

## HIS1111C FINAL REVIEW

### THE COLD WAR

#### KOREAN WAR

**INCHON LANDING:** Was an amphibious landing at Inchon by UN forces. The Inchon landing by General MacArthur in 1950 was the major turning point in the Korean War. By outflanking the North Korean forces pressuring Pusan and cutting their supplies, MacArthur transformed certain defeat into a rout of North Korean forces and only Chinese intervention prevented the fall of the communist forces. It shifted whole character of the Korean campaign. The landing also allowed Seoul to be recaptured 2 weeks later.

**KIM IL SUNG:** Communist leader of North Korea from 1948–1994. Sung launched an invasion against South Korea in an attempt to reunify the Korean peninsula by force. He became the country's absolute leader and set about transforming North Korea into an austere, militaristic, and highly regimented society with the goals of industrialization and the reunification of the Korean peninsula under North Korean rule.

**KOREAN WAR:** Occurred when North Korea invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950. Korea marked the first time that the Superpowers with their nuclear arsenals faced off. Both Truman and Stalin were conscious that the conflict could escalate into another World War or a nuclear confrontation. Generals and politicians on all sides argued for escalation, but both Truman and Stalin showed restraint. In doing so they established certain rules of engagement that would characterize the Cold War: nukes were not a battlefield weapon, it was too dangerous to attack the other superpower directly since this could easily escalate into a world war. Instead, one needed in the Third World, to vie through 'proxies' to provide a certain level of support to your ally without risk that it would escalate to direct confrontation that would engulf the entire globe into an apocalypse. The Korean War serves to highlight how the superpowers could be victims of their own propaganda and strategic doctrines. In Korea they were easily manipulated by weak and insignificant Third World dictators, caught in a costly quagmire in a peripheral theater of war despite the fact that neither superpower desired a fight.

**LIMITED WAR:** As opposed to a "hot" war, the two sides did not lock bullets on the battlefield. Given the risk of superpower confrontation that would escalate into a world war or nuclear exchange, the Cold War was not a conventional war, but rather an ideological, diplomatic, economic, and covert struggle.

**RED SCARE:** The name given to the paranoia that emerged specifically in the USA, but in the West more generally during the late 1940s that communists infiltrators were secretly plotting to take control over society. The fear of communism greatly trumped its actual threat and it served as powerful driver of US foreign policy contributing to Cold War confrontations in Korea, Cuba, and Vietnam.

**SYNGMAN RHEE:** The first South Korean president who ruled from 1948–1960. He led the country through the Korean War and was known for his authoritarian and anti-Communist regime.

## WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STRUGGLE HISTORIANS TERM THE COLD WAR?

1. **Limited War:** As opposed to a “hot” war, the two sides did not lock bullets on the battlefield. Given the risk of superpower confrontation would escalate into a world war or nuclear exchange, the Cold War was not a conventional war, but rather an ideological, diplomatic, economic, and covert struggle.
2. **Bipolarity:** The decline of Europe’s Great Powers transformed the structure of international relations after 1945, dividing the world into two superpower blocs, with the newly emergent Third World forced to align themselves to one side or the other.
3. **Clash of Systems:** Both sides saw themselves as pitted in a struggle between two utterly distinct economic and social systems, capitalism and communism were incompatible civilizations, ideologies, and ways of life.
4. **Multi-Dimensional Rivalry:** Although not a ‘shooting’ war, the USA and USSR saw this as a war for survival and fought either through various proxies, or they battled in other arenas, the back alleys of Vienna, the chessboard, or the Olympic stage.
5. **Global Scope/impact:** Despite ebbs and flows, moments of crisis punctuated by intermissions of détente, this was an enduring conflict that spanned half a century, and it impacted not only the structure of international relations, but also crafted the destiny of nations, and seeped into our collective psyche impacting how we view the world and how it works.
6. **Unnecessary and Irrational:** Although often characterized as a quest for collective security, the Cold War entailed the construction of a massive military industrial complex, the creation of weapons of mass destruction capable of destroying all planetary life, and the ideological mobilization of the civilian population against a highly caricatured view of the “enemy”.

### Why did the fall of China trigger such panic in the USA relative to communism?

Americans saw the fall of China as a sign that communism was on the rise and a threat to global freedom and democracy. The West saw communism as a cancer with secret infiltrators worldwide which lead to the inability to trust anyone.

### How did Korea become the first battleground of the Cold War?

It was an area of the World where communism and democracy were neighbors. North Korea had been developed by the Soviets and was bordered by communist China. South Korea had been developed by the Americans. The US got involved in order to make up for allowing China to fall to communism and the consequences of a communist South would mean that the U.S. would be kicked out of the Pacific arena. The Chinese got involved in order to defend the North since it served as a communist buffer zone between the Chinese and South Korea.

### Why did Kim Il Sung attack South Korea in 1950?

Kim Il Sung attacked South Korea in order to achieve his goal in reunifying the Korean peninsula under North Korean rule.

### **What circumstances enabled the UN to intervene in Korea?**

The absence of the Soviets at the General Assembly prevented them from using the veto power to prevent the UN from intervening in South Korea.

### **Why did Truman and MacArthur decide to cross the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel?**

They decided to cross the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel in order to unify the Korean peninsula under democracy and defeat communism.

### **Why did the Chinese decide to intervene?**

It allowed them to launch a full out offensive against the Americans. They also intervened so that they could maintain the communist buffer zone that North Korea provided.

### **What was the nature of the dispute between Truman and MacArthur?**

They were debating on whether or not to use nuclear weapons in the Korean War. Truman decided against the use of nuclear weaponry while MacArthur saw the use of nukes as a quick solution to ending the war and that Korea presented an ideal setting to use them.

### **How did Korea serve as a test case for the US's containment strategy and establish the rules for limited war that would define most of the Cold War struggle?**

The war led to the diagnosis that the actions of a Third World dictator were not self-motivated, but that he was acting as a proxy of Soviet dominated global communist movement which had its goal the destruction of Western civilization.

## **CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS**

**KRUSHCHEV:** Premier of the Soviet Union from 1958–1964 whose policy of de-Stalinization had major repercussions throughout the communist world. In foreign policy, he pursued a policy of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist West. He played a key role in instigating the Cuban Missile Crisis by constructing medium-range missile bases in Cuba. His erratic behavior eventually led to his disposal as leader of the Soviet Union.

**SPUTNIK:** Launched in 1957, Sputnik was launched and marked the first man-made object placed into orbit. The event had been staged to demonstrate Soviet power, but Khrushchev's intent to convince the West to end the arms race backfired as US paranoia concerning a non-existent 'missile gap' sparked a new space and ICBM race.

**CUBAN REVOLUTION:** Took place from 1953–1959. It was organized by Fidel Castro and aimed at overthrowing Batista's regime, which was seen as an American satellite government. Castro organized a scheme of invading Cuba via a yacht known as the Granma. Castro's rebels used guerrilla tactics to undermine Batista and they eventually prevailed at Santa Clara. The government was eventually overthrown and Castro installed a Communist government in its place. The revolution played a critical role in transforming US-Cuban Relations. The Americans did not like the idea that there was a communist state 150 kms away. They were also worried that communism would spread to other Latin American countries.

**U.S. EMBARGO:** is a commercial, economic, and financial embargo partially imposed on Cuba in October 1960 (almost two years after the Batista regime was deposed by the Cuban Revolution). It was enacted after Cuba nationalized the properties of United States citizens and corporations and it was strengthened to a near-total embargo on February 7, 1962.

**What were the events that led up to the Cuban Missile Crisis that contributed the sense of crisis and inevitable confrontation?**

1. 1957 Sputnik Launch
2. Taiwan Straits Crisis 1958: Was a conflict that took place between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China governments in which the PRC shelled the islands of Quemoy and the nearby Matsu Islands along the east coast of the P.R.C. (in the Taiwan Strait) in an attempt to drive away the Army of the Republic of China. The US brought in a fleet of ships and this raised the prospect of a war.
3. Khrushchev at UN: Revealed Khrushchev's unstable character and led to American and Russian insecurities about him.
4. Second Berlin Crisis 1960-61

**What specific event triggered the Cuban Missile Crisis (13 Days of October)?**

The delivery of Soviet missiles to Cuba triggered the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**How did Castro and most Cubans look at the Cuban Missile Crisis, and how was this different from the American point of view?**

Castro and most Cubans viewed the Cuban Missile Crisis as a departure from American imperialism in Cuba. In the Havana Declaration, Castro outlined that he saw the Americans as a threat to Cuban autonomy and turned to the Soviet Union for assistance in offering defense should the Americans ever attack Cuba. The Americans on the other hand saw the Cuban Missile Crisis as a threat to the existence of the United States and it needed to be dealt with immediately. Whereas the Cubans saw the Soviet missiles as a form of defense, the Americans saw it as a form of instigation in triggering a war.

**What motivated Khrushchev to bring nuclear weapons to Cuba?**

Khrushchev was passionately frustrated by US policy and in public venues, he was not averse to sharing his biting criticisms of US hypocrisy, but he was also cautious of setting off an arms race he could not win. Khrushchev felt a strong moral obligation to protect the socialist revolution in Cuba and also the intense fear that this dispute could lead to catastrophe.

