



The Twentieth Century and Beyond:

A Global History



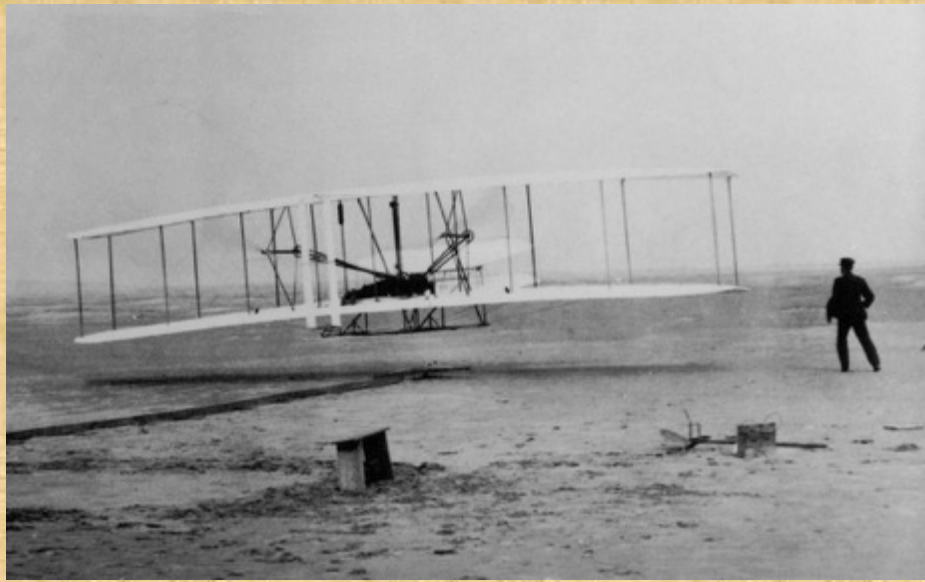
Chapter Thirty-Two

The Post-Cold War World

Science and Technology

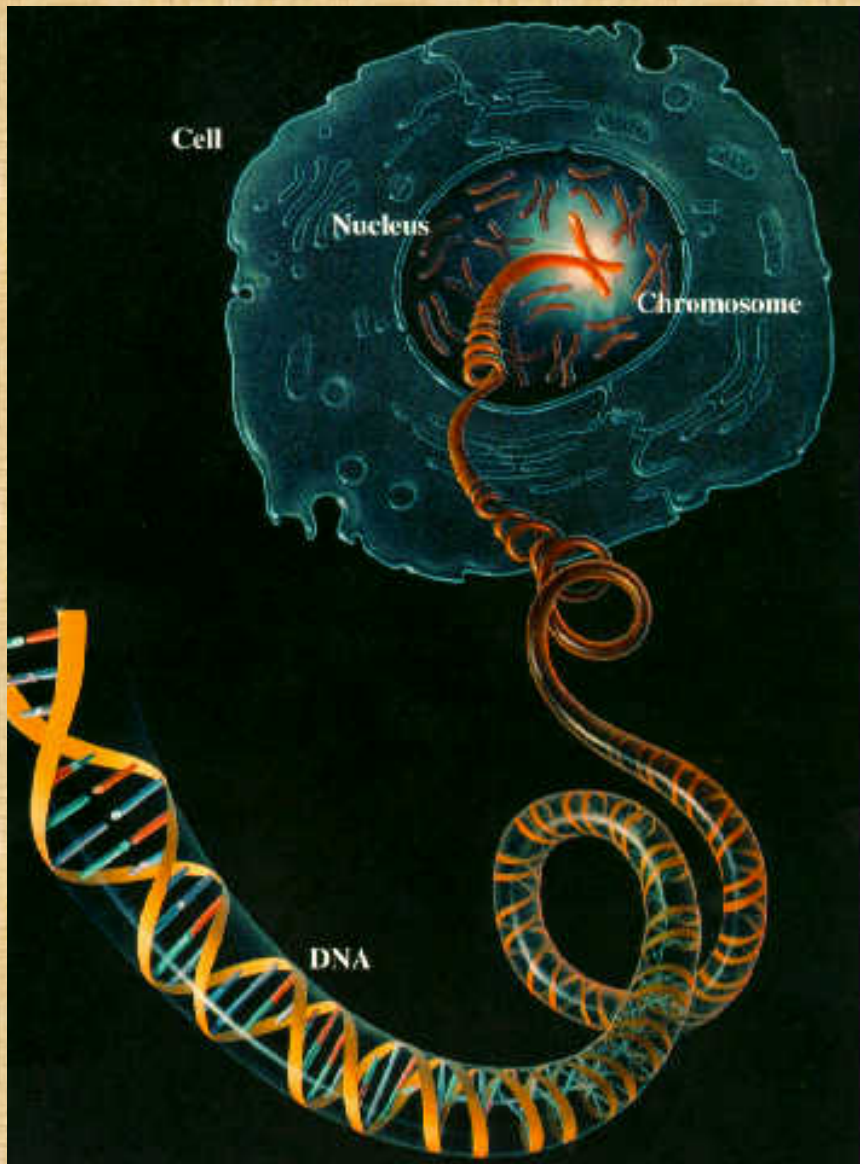
In 1996, microfossils were found on Mars.



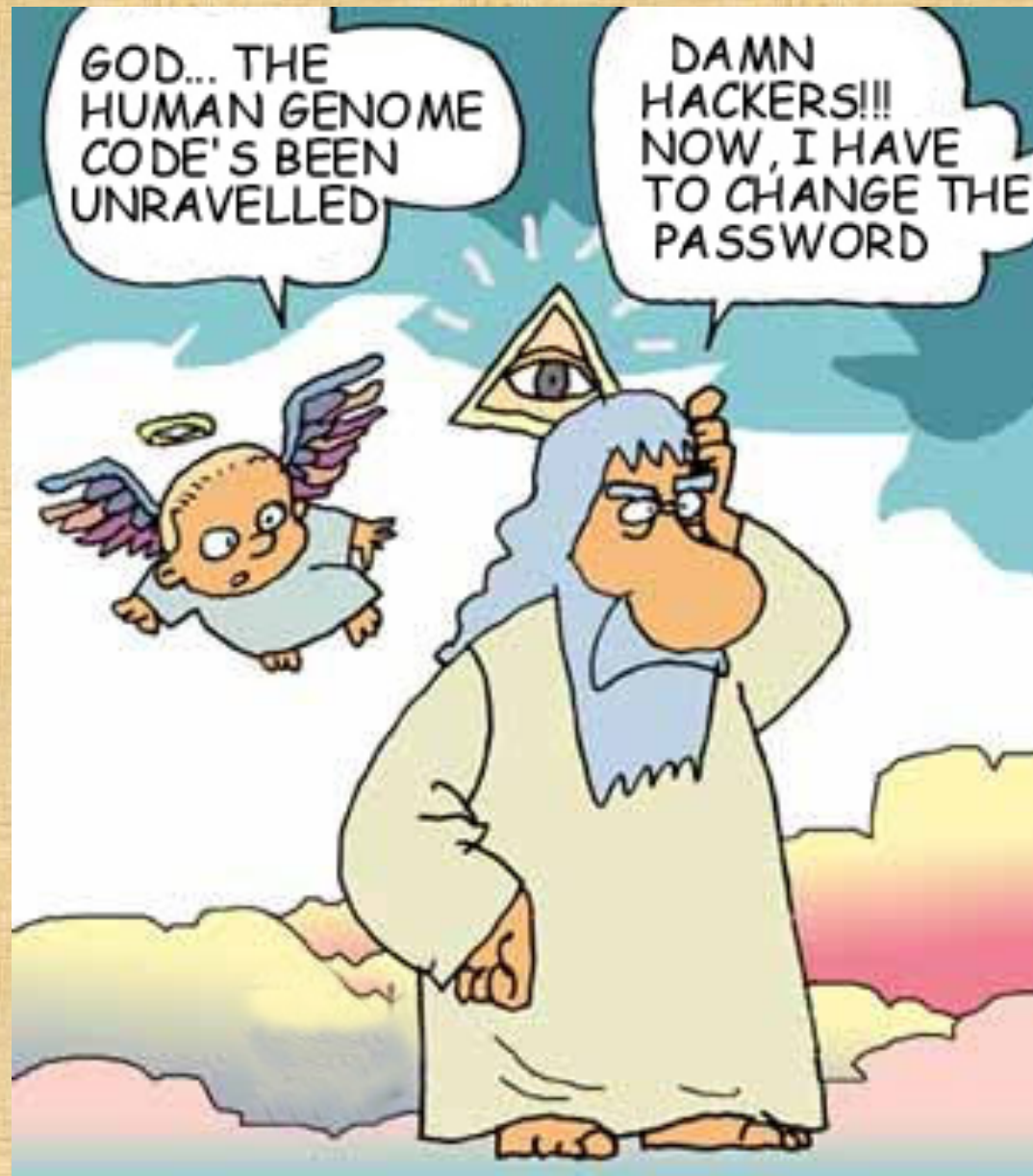


**In 100-years, we came
a long way...
and gone a long way.**






**The human genome
was mapped
by humans in 2000...
we already know
which genes are
responsible
for many diseases.**



**While we are advancing,
we are creating massive problems
for many people in the world.
We are using 9-times the water
we did at the beginning
of the 20th century.**

