

The Three Worlds

Overview

- WWII – marker event; changed world order
 - Old imperialist order collapsed as colonies gained independence
 - Colonial imperialism disappeared but political, economic, and social imperialism continued
- World divided; haves and have nots
- Global struggle for power divided world in three
 - Friends of US – First World
 - Friends of Soviet Union – Second World
 - Supporters of both – Third World
- New international organizations formed moving away from a world organized exclusively into nation-states
 - New emphasis on
 - Quality of life
 - Realization of individual rights for minorities and women
 - Improvement of the environment

Cold War Politics



- Stalin sees US and Britain as essential, but not trusted
 - As the defeat of Germany and Japan drew near, divisiveness became clear
- Each side vied to contain the power of the other

Allied Conferences during WWII



- Allied powers could hold formal and informal meetings during the war as a result of improved communication and transportation
 - Three conferences illustrate the growing tension

Tehran Conference

- Soviets encouraged the west to open a new front in France (D-Day invasion)
 - US/Brits involved in France – Soviets free to occupy eastern Europe and pushed German armies back
- US asserted its support of self-determination for these small nations

Allied Conferences during WWII (cont)

- **Yalta Conference**
- Allied powers couldn't agree on how to handle Germany
 - Divided into four occupation zones: France, US, Britain, Soviets
- Soviets wanted to eliminate German industrial power
 - US and Britain don't agree; Germany might be their ally in the future against Russia



Allied Conferences during WWII (cont)



- **Potsdam Conference**
- War in Europe over; still going on in Pacific
 - Communist regimes in Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, thanks to the Russians
 - Also had dismantled Germany
 - Churchill and Truman met with Stalin to protest; Stalin refused to honor promises made at Yalta
- Terms of Japanese surrender agreed upon, but not fate of Eastern Europe
 - Truman shared info about atomic bomb w/Britain but not Russia
 - Germany not a threat, differences between the Allies apparent

Allied Conferences during WWII (cont)

- Rising hostility between US and Russia
- No peace treaty signed with Germany
- Germany divided into East and West
 - West Germany supported by US
 - East Germany supported by Soviet Union
- Similar divisions in Asia
 - US occupied Japan
 - Korea divided (US and Soviets)
 - Communist and Noncommunist divided Korea at 38th parallel



The Emergence of the Super Powers

- Britain's pre-eminent role declined as tensions built between US and Soviets
 - Roosevelt died; Churchill/Roosevelt partnership ended
 - Churchill lost position as PM for awhile; after he regained it attention turned to domestic affairs
 - Truman Doctrine
 - US supports free peoples who are resisting subjugation
- ▶ Truman asks Congress for legislation in support of the fight against communism in Turkey and Greece
 - US replaced Britain as the protector of western values and authority



The Emergence of the Super Powers (cont)



- US response to Soviet power plays
- Marshall Plan
 - Provided loans to aid nations of western Europe to rebuild after the war
- Soviets saw this as US trying to dominate Europe economically
 - Lines btwn east and west began to be drawn in the sand
- Soviets felt that they were recovering lands taken at Versailles

The Emergence of the Super Powers (cont)

- Germany the early focus of Cold War
 - Soviets believed that seizing German goods and factories were reparations
 - Western Allies prevented Russia from intervening in their zones and helped Germany rebuild
 - 1947: Soviets blockaded Berlin
 - US responded with massive airlift
 - 1948: two Germanies separated by fortifications
 - 1961: Berlin Wall built to prevent citizens from fleeing
- Cold War divisions spread
 - NATO grouped western European countries, Canada, and US
 - Warsaw Pact organized by Soviets to counter NATO
 - Tensions higher when Soviets developed atomic bomb
 - Arms race lasted until the 1980s

