

3 Periods

- 1945-1950's- Reconstruction
- 1960's-early 1990's- Economic Growth.
- 1990's-present- High unemployment, low growth, inflation.



Postwar Europe: Iron Curtain



Soviet Bloc



Divided Germany



The United Nations



Decolonization

- The end of empire post-WWII
- Between 1947-1962, almost every colonial territory gained independence
- CAUSES:
 - Nationalism
 - Wilsonian idealism
 - Japanese occupation of colonies during WWII
 - Cost of empire: Focus on rebuilding Europe
 - Hypocrisy of colonialism
 - The UN



Post WWII Democracies

France

- 4th and 5th Republics
- Charles De Gaulle
- Algerian Crisis
- Student revolts 1968

Britain

- Labour Party vs. Conservative Party
- The Welfare State

West Germany

- Konrad Adenauer
- Christian Democratic Union
- Social welfare policies

Italy

- Christian Democratic Party
- ECSC & Council of Europe

The “Economic Miracle”

- Unprecedented economic growth in European history into the 1960s
- CAUSES:
 - Marshall Plan, 1948
 - Keynesian economic policies
 - Increased demand
 - Elimination of economic barriers with the creation of the Common Market



European Economic Unity

- Bretton Woods, 1944
 - IMF, World Bank, GATT (WTO)
- The Council of Europe, 1948
- The Schuman Plan, 1950 proposed the ECSC
- The Treaty of Rome, 1957 creates the Common Market



The EU

- Background:
 - 1967: ECSC + EEC = EC
 - 1985: Schengen Agreement
 - 1991-92: Maastricht Treaty
 - » Creation of the euro: single currency integrating the currency of 11 western and central European nations
 - » Incorporation of Schengen Area
 - » Proposal for common foreign and defense policies
 - » European Parliament, directly elected body of EU



Essential Questions

3. What were some differences between the East and the West?
4. What is “DESTALINIZATION”?

Unit #8 the Late 20th Century

Lesson #2 SOVIET EAST vs. WESTERN RENAISSANCE

Europe became Socialist

Why does this seem weird, given the Cold War comparisons?

- Britain went LABOUR
- Established a “cradle to grave” welfare state
- Nationalized businesses & industry
- Nationalized Banks
- Unified Iron and steel production, Utilities, Public transportation, entertainment (BBC) and Medical care
- Retirement pensions – generous enough to live on
- Late 1950s – full recovery for Europe

Consumer Revolution

Rising standard of living in 1950s

% of income spent on necessities decreased dramatically
Near full employment; high wages
More disposable income

Installment purchasing

Example of growth: 1948 - 5 million cars
1965 – 44 million cars

West – out produced the East on consumer goods & quality of life
Boasted equal access to consumer goods
Saw no need for forced class leveling

East – claimed equality of masses, and corruption/greed of capitalism

Nationalization of all Industry in E. Eur

Most industry nationalized in East Bloc
Romania, Hungary and East Germany – charged huge reparations
(they had fought against Soviets)

Five year Plans in new Bloc nations

Communist planners
Top priority on heavy metal & military

Why do you think Stalin's Soviet Union was so suspicious of Western consumer goods?

- fostered sloth, waste and individualism...
- Leads to social inequality

European Unity

Step #1 – creation of International Monetary Fund & World Bank
To encourage free trade & free markets

Step #2 - Linked European currencies to the US Dollar

Step #3 – unification of industry

1951 - European Coal and Steel Community (French idea)
Six member nations

1957 – Treaty of Rome – European Economic Community
“Common Market”
Goal: break down tariffs – create a single market in Europe

However...

Charles De Gaulle saw US as a threat to Euro Independence
Pulled French troops out of NATO (too American) – **WHY?**

Soviet East

This new war – gave Stalin an excuse to reassert full communist control

- Harsh dictatorship
- Rigid ideological indoctrination
- Attack on religion
- Absence of civil liberties
- COMINFORM (Communist Information Bureau)
- International – maintain Russian control over Communist parties
- **BE ABLE TO CHARACTERIZE USSR OF THE STALIN ERA...**

Collectivization of farms in E. Eur.

Collectivization

- By 1950s – private farmers were all gone across E. Europe
- Life was hard in Eastern Europe
- Constant shortages of basic necessities
- Frustration led to discontent
- 1953 – discontent led to rebellion – East Germany, June 1953
- Berlin construction workers – protesting poor wages
- Led to nation-wide demonstrations
- Army and tanks attacked
- 350 demonstrators killed

Destalinization

1953 – Stalin died – **Why will this matter?**

- Reforms were necessary
- Stalin's terrorism was hated – most folks in Russia ready for reform
- Power of secret police curbed
- Forced labor camps closed down
- Stalin's foreign policy – had led to solid Western alliance
- **Nikita Khrushchev** led reformers
- Had joined party as an uneducated coal miner
- Rose in ranks
- Totally unsophisticated

New USSR

- Lower emphasis on heavy industry
- More focus on consumer goods
- Low standard of living finally started to improve
- Khrushchev even communicated with US Gov
- Visited USA – escorted by Nixon
- “Kitchen Debate”

Essential Questions

5. What did the Berlin Wall seem to represent?
6. What changed under Khrushchev's leadership?

Khrushchev

Became Soviet Premier and Supreme Secretary in 1955

Gave “secret speech” to 20th Party Congress in 1956

- Described Stalin as a cult-ish megalomaniac
- Denounced Stalin's torturing and murdering regime
- Set out to change the image and leadership of USSR (became known as era of “DE-STALINIZATION”)

Communist Party – still held all power

But, Khrushchev shook up party – brought in new members



Unit #8 the Late 20th Century

Lesson #3 KHRUSHCHEV ERA

Nikita Khrushchev

- Removed Stalin supporters without purging by 1958
- Goal: to reform system, remain authoritarian
- Decrease in censorship
- Decentralized economic central planning



Khrushchev's behavior

- Totally different than Stalin
- Attempted to shift focus from military to consumer goods
- Goal: directly challenge the strength of USA
- "PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE"
- Agreed to true independence for neutral Austria in 1955
- however...
- Khrushchev started courting African and Asian nations