**Uganda, it costs 5.7% of a person's wage
per day. In the US, it costs 0.0006%.**

**We use more water when we flush a toilet
once than an average African uses for
cleaning, washing, drinking, and
cooking.**

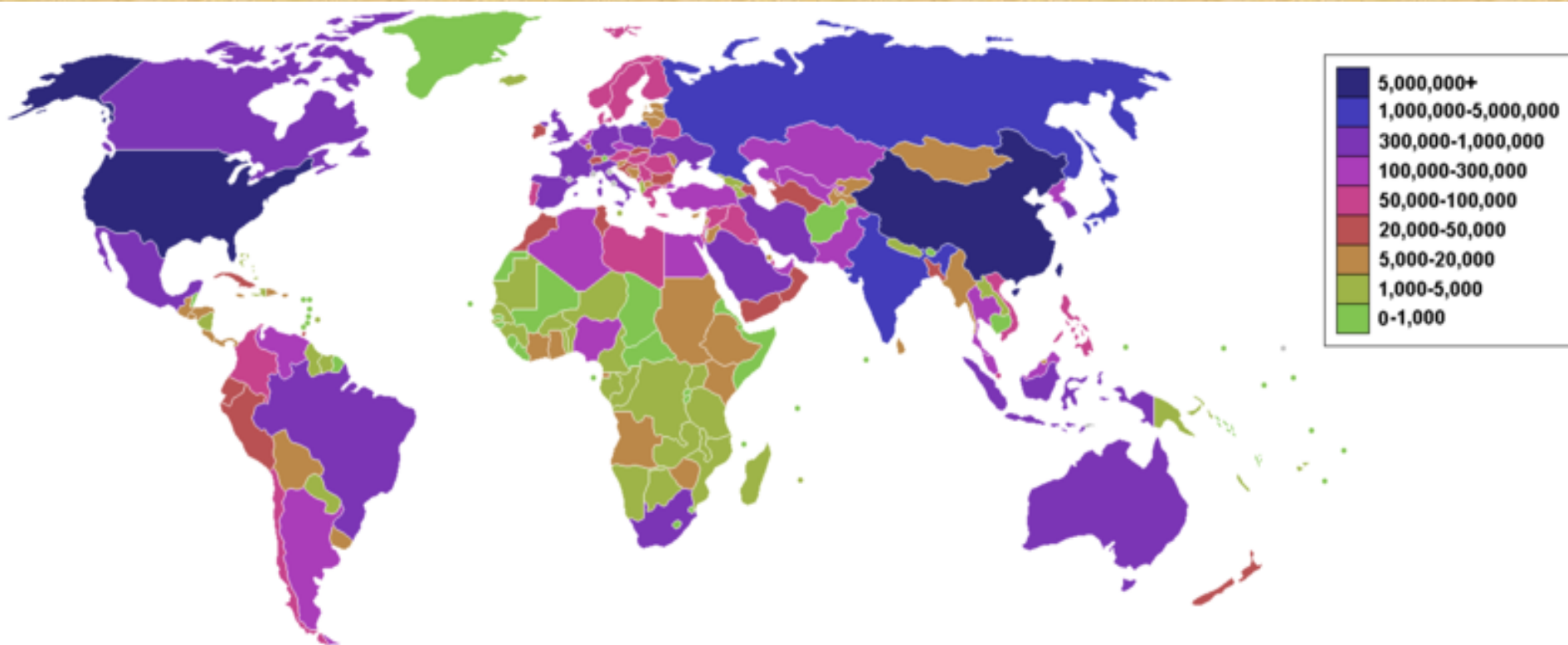


Global warming is also a major issue. Scientists have all sorts of analyses of the problem. For example, one study concludes that the 1990s were the warmest ten years in 1000-years.

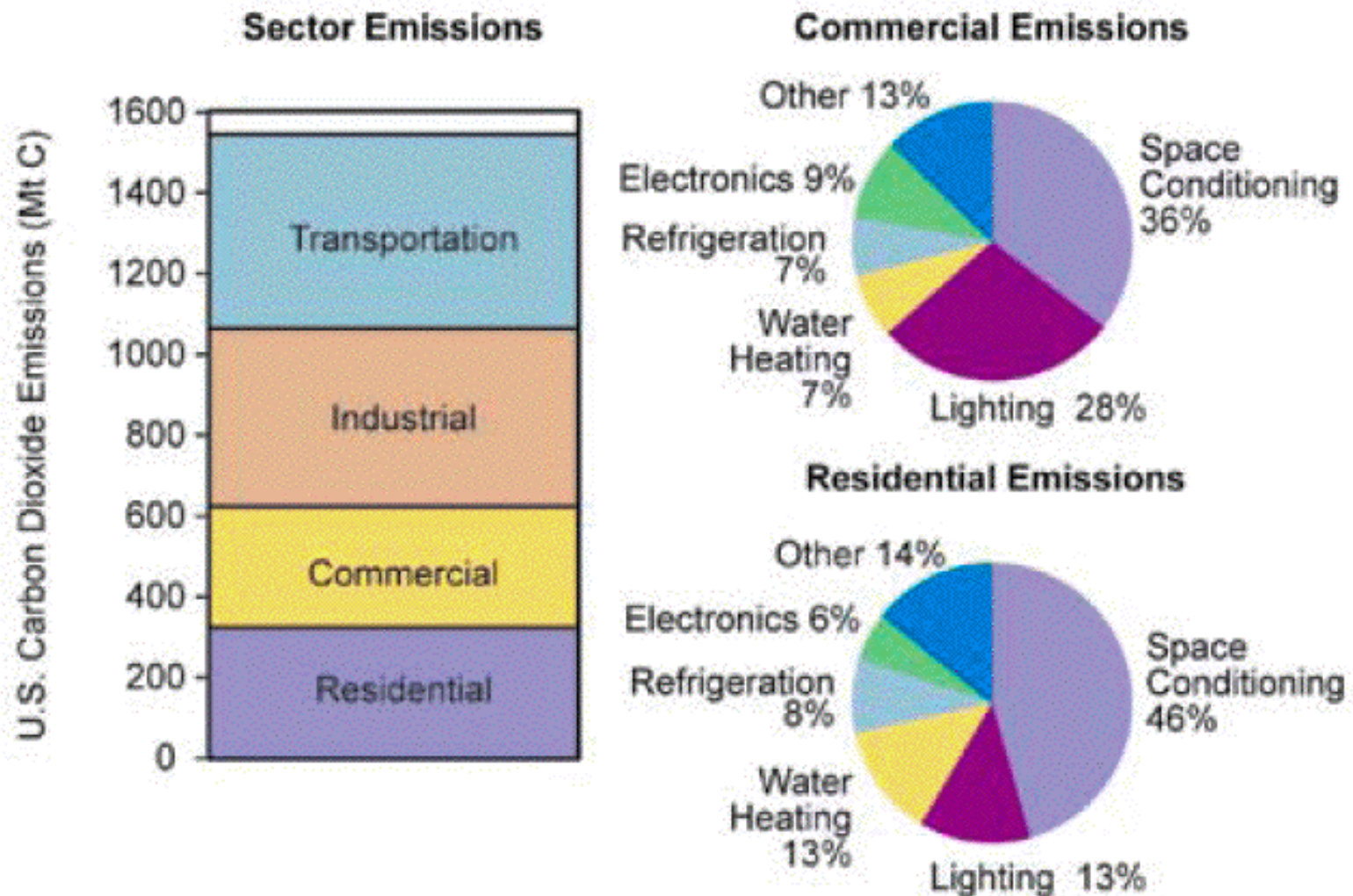


Here is a startling statistic about the US:

**We are 5% of the population
of the world, we spend 25%
of the world's GNP, we use 25%
of the world's energy,
and pollute the globe
with 32% of the carbon dioxide
emissions.**



