A World Without Borders

Chapter 38 Notes
The End of the Cold War
Mikhail Gorbachev

• Shortly after death of Brezhnev, Mikhail Gorbachev becomes the leader of the USSR

• Gorbachev enacts policy of Glasnost and Perestroika
  – Glasnost meant openness
  – Perestroika meant restructuring
Effects of Glasnost and Perestroika

• Under glasnost, Gorbi invited people with different ideas into the Soviet government
  – This led to widespread criticism of Soviet control over its citizens as well as Eastern Europe

• Under perestroika, Gorbi tried to restructure the Soviet economy with Western capitalism and technology
  – The Soviet government spent so much money on defense, they didn’t have the money to restructure
    • Led to continued discontent of the Soviet government
Eastern Europe Falls

- Gorbachev’s glasnost was seen as opening for the discontented Eastern European people
- Protests and rebellions spread all over the continent
Poland and Solidarity

- Polish workers unhappy with their standard of living formed a union called Solidarity
  - The union’s leader was Lech Walesa
- The union was banned by the communist government
  - Faced with widespread protests and discontent the Polish government allowed free elections in April of 1989
- Solidarity candidates won
  - Lech Walesa became the first freely elected leader of an Eastern European country since the Cold war started
Fall of the Berlin Wall

- In October of 1989 East Germans demanded they be allowed to travel to and from their country freely
  - In November the government opens the Berlin Wall
- Shortly after the Communist government in East Germany resigned
- By October 3, 1990 East and West Germany were reunified
Hungary and Czechoslovakia Breaks Communist Rule

• In October of 1989 the Communist Party in Hungary voted to disband itself
  – Free elections were held one year later
• Czech Communists resisted widespread protests for a month
  – After 500,000 protesters assembled in Prague, the Czech government resigned
Romanian Communists Fall Violently

• Nicolae Ceausescu was the brutal dictator of Romania
  – Pleas for democracy were met with gunfire from the army
• In December of 1989, the army turned on Ceausescu and helped the Romanian people overthrow the government
  – Ceausescu was tried and executed on Christmas Day
The Collapse of the Soviet Union

• Once Eastern European nations got their freedom, the 15 Soviet Socialist Republics wanted their independence as well
USSR’s Collapse Begins in Lithuania

• In March 1990 Lithuania declared its independence
• Fearing the spread of independence movements, Gorbachev sent the army into Lithuania
  – 14 civilians killed and 150 wounded
  – This made Gorbi look very bad
Russia Freely Elects a President

- In June 1991, Russian citizens directly elected Boris Yeltsin President of Russia.
- Russian citizens began to listen to him rather than the Soviet leader Gorbachev.
Communist Hardliners Take Control of the USSR

• Hard-line Communists knew that Gorbachev could no longer keep the USSR together
  – Overthrew Gorbachev in August 1991

• Hardliners sent the army into Moscow to break up the protests and remove Yeltsin from power
  – Protestors surrounded Yeltsin’s office and refused to leave
    • The Army refused to fire on the protestors

• Yeltsin stood on a tank and denounced the communist party
The End of the Soviet Union

- After Lithuanian independence and Russian resistance, other Soviet Republics declare their independence
  - By December, 15 republics were free of the Soviet Union
    - The Soviet Union ceased to exist
- On Christmas Day 1991, 11 of the 15 former Soviet republics formed the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
The Global Economy
Economic Globalization

USA

NO WORK

$150 SHOES

INDONESIA

LOTS OF WORK

NO SHOES
Global Economy Evident After Collapse of Communism

- Expanding trade, foreign investments, privatization of industry
- Free trade
  - Free of state-imposed restrictions
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

- Formed in 1947 as vehicle to promote free trade
- In 1994, 123 GATT members created World Trade Organization (WTO)
- Dramatic growth in world trade from 1966-1990
Global Corporations

• Symbols of the new economy
• Multinational businesses operate apart from laws and restrictions of any one nation
• Seek cheapest labor and resources
  – Prefer lax environmental laws
• Pay less in taxes in developed world than formerly
Economic Growth in Asia

The 1950s

BE SURE TO FINISH YOUR DINNER. THERE ARE CHILDREN STARVING IN CHINA AND INDIA!

