

1914 – Present 20th century and Beyond

Periodization: Why 1914?

Major Themes

- ◆ World Conflict – Decline of Empire
- ◆ Decolonization and Nationalism
- ◆ Cold War Conflicts
- ◆ Social Reforms
- ◆ Globalization
- ◆ Environmental Issues

Causes of World War I

- ◆ M – Militarism
- ◆ A – Alliances
- ◆ N – Nationalism
- ◆ I – Imperialism
- ◆ A – Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand



THE SPARK!



Europe in 1914



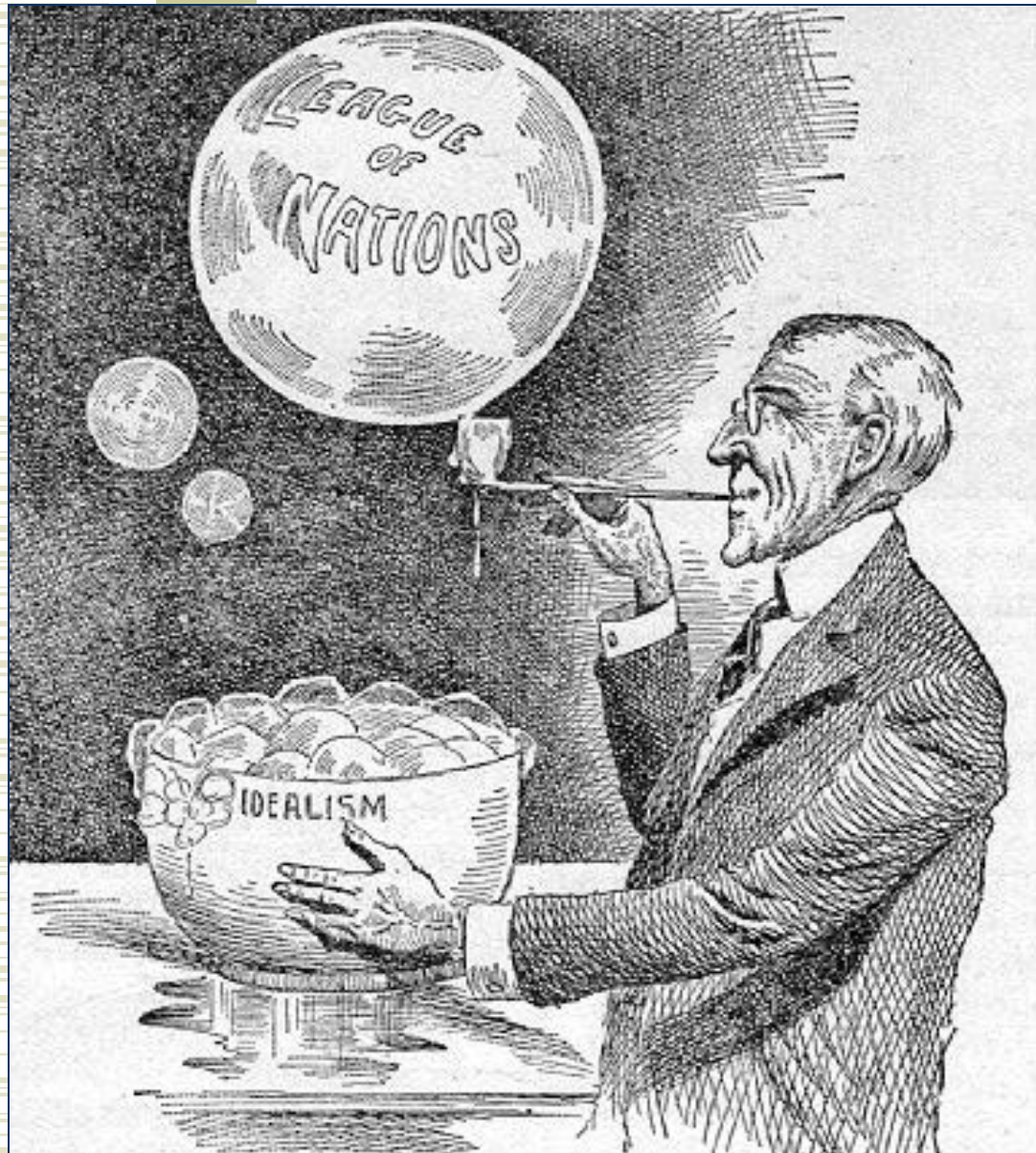


World War I



- ◆ Promises of self-determination
- ◆ Use of colonial soldiers
- ◆ Machine guns, submarines, planes, tanks, trench warfare = major death and destruction
- ◆ Financial strain on empire
- ◆ Treaty of Versailles

Wilson's Idealism



**Feb. 14, 1919 -
Wilson submits
Draft Covenant for
a League of Nations**

**The Covenant
becomes the first 26
Articles of the
Treaty , especially
the key Article 10**

**What did Wilson believe
to be the answer to the
world's problems?
Would it work?**

The Treaty of Versailles

Lasting-Peace

Poland is created

Creation of the
League of Nations

No secret alliances

Peace-Revenge

War-Guilt clause- **Blame**
Germany pays **Reparations**

Arms Limitation

Alsace-Lorraine to France

Germany lost **Territory**

France controls Rhineland

Polish Corridor established

Germany forbidden to join League

Germany pays reparations, Poland is created, Creation of the League of Nations, War-Guilt clause, Alsace-Lorraine to France, Germany forbidden to join League, France controls Rhineland, Arms limitation, Polish corridor established, no secret alliances
Germany lost territory



New Map of Europe!

1. Which major empires lost the most land? Why?
2. What problems could occur due to the structure of the European landscape?

Acts of Aggression Lead to WWII

Country	Area Attacked	Reason	Allies Reaction
Japan	1931 - Manchuria China	1. Need for natural resources.	League of Nations condemned the action but did nothing.
Italy	Ethiopia - Africa	1. Distract Italians from depression. 2. Promised to build the new Roman Empire	League of Nations did nothing. Other nations concerned with their own problems.
Germany	1. Austria (1938) 2. Czechoslovakia/Sudeten-land (1938) 3. Poland (1939)	1. German people lived there. 2. German people lived there. 3. Desire for land.	1. None even though it was a direct violation of the treaty 2. Hitler promised he was finished. Britain & France appeased and didn't fight. 3. Britain and France declare war.

AXIS POWER



Adolf Hitler (*right*) is considered one of the most brutal dictators in history. After purging possible rivals for leadership, Hitler rearmed Germany into a modern war machine. He and Italian dictator Benito Mussolini (*left*), both Fascists, became allies in 1936. They are shown here in Munich, Germany, in 1937.

PEACE FOR OUR TIME!

“My good friends... I have returned from Germany bringing peace with honor. I believe it is peace for our time... Go home and get a nice quiet sleep.”



“An appeaser is one who feeds a crocodile, hoping it will eat him last.”

- Winston Churchill

On 15 March 1939, the German army occupied the remainder of Czechoslovakia.

World War II

- ◆ Increased nationalist uprisings following WWI and as a result of the global depression
- ◆ Costs of empire
- ◆ US support of anti-colonial liberation movements
- ◆ Atlantic Charter (1941) “right of all people to choose the form of government under which they live”
- ◆ Soviets condemned colonialism