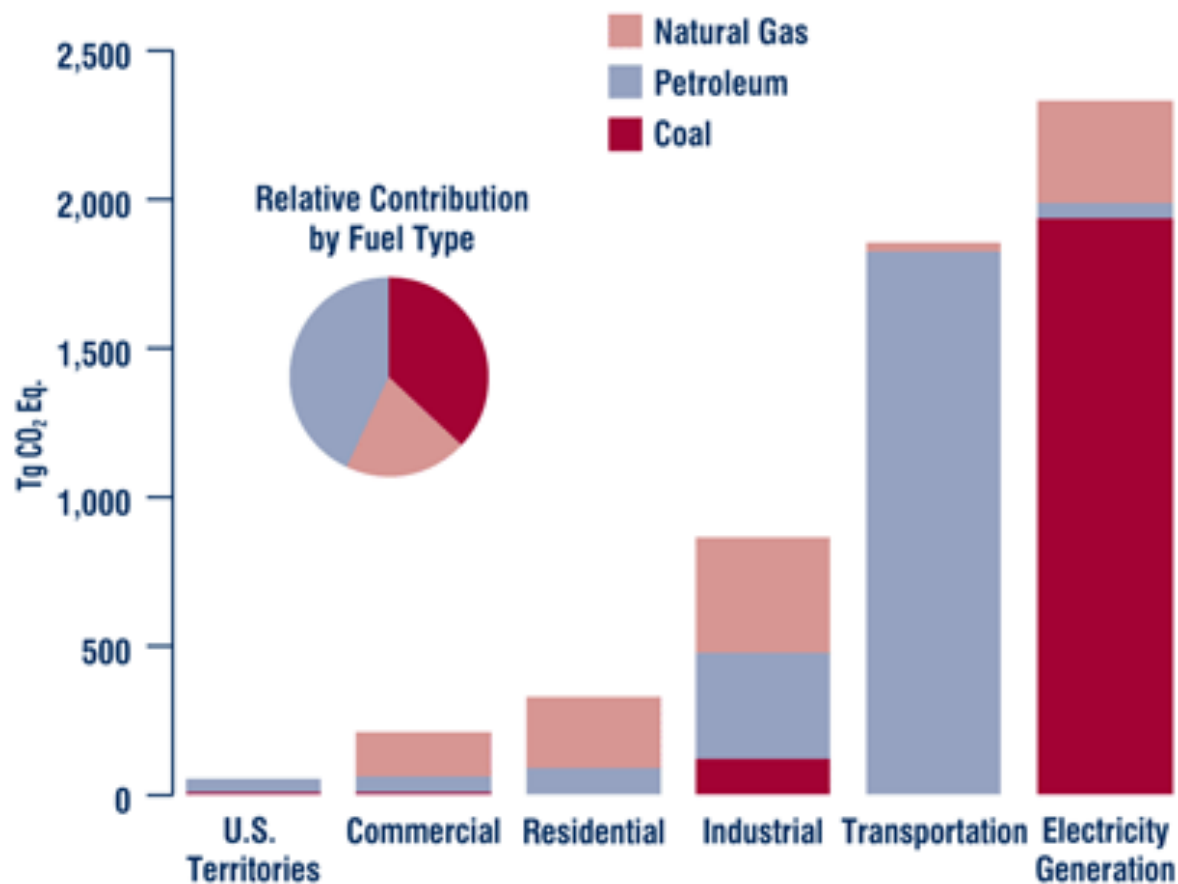
America and China release more carbon dioxide than any other country. The top-ten emitting countries produce 67% of the carbon dioxide in the world.



Source: DOE EERE Buildings Energy Data Book 2005

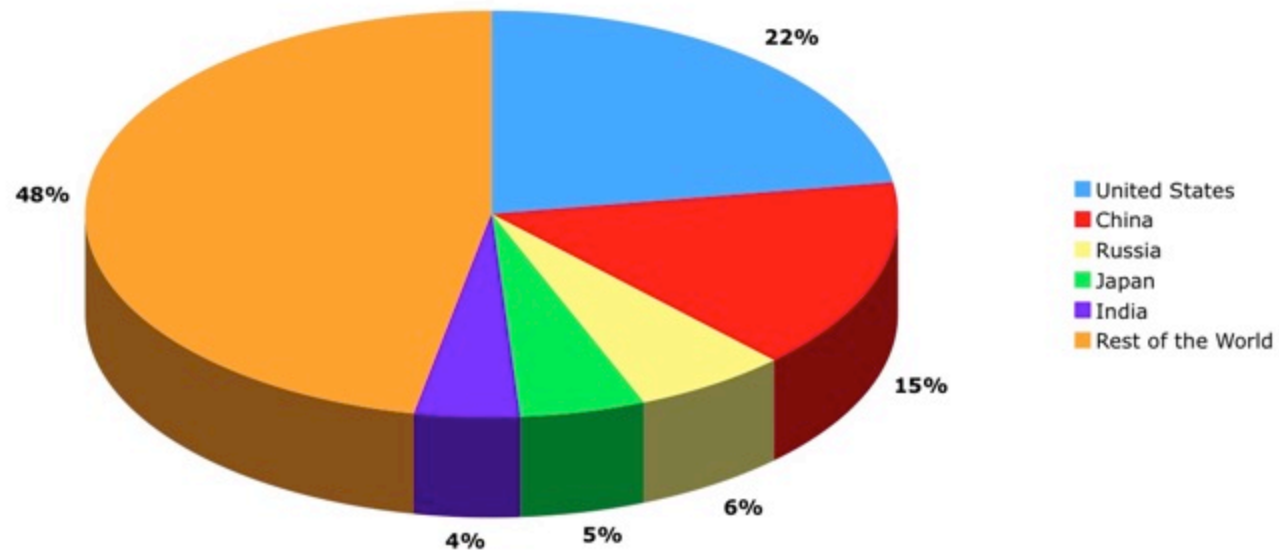
Figure 9.1 United States' carbon emissions by sector and (for commercial and residential buildings) by end use.

2006 CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion by Sector and Fuel Type



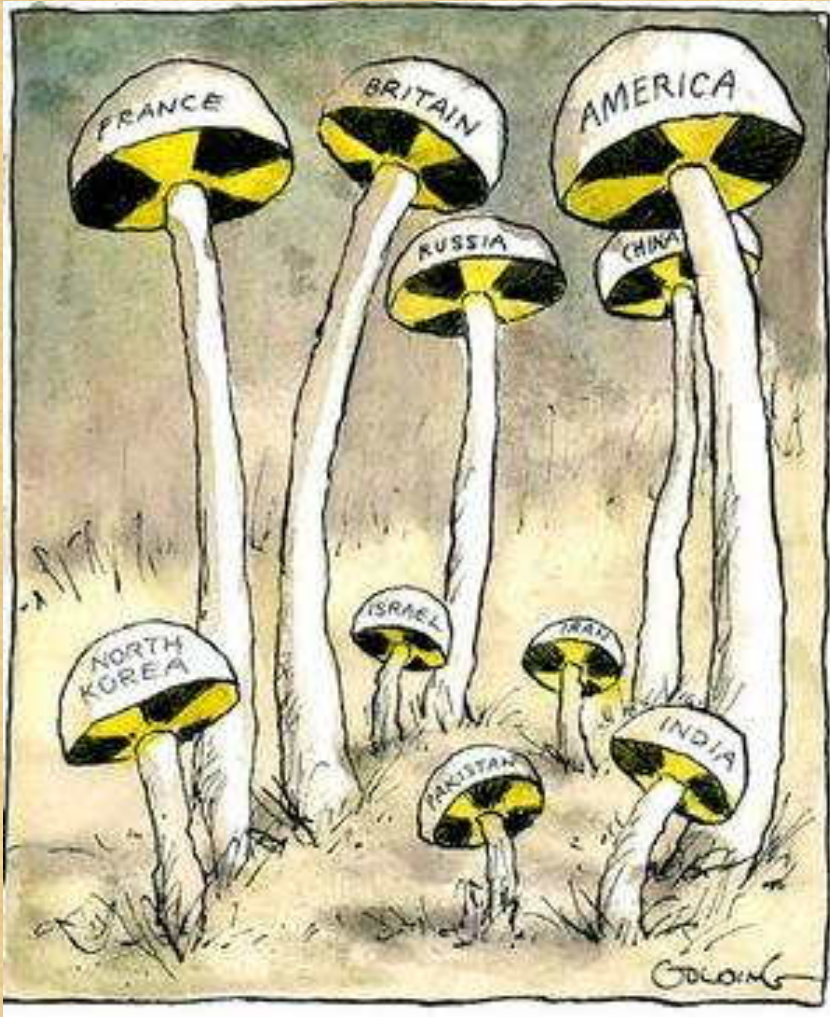
Note: Electricity generation also includes emissions of less than 0.5 Tg CO₂ Eq. from geothermal-based electricity generation.

Contributions to Total Global CO2 Emissions, 2003
©2009 "Ranking America" (<http://rankingamerica.wordpress.com>)



cID[]=0Chart1lcountries=checkbox9:11 PMheme=3variable_ID=470Chart1ction=select_years

Data from World Resources Institute
http://earthtrends.wri.org/searchable_db/index.php?step=countries



