



# **The Twentieth Century and Beyond:**

## **A Global History**



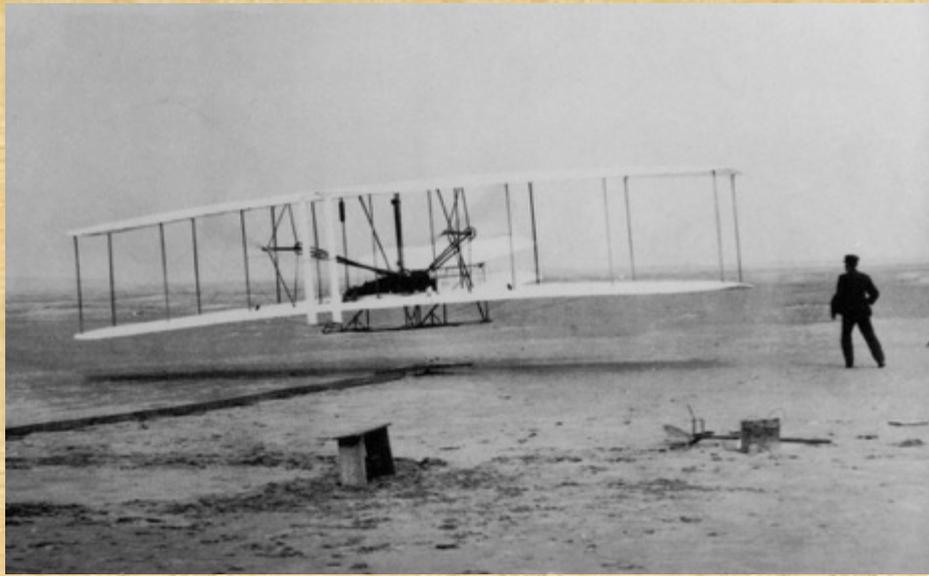
## **Chapter Thirty-Two**

# **The Post-Cold War World**

## **Science and Technology**

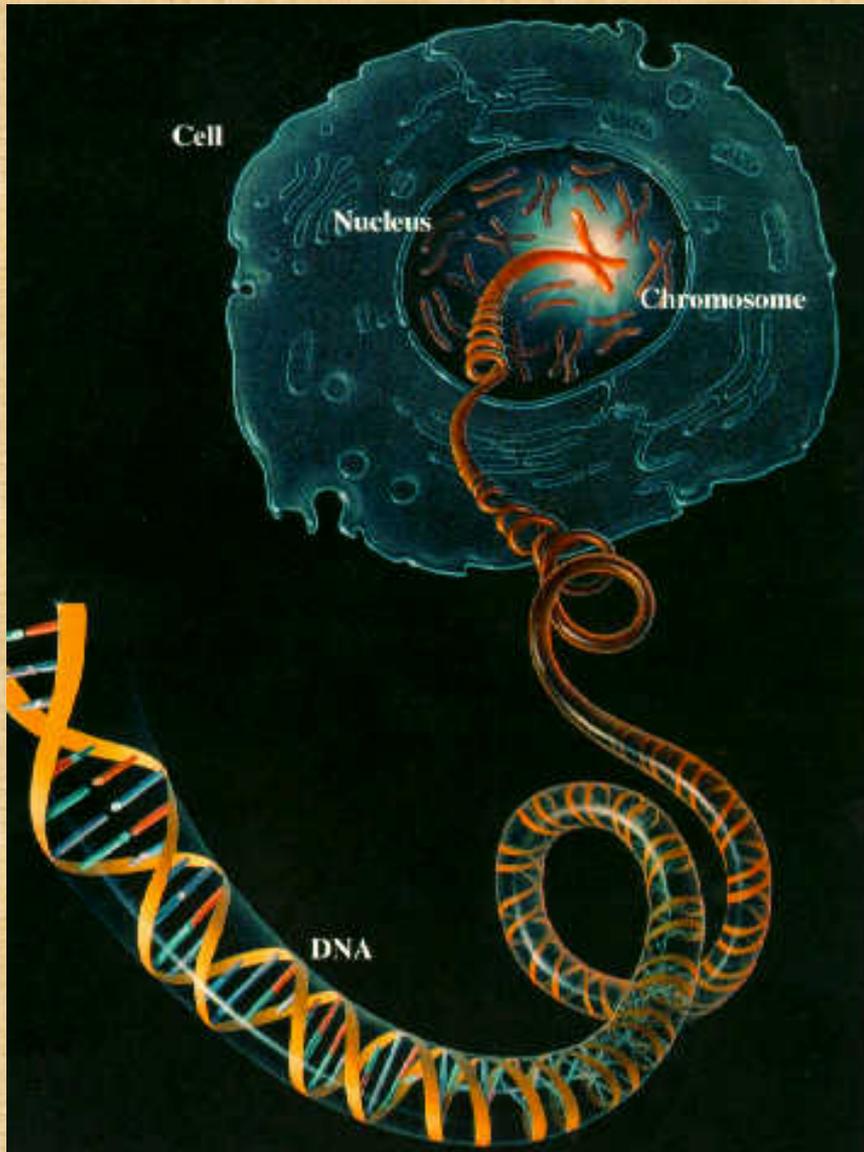
**In 1996, microfossils were found on Mars.**



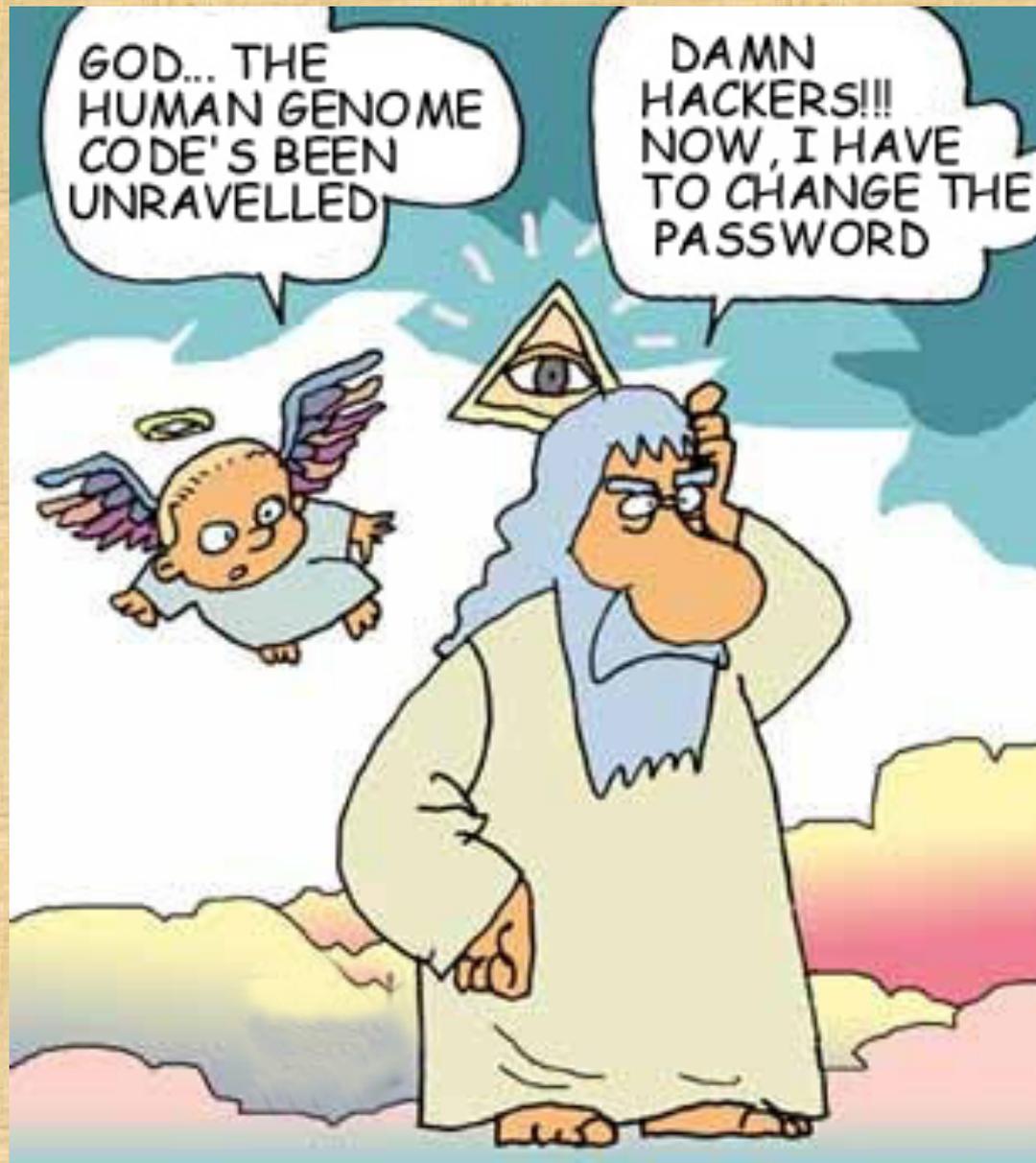


**In 100-years, we came  
a long way...  
and gone a long way.**





**The human genome  
was mapped  
by humans in 2000...  
we already know  
which genes are  
responsible  
for many diseases.**



GOD... THE  
HUMAN GENOME  
CODE'S BEEN  
UNRAVELLED

DAMN  
HACKERS!!!  
NOW, I HAVE  
TO CHANGE THE  
PASSWORD

**While we are advancing,  
we are creating massive problems  
for many people in the world.  
We are using 9-times the water  
we did at the beginning  
of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.**