German Blitzkrieg Dominates

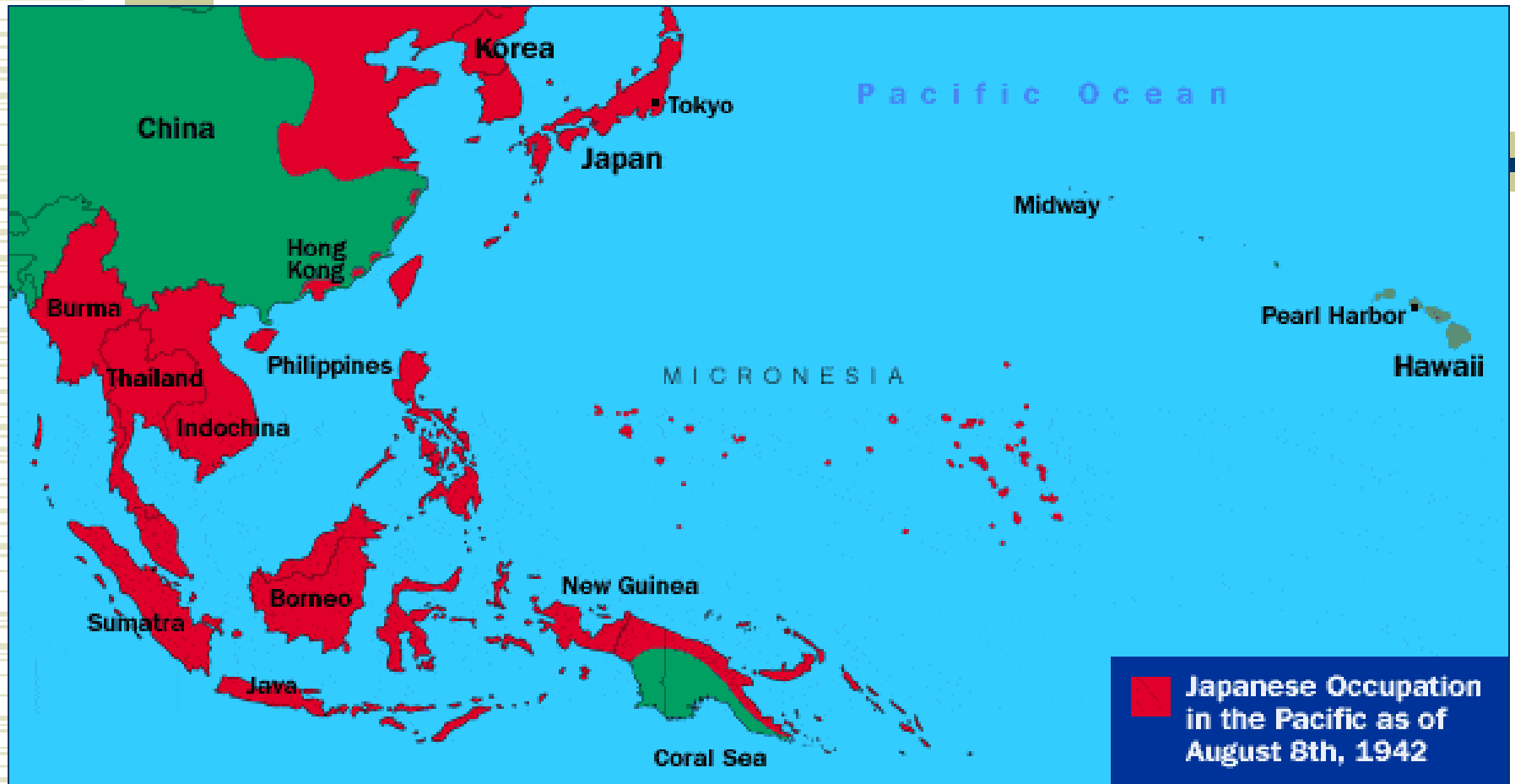


■ Area of maximum Axis expansion (Sep. 42)

■ Neutral Country

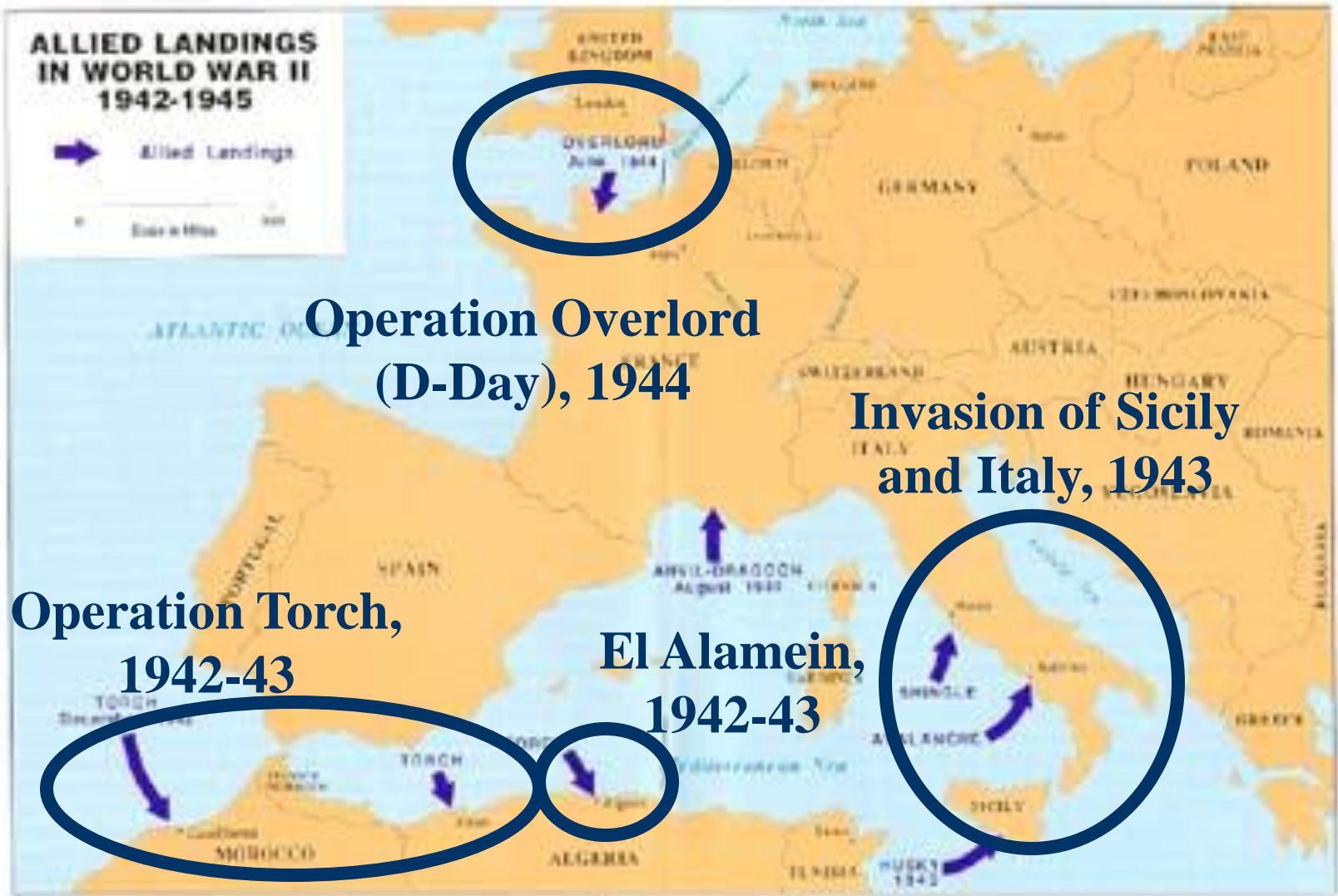
WWII Combat Europe

Japanese Aggression in Pacific



After Pearl Harbor, the Japanese took over the Philippines, Indochina, Taiwan, and many other Pacific islands.

Turning Points: Africa and Italy



**Operation Overlord
(D-Day), 1944**

**Invasion of Sicily
and Italy, 1943**

**Operation Torch,
1942-43**

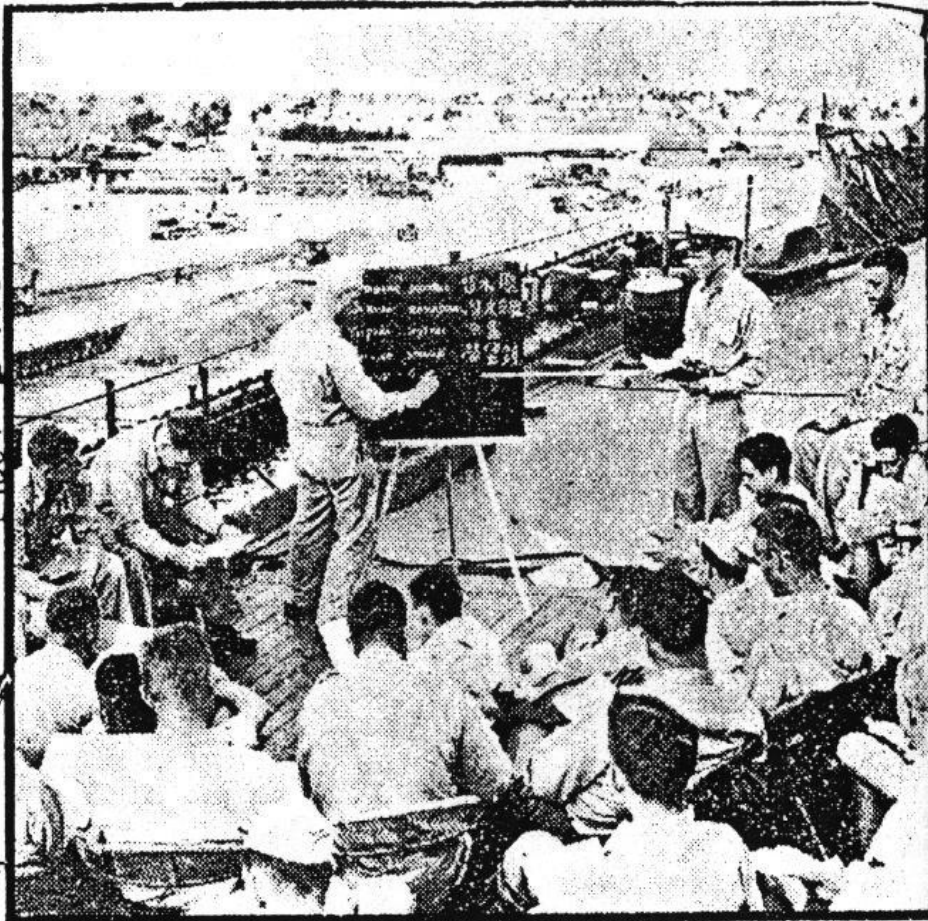
**El Alamein,
1942-43**



Atomic Bomb

On August 6, 1945, during World War II, the United States dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, a Japanese city and military center. An estimated 60,000 to 70,000 people were killed or reported missing, according to U.S. estimates, and thousands more were made homeless. Sixteen hours after the attack, U.S. President Harry S. Truman's report of the event was broadcast to radio listeners.