Click - 5m - at UN

Peaceful Solution to Poland

- Gomulka chosen as new leader
- Gomulka acceptable to the new USSR
 - Remained loyal to USSR & Warsaw Pact
 - but... he reduced collectivization
 - they recognized Polish Roman Catholic Church
 - they were allowed greater autonomy
- Hungary watched...
- Then, Hungary broke out in protest, too
- They claimed in support of their Polish brothers
- Hungarians always go too far!
- **Why will USSR NOT allow them to pull away?**

Paris Summit, 1960

- To discuss "peaceful coexistence"
- But... Soviet hard liners displeased
- Khrushchev looking weak – being replaced by China as leaders of Communist world
- Khrushchev needed to regain prominence
- **Why will the Paris Summit lead to future issues in Cold War politics?**

Poland, 1956

- Anti-Stalin leader Gomulka released from prison (1940s – 1954)
- Not a loyal Stalinist
- Workers' protest of control economy
- Hard-liners resigned within months
- Russians sent in an army to stop rebellion
- then...
- Khrushchev negotiated peace
- **Why would he allow these concessions?**

Hungary, 1956

New leader: Imre Nagy; desired greater independence -
Went too far from USSR control

1. Appealed to non-communist leaders for support
2. Called for removal of all Soviet troops
3. Declared neutrality – not "with" USSR
4. Moved to leave Warsaw pact

Soviet troops moved in to replace Nagy

Interestingly... Americans did NOTHING... why not?



Budapest, 1956 - 4m

U-2 Spy Plane

- 1959 – Khrushchev visited USA
- 1960 - Gary Powers shot down
- Khrushchev cancelled Paris Summit
- 1961 President JFK meet with Khrushchev in Vienna - no evidence of peaceful coexistence
- Khrushchev may have been condescending to JFK

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vL98ML15n0>



U-2 Spy Plane - 4m

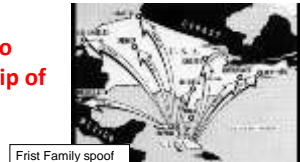
Berlin Wall

- Millions of Easties escaping Soviet domination through Berlin
- embarrassing to the East – 3.5 million (20% of population)
- hurtful to economy
- hurtful to leadership – the “brain drain”
- DR claimed that the Wall was an “anti-fascist protective rampart”
- 1963 – JFK went to Berlin
- “ich bin ein Berliner”



Cuban Missile Crisis

- Why would the USSR support this move?
- Why were we so stressed about it?
- How did it change our “containment” policy in Europe?
- How will this lead to the demise of Khrushchev?
- How will this lead to “tougher” leadership of Brezhnev?



Change in leadership

- Alexei Kosygin - premier of Politburo
- Leonid Brezhnev – Supreme Party Secretary
- What changes are afoot?



Crisis in Egypt, 1956

The first true crisis of the Cold War
Started with Egyptian Nationalism
In July – Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser
control of Suez Canal

Why would we back this?

Why would France and Britain not like this?

Why would Israel not like this?

October – Egypt attacked Israel (arms from USSR)

What would our position NOW be?

Britain and France sent in troops... to “create peace”

Goal: retake canal – joined by Israel
Easily won

Key: we demanded our allies back off... why?!



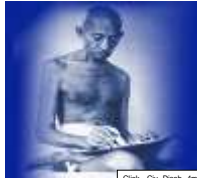
The Cold War II and Decolonization

Britain Colonial Interests 1945



Decolonization

- Why would Britain want to surrender colonies?
- Why would we back this?
- What problems might they face?
- How will this contribute to economic issues?



Mohandas Gandhi

Click - Civ. Discob. 4m

Post-war transformations

- New roles for women
- Post-war migration
- Changing class structures
- Youth Culture
- How did the crisis in Algeria lead to de Gaulle gaining power?



Charles de Gaulle

Unit #8 the Late 20th Century

Lesson #4 REFORM AND PROTEST OF 1960s

p. 960-970

Essential Questions

9. What changed because of Khrushchev's firing?
10. What are examples of the Soviet system breaking down?

New Political Shift

- Early Cold War Europe – mostly Center Right politicians (Christian Democrats)
- Prosperity by 1960s shifted politics
- Labour returned to power in Britain 1964
- Old school Konrad Adenauer retired 1963
- Willie Brandt Social Democratic West German Chancellor 1969
 - Kneled at Jewish Heroes memorial in Warsaw to ask forgiveness for Germans
- Charles de Gaulle resigned
 - too conservative



New Social and Economy Shift

- Catholic Church – shifted to appeal to younger audience – membership declining
- Second Vatican Council ("Vatican Two") – 1962-1965 – reforms
 - Openness of Catholic theology
 - Mass to be in vernacular
- Society became wealthy
 - Consumer society
 - Mass tourism (Braniff Airways Hostess)
 - Symbolized counter-culture and affluence



Student Rebellion

Rebellions often led by students of 1960s

- anti-military
- often violent
- clashes with police



- Warsaw students protested government censorship
- American youth rioted after assassination of ML King
- Anti-war protest at Chicago DNC convention
- Mexico City – police slaughtered hundreds protesting for political reform
- Tokyo students protested Vietnam
- Paris students – the big one - 1968



Prague Spring, 1968

- January 1968
- Reform candidate Alexander Dubcek elected Secretary of Czech Communist Party
- Dubcek started reforming
 - grant additional rights to the citizens of Czechoslovakia
 - partial decentralization of the economy and democratization
 - loosening of restrictions on media, free speech and travel
- Soviets protested
- Negotiations failed
- Dubcek was doomed
- Warsaw Pact sent 500,000 troops and tanks to occupy the country
- mass emigration
- A non-violent resistance sprang up
- Soviet military predicted it would take four days to subdue the country
- resistance held out for eight months
- Soviets removed Dubcek and restored control
- Czechoslovakia remained controlled until 1989, during the "Velvet Revolution"



A. Dubcek

Brezhnev Doctrine

Based on what just happened, what would that doctrine be?

It would need to support recent actions...

<<Soviet government has right to interfere with domestic politics of other nations>>

- interestingly... Prague Spring was the last Soviet intervention in Eastern Euro affairs)

What does the Soviet behavior show?

Brezhnev was known for suppressing free speech

Return to Stalinism?