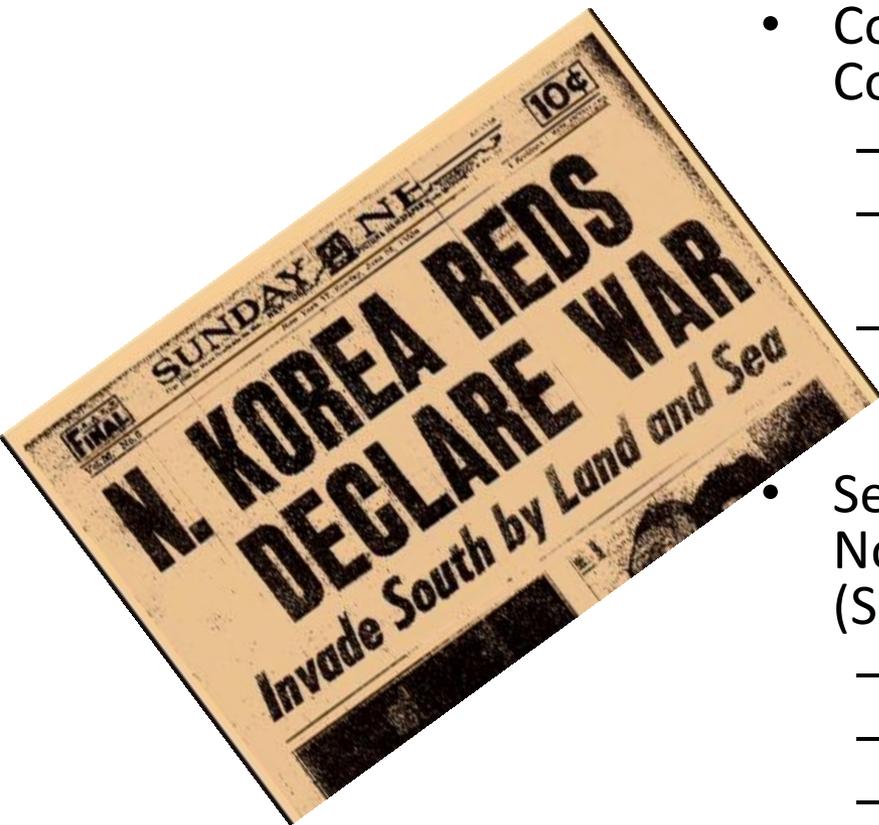


The United Nations and Cold War Politics

- FDR and Churchill signed Atlantic charter before US entered WWII
 - Supported establishment of a peacekeeping world organization after the war
- **United Nations Charter** ratified 1945 after WWII ended
 - **General Assembly** – representatives from all member states; votes on non-security issues. Majority rules (more flexible than League of Nations)
 - **Security Council** – major Allied powers
 - Charged with keeping world peace
 - Five permanent members; ALL have to approve any action UN would take
 - Britain, China, France, Soviet Union, US



The United Nations and Cold War Politics (cont)



- Cold War politics rendered Security Council helpless
 - US and Soviets on opposite sides of issues
 - Britain and France at odds as they lost control of colonies
 - China's communist take over led to a rejection of their governments legitimacy until 1972
- Security Council condemned communist North Korea when it invaded South Korea (Soviets absent)
 - UN sent troops to defend South Korea
 - Korean War lasted until 1953
 - Illustrated that real forces were nation-states (not UN)
 - US ally of South Korea
 - People's Republic of China supported the North

Limited War

- Superpowers had ability to launch global warfare but faced one another in clashes limited to the regions where they broke out
 - Threat of WWII hung over all
 - Each crisis contained seeds of nuclear war with side 'rattling their sabers'
 - Stepping to the brink of nuclear war then retreating
- US feared launching attacks into China would bring retaliation from USSR
 - War bogged down at the border; 38th parallel separated the countries
 - Truce signed 1953



Limited War (cont)

- **Vietnam:** Long-lasting limited war
 - Ho Chi Minh led nationalist rebellion against the French
 - Defeated French and established communist regime in the north
 - Eisenhower funded govt in the south
 - Kennedy sent forces to counter increasing guerrilla activity
 - Johnson escalated the war in order to bring a successful conclusion
 - 365,000 troops engaged but unable to defeat Viet Cong (Ho's supporters)
 - Antiwar movement in US grew
 - Treaty in 1973
 - Communist troops violated and captured Saigon in 1975 reunited the two parts of Vietnam into a communist state



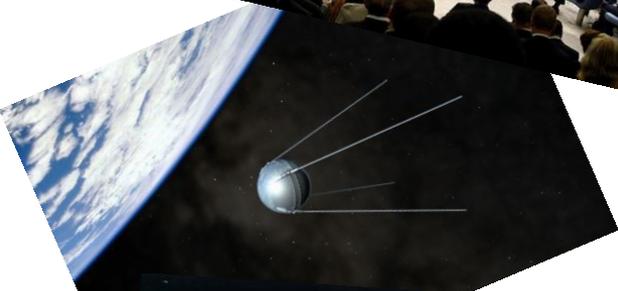
The Nuclear Arms Race

- Soviets exploded atomic bomb -1949
- US developed a hydrogen bomb - tested 1952
- Soviets revealed their own – 1953
- Cuban Missile Crisis
 - Soviets sent missiles to Cuba
 - Kennedy prepared to invade Cuba
 - Khrushchev withdrew the missiles from Cuba
 - US removed missiles from Turkey



The Nuclear Arms Race (cont)

- Series of arms limitation treaties
 - Britain, US, Soviets ban testing of nuclear weapons in atmosphere, space, underwater to limit radioactive fallout (1963)
 - Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968)
 - Limited development of nuclear weapons
 - Signed by 137 countries
 - Helsinki Accords
 - Western nations recognized Soviet dictated boundaries of eastern European countries
- Race for space highly competitive
 - Sputnik
 - Space race for the moon



The Rise of Communist China

- Containment
 - US policy to prevent spread of communism not successful in China
- Japan had occupied China WWII
 - Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Zedong met in civil war
 - Communist forces (Mao Zedong) drove Chinese Nationalist forces out of mainland China (Chiang Kai-shek)
 - Chiang Kai-shek fled to **Taiwan**; claims his was true govt of China
 - Mao established **People's Republic of China**
- **Two Chinas**, PRC not recognized by UN until 1972



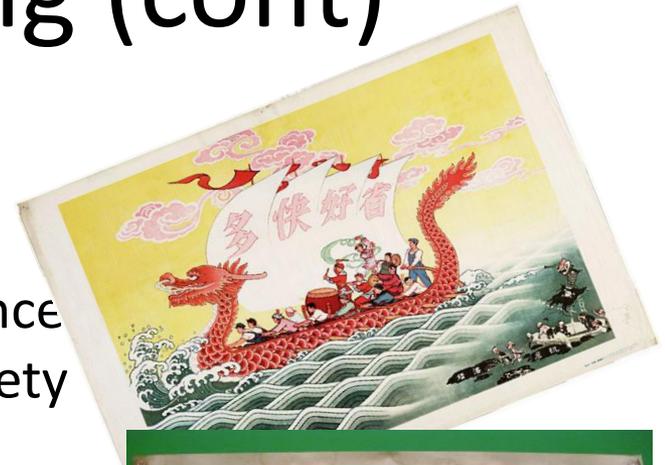
Rule by Mao Zedong



- PRC two phases
- **1. Soviet model**
 - Soviet Union provided money and expertise; China could address most glaring social problems
 - Land reform
 - Civil reform
 - Opium addiction
 - Enhance women's rights and free themselves from arranged marriages
 - Helped legitimize Mao's government
 - Five Year Plans
 - Nationalize industry and collectivize agriculture; first steps toward socialism