**How did the potential of medium range Soviet missiles shift the strategic balance of the world and threaten the US?**

Prior to the CMC, it was highly unlikely that the US would be hit by a long distance missile from the Soviet Union, however, if Soviet missiles were deployed from Cuba they could easily hit a number of major American cities.

**As the USA and USSR were moving towards an inevitable confrontation, what enabled them to step back from the brink?**

The Fomin Negotiation opened a back door channel between the USSR and the USA which allowed both sides to cooperate prior to escalating into conflict. It led to a secret accord on October 28, 1962, which stated that the Soviets would remove their missiles from Cuba, Americans would remove missiles from Turkey, and no invasion guaranteed.

Pursuant to the back door Fomin negotiations, Kennedy secretly agreed to remove Jupiter missiles deployed in Turkey on the condition that Khrushchev never reveal this compromise. Kennedy already knew that these missiles were obsolete and slated for eventual removal.

**How did JFK and Khrushchev, who had both earlier acted so rashly, exercise wisdom and restraint in resolving the Cuban Missile Crisis?**

They now saw their enemy in more human terms as a rival with tangible interest who could be dealt with in a rational way.

**How did the resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis transform the Cold War struggle?**

The stark reality of nuclear exchange forced both the Russians and Americans to re-examine their myths about each other. They came to see their enemy in more human, realistic terms, as a rival, with tangible interests, who could be dealt with in a rational way.

**ARBENZ COUP:** Guatemalan, Jacobo Arbenz was elected in a landslide victory, but when his reforms focused upon appropriating United Fruit Company property to provide the poor with a living he was branded a communist and forced out. It was significant because it marked the beginning of a new type of warfare based on covert operations, the use of propaganda and the blurring of missions in the Third World.

**CONTAINMENT DOCTRINE:** Put forth by George F. Kennan the containment doctrine was a policy aimed at preventing the spread of Communism. The American government saw Communism as a monolithic global movement directed from Moscow, tyrannical, forcing people to live under oppressive regimes, sponsoring global revolution and seeking expansion in the Third World.

**FALL OF SAIGON:** The frenzied spectacle of Vietnamese allies and embassy personnel and their dependents crowding upon helicopters was an enduring symbol of the Vietnam debacle. Conservatives look at this event with disgust both because it symbolizes the USA's 'only' defeat and because they attribute it to political betrayal from the hippies back home.

**GULF OF TONKIN INCIDENT:** A staged event where the North Vietnamese were framed for attacking a US destroyer in 1964. This act of aggression became the cause belli that enabled President Johnson to go to Congress and authorize US intervention in the form of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

**NEW LOOK DOCTRINE:** A title given to President Dwight Eisenhower's efforts to rationalize their grand strategy and tactics for foreign, with a particular aim of lowering the economic burden to make US security sustainable. The New Look policy has been credited both with establishing strategic deterrence to contain the USSR and pioneering covert tools for intervention in the Third World.

**TET OFFENSIVE:** A massive surprise attack by the North Vietnamese on American positions in 1968. Although initially hard pressed, the USA ultimately scored a stunning tactical victory, while suffering a strategic defeat because the assault undermined popular support for the war, which had been premised upon false promises for a long time.

**VIET CONG:** Irregular fighters, or terrorists, who dressed as civilians and moved and worked inside the civilian population launching attacks on South Vietnamese or American installations with the objective of destabilizing the government. Although by nature lightly armed, their attacks were highly effective at undermining the legitimacy of the Diem regime and American prestige. The Viet Cong were disgruntled South Vietnamese, and later North Vietnamese, armed by North Vietnam through the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

## THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

**ARAB LEAGUE INVASION:** Following the declaration of the state of Israel, the Arab States invaded Palestine in protest and in an effort to protect the territorial integrity of Palestine in 1948. They believed the only viable solution was one state, and claimed that they had to intervene to protect the peace and prevent further bloodshed.

**ARAFAT:** Yasser Arafat, who died in 2004, was a Palestinian leader who fought for the Palestinian right to self determination. He also was chairman of the PLO and attended the Second Camp of David Summit and the Oslo Accords.

**BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE:** Was a geopolitical entity under British administration, carved out of Ottoman Southern Syria after World War I. British civil administration in Palestine operated from 1920 until 1948. The Mandate was significant in fostering Jewish and Palestinian in the pursuit of establishing their respective sovereign states.

**DAVID BEN-GURION:** First prime minister of Israel (1948–1953 and 1955–1963). He is considered to be the father of Israel because of his influential role in the foundation of the state and its early years. His Declaration of the State of Israel in 1948 was the final trigger for the 1948 Arab–Israeli War.

**EXODUS INCIDENT:** Several Jewish refugees were killed and wounded when a British destroyer rammed the vessel illegally heading for Palestine in 1947. The violence and repatriation of Jewish holocaust survivors to Cypress was viewed by many in the West as reprehensible and it gave Britain a black eye which added to its momentum and willingness to jettison its nettlesome Palestinian colony.

**THEODORE HERZL:** Founder of the Zionist movement. In his publication, The Jewish State, he stated that the Jewish question was a political question to be settled with the establishment of a

Jewish homeland. Although he died 40 years before the establishment of Israel, he played a significant role in launching Zionism into global movement.

**JEWISH RIGHT OF RETURN:** Is an Israeli legislation, passed on 5 July 1950, that gives Jews the right of return and the right to live in Israel and to gain citizenship. The law of return is A pillar of the Israeli state that holds that anyone with a Jewish mother can move to Israel and receive automatic citizenship. This unique law is a reflection of the Holocaust experience and connects Jews living outside Israel with the state.

**PALESTINIAN REFUGEES:** A group of Palestinian–Arabs who became displaced from their homes in Palestine as a result of the hostilities taking place during the 1948 Palestine War. They were forced into refugee camps in neighboring Arab states. It was in these refugee camps where the idea of using terrorism to undermine Israel and force the Israeli government to allow Palestinians to return to their native villages.

**PALESTINIAN RIGHT TO RETURN:** Is a political position or principle asserting that Palestinian refugees, both first–generation refugees and their descendants, have a right to return, and a right to the property they or their forebears left or which they were forced to leave in what is now Israel and the Palestinian territories (formerly part of the British Mandate of Palestine), as part of the 1948 Palestinian exodus, a result of the 1948 Palestine War and due to the 1967 Six–Day War.

**PALESTINIAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION:** Became the political arm of the Palestinian people following the 1964 Arab League Declaration with the primary goal of reversing the outcome of the Arab–Israeli War. They brought the Palestinian Question to a global scale when they began carrying out terrorist acts to undermine Israel and establish a Palestinian Arab state in its place.

**RESOLUTION 181:** Sought to carve out two ethnic homelands from the territory of the former Ottoman province: one for Jews and another for Arabs. UN partitioning tried to respect two main principles. First, it tried to respect the existing demography and patterns of land ownership by drawing state boundaries that respected clusters of ethnic settlement. Second, the map tried to consolidate these clusters into viable geographic blocs that could emerge as economically and politically viable states. Third, recognizing the impossibility of partitioning Jerusalem, a city holy to not only Jews and Muslims, but also Christians, it was established as an international city.

**ZIONISM:** a Jewish intellectual and social movement that originated in late nineteenth century Eastern Europe and which proposed that Jews needed to settle their own homeland, which most adherents increasingly associated with Palestine, the historic hearth of Jewish culture.

**APARTHEID WALL:** A security and separation barrier that is being erected by the Israeli government to divide Israel and the West Bank. When completed it will be about 700 km long and has an exclusion zone of about 60 m surrounded it. The reason is to protect Israelis from political violence. While it is supposed to be established on 1967 borders (according to the six days war) Palestinians are critical that the wall deviates from the original land and is an attempt to achieve more territory illegally, which would be in violation of international law.

**EHUD BARAK:** Israel prime minister, 1999–2001 (labour party). He was previously the minister of defense. He participated in the Second Camp David Summit.

**INTIFADAH:** Was a Palestinian protest against Israeli occupation of Gaza and the West Bank. Sparked in 1987 relative to a traffic incident, the demonstration showed the powerful scope of despair and disgruntlement with the Occupation and the inability of Israel to quiet the protest convinced them negotiation was the only means of ensuring Israel's long term security.

**OCCUPIED TERRITORIES:** Israeli occupation of Arab territories since 1967 the West Bank and Gaza strip.

**OSLO PROCESS:** (Norway). This was process which began in 1993 in an attempt to achieve peace between the Israelis and the Palestinians. It established a Declaration of Principles which was framework for further negotiations. Whether or not the Oslo process is still valid is disputed by some, considering the Palestinian uprising, but there has yet been a party denouncing the agreements.

**SECOND CAMP DAVID SUMMIT:** 2000, ended without an agreement. There was no written accord of what happened, discussed territory, Palestinian right to return, Jerusalem and Temple Mount, and settlements. The Palestinians wanted sovereignty over the west bank and Gaza strip, the final status of Jerusalem, while Israel wished to be able to deploy troops on Palestinian territory in case of an emergency.

**SIX DAYS WAR:** Israelis transformed themselves into a Middle Eastern power. Establish a position. Other outcome is that as a result of Arab unwillingness, the Israeli state is able to obtain Arab land to build up Israel

**YOM KIPPUR WAR:** Egypt and Syria tried to launch a surprise attack. Failed. Arab states figure that there is no solution.