Gave rise to a dissident movement



Rise of Dissidents

- Dissidents were small groups of marginalized intellectuals
- Openly challenged the Soviet regime
- Got protection and encouragement from Western News
- Faced possible legal sanctions under Soviet Criminal Code
- Often then had the choice of exile, mental hospital or labor camp.
- Dissidents movement created vivid awareness of Soviet Communist tyranny
- **Compare them to past outspoken critics of conservative government...**



Alexandr Solzhenitsyn



Andrei Sakharov

Era of Détente

Agreements on trade & reducing Nuclear Arms – "SALT" talks

However...

Soviets provided money in 1970s to Communists abroad

Sandinistas

Vietnam

Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia,

Arabs who opposed Israel

Soviet military grew to largest military in world



Helsinki Accords

US agreed to officially recognize Soviet Bloc
Soviets agreed to protect human rights in Bloc

... BUT, Russian increased spending on Navy

the price paid was fewer consumer goods



OHIO CLASS SUB



- \$700 million
- 18 completed; 6 more under construction
- Up to 24 Trident Missiles

Unit #8 the Late 20th Century

Lesson #5 CHANGING CONSENSUS OF 1970s

p. 970-980

Essential Questions

11. What caused the big shift from economic stability to crisis in the 1970s? What was the reaction?
12. What nations were leading Europe by this era?

Economy "correction"

Cause #1 – collapse of value of US \$\$

What issues had US been experiencing to cause a shift in trust in our leadership during the late 1960s?

Why/how might this influence the Cold War, and our relationship with our European brethren?

- Dollar had been weakened by Vietnam, and
- European nations had catching up to US markets
- Nixon looked for a way to strengthen the US Dollar again



Economy “correction”

Nixon took us off the gold standard

It seemed like a good way to reverse the trend of a weakening \$\$

- The international monetary system had been based on US \$\$
- US \$\$ had been on Gold standard (exchange of gold for \$\$)

1971 – Nixon took us off gold standard

- it had the reverse effect
- \$\$ value plummeted
- Inflation accelerated worldwide
- Fixed rates of exchange were abandoned
- first time phenomena:
post-war stability since 1940s replaced by uncertainty

Did WE screw up the 1970s?



Economic “correction”

Cause #2 – OPEC

- Price of oil had been cheap
- Arab nations got smart
- They joined together like a giant union to challenge the “western” leadership and control of world economy
- They’d been disgusted with Western support of formation and wars of Israel
- Wanted to punish US and Western European
- to put embargo on oil to US
- Oil prices quadrupled between 1973 and 1974



Economic “correction”

- Worst economic correction since 1930s
- Heavy industries lagged and dragged down economy
- Productivity declined
- Unemployment rose
- Standard of living declined
- Inflation soared
- Inflation + unemployment = STAGFLATION



Economic “correction”

- The west began slow recovery in 1976
- Then... in 1979 – second explosion from the Middle East: Islamic revolution in Iran
- Oil production collapsed
- Prices for oil doubled instantly
- More stagflation



- Next recovery: 1982 – the Reagan and Thatcher era



European Economic Community

- “Common Market” took new name
- Britain finally joined, plus Iceland, Denmark, Greece and Portugal
- Cooperated more closely
- Began discussing a common currency
- (British “pound sterling” will always be too powerful for the Brits to join this level of economic union)



Post-Industrial Society

- New jobs – going high tech
- Computers and biotechnology
- There used to always be jobs for the “under-educated”
- New paradigm: “outsourcing”
- **Why would they do that?**
- **What effect will it have?**
- **How can outsourcing help?**



- **HOW WILL THIS CHANGE SOCIETY?**
- **WHAT WILL THE “SALT OF THE EARTH” TYPES DO TO DEAL WITH LESS NEED FOR THEIR LACK OF SKILLS?**

Rust Belts

- Old factories closed
- Ghost towns and pockets of super-unemployed
- New creation: the “misery index”
 - (inflation + unemployment)
- Unemployment hit highest since 1930s by 1985
- Cynicism of young people
- But... that socialism that the West had embraced DID WORK
- BY 1982 – 50% of national spending by leading Western nations was on social programs
- Caused taxes to be ridiculously high on the working middle class
- Countries routinely ran high deficits, and borrowed \$\$

Political Backlash

- Neo-liberalism
- Roots in original “classical” liberalism
- Cut social programs
- Decrease regulation
- Encouraged privatization
- Symbol of this new politician: Margaret Thatcher
- The new Tories



Margaret Thatcher

- The “Iron Lady”
- 1979-1990
- Cut spending on health, education, public housing
 - Goal: fiscal responsibility and stability of money
- Encouraged renters of state owned property to purchase (at rock bottom prices)
- Unemployment doubled (12%)
 - Mostly on old industries, like mining
 - The rich did get richer – outsourcing and new industries
 - Increase of poverty and crime
 - But... many people owned for first time
 - Tax breaks for construction... unemployment then dropped



Hulmut Kohl - Germany

- West Germany had become wealthiest nation in Europe
- He led conservatives the “Christian Democrats”
- Solid economic growth
- But... unemployment in heavy industries
- Eventual dismantling of Berlin Wall (1989), and
- Unification of Germany (1990)



Francois Mitterand of France

- 1980-1993
- Started as very liberal
- Attempted to spend France into prosperity
- Nationalization of big business
- Realized failure by 1983
- Reversed nationalization
- Attempted austerity measures



Unit #8 the Late 20th Century

Lesson #6 Brezhnev and Gorbachev Eras

p. 1010-1023

Life in the Soviet Union

- Read article about Elections – Soviet Style
- Initial reactions
- **Why would Alexander Dolgun not want to be an agitator?**
- **What seemed to be the goal of the election officials?**
- **What is your impression of the Soviet style of elections?**

Economy in East was dreary

- Economy was even worse than in the rest of Europe
- Continued to invest in heavy industry
- Further lagged behind the West in quality goods
- Had to borrow huge sums of \$\$

Essential Questions

11. What caused the collapse of the Eastern Bloc satellite system?
12. What caused the demise of the Soviet Union?

Life in the East

- Outwardly: conformity to Soviet expectations
- Inwardly: total apathy
- Always lacking in common items
- Corruption: best jobs to party official's friends and family
- What do you notice about the store shelves? Why do you think that is? How do you think Soviets got their consumable goods?



