the US.**

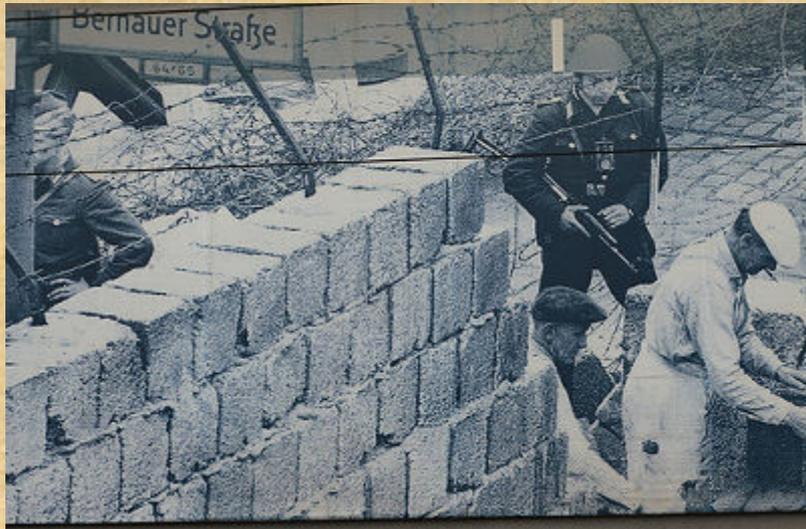
Phase Five: To the Brink of Nuclear War

Kennedy is confronted by Khrushchev over Berlin. There were too many refugees leaving East Germany via West Berlin...152,000 left the East in 1960 and 2,305 in a single day.

The Soviets had a plan to stop the exodus...

The Berlin Wall





<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hH6nQhss4Yc&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GK907TwM7q0>



Ish bin-ein Beateles

kewis Roman us sum

Lusi z hact Beateles

Eisenhower ordered the CIA to train Cubans living in the US to invade Cuba and topple Castro. Kennedy replaces Eisenhower and in April 1961 okayed the Cuban invasion but without US air support.





The Cuban Missile Crisis was the closest that we came to a nuclear war with the Russia.

U-2 spy planes, in October 1962, discovered missile site construction in Cuba.



Chapter Twenty-One

**The Americas
after World War II**

The boom economy in North America ended by the 1970s.

There was social unrest in a number of areas...like race, the economy, women, Vietnam, etc.





**The United States:
An Economic Golden Age and Struggles
over Freedoms and Rights**

**The economy grew, labor unions grew,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million blacks came North
from the rural South...
a part of the *Great Migration*.**

Postwar Economic Boom, Demographic Changes, and the Second Red Scare

WWII made America the industrial and military giant. Everything, from car production, to Interstate construction, to wages, to college enrollment, to employed women, skyrocketed.