### **Why did Israel launch a pre-emptive strike against Egypt and its allies in 1967?**

Israeli launched a pre-emptive strike against Egypt and its allies in 1967 because it saw the Arab states as a threat to the existence of the Israeli state. Nasser further provoked the Israelis by closing their access to the Gulf of Aqaba and threatening the Israelis with his army.

### **Why did the decisive Israeli victory not resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute and lead to peace?**

The Israeli victory had been a humiliation for the Arabs and further fueled their desire to eliminate the Israeli state.

### **Why did Israel not trade land for peace in 1967?**

The Israelis saw their territorial acquisitions as a means of expanding Jewish settlement, establishing a buffer zone between the country and its hostile Arab neighbors, it gave Israel greater access to water resources and many Zionists claimed that the territory they now occupied was the original heartland of Jewish culture.

### **Why was the Yom Kippur War viewed as a great victory in Arab lands?**

Arab successes during the war healed the psychological trauma of their defeat in the Six-Day War, allowing them to negotiate with the Israelis as equals. Due to the later setbacks in the war (which saw Israel gain a large salient on African soil and even more territory on the Syrian front)

some believe that the war helped convince many in the Arab world that Israel could not be defeated militarily, thereby strengthening peace movements and delaying the Arab ambition of destroying Israel by force.

### **What did Sadat do in 1977 that caught Israel by surprise and changed the dynamic of the Arab-Israeli Conflict?**

He announced that he was willing to establish a peaceful relationship with Israel. The peace agreement entailed: The mutual recognition of each country by the other, the cessation of the state of war that had existed since the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, and the complete withdrawal by Israel of its armed forces and civilians from the rest of the Sinai Peninsula which Israel had captured during the 1967 Six-Day War. The agreement also provided for the free passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal and recognition of the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba as international waterways. The agreement notably made Egypt the first Arab country to officially recognize Israel. The peace agreement between Egypt and Israel has remained in effect since the treaty was signed.

### **What are the differences between the Israeli and Palestinian narratives of the Occupied Territories?**

ISRAEL: Heartland of Jewish culture, created a buffer zone between Israel and neighbouring Arab states, gave Israel greater access to water resources.

PALESTINE: Loss of homeland, Israeli occupation forced Palestinians into refugee camps which resulted in them becoming a displaced people.

### **How did the intifada transform Israeli and Palestinian calculations about peace and security?**

The intifada was an explosion of Palestinian anger towards Israel and the increase in violence had shown Israel that the Palestinians were a threat to Israel. The intifada was a public embarrassment to Israel and a desperate moment of pride among Palestinians who saw themselves as standing up to Israel and dealing a blow through propaganda in a way that they had never managed in war. Israel, supported by the US veto, ignored mounting international pressure to end the occupation and focused on military uprooting the terrorists striking Israel. An ancillary strategy was to make life so miserable for ordinary Palestinians that they would desist from their protest and support for the intifada.

### **How did the assassination of Rabin transform the Oslo process?**

It derailed Rabin's peace initiative and the signing of the Oslo accord. It happened at the end of the rally in 1995.

## **POSTWAR LATIN AMERICA AND MIDDLE EAST**

**DEPENDENCY THEORY:** The basic premise was that Latin America's political independence did not alter the colony's marginal position in the world economy. To 'modernize', Latin American countries needed to cut ties of economic dependence and stimulate indigenous industrialization.

**IMPORT SUBSTITUTION INDUSTRIALIZATION:** A philosophy focused on modernizing Latin America by jump starting the process of industrialization. Protections were the principal

mechanism to accomplish this. By barring imports or applying high tariffs to finished goods manufactured abroad, internal capitalists would have an incentive and a leg up in the development of factories to supply the population with clothes, furniture, and the like. In theory, this would stimulate the development of industry in Latin America, allow for the emergence of a middle class, and create a more diversified economy autonomous from global economic forces.

**JUNTA:** Term referring to a form of military dictatorship common in Latin America during the 1960s and 1970s. Latin American juntas tended to draw support from native elites and the USA, using brutal methods to clamp down on leftist reform movements inside their country often under the pretense that they were 'communist' insurgencies.

**PETRODOLLARS:** Reference to the influx of Gulf State dollars into Western banks following the 1973 OPEC embargo. Banks invested petrodollars primarily in Latin America, spurring an economic boom which crashed in 1981–1983 as interest rates skyrocketed and debtor nations proved incapable of repaying the interest on their loans.

**RAÚL PREBISCH (1901–1986):** Was an Argentine economist who known for his contribution to structuralist economics, in particular the Singer–Prebisch thesis that formed the basis of economic dependency theory. His theory allowed Latin America to protect its domestic industries and sell their own products rather than simply exporting to wealthy countries.

**SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS:** Was an American military academy located in Fort Benning, Georgia that provided combat training to officers from Latin America. It was used as a way for the American government to indirectly fight so called 'communist' regimes in Latin America. Its alumni are some of Latin America's human rights offenders.

### **What are the distinguishing features of Latin America?**

**HISTORICAL:** Colonies of Spain and Portugal (Brazil)

**GEOGRAPHIC:** Unfavorable soils, vast majority of region has a tropical climate, rural and urban areas.

**RELIGIOUS:** Share a common bond in the form of Roman Catholicism

**POST-COLONIAL:** High level of inequality (top 2% controls 70%), military exerts tremendous influence on how society and government are run.

### **How did the Great Depression impact Latin America economically and stimulate postwar reform after World War II?**

The involution of the global economy and declining world trade was catastrophic for a region whose survival depended on exports. The price for coffee and sugar plummeted and the region had no means to make up the deficit. This crisis spurred a paradigm shift. There was widespread recognition among political leaders, landowners, and policy experts that Latin America was too dependent on foreigners and forces they could not control, so that they needed to change course.

**What was Prebisch's diagnosis of Latin America's economic ills and what did he propose to remedy this, stimulate industrial development, and usher in more independence for the region?**

He saw Latin America as being much farther behind the West in terms of economic development. He proposed the introduction of protective tariffs and trade barriers to allow for the development of local industries. He also proposed that key industries should be nationalized to allow the government to take charge of development. He also argued that state investment could provide tax incentives to allow for increased competition. By doing this, Prebisch stated that if you create this environment it will stimulate local companies, create high class jobs, allow for a middle class to emerge, provide Latin America with greater economic autonomy and result in high living standards.

**What was the record of ISI? What type of growth did this stimulate throughout the region during the postwar years, and how did this provoke unrest, resistance, and reform movements by the early 1960s?**

ISI had provided a framework to explain why Latin America was not industrialized. However, although it served as a general model for the region it was really only successful in Brazil, Mexico and Chile. Its weaknesses included: no sign of industrialization taking place, the anticipated benefits were not materializing and factories were not providing as many jobs as expected, the consumption base needed to drive development forward wasn't as expected, ISI had not created a large middle class nor raise the standard of living, most of the benefits went to the original elite. These conditions led to rural workers demanding land reforms and urban workers wanting certain rights and protections. Marshall Law was used by the upper classes to crush these reforms in the 1960s.

**How did Latin America's military governments respond to calls for reform during the 1960s and 1970s?**

They responded with force and arrested or executed any dissidents.

**Why did Latin America endure such a debilitating debt crisis during the 1980s and what were its consequences?**

In 1973, Arab oil states were upset with West and created tariffs which led to gas shortages and the price of oil went through roof. The Gulf States became rich and invested this money into Western banks who in turn invested in Latin America. Although this led to an economic boom, President Reagan's financial policies caused interest rates to skyrocket which led to a mass withdrawal of investment from Latin America. The result was rampant hyperinflation and a major debt crisis.

**How has the USA played a significant, though informal role, in the region?**

The Americans saw Latin America as their backyard and has used dollar diplomacy to extort Latin American resources, instilling US backed governments and training Latin American officers to eliminate any regimes that threatened these puppet regimes.

**To what extent can the activities used by the juntas be legitimately labeled as acts of state terrorism? What techniques did they employ to eliminate civil dissent and calls for political reform?**

These juntas are very much actors of state terrorism. They employed techniques such as: torture, rape, martial law, death squads, and imprisonment to counter any acts of dissent.

## **THE POSTWAR MIDDLE EAST**

**ARAB SOCIALISM:** Is a political ideology based on an amalgamation of Pan-Arabism and socialism. Arab socialism is distinct from the much broader tradition of socialist thought in the Arab world, which predates Arab socialism by as much as fifty years. It aimed to modernize the Arab world, promote education of the poor, use the government as a mechanism for development and cut ties of colonial domination. It has influenced the Ba'athism and the creation of authoritarian regimes.

**ARAB SPRING:** Is a term for the revolutionary wave of demonstrations and protests, riots, and civil wars in the Arab world that began on 18 December 2010. Some say that it was triggered by WikiLeaks, dissatisfaction with the government regimes, high unemployment, food inflation, lack of basic freedoms, poor living conditions, and widespread corruption. The self-immolation of Bouazizi in Tunisia acted as the final catalyst for the revolution.

