

The Cold War & Decolonization



Origins of the Cold War

- Yalta Conference 1945
- Division of Eastern & Western Europe
- Division of Germany and Berlin
- Stalinist elections: Poland (1945), Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia (1947-48)

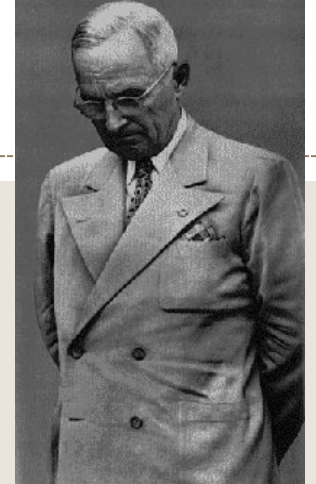


Two Superpowers: USA vs. USSR

Superpower Aims in Europe

United States	Soviet Union
Encourage democracy in other countries to help prevent the rise of Communist governments	Encourage communism in other countries as part of a worldwide workers' revolution
Gain access to raw materials and markets to fuel booming industries	Rebuild its war-ravaged economy using Eastern Europe's industrial equipment and raw materials
Rebuild European governments to promote stability and create new markets for American goods	Control Eastern Europe to protect Soviet borders and balance the U.S. influence in W. Europe
Reunite Germany to stabilize it and increase the security of Europe	Keep Germany divided to prevent its waging war again

Truman Doctrine- 1947



- Triggered by the communist insurrections in Greece and Turkey
- Promised U.S. aid to any nation fighting communism

"I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.

I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes."

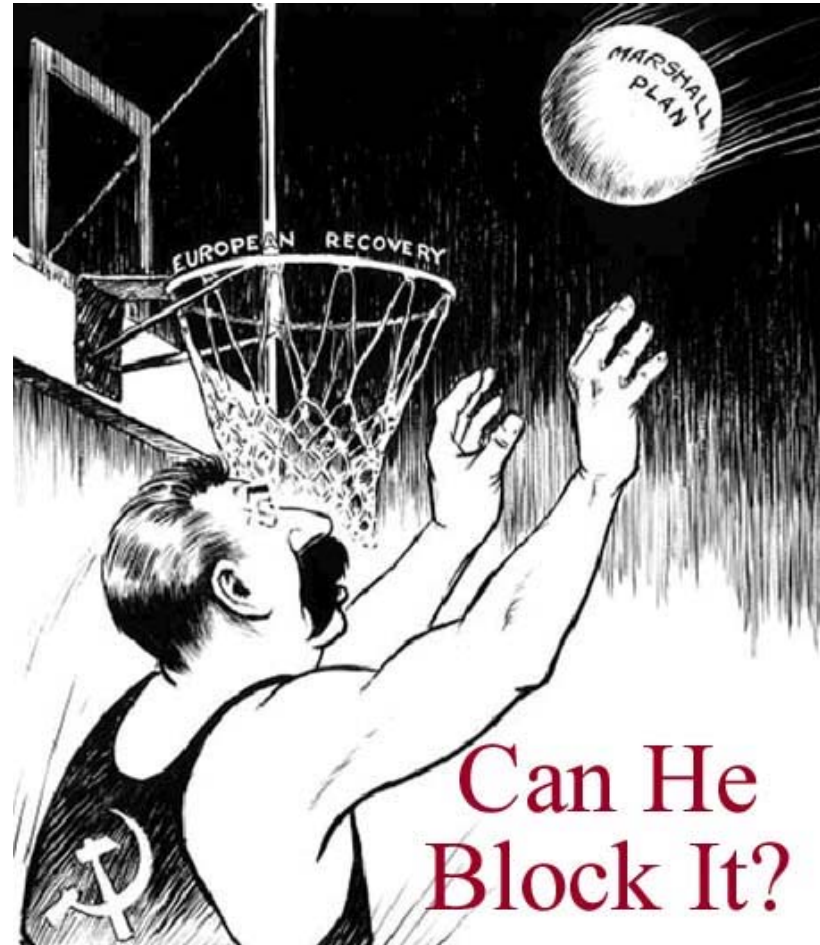
Containment-U.S. plan to stop the spread of communism

Domino Theory- speculated that if one country in a region came under the influence of communism, then the surrounding countries would follow in a **domino** effect.