**Another possible cause
of death is nuclear
proliferation.**

**Terrorism is still another issue
facing the 21st century.**

**The US has managed to avoid massive
death tolls due to terrorism...even 9/11.**

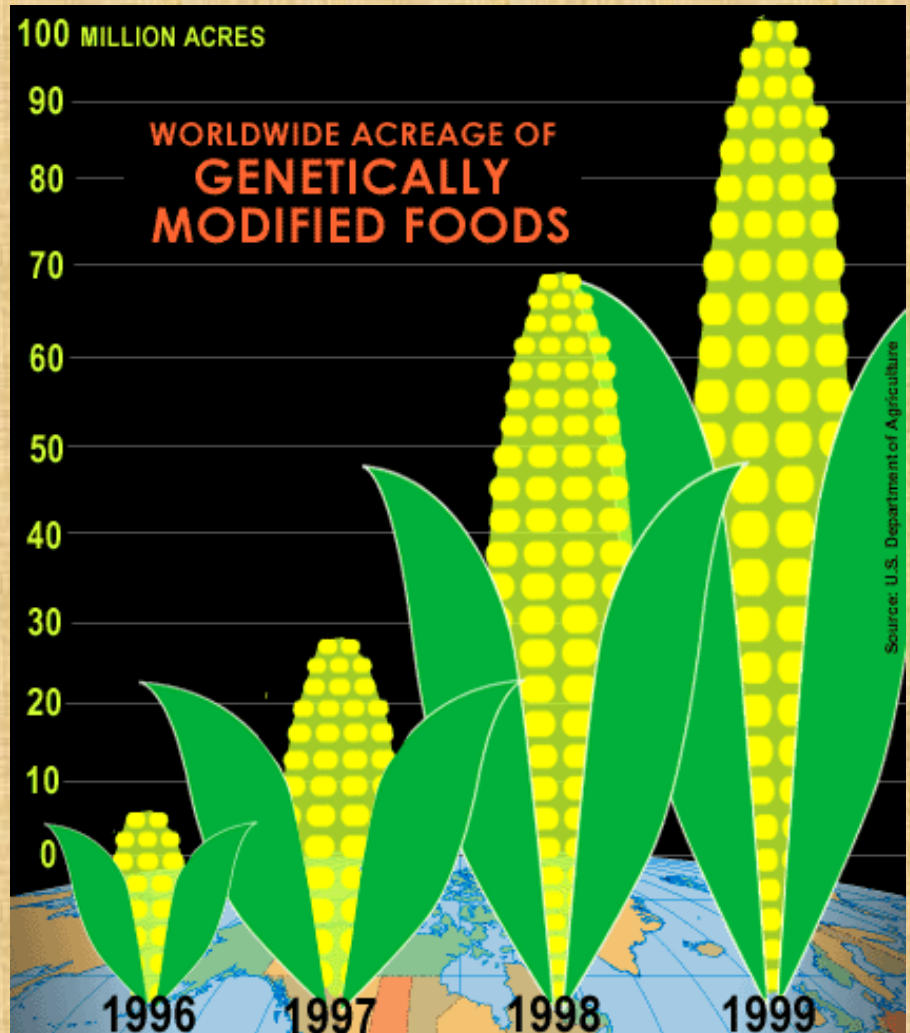
**In addition, between 1995-2000,
there were 2,000 terrorist attacks
with only 15 in North America.**



Genetic developments such as genetically modified (GM) seeds and foods have caused a widespread concern throughout the world. While there is the good side of more food production, the downside is not fully fathomed yet.



*"Dad, can you pass the
genetically modified corn please?"*



Economic Trends

There is the growing and worsening gap between the rich “north”...Europe, North America, and Japan and the poor “south”...Africa, South America, Middle East and some parts of Asia.

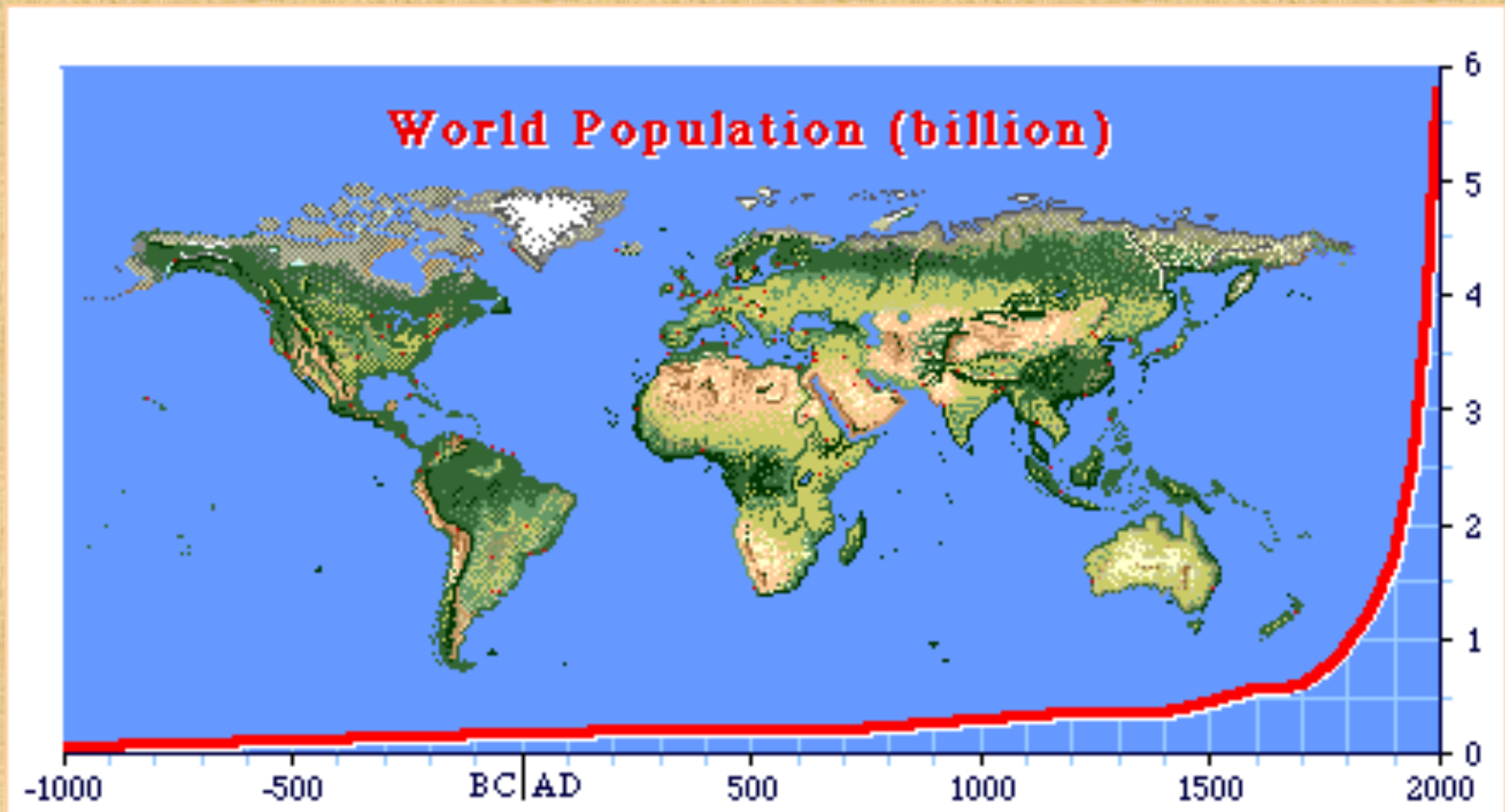
However, China and India are educating more college students than the US.

**One of the reasons that the US
is pricing themselves out of exports
is the labor costs of US workers...
including health care,
which we just started to resolve.**

http://www.wolverton-mountain.com/articles_luddites.html

**National debt concerns are also
a major concern for most countries
excluding China.**

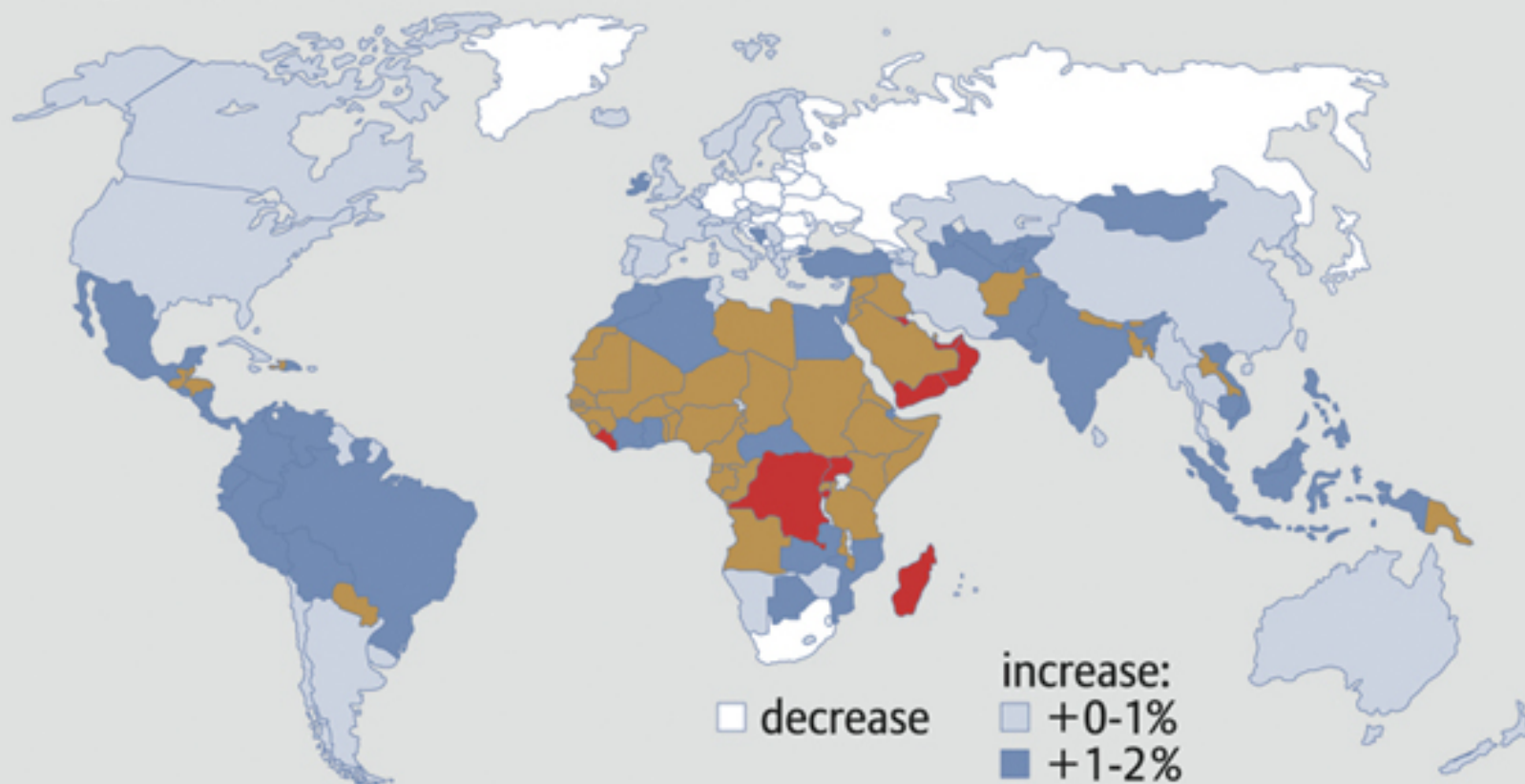
Finally, the rapid population growth is causing major problems in the world. Some are attempting to curtail it while others are against it.