Era of Détente

- SALT I (1972) – froze proliferation
- SALT II (1978) reduced strategic forces and banned new missile programs
- START I (1991) – removed 80% of strategic weapons to “off line” <<end of Cold War>>
- NEW START – continuation of START I (had expired in 2009)

The Church and the European Union

Roman Catholic Reform

- **Vatican II**- Mass to be celebrated in vernacular, freer relations w/ other Christian groups, new spirit towards Judaism, power to bishops.



Reforms led by:

• John XXIII

Paul VI



John Paul II

- Elected in 1978
- Traditionalist
- Against Communism
- Fostered the growth of the church in un-westernized countries.



Supported Solidarity in Poland



Reforms in Poland

- Reforms in 1956 stagnated
- Plagued with mismanagement
 - Lacked consumer goods
 - Lacked adequate food supply
- 1978 – Pope John Paul II elected – open critic of communism (he was from Poland)
- 1979 – Pope visited Poland – received huge support
- 1980 Protest – shipyard strike – spread to nation-wide movement



SOLIDARITY in Poland



- Government raised price of bread
- Lech Wałęsa led shipyard strike from Gdansk (Danzig)
- Wałęsa refused to negotiate through normal channels
- Communist government promised reforms
 - Right to unionize (Solidarity became legal)
 - Right to real democratic elections with choices and secret ballot
 - 1981 – first true election in Poland

SOLIDARITY in Poland becomes illegal

- 1981 – government suddenly shut down election and jailed Solidarity leaders
 - Marshall law
 - Soviets threatened invasion
 - Brezhnev Doctrine
 - No strikes – Poland settled down and “behaved”
- 1983 – Solidarity leaders released from prison
- 1988 – strikes flared up again
 - Solidarity would (this time) NOT be shut down
 - No support from Soviet Government

Afghanistan

- 1979 – Russians “invade” AFG
 - Reasons not completely clear
 - Possibly to ensure continued influence in Asia
 - Possibly to re-stabilize neighboring nation
 - Possibly to assert dominance
- US protest – grain embargo
 - Seen by Soviet world as an economic act of war
 - US boycott of Olympic Games in Moscow
- Sent aid to Afghan rebels
- China disapproved – also sent aid to rebels
- Soviet forces bogged down
 - Morale and prestige of military plummeted

Ceausescu’s Romania

- Remained powerfully loyal to Stalinist practices
- 1965-1989- run by Nicolae Ceausescu
 - Constant shortages
 - Consistent lack of consumer goods
- Increasingly dictatorial and controlling
 - Securitate
 - Was compared to Vlad
 - Demanded all consumer goods be exported for \$\$
 - Tore down homes to create larger palaces
 - Homelessness and starvation
 - Outlawed birth control



Post Brezhnev Soviet Union

- Quick succession:
 - Yuri Andropov (1983-1984)
 - Konstantin Chernenko (1984-1985)
 - Gorbachev (1985-1991)
- USSR government becoming bloated
- Corruption overpowering and rampant
- Overspending on military
- Afghanistan – a quagmire and failure
- Debt increasing
- Consumer goods lacking
- Gorbachev – invested in missile defense spending



Reagan’s plan

- SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative) “Star Wars”

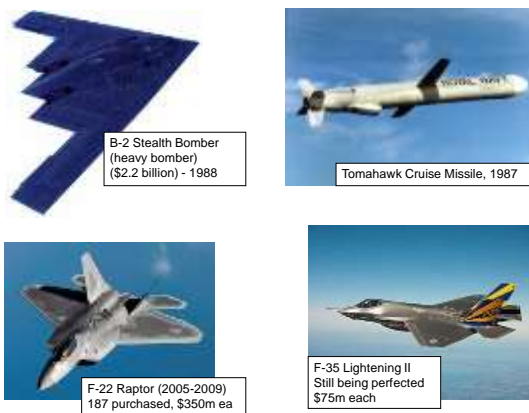


5m description



F-117 Nighthawk
(Stealth Fighter/bomber) –
1977 (revealed 1991)

- Stealth technology



Gorbachev's Reaction

- Gorbachev realized he was outspent
- Needed to restructure military spending
- Needed to rethink costly support of international intervention
- Recalled Brezhnev Doctrine
- Soviet Union would no longer support Eastern Bloc Soviet style dictatorships
- Russian troops to pull out of AFG by 1989

Perestroika

- “restructuring”
- Government and economy
- MAJOR political reforms
- Goal: save the Soviet Union
- 1988 – allow for fully contested elections to increase competition and eliminate corruption
- 1989 – Gorbachev elected President
- 1990 – Private ownership of property

Glasnost

- “openness”
- Extraordinary open discussion
- Allowed for criticism of government and history
- Workers could criticize party officials (first time)
- Censorship relaxed
- Free expression encouraged
- National minorities clamored for autonomy – UNLEASHED PENT UP FRUSTRATION

Collapse of Communist E. Europe

- Eastern communist dictators expected help from Soviet Union
- (Brezhnev Doctrine)
- Gorbachev refused to intervene
- Everything quickly unraveled in 1989
- First in USSR
- Then in Poland
- Then in all Bloc nations

Solidarity in Poland

- Poland was first to react to the “new” Soviet Union”
- Solidarity reemerged – demanded contested elections
- Communist dictatorships promised to comply, but turned to Soviet Union for support
- None came
- 1989 – Poland had first contested elections
- Solidarity candidates won by landslide
- Lech Walesa elected President
- Started a chain reaction in Bloc nations



Hungarian Revolution

- Hungarian Communists decided to rename themselves as Socialists - 1989
- Didn't help
- Free contested elections
- Non-communists chosen
- Hungary opened up boarder with Austria
- Millions rushed out of nation
- Gorbachev announced he'd do nothing



Fall of Berlin Wall

- November, 1989
- Mass protest at the wall
- DDR told to not expect Soviet tanks
- East German government resigned
- New government ordered dismantling of the Berlin Wall