Today

BE SURE TO FINISH YOUR HOMEWORK. THERE ARE CHILDREN STUDYING IN CHINA AND INDIA!!
Japan's "Economic Miracle"

• Postwar Japan had few resources, no overseas empire
• Benefited from U.S. aid, investments, and protection
• Japan pursued export-oriented growth supported by low wages
• Began with labor-intensive exports, textiles, iron, and steel
• Reinvested profits in capital-intensive and technology-intensive production
• Rapid growth, 1960s-1980s; suffered recession in 1990s
The Little Tigers

• Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan
• Followed Japanese model of export-driven industry
  – Rapid growth in 1980s
• By 1990s highly competitive
  – Joined by Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia
The Rise of China Since the Death of Mao Zedong

• Late 1970s opened China to foreign investment and technology
• Gradual shift from planned communist economy to market economy
• Offered vast, cheap labor and huge domestic markets
• China joined WTO in 2001
Perils of the New Economy

- Vulnerable to global forces
- Investors withdrew support from Thailand in 1997
- Ripple effect
  - Contraction of other Asian economies
European Union

- Begun in 1957 with six nations, now includes 27
- A common market, free trade, free travel within the Union
- Eleven members adopted a common currency, the Euro, in 1999
- Expectations of a European Political Union eventually
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

• Cartel established in 1960 to raise global oil prices
• After Arab-Israeli war of 1973, OPEC placed embargo on oil to United States, Israel's ally
• Price of oil quadrupled from 1973 to 1975
  – Triggered global recession
• Overproduction and dissension among members diminished influence, 1990s
Critics of Globalization

• To supporters, global economy efficient, best path to global prosperity
• To critics, widens gap between rich and poor, destroys environment, threatens local and traditional crafts and economies
Cross-Cultural Exchanges and Global Communication
Consumption and Cultural Interaction
Global Culture of Consumption

- Satisfies wants and desires rather than needs or necessities
- Homogenization of global culture
  - Blue jeans, Coca-Cola, McDonalds
- Western icons often replace local businesses and indigenous cultures
- Brand names also identify local products, for example, Swiss Rolex, Perrier, Armani
Pan-American Culture

- Competes with United States
- Eva Peron (Evita) has become a pop icon in Argentina and beyond
- Latin American societies blended foreign and indigenous cultural practices
Globalization

• Minimizes social, economic, and political isolation
Preeminence of English Language

• Critics: mass media become a vehicle of cultural imperialism
• Internet is an information colony, with English hegemony
• China attempts a firewall to control Internet information
Adaptations of Technology in Authoritarian States

- Zaire television showed dictator Mobutu Sese Seko walking on clouds
- Vietnam and Iraq limit access to foreign servers on Internet
Global Problems
Population Pressures and Climate Change

The Greenhouse Effect

Some solar radiation is reflected by the earth and the atmosphere. Some of the infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere. Some is absorbed and re-emitted in all directions by greenhouse gas molecules. The effect of this is to warm the earth’s surface and the lower atmosphere.

Most radiation is absorbed by the earth’s surface and warms it.
Dramatic Population Increases in Twentieth Century

- Population increased from 500 million in 1650 to 2.5 billion in 1950
- Asia and Africa experienced population explosion after WWII
- 6.6 billion people in 2005
  - Perhaps 9 billion people in 2050
- Fertility rates have been falling for past twenty years
The Planet's Carrying Capacity
How many people can the earth support?

• Scientists and citizens concerned about physical limits of the earth

• Club of Rome issued "The Limits to Growth" in 1972

• Dire predictions not borne by facts
  – Prices have fallen, food has increased
Climate Change

• Urbanization and agricultural expansion threaten biodiversity
• Gas emissions, coal burning contribute to global warming
• In 1997 at Kyoto, 159 states met to cut carbon dioxide emissions
Population Control: A Highly Politicized Issue

- Some developing nations charge racism when urged to limit population
- UN agencies have aided many countries with family-planning programs
- China's one-child policy has significantly reduced growth rate
- Other cultures still favor larger families, for example, India
Economic Inequities and Labor Servitude
Causes of Poverty

• Inequities in resources and income separate rich and poor societies

• Attendant problems
  – Malnutrition, environmental degradation

• Legacy of colonialism
  – Economic dependence
Labor Servitude Increasing

- Slavery abolished worldwide by 1960s
- Millions still forced into bonded labor
- Child-labor servitude common in south and southeast Asia
Trafficking of Persons Across International Boundaries Widespread

- Victims are mostly girls and women
  - Lured with promises of work
- Often in sex industry
  - Hugely profitable though criminal
Global Diseases

HIV and AIDS worldwide

33.3 million people with HIV/AIDS
2.6 million new HIV infections
1.8 million AIDS-related deaths

Data for 2009 (most recent available)

HIV-positive people

Western and Central Europe
- 820,000
  - 31,000
  - 8,500

Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- 1.4 million
  - 130,000
  - 76,000