POPULATION GROWTH



Change of population 2007 in percent

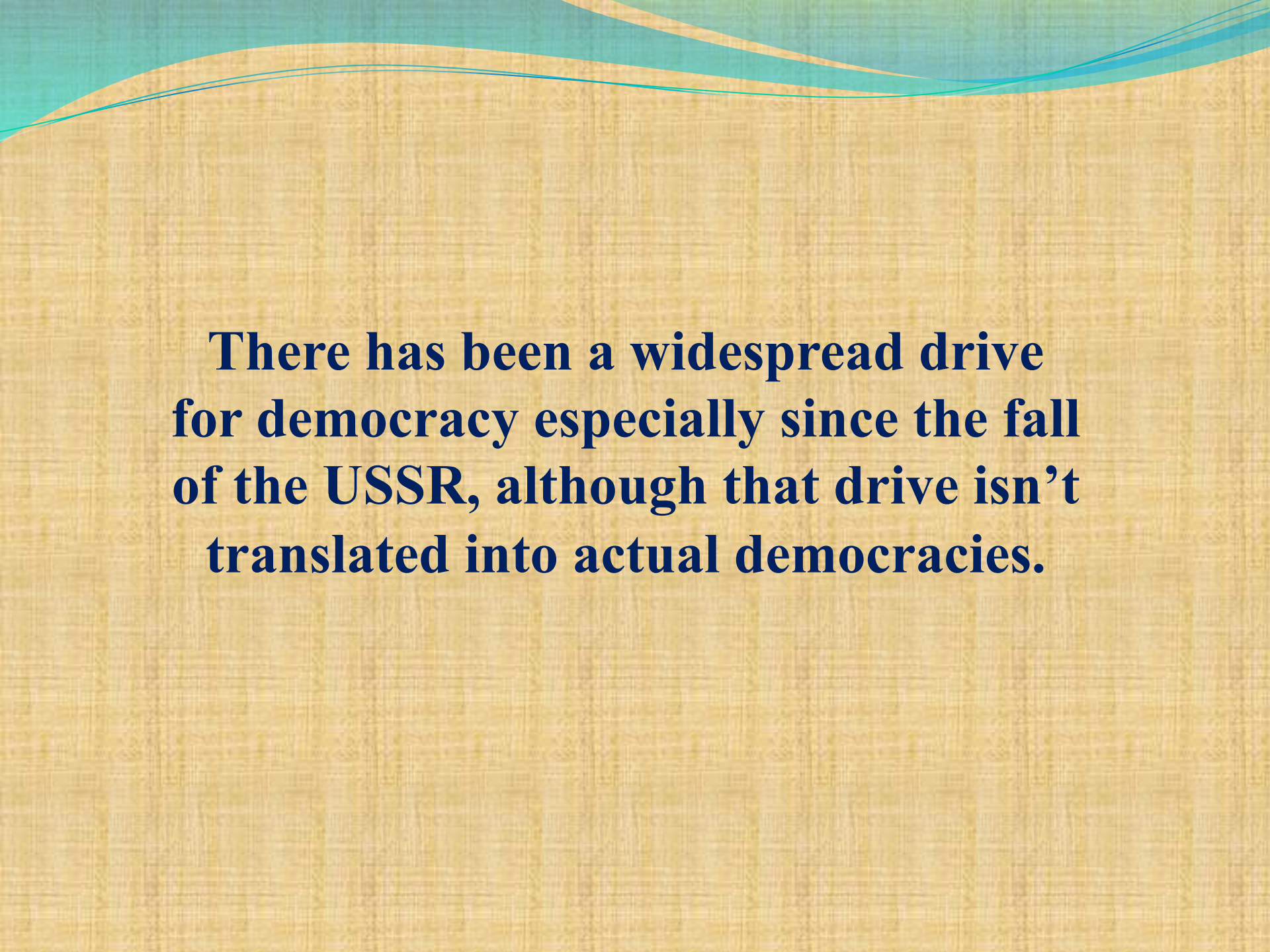


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

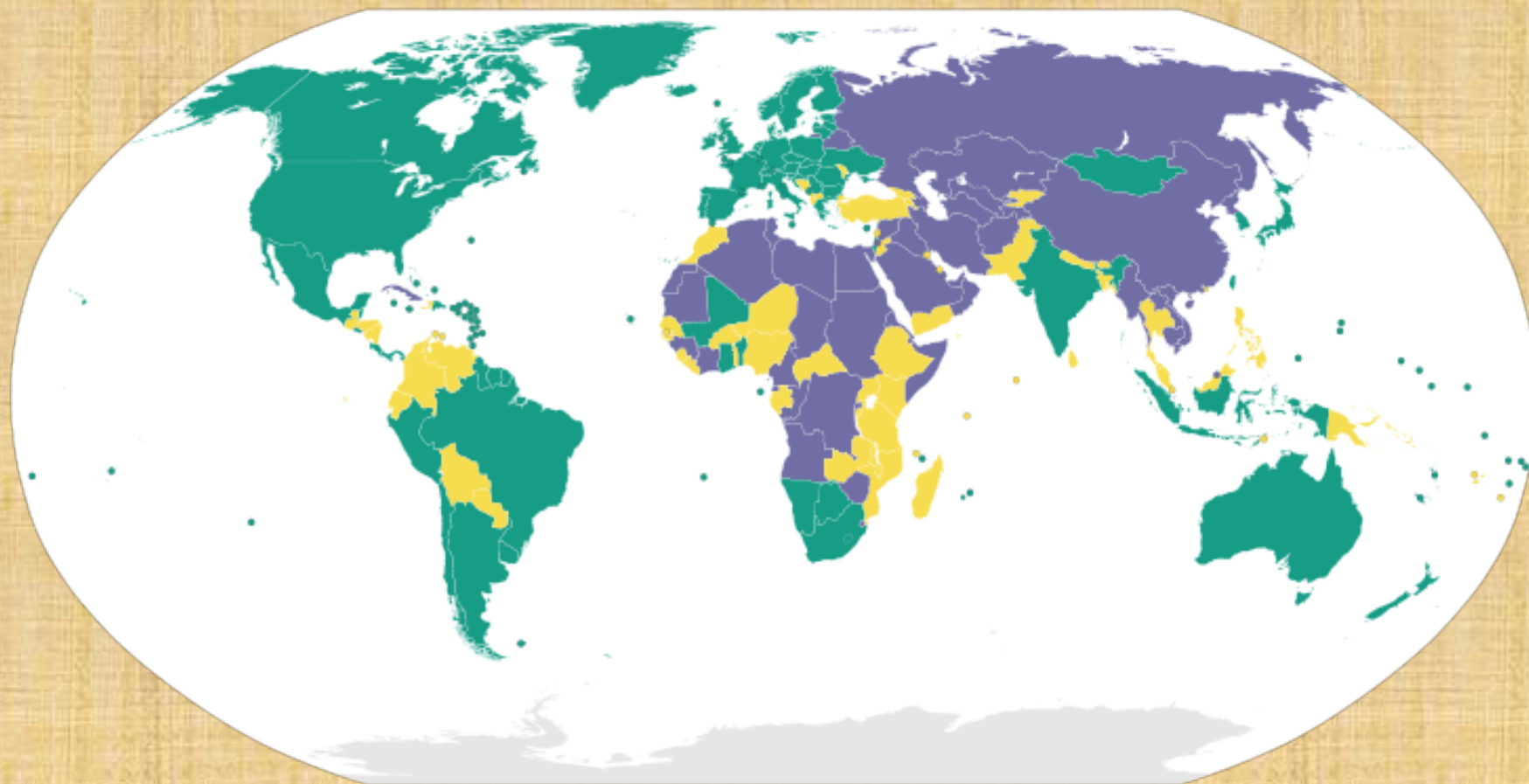
For further information please visit: www.knowledge.allianz.com

Social and Political Trends

The end of the 20th century and beginning of the 21st century has been a time of trouble and concern among most minorities worldwide. This includes race, sex, sexual orientation, age, and ethnic groups.



There has been a widespread drive for democracy especially since the fall of the USSR, although that drive isn't translated into actual democracies.



Free

Partly Free

Not Free

International Relations

**There is an awareness that there needs
to be far more world cooperation
between countries.**

**One or two super-powers
isn't a workable model
for the 21st century.**




Dag Hammarskjöld said, “The United Nations was created not to bring mankind to heaven, but to save him from hell.”