Marshall Plan



- Between 1947-51, U.S. provide \$9.4B to rebuild after WWII
- Stalin refused for all East to take part
- Soviets saw this as US trying to dominate Europe economically



Berlin Airlift

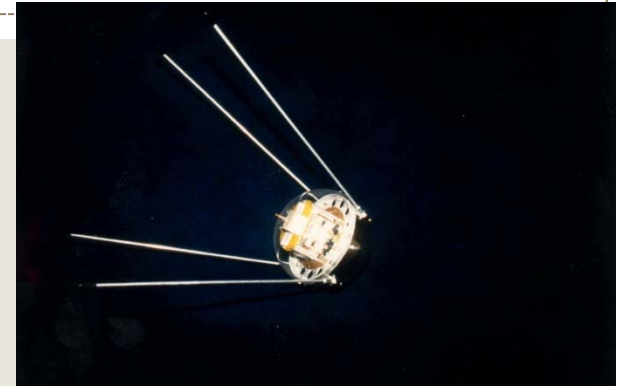
- 1948-1949
- 1948 – Three zones united in West Germany
- Stalin blockaded West Berlin
- 321 day airlift
- Stalin withdrew blockade in 1949
- Result was two Germanys – East and West



NATO and Warsaw Pact



1950s -1960s



- Increasing tensions
- 1949 Chinese Revolution
- 1949 Soviets get atomic bomb-arms race begins
- 1950-53 Korean War (hot war)
- 1956- Hungarian Uprising (demanded reforms, tried to withdraw from Warsaw Pact- Moscow sent in troops)
- 1959 Sputnik (Space race begins)
- 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion
- 1961 Berlin Wall- Built to stop the flow of refugees to the West. Most visible symbol of the Cold War
- 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1968 Prague Spring (demanded reforms, Moscow sent in troops)

The Chinese Revolution

- 1911 Revolution overthrew the monarchy
- Chinese Nationalist Party (Kuomintang(KMT) est. by Sun Yat Sen in 1916)
- Chiang Kai-shek (KMT) comes to power in 1924
- 1937-45 War with Japan
- CCP more effective at fighting Japanese. Gain popularity.
- Allies agree that KMT (Chiang) should rule China.
- Nationalist were viewed as westernized elites. Mao kept support of peasants.
- 1945-49 Civil War
- 1949 Communist China/Nationalists flee to Formosa(Taiwan)



China's Cultural Revolution



- **People's Republic of China under Mao Tse Tung**
- **1958-1962 Great Leap Forward- collectivization of agriculture and industry. Drought and dropping production led to famine =20-30 million deaths**
- **1960-70s Sino -Soviet Split**
- **1960s Cultural Revolution – Red Guards- young people mobilized to identify and rid China of anyone of anything that was Anti-revolutionary. 1 million + people killed.**
- **1972 Nixon's visit, diplomatic relations opened with U.S.**
- **1976 Deng Ziaoping**
- **1981 One Child Policy, SEZs**

The Korean War



- 1950-53
- Former Japanese colony – then divided into North and South at the 38th parallel after WWII. Trusteeship system (N - under Soviets, S -under western alliance) Koreans not consulted 😊
- Both superpowers withdraw in 1949
- June 1950, North tries to reunify state by force
- U.N.-led counter-invasion
- Chinese then entered war on behalf of North → stalemate
- 1953 armistice created the 2- mile wide DMZ – demilitarized zone
- 5 million Koreans were killed

Vietnam Conflict



- Nationalist movement since France created the Indochina colony in 1880s
- After WWI, Ho Chi Minh attempted to get Western help in fight for independence.
- West said no- Soviets were more than happy to help weaken the west and support Vietnamese Independence
- Nationalists/communists=Vietminh
- During WWII- occupied by Japan. Ho Chi Minh worked with the OSS (now CIA) to defeat the Japanese
- France attempted to reassert power over region.
- Defeated by Ho's forces at **Dien Bien Phu in 1954**