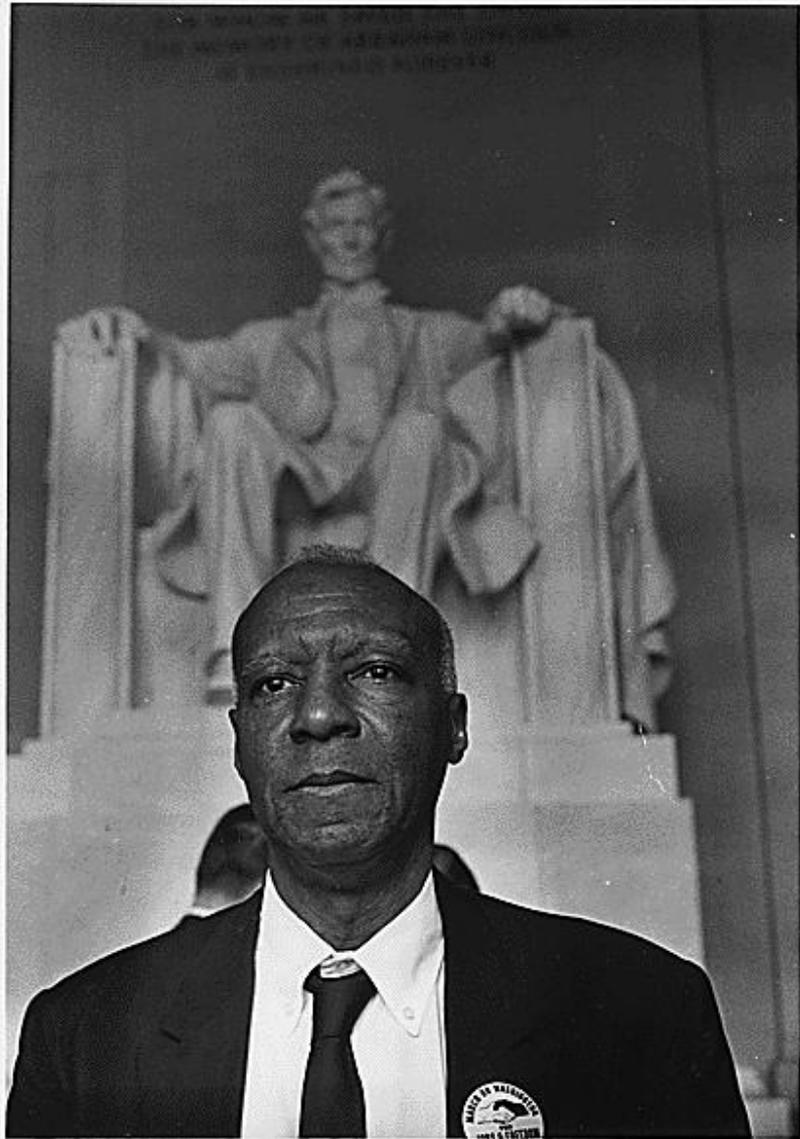
This was an *affluent society* for some.

**A baby boom of post-WWII
reached its peak in 1957.**

**And many families were moving West
and South...especially to California.**