Cultural Trends

**Religious resurgence
in the 21st century is
generally associated
with fundamentalism
of the particular faith.**

**Often, these movements
have become violent...
as with Middle-Eastern Islam.**



**Technology in the 21st century often
threatens the old world attitude
of many people worldwide.**



Chapter Thirty-Three

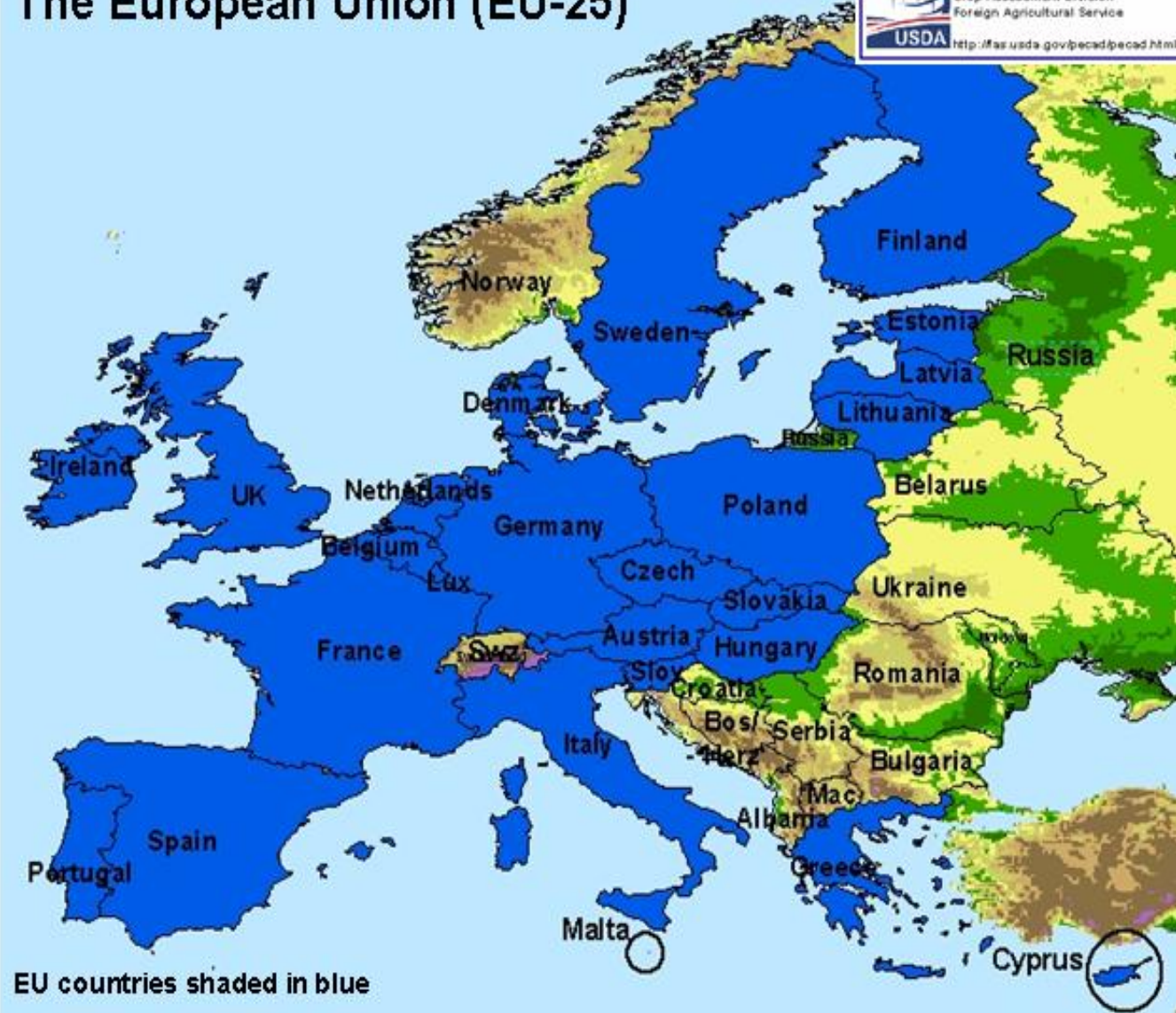
Europe and the Americas in a New Era

Europe

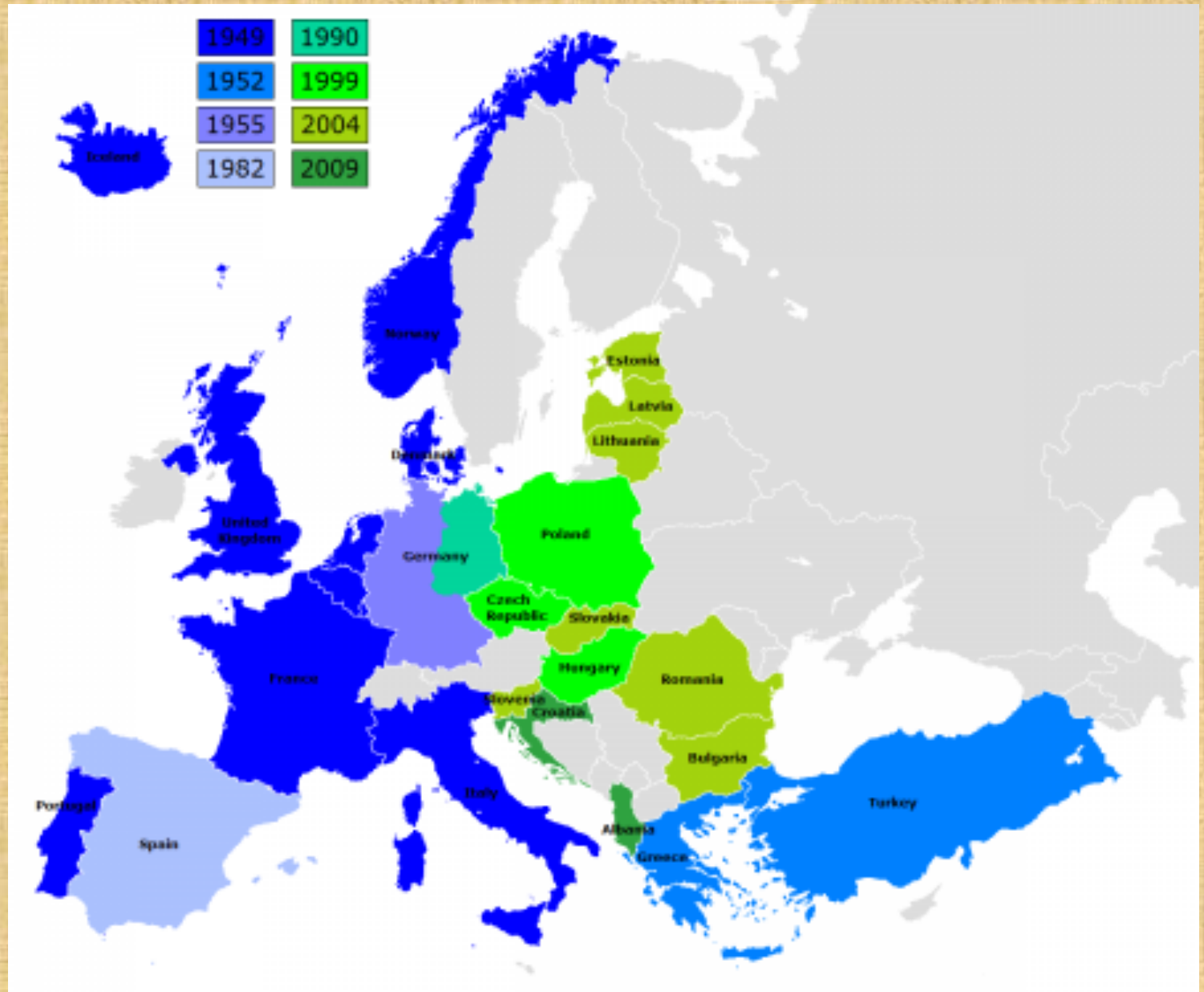
This was a time of adjust for Russia from communism, which held them together, to the new Russia, and they had to adjust to European and Asian mindsets.

Western Europe had to adjust also but just to a new Europe...an EU one.

The European Union (EU-25)