Rule by Mao Zedong (cont)

- PRC two phases
- **2. Great Leap Forward**
 - Mao wanted to free China of Soviet influence
 - Utopian effort to create an egalitarian society
 - Four principles
 - All-around development; industry AND farming
 - Mass mobilization – turn population into an asset with jobs
 - Political unanimity and zeal – party workers run the govt and demonstrate devotion by spurring others to work hard
 - Decentralization – more control to local levels; the people can do it!



Rule by Mao Zedong (cont)

- **Great Leap Forward**

- Efforts ran counter to political culture in China (centralized)
- People lacked skills to contribute to industrialization
- Bad harvests conjured fears of loss of mandate of heaven
- Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping tried market-oriented policies but Mao still unhappy

- **Cultural Revolution**

- Encompassed political, social, and economic change
- Goal – purify the party and country through radical transformation



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以毛泽东思想为武器 批判旧世界 建设新世界
YI MAO ZE DONG SI XIANG WEI WU QI PI PAN JIU SHI JIE JIAN SHE XIN SHI JIE



coll. SRL

Rule by Mao Zedong (cont)

- **Cultural Revolution (1966)**
 - Remove all vestiges of old China
 - Scholars sent to fields to work
 - Universities and libraries destroyed
 - Limit education to reading and writing for all; higher ed promotes inequality
- Mao died 1976 leaving his followers divided
 - Radicals; the 'Gang of Four' supported the Cultural Revolution
 - Military - powerful group
 - Moderates – emphasized economic moderation



Reforms under Deng Xiaoping

- Xiaoping emerged as new leader and alters China's direction (1978)
 - **Open door trade policy** encouraged trade with everyone to boost economy
 - **Reforms in education** called for higher standards and expansion of higher education
 - **Institutionalization of the revolution** – legal system and bureaucracy of Old China restored; govt decentralized, elections modified, capitalism infused



Decolonization

- Colonized countries asserted their independence
- Three waves of democratization
 - First wave – revolutions in America and France, developed slowly, hit obstacles of totalitarianism in the early 20th C that caused democracies to fall
 - Second wave – started with Allied victory in WWII and continued until 1962; included formation of new countries in Africa, South Asia, and SE Asia
 - Third wave – started in the mid-1970's when dictatorships in southern Europe ended (Greece, Portugal, Spain)

Decolonization (cont)

- First wave took a lot of time to develop; last two more rapid due to:
 - Loss of legitimacy by right and left wing authoritarian regimes (defeat of Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy)
 - Expansion of urban middle class in developing countries as imperialist system collapsed and industrialization took place
 - New emphasis on human rights by US and Europe as alternative to foreign policy to Cold War containment of communism
 - Snowball effect; one country in a region becomes democratic and others follow

The Indian Independence Struggle

- British leaders promised Indian nationalists if they supported the war effort (WWI), India would move toward self-government
- Government of India Act 1919
 - Indian National Congress and Muslim League approved
 - Transferred powers over agriculture, public works, education local self-govt, and to the provincial level
- Britain waffled between treating India as a budding democracy or a colony



The Indian Independence Struggle (cont)

- Leaders of independence movement expected Wilson's principle of self-determination to be applied to them
 - Britain did not support freedom of the press and assembly
 - Independence rallies were met with repressive control
- Gandhi voice for independence; Mahatma/great soul
 - English educated lawyer
 - Showed sympathy for the poor; homespun cloth
 - Gandhi's ideals symbolized by spinning wheel
 - Passive resistance
 - Civil disobedience
 - Salt March



The Indian Independence Struggle (cont)

- Rift between Muslims and Hindus
 - Gandhi fasted for 21 days to promote unity
 - Walked through violence torn areas to advocate peace
 - Muslims associated independence movement with Hinduism; concerns about fair treatment for Muslims
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Leader of Muslim League
 - Led movement for separate Pakistan post WWII
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Gandhi's successor
 - Supported creation of a modern industrial India; Gandhi disagreed with this plan
- Start of WWII
 - Plants to manufacture iron, steel, cement, paper, cotton, etc; protected by high tariff barriers



The Indian Independence Struggle (cont)

Hindus	Muslims
<u>Indian National Congress</u> Nehru India: secular but dominated by Hindus	<u>Muslim League</u> Jinnah Pakistan; Muslims

- India granted independence when WWII ended
 - Disagreements between Hindus and Muslims
- 1947 agreement to partition India
 - Chaotic transition; 12,000,000 left ancestral homes, 500,000 dead
 - including Gandhi
 - Hindus in Pakistan moved to avoid attacks and Muslims in India became refugees as they escaped Hindus
 - Kashmir remained a powerful Muslim state in India
 - Local maharajah Hindu
 - State control rivers that irrigated Indian farms
 - Contributed to continued unrest; Muslims preferred to join Pakistan