Democracy in Japan



ABOARD an American submarine tender, men of the U.S. Navy get lessons in the Japanese names for equipment on submarines so that they can man the boats which remain in the surrendered Japanese fleet. U.S. Navy Photo

- Japan's armed forces were disbanded
- The American occupiers had the goal to end militarism and ensure a democratic government
- A new Japanese Constitution was drafted by the American occupiers creating a Constitutional Monarchy that limited the power of the Emperor
- The Japanese accepted this new constitution and signed a treaty that took away Japan's overseas empire
- In 1952, the Allied occupation officially ended

The Impact of World War II

Pre- World War II World

Imperialism/Colonialism

Great Depression

Capitalism

Fascism

Communism

Industrialization of the West

Mass Production of weapons/ Development of Nuclear weapons

World War II

Western Imperial powers are weakened

Cost of War: Millions dead, destruction of infrastructure

Ends Fascism – Defeat of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, militaristic Japan

Atrocities: Nazi Holocaust, Rape of Nanjing, Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Post- World War II World

Decolonization: Creation of the “Third World”

India, China, Korea, Vietnam, Israel, Middle East, Afghanistan

The Cold War: USA vs USSR develop into Superpowers.

Alliance Systems, arms race, proxy wars, propaganda, space race, containment, domino theory, detente

United Nations: World organizations created to maintain peace

Peace talks, declaration of human rights, World forum for issues

The Formula for Twentieth Century Revolution

- **Traditional Rural Society**
- **Rapid Industrialization**
- **Corrupt, stubborn, unresponsive political system**
- **Harsh living conditions, unfair treatment**
 - **Foreign intervention**

New ideas about class and property, land reform

Mexican Revolution



“Tierra y Libertad”

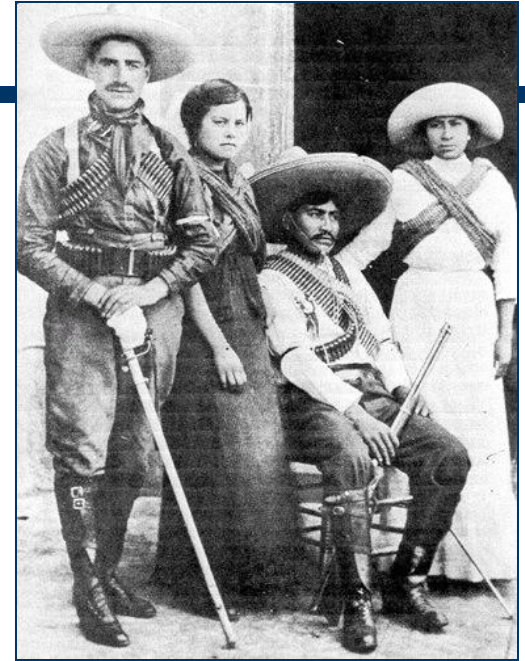


Durante la revolución
(Aultman Collection, A2119, El Paso Public Library)

Revolutionary Results

Some Real Changes:

- 1917 Mexican Constitution
- Land reforms, limited foreign ownership of key resources
- Guaranteed rights of workers
- restrictions on clerical education and church ownership of property
- educational reforms
- Workers organized and were represented in government



The Mexican Revolution had a limited impact beyond its borders: **WHY?**

Russian Revolution



“Peace, Land , and Bread”

- 1. March 1917 – Provisional Government replaces Czar**
- 2. November 1917 – Bolsheviks Replace Provisional Government**
- 3. Lenin pulls Russia out of WWI**

Results

- **1923 – New constitution created a federal system of socialist republics**
- **USSR becomes the first Communist nation**
 - **Capital is moved to Moscow**
 - **Authoritarian Rule**
- **Created a new political, economic and cultural structure without internal challenge**
 - **Supported socialist movements around the world**

Comparing Revolutions

Russian Revolution

- 1905-1923
- Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky
- peasants want: Land reform, political rights, out of WWI
- autocratic leader - harsh rule, small land owning elite
- “Peace, land, bread” - Marxist reforms
- 1917 - March revolution removes Czar - Limited reforms
- 1917 - Nov revolution (Bolshevik Rev) creation of USSR - Red Army
- 1918-1921 Civil War (Reds vs Whites)
- 1924 - Stalin becomes communist dictator

Mexican Revolution

- 1910-1920
- Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata
- peasants want: Land reform, political rights
- autocratic leader - harsh rule, small land owning elite, foreign control of industry
- “Tierra y Libertad” - Socialist reforms
- 1910 - Diaz Resigns and flees Mexico, Madero in Power - Limited Reforms
- 1913 - Madero removed and Killed - General Huerta becomes dictator
- 1914-1920 Civil War forces Huerta from power
- 1917 - Mexican Constitution
- 1920 - Obregon becomes President - gov't led by Revolutionary elite

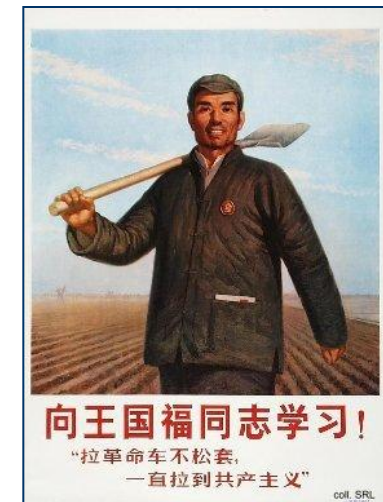
Chinese Revolutions



Sun Yixian – Father of Modern China

- Three Principles of the People

1911 – Last Emperor of Qing Dynasty is overthrown



Mao Zedong – 1949 Communist Revolution defeats Jiang Jieshi who flees to Taiwan

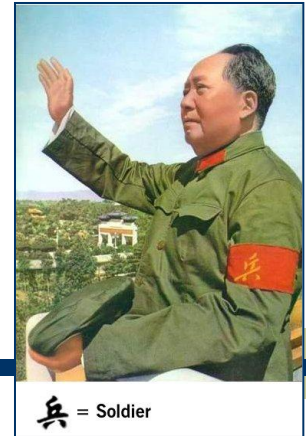


How do these paintings show how Mao was successful at gaining power in China?





China Case study



- ◆ During the war, Communists expanded peasant base, using appeals for women (health care, divorce rights, education access, graduated taxes, cooperative farming).
- ◆ Growth of party during the war in part through use of anti-Japanese propaganda.
- ◆ Resumption of civil war after Japanese surrender.
- ◆ 1949 Great People's Revolution- Mao
- ◆ Nationalist leaders fled to Taiwan.

Cuban Revolution

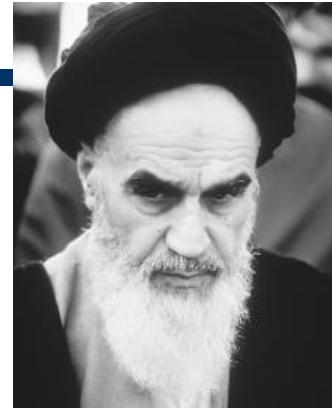
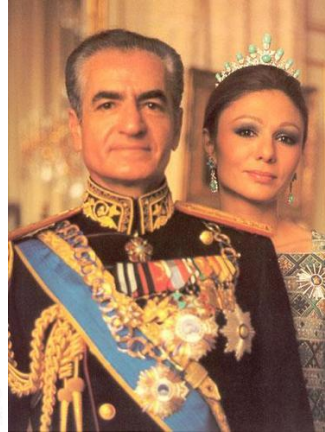


- ◆ **1953 – Guerilla group led by Fidel Castro began a revolution against U.S. supported dictator Fulgencio Batista**
- ◆ **1959 - Fidel Castro seized power in Cuba. He nationalized businesses and executed opponents, created Communist state.**
- ◆ **He threatened to spread Communism to other Latin American countries.**
- ◆ **Clashed with U.S. and allied with USSR during Cold War**



Rise of Islamic Fundamentalism

Iranian Revolution



**1953- Shah Reza Pahlavi came to power with help of CIA
Repressed opposition and violated constitution**

**1979 - Ayatollah Khomeini led revolution from exile in
Paris and overthrows the Shah**

- **Creates the first Islamic Fundamentalist government –
new constitution based on Islamic law**
- **55 Americans held hostage for 444 days**
- **1980-1988 – Iraq-Iran War**

Process of Decolonization and Nation- Building

- ◆ Surge of anti-colonial nationalism after 1945. Leaders used lessons in mass politicization and mass mobilization of 1920's and 1930's.
- ◆ Three patterns:
 1. **Violent Revolutions and Civil War** (China, Algeria, Vietnam, Palestine)
 2. **Non-Violent, negotiated independence** (India, Ghana Turkey)
 3. **Both violent and non-violent methods** (Kenya, Egypt, South Africa)

Decolonization in the Middle East- Palestine and Israel

- ◆ Zionism
- ◆ 1917 Balfour Declaration
- ◆ Immigration of Jews to Palestine
- ◆ European Holocaust
- ◆ Increase of migration
- ◆ 1947- end of British mandate of Palestine and failed UN partition solution
- ◆ 1948 establishment of Israel
- ◆ Regional conflicts->

UN Partition Plan

Britain, which had ruled Palestine since 1920, handed over responsibility for solving the Zionist-Arab problem to the UN in 1947.