Czechoslovakia

- The "Velvet Revolution"
- (soft – no bloodshed)
- Communist government tried to prevent its own collapse by admitting 1968 was a mistake
- Didn't prevent free elections in December
- Dissident Alexander Dubcek became party chairman of Parliament
- Dissident Vaclav Havel elected President



Romania

- The only violent revolution
- Rebellion broke out in December, 1989
- National rally in December – protestors appeared
- Ceausescu had military fire into crowd
- Crowd exploded in fury – revolution fighting
- Ceausescu tried to escape – helo overloaded
- Ceausescu put on trial – show trial
- Found guilty – sentenced to death
- Executed by firing squad Dec 25, 1989



Yugoslavia



- Marshal Princip Tito had kept peace
- After his death, several pretenders attempted his dictator's power
- Nation exploded into civil war
- Mainly Croats vs. Serbians
- NATO entered – tried to keep the peace

Breakup of Yugoslavia



German Unification

- Protested by Russia and France



Disintegration of Soviet Union

- Gorbachev fighting three types of factions which spoiled his resurrection plans for USSR
 - Conservatives – wanted a return of the Old Order
 - Radicals (Boris Yeltsin) – demanded deeper change
 - Republics that had been absorbed into USSR demanded independence
- Gorbachev captured by hard liner conservatives
- House arrest
- Yeltsin had military turn on conservatives and rescue Gorbachev
- Gorbachev's ability to lead caused USSR leaders to vote for end of Soviet Union
- December 25, 1991 – USSR officially ended



New Commonwealth of Ind. States

- Gorbachev resigned – exited politics
- Yeltsin (leader of Russian section) called for suspension of Parliament
- Parliament deposed Yeltsin
- But... military backed Yeltsin
- New order: the Commonwealth of Independent States – would also dissolve
- 1998 – Russian economy still a mess
- Political assassinations and unrest
- 2000 – Yeltsin dramatically resigned – supported former KGB leader Vladimir Putin as successor as PM



Reagan humor

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wrRTau5jusU&ebc=ANyPxKpfdvq6BLW_ZzwFUCndgqVKHRsRj45jr7IX-BqJ8qdbBQ58d1j0nlw41wM1U_O6vRhBpBUSIG6VOZC1p5myAVByGkQT3Q

Unit #8 the Late 20th Century

Lesson #7 Modern Issues in Europe

Essential Questions

13. What

Economic Shock Therapy

- Goal: create an economy the encouraged capitalism and democracy to prevent sinking back into Communist Dictatorship
- Rapid privatization of business
- All Russians got 10,000 Ruble voucher to invest in stocks (\$22)
- Total disaster – 250% inflation in first day
- Increased 26 more times during 1992

Failure of Economic Shock Therapy

Reasons for failure:

- Factories had no versatility – produced one product – often military
 - Powerful state monopolies became powerful private monopolies
 - New corporate leaders included criminals
- New Capitalist elite replaced gov. elite
- And most people struggled for survival
 - Savings vanished overnight
 - Russians now associated democracy with corruption

Revival under Putin

- Yeltsin suddenly resigned – est. 2% approval
- Putin chosen by Yeltsin
- Controversial – no nonsense
- Unemployment reduced by 50%
- Poverty reduced by 50%
- GDP increased by 75%
- Gasprom – major world oil producer
- But – return to anti-Western rhetoric
 - Limited political opposition
 - Increased military spending

Changes in Eastern Europe

- Most successful: Poland, Hungary, Czech
- Least successful: Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria
- Velvet Divorce: Czech separation
- NATO accepted all three winners
- EU accepted all three winners, and Slovakia
- **Why will Putin have an issue with this?**

Tragedy in Yugoslavia

- Revolutions in 1989- splintering of nation
- Serbian Pres. Slobodan Milosevic tried to collect all former Tito power
- 1991 – Civil War when Slovenia and Croatia broke away
- 1992 – Civil War spread to Bosnia
- Ethnic cleansing
- Serbs – brutal: murder, rapes, destruction
- 1999 – NATO attacked Milosevic
- 2004 – Serbians turned him over to UN – died 2006 before trial

Guest Worker Program

- Between 1955 and 1973, West Germany recruited 14 million guest workers during the "economic miracle" that followed World War II
- West Germany at first recruited guest workers from Italy and then later from countries farther away such as Morocco and Portugal. The majority of Germany's guest workers, however, came from impoverished Turkey, a former World War I ally.
- The assumption was that guest workers would return home under a rotating labor market.
- Mostly factory laborers, they were granted up to two-year work permits.
- After their permits ended, they were supposed to go home, and a new round of workers would be brought in.
- But millions of guest workers, mostly from Turkey, and their families settled permanently, followed by immigrants from all over the world.
- Germany has been slow to accept them as full members of society.

Guest Worker Period 1958-1972; Rise of Xenophobia and Right-Wing Nationalism

- Over 8mn. work permits issued to foreigners for work
- Concerns about impact of European culture and economy led to demands to restrict immigration
 - French National Front, Jean-Marie Le Pen
 - Austrian Freedom Party, Jorg Haider



Demonstration against National Front in Paris after the results of the election December 2015.

FN political poster, reading: "The immigrants are going to vote ...and you're staying home?!!"

Muslim Immigration

- Muslims (44m in 2010, half in Turkey) outnumber Catholics in mainly Protestant north, and Protestants in mainly Catholic South
- Large % in some cities (10% Paris & London)
- Some conflicts: Madrid 2004 (200 dead)
- Brussels 2016 – suicide bomber (32 dead)
- Vast majority of Muslims reject radicalism

The Muslim World

- Initially, the Muslim population wanted to stay at arm's length from the rest of Europe.



After WWII and decolonization

- An influx of Muslims settle into Europe
- Many were temporary workers to rebuild the economy.



Muslims were denied rights

- Lived in self-contained communities and never assimilated.



Problems

- Uneducated and unemployed
- 2005 France sought to limit Muslim immigration, met with violent riots.



Radical Islam

- The majority of Muslims do not support the teaching of Muslim clerics, who teach that the "West" is sinful.



Important Events in the 1990's and 2000's

Boris Yeltsin



What was the problem with ending Russia's Communist system?