**ASWAN HIGH DAM:** Is a dam situated across the Nile River in Aswan, Egypt. Construction of the High Dam became a key objective of the Egyptian Government following the Egyptian Revolution of 1952, as the ability to control floods, provide arable land, provide water for irrigation, and generate hydroelectricity were seen as pivotal to Egypt's industrialization. The High Dam was constructed between 1960 and 1970, and has had a significant impact on the economy and culture of Egypt. It was the signature project of Nasser's Arab Socialism movement.

**NASSER:** Was the second President of Egypt, serving from 1956 until his death in 1970. He was known for promoting pan-Arabism and Arab Socialism. Nasser's policies during the Cold War led to tense relations with Western powers, which withdrew funding for the planned Aswan Dam. Nasser's retaliatory move to nationalize the Suez Canal Company in 1956 was acclaimed within Egypt and the Arab world.

**WHITE REVOLUTION:** Name given to the Iranian Shah's attempt to modernize Iran through force during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The brutality of the Shah's methods and his focus on modernization by eradicating Islamic practices and cultural traditions that he deemed backward and unproductive alienated a wide segment of Iranian society setting the stage for the 1979 Iranian revolution.

**What event triggered the 2011 Arab Spring?**

The final event that triggered the 2011 Arab Spring was the self-immolation of a man named Bouazizi in Tunisia. A female police officer confiscated his food cart and slapped him and he killed himself out of humiliation and economic desperation.

**In what respects is the Arab Spring an unprecedented movement but in other ways an echo of larger global forces not exclusive to the Arab world?**

It represented a new wave in the region's politics as young people, liberals, and Islamic parties allied and used popular pressure to topple authoritarian regimes in Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt. Its spread was due to the availability of social media and electronic communications.

### **Why do concepts of the Middle East, Islamic World, and the Arab world not perfectly correspond?**

Although the Middle East shares Islam as its common bond, the various sects of the religion create divisions in the Middle East. There are also some countries such as Iran and Saudi Arabia which have governments based entirely on the Islamic religion (Sharia) while others such as Jordan and the UAE are more liberal democracies.

### **When we describe the Middle East as a region, what are the common pillars uniting it?**

Traditional Islamic values (Ummya), Arid climate, access to oil, high birth rate

### **What events sparked the 1956 Suez Crisis?**

- ✱ 1955 US Aid and Technological Assistance
- ✱ 1955 Rejection of demands for US military hardware
- ✱ 1955 Purchase of Soviet Arms from Czechoslovakia
- ✱ 1956 Nasser's Recognition of Red China
- ✱ 1956 Revocation of Aswan Loan
- ✱ 1956 Nationalizing Suez Canal
- ✱ 1956 British and French Invasion
- ✱ 1956 Nasser's Response

### **How did the Suez Crisis cement the Arab perception of Nasser as an Arab hero who stood up against the colonial powers?**

Nasser was the first Arab leader who challenged the West and won. It showed Arabs that it was possible to overtake the West.

### **What were some of the basic components and underpinnings of Arab socialism?**

#### **COMPONENTS**

- **Modernize the Arab world to restore its former glory**
- **Educate the poor**
- **Counter the effects of colonialism in the Arab world**

#### **FAILURES**

- **Was seen as an attack on Islam**
- **The benefits did not come to poor**
- **Became used as an instrument for state repression**

- **Led to military defeats**
- **There was a lack of economic progress**

### **Why had Nasser become so unpopular by his death in 1970?**

Nasser's promises had not come true and Arabs were discontent with this.

### **What forces and events triggered the Iranian Revolution?**

- The CIA's 1956 coup
- The restoration of the Pahlavi Dynasty
- Mass demonstrations during Black Friday in 1978
- Flight of the Shah

### **How did the Iranian Revolution impact and influence the broader Arab world?**

It proved to the Arab world that the West could be defeated.

## **THE FALL OF COMMUNISM**

**1956 BUDAPEST UPRISING:** A popular movement centered among students and workers in the capital of Budapest in 1956 which sought to achieve the independence of Hungary from Soviet domination. Khrushchev's crushing of this popular demonstration signaled to East and West the limits of his program of De-Stalinization.

**DE-STALINIZATION:** Refers to a process of political reform in the USSR that took place after the death of its *de facto* leader Josef Stalin in 1953. The reforms consisted of changing or removing key institutions that helped Stalin hold power: the cult of personality that surrounded him, the Stalinist political system and the Gulag labour-camp system. It played a major role in Russia's departure from Authoritarian communism to a more democratic model.

**FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL:** Took place on November 9 1989 and involved the removal of the Berlin Wall, which served as the divide between East and West Germany. The Fall of the Berlin Wall served as a catalyst for the removal of other communist regimes in Eastern Europe. It became symbolic as the end of the communist-era and the elimination of the Iron Curtain.

**GLASNOST:** Was a policy that called for increased openness and transparency in government institutions and activities in the Soviet Union and was introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the second half of the 1980s. It played a key role in democratizing the Soviet Union.

**PERESTROIKA:** Was a policy that called for reforms within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union during the 1980s, widely associated with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The literal meaning of perestroika is "restructuring", referring to the restructuring of the Soviet political and economic system. Perestroika is often argued to be the cause of the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the revolutions of 1989 in Eastern Europe, and the end of the Cold War.

**KRUSHCHEV'S SECRET SPEECH:** Khrushchev's 1956 speech to a communist party congress marked an important step in his ascension to power and in laying out a future for the Soviet Union apart from Stalin. The speech was delivered to the communist party elite, but its audience was broader, the party as a whole. The speech was nothing less than a denunciation

of his predecessor. In denouncing Stalin Khrushchev made several arguments. First, he noted that Stalin had perverted the Revolution from diverting the USSR from its core socialist principles. Second, Stalin was guilty of crimes, particularly with the use of unnecessary use of force.

### **How did Stalin's successors react and cope with the death of the 'Great Leader'?**

Beria, Malenkov and Khrushchev saw Stalin's death as a departure from the Soviet authoritarianism and the start of a new Soviet system. They each fought to become Stalin's successor.

### **How did Khrushchev manage to succeed Stalin despite being surrounded by seemingly more capable rivals?**

Beria was executed by his rivals in 1956 and Malenkov was sent to Siberia to head a dam.

### **What was the thinking behind Khrushchev's secret speech at the Twentieth Party Congress? How did his immediate audience and ultimate audience react to his speech?**

He wanted to De-Stalinize the Soviet Union. His thinking was to return the Soviet Union to the Bolsheviks. His audience was initially surprised by how he denounced Stalin and accuses him of perverting the Bolshevik model and turning the USSR into a terror state. As Khrushchev's actions became more erratic the Communist Party became worried that he would spark a full out war with the US.

### **What did Khrushchev mean by destalinization? Why were the events in Hungary deliver such a blow to Khrushchev's designs for reform inside the Soviet Bloc?**

Khrushchev identified De-Stalinization as a way to liberalize the Soviet people release the claws of the police state and improve foreign relations. The events in Hungary signified that Khrushchev's reforms would result in the dissolution of the Soviet Union and jeopardize its existence. Khrushchev's response to stopping the Budapest demonstrations showed the limits of his De-Stalinization program.

### **Why was Khrushchev deposed and why did the communist party endorse Brezhnev as Soviet premier?**

#### **What happened to the communist system under Brezhnev?**

Khrushchev was deposed because the Communist Party viewed his decisions as a risk to the existence of the Soviet Union. The Communist Party supported Brezhnev because they saw him as the way to stop rising civilian dissent against the government and maintain the USSR's hegemony in the region. Under Brezhnev, the communist system became increasingly authoritarian, there was an uptick in the Cold War, there was economic stagnation and under Brezhnev the parameters for independence movements were established.

### **From a structural perspective why was communism collapsing from within?**

The weakness of key communist institutions, chronic economic inefficiency, and an inability to keep up with the USA in terms of the Cold War were all structural weaknesses of communism.

### **Why did Gorbachev receive the reigns of power in 1985? What were the planks of his reform program and why did it fail?**

Gorbachev came to power because Brezhnev died in 1982 and the two ensuing leaders died shortly after getting into office. Gorbachev advocated for openness and restructuring within the Soviet Union. His reforms failed for a number of reasons. Some saw Gorbachev as being too conservative and the process of reform too slow, there was no middle ground between planning

and markets, it was too late to solve Soviet structural problems and Gorbachev underestimated the resilience of party bureaucrats

**How did the Chernobyl disaster strengthen Gorbachev's hand and accelerate his program for reform?**

Chernobyl had revealed the problems of the Soviet Union's bureaucracy as being backward and inept. The pollution it had created caused people to strongly question the USSR's structure.

**How was the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 related to Gorbachev, both his policies and his political values? What other events led to the surprisingly rapid collapse of communism in Eastern Europe?**

Gorbachev had allowed free elections in Poland, did not use military intervention to crush any civilian dissent. This showed the people under communism that they could oppose the system.

**What does this rapid collapse say about the communist system?**

It demonstrates that the communist system was economically unsustainable and collapsed principally from within, casting doubt on the orthodox view that the Cold War was necessary and that the US military buildup was crucial in the collapse of communism. People were tired of being oppressed and suffering from poor living standards.

**What was the basic nature of the collapse of communism inside Eastern Europe in 1989?**

The release of authoritarian controls and an increase in liberal thinking changed the mentality of citizens living under communist regimes.