Which Countries are most likely to vote against the U.N. Partition Plan?

The UN recommended splitting the territory into separate Jewish and Palestinian states. The partition plan gave:

- 56.47% of Palestine to the Jewish state
- 43.53% to the Arab state
- An international enclave around Jerusalem.

• On 29 November 1947, 33 countries of the UN General Assembly voted for partition, 13 voted against and 10 abstained.

Palestinian Intifada



A mass uprising - or intifada against the Israeli occupation began in Gaza and quickly spread to the West Bank.

- **Protest took the form of civil disobedience, general strikes, boycotts on Israeli products, graffiti, and barricades, but it was the stone-throwing demonstrations against the heavily-armed occupation troops that captured international attention.**
- **The Israeli Defense Forces responded and there was heavy loss of life among Palestinian civilians.**
- **More than 1,000 died in clashes which lasted until 1993.**

Violent Movements

Algeria

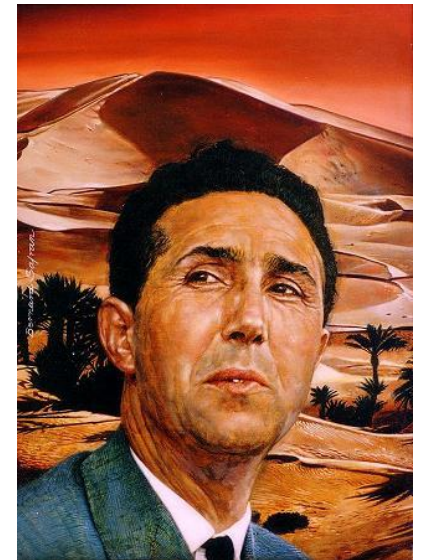


1954- 1962 war between FLN (nationalist party) and French troops

- ◆ Appeal of Arab nationalism
- ◆ Large French settler population “Part of France”
- ◆ Algerians used guerilla and terrorist tactics
- ◆ French used counter terrorism and torture
- ◆ 300,000 lives lost

1962 - Ahmed Ben Bella became the first President

- ◆ Primarily a one-party state
- ◆ Current challenges by Islamic Fundamentalists



India: History of the Movement

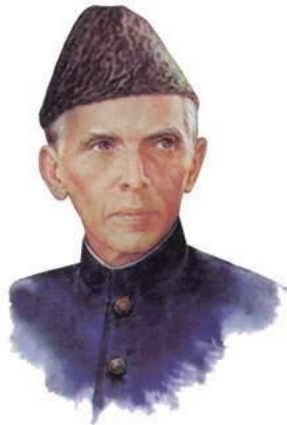
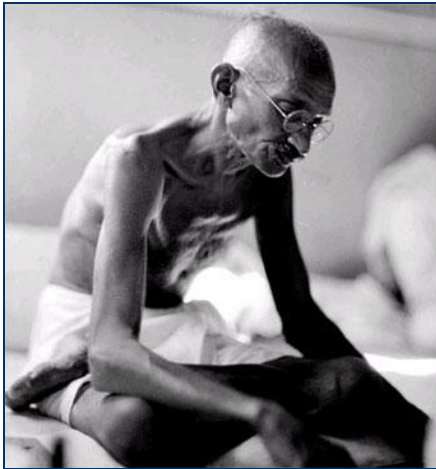
- ◆ Indian National Congress - 1885. (Elite group not mass movement)
- ◆ Growth of Indian national identity- presented grievances to the British.
- ◆ Congress party attracted mass following.
- ◆ Gandhi and Congress leadership tried to prevent mass peasant uprising (as was happening in China) by keeping power centered on middle class leaders.

Militant Nationalists



- ◆ **B.G. Tilak urged a boycott of British manufactured goods and used threats of terrorism.**
- ◆ **Attracted a violent conservative Hindu following.**
- ◆ **Tilak was exiled and his movement was repressed by the British.**

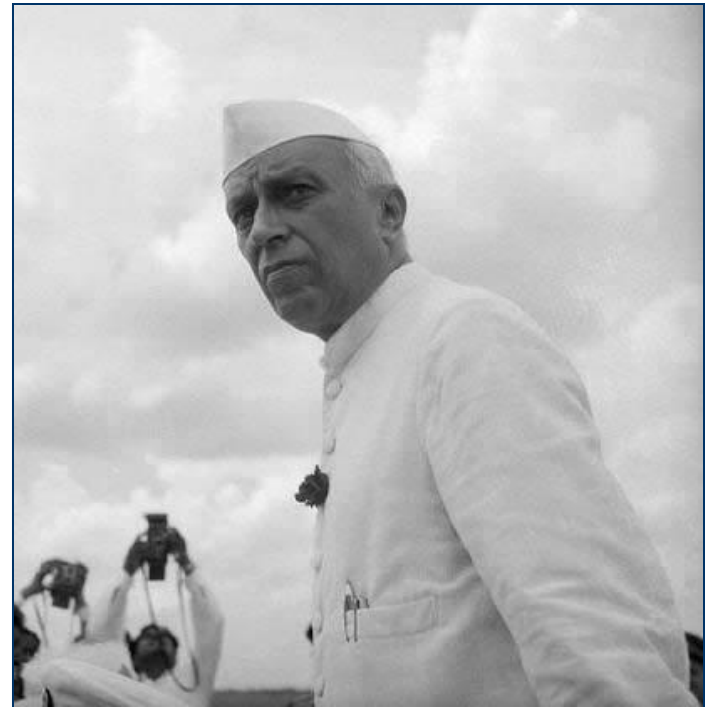
Peaceful Protests



- ◆ Mohandas Gandhi and other western educated lawyers led peaceful alternative.
- ◆ Nation-wide protest against colonialism through boycotts and campaigns of civil resistance. (Salt March, Homespun Movement)
- ◆ His efforts were not well received by the Muslims who formed a separate organization in 1906, The Muslim League.
- ◆ Muhammad Ali Jinnah (Muslim League) insisted on partitioned state (Hindu and Muslim).

Indian Independence

- ◆ August 1947 Pakistan and India gained independence.
- ◆ Mass killings of Muslims and Hindus (1 million) followed by mass migrations (12 million). (Gandhi fasted to prevent war-> assassination)
- ◆ Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister, began modernization campaign.



De-colonization in Africa



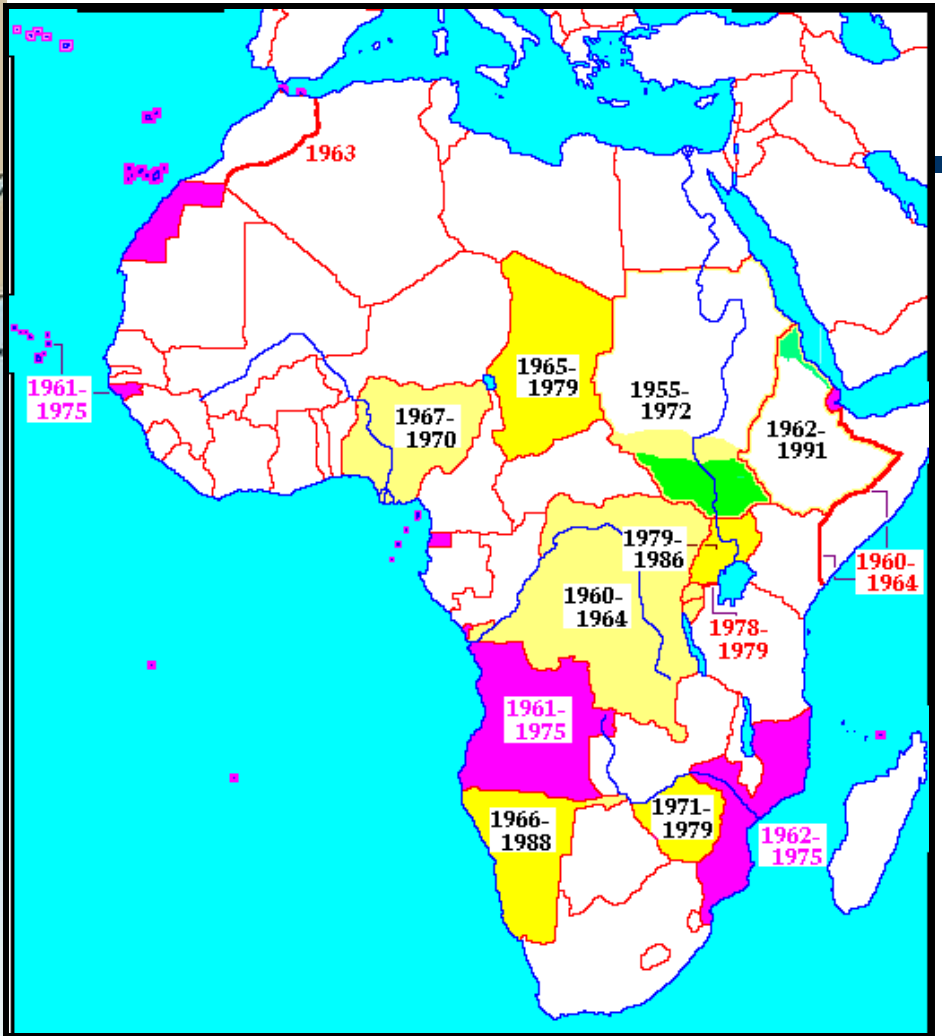
- ◆ -1957, Gold Coast (renamed Ghana) independence, led by western- educated, Kwame Nkrumah.
- ◆ Used Non-violent methods influenced by Gandhi
- ◆ Developed a parliamentary democracy
- ◆ - By 1963, all of British ruled Africa, except Southern Rhodesia, was independent.