Vietnam Conflict



- Geneva accords divided country at the 17th parallel. Ho Chi Minh leader in N. Promise of elections in 2 years. (never happened- U.S. did not sign accords)
- HCM supported reunification and launched a guerrilla war effort to defeat the Western propped gov't in South
- US intervened to contain communism- 58,000 Americans died; 1 million + Vietnamese died
- 1975 – US defeated in war effort
- Vietnam reunified as a communist regime



Cambodia-autogenocide



- Vietnam war expanded into Cambodia -1969.
- N Vietnamese using territory in effort against the South
- U.S. bombings were resented by the Cambodians
- Promise of peace by the Khmer Rouge
- **April 17, 1975- Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge army marched into Phnom Penh and seized control of Cambodia**
 - Wanted to create an agrarian utopia inspired by Mao Zedong
- **2 million people were evacuated from Phnom Penh by foot at gunpoint**
 - 20,000 died along the way
- **Forced into slave labor**
- **Purges were held to get rid of "old society"**
 - Educated, wealthy, Buddhist monks, police, doctors, lawyers, teachers, former government officials
 - Anyone who was disloyal to the Khmer Rouge were shot
 - ✦ "What's rotten must be removed"
- **1975-1979- 2 million deaths**

Cuban Revolution

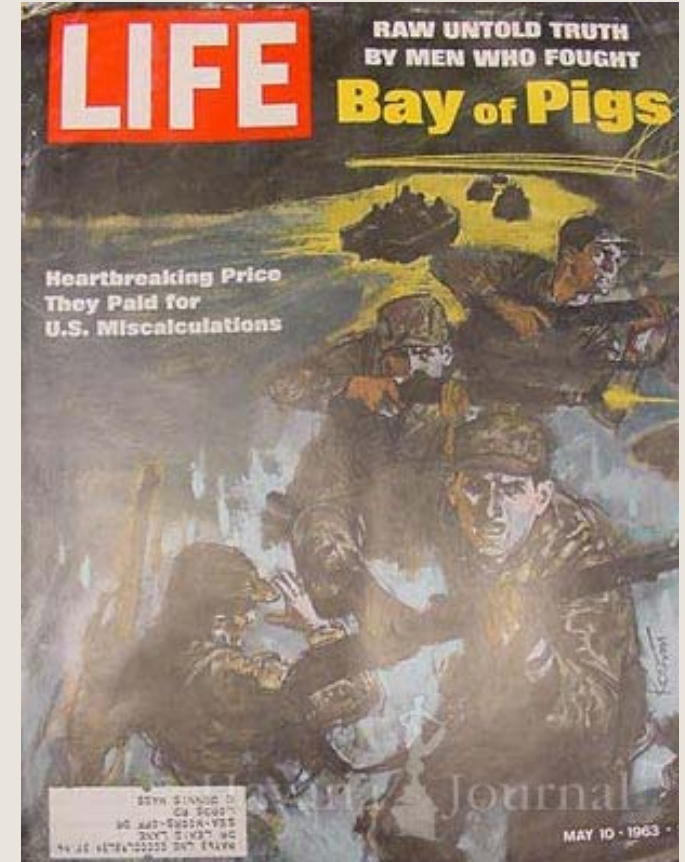
- 1898 Cuba won its independence from Spain; Americans invested heavily in Cuban businesses & plantations
- Growing wealth gap
- U.S. Supported the Batista dictatorship
- 1956 peasant revolt under Fidel Castro begins
- 1959 Castro defeats Batiste gov't
- Early support for Castro because he instituted national education and medical reforms
- 1961-Nationalized large-scale landholdings, appealed to Soviets for aid, executed rivals
- Castro also preached revolution to other Latin American nations
- US did not want a communist dictatorship so close to home
- Economic embargo begins



Bay of Pigs and the Cuban Missile Crisis



- 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion- In an attempt to overthrow regime, small force of Cuban exiles trained by US invaded Cuba; quickly captured
- Cuban Missile Crisis, October 1962.
- The closest US and USSR came to nuclear war.
- Soviets back down. Americans agree not to invade Cuba



Latin America



- 1950-1970s Marxist revolts throughout Latin America.
- Latin American countries were generally economically dependent on U.S., gross economic inequalities, authoritarian governments
- 1960s – military dictators seized Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.
- True democracies are rare.
- Generally crushed by right-wing governments, backed by U.S.