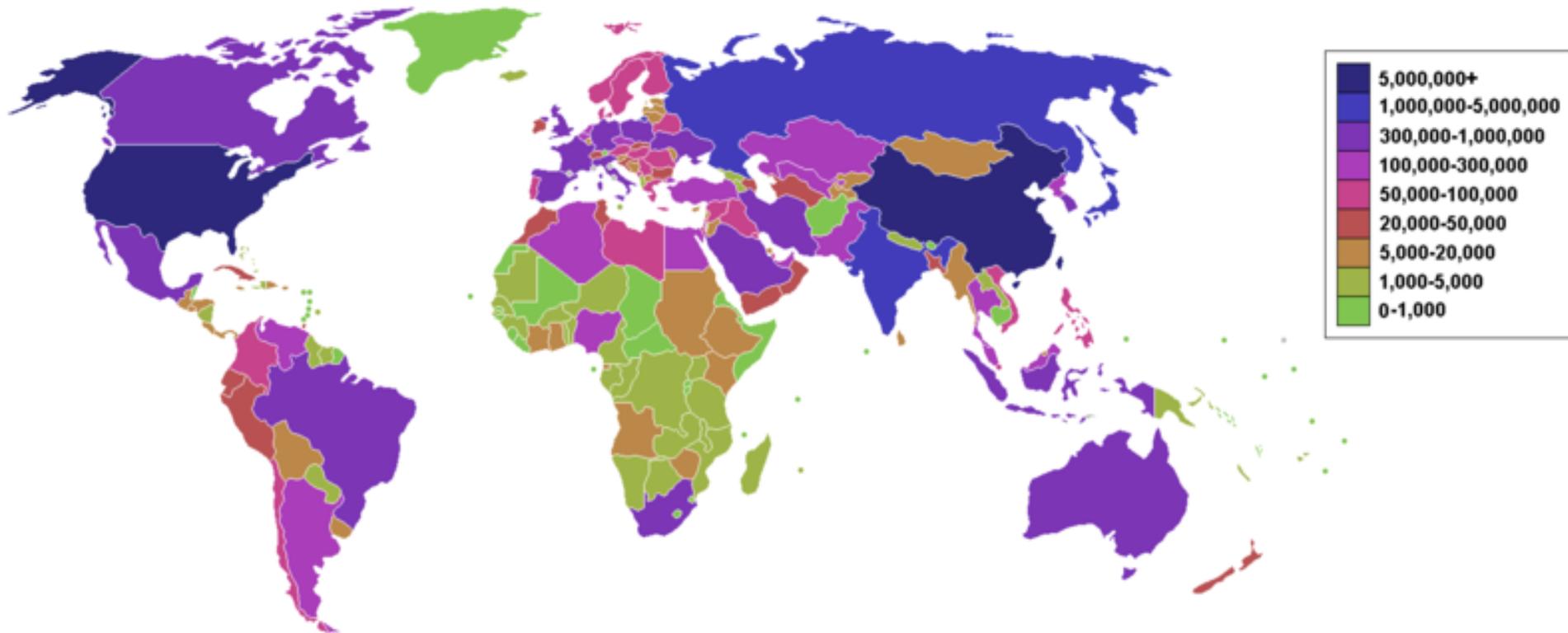
**Uganda, it costs 5.7% of a person's wage  
per day. In the US, it costs 0.0006%.**

**We use more water when we flush a toilet  
once than an average African uses for  
cleaning, washing, drinking, and  
cooking.**

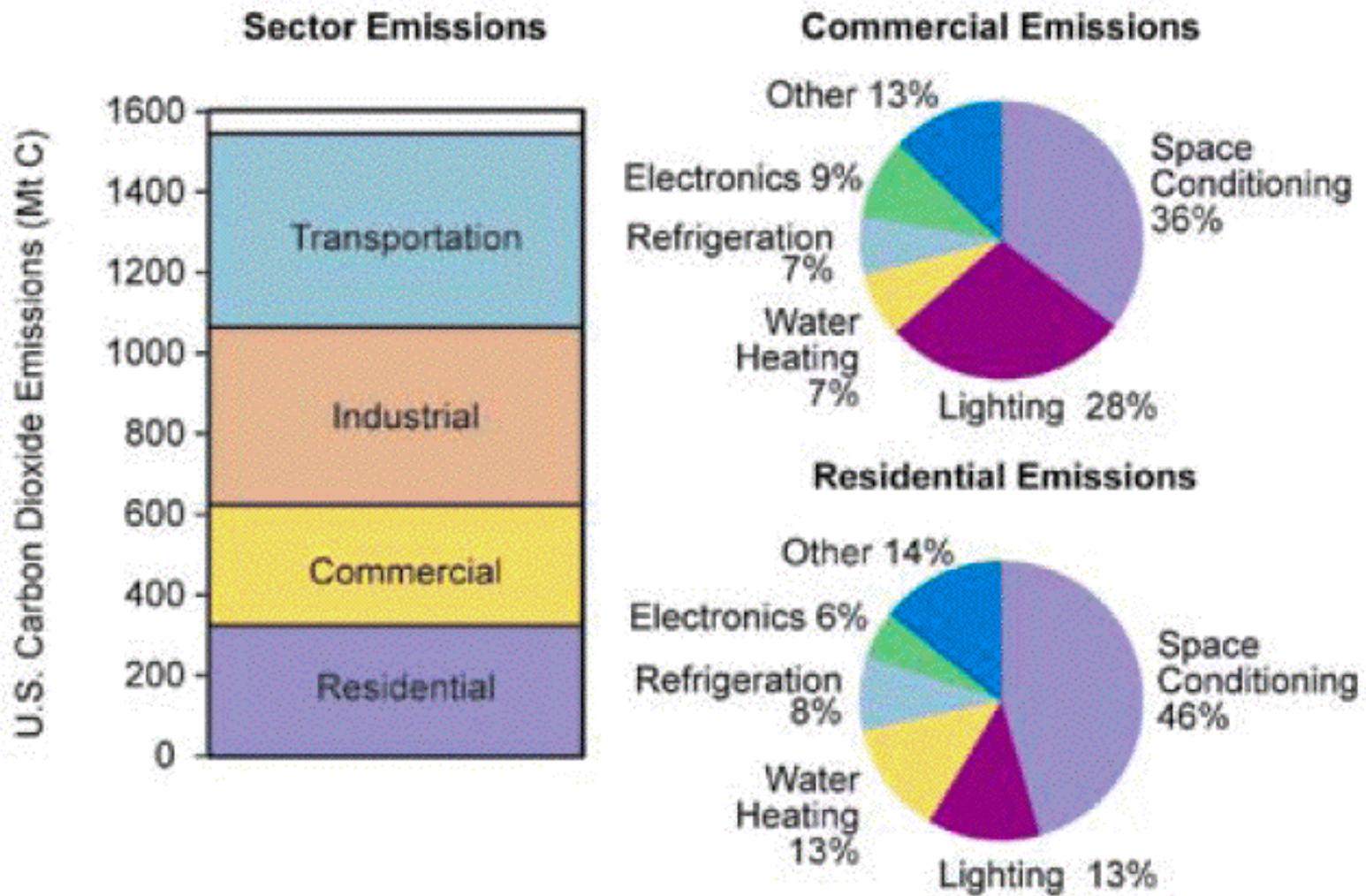
**Global warming is also a major issue. Scientists have all sorts of analyses of the problem. For example, one study concludes that the 1990s were the warmest ten years in 1000-years.**

**Here is a startling statistic about the US:**

**We are 5% of the population  
of the world, we spend 25%  
of the world's GNP, we use 25%  
of the world's energy,  
and pollute the globe  
with 32% of the carbon dioxide  
emissions.**



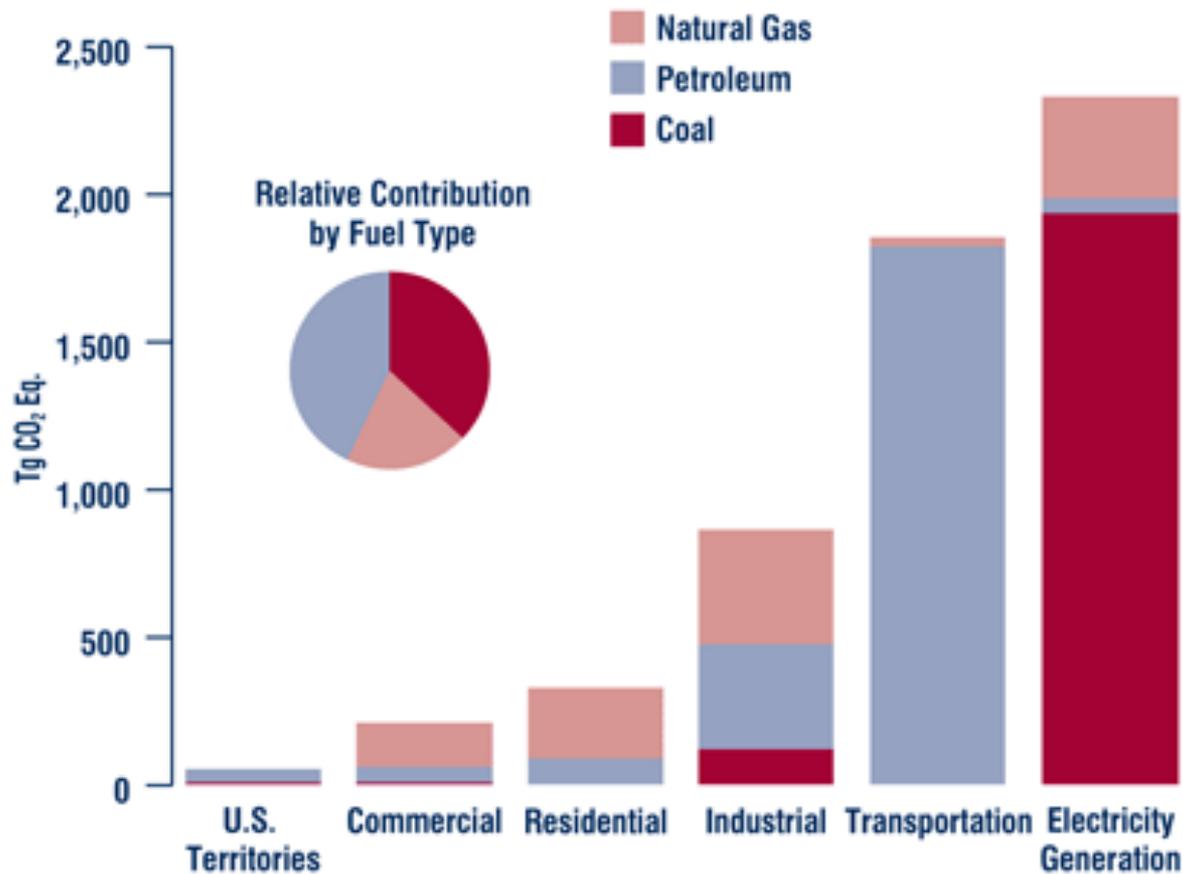
**America and China release more carbon dioxide than any other country. The top-ten emitting countries produce 67% of the carbon dioxide in the world.**



Source: DOE EERE Buildings Energy Data Book 2005

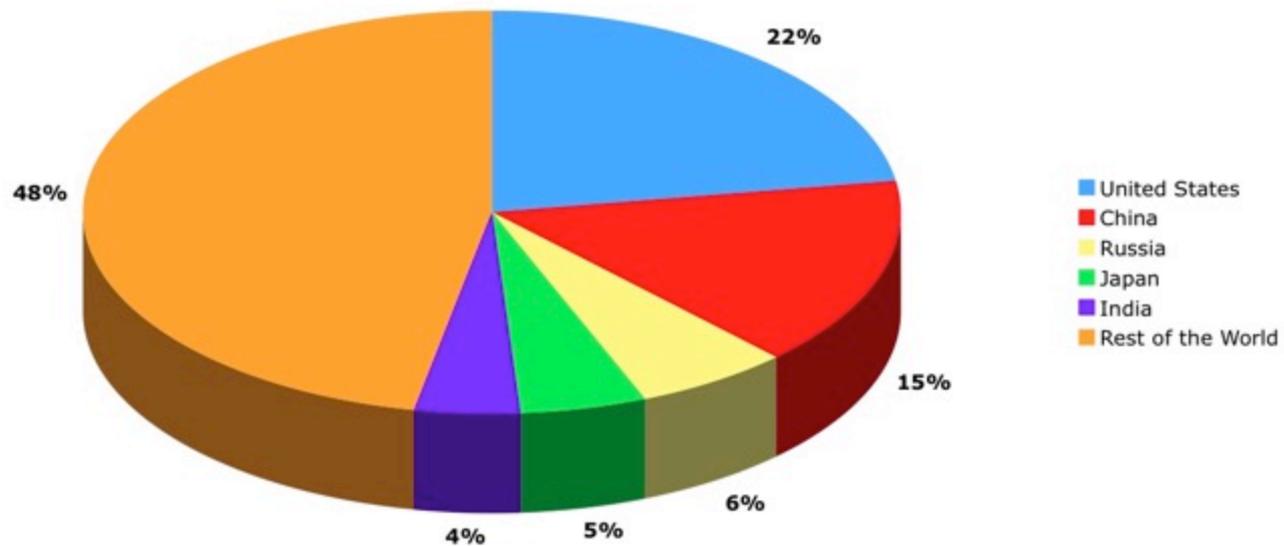
**Figure 9.1** United States' carbon emissions by sector and (for commercial and residential buildings) by end use.