Africa for Africans



- ◆ Nationalists composed of ex-servicemen, urban unemployed and western educated elite.
- ◆ Pan-Africanism and Negritude
- ◆ Senghor (Senegal)

Decolonization of Africa



Both Violent and Non-Violent Movements

Kenya

- ◆ Presence of settlers prevented smooth transition of power.
- ◆ Jomo Kenyatta used non-violent protests
- ◆ Kenya (20,000 Europeans only) led to violent revolt.
- ◆ Mau-Mau Revolt, 1952, led by Kikuyus suppressed by British.
- ◆ 1963 independence granted to black majority, led by Kenyatta.



Ambassador Newsom, foreground left, greets Kenya's first president, Jomo Kenyatta (c. 1970)

Both Violent and Non-Violent Movements

Egypt

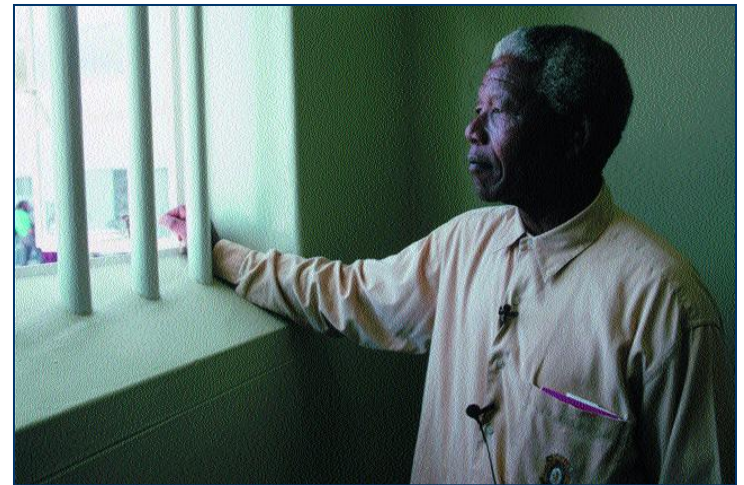


- ◆ 1906 Dinshawai incident aroused nationalist passions.
- ◆ Actions post- Indep (1936) not sufficient.
- ◆ Coup d'etat in 1952 Gamal Abdel Nasser
- ◆ Nationalization of Suez 1956 protested by Israelis, British and French but diplomacy won over eventually.
- ◆ Nasser= symbol of pan-Arab nationalism.

Both Violent and Non-Violent Movements

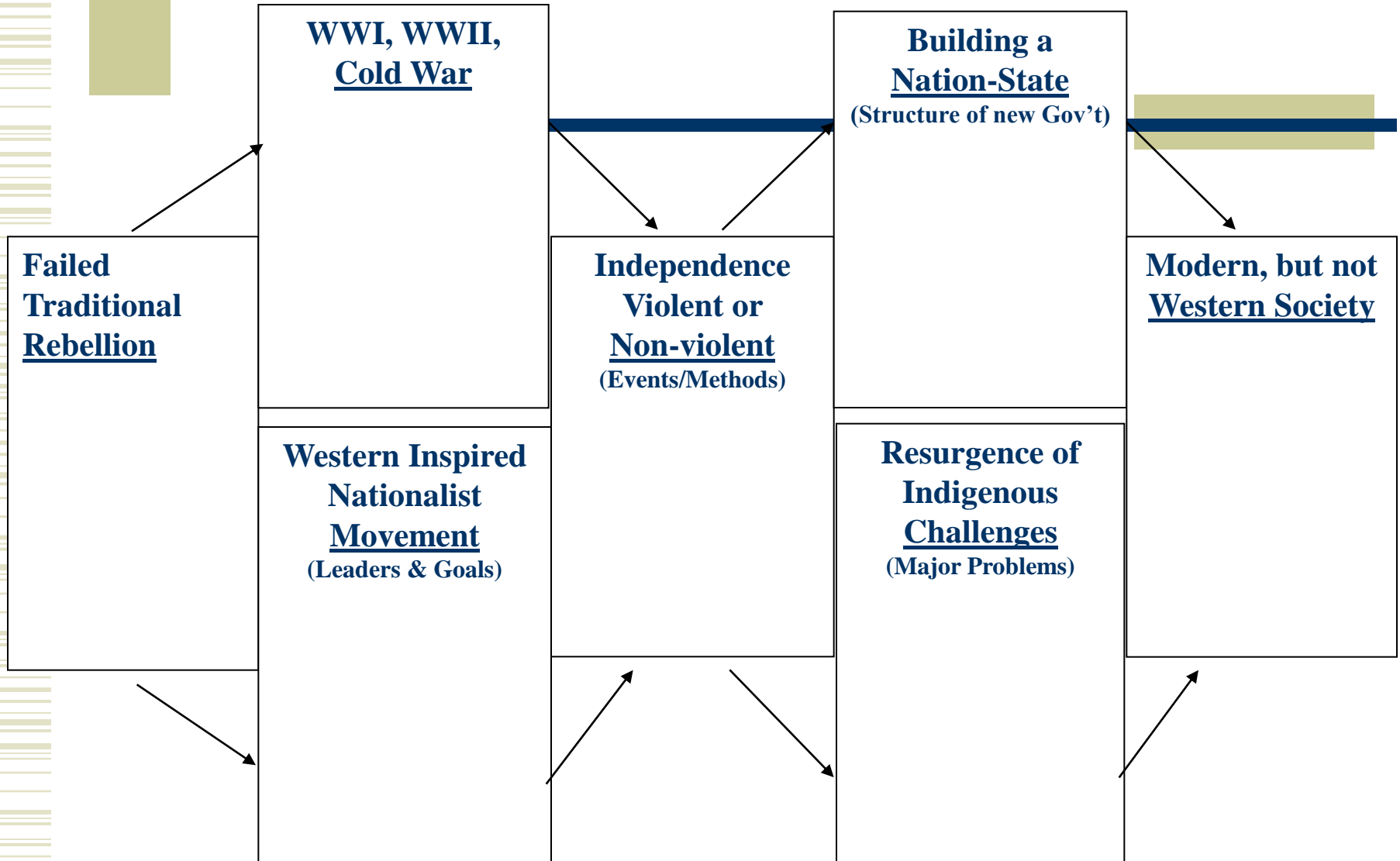
South Africa

- ◆ 4 million white residents
- ◆ Afrikaner-dominated (white) National Party won 1948 election
- ◆ Apartheid – separation of races
- ◆ No protests tolerated (African National Congress, Mandela, Biko, Sharpeville massacre 1960, Spear of the Nation)
- ◆ World boycotts led by Desmond Tutu
- ◆ 1990- DeKlerk legalized ANC and ended Apartheid
- ◆ 1994 –first open election
- ◆ Mandela- first Black President



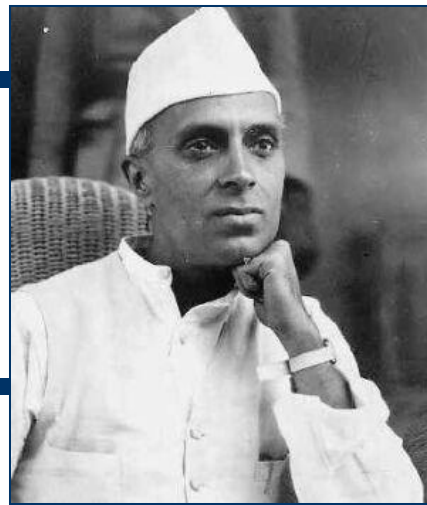
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALISM

1914-Present

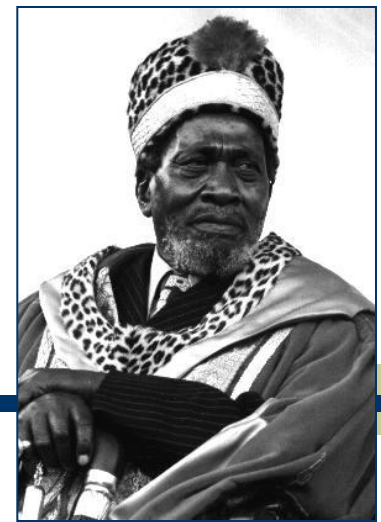




Nasser in Egypt



Nehru in India



Kenyatta in Kenya

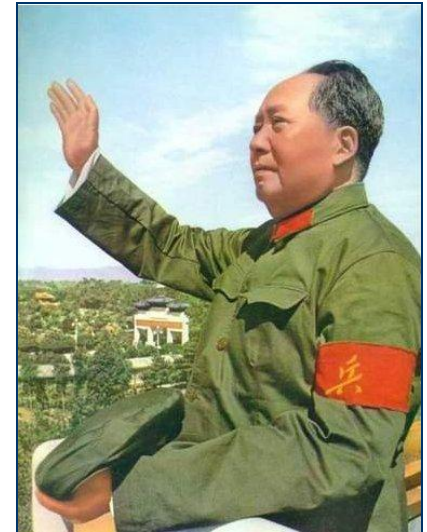
What do all of these men have in common?