Israeli State



- After WWII= United Nations partitioned the British mandate of Palestine into separate Arab-Palestinian and Jewish states
- Israelis accepted the plan. Palestinians did not
- 1948= Israel declares itself independent & first Arab Israel War begins
 - Israel defended its territory
 - Seized additional land along West Bank and border with Egypt

In 1964, the
Palestinian
Liberation
Organization (PLO)
was formed to
demand a Palestinian
state



In recent years, the
PLO has lost support
to more radical
groups like Hamas
and Hezbollah



Iran



- **Modernization and Western efforts led by Reza Shah Pahlavi after WWII**
- **Gap between rich and poor increased in 1970s**
- **Dissent arose in response to economic problems & to Shah's autocratic style**
- **Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini—shia cleric in exile in Paris- promised economic reform and a return to traditional religious values- appealed to many in Iran-returns on Feb. 1, 1979**
- **Instability increases- street battles break out between Khomeini demonstrators, police, security forces, and the Shah's supporters**
- **Ayatollah Khomeini wins national referendum by a landslide**
- **Khomeini declares Iran an Islamic republic**
- **Modernization/Westernization reversed; women forced to wear hijab, Sharia law code, Islamic-fundamental society imposed**
- **Hostage Crisis –revolutionaries took 52 Americans hostage for 444 days in the barricaded US embassy in Tehran - signaled the start of major hostilities between the US, its allies, and Iran**

1989



- Collapse of the Soviet Bloc
- 1981-1989 – Poland’s Solidarity Party – Catholics and workers. Leader of movement= Lech Walesa
- Initially suppressed movement- jailed Walesa
- Walesa wins Nobel Peace prize in 1983
- 1989 – Poland gained right to multiparty elections – Elected Lech Walesa and threw out the communists
- Revolts in Hungary Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania, East Germany and Romania follow....

Fall of the Berlin Wall



- After several weeks of civil unrest, the East German government announced on 9 November 1989 that all GDR citizens could visit West Germany and West Berlin. Crowds of East Germans crossed and climbed onto the Wall, joined by West Germans on the other side in a celebratory atmosphere.
- Germany began the reunification process



Tiananmen Square Massacre



- 1989
- Student-led Chinese movement
- Attempted to use world wide attention to force reforms
- 1 million converged on the square calling for democratic reform
- Crushed by the government
- Troops sent in; Fired on protestors- hundreds killed
- Leaders are now in exile



Soviet Union Collapses



- Gorbachev –comes to power 1985, instituted reforms; *Glasnost* and *perestroika*; *tried to work within communist party*
- Failed coup attempt in August 1991 led to the collapse of communism & dissolution of the USSR on Dec. 25, 1991.
- Within Russia-16 autonomous homelands for some of the minorities-boundaries were changed to reward or punish certain groups
- 1991-95 about 5 additional republics recognized in Russia

- The former Yugoslavia broke apart in 1990
- Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina
- 1991 Civil war between 3 main groups
 - Croats (Roman Catholic)
 - Serbs (Greek Orthodox)
 - Bosnians (Muslim)
- Serb President Slobodan Milsevic
- Ethnic cleansing
- Over 100,000 civilians killed
- Ended only with 1995 NATO intervention
- Concentration camps, Srebrenica, Siege of Sarajevo

Yugoslavia



New States Created

International circumstances that led to the end of these empires:

- Both world wars = weakened Europe
- Both world wars = discredited any sense of European moral superiority
- U.S. and Soviet Union = new global superpowers = opposed the older European colonial empires



p 23.1 The End of European Empires
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Explaining African and Asian Independence