## 2006 CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion by Sector and Fuel Type



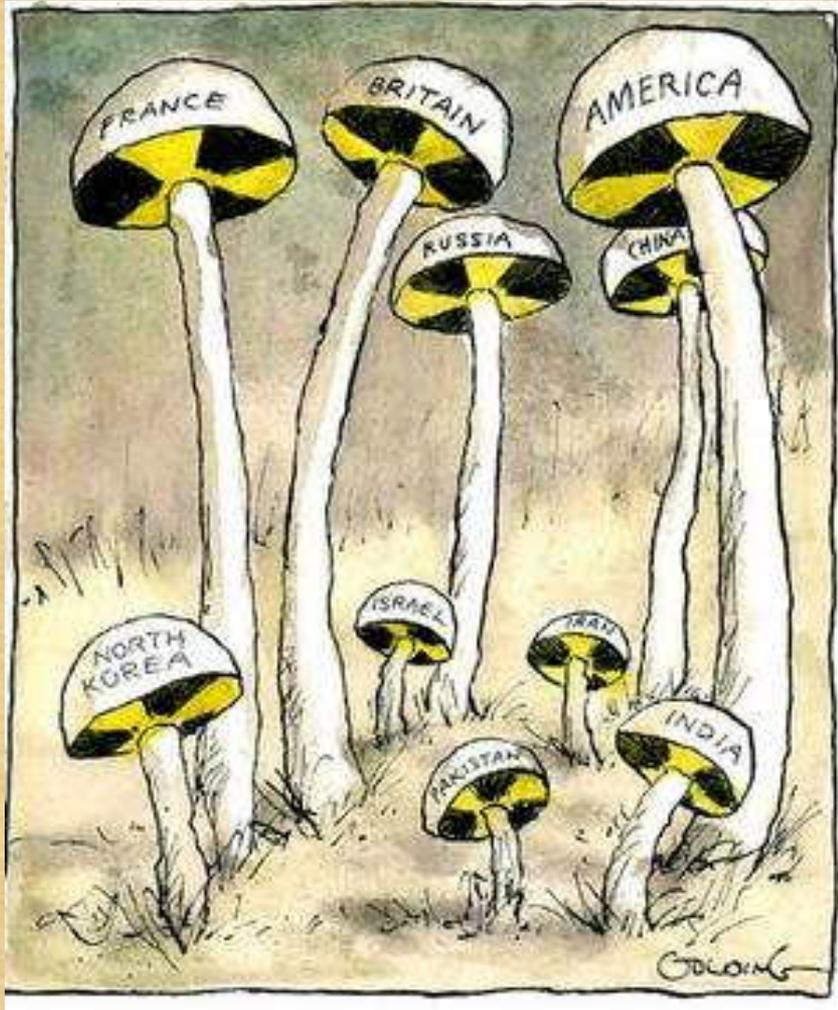
Note: Electricity generation also includes emissions of less than 0.5 Tg CO<sub>2</sub> Eq. from geothermal-based electricity generation.

**Contributions to Total Global CO2 Emissions, 2003**  
©2009 "Ranking America" (<http://rankingamerica.wordpress.com>)



cID[]=0Chart1|countries=checkbox9:11 PMheme=3variable\_ID=470Chart1ction=select\_years

Data from World Resources Institute  
[http://earthtrends.wri.org/searchable\\_db/index.php?step=countries](http://earthtrends.wri.org/searchable_db/index.php?step=countries)



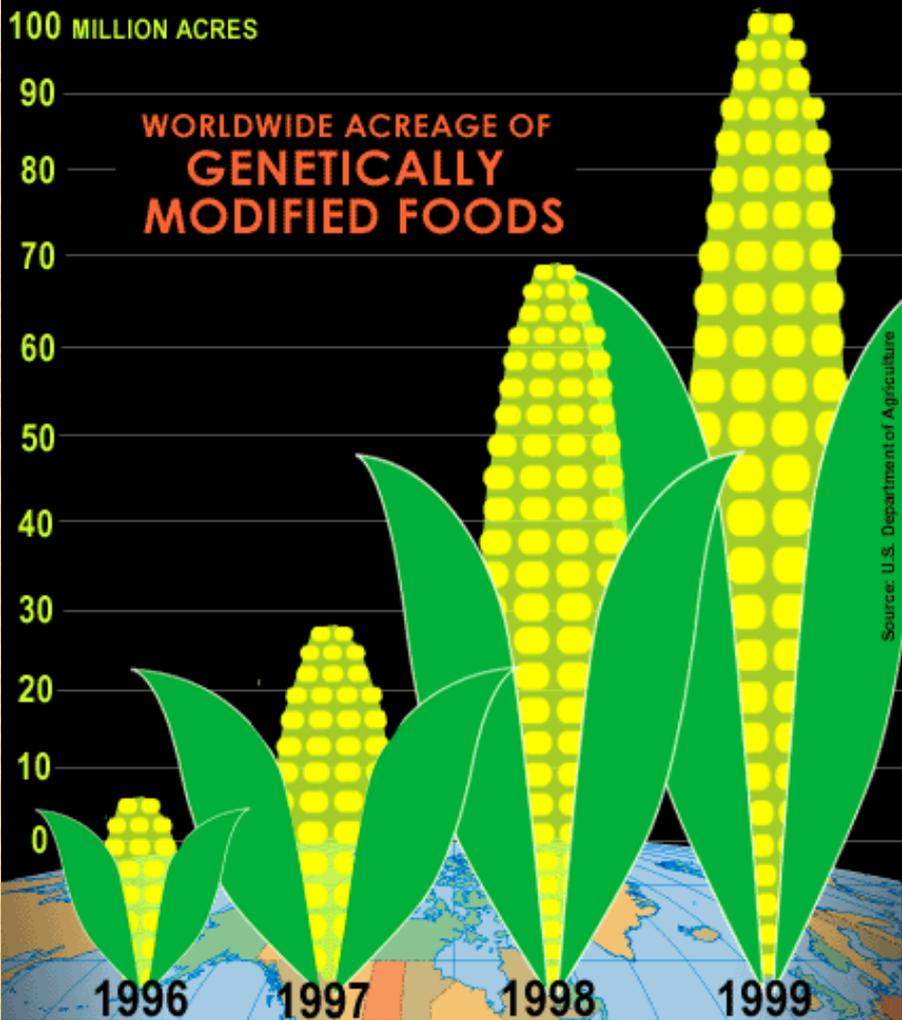
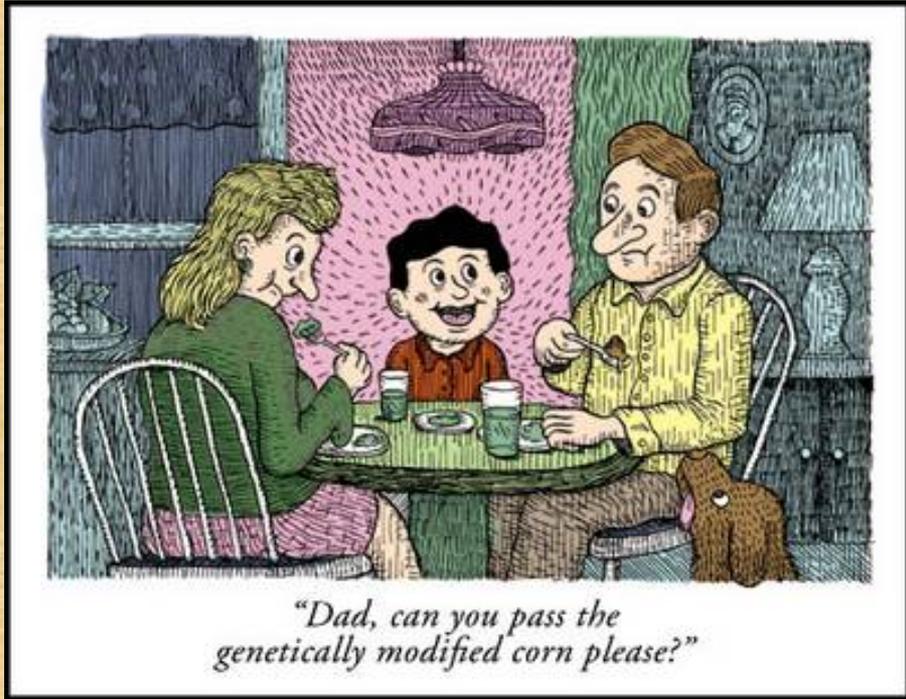
**Another possible cause of death is nuclear proliferation.**

**Terrorism is still another issue  
facing the 21<sup>st</sup> century.**

**The US has managed to avoid massive  
death tolls due to terrorism...even 9/11.**

**In addition, between 1995-2000,  
there were 2,000 terrorist attacks  
with only 15 in North America.**

**Genetic developments such as genetically modified (GM) seeds and foods have caused a widespread concern throughout the world. While there is the good side of more food production, the downside is not fully fathomed yet.**



## **Economic Trends**

**There is the growing and worsening gap between the rich “north”...Europe, North America, and Japan and the poor “south”...Africa, South America, Middle East and some parts of Asia.**

