

CHANGING POLITICAL CLIMATE

- I. Great Liberation
 - a. Nationalism and Independence
 - i. WWII weakened western powers so couldn't keep colonies
 - ii. US back idea of self determination which undermine colonialism
 - iii. Soviets opposed western imperialism
 - b. Global Impact
 - i. 100 countries emerge
 - ii. Global Division
 - 1. First World – Western industrialized nations and Japan
 - 2. Second World – Communist nations
 - 3. Third World – undeveloped nations (Latin America, Asia, Africa)
 - a. developing
 - b. Desire modernization and industrialization
- II. Cold War Goes Global
 - a. US and Soviets compete to advance capitalism and socialism
 - b. Nonaligned nations
 - i. Some nations did not choose US or USSR
 - ii. Want to reduce tensions
 - iii. Want to improve economics of developing nations
 - iv. India was leader
 - c. Hot Spots
 - i. US and Soviets face off indirectly instead of head to head (Iran-Iraq)
 - ii. Korea, Vietnam
 - d. Cold War Ends
 - i. 1991 Soviet Union collapses
 - ii. ethnic groups within Third World nations try for independence (Rwanda)
- III. New Nations Seek Stability
 - a. Random colonial borders prevent stability
 - i. Colonizers encouraged ethnic divisions for control
 - ii. Colonizers did not help strong self rule develop
 - iii. Authoritarian and dictatorships emerge – western educated elites
- IV. Shrinking Globe
 - a. Interdependence
 - i. Countries depend on others for goods, resources, knowledge
 - b. United Nations
 - i. Tries to resolve disputes between nations
 - ii. World Health Organization (WHO)
 - 1. Improve healthcare world wide – smallpox, AIDS
 - iii. Improve nutrition and living conditions
 - c. Other Organizations
 - i. Trading Blocs

1. NAFTA
2. ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations
3. Encourage regional free trade
- ii. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
 1. Establish fair trade policies
 2. Group of Seven
 - a. US, Canada, Germany, Japan, France, Britain, Italy
 - b. Meet to determine world trade policy
- iii. IMF-International Monetary Fund
 1. Loans to developing countries in exchange for changes to economy

V. Enduring Issues

- a. Nuclear Weapons
 - i. Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (1968)
 1. Stop creation of nukes
 2. 1990's many nations refuse to sign
- b. Arms Trade
 - i. Nations sell weapons to each other
- c. Terrorism
 - i. Terrorism – use of violence against civilians for a cause
 - ii. State Sponsored Terrorism – some nations train and encourage terrorists – Syria, Iraq
- d. Human Rights
 - i. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948
 1. All people entitled to basic rights without regard to race, color, language etc.
 - ii. Helsinki Accords
 1. Guarantee rights of free speech, religion, press, earn living, safety, trial by jury
 - iii. Opponents
 1. West is forcing its values on other nations

VI. Intervention

- a. When is it appropriate to interfere to protect these ideals?