- In most areas independence was a struggle
- Variations in struggles for independence:
- Commonalities in struggles for independence:
 - Gradual involvement of ordinary people, not limited to just the leaders and educated few
 - Efforts were rarely cohesive movements of uniformly oppressed people
 - ✦ Conflicting groups and parties
 - ✦ Different classes, ethnic groups, religions, regions, etc.
 - ✦ Struggled with one another over leadership, power, strategy, ideology, and the distribution of material gains



Freedom Fighters in Kenya

Indian National Congress

- Indian National Congress (INC)
= established in 1885
- Association of English-educated Indians = lawyers, journalists, teachers, businessmen, etc.
- Based in the cities
- Had difficulty gaining a mass following among the peasants because such an elite organization
- Initial goal = to gain greater inclusion within the political, military, and business life of British India
 - NOT the overthrow of British rule



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885

Mohandas Gandhi

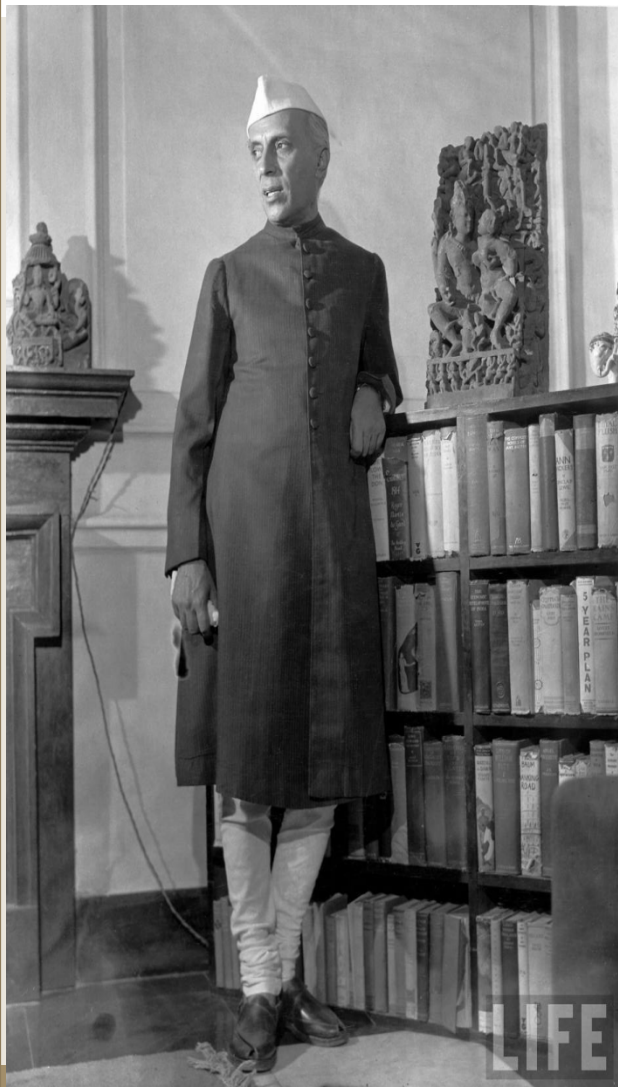


- Developed a concept of a free India that included Hindus and Muslims alike
- Developed political philosophy called *satyagraha* (truth force) = confrontational but nonviolent approach to political action
- 1914 = Gandhi returned to India and became a leader in the INC
- Gandhi's simple and unpretentious lifestyle, support of Muslims, frequent reference to Hindu themes, and nonviolent approach drew support from a wide range of Indians:
 - Peasants and the urban poor
 - Intellectuals and artisans
 - Capitalists and socialists
 - Hindus and Muslims
- The INC became a mass organization



Gandhi as a young lawyer in South Africa

Divisions and Conflict within the INC



- Not everyone embraced nonviolence → existence of Hindu militant groups
- Not everyone wanted an “inclusive” India → some Hindu groups expressed hatred of Muslims and wanted India to be a Hindu nation
- Most serious threat to a unified movement = divide between the Hindu and Muslim populations
- 1906 = formation of the All-India Muslim League
 - **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** led Muslim League
 - Feared domination by the Hindu majority
- Muslim League argued that the parts of India that had a Muslim majority should have a separate political status