## **POST-COMMUNISM**

**BOSNIAN WAR:** Was an international armed conflict that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1 March 1992 and 14 December 1995. The war involved several factions. The main belligerents were the forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and those of the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat entities within Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia showed how the traumatic process of structural transition from communism could precipitate tension that could be channeled and manifested towards civil war and violence.

**POST-COMMUNISM:** Was a political transition which entailed a shift from dictatorships to democratic governments, more competitive society, and economic liberalization in which local industries had to compete with the West. It signified the triumph of the Western capitalist system and the fall of Eastern communism.

**SHOCK THERAPY:** Put forth by Jeffery Sachs, shock therapy is an economic system that forces a country to adapt a free market economy rather than allowing for slow adaptation. This will allow the market to intervene in the economy (supply and demand). Its model was significant in kick-starting many formerly communist economies.

**SREBRENICA MASSACRE:** Srebrenica was established as a safe haven for Bosnian-Muslims (Bosnians) in 1993 and served as the scene for the massacre of Bosnians perpetrated by a paramilitary group known as the Scorpions in 1995. The surrender of the Srebrenica by Dutch UN Forces Led to NATO bombing of Bosnia. Marked a low-point in UN peacekeeping missions and raised questions about the effectiveness of peacekeeping.

**STRUCTURAL TRANSITION:** The economic term referring to the process and tools by which closed economies are adjusted for entry into the global economy. Structural adjustment refers to a host of neo-liberal reforms from cutting government subsidies and privatizing state assets to cutting tariffs and price controls.

**WALESA:** is a Polish politician, trade-union organizer, philanthropist and human-rights activist. A charismatic leader, he co-founded Solidarity (Solidarność), the Soviet bloc's first independent trade union, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1983, and served as President of Poland between 1990 and 1995. He used shock therapy in order to transform the Polish economy from a communist to free market. He played a significant role in transitioning Poland from a communist state to a democratic one.

**How did people in Eastern Europe need to readjust their expectations following the euphoria of 1989 and the collapse of unpopular communist regimes?**

People needed to face competition with the West, increases in living costs, the challenges of establishing a new system, a rise in ethnic tensions, corruption and the establishment of a caste system.

**Why is post communist transition better seen as a process than an event and what were the stages of post communist transition?**

Since communism encompassed so many aspects of life in Eastern Europe, the post-communist period was a sum total of the economic, political, social, and psychological adjustments people of the former communist bloc had to make as they entered a globalizing world with shrinking frontiers. To illustrate this complicated transition and the diversity of its expressions; one can look at the success of Poland, the discontent with the new system in former East Germany and the tragic consequences of ethnic divisions in Bosnia.

**Why did people in Eastern Europe not embark in a more dramatic purging of the members of the communist party that had ruled their countries for decades?**

Because many people were disillusioned with the new system and envying for the former communist regimes.

**Why was the process of democratic transition in Central Europe relatively painless and unproblematic?**

The communist regimes had given in to popular discontent which had manifested in the form of coups, mass demonstrations and renunciation of the regimes. Despite the efforts of the communists, the system was too weak to maintain itself and restore communist rule.

**How did regime change in post communist Eastern Europe reveal a geographical dimension in terms of the depth of democratic reform?**

Central Europe, namely Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Slovenia, seem to have regained their traditional role inside Europe following the communist experiment, joining the European community, and benefiting from globalization, while Eastern

Europe has lagged during the post-communist period, although its economy has heated up recently.

**Why did Walesa regime agree to pursue a course of shock therapy? How did the price of eggs signify that the market system was functioning?**

Walesa regime agreed to pursue a course of shock therapy in order to quickly adopt to a free market economy.

Price of eggs went up to a free market but was then regulated due to supply and demand and the existence of competing producers.

**How does East Germany reveal that the legacy of communism and memories of the experience remain alive two decades after the fall of the DDR?**

Ostalgie arose, which was nostalgia for all things East German. People were reminiscing of the comforts of East Germany.

**How did post-communist Yugoslavia illustrate that post communist transition was a stressful process with the potential for ethnic nationalism to manifest itself in brutal violence?**

**Two Bosnian Lessons:**

- Yugoslavia was unique, as a multi-ethnic federation inside the communist bloc, as such ethnic tensions were much less prominent in more homogenous Eastern European states.
- At the same time, Bosnia showed how the traumatic process of structural transition from communism could precipitate tension that could be channeled and manifested towards civil war and violence.

## **THE GLOBALIZATION OF CAPITALISM**

**CONTAINER SYSTEM:** Name given to the 1950s era standardization of the transport infrastructure for shipping, harbors, rail, and land. This low-tech revolution was a precondition for the transport of bulk good over vast differences and lies at the heart of the current global economic system enabling the outsourcing of production to distant labor markets.

**G8:** Is a forum for the governments of eight of the world's largest national economies (France, Canada, Germany, Russia, UK, Japan, USA) as nominal GDP with higher Human Development Index.

**GLOBALIZATION:** At its very roots, globalization is essentially global integration. It is a widely used term that can be applied to economics, production, politics, society, transportation and communication. It has allowed corporations to access foreign markets and has made the world much smaller in the sense that we can now reach exotic locations via airplane and establish long distance social relationships via social

media and phone calls. Globalization has also allowed companies to use outsourcing as a means of producing cheaper goods and services.

**NEO-LIBERAL REFORMS:** Were economic reforms which aimed at looking at the market as a natural law rather than something to be controlled via government intervention. Its core components involve privatizing state industries and opening up a country's internal market to foreign competition, trade and investment. Neoliberalism marked a major transition from protectionism, socialism and economies based on Keynesian principles.

**TRANS-NATIONAL CORPORATION:** Name given to a conglomerate of affiliated businesses that have united to increase market share and take advantage of economies of scale and comparative advantages. The trends towards transnational mergers peaked during the 1950s and 1960s when foreign acquisitions was the best strategy for penetrating protected national markets.

**What is globalization and why is this concept so difficult to understand? To what particular changes are we referring when we invoke the concept of globalization?**

Globalization is essentially global integration. It encompasses many facets, notably: economics (production, trade, and finance), transportation (shipping, planes, and supertankers), communications (internet, telecommunications, satellites, cellular technology) and global market integration (removal of tariffs and trade barriers, WTO, GATT, G8). Globalization has led to greater global inequality as some countries benefit from global integration while others suffer. The paradigm has also allowed people and corporations to access exotic locales for the purpose of trade, tourism or production. We are now seeing a shift from the dominance of the nation state to the dominance of corporations.

**Why is it useful to refer to the globalization of capitalism when referring to the most recent chapter of global integration (1990-present)?**

Capitalism has become the prevailing model following the collapse of communism. With the advent of global production, the capitalist system has allowed for corporations to become much more significant in today's world. In fact, some corporations such as McDonald's and Nike are larger than many countries in terms of financial assets and influence.

**What four interwoven revolutions paved the way for global market integration in the 1990s?**

Technology, production and finance and international trade.

**Why did the world reach a consensus concerning neo-liberal reforms during the 1990s?**

The communist model had failed and the world was searching for a new system.

**What exactly is the WTO and who are its architects and what were their motives in designing the system?**

The World Trade Organization aims to liberalize trade barriers and promote free trade. The WTO replaced GATT and was advocated by the world's developed nations.

**How has globalization over the last two decades had an uneven effect on different world regions?**

The free movement of goods and capital has been accompanied by new restrictions to limit the movement of labor. South East Asia and Central Europe have seen their living standards climb due to neo-liberal reforms, while Africa, Eastern most Europe, South Asia and Latin America have mostly stagnated or have advanced only minutely.

## **FACES OF GLOBALIZATION**

**ASIAN CONTAGION:** The Asian financial crisis was a period of financial crisis that gripped much of Asia beginning in July 1997, and raised fears of a worldwide economic meltdown due to financial contagion.

**MCWORLD:** A term referring to the spread of McDonalds restaurants throughout the world as a result of globalization as well as the commercialization of goods. The significance is that it has homogenized and westernized world culture.

**POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY:** A concept in sociology describing a certain stage of society's development when the service sector generates more wealth than the manufacturing sector of the economy.

**Who are the winners and who are the losers of global market integration?**

Global integration is not proceeding evenly. The free movement of goods and capital has been accompanied by new restrictions to limit the movement of labor. South East Asia and Central Europe have seen their living standards climb due to neo-liberal reforms, while Africa, Eastern most Europe, South Asia and Latin America have mostly stagnated or have advanced only minutely. The beneficiaries of globalization are predominantly urban centers at the heart of new industries of prosperity. Their wealth is written into their towering neon landscapes.

**How did Asian contagion of 1998–99 illustrate the downside of global market integration?**

The Asian Flu or Contagion proved that in an integrated global economy, problems in a distant periphery like Thailand, if not addressed, could threaten the entire market system. **INTERDEPENDENCE** The power of national governments, even that of the USA, is limited in terms of regulating private hedge funds that hold sway over entire the fate of entire world regions. **LACK OF GOVERNANCE** Although celebrated as more efficient than traditional aid, foreign direct investment has proven to be a potentially fickle and dangerous financing mechanism for national development. Hedge fund managers are

accountable to their shareholders and not to the recipients of this investment. RISK OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT.