- Widespread Corruption
- Few Prospered
- Economic Collapse



Vladimir Putin



Chechnya- Islamic Province



Terror in Moscow 2002

- Chechnyan Rebels took a theater of people hostage.
- Demands- remove Russian troops from Chechnya.



Chechnyan Muslims Extremists capture school

- 1,200 hostages
- 330 killed



Civil War in Yugoslavia (Pg.1014)



Serbs pursue an ethnic cleansing policy

- Led by Slobodan Milosevic, killing Bosnian Muslims



Sarajevo Bombed

- NATO Intervened



Kosovo- last province affected by the war (1998-1999)



Skim 1015-1019

- How did Arab Nationalism have an impact on Europe?
- What European countries supported U.S. invasion of Iraq, who strongly opposed it?

Bombings of London by Al Qaeda



Bombing of Madrid 2004



The 21st century thus far...

- Wars between the West and the radical Islamic extremists of the Middle East will continue to dictate the way history is presented.



**Post-Cold War Europe
& America**



The New Russia



The New Russia

Since 1991 Russia has struggled with its transition from **communism** to **democracy**, and converting its **command** economy to a **free-market** system. **Food shortages** and **unemployment** rose.



Commonwealth of Independent States — an association of former Soviet republics that was established in December 1991 to help ease the fall of the USSR and coordinate communication.

The New Russia



In 1999 **Vladimir Putin** was elected **president** to replace **Yeltsin**, the first **peaceful** transfer of power between elected leaders in Russian history. In 2002 Putin signed a **nuclear arms reduction** agreement with President **Bush** and began a new era of **cooperation** with NATO.

The New Germany

The New Germany



Marshall Plan aid to West Germany resulted in a speedy recovery that is often called the "**economic miracle**." Communist East Germany did not recover well, and German reunification in 1990 brought **economic problems**.

West Germans had to pay higher **taxes** to help East Germany rebuild. During the transition to a market economy unemployment rose in East Germany, and **social unrest** followed. There are currently right-wing extremist groups attempting to revive **Nazi** ideology.



European Conflicts

European Conflicts

The Balkans

Communism suppressed **ethnic** rivalries in **Yugoslavia**, but when the USSR collapsed **Croatia**, **Slovenia**, **Bosnia-Herzegovina**, & **Macedonia** all declared their **independence** from Yugoslavia, and the rivalries resurfaced.



European Conflicts

In Bosnia **Slobodan Milosevic** led **Serbs** against Albanians and Muslims in a genocide policy known as **ethnic cleansing**. To end the genocide **NATO** military forces intervened and arrested Milosevic, who died in prison.

Ethnic Cleansing – policy of removing or killing people of a certain ethnic group.




European Conflicts

Chechnya

Located in the **Caucasus** in southwestern Russia, the **Chechens** declared their independence from Russia in 1991. 2 brutal wars were fought (1994-96 & 1999-2009) in order to reestablish **pro-Russian** control.





€ Economic Unification

After WWII France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg set up the European Coal and Steel Community to regulate the coal and steel industries and spur economic growth. In 1957 these six nations formed the European Community (EC) or Common Market.




€ Economic Unification

In 1992 the EC expanded and became the European Union (EU). By 2004 the EU had 25 members, including former communist countries such as Hungary and Poland. A new currency, the euro, was also introduced.



European Union actions:

- Abolish trade barriers
- Create standard trade rules
- Set up a single money and credit system
- Allow free movement of workers
- Create standard worker benefits and protections



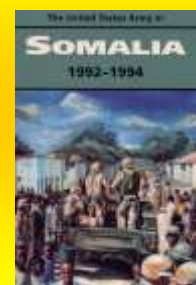
Economic Expansion

- 1990s saw an economic boom. The IT Revolution and advances in computers fueled growth. The emergence & expansion of the internet contributed to the economic success.



New Conflicts

- Although many had hoped that the end of the Cold War would usher in a new age of peace & cooperation, it was not to be. New enemies, many with roots from the Cold War, challenged American power.



Persian Gulf War



- In 1990 **Saddam Hussein** of Iraq attacked Kuwait. Since this threatened US oil supply, the US led other nations in the **Persian Gulf War** to free Kuwait and impose restrictions on Hussein.

War on Terror



- Assignment: 1. Create a flowchart (put in chronological order and connect with arrows to show cause/effect) of the following events in the war on Terror. 2. Underneath each event, explain why it occurred. (See pg. 899)
- US Invasion of Afghanistan
- 9/11 Terror Attack
- US Invasion of Iraq
- Creation of al Qaeda under Osama bin Laden

The European Union: 500 million people – 27 countries



Founders



New Ideas for lasting peace and prosperity...



Konrad Adenauer



Alcide De Gasperi



Winston Churchill



Robert Schuman



Jean Monnet

1945-1959 Beginnings of Cooperation



- The European Union is set up with the aim of ending the frequent and bloody wars between neighbors, which culminated in the Second World War.
- As of 1950, the European Coal and Steel Community begins to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure lasting peace.
- The six founders are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.
- The 1950s are dominated by a cold war between east and west. Protests in Hungary against the Communist regime are put down by Soviet tanks in 1956; while the following year, 1957, the Soviet Union takes the lead in the space race, when it launches the first man-made space satellite, Sputnik 1.
- Also in 1957, the Treaty of Rome creates the European Economic Community (EEC), or 'Common Market'.

1960-1969 – Swinging Sixties



- The 1960s sees the emergence of 'youth culture', with groups such as The Beatles attracting huge crowds of teenage fans wherever they appear, helping to stimulate a cultural revolution and widening the generation gap.
- It is a good period for the economy, helped by the fact that EU countries stop charging custom duties when they trade with each other.
- They also agree joint control over food production, so that everybody now has enough to eat – and soon there is even surplus agricultural produce.
- May 1968 becomes famous for student riots in Paris, and many changes in society and behavior become associated with the so-called '68 generation'.