The Partition of India

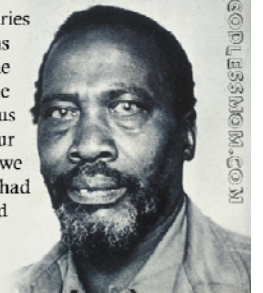


The Independence of British South Asia
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- On Aug. 15, 1947 = colonial India became independent as two separate nations
 - Hindu India
 - Muslim Pakistan (divided into West and East Pakistan)
- Partition of India accompanied by severe violence:
 - 1 million people or more died during the forced migration into/out of India/Pakistan
 - About 12 million refugees
 - 1948 = Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu extremist
 - Kashmir
 - 1971= Pakistan separated into Pakistan and Bangladesh

The Road to African Independence

When the missionaries arrived, the Africans had the land and the missionaries had the Bible. They taught us how to pray with our eyes closed. When we opened them, they had the land and we had the Bible.
- Jomo Kenyatta



- The **Pan African Movement** was a movement of the early 20th century to unify blacks around the world, to gain equal rights, education, and independence.
- **Negritude Movement** -cultural movement launched in 1930s Paris by French-speaking black students from France's colonies in Africa and the Caribbean. Focused on issues of race identity and cultural traditions to combat French imperialism.
- Ghana gains independence first in 1957.
 - Movement led by Kwame Nkrumah. Used strikes and boycotts
- Kenya-Many Kikuyu farmers formed violent movement, **Mau Mau**
- Group terrorized British, murdered anyone opposing them, including Africans who cooperated with white settlers
- British military murdered, tortured members of Mau Mau movement
- Late 1950s, British negotiated and convinced to accept decolonization
 - 1963, Kenya became independent nation



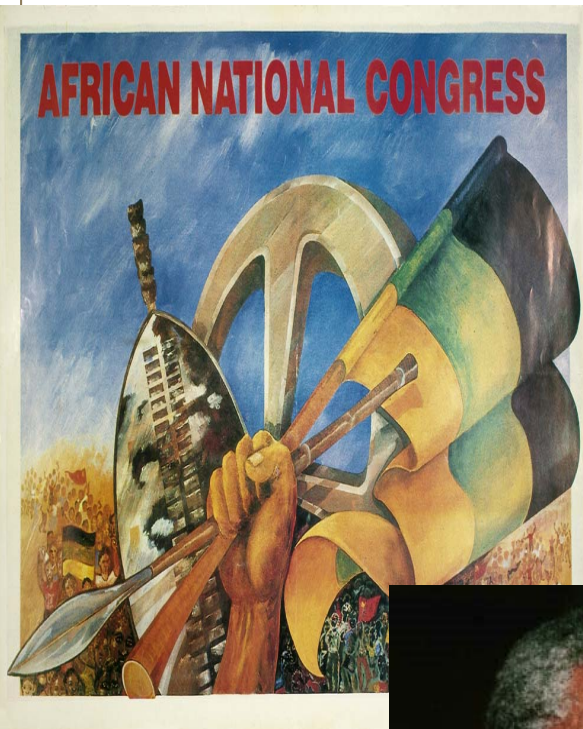
Freedom struggle in South Africa = against an internal opponent, NOT an occupying colonial power
South Africa = independent since 1910

- Independence granted to the white settler minority
- Black African & colored (mixed) majority = had no political rights at all

● **Under Apartheid:**

- People were Classified under 4 races – blacks (75%), white (14%), colored / mixed (9%), Asian (3%)
- Each race has a **different legal** status

