

Chapters 26 - 27: A World Transformed

Boomerang effect which leads to the end of the Cold War

- crisis in Sov. Union (Section A) leads to
- collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe (Section B) which leads to
- collapse of the Sov. Union (Section C) which leads to
- major impact throughout all of Europe (Section D)

Major implication: *WE WIN*: Historical trends (1776, 1789, 1848, 1919, 1945)

- thus, post cold war realities in Western Europe (Section E) which impacts
- nations and economies in a globalized world (Section F) which influences
- intellectual, religious, social, demographic, and scientific trends which creates conflict (Sections G, H, I)

Section A: Crisis in Sov. Union

Gorbachev in power 1985: result of

1. bad old leadership: Brezhnev, Andropov, Chernenko
2. poor performance of centrally planned eco.
3. Perestroika = restructuring, freedom, creativity, incentives, self-mgt., consumers
4. Glasnost = cannot restructure unless a fundamental decision to open system
5. Takes on life of its own ---> 70th Anniv. of Rev. "Stalin's unforgivable crimes"
6. Thus, less power for Com. Party ---> constitutional reforms 1988
 - a. New legislature and Multi-candidate elections
 - b. Gorby trying to build a base of popular support
 - c. Similar to Lenin's NEP in early 1920s
7. dilemma: rev. from above: too far and not far enough
8. Gorbachev repudiates ideological struggle v. west: global interdependence
 - a. Present Sov. As supporter of détente
 - b. Conciliation necessary to take mil. spending burden off Sov. Eco.
 - i. START talks 1981
 - ii. Both sides decide to remove nukes just deployed in Europe
 - iii. 1990 proclaimed end of Cold War
 - iv. 1991: Bush and Gorby pledge to scale down by 1/3 arsenals

Section B: Collapse of Communism in Central and Eastern Europe

Three levels of analysis and relationships between...

1. Sov. Union and West (US and Western Europe)
2. Sov. Union and Eastern Europe
3. Eastern Europe and Western Europe

Ironic: Eastern European Com. Parties more "Stalinist" than Sov. Communist Party
Many of the same party bosses in power for over 30 years, yet...

Cracks begin to appear in Eastern European communist bloc: threaten totalitarianism

1. western loans necessary because of eco. problems in USSR and bloc nations
2. dissidents begin pressuring for rights (Helsinki Accords)
3. détente and arms control puts thaw in Cold War
4. perestroika and glasnost in USSR opens the flood gates

Poland: Solidarity (union = freedom)

1. Gierek as a reform Com. Party leader: reforms not working all that well
2. 1980- rise in food prices ---> strikes in Gdansk
3. formation of independent trade union: Solidarity: Lech Walesa...
 - a. calls for free elections
 - b. demands a role for Solidarity in government
4. Soviets replace Gierek with Jarezelski- imposes martial law
5. Pressures continue- leads Jarezelski to start a reform program
6. Gorbachev in 1985 (Brezhnev Doctrine is dead!!!)
7. 1989, Com. Party permits parliamentary elections

Hungary:

1. Janos Kadar leader of Com. Party 1956 to 1988: begins to ease up
2. Some western investment capital in Hungary
3. Kadar eased out and replaced by new Com. Party leadership
4. Opened the way for opposition parties and multi-party elections
5. Dissolution of Hungarian Com. Party
6. East Germans vacationing in Hungary allowed to "escape" to Austria
7. No response from Soviet Union

German Democratic Republic (East Germany):

1. Erich Honecher in power since 1961: Hard line approach
2. Massive exodus of East Germans through Hungary (350,000 by 1989)
3. Leads to pressure and demonstrations in East Germany for a relaxation
4. Gorbachev tells Honecher NOT to expect Soviet military help to quell unrest
5. Com. Party forces Honecher to resign
6. New leadership promises elections and free and unrestricted travel
7. Berlin Wall comes down Nov. 9, 1989
8. Formal reunification, supported by US, France, England AND USSR (10-3-90)

Czechoslovakia:

1. Charter 77: intellectual organization formed after Helsinki Accords
2. Demonstrations break out in 1989
3. Vaclav Havel: leader of reformers "Velvet Revolution"
4. Jan. 1993 formation of Czech Republic; formation of Slovakia

Romania: only example of violence: Com. Party boss Ceausescu assassinated

Gorbachev played a key role in all of this: he accepted the end of Com. Party rule imposed by Stalin after WW II. Clear signals that USSR would NOT intervene outside their own borders.

This will open the door for the collapse of the Soviet Union itself

Section C: Collapse of the Soviet Union: 1991: How???

1. Gorbachev caught in the middle: dilemmas of revolution
 - a. Too much undermines legit. of the regime
 - b. Not enough leads to continuation of original problems
 - c. Once unleashed, how can it be controlled?
 - d. Reformer feel Gorby hasn't gone far enough
 - e. Hardliners feel he has gone way too far
2. Soviet Republics begin to assert demands for sovereignty- based on raised expectations: if Eastern European regimes can break free, why can't the individual Soviet Republics?
 - a. Baltic states (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia) proclaim independ. Spring 1990
 - b. Force used against Lituianian movement: Shevardnadze, Sov. Foreign minister resignes- force was used without his or Gorbachev's approval
3. Fall of 1990 Gorby replaces economic reformers and abandons 500 Day eco. plan designed to free up prices and move closer to a market eco.
4. Reformers start to waver away from Gorby and embrace Yeltsin: elected president of the Russian Republic.
5. Gorby now has to keep nation and Sov. Union from falling apart: he agrees to give more autonomy to the Republics (11 of the 15 sign Gorby's plan)
6. Hardliners initiate coup against Gorbachev and attempt to seize power.
 - a. Yeltsin comes to "aid" of Gorbachev
 - b. Gorbachev eased out
 - c. Yeltsin dissolves the Soviet regime
 - i. Com. Party power transferred to state gov. organs
 - ii. Russia, Ukraine, Belarus drop out of USSR
 - iii. Replaced by Commonwealth of Independent States