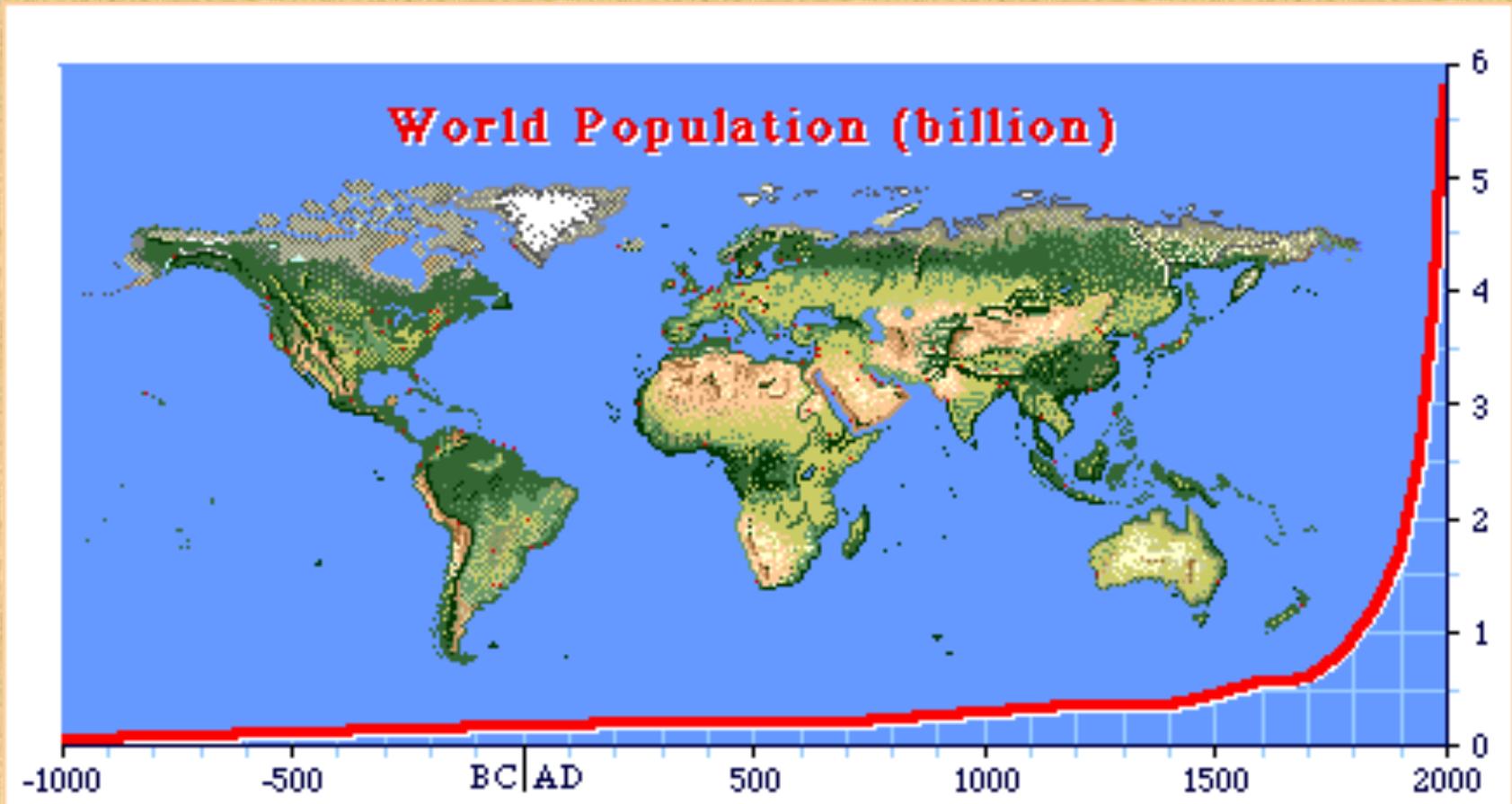
**However, China and India are educating more college students than the US.**

**One of the reasons that the US  
is pricing themselves out of exports  
is the labor costs of US workers...  
including health care,  
which we just started to resolve.**

**[http://www.wolverton-mountain.com/articles\\_luddites.html](http://www.wolverton-mountain.com/articles_luddites.html)**

**National debt concerns are also  
a major concern for most countries  
excluding China.**

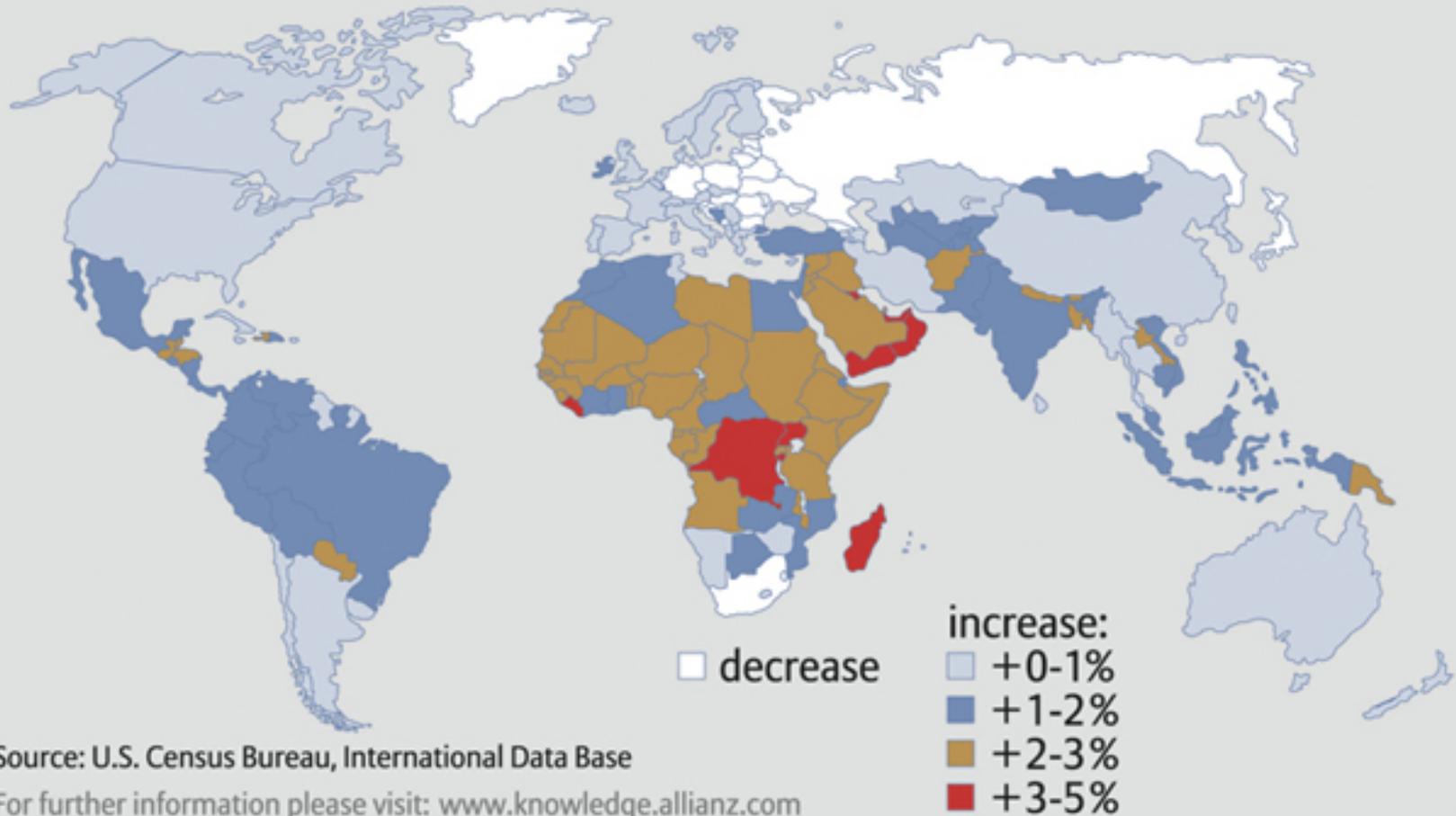
**Finally, the rapid population growth is causing major problems in the world. Some are attempting to curtail it while others are against it.**



# POPULATION GROWTH



Change of population 2007 in percent



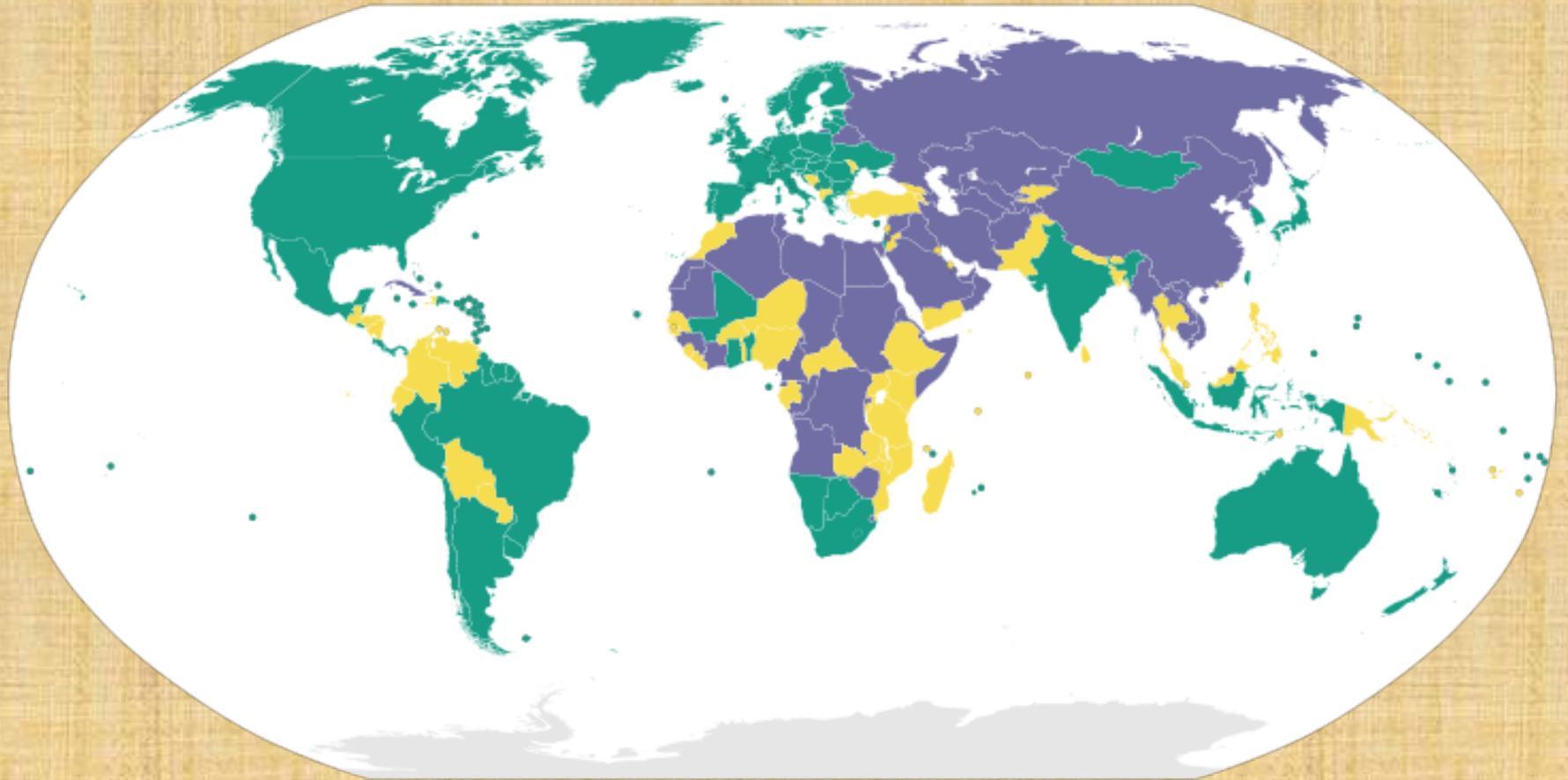
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