Civil Rights Movement, the War on Poverty, and the Tumult of the 1960s

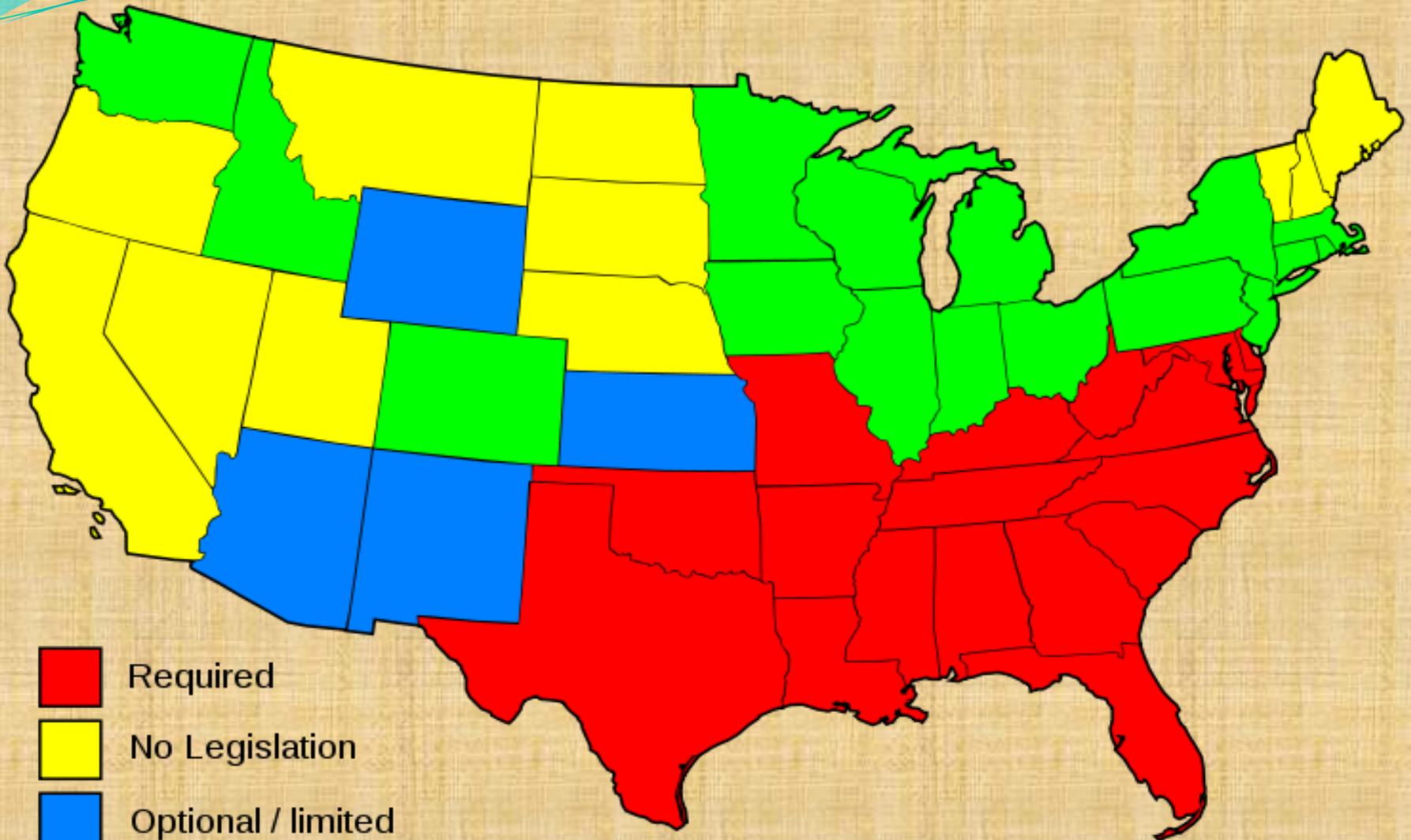
America had fought against oppression outside the US in WWI and WWII, but it was oppressing minorities... especially blacks