NATO map



NATO expansion



Russia and Other Former Communist States: Economic Challenges

**Privatization was hard for some countries
and much easier for others.**

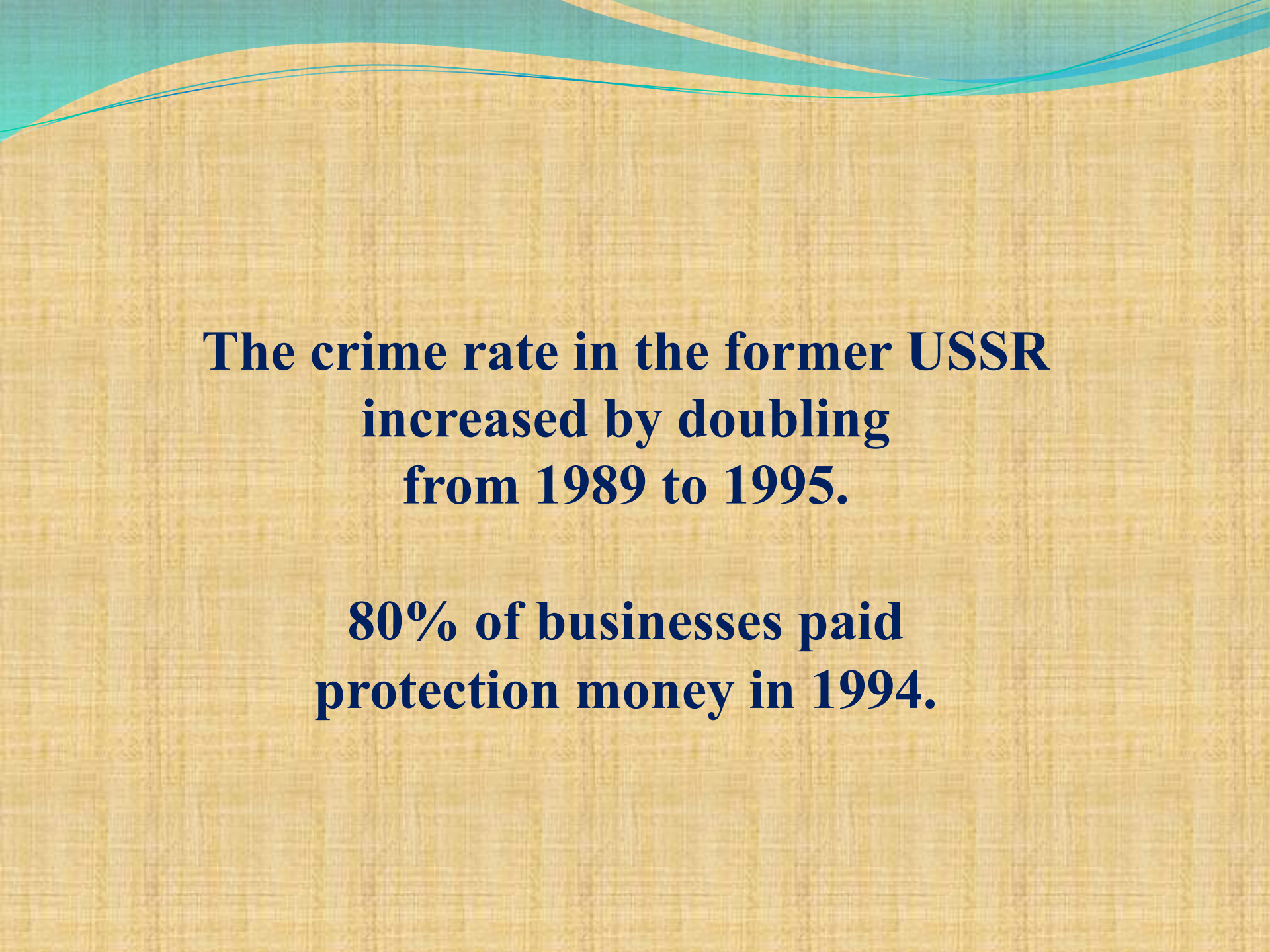
**Poland and the Czech Republic adjusted well,
while Russia had problems in 1998.**

**By 2004, the Russian economy
was recovering.**

Russia and Other Former Communist States: Social and Cultural Developments

**With the fall of communism, there was
a rise of poverty in the old Soviet Bloc.**

**The place of women also suffered
as some countries went back
to the old days of subjugation of women.
Poland and Albania were two countries
with religious issues and women.**



**The crime rate in the former USSR
increased by doubling
from 1989 to 1995.**

**80% of businesses paid
protection money in 1994.**



Russia and other Former Communist States: Political Developments

Yeltsin struggled with implementing his new constitution, but Putin got more control of the old communists and the oligarchy.



**Putin's move had
a dark side...
going back to the
days of an
autocratic leader.**



**Ethnic conflicts reemerged
in the old communist bloc.**

**The obvious example is the conflict
in Yugoslavia, which clearly
was both ethnic and religious.**

Former Yugoslavia



**Milosevic added his
racist ideas to the
Yugoslav mess but was
forced to resign in
September 2000.**



Chechnya was another want-to-be independent nation but with a Muslim majority and Russian suppression.



Europe's Long-Established Democracies

**Europe's unemployment rate
varied by country.**

**Politically, Europe and the US had
progressive parties, which moved
toward the center...left of center.**

**Tony Blair, Gerhard Schroder,
and Bill Clinton were examples
of this shift.**

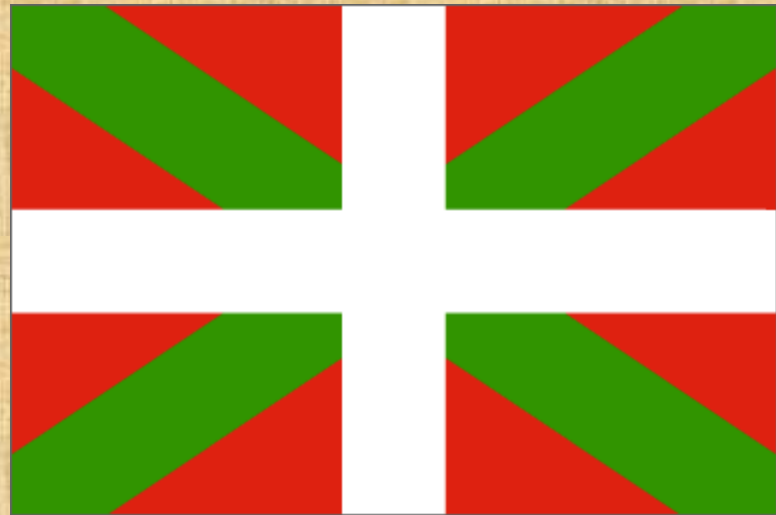
In 2002, the EU went to a common currency called the Euro... only Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, and the 10 newest members weren't in the Euro zone.





**The European Monetary Union (EMU)
attempted to help countries in the EU
to cut budgetary deficits, etc.**

There were ethnic tensions and conflict in Western Europe. The IRA wanted faster action resolving Northern Ireland, and the ETA want Basque independence.



Europe and the Post-Cold War World

There was conflict between the Europeans and the Russians over NATO. However, there a list of other issues that caused concerns: nuclear weapon from the old Soviet Union, the break-up of Yugoslavia, Chechnya, Muslim reactions to the West, and Caspian oil fields.





The United States

Bill Clinton ended George Bush's reelection hopes in 1992. He had an odd mix of being pro-business and socially concerned. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and healthcare reform was an example of this mix.



Clinton's second term was all about Monica and impeachment.

In the country, O. J. Simpson's trial, immigration both legal and illegal, Ruby Ridge, the Branch Davidian stand-off, and Oklahoma City.

**Then George W. Bush won over Al Gore
via the Supreme Court.**

**Bush wanted to return to Reagan's years,
but 9/11 came crashing in upon him
along with the rest of America.**



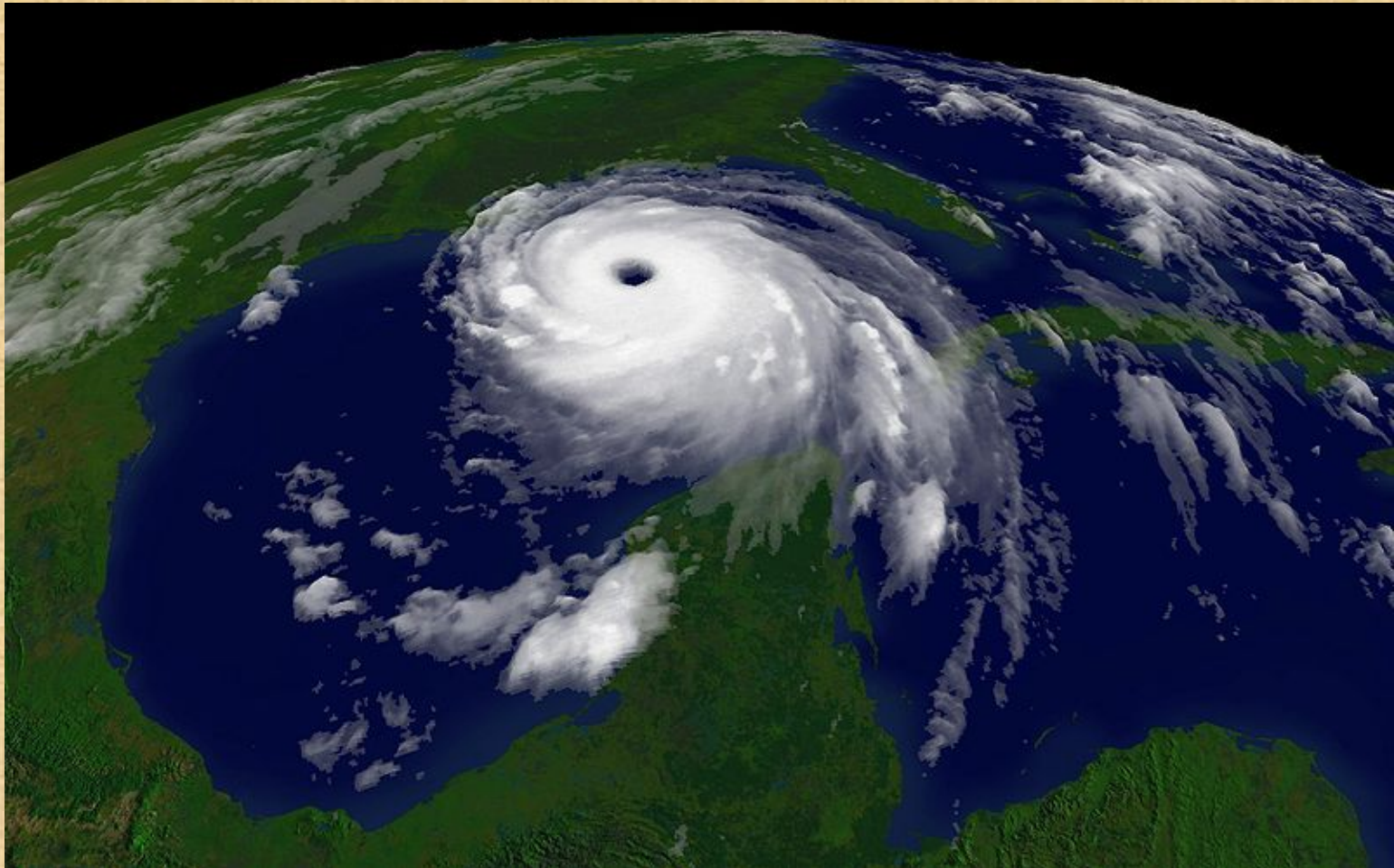
As a result of 9/11, we received the USA Patriot Act, which gave new powers to watch for future acts by terrorists.