For further information please visit: [www.knowledge.allianz.com](http://www.knowledge.allianz.com)

## **Social and Political Trends**

**The end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century has been a time of trouble and concern among most minorities worldwide. This includes race, sex, sexual orientation, age, and ethnic groups.**

**There has been a widespread drive for democracy especially since the fall of the USSR, although that drive isn't translated into actual democracies.**



**Free**

**Partly Free**

**Not Free**

## **International Relations**

**There is an awareness that there needs to be far more world cooperation between countries.**

**One or two super-powers isn't a workable model for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.**



**Dag Hammarskjöld said, “The United Nations was created not to bring mankind to heaven, but to save him from hell.”**

## **Cultural Trends**

**Religious resurgence  
in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is  
generally associated  
with fundamentalism  
of the particular faith.**

**Often, these movements  
have become violent...  
as with Middle-Eastern Islam.**

**Technology in the 21<sup>st</sup> century often threatens the old world attitude of many people worldwide.**



**Chapter Thirty-Three**

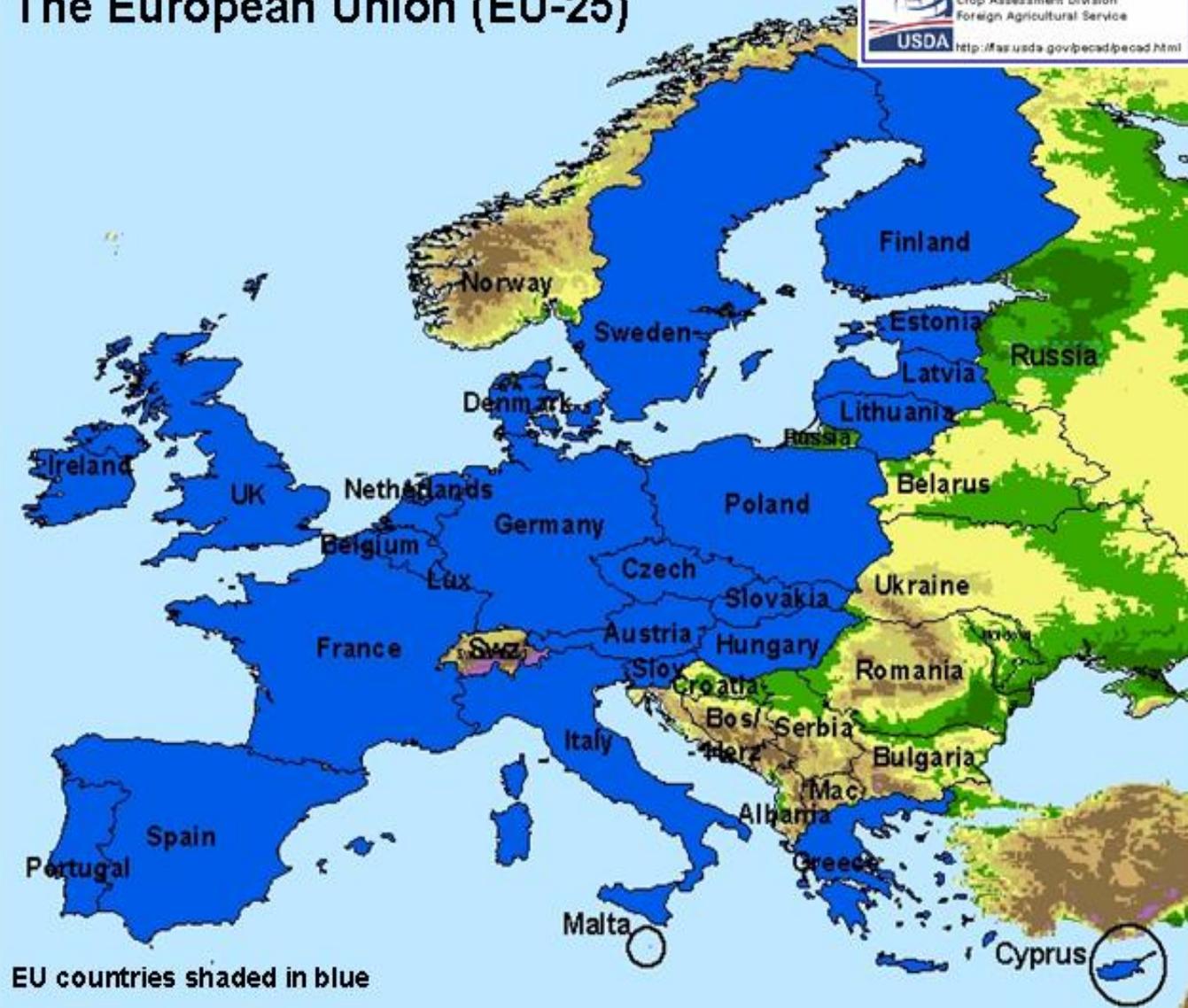
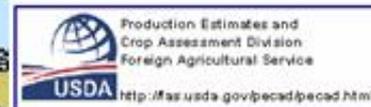
**Europe and the Americas  
in a New Era**

## **Europe**

**This was a time of adjust for Russia from communism, which held them together, to the new Russia, and they had to adjust to European and Asian mindsets.**

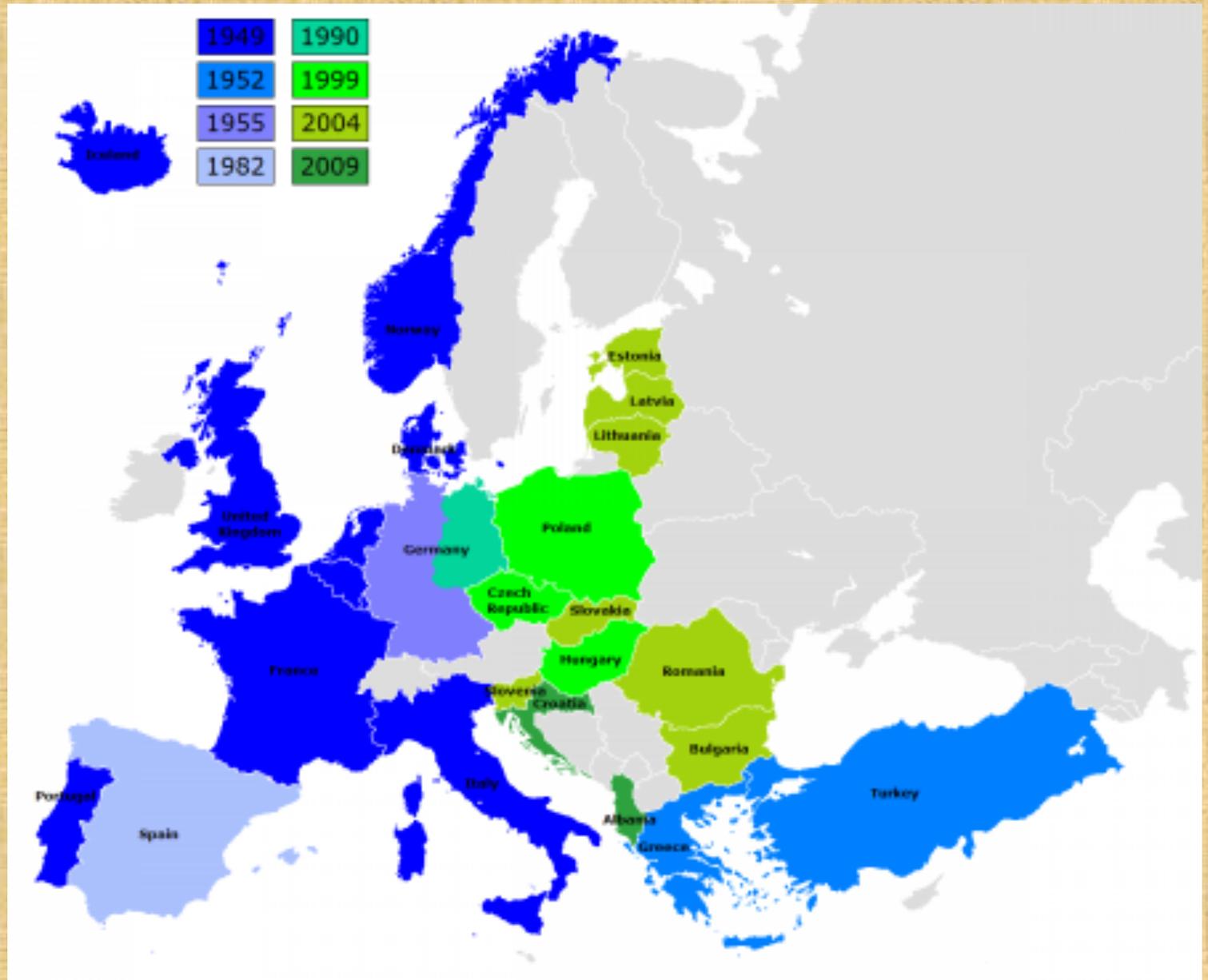
**Western Europe had to adjust also but just to a new Europe...an EU one.**