Comparison: 20th C Nationalism in China and India

China	India
<p>Nationalistic mvmts; reject foreign control</p> <p>Agricultural society</p> <p>Rural population</p> <p>Mao Zedong</p> <p>Equity for peasants</p> <p>20th c – largest populations in the world</p> <p>Not colonized by West – no functioning central govt until 1949</p> <p>Establishment of govt bloody military conflict</p> <p>Mao's new government spurned capitalism and contact w/the West</p>	<p>Nationalistic mvmts; reject foreign control</p> <p>Agricultural society</p> <p>Rural population</p> <p>Mohandas Gandhi</p> <p>Equity for peasants</p> <p>20th c – largest populations in the world</p> <p>Colonized by West – central govt</p> <p>Independence emphasized non-violence</p> <p>Leaders welcomed businessmen in the struggle; after independence relations with British remained harmonious</p>

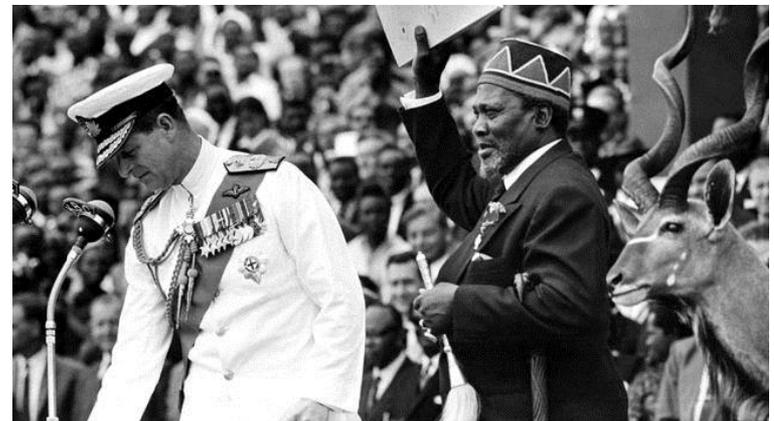
Decolonization in SE Asia

- Burma independence – 1947
- Ceylon independence – 1948
- Malaysia independence – 1963
- French pulled out of SE Asia-
devastation from WWII made
holding onto colonies
economically impossible
- French Indochina becomes Laos,
Cambodia, Vietnam
- Indonesia independence – 1949
- Philippines independence - 1946



Decolonization in Sub-Saharan Africa

- African educated elites led the independence movements (as in India)
- Africans served in world wars to support mother countries (as in India)
- Series of meetings regarding independence
 - All-African People's Conference led by prominent men
 - W.E. B. Du Bois and Blaise Diagne
 - Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta demanded African independence at the Fifth Congress
- England and France invested in project to support African infrastructure
 - Hydroelectric schemes on rivers
 - Technology
 - Education



Decolonization in Sub-Saharan Africa (cont)



- Gold Coast first to achieve independence; chose name Ghana to link to earlier empire
 - Kwame Nkrumah
 - Educated in the US
- Nigeria next
 - Most populous country in 1960
 - Borders drawn arbitrarily grouping unrelated hostile peoples
 - Nigeria composed of three regions based on ethnicity
 - Differences made nationalism a serious problem for Nigeria
- France turned over self-government in west and central Africa
 - Some chose independence/others continued ties with France

Decolonization in Sub-Saharan Africa (cont)

- Belgium did little to prepare for independence
 - Violence when Belgium pulled out; chaos turned into civil war
 - Lumumba expresses bitterness at the independence ceremony; assassinated
- Ruanda-Urundi – Tutsi minority dominated govt; issues between Hutus and Tutsis continue today
- South Africa only white-ruled country
 - 1/5 white (some Afrikaners – Dutch)
 - British and Dutch fought Boer War; formed Union of South Africa 1910
 - Majority population (blacks) ruled harshly
 - African National Congress formed to protest
- 1948 – apartheid; townships
- ANC moved to more aggressive methods
 - Strikes and sabotage
 - Nelson Mandela; sentenced to life imprisonment 1964
- 1976 UN condemned Transkei due to dependence on S. Africa
- 1982 – 1,000,000 black S. Africans transferred to Swaziland
 - Nations adopted sanctions
 - Difficult since resources included diamonds and gold making the country wealthy
 - Demonstrations and riots
 - Mandela released from prison and elected president 1994



Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East

- North Africa and the Middle East experienced different patterns of colonization
 - **all the inhabitants in the Middle East are NOT Arabs
- Iran – Persian heritage/shares Muslim heritage with Turkey
- Israel founded 1947– number of Jews increased rapidly



Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East (cont)

- Turkey
 - Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) unified Turkey; wanted respected place in the world
 - Created secular state
 - Abolished shari'a law
 - Ended polygamy
 - Abolished office of caliph in govt
 - Replaced Arabic script with Roman
 - Encouraged western clothes
 - Encouraged women to discontinue veils
 - Quest for modernity included a loan from Soviets
 - Remained neutral for most of WWII (allies)
 - Tensions regarding secularization
 - Large Kurdish population; advocated for separate Kurdish state
 - Armed forces intervene periodically – govt alternates between democratic elections and military dictatorship
- Geographic location splits orientation between Europe and Western Asia



Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East (cont)