**How might the modern political system be described as corporate governance? How does our unawareness of people like Dick Fuld illustrate how in the modern system ordinary people have little control over the forces shaping their lives?**

In today's world, many corporations have become larger than some countries. As a result, we are seeing a decline in the relevance of the nation state and a rise in corporate governance. Our lack of awareness of people like Dick Fuld demonstrates that they possess more power than many elected officials and are the ones who work behind the scenes and exert tremendous influence on government decisions.

**How have the poor, subsistence farmers in the Third World fared with globalization? How is their experience different from the capitalist elite?**

In the Third World, poor farmers have been rapidly bankrupted through the dumping of Western industrial agriculture, following a strategic price hike once the local competition has been eliminated. An example of this would be the Monsanto Suicides in India. On the other hand, the capitalist elite have become richer and have become increasingly powerful.

**Why has globalization promoted unsustainable resource use and environmental degradation?**

Globalization has on average increased the concentration of wealth inside countries while sharpening the division between the developed north and underdeveloped south. Throughout the developing world, neo-liberalism and direct foreign investment has often resulted in crony capitalism, corrupt authoritarian states and unsustainable resource exploitation rather than increasing freedom, material prosperity, and helping the poor as many of globalization's proponents argued.

**How do the radical changes of globalization spark conservative cultural reaction as local groups try to assert control over their own lives and communities?**

Globalization has sowed insecurity throughout the world by promoting cultural contact, accelerating technological change, and undermining the sovereignty of nations and the security of workers, changes that on average threaten uneducated workers, the poor, people living in "traditional" societies, unions, and the sovereignty of nations in the third world.

**Why is it fair to say that the market is the principal institution that binds people across the global together? How did the Katie Lee Gifford case highlight the moral relativism of the global capitalist system?**

Consumer demand has allowed the market to bind the world together through the access of cheaper and more accessible products. However, this has come at the cost of human rights in countries where these goods are produced. Katie Lee Gifford's case has resulted in an increase in labor organizers, communities, and consumers are

fighting back against perceived corporate abuses and demanding certain rights. Does this presage a new global leftist movement united around reversing globalization.

**How does the phenomenon of Thai brides illustrate the nature of how globalization brought people together? What happens when you lower barriers in an unequal world with rich and poor people?**

The phenomenon of Thai brides shows how the Third World is being exploited by the wealth of the developed world. When there are lower barriers in an unequal world with rich and poor people, the rich become richer while the poor become poorer.

**How do the Minutemen, Islamic terrorists, and sub-national conflicts all represent a new trend where local groups are trying to assert their authority over the homes, lives, and resources?**

It shows that as globalization is becoming increasingly prevalent in society. Cultural groups are seeking more violent means to maintain their identity.

**How does the modern media try to explain complex global changes by the means of simple narratives and ideas?**

The conservative media deals in stereotypes and fables and psychological techniques are employed in a cynical attempt to stimulate the emotions of the population and direct it towards certain causes while deflecting it from the real sources of their anxiety. In different ways, China, Russia, and the USA have each shown how in the era of globalization the government can bring the people into line through manipulation of the media even while the internet brings previously inaccessible information to light.

## **CHALLENGES TO WESTERN HEGEMONY (RADICALIZATION OF ISLAM)**

**CHALLENGES TO WESTERN HEGEMONY:** As Western influence becomes more present in the Middle East, militant Jihadists have sought violent means to counter the spread of Westernization and to install shariah law in the Middle East.

**AL QAEDA:** Founded by Osama Bin-Laden. A global militant Islamic organization aimed at undermining Western hegemony in the Islamic world. They orchestrated the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks which provoked the US to initiate the war on terror in Iraq and Afghanistan.

**ISLAMIC RADICALISM:** Radical Islamists want to infuse their society with Quranic principles. They reject the use of counter-violence against the West despite acknowledging the fact that they have used violence in the Middle East.

**MILITANT JIHADISM:**, Arabic for 'struggle', is a complicated historical term which in its earliest origins had an individual and spiritual connotation. In Islamic history, jihad

was eventually applied to wars against infidel oppressors. The modern notion of jihad is controversial inside Islam, and while the Holy War concept is one accepted definition of it, there is much debate as to whether terrorism and suicide bombing is a justifiable expression of jihad.

**MUJAHIDEEN:** Is a term that Muslims use to describe those they see as Muslims who struggle in the path of Allah. The best known mujahideen were the ones who fought against the Soviets in Afghanistan in during the late 1970s. In recent years, mujahideen has been most closely associated by the west with radical Islam, encompassing several militant groups and struggles.

**OSAMA BIN LADEN:** Was the founder of al-Qaeda, the Sunni militant Islamist organization that claimed responsibility for the September 11 attacks on the United States, along with numerous other mass-casualty attacks against civilian and military targets. Western media has used his image to create a misrepresentation of Islam in the Middle East.

**SEYD QUTB:** Was an Egyptian Author, Islamic theorist and late member of the Egyptian-Muslim brotherhood in the 1950's and 60's, his writings are considered to have influenced the militant jihadist movement throughout the Middle East. The time he spent in Colorado strongly influenced his Islamic fundamentalism. For significance, he advocated for the use of violence in order to prevent the spread of western values in the Arab world.

**SHARIA:** The Islamic notion that civil society should be predicated upon Islamic laws as promulgated in the Koran and other writings. The notion of Sharia has emerged as a tangible goal for both militant extremists and radicals that are advocating for reform inside their countries through peaceful means.

**How are Western media depictions of Islamic radicalism incomplete and in some ways distorted? How do Islamic radicals view themselves and their mission?**

But our view of Arab awakening is distorted through media coverage that is highly focused on terrorism, states enduring Western military occupation, and often failing to lay bare the historical origins of 'radical' Islam and its multiple and elusive goals.

In public speeches Bush was careful to distinguish between Islam and terrorism, but pundits like Christopher Hitchens easily applied Bush's black and white worldview to Islam as a whole by propagating terms such as Islam-Fascism, insinuating that Arabs are intolerant and that Islam and Democracy are fundamentally incompatible.

What the western media often labels as Islamic 'radicalism' is part of a larger social reform movement that its members describe as the awakening. Labels as generalizations are always flawed, but it is important to understand how East and West look at the same movement through the prism of different concerns and histories.

- **Islam and Terrorism:** The impression of many westerners, an image derived in part by official propaganda, ignorance, and the shortcomings of the mainstream media, is that bin Laden is somehow representative of the Arabic world, that violence is condoned by Islamic teachings, and that the Arab world has fundamentally different aspirations concerning democracy and civil liberties. Although there is some truth to all generalizations, as a whole Islam has been depicted in terms of pejorative stereotypes by highlighting unrepresentative acts and sensationalizing individuals not representative of the culture and failing to highlight the source and political objectives of violence when it is used. In particular, the relationship of Bin Laden, Al Qaeda, and the cult of militant Islam with mainstream Islam and its prominence in mainstream Arab culture has been grossly exaggerated, while its ties to corrupt Arab governments, petrodollars, and western neocolonialism is rarely explained.

### **What are the historical roots of Islamic radicalism or the awakening as political Islamists refer to it?**

The 1996 Fatwa as well as the following pressures of modernization:

- . **Arabian Peninsula:** A particularly violent clash between modernity and traditional cultures
- b. **Urbanization:** The uprooting from traditional villages to marginal status inside the cities.
- c. **Globalization:** Market integration has amplified unease the violence of the collision between West and traditional cultures, not only because globalization acts as a conveyor of western values but because the market itself is seen as an instrument of colonialism.
- d. **Declining Living Standards:** The Arab world is enduring greater levels of repression and declining incomes and social supports.

### **How has the notion of jihad changed over time and is this concept interpreted differently among various Arab and Muslim groups?**

- a. Jihad Concept
  - Koran
  - Arabic History (13th century)
  - Modern Arab History
- b. Jihadists
  - Afghanistan War 1979–1985, Mujahideen
  - Afghani Arabs
  - Global Jihad
- c. Modern Islam and Militant Jihadism
  - Resentment at US and Western Colonialism
  - Bin Laden is a pariah

- Clerical condemnations against: suicide bombing, violence against innocents, Jihad in a broader sense
- Rejection of violence as a political tool

**How did Qutb's experience in the USA lead him to a sharply different conclusion from Nasser regarding the Arab world's revival? How did his ideas influence certain Islamists?**

When Qutb visited Boulder, Colorado in 1948–1950, he found it to be a “spiritual wasteland”. He was shocked at the amount of freedom given to women, the interaction between men and women and the sexualization of society. From that point on, Qutb became devoted to preventing the spread of American values and promoting the establishment of sharia law in the Middle East.

**How did the war in Afghanistan serve as a laboratory for military Jihadism?**

The Soviet invasion served as a reason for the Mujahiden to retaliate in order to preserve Islamic values.

**What led Osama bin Laden to issue a fatwa, essentially declaring a war on the West, but the USA in particular?**

1996 Fatwa: Must kill civilians and military personnel of USA because he was against the Americans Occupying the Land of the Two Holy Mosques. The US was a secular dominating presence in the Arab world. He wanted to preserve fundamental Islam, eradicate Western Values.

**How did Osama's notion of global Jihad transform and expand the traditional idea of jihad and how did his attack on 9–11 meet criticism from many mainstream Islamic clerics?**

Bin Laden's notion of killing innocence was condemned because for Islamic clerics it was a suicide mission that went against the teachings of the Quran and was morally wrong. Many clerics rejected violence as the political tool for achieving goals.