East Asia
- 770,000
  - 82,000
  - 36,000

North Africa and Middle East
- 460,000
  - 75,000
  - 24,000

Caribbean
- 240,000
  - 17,000
  - 12,000

North America
- 1.5 million
  - 70,000
  - 26,000

Latin America
- 1.4 million
  - 92,000
  - 58,000

Sub-Saharan Africa
- 22.5 million
  - 1.8 million
  - 1.3 million

South and Southwest Asia
- 4.1 million
  - 270,000
  - 260,000

Oceania
- 57,000
  - 4,500
  - 1,400

Source: 2010 UNAIDS Epidemic Update
Many Epidemics Now Under Control

• Last major pandemic was 1918-1919
  – Flu epidemic that killed twenty to forty million

• Smallpox and diphtheria eradicated
HIV/AIDS

- Identified in 1981 in San Francisco
- In 2008, 33.4 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide
AIDS in Africa

- 22.4 million living with HIV/AIDS live in sub-Saharan Africa
- Kills adults in prime
  - Many children in Africa orphaned
- Threatens social and economic basis of African societies
- Many cannot afford treatment
Global Terrorism
Terrorism in Warfare

- The weapon of those out of power
- Anticolonial and revolutionary movements
Difficult to Define Terrorism

• Deliberate violence against civilians to advance political or ideological cause
• Rarely successful
  – Often discredits potentially worthy causes
September 11, 2001

- Coordinated attack on World Trade Tower and Pentagon
- Source identified as Islamic militant Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda network
- Angered by U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia
  - Praclamed *jihad*, holy war
- Focused international attention on terrorism
Islamic State of Afghanistan

- Established 1996 by Taliban
- Imposed strict Islamic law
  - Regulated dress, entertainment, media
- Women barred from education, work, health services
- U.S. forces invaded Afghanistan in November 2001
  - Drove out Taliban, al-Qaeda
Coping with Global Problems: International Organizations
Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)

• Many global problems cannot be solved by national governments

• Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)
  – Red Cross, an international humanitarian agency, founded 1964
The United Nations

• Founded 1945 "to maintain international peace and security"
• Not successful at preventing wars, for example, Iran-Iraq war
• Cannot legislate, but has influence in international community
• More successful in health and educational goals
  – Eradication of smallpox, decrease in child mortality, increase in female literacy
Human Rights

- An ancient concept, gaining wider acceptance
- Nuremberg Trials of Nazis established concept of "crimes against humanity"
- UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights: forbids slavery, torture, discrimination
- NGOs such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch
Crossing Boundaries
Women's Traditions and Feminist Challenges
Feminism and Equal Rights

• Status of women changed dramatically after WWII in industrialized states
• Women demanded full equality with men, access to education and employment
• Birth control enables women to control their bodies and avoid "biology destiny"
• U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964 forbids discrimination on basis of race or sex
Gender Equality in China

• Communist states often improved women's legal status
• Despite legal reforms, China's women have not yet gained true equality
• One-child policy encourages infanticide or abandonment of baby girls
Domesticity and Abuse

- Restricts rights of women in developing world
- Women in Arab and Muslim societies twice as likely as men to be illiterate
- Most Indian women illiterate (75 percent in 1980s) and confined at home
- "Dowry deaths" common in India; burning of wives in Pakistan
Women Leaders in South Asia

• Effective political leaders
  – Indira Gandhi (India) and Benazir Bhutto (Pakistan)

• Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga became president of Sri Lanka, 1994

• Democratic activist Aung Sang Suu Kyi received Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 when under house arrest in Myanmar

• UN launched a Decade for Women program in 1975
Migration

Distance no object

Some of the world’s more important current migration routes

Sources: National Public Radio; The Economist
Internal Migration

- Tremendous flow from rural to urban settings
- Part of process of industrialization
  - In western societies 75 percent of population is urban
- Urbanization a difficult transition for rural people
- Crowded in slums (barrios) at the edge of cities
  - Strain urban services
External Migration

• Fleeing war, persecution, seeking opportunities
• Thirteen million "guest workers" migrated to western Europe since 1960
• Ten million migrants (mostly Mexican) migrated to United States since 1960
• In oil-producing countries, foreigners make up half of working population
• About 130 million people currently live outside their countries of citizenship
Migrant Communities within Host Societies

• Migrants enrich societies in many ways, but also spark hostility and conflict
• Fears that migrants will undermine national identity, compete for jobs
• Anti-immigrant movements (xenophobia) lead to violence and racial tension
Transient Migrants

• Mass tourism possible with more leisure and faster travel
• In 1800s, tourism fashionable for rich Europeans
  – Adopted by working people later
• By the twentieth century, leisure travel another form of consumption
• After WWII, packaged tours took millions of tourists across the world
Effects of Mass Tourism

• Now travel and tourism is the largest single industry on the planet
• Low-paying jobs
  – Profits go mostly to developed world
• Tourism exposes cultural variations and diversity of local traditions
• Tourism leads to revival and transformation of indigenous cultural traditions