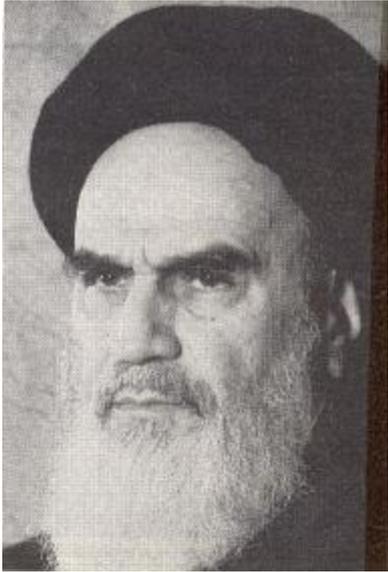
- Iran
 - fragmented by 1921- economic and political disarray; people needed stability
- Colonel Reza Khan
 - Coup d'état
 - Established Pahlavi dynasty
 - Legislature lost power; authoritarian rule
 - Son came to power; Reza Shah
 - Had to deal w/democratic opposition
 - Muhammad Mosaddeq elected PM 1951; shah forced to flee 1953
 - Britain and US restored Reza Shah to power (contain Soviet power during Cold War)

Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East (cont)



- Iranians see US and Britain as supporters of autocratic govt and the shah as weak
- Shah extended voting rights to women, restricted polygamy, allowed women to work
- Iranians felt shah overstepped bounds:
 - Perceived as totalitarian
 - Secularized Iran too fast; broke balance btwn religious and secular state
 - Ties to the west (esp. US) offended Iranians
- Shah created a political divide; modernization vs. traditional

Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East (cont)



- 1979 Revolution in Iran unique: almost completely religious
 - Dominant ideology was Shi'ism
 - Leader was a cleric
 - Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
 - Ruled Iran for ten years
 - Russia and China centered around communism
 - In Mexico the Catholic Church involved but the military quickly sidelined the Church
- **Iran's revolution resulted in a theocracy; other revolutions generally against religious control of govt

Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East (cont)

- ▶ Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
 - Charismatic
 - Literal interpretation of Islamic text
 - Spoke against US; Great Satan
 - Gave new meaning to velayat-e faqih (jurist guardianship)
 - Gave broad authority over the unfortunate people (widows, orphans, mentally unstable)
 - Claimed guardianship over entire Shi'ia community
- Many supported revolution
 - Oil workers on strike; paralyzed industry
 - Millions of protestors (organized and led by clerics)
 - Khomeini in exile in Paris; audiotapes of speeches at rallies calling for abolition of monarchy
- Shah fled in 1979; Islamic Republic of Iran

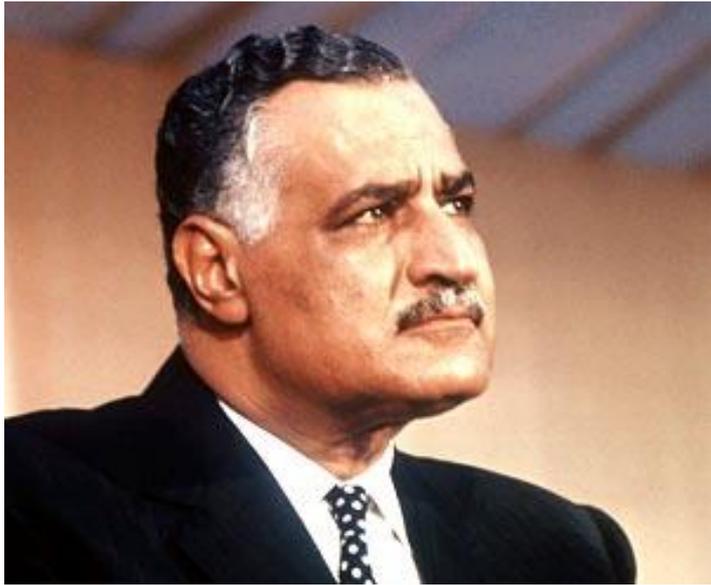


Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East (cont)

- Cultural Revolution in Iran
 - Similar to Mao Zedong; purification at the heart
 - Purify country of shah's regime
- Purify country from secular values and behavior; specifically those w/western origins
 - Universities cleared of liberals; new faculty supported regime
 - Many executed in the name of revolutionary justice



Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East (cont)



– States in Northern Africa: Egypt

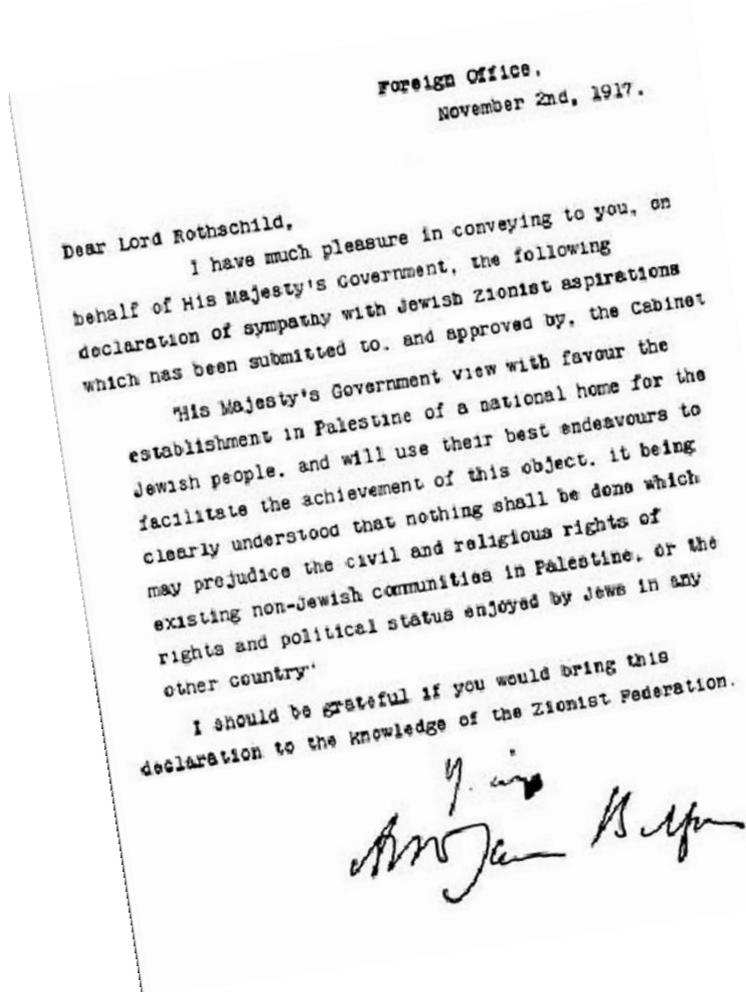
- Egypt independent state since Muhammad Ali in early 19th c (still part of Ottoman Empire)
- Britain maintained economic control
- WWII; Wafd (Egyptian nationalist party) new govt – leadership established League of Arab States
 - 1952: army drove out Egyptian king and cut ties with British – paved way for Gamel Abdel Nasser
- Nasser
 - Gained aid from US and Soviets during Cold War
 - Declared Suez Canal belonged to Egypt

Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East (cont)

- ▶ States in Northern Africa: **Algeria**
 - ▶ French colony; revolution 1950's
 - ▶ Violence spread throughout Algeria into France
 - ▶ Triggered the fall of the Fourth French Republic
 - ▶ Contained by Charles De Gaulle
 - ▶ Ushered in new govt- Fifth Republic; negotiated Algerian independence 1962
 - ▶ New state limited
 - ▶ Many left to got to France
 - ▶ Control of the country has remained fragile as military and Islamic fundamentalist struggle for power



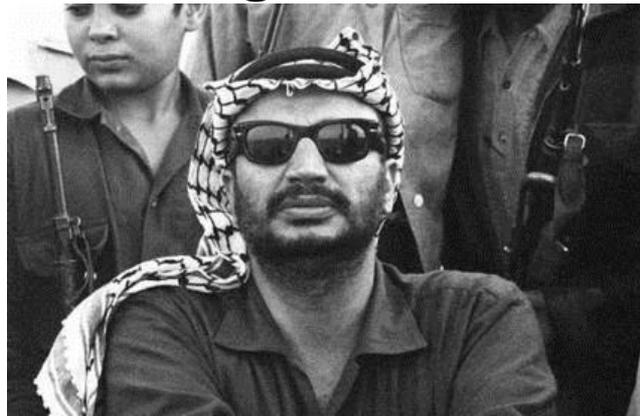
Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East (cont)



- The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
 - Claims for a homeland has roots that go back 4000 years
 - Early peoples settled in region; conflicts
 - Dispeled by Romans 1st C
 - 20th C Zionist Movement led to Balfour Declaration
 - 1948: creation of state of Israel
 - Arabs in Palestine believe these are THEIR ancestral homes

Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East (cont)

- The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
 - Conflict in region as Jewish settlement increased
 - UN passed resolution agreeing to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine on Arab occupied lands
 - Jewish see opposition as anti-Semitism instead of land dispute
 - Palestinians mostly Muslim; conflict evolved into broader religious issue
 - Warfare erupted; Zionists better armed
- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) formed to represent the Arab refugees from the war



Decolonization and Change in North Africa and the Middle East (cont)



• The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

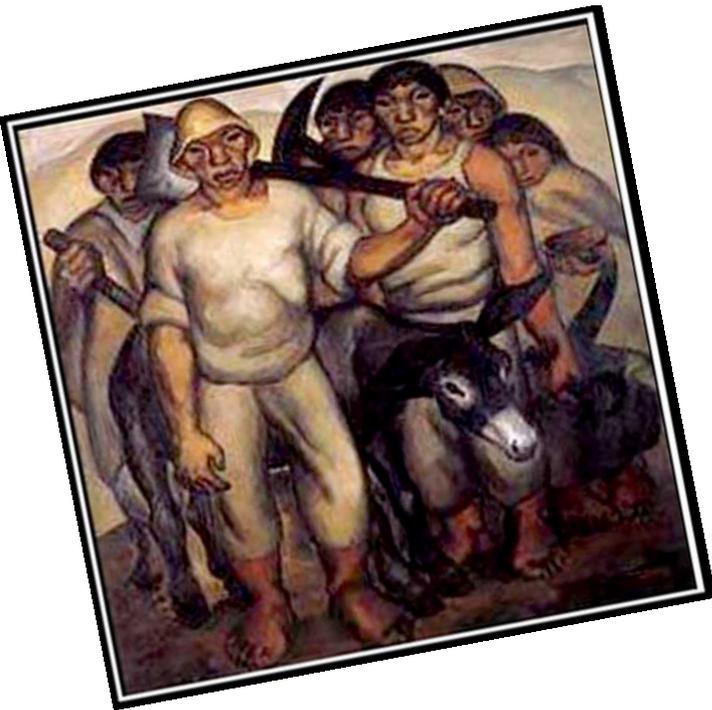
- 1967 Israel launched military offensive to conquer West Bank and Gaza strip
 - Arabs had hoped to form their own state there
- Gaza strip borders Egypt, they enter the conflict
 - Nasser's Egyptian forces defeated, Israel captures Sinai Peninsula and Suez Canal
- 1973 – Egypt struck back under Anwar el-Sadat
- 1979 – peace agreement under Jimmy Carter; Egypt regained Sinai and Suez
 - US to Israel: 1 billion +
 - 1981 Sadat assassinated
- Tensions between Israelis and Palestinians continues to fester