**A. Philip Randolph
got FDR to sign
Executive Order 8802
assuring equal
employment
opportunities for
minorities companies
receiving federal
contracts.**

Truman continued the fight by creating the Committee on Civil Rights, which issue a report stating where blacks were in the US society.

In 1954, the Supreme Court decided on Brown v Board of Education of Topeka, which reversed the 1896 Plessy ruling. This new ruling killed segregation and some Jim Crow laws.



-  Required
-  No Legislation
-  Optional / limited
-  Forbidden

**Educational Segregation in the US
Prior to Brown v Board of Education**





The Court pushed desegregation “with all deliberate speed.”

Little Rock schools were the next test-case of the Court ruling.



The Little Rock Nine

**Rosa Parks
wouldn't give
up her to a
white bus
rider, which
started protest
demonstration
in the South....**



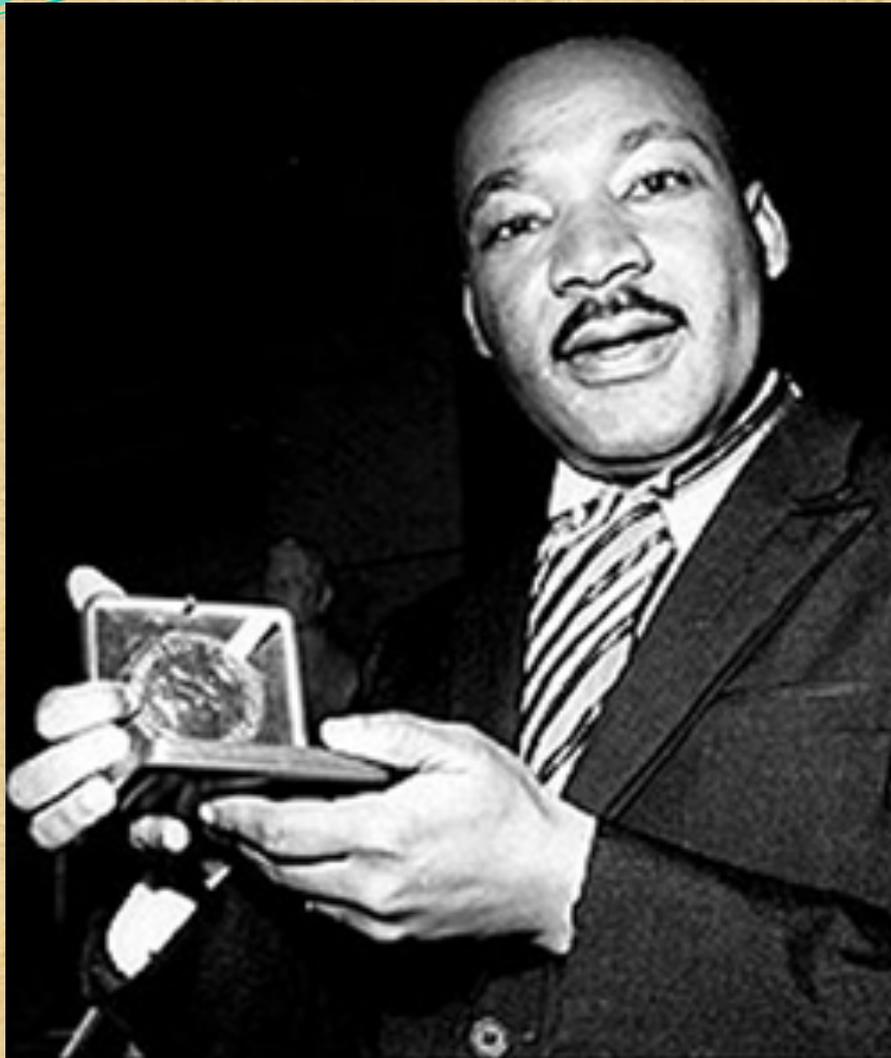
**It also caused a boycott by blacks
of the Montgomery buses for over a year.**

**That also made Martin Luther King
a recognized national leader
of the Civil Rights Movement.**





King receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.



...both within a half century.

Kennedy was elected with the support of the Dixiecrats and moved slowly on integration.

After the assassination of JFK, Lyndon Johnson becomes president.