Nkrumah in Ghana

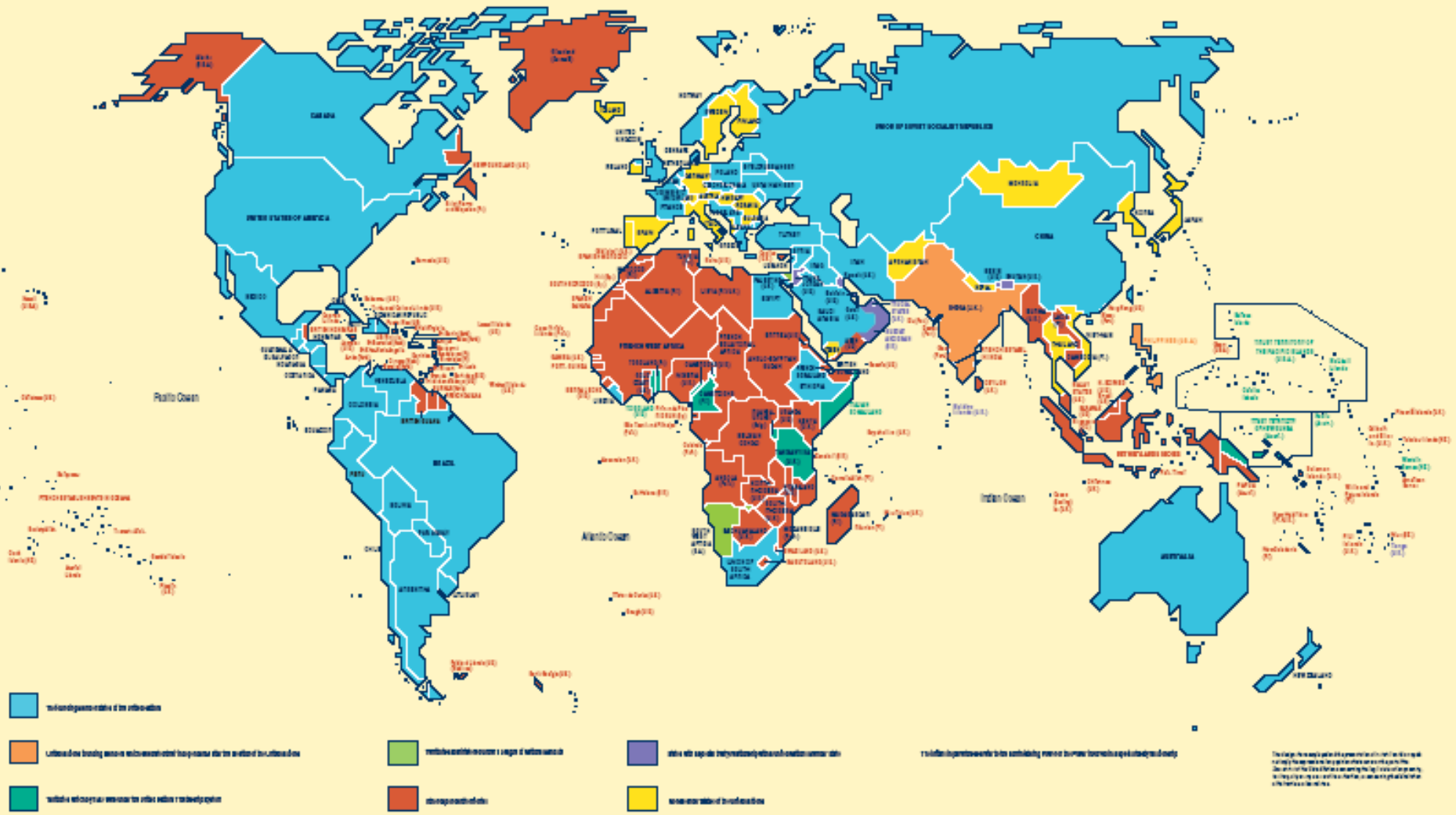


Ataturk in Turkey



Mao Zedong in China

THE WORLD IN 1945



THE WORLD TODAY



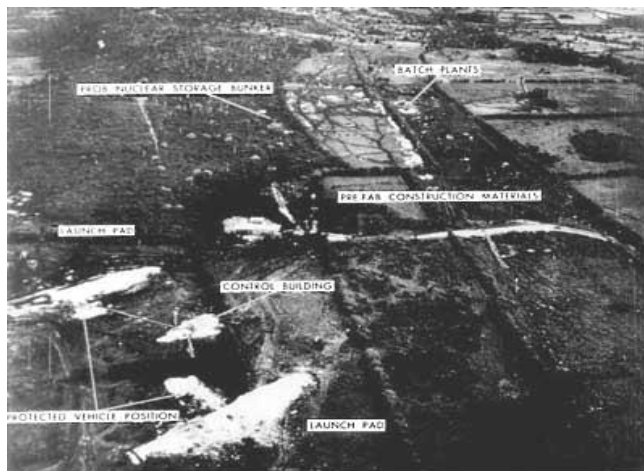
Challenges of Independence

- ◆ Ethnic disputes
- ◆ Dependent economies
- ◆ Growing debt
- ◆ Cultural dependence on west-> religious revivalism as backlash
- ◆ Widespread social unrest
- ◆ Military responses to restore order
- ◆ Population growth
- ◆ Resource depletion
- ◆ Lack of middle class in some locales
- ◆ Education deficit and later, brain drain.
- ◆ Neo-colonialism through economic debt.

Conclusions

- ◆ Decolonization was sometimes a violent process—dependent in large part on how many settlers had come to the colony.
- ◆ In many parts of world, decolonization was not revolutionary. Power passed from one class of elites to another. Little economic and social reform occurred.
- ◆ Significant challenges faced independent nations.
- ◆ Western economic dominance of the global trade system continued unabated. WHY?

The Cold War



This photo, taken from a U-2 in 1962, reveals buildup of Soviet missiles in Cuba



Democracy in Germany

- Germany's armed forces were disbanded and the Nazi party was outlawed
- In Western Germany, Allies helped set up political parties and assisted Germans in writing a federal Constitution.
- In 1949, West Germany regained self-government and named itself the Federal Republic of Germany



COMPETING IDEOLOGICAL SYSTEMS



UNITED STATES

1. Wanted to spread democracy & capitalism to Eastern Europe.
2. **NATO** - North Atlantic Treaty Organization. U.S. & several Western European Countries.

Government controls radio, T.V. & Newspapers

Freedom of press

Government controls all production

Freedom of Press

People & corporations can own land

SOVIET UNION



1. Continued to occupy Eastern Europe & turned countries into satellites (puppet states), to protect the Soviet Union from invasion from the west.
2. **Warsaw Pact** - Soviet Union & Eastern European satellite countries.

Secret police

One party leadership

Collectivization

Citizens have basic rights

Freedom of Religion

Dictatorship

Citizens elect representatives

Use of propaganda

Censorship

People can form own political parties

U.S. POLICIES

- 1. CONTAINMENT** - Policy directed at blocking Soviet influence and preventing the expansion of Communism.
- 2. TRUMAN DOCTRINE** - Monetary support given by U.S. to countries that resisted Communism.
- 3. MARSHALL PLAN**- Post WWII assistance program, in which, the U.S. would provide, food, machines, and other materials to any country that needed it.

SOVIET RESPONSE

- 1. BERLIN BLOCKADE & AIRLIFT 1948-** Soviets closed all road and rail links to Berlin. The Western allies began a massive airlift to feed the West Berliners.



- This caused the creation of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) in 1949

- 2. BERLIN WALL 1961-** East German government built a wall that separated East Berlin from West Berlin. Soldiers shot anyone that tried to escape East Berlin.

THE IRON CURTAIN

1. The Soviet Union drove the Germans back across Eastern Europe.
2. They occupied several countries along it's western border and considered them a necessary buffer or wall of protection from the west.
3. Stalin installed Communist governments in Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, and Yugoslavia.
4. At the Potsdam Conference Truman pressed Stalin to allow free elections.
5. Early in 1946 Stalin declares that communism & capitalism could not exist in the same world. War between the U.S. & U.S.S.R. was certain.



“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the continent.”