Latin America

- Remained part of the Third World
 - Most economies midway between nations of North Atlantic and developing countries of Asia and Africa
 - Also had authoritarian govt run by elites
- European countries and US heavily invested resulting in vulnerability when international markets collapsed
- Culture influenced by Europe and US
- Decolonization due to economic and cultural reasons
 - New nations sought autonomy



The Search for Stability in the Early 20th Century



- Due to WWII, turned to **import substitution industrialization**
 - Produce for themselves what they formerly imported
 - Resulted in industry developing
 - Brought international competition
 - Fragile economies suffered debilitating inflation - increased political unrest
- Industry
 - Produced a growing middle class
 - Supported urban workers; people immigrated from Spain and Italy
 - Unions formed
 - Socialist and Communist parties formed
 - Opposed by conservative elites
 - Military kept order

Post-Revolutionary Mexico

- Review: Mexico had bloody revolutionary period 1910-1911
 - 1929 – regional caudillos united : Party of the Institutionalized Revolution
 - President Lazaro Cardenas 1930s
 - Charismatic
 - Socialist leaning govt vs capitalist
 - Next president supported free market
 - Mexico – 6 year presidential term – kept swinging back and forth
 - 1980s settled into moderate capitalism
 - PRI dominated politics; few signs of democracy
- 2000 – Democratization appeared to take hold under President Vincent Fox; non PRI candidate



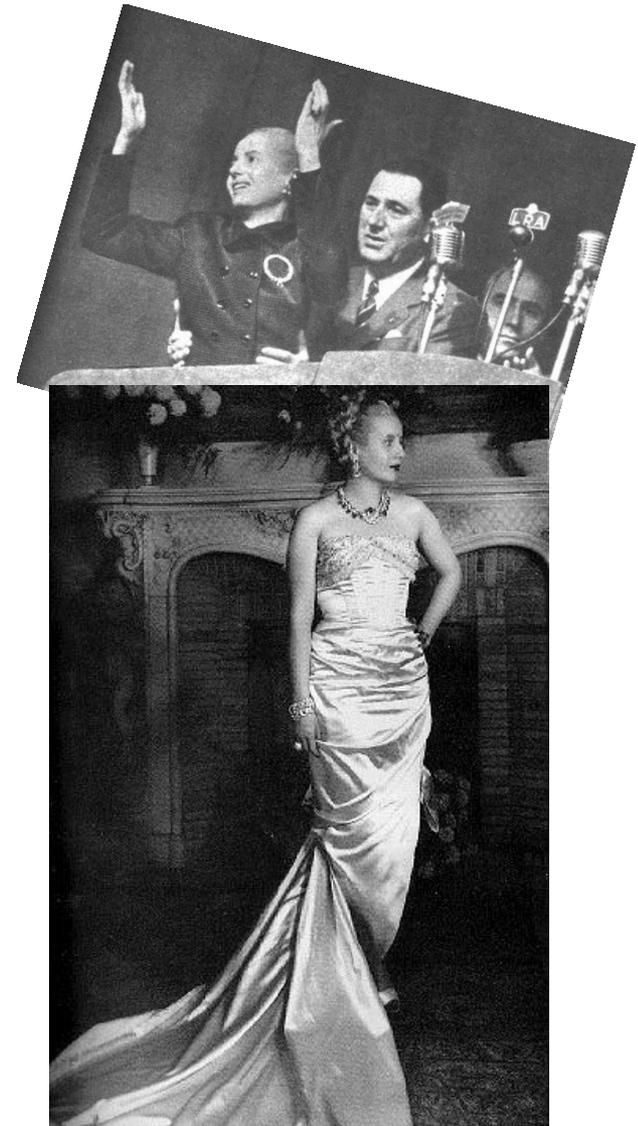
The Vargas Regime in Brazil



- 1929 Getulio Vargas rose to power
 - Based his state on Mussolini's Italy
 - Established authoritarian regime supported by military
 - WWII; traded with Axis and Allies
 - Eventually sided with Allies in return for arms, financial aid, and trade advantages
 - Govt based on corporatism
 - Authoritarian state's allowance of input from big business
- 1945 deposed by military coup
 - Returned five years later
 - Nationalized oil industry
- Suicide 1954; national hero in Brazil

Argentina: The Personalist Rule of the Perons

- 1929; economy collapsed – coalition govt
- 1930's; conservative military backed party in power
- 1943; military coup - Peron comes to power
 - Nationalistic feelings up
 - Goals to industrialize and modernize Argentina
 - Gained power through charismatic appeal
 - Iconic wife, Eva (Evita) Peron
 - Peron supported Axis powers during WWII
- 1946: re-elected despite attempts by US to discredit him



Argentina: The Personalist Rule of the Perons (cont)

- Moderated government through nationalization of industries and clever management
- 1955 military coup
 - Peronist party banned
 - Urban workers agitated in support of his programs
- Won presidency again 1973; new wife was VP (Evita died 1952)
 - Died 1974
- 1976 Argentina military dictatorship
 - Brutally suppressed opposition through terrorist tactics
 - Thousands died