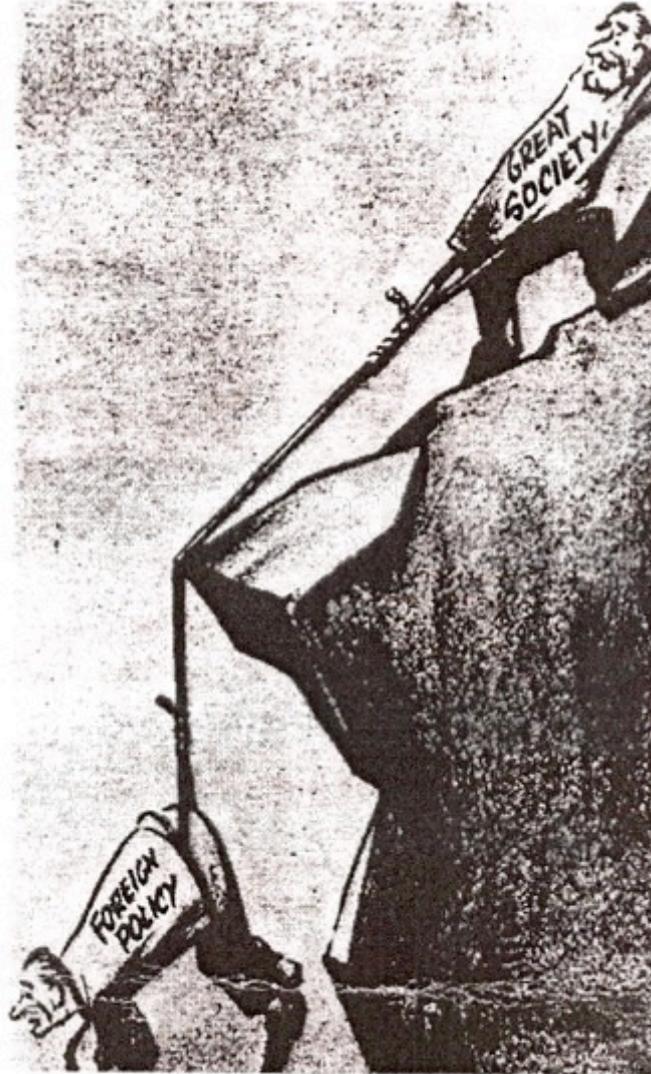


**LBJ get through Congress two major
civil right bills:**

**1964 Civil Rights Act prohibited public
accommodations and employment
based upon race, etc.**

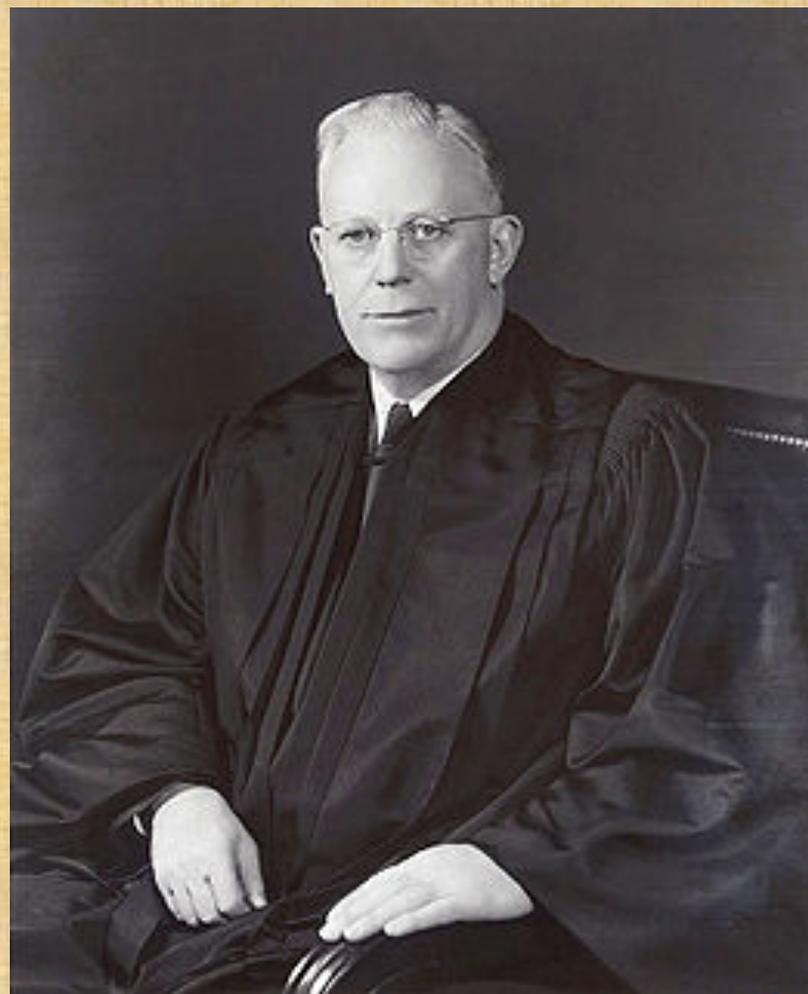
**1965 Voting Rights Act prohibited
literacy and tests to vote.**

Source: James Fallows
"Onward and Upward" (1967)



Bill Crawford © dist. by
Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Earl Warren was appointed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and filled his 16 years with landmark decisions: “one man, one vote,” Brown v Board of Education, ending school prayer, and pushed for civil rights.



Black Nationalism

Black Panthers, Nation of Islam, and Malcolm X were all voices of the radical left of the civil rights movement.



**See the movie:
*Malcolm X.***

LBJ and the Great Society

**He got numerous new programs
to assist dealing with many things
including poverty:**

**Medicare, Medicaid, Job Corps,
Head Start, food stamps, etc.**

**LBJ cut nearly half the number
Living in poverty.**



**Urban unrest
started on a
massive scale
in Harlem
in 1964 and
then in Watts
a year later.
The assassination
of MLK merely
made it worse.**

Feminist Movement

The 60s brought the pill, 1964 Civil Rights Act, NOW, and a large group of differently women's movements.

1973 brought the Supreme Court's decision in Roe v Wade.