## **CHINA**

**CHINESE ECONOMIC MIRACLE:** Is a continual surge in Chinese economic strength over the past decade and a half. It has gone from being an impoverished and weak nation to one of the world's largest producers. The country's GDP and standard of living has increased, the economy has been fueled by export growth, the construction of infrastructure and skyscrapers and continual urbanization has made China a prime example of a great beneficiary of globalization. If current trends continue– by no means a certainty– China will catch up to the USA in 2035 in terms of GDP and outstrip it rapidly thereafter. Such a forecast, however, overlooks significant uncertainty hovering over China's economic achievements. China's growth has been propelled by a monetary policy that is not sustainable and does not account for any environmental limits that are increasingly imposing hidden and overt costs on the world's economies.

Two Chinas: China's economic miracle is not a nationwide phenomenon. Growth is highly concentrated in the East and urban center, particularly the special economic zones and ports. Much of the countryside containing almost half the Chinese

population has not only been left behind, but actually has seen its living standards plummet as state investment has dried up there. Those left behind are increasingly edgy and riots and protests in the countryside are mounting far away from the world's cameras

**Ugly Underbelly:** China's economic miracle has come at a high social, moral, and environmental cost. Whether it comes from harsh repression in Tiananmen, the colonization of Tibet, the sale of the organs of executed prisoners, the catastrophic damage of the High Gorge Dame, or the horrendous working conditions in sweatshops, economic growth has come at a high price.

**CULTURAL REVOLUTION:** Was a social-political movement that took place in China from 1966. Set into motion by Mao, its goal was to enforce communism in the country by removing capitalist, traditional and cultural elements from Chinese society, and to impose Maoist orthodoxy within the Party. The revolution marked the return of Mao Zedong to a position of power after the failed Great Leap Forward. The movement paralyzed China politically and significantly affected the country economically and socially.

**DENG XIAOPENG:** Was a politician and reformist leader of China who, after Mao's death led his country towards a market economy. Deng was instrumental in China's economic reconstruction following the Great Leap Forward in the early 1960s. His economic policies, however, were at odds with the political ideologies of Chairman Mao Zedong. Deng opened China to foreign investment, the global market and limited private competition. He is generally credited with developing China into one of the fastest growing economies in the world for over 30 years and raising the standard of living of hundreds of millions of Chinese.

**GREAT LEAP FORWARD:** Was an economic and social campaign by the Communist Party of China (CPC) from 1958 to 1961. The campaign was led by Mao Zedong and aimed to rapidly transform the country from a rural economy into a communist society through rapid industrialization and collectivization. The campaign led to the Great Chinese Famine. The Great Leap Forward demonstrated the failure of Mao's grand ambitions to transform China and had proved to be a catastrophe for the country. Consequently, Liu Shaoqi won prestige as he reversed the radical steps of the Great Leap Forward and slowly stabilized the Chinese economy. Mao was pushed aside until his return in 1963.

**MAO ZEDONG:** Was a Chinese communist revolutionary, politician and socio-political theorist. The chairman and founding father of the People's Republic of China from its establishment in 1949, he governed the country as Chairman of the Communist Party of China until his death. In this position he converted China into a single-party socialist state, with industry and business being nationalized under state ownership and socialist reforms implemented in all areas of society. Politically a Marxist-Leninist, his theoretical contribution to the ideology along with his military strategies and brand of policies are collectively known as Maoism.

**OPEN DOOR POLICY:** Is the economic policy initiated by Deng Xiaopeng in 1978 to open China's market up to foreign businesses who wanted to invest in the country. The policy allowed China to go from being 32nd in the world in export volume to the 13<sup>th</sup> largest exporter in 1989.

**TIANANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT:** Were student-led popular demonstrations in Beijing which took place in the spring of 1989 and received broad support from city residents, exposing deep splits within China's political leadership. The Tiananmen Square crackdown highlighted a more fundamental contradiction between embracing globalization and tightening internal security. Many analysts believe that these unethical impulses are not sustainable and that political repression is incompatible with open markets and that therefore the communist dictatorship will fall.

### **1. Under what conditions did China enter the Twentieth Century?**

China's torturous 20th century history.

The infamous 1902 Boxer rebellion symbolized the degree to which China had fallen under Western influence and domination despite maintaining a fragile grasp over its independence.

#### **China Enters the Modern Era 1839–1911**

1. 1839 First Opium War
2. 1850–1864 Taiping Rebellion
3. 1894–1895 Sino-Japanese War
4. 1902 Boxer Rebellion
5. 1911 Nationalist Revolution

### **2. How did the communists manage to seize power in China by 1949?**

1949 Mao Declares Communist State

In the West the Fall of China was greeted with great alarm. Suddenly six hundred million people moved from the free world to the communist camp. In truth, the victory of the communist was predicated upon incompetence of nationalists and the unpopularity of Chang Kai-Shek, typical of most radical movements in history.

### **3. What were the goals and the results of the Great Leap Forward?**

The [Great Leap Forward 1957–1962](#)

- a. Mass propaganda: Mobilization of Peasantry
- b. Economic Transformation of Countryside
- c. Popular Industrialization
- d. Catastrophic Famine 1959–1962

During the Great Leap Forward families were forced to give up their metal ware to village furnaces for smelting in a wildly unsuccessful program of popular industrialization; 20–30 million Chinese starved to death.

Following Three Years of disaster 1959–1962; Liu won prestige as he reversed the radical steps of the Great Leap forward, slowly stabilizing the Chinese economy. As part of this clean up, Mao was pushed to the side until he began to push back in 1963.

### **4. Why did Mao launch the Cultural Revolution?**

- a. Clipping Deng and Liu Shaoqi
- b. Mao Cult of Personality
- c. Great Purge
  - i. Bourgeoisie elements in party
  - ii. historical treasures
  - iii. Tibetan Monasteries

After the Great Leap Forward proved a disaster, Mao Zedong felt his position imperiled by young reformers. To retain control, Mao launched the Cultural Revolution in which bourgeoisie infiltration served as the pretext for purging rivals and former allies like Deng.

### **5. How did Deng manage to transform the Chinese economy through the open door policy?**

He transformed China's economy from being isolated and protectionist to one that was more of a free market and open to free trade. This has made China unique as it still has a communist government yet it has a capitalist economy.

### **6. What were the critical ingredients in the Chinese economic miracle?**

1. GDP and Standard of Living
2. Fueled by Export Growth
3. Free Trade Zones
4. WTO Membership (2001)
5. Infrastructure and Skyscrapers
6. Urbanization and Internal Migration

### **7. How did the incident in Tiananmen Square in 1989 signal the end of the Deng Era?**

Deng's program for economic liberalization reached a collision point when people chaffed at the lack of political reform. Many analysts at the time predicted that China could not maintain economic reform and political repression at the same time, a thesis which is increasingly in doubt.

### **8. What are the threats and challenges confronting China on its road to modernization?**

Chinese purchase of Global Resources

- a. Buying out Western Corporations
- b. African land and resources

Chinese Espionage and Pirating

Chinese Military Expenditures

Chinese role in World Economy

- c. Market maker in commodity prices
- d. Currency wars
- e. Bailing out Western Debtors

**China at Crossroads:** Although China's economic growth over the last decade is impressive, even unparalleled in world history, it is now facing increasing constraints: environmental, internal resistance especially from people not benefitting from globalization, a need for petroleum precisely as the world is reaching peak oil, and currency manipulated US exports that are no longer sustainable. Although China's balance sheet is good and its economic fundamentals are strong, the country does face significant obstacles moving forward. It has been the principal beneficiary of globalization, boasting consistent and high levels of growth fueled by export. If current trends continue- by no means a certainty- China will catch up to the USA in 2035 in terms of GDP and outstrip it rapidly thereafter. Such a forecast, however, overlooks significant uncertainty hovering over China's economic achievements. China's growth has been propelled by a monetary policy that is not sustainable and

does not account for any environmental limits that are increasingly imposing hidden and overt costs on the world's economies.

## **GLOBAL CAPITALISM AND LIMITS TO GROWTH (1968–PRESENT)**

### **Sustainable Development:**

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." –Brundtland Report

Doctrine: 2001 Earth Summit (UN Conference on SD): Paradigm for a new global system  
Implications of theory

- 1.No tradeoff between growth and economy
- 2.Long term economic viability depends upon unmeasured environmental services
- 3.Current institutions and practices promote inefficient resource use.

### **Hardin's Tragedy of the Commons Model:**

According to Hardin's model, the global environment inside global capitalism represents an open resource system in which nations have a perverse incentive to pollute or harvest resources because they capture all of the benefit but pay only a fraction of the total cost. Historically, all open resource systems lead to tragedy: a sharp, irreversible decline in the environmental capacity.