Radical Governments in Guatemala

- Influenced by Marxist Revolution in Russia
- Huge gap between rich and poor
 - Most land owned by rich; bananas and coffee
- 1944; Juan Arevalo elected president and enacted socialist programs
 - Land reform
 - Regulation for working conditions
 - Turned on foreign companies; United Fruit Company which controlled transportation, shipping, and lands
- Next president more radical; moved to nationalize areas of the economy
 - US supports the fruit company
 - Imposed economic and diplomatic restrictions
 - Bully of the North
 - CIA helped organize a military force and replaced govt w/pro-American regime
 - Poverty of Amerindians not addressed through the 1950s and 1960s
 - Politics controlled by a coalition of coffee growers, foreign investors, and the military

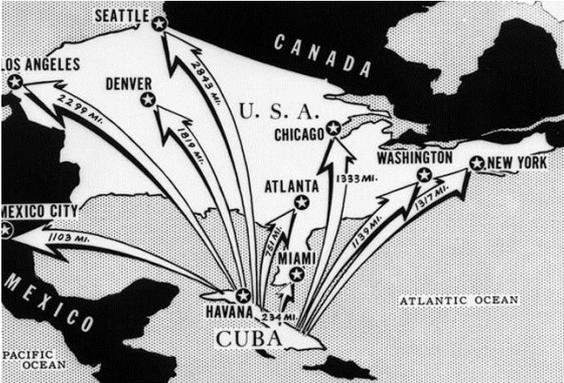


Radical Governments in Guatemala and Cuba

- Leftists view US intervention as outside interference
 - US concerned about the influence of the Soviet Union
 - Could weaken US position in Cold War
- Poorer Latin American countries see the US as overbearing
 - Cold War atmosphere deepened the divide and created a confrontation in the Caribbean that represented worldwide struggle between US and Soviets



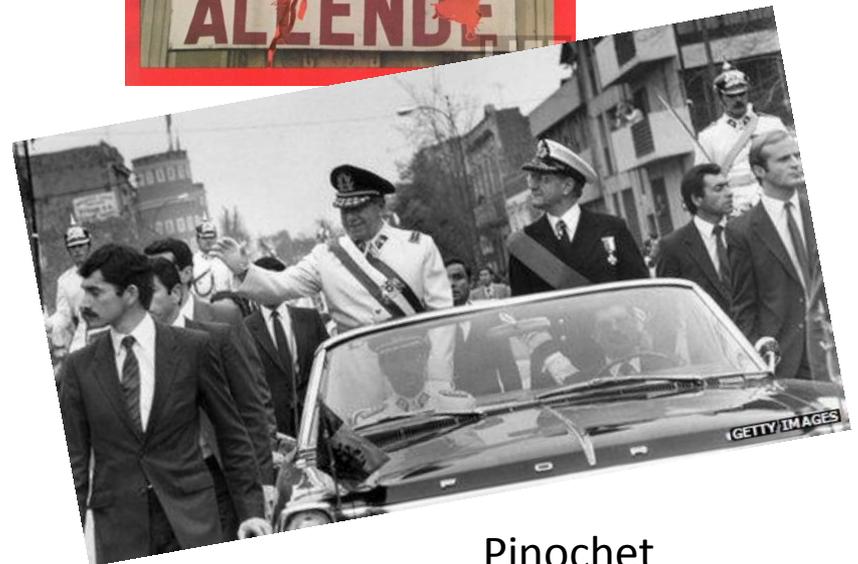
Radical Governments in Cuba



- Economy based on sugar for export
 - American investments provided jobs for large middle class (better living condition than Guatemala)
- 1934 – 1959 ruled on and off by Batista (became dictator)
- Castro organized army and deposed Batista in 1959
 - Nationalized foreign properties (most belonged to Americans)
 - Economy based on Marxist principles
 - Anti-imperialist foreign policy
 - 1961; relations with the US broken, rely on Soviet support
 - Many fled or were exiled; conspired to overthrow
- Bay of Pigs
 - US sponsored invasion a disastrous failure
 - Soviets placed nuclear missiles in Cuba pointing at US
 - US demands removal, Soviets balks, US sends ships to quarantine island
 - Soviets ships turn back at the last minute; missiles removed
- Cuba remained a 'hot spot' during Cold War and the decades that followed

Chile: The Clash of Socialism and Militarism

- Socialist government
- President Allende had nationalized industries and banks and worked for land redistribution
 - Business interests, foreigners, and military opposed reforms
 - Economy suffered, Pinochet led coup
 - Supported by US
 - Allende died, many died/tortured
- Pinochet rolled back reforms, encouraged foreign investment
 - 1990 a civilian government elected



Pinochet

The Three Worlds: Summary

- 1945 – 1991; fierce competition between US and Soviets affected many parts of the globe
- Post WWII Soviets seized countries in Eastern Europe to protect them from aggressions of capitalism
- US sponsored Marshall Plan to help western European nations so they wouldn't be vulnerable to communism



The Three Worlds: Summary (cont)



- US aided Turkey and Greece
- Wars in Korea and Vietnam pitted communist world vs non-communist
- Shrewd leaders (Nasser of Egypt) played both sides
- Latin America – US reacted to socialist movements fearing Soviets would win favor there
 - Fear later realized in Cuba
- At the same time, rapid decolonization in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East left Europe in less control of world affairs
 - New countries left vulnerable after years of dependency on imperial powers
- Collapse of Soviets union produced major changes as the 20th C entered its last decade