Latin America: Reform and Revolution, Poverty and Dictatorship

**Latin America was on the side
of the Allies and benefitted economically
from the WWII.**

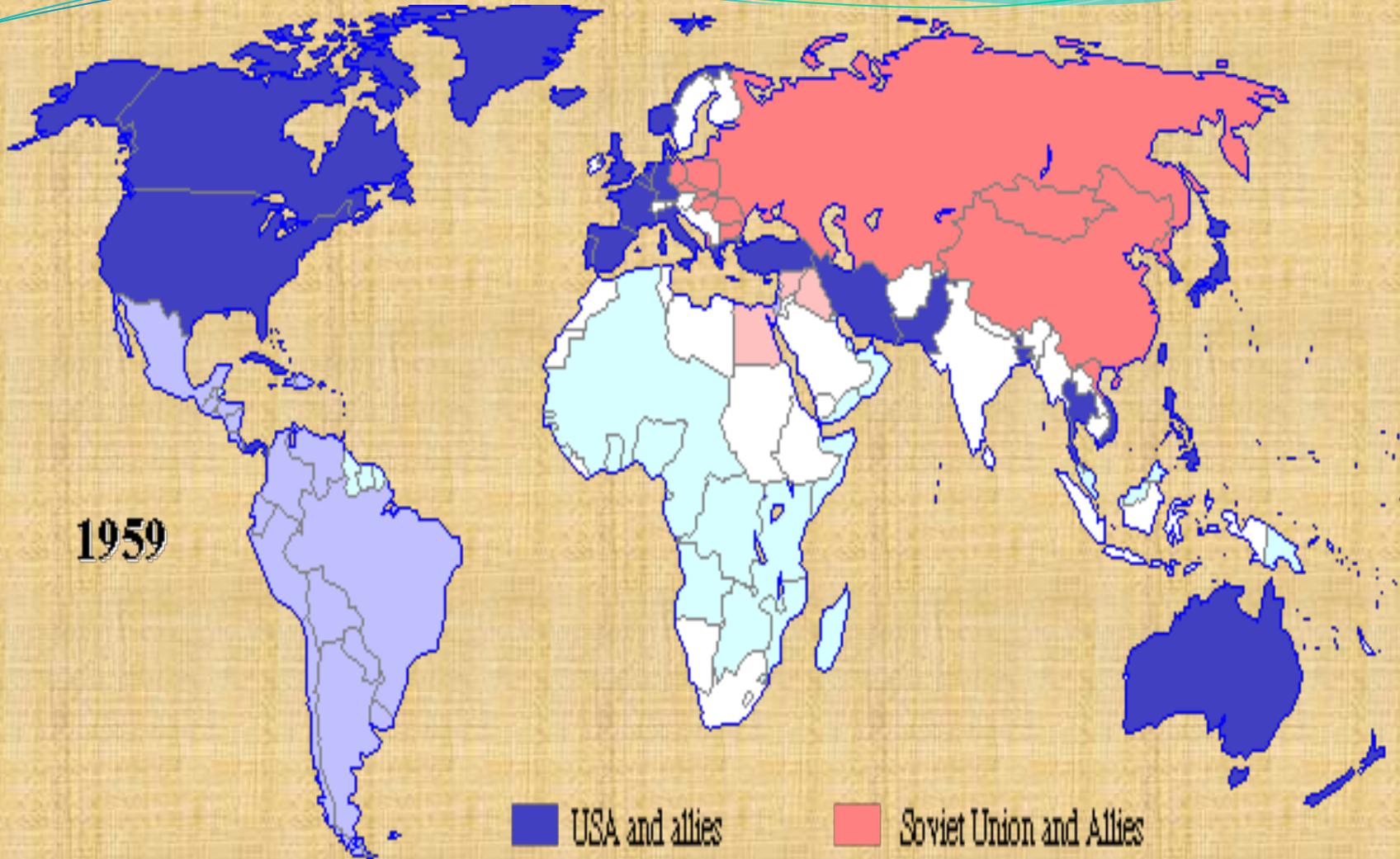
**Politically many countries had
revolutions from the right or left.**