The African National Congress



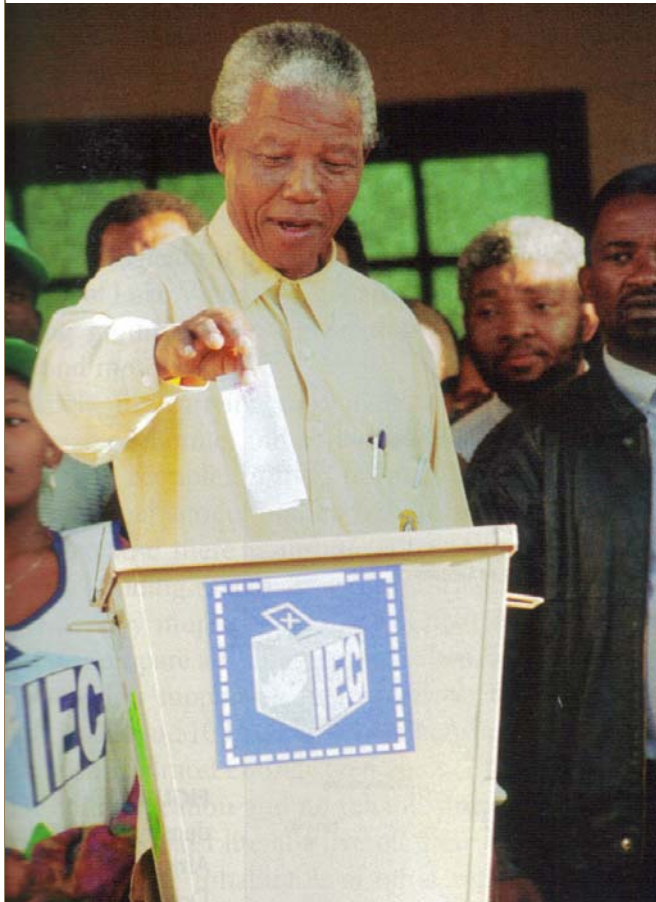
- African National Congress (ANC) = established in 1912
- Association of educated, professional, and middle-class Africans
- Original goal = to be accepted as “civilized men” within the existing order, NOT to overthrow it
- 1950s = ANC had new and younger leadership, which included Nelson Mandela
- Broadened base of support
- Nonviolent civil disobedience = boycotts, strikes, demonstrations, burning of black African passes

The African National Congress



*Sharpeville, South Africa (1960)
For 2 days, police machine-gunned
unarmed crowds protesting apartheid*

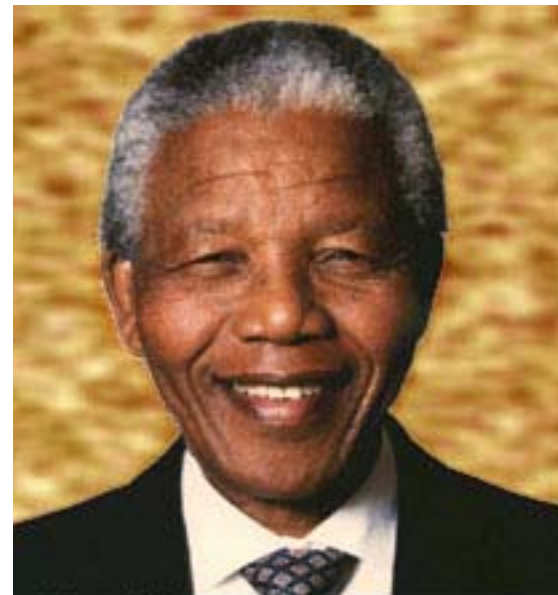
- Responses by the South African government:
 - Increased repression → including shooting at unarmed demonstrators
 - Banned the ANC
 - Imprisoned ANC leaders, including Nelson Mandela
 - Banned all other major political parties



After Apartheid ended-Nelson Mandela voting in his first free election was elected as President of South Africa on April 27, 1994.



Dismantling of Apartheid



Mandella

RWANDA-GENOCIDE



- Example of the difficulties in Africa
- Ethnic strife between Tutsi (15%)
and Hutu (85%)
- 1994 – Hutu Pres died in plane crash – civil war (Hutus or Tutsis shot it down- we don't know)
- Interahamwe
- 100 days of genocide – 800,000 Tutsi dead
- 1995 2M Hutu refugees fled to DRC –continue to destabilize the region