#### 1. Communal Resource Degradation

- Indian Village Example
- Disjunction between cost and benefits
- Perverse Incentive
- Market Failure
- Solution: Restoration of the Commons

In the 1960s [Hardin](#) was trying to explain communal resource degradation. He studied several Indian villages and sought to explain why when they entered the global market place they exhausted a resource base that they had used sustainably for centuries. What Hardin found is that when a village community was broken up into individual farmers with their own land, the use of resources changed. In terms of the common meadow or timber resources, these were no longer collectively managed but open to anybody. This created a disjunction between cost and benefits, since you benefited by harvesting a tree while the whole community bore the cost. In economic terms we call this a perverse incentive, and it is an example of a market failure. The incentive to harvest the short term profit of a log trumps its longer term value as source of food and its ecosystem services maintaining the soil and water. The key to sustainability was to restore the commons, or in other words, giving everyone an equal stake in the resource so that they would manage it well.

### **Vostok Core Data:**

1. Gore's Inconvenient Truth
2. The 2007 Bali Summit
3. UN 2008 Report
  - a. [Climate Wars](#)
  - b. [Environmental Refugees](#)

#### 4. 2010 Copenhagen Summit

While we cannot predict the consequences of global warming with anything close to 100% accuracy, the Vostok data shows a close correlation between greenhouse gasses and temperature, we have shattered historical parameters for greenhouse levels, and our forecasts show rising carbon emissions, while the historical evidence shows that climate change can produce a cataclysmic event in a very short period of time.

#### **Kyoto Protocol:**

The Kyoto Protocol

1. Passage in 1997
2. Mechanisms
  - Carbon Reductions
  - Carbon Credits
  - Controversy: Developing Countries Loophole

2001 Renunciation of Kyoto Protocol

#### **Crony capitalism:**

This term refers to Third World countries that opened up their markets to foreign investment, but where subsequent development enriched certain elites and provided short term jobs, but over the longer term did not invest in broadly beneficial or sustainable projects that would raise the standard of living over the longer run.

This term commonly refers to Third World countries that joined the WTO and opened up their markets to foreign investment, but where subsequent development enriched certain elites and provided short term jobs, but over the longer term did not translate into broadly beneficial or environmentally sustainable projects that would raise the standard of living over the longer run.

#### **Concession system:**

The concession is a venerable Western instrument of leasing the right to harvest resources on a property. Many 'Third World' development schemes take the form of multinationals purchasing the right to harvest indigenous resources. The profits from concessions tend to not trickle down very far, they often pit national governments against local peoples, and foreign investors have no incentive to manage resources in an environmentally friendly fashion that will benefit the host country over the longer run.

Many Third World development schemes take the form of multinational corporations purchasing the right to harvest indigenous resources. The profits from concessions tend to not trickle down very far, they often pit national governments against local peoples, and foreign investors have no incentive to manage resources in an environmentally friendly fashion that will benefit the host country over the longer run.

#### **1. Why has it proven difficult to prove that humans are transforming the Earth's climate?**

**Anthropogenic:** Human induced factors that are inducing global warming, agriculture, industrial pollution etc.

**Natural Causes:** Factors outside of human control that are driving global climate; i.e. sunspot activity, wobble of the Earth's axis

## 2. Why was the Vostok ice core data so significant in resolving global debate concerning global warming?

While we cannot predict the consequences of global warming with anything close to 100% accuracy, the Vostok data shows a close correlation between greenhouse gasses and temperature, we have shattered historical parameters for greenhouse levels, and our forecasts show rising carbon emissions, while the historical evidence shows that climate change can produce a cataclysmic event in a very short period of time.

### Vostok Record Ice Shelf:

1. Core Samples
2. 400,000 Year Record
3. Correlation between greenhouse and temperature
4. [Delay](#)
5. Off the Chart: Breaking historical parameters

### Vostok Data:

1. Gore's Inconvenient Truth
2. The 2007 Bali Summit
3. UN 2008 Report
  - a. [Climate Wars](#)
  - b. [Environnemental Refuges](#)
4. 2010 Copenhagen Summit

## 3. How does Hardin's Model help to explain why the international community is so slow to react to pressing environmental problems like climate change?

According to Hardin's model, the global environment inside global capitalism represents an open resource system in which nations have a perverse incentive to pollute or harvest resources because they capture all of the benefit but pay only a fraction of the total cost. Historically, all open resource systems lead to tragedy: a sharp, irreversible decline in the environmental capacity.

### 1. Communal Resource Degradation

- Indian Village Example
- Disjunction between cost and benefits
- Perverse Incentive
- Market Failure
- Solution: Restoration of the Commons

In the 1960s [Hardin](#) was trying to explain communal resource degradation. He studied several Indian villages and sought to explain why when they entered the global market place they exhausted a resource base that they had used sustainably for centuries. What Hardin found is that when a village community was broken up into individual farmers with their own land, the use of resources changed. In terms of the common meadow or timber resources, these were no longer collectively managed but open to anybody. This created a disjunction between cost and benefits, since you benefited by harvesting a tree while the whole community bore the cost. In economic terms we call this a perverse incentive, and it is an example of a market failure. The incentive to harvest the short term profit of a log trumps its longer term value as source of food and its ecosystem services maintaining the soil and water. The key to sustainability

was to restore the commons, or in other words, giving everyone an equal stake in the resource so that they would manage it well.

**4. Why is the sustainable development model nearly universal acclaimed, and yet has not had a significant impact in terms of slowing ecological destruction since the adoption of Agenda 21 at the Rio Conference in 1992?**

Implications of theory

- a. No tradeoff between growth and economy
- b. Long term economic viability depends upon unmeasured environmental services
- c. Current institutions and practices promote inefficient resource use.

Despite international acceptance of the SD model at the Rio Conference, this has not produced a dramatic shift in economic policy in the developing world during the age of globalization. According to all measures, ecosystem health has declined since 1990.

**5. Why has it proven so difficult to develop the Amazon region despite various attempts on the part of Brazil's generals?**

1. Public Investment Projects

- a. National Integration Plan (1970s)
- b. Carajas (1981)
- c. Calha Norte (1985)

During the 1960s Brazil's junta assumed power and imposed martial law in order to forestall mounting popular resistance to elite privileges and demands for land reform. This was a political transformation that played out throughout Latin America as ISI created growth and wealth for a few, but failed to meet the demands and needs of ordinary people.

The various Amazon development plans are in general representative of what economists call a market failure or disjunction. A resource base is rapidly degraded because the government provides perverse incentives that create the potential for quick profits to pursue policies which absent state stimulus the activity would not be economically viable.

Deforestation and Highways:

- a. Trans-Amazonian Highway (5000 KM)
- b. Development Zone and planned towns
- c. Piggy backing and leap frogging

Costs of Amazon Deforestation:

1. Loss of Environmental Services: Carbon Sink
2. Little, long standing social benefit
3. Extensive Land Degradation
4. Center of Bio-diversity
5. 'Genocide' of Indigenous People
6. Future Medicines

**6. Why does the Amazonian ecology make it unsuitable for farming, logging, and ranching?**

Sustainable Forestry:

- Rubber Tappers in Brazil
- [Chico Mendes](#)
- Lawless Areas

- Violence in Amazon
- Development Pressures
  - Poverty and Population
- Park Establishment and Ecosystem Fragmentation
- Weak State Institutions
- Layers of Corruption
- Park Invasions

**7. What are some of the promises and limits of the sustainable tourism model as an alternative to resource development?**

Tourism has provided a popular mechanism to provide for development and local income without degrading the ecosystem. As a general concept, this model is great, but individual ecosystems present unique challenges and on a global scale this model suffers from various shortcomings to this approach that render it far short of a panacea.

- [Ayers](#) Resort
- Water Scarcity
- Tourist Footprint
- One of the challenges of sustainable tourism is that western tourists carry a large footprint and many tropical parks are fragile ecosystems.

**8. What is the concession system? Why does this system promote poor land use practice, particularly in a developing world setting with weak state institutions?**

The concession is a venerable Western instrument of leasing the right to harvest resources on a property. Many 'Third World' development schemes take the form of multinationals purchasing the right to harvest indigenous resources. The profits from concessions tend to not trickle down very far, they often pit national governments against local peoples, and foreign investors have no incentive to manage resources in an environmentally friendly fashion that will benefit the host country over the longer run.

Many Third World development schemes take the form of multinational corporations purchasing the right to harvest indigenous resources. The profits from concessions tend to not trickle down very far, they often pit national governments against local peoples, and foreign investors have no incentive to manage resources in an environmentally friendly fashion that will benefit the host country over the longer run.

**9. How does development in Indonesia raise fundamental questions about whether its growth is sustainable?**

Indonesia's development has come at a high ecological cost; rapid [deforestation](#), extensive strip mining, and a host of other dirty development projects that have not benefitted the economy over the long run.

Indonesian Tin Mining:

- Strip mining
- Ore Processing
- Chemical Leaching
- Tailings Ponds

## ■ Illegal Mining

Indonesia typifies a global trend; environmental security is viewed as a luxury given an economic crisis, endemic poverty, and extreme political pressures, which create a systemic prejudice in favor of economic policies that may not be advisable for long term health, but which yield the most relief for the present's gripping needs.

**Institutional Context:** Corruption in Brazil and Indonesia was not sourced in 'capitalism' per se, but while rooted in an earlier history it creates a market dysfunction where multinationals engage in bribery to obtain lucrative concessions. The endemic nature of this corruption during the age of globalization points to a more fundamental power dynamic in North-South financing, and points to the need to help ordinary people build strong political and financial institutions to ensure that investment is channeled towards responsible projects that will benefit them over the longer run.