**Postwar Political Economies:
Varieties and Limitations
in a Cold War Contest**

**The US backed the old order in SA
primarily because of the fear of
communism on the continent.**

1959



USA and allies

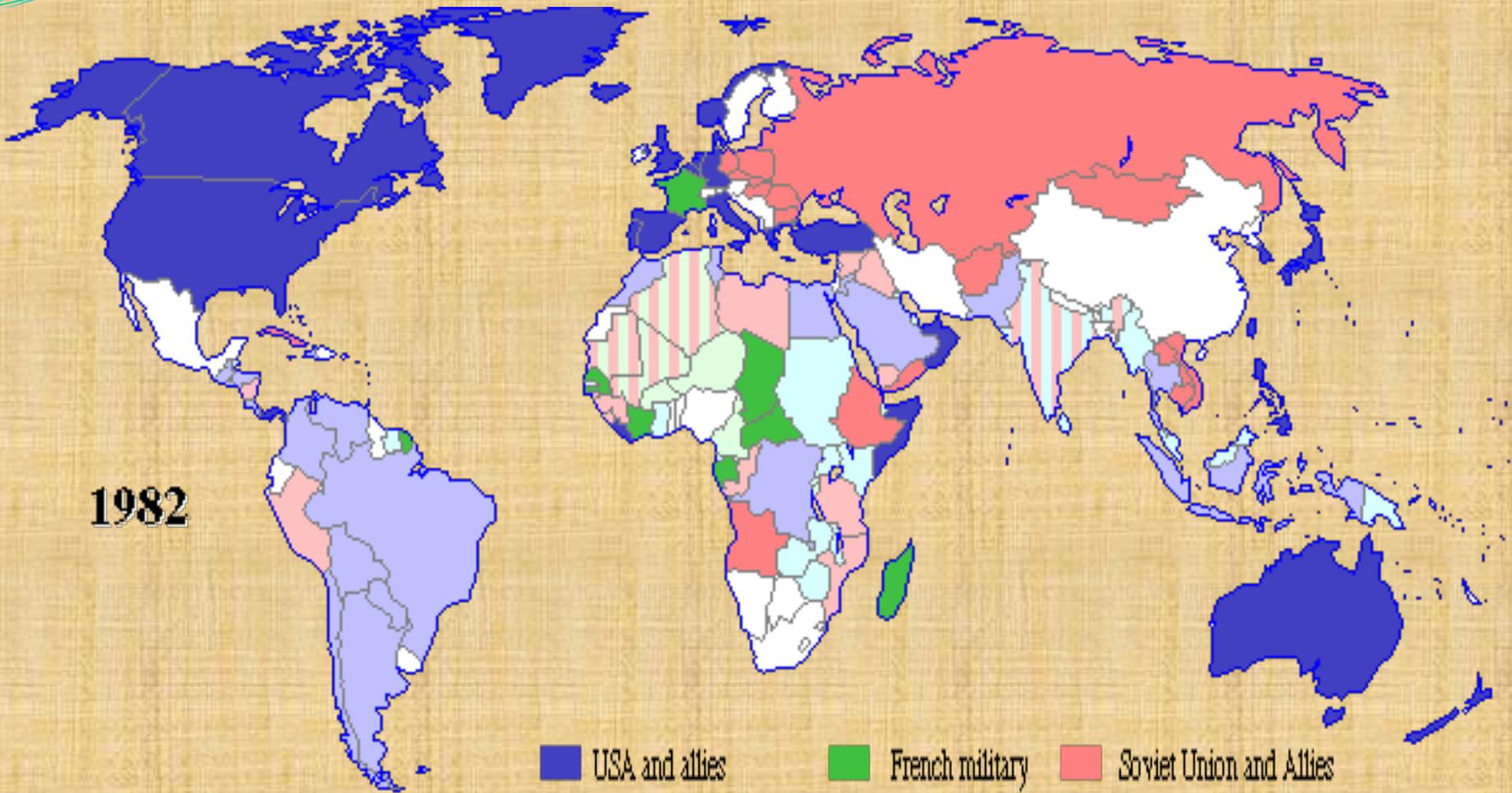
Soviet Union and Allies

American influence

Soviet influence

Allied colonies

The Cold War 1945-1960

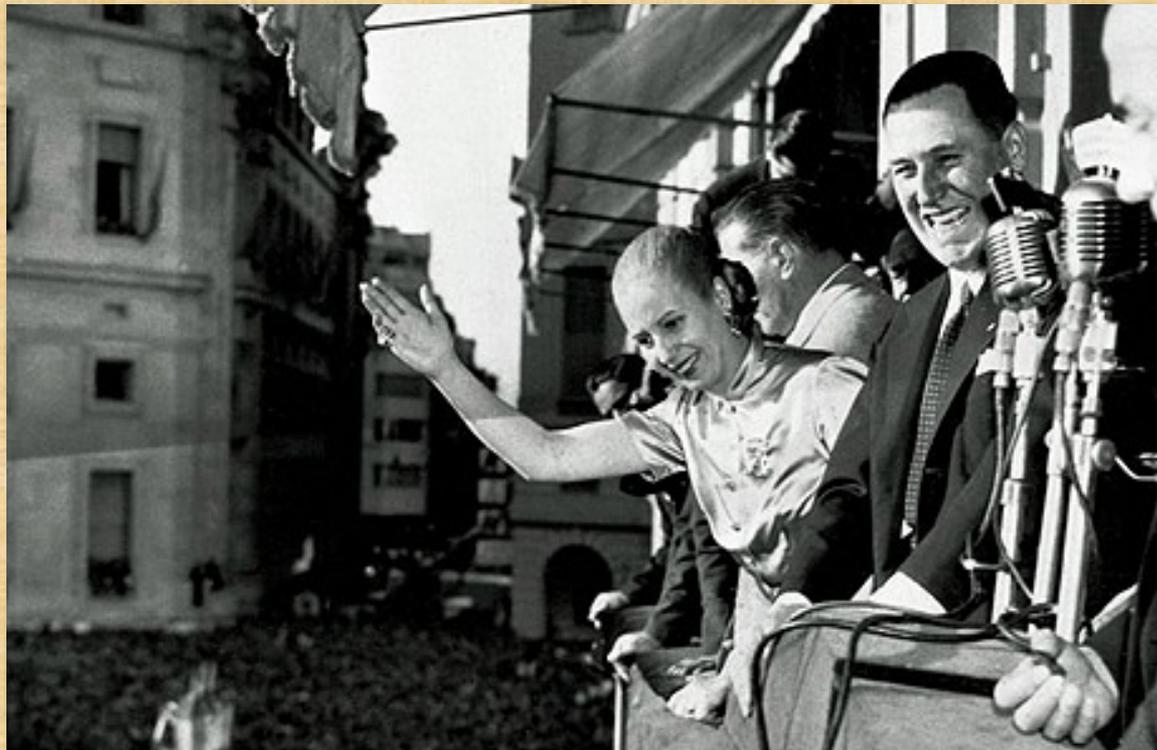


1982

The Cold War 1960-1991

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
|  USA and allies |  French military presence |  Soviet Union and Allies |
|  American military assistance |  French military assistance |  Soviet military assistance |
|  Other Western military assistance | | |

Argentina was ruled by Juan Peron from 1946-1955. Juan and Evita captured the imagination of the working poor. She died of cancer in 1952.



**Peron is overthrown
by a military coup d'état
in 1955.**

The Cuban Revolution

**Batista was a Cuban dictator
from 1934-1958.**

**He ruled landless people who made very
little money and many worked for
American sugar companies.**



**In January 1, 1959,
Fidel Castro topples
Batista and begins an
overhaul of the
economy and country
in general.**

**A year later, Castro and the Soviets
sign a trade agreement...sugar for oil.**

**JFK was the president
when the Bay of Pigs
occurred in April 1961.**

**Then the Cuban Missile Crisis
took place in October 1962.**

**Cuba had major problems but it did
increase literacy and reduced
malnutrition and poverty.**

Canada in the Postwar Era

Canada and the US agreed to build radar stations close to the Arctic Circle.

There was both economic integration and hostility toward the US.

There were internal issues for Canada also.

**Quebec wanted its independence
from Canada. The Parti Québécois
was formed in 1968.**

**The questioned Canada's
multiculturalism while wanting out of it.**