Winning the Cold War

As Reagan he was coming to power, communist nations (including the USSR) were beginning to face economic failure

In 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev took charge of the USSR & began creating moderate reforms to save Russia

Reason was able to work with Gorbachev to reduce Cold War tensions



Winning the Cold War

By the late 1980s, communism was failing across Eastern Europe

In 1990, states within the Soviet Union broke off & formed new democratic nations; In 1991, the USSR dissolved & the Cold War ended

In 1989 & 1990, Eastern European nations embraced democracy



1990-1999 Europe Without Frontiers

- With the collapse of communism across central and eastern Europe, Europeans become closer neighbors.
- In 1993 the Single Market is completed with the 'four freedoms' of: movement of goods, services, people and money. The 1990s is also the decade of two treaties, the 'Maastricht' Treaty on European Union in 1993 and the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1999.
- People are concerned about how to protect the environment and also how Europeans can act together when it comes to security and defense matters.
- In 1995 the EU gains three more new members, Austria, Finland and Sweden.

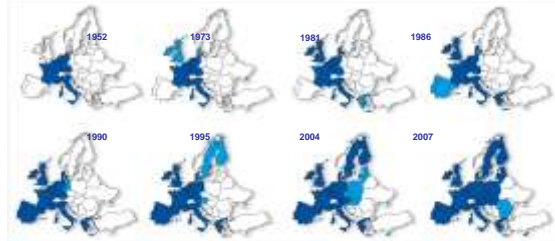
2000-2009 Further Expansion

- The euro is the new currency for many Europeans.
- 11 September 2001 becomes synonymous with the 'War on Terror' after hijacked airliners are flown into buildings in New York and Washington.
- EU countries begin to work much more closely together to fight crime.
- The political divisions between east and west Europe are finally declared healed when no fewer than 10 new countries join the EU in 2004, followed by two more in 2007.
- A financial crisis hits the global economy in September 2008, leading to closer economic cooperation between EU countries.
- The Treaty of Lisbon is ratified by all EU countries before entering into force on 1 December 2009. It provides the EU with modern institutions and more efficient working methods.

The Euro



Enlargement: from six to 27 countries



The big enlargement: healing the division of Europe

- ▶ 1989 Fall of Berlin Wall – end of Communism
EU economic help begins: Phare programme
- ▶ 1992 Criteria set for a country to join the EU:
• democracy and rule of law
• functioning market economy
• ability to implement EU laws
- ▶ 1998 Formal negotiations on enlargement begin
- ▶ 2002 Copenhagen summit agrees enlargement
- ▶ 2004 10 new EU members: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia
- ▶ 2007 Bulgaria and Romania join the EU

Candidates
Croatia, Iceland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Turkey

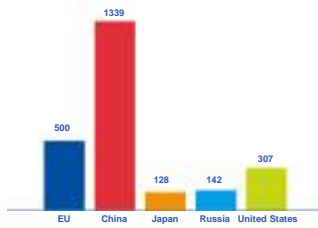


The treaties – basis for democratic cooperation built on law



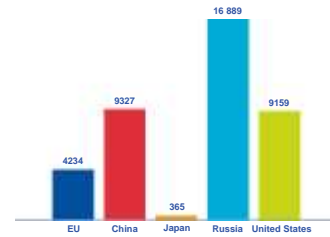
EU population in the world

Population in millions, 2009

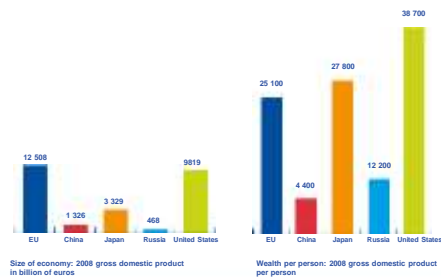


The area of the EU compared to the rest of the world

Surface area, 1 000 km²

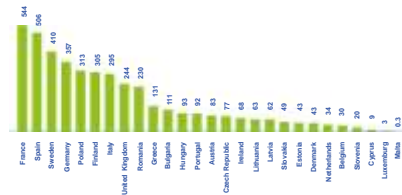


How rich is the EU compared to the rest of the world?



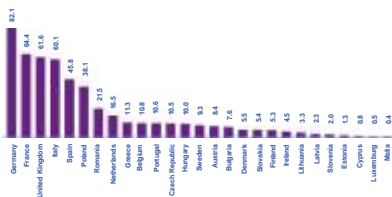
How big are the EU countries?

Surface area in 1 000 km²



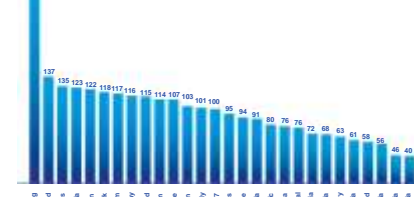
How many people live in the EU?

Population in millions, 2009
500 million total



GDP per inhabitant: the spread of wealth

2008 GDP per inhabitant
Index where the average of the 27 EU-countries is 100



Climate change – a global challenge

To stop global warming, EU leaders decided in 2007 to:

- › reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020 (30% if other developed countries do likewise)
- › improve energy efficiency by 20% by 2020
- › raise the share of renewable energy to 20% by 2020 (wind, solar, hydro power, biomass)



Jobs and growth

Challenges:

- › Demography: Europeans live longer, have fewer children
- › Globalisation: European economy faces competition from other parts of the world
- › Climate change: Emission of greenhouse gases must come down

Solutions:

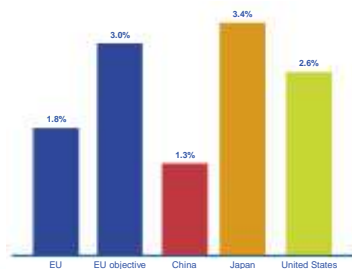
European leaders have therefore agreed on a joint strategy for:

- › More research and innovation
- › A more dynamic business environment
- › Investing in people
- › A greener economy



Research - investing in the knowledge society

Spending on research and development in 2006 (% of GDP)



Solidarity in practice: the EU cohesion policy

2007-2013: €347 billion invested for infrastructure, business, environment and training of workers for less well-off regions or citizens

- › Regional fund
- › Social fund
- › Cohesion fund

- Convergence objective: regions with GDP per capita under 75% of the EU average. 81.5% of the funds are spent on this objective.
- Regional competitiveness and employment objective.