Section D: After Communism

We win the Cold War: the triumph of liberalism over communism... However

1. Russia- specific problems (Yeltsin's legacy p. 1056)
 - a. What to do regarding nuclear proliferation
 - b. Chechnya and other "separatist" pressures
 - c. Erosion of government authority
 - d. Eco. problems including lower production and standard of living
2. presents problems for US foreign policy initiatives
3. Resurgence of nationalism and ethnic identifications
 - a. Breakup of Yugoslavia and death of Tito
 - b. Bosnian Muslims = status with Serbs and Croats
 - c. Slobodan Milosevic former Com. Party boss in Serbia ---> Nationalist
 - d. Violence in Kosovo and NATO response
4. Eastern Europe: many former communist officials win in free elections
5. Issues in Western Europe
 - a. Economic issues
 - b. German reunification: how to absorb East Germany
 - c. Unemployment issues and influx of immigrants and refugees
 - d. Rise of neo-fascism
 - e. European integration: Treaty of Maastricht 1991
 - i. Role of Blair and Clinton
 - ii. WTO (1994) replaced GATT (around since 1948)

Section E: Western Europe After the Cold War

1. victory in the Cold War but economic problems (expectations not met)
 - a. lower growth rates than expected
 - b. German reunification = drain on West Germ: unemployment, tight money
 - c. Political crises followed- move to the right
2. immigrant and refugee problems now that communist barriers had fallen
 - a. major shift in demographic patterns in Europe: ethnic tensions
 - b. xenophobic responses: neo-nazis

Section F: Nation States and Economies in the Age of Globalization

1. Pres. Clinton set tone and model for a mixture of pro-business and social welfare programs= major economic growth of US in 1990s
2. Clinton model picked up by Tony Blair in Britain: economic growth without sacrificing social needs
3. Settlement in Northern Ireland: Leg. Council with representatives from Britain, Ireland, and Northern Ireland
4. Overall, a "middle way" between conservatism and welfare-state socialism
5. Major economic crisis in Japan after years of unprecedented growth; main culprit was uncontrolled speculation in terms of investments (bubble eco.)
6. Tremendous consolidation of European community
 - a. European Union 1991 (Treaty of Maastricht)
 - b. Euro Union = world's largest single economic market
 - c. Adoption of a common currency
 - d. Admission to the Union = commitment to liberty, dem., rights, freedoms
 - e. Some moves toward common foreign and defense policies
7. New phase in 1990s for global economy that emerged after WW II
 - a. New means of communication
 - b. Easier movement across borders of capital and technology
 - c. Development of large, multi-national corporations
 - d. Yet, areas of concern despite tremendous growth by 1992
 - i. Severe recession continued in Japan
 - ii. Unsettled Russian economic trends: deval. of ruble
 - iii. Currency problems: Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Singapore
 - iv. Labor issues in developing world: profits v. social unrest
 - v. New technology: benefit or bust? Computers, Internet
 - vi. Widening gap between rich and poor

Sections G: Intellectual and Social Transitions in Modern Cultures

1. science and technology
 - a. many more scientists
 - b. medicine and health care = aging population
 - c. everyday technologies and conveniences: yet ethical concerns
 - d. Nuclear Physics and other scientific advances: good and bad implications
 - e. Freud and "relativism"
2. Philosophy: Existentialism: material progress but moral uncertainty
 - a. Fear for the individual getting lost
 - b. Pascal, Nietzsche, Kierkegaard, Sartre, Camus
3. Logic, Language, Literacy, Criticism, History
 - a. Logical positivism: math = philosophy

- b. Deconstructionism and relativity
 - c. Ideas of Bertrand Russell, Jacques Derrida
4. Creative Arts: revolution against older traditions
- a. Disillusionment with rationalism and optimism
 - b. Picasso: conscious subjectivism creates gap between artist and public
 - c. Literature: Proust and Joyce: subjectivism and stream of consciousness
 - d. Postmodernism: Warhol
 - e. Religion: still tension between modernism and fundamentalism
 - i. Vatican II
 - ii. John Paul II 1978
 - iii. Some acceptance of religious pluralism
 - iv. Spread of fundamentalism
 - f. The Youth Rebellion of the 1960s
 - i. 1968 in particular
 - ii. college, Vietnam, Civil Rights
 - iii. emergence of the New Left
 - g. The Women's Liberation Movement
 - i. Betty Friedan *The Feminine Mystique*
 - ii. Simone de Beauvoir *The Second Sex*
 - iii. Women in the job market

Section H: International Conflict in the Twenty – First Century

- 1. End of Cold War = new international reality
 - a. New concept of US responsibilities in relation to U.N.
 - b. New conflicts within nations; guerrilla conflicts
 - c. terrorism
 - d. western concepts v. non-western / non Judeo-Christian concepts
 - e. humanitarian issues
- 2. NATO, Russia, and International Cooperation

Section I: Social Challenges In the Twenty – First Century

- 1. population / demographic issues: over – population
 - a. fertility rates decline in developed nations; opposite in developing nations
 - b. pressure of population issues on social welfare and economic advances
- 2. Environmental Issues