# The European Union (EU-25)



EU countries shaded in blue

# NATO map



# NATO expansion



# **Russia and Other Former Communist States: Economic Challenges**

**Privatization was hard for some countries  
and much easier for others.**

**Poland and the Czech Republic adjusted well,  
while Russia had problems in 1998.**

**By 2004, the Russian economy  
was recovering.**

# **Russia and Other Former Communist States: Social and Cultural Developments**

**With the fall of communism, there was a rise of poverty in the old Soviet Bloc.**

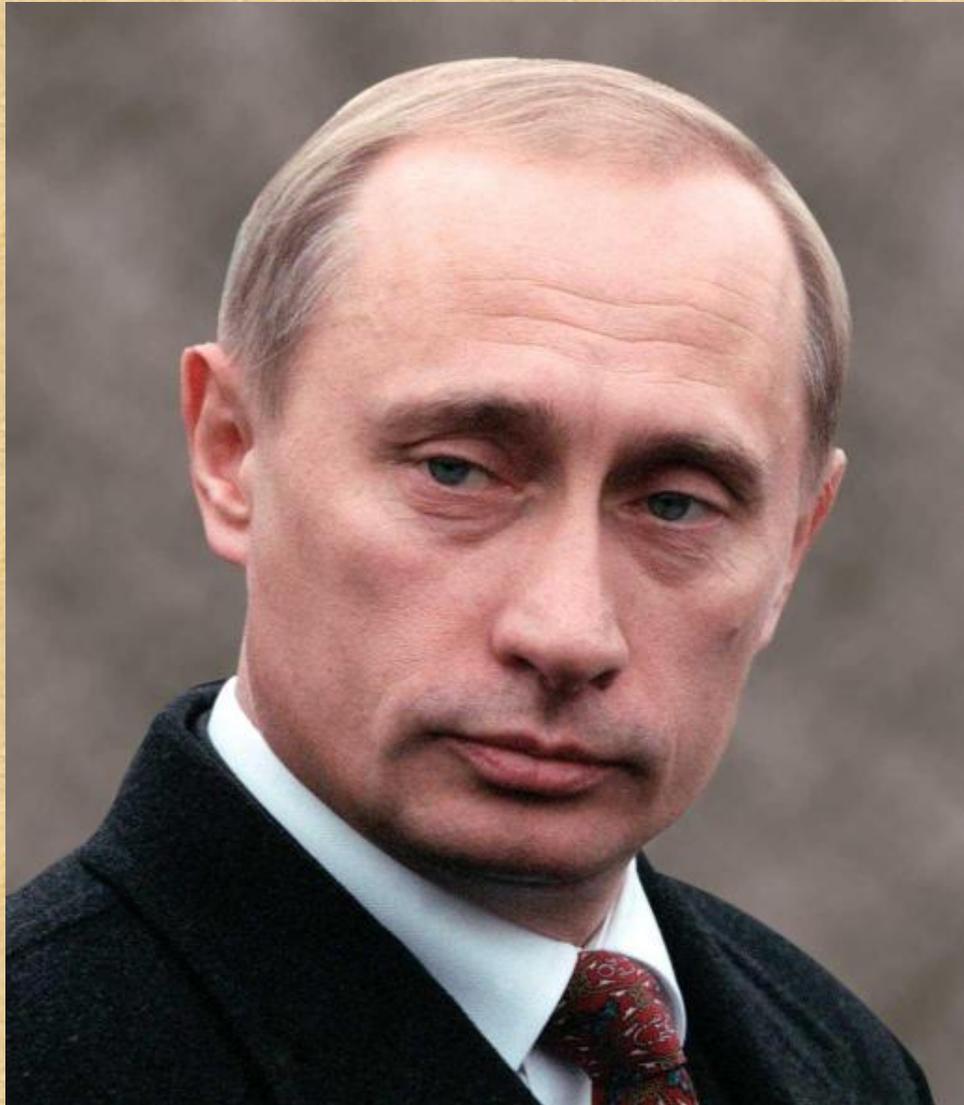
**The place of women also suffered as some countries went back to the old days of subjugation of women. Poland and Albania were two countries with religious issues and women.**

**The crime rate in the former USSR  
increased by doubling  
from 1989 to 1995.**

**80% of businesses paid  
protection money in 1994.**

# **Russia and other Former Communist States: Political Developments**

**Yeltsin struggled with implementing his new constitution, but Putin got more control of the old communists and the oligarchy.**



**Putin's move had  
a dark side...  
going back to the  
days of an  
autocratic leader.**

**Ethnic conflicts reemerged  
in the old communist bloc.**

**The obvious example is the conflict  
in Yugoslavia, which clearly  
was both ethnic and religious.**

## Former Yugoslavia





**Milosevic added his racist ideas to the Yugoslav mess but was forced to resign in September 2000.**



**Chechnya was another want-to-be independent nation but with a Muslim majority and Russian suppression.**



# **Europe's Long-Established Democracies**

**Europe's unemployment rate  
varied by country.**

**Politically, Europe and the US had  
progressive parties, which moved  
toward the center...left of center.**

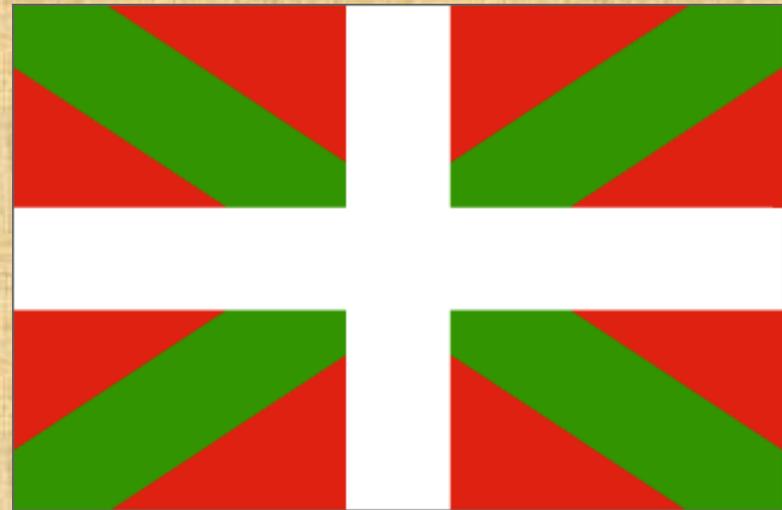
**Tony Blair, Gerhard Schroder,  
and Bill Clinton were examples  
of this shift.**

**In 2002, the EU went to a common currency called the Euro... only Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, and the 10 newest members weren't in the Euro zone.**



**The European Monetary Union (EMU)  
attempted to help countries in the EU  
to cut budgetary deficits, etc.**

**There were ethnic tensions and conflict in Western Europe. The IRA wanted faster action resolving Northern Ireland, and the ETA want Basque independence.**



## **Europe and the Post-Cold War World**

**There was conflict between the Europeans and the Russians over NATO. However, there a list of other issues that caused concerns: nuclear weapon from the old Soviet Union, the break-up of Yugoslavia, Chechnya, Muslim reactions to the West, and Caspian oil fields.**





## **The United States**

**Bill Clinton ended George Bush's reelection hopes in 1992. He had an odd mix of being pro-business and socially concerned. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and healthcare reform was an example of this mix.**



**Clinton's second term was all about Monica and impeachment.**

**In the country, O. J. Simpson's trial, immigration both legal and illegal, Ruby Ridge, the Branch Davidian stand-off, and Oklahoma City.**

**Then George W. Bush won over Al Gore  
via the Supreme Court.**

**Bush wanted to return to Reagan's years,  
but 9/11 came crashing in upon him  
along with the rest of America.**



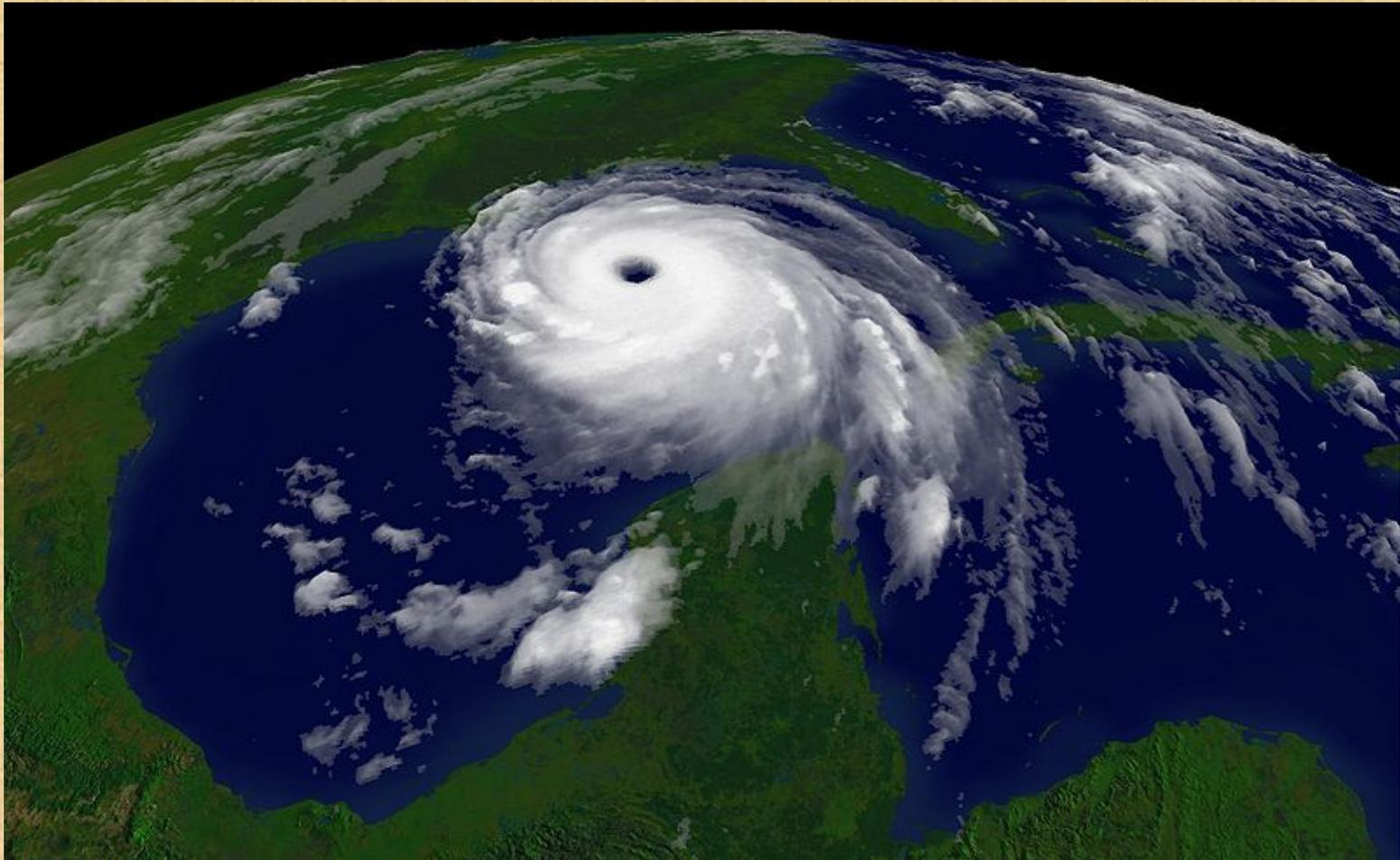
**As a result of 9/11, we received the USA Patriot Act, which gave new powers to watch for future acts by terrorists.**

**Then came a UN supported invasion of Afghanistan in 2001. In 2003, we attacked Iraq because of Hussein's *support* of bin Laden and his WMD—neither were ever found or the real reason for the war, which is still being waged.**



**We did manage to topple  
both Hussein and have  
his statue pulled down.**

**Then Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast especially in the New Orleans area.**





## **Latin America**

**There have been various movements against the right-wing governments or dictatorships.**

**Hugo Chavez in Venezuela was quickly elected and started his reform program.**

**Brazil and Argentina both started to recover from old military regimes.**

**Chile got Pinochet out after nearly 20 years of a rightist dictatorship.**

**Cuba was stagnating while Castro grew gray.**

**Peru didn't change much  
with or without Fujimo**

**Ecuador and Bolivia also didn't move  
much but the various insurgencies  
weren't in favor of the free market  
globalization movements.**