The euro – a single currency for Europeans



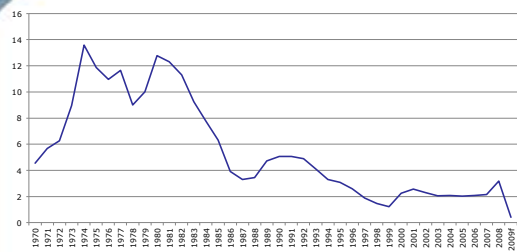
Can be used everywhere in the euro area

- › Coins: one side with national symbols, one side common
- › Notes: no national side

- EU countries using the euro
- EU countries not using the euro

Beating inflation

European Economic and Monetary Union: stable prices



Average annual inflation in the 15 EU-countries that used the euro in 2008

The single market: freedom of choice




The single market has led to:

- significant reductions in the price of many products and services, including internet access and airfares.
- 40% drop in price of phone calls from 2000-2006
- 2.8 million new jobs

Four freedoms of movement:

- goods
- services
- people
- capital

Free to move



"Schengen":

- No police or customs checks at borders between most EU countries
- Controls strengthened at EU external borders
- More cooperation between police from different EU countries
- You can buy and bring back any goods for personal use when you travel between EU countries

Going abroad to learn



Over 2 million young people have studied or pursued personal development in other European countries with support from EU programmes:

- Comenius: school education
- Erasmus: higher education
- Leonardo da Vinci: vocational training
- Grundtvig: adult education
- Youth in Action: voluntary work and non-formal education

Improving health and the environment



Pollution knows no borders – joint action needed

EU action has helped bring:

- Cleaner bathing water
- Much less acid rain
- Lead-free petrol
- Free and safe disposal of old electronic equipment
- Strict rules on food safety from farm to fork
- More organic and quality farming
- More effective health warnings on cigarettes
- Registration and control of all chemicals (REACH)

An area of freedom, security and justice



- Charter of Fundamental Rights
- Joint fight against terrorism
- Police and law-enforcers from different countries cooperate
- Coordinated asylum and immigration policies
- Civil law cooperation

The EU: an exporter of peace and prosperity

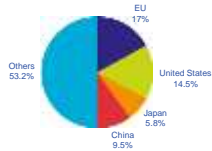


- World trade rules
- Common foreign and security policy
- Development assistance and humanitarian aid

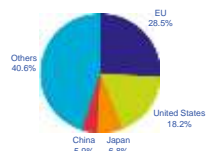
EU runs the peacekeeping operations and the rebuilding of society in war-torn countries like Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The EU – a major trading power

Share of world trade in goods (2007)



Share of world trade in services (2007)



The EU is the biggest provider of development aid in the world

The EU provides 60% of all development aid



Official development assistance per citizen, 2007

Three key players

The European Parliament
- voice of the people
Jerzy Buzek, President of the European Parliament

The council of Ministers
- voice of the Member States
Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council

The European Commission
- promoting the common interest
José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission

The EU institutions



How EU laws are made



The European Parliament – voice of the people

- ▶ Decides EU laws and budget together with Council of Ministers
- ▶ Democratic supervision of all the EU's work

Number of members elected in each country (January 2010)

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|---------|----|-------------|----|----------------|-----|
| Austria | 17 | Finland | 13 | Latvia | 8 | Romania | 33 |
| Belgium | 22 | France | 72 | Lithuania | 12 | Slovakia | 13 |
| Bulgaria | 17 | Germany | 99 | Luxembourg | 6 | Slovenia | 7 |
| Cyprus | 6 | Greece | 22 | Malta | 5 | Spain | 50 |
| Czech Republic | 22 | Hungary | 22 | Netherlands | 25 | Sweden | 18 |
| Denmark | 13 | Ireland | 12 | Poland | 50 | United Kingdom | 72 |
| Estonia | 6 | Italy | 72 | Portugal | 22 | Total | 736 |

The European political parties

Number of seats in the European Parliament
per political group
(January 2010)



Council of Ministers – voice of the member states



- › One minister from each EU country
- › Presidency: rotates every six months
- › Decides EU laws and budget together with Parliament
- › Manages the common foreign and security policy

Council of Ministers – number of votes per country

| | |
|---|------------|
| Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom | 29 |
| Spain and Poland | 27 |
| Romania | 14 |
| Netherlands | 13 |
| Belgium, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary and Portugal | 12 |
| Austria, Bulgaria and Sweden | 10 |
| Denmark, Ireland, Lithuania, Slovakia and Finland | 7 |
| Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg and Slovenia | 4 |
| Malta | 3 |
| Total: | 345 |

"Qualified majority" needed for many decisions:
255 votes and a majority of member states
From 2014: 55% of the Member States with 65% of the population

Summit at the European Council

Summit of heads of state and government of all EU countries

- › Held at least 4 times a year
- › Sets the overall guidelines for EU policies
- › President: Herman Van Rompuy



A high representative for foreign affairs and security

Catherine Ashton

Double hat: chairs the Foreign Affairs Council meetings + Vice-president of the European Commission

Manages the common foreign and security policy

Head of European External Action Service



The European Commission – promoting the common interest

27 independent members, one from each EU country

- › Proposes new legislation
- › Executive organ
- › Guardian of the treaties
- › Represents the EU on the international stage



The Court of Justice – upholding the law



27 independent judges,
one from each EU country

- › Rules on how to interpret EU law
- › Ensures EU countries apply EU laws in the same way



The European Court of Auditors: getting value for your money



27 independent members

- › Checks that EU funds are used properly
- › Can audit any person or organisation dealing with EU funds



The European Central Bank: managing the euro



- › Ensures price stability
- › Controls money supply and decides interest rates
- › Works independently from governments



Jean-Claude Trichet
President of the Central Bank

The European Economic and Social Committee: voice of civil society



344 members

- › Represents trade unions, employers, farmers, consumers etc
- › Advises on new EU laws and policies
- › Promotes the involvement of civil society in EU matters



The Committee of the Regions: voice of local government



344 members

- › Represents cities, regions
- › Advises on new EU laws and policies
- › Promotes the involvement of local government in EU matters



Civil servants working for the EU



Commission employs about 23 000 permanent civil servants and 11 000 temporary or contract workers

Other EU institutions: about 10 000 employed

- › Permanent civil servants
- › Selected by open competitions
- › Come from all EU countries
- › Salaries decided by law
- › EU administration costs €15 per EU citizen per year