EVENTS OF THE COLD WAR

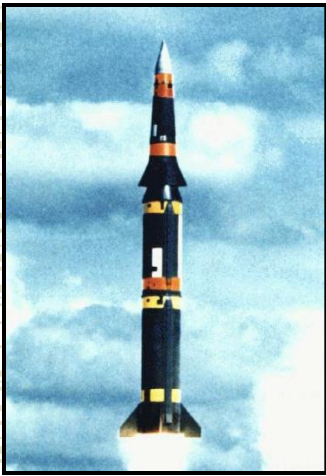
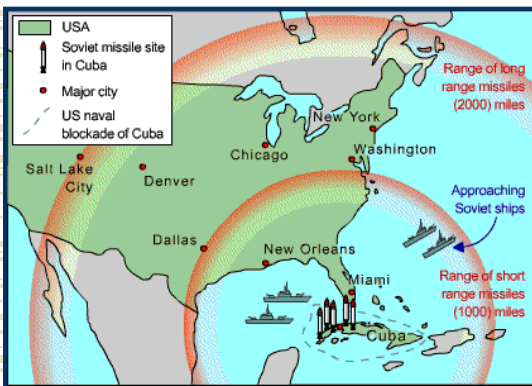


Photo & Copyright:
Eklöf-Berliner-Mauer,
Liden, Sweden
BM 272/1978



KOREAN WAR 1950 - 1953



After World War II Korea was divided, along the 38th parallel, into North Korea, occupied Soviet forces and South Korea occupied by American forces.

North Korean forces, seeking to unify the country under communist rule invaded the south in 1950. Commanded by General Douglas MacArthur, UN forces prevented a northern takeover of South Korea. An Armistice was signed in 1953.

CUBAN REVOLUTION



In 1959 Fidel Castro seized power in Cuba. He nationalized businesses and executed opponents, transforming Cuba into a Communist state.

He threatened to spread Communism to other Latin American countries.

BAY OF PIGS INVASION 1961



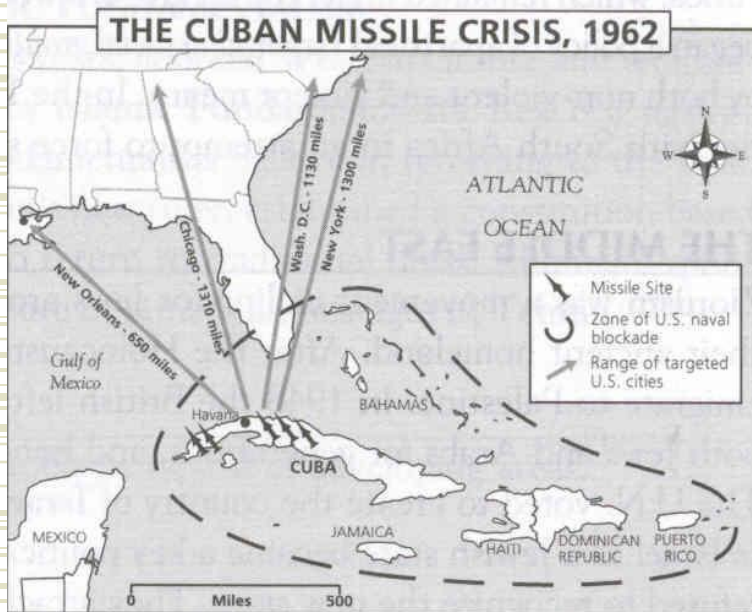
In 1961 U.S. trained Cuban exiles unsuccessfully invaded Cuba at the Bay of Pigs.

BAY OF PIGS INVASION 1961



In 1961 U.S. trained Cuban exiles unsuccessfully invaded Cuba at the Bay of Pigs.

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS 1962



In 1962 the United States discovered that Cuba was secretly building bases to install Soviet missiles with nuclear warheads. After President Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of Cuba and threatened an invasion, Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles for a pledge that the U.S. would not invade Cuba.

Vietnam

- ◆ French rule since 1880's – rice, mining, and rubber exports
- ◆ Rise of foreign educated intelligentsia (Ho Chi Minh)
- ◆ Formation of Viet Minh in 1941
- ◆ Guerrilla War with France (1946-1954)
- ◆ Divided country in 1954 led to gradual US entry to contain communism.



VIETNAM WAR 1954-1975



When the French withdrew from Indochina in 1954, Vietnam was divided. Ho Chi Minh Founded Communist North Vietnam, While South Vietnam established ties to the West.



Communists known as Vietcong began a guerrilla war in South Vietnam with North Vietnamese support.



The U.S. entered the conflict to resist communism. Although the U.S. had superior technology, and used 500,000 soldiers it could not defeat the North Vietnamese.



In 1973 U.S. troops withdrew under the **Paris Peace Accords**. In 1975 the South fell to the North.

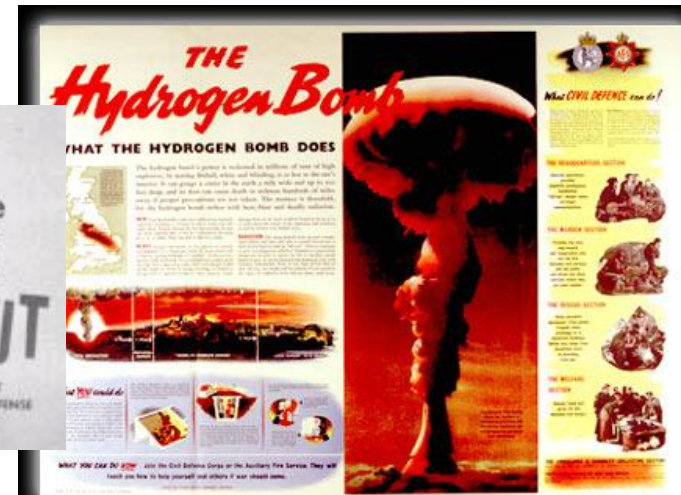


ARMS RACE



The United States developed the Atomic Bomb during WWII. Soviet scientists developed one in 1949.

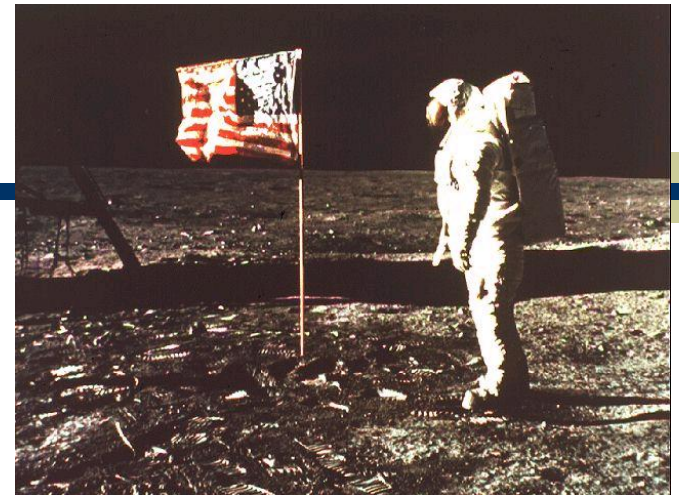
For 40 years the superpowers spent huge amounts of money to develop more & more powerful weapons. This raised the tensions between the two countries. It also raised the fears among many people that the superpowers might become involved in a conflict that would destroy the world.



SPACE RACE



The super powers also competed in space.



In 1957, the Soviet Union launched *Sputnik*, a satellite, into orbit around the Earth.

Soon after the United States established NASA. The race was on.

In 1958 the U.S. launched its own first satellite. In 1961, the Soviets sent the first man into space.

In 1969 the U.S. was the first nation to put a man on the moon. Both the Soviets and Americans explored the use of satellites for military purposes.

Fall of Communism



- Due to growing sense of nationalism and desire for more political rights – Eastern European nations push for reforms
- Russian Communist grip begins to loosen due to poor economy and global pressure.
- Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost and Perestroika allow some political and economic freedoms.

- Poland – Solidarity Movement led by Lech Walesa
- Czechoslovakia – Velvet Revolution led by Vaclav Havel
- Hungary – Revolution in 1956 led by Imre Nagy failed
- East Germany – Berlin Wall removed in 1989
- Romania – Violent revolution removes and kills Dictator Nicolae Ceaușescu



Fall of Communism

- **LOW WORKER MORALE**
- **FOOD SHORTAGES**
- **NATIONALISM AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY**
- **COST OF THE WAR GLOBAL PRESSURE**

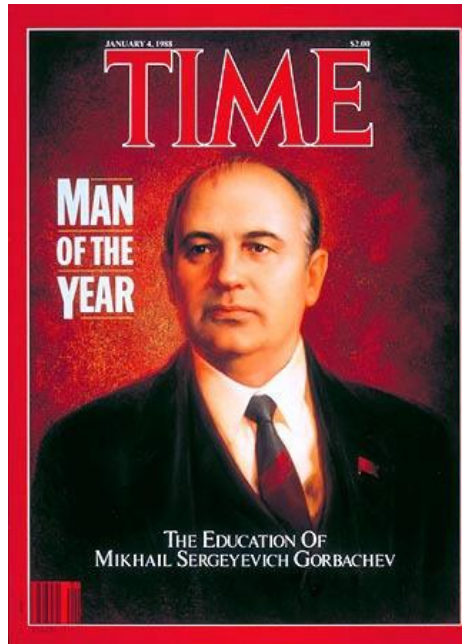
GLASNOST

New political policy by Mikhail Gorbachev means “openness”

Allowed the following:

- Free flow of ideas, no censorship
- Religious freedom
- Public criticism of gov't
- Contested elections (secret ballots)
- Release of political prisoners
- Books freely printed

“Socialism with a Human Face”



PERESTROIKA

Economic policy by Mikhail Gorbachev means “restructuring”

Allowed the following:

- Some private property
- Some small business – profits
- Some Free trade
- Local managers more control and authority over farms and factories

Decentralization of economic control

ATTEMPTED COUP

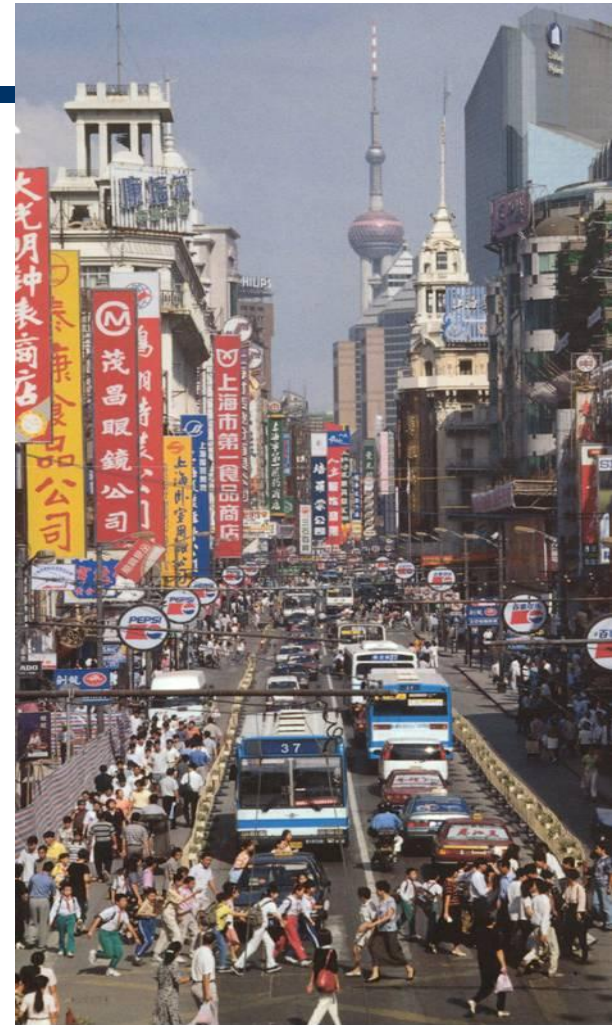
Some high level officials (communist hard-liners) wanted Gorbachev to resign in 1991
He refused – the group staged a coup in Moscow by placing Gorbachev under house arrest and sent tanks into Moscow to seize control.

Boris Yeltsin called to the people to resist the coup and gained the support of the military
The Coup was foiled and the USSR soon split into 15 republics – the CIS



Global Economics

- ◆ Global Depression
- ◆ North and South
- ◆ Interdependence
- ◆ Emergence of Pacific Rim
- ◆ Globalization— pros and cons?
 - NAFTA and W.T.O.
 - Consumerism
 - Religious response to Globalization



Global Economics



International Terrorism



- **Al Qaeda – Osama Bin Laden**
- **9-11 Attacks on U.S.**
- **Hamas in Israel**
- **Hezbollah in Lebanon**
- **Suicide bombers-Israel and Iraq**
- **Tamil Tigers in India**
- **IRA in Northern Ireland**



International Organizations

LEAGUE OF NATIONS



SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS



International Organizations and Decolonization

- ◆ League of Nations

- ◆ United Nations



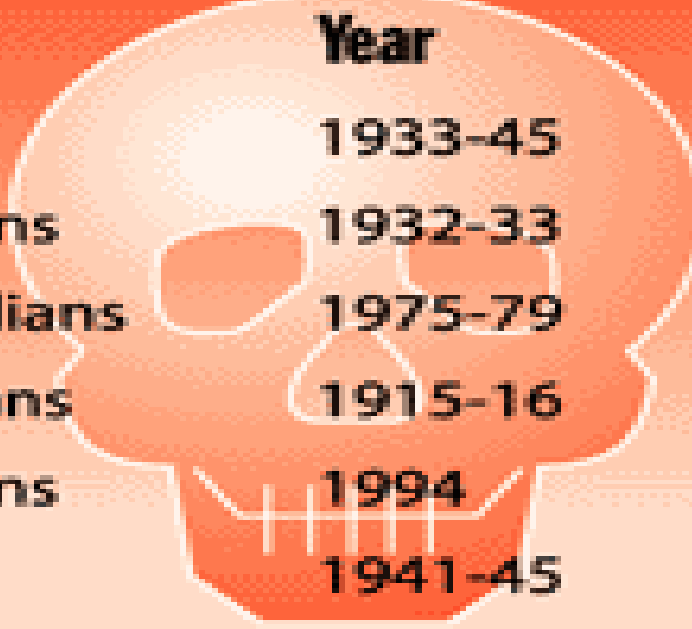
- ◆ Organization of African Unity (1963)

Human Rights

- ◆ Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948
- ◆ Genocide Convention, 1948
 - Armenian 1918
 - Jewish Holocaust 1930's- 1940's
 - Cambodia- Pol Pot 1975- 1979
 - Rwanda, 1994
- ◆ Child Labor, Soldiers, Slavery

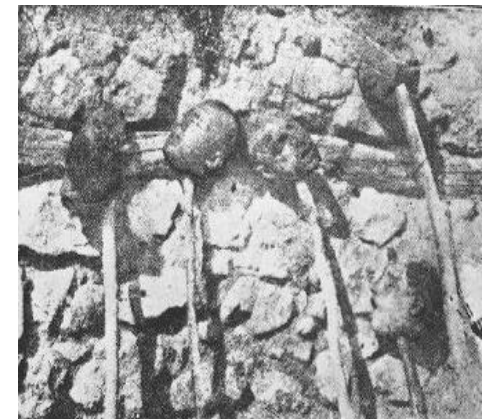
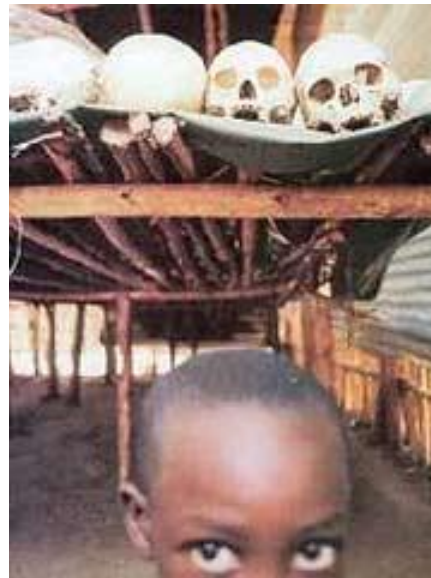
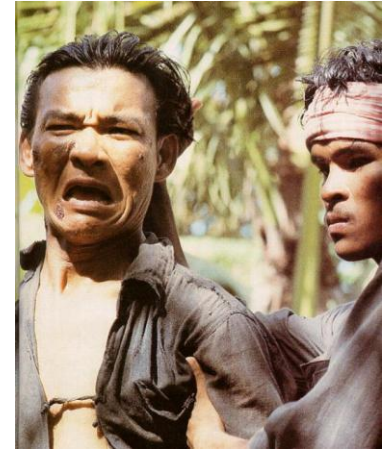
Genocide Statistics- Think POV

Top 20th Century Genocides



Genocide	Year	# Murdered
1. Jews	1933-45	8 million
2. Ukrainians	1932-33	7-10 million
3. Cambodians	1975-79	1.5-2 million
4. Armenians	1915-16	1.5 million
5. Rwandans	1994	800,000
6. Serbs	1941-45	750,000
7. Bosnian Muslims	1992-95	300,000

Genocide



Social Reforms

- ◆ Rise of Feminism (suffrage for women)
- ◆ Civil rights movements globally
- ◆ Anti-apartheid movement in South Africa
- ◆ Class, religious, racial, gender, and sexual orientation, reforms worldwide



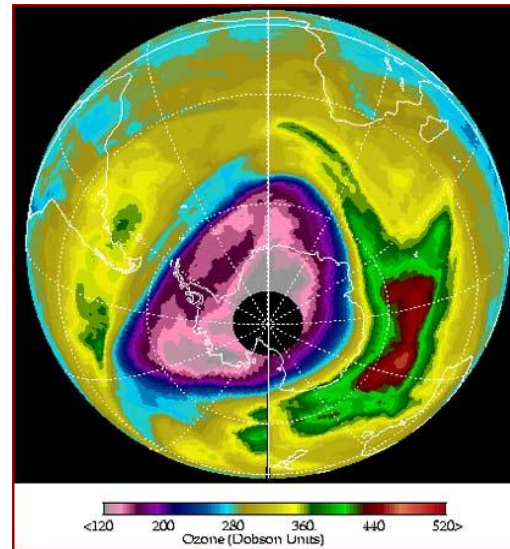


Human Environmental Interaction



- ◆ Continued Urbanization
- ◆ Green Revolution
- ◆ Deforestation
- ◆ Ozone depletion
- ◆ Global environmental efforts

Human Environmental Interaction



World Population