**Canada was emerging as an independent state, but it had citizens questioning their national allegiance.**

**Quebec wanted succession, British Columbia was morphing into the States economically, and Alberta wanted more answers to their place in Canada.**

**Ottawa then creates a new territory, Nunavut (our land), which is north central Canada.**

## **Chapter Thirty-Four**

# **Asia, the Middle East, and Africa in a New Era**

# **Asia**

## **Political Trends**

**Communist China since 1978 is making good economic progress while maintaining authoritarian rule. Descent is not tolerated. The same is true for Vietnam.**

**North Korea maintains Marxism with a vengeance. Kim Il Sung and Kim Jon Il are super dictators, and the people are oppressed.**

**Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan  
are successfully dealing with both  
democracy and capitalism.**





**Indonesia, once it got rid of the 32-year dictator, Suharto, in 1998, is dealing with his economic mess.**

**India has been successful dealing with concerns over people who weren't just the middle class.**

**The only real exceptions to the democracy movement are Pakistan and Myanmar. Afghanistan's movement to democracy was achieved but Karzai's government is both corrupt and inept.**

## **Diplomatic and Military Uncertainties**

**China is increasing its military expenditures by 400% with 2.5 million military while North Korea's is 1.2 million soldiers.**

## **Economic Development**

**Why has S. Korea, Japan, and Taiwan grown economically?**

**Since they essentially lack any meaningful natural resources, they all have worked successfully with their talented population.**

**China has been successful in part because of outside investment. In addition, they and the Indians have pushed education. However, going to the US for college or graduate school could be costly, because the students might wish to remain here.**

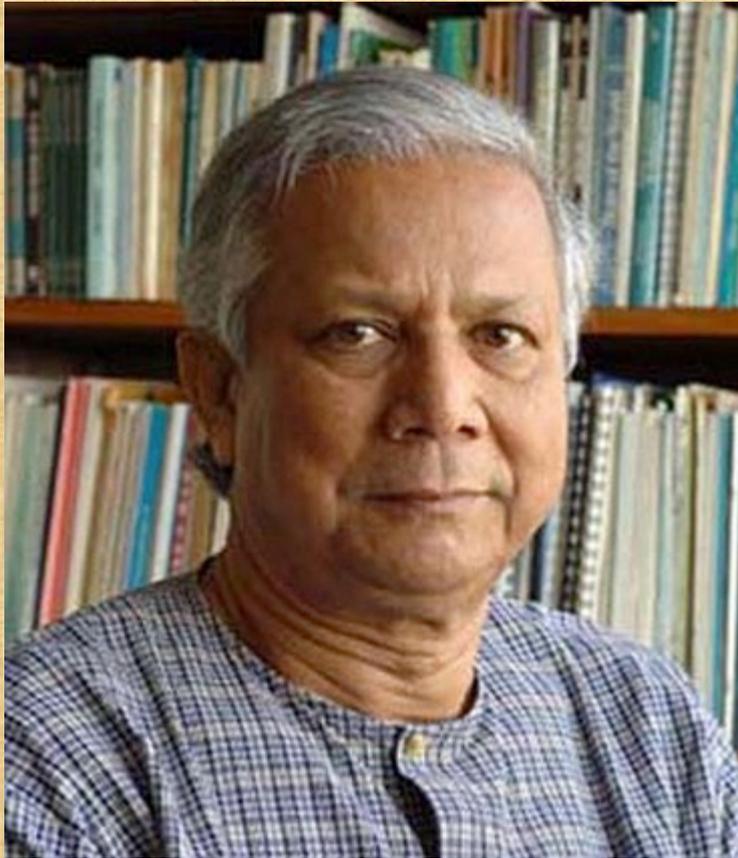
**The Chinese are expanding and using more raw material, which causes more energy needs...Three Gorges on the Yangzi will generate 700 MW per each of the 26 generators.**



# Globalizing economies goes from computers, to cars, to food production, etc.



## **Social Changes**



**International foreign aid continues to assist Asian nations develop. However, one of the most significant and promising new aid programs is microcredit banking for the poor of the world. The Grameen Bank was started by Muhammad Yunus and provides no collateral loans.**



**Yunus' speech after getting  
the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006.**

# **His speech about not knowing anything about banking.**

**<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XvwllE33cy4&feature=related>**

**<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4cxPD-vM7D0&feature=related>**

**Population growth is declining in Asia for many reasons...one of which is in China that the government allows only one child per family.**



**Sexism and ageism is affecting many Asian nations. There is a growing number of older people living in Asia. In addition, there is a general sexism and especially in China where the one child policy is in effect. There is an unofficial policy of adopting female fetuses...sex-selective abortions.** <http://www.slate.com/id/2216236>

**The birth rate ratio over the past two decades is 114 males to 100 female births.**



**Middle East and Africa  
New Political Leaders, Wars,  
and Democracy**

**A number of Middle Eastern countries  
had regime changes.**

**Bush want Hussein out of Iraq for  
several fabricated reasons...none of  
which proved correct or justified.**



**Elections were held in 2005 with the Shi'i  
winning a majority.**

**In Saudi Arabia and Kuwait,  
there was hardly any effort  
at free election...especially giving  
women the ability to vote.**

## **Ethnic Strife and Islamist Political Movements**

**Several countries, Turkey, Iraq, and Iran, had movements to acquire autonomy or total independence. These included the Kurds, Cypriots, and Iranian secularists.**



**Also, within Islamic countries,  
there was the militant drive to turn  
countries like, Egypt, Algeria, Pakistan,  
and Afghanistan, into countries  
run solely by Islamic law.**

**While the Islamist extremists agenda  
and actions are from our perspective  
barbaric, the Christian Church has done  
this for centuries in Europe since the  
Holy Roman Empire, Crusades,  
Inquisition, etc.**

**The conflicts between the secular and the Islamists have gone on in Egypt, Algeria, Turkey, and the Sudan.**

**The waters in the Sudan have been muddied by tribal differences also.**

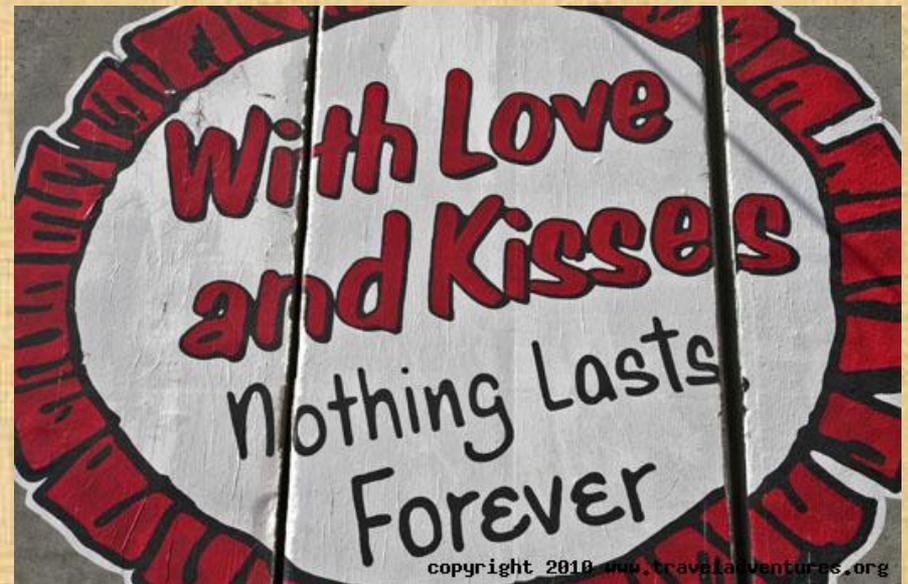
## **Israeli-Palestinian Arab Conflict**

**The Oslo Agreement created a “Swiss cheese settlement” of the conflict in 1993.**

**In 2000, the al-Aqsa Intifada brought on by Sharon’s visit to a mosque.**



**The Israeli built a wall of separation 360km and several times the height of the Berlin Wall.**





# **Africa and the Post-Cold War Era**

## **Political Changes in West, East, and Southern Africa**

**Ghana is doing well with elections and democracy as opposed to Nigeria where democracy is shaky. Togo, Sierra Leone, and Liberia have struggled also.**

**The Horn of Africa is really a mess  
and without much hope soon  
to resolve their problems whether  
in Ethiopia and Somalia.**



**Kenya and Zimbabwe are  
also very problematic.  
Robert Mugabe is still  
around and doing very little  
to improve Zimbabwe.**



## **Ethnic Warfare in Central Africa**

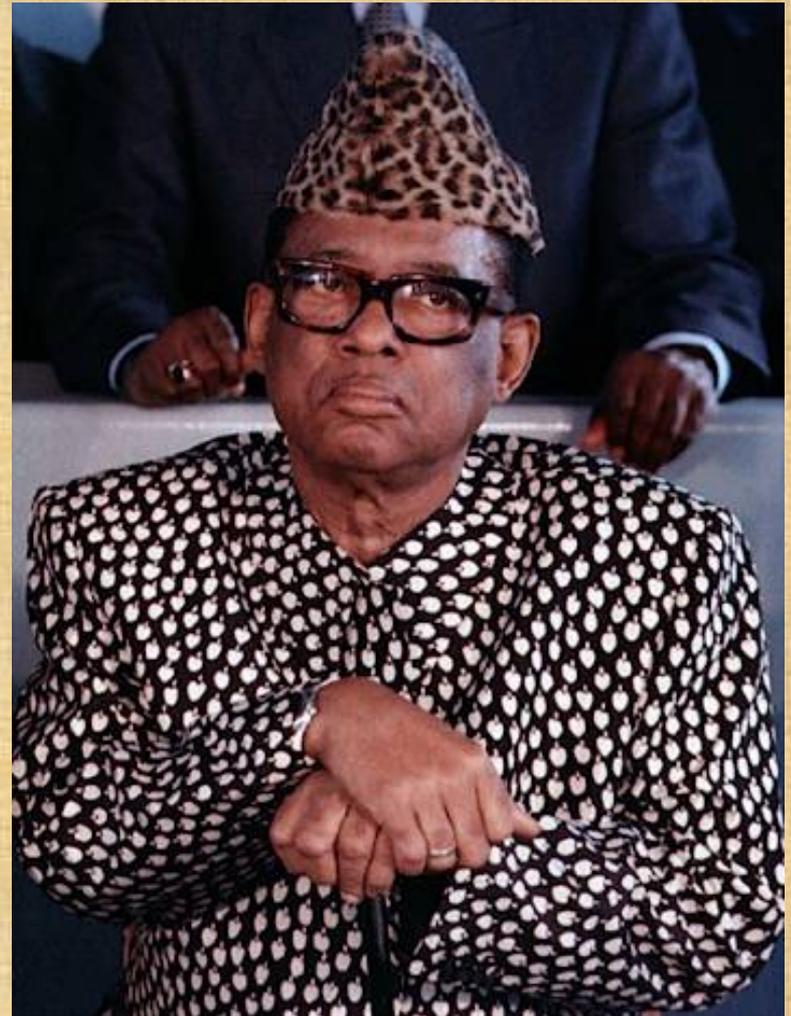
**Rwanda and Burundi have very serious ethnic issues that have resulted in genocide. The Hutu government of Rwanda killing more than ½ million Tutsi.**

**<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3580247.stm>**



**Zaire and Angola is another pair of African countries unresolved issues. Zaire's Mobuto fled his country. However, inflation in Zaire was 9,000%, which seems a lot.**

**Angola has the oil but not a country at peace.**





## **Progress in South Africa**

**Mandela and de Klerk worked out a provisional constitution, and when the election occurred, Mandela won overwhelmingly.**

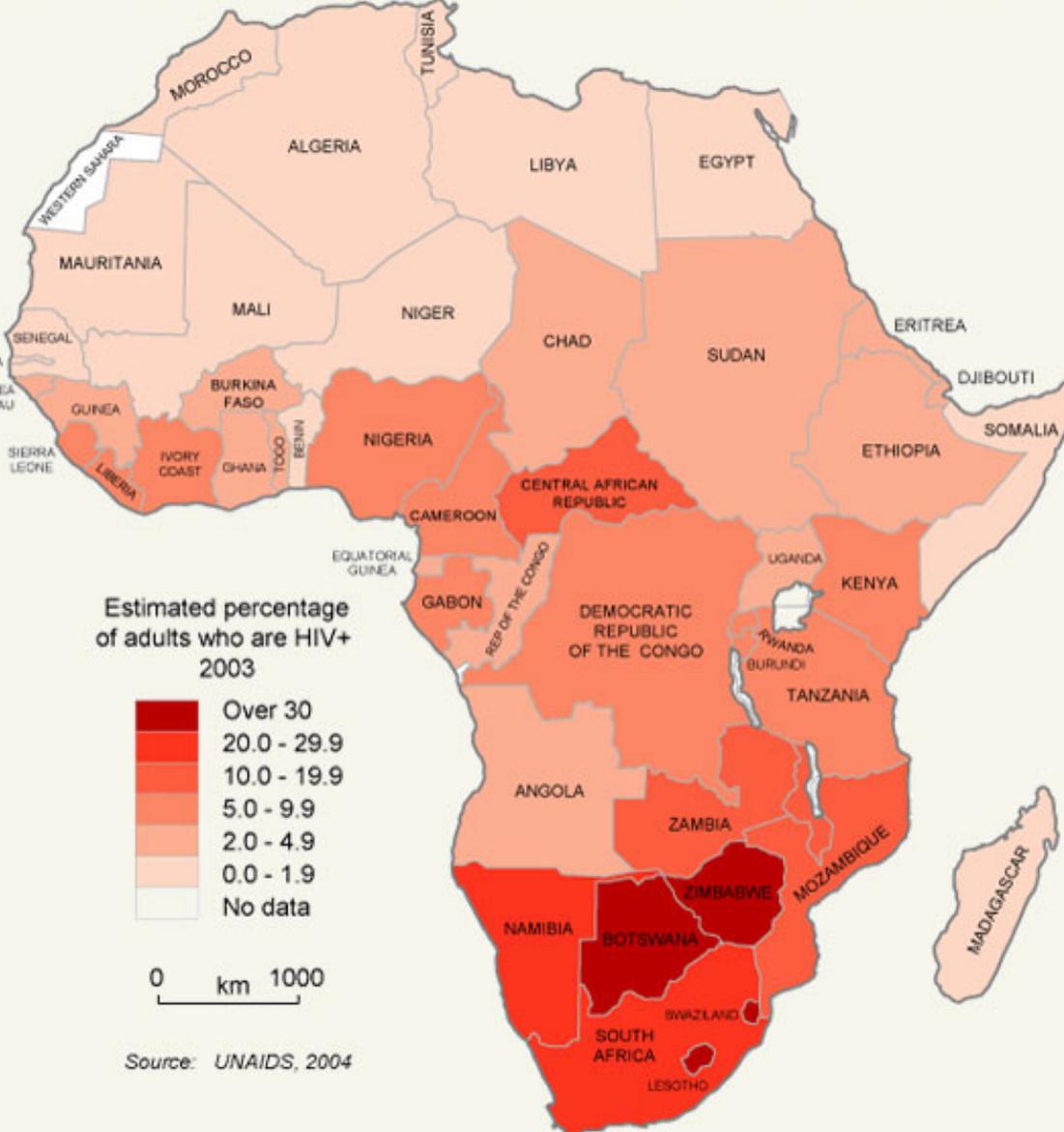
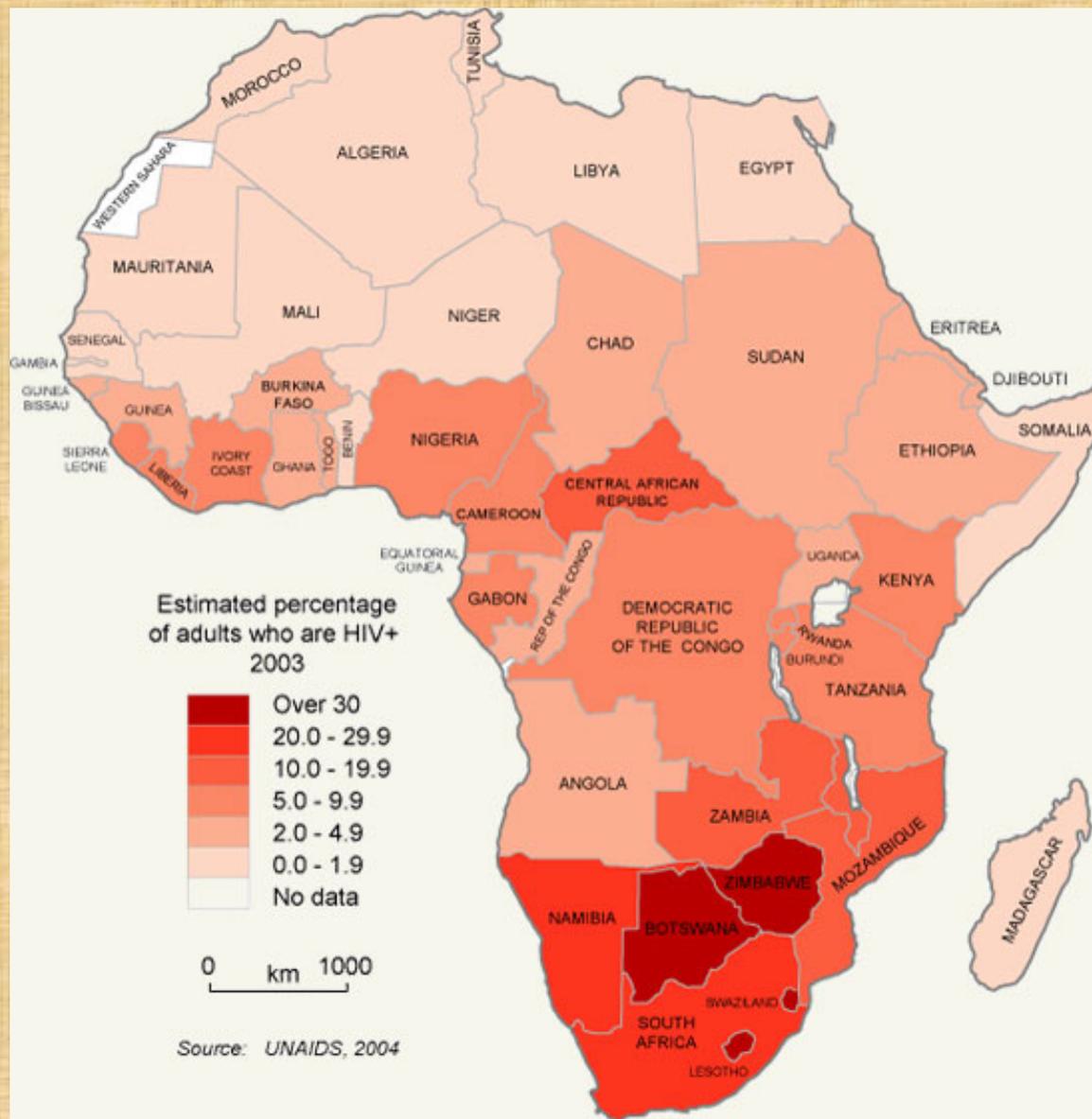


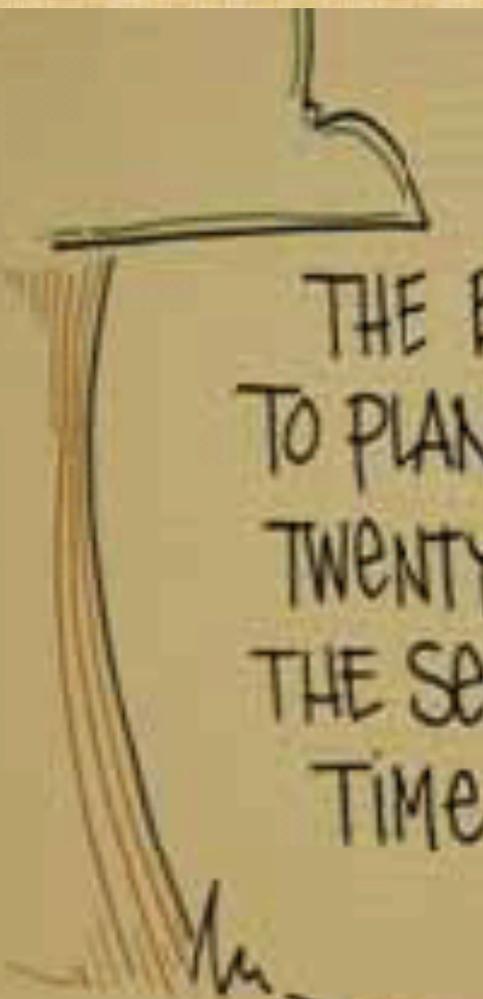


**The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was an attempt to do justice fairly and was headed by Desmond Tutu.**

# **Social and Economic Developments in Africa**

**Economics in the Africa continent is as massive as is the HIV/AIDS crisis is.**



A hand-drawn frame in black ink surrounds the text. It consists of a horizontal top line, a vertical left line, and a curved bottom line. The left side of the frame is decorated with several vertical lines of varying lengths, resembling a curtain or a textured wall.

THE BEST TIME  
TO PLANT A TREE IS  
TWENTY YEARS AGO.  
THE SECOND BEST  
TIME IS NOW.

- AFRICAN PROVERB