Then came a UN supported invasion of Afghanistan in 2001. In 2003, we attacked Iraq because of Hussein's *support* of bin Laden and his WMD—neither were ever found or the real reason for the war, which is still being waged.



**We did manage to topple
both Hussein and have
his statue pulled down.**

Then Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast especially in the New Orleans area.





Latin America

**There have been various movements
against the right-wing governments
or dictatorships.**

**Hugo Chavez in Venezuela was quickly
elected and started his reform program.**

**Brazil and Argentina both started to
recover from old military regimes.**

**Chile got Pinochet out after nearly
20 years of a rightist dictatorship.**

**Cuba was stagnating
while Castro grew gray.**



**Peru didn't change much
with or without Fujimo**

**Ecuador and Bolivia also didn't move
much but the various insurgencies
weren't in favor of the free market
globalization movements.**



Canada was emerging as an independent state, but it had citizens questioning their national allegiance.

Quebec wanted succession, British Columbia was morphing into the States economically, and Alberta wanted more answers to their place in Canada.

Ottawa then creates a new territory, Nunavut (our land), which is north central Canada.



Chapter Thirty-Four

Asia, the Middle East, and Africa in a New Era

Asia

Political Trends

Communist China since 1978 is making good economic progress while maintaining authoritarian rule. Descent is not tolerated. The same is true for Vietnam.


North Korea maintains Marxism with a vengeance. Kim Il Sung and Kim Jon Il are super dictators, and the people are oppressed.

**Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan
are successfully dealing with both
democracy and capitalism.**





Indonesia, once it got rid of the 32-year dictator, Suharto, in 1998, is dealing with his economic mess.



India has been successful dealing with concerns over people who weren't just the middle class.

The only real exceptions to the democracy movement are Pakistan and Myanmar. Afghanistan's movement to democracy was achieved but Karzai's government is both corrupt and inept.

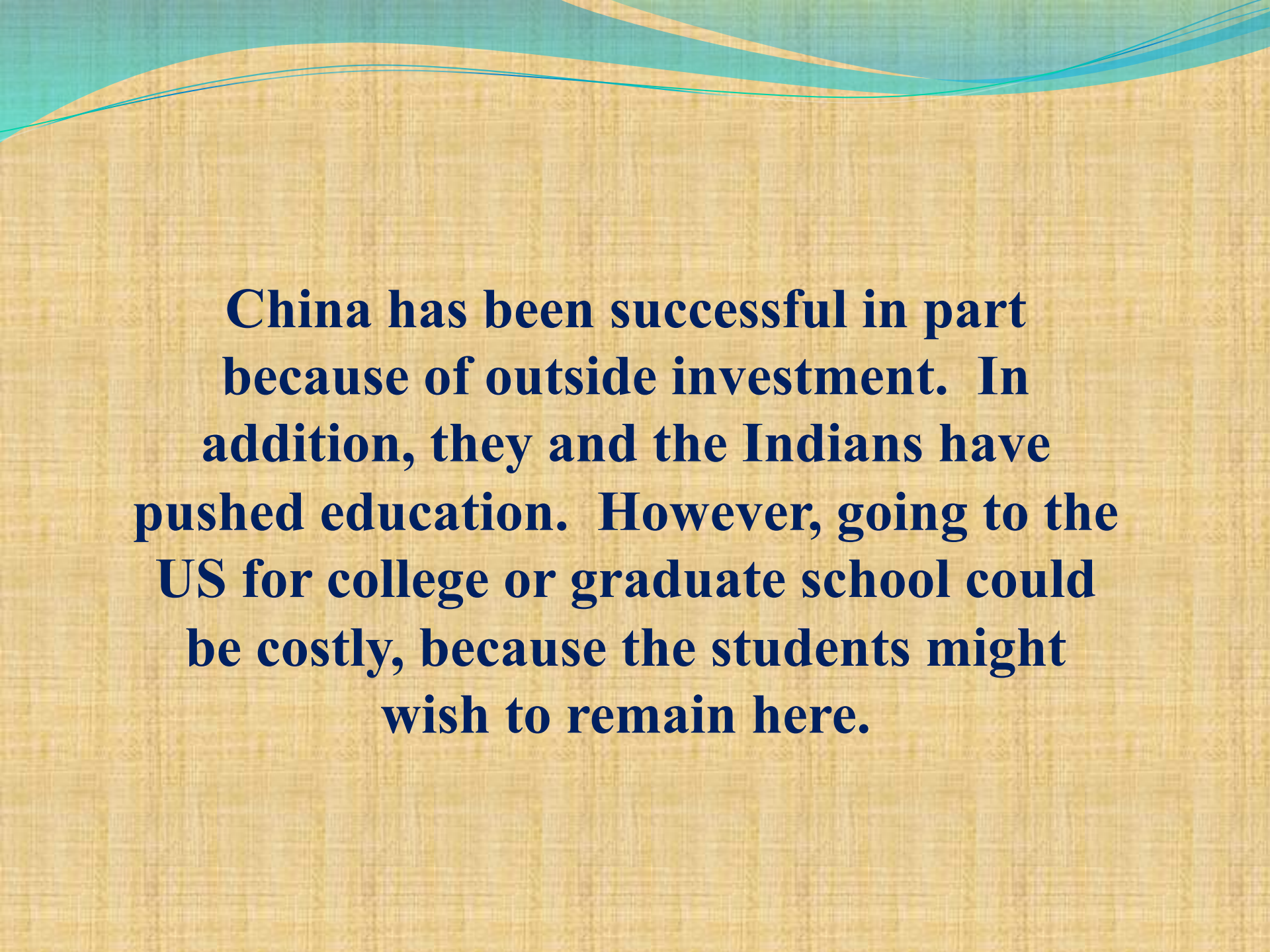
Diplomatic and Military Uncertainties

China is increasing its military expenditures by 400% with 2.5 million military while North Korea's is 1.2 million soldiers.

Economic Development

**Why has S. Korea, Japan, and Taiwan
grown economically?**

**Since they essentially lack any
meaningful natural resources, they all
have worked successfully with their
talented population.**



China has been successful in part because of outside investment. In addition, they and the Indians have pushed education. However, going to the US for college or graduate school could be costly, because the students might wish to remain here.

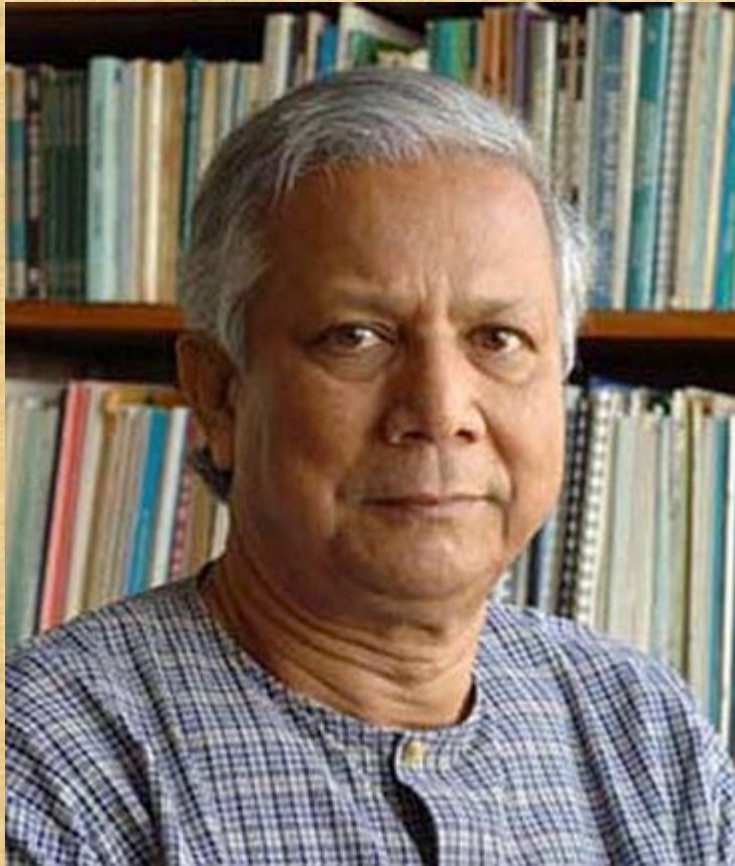
The Chinese are expanding and using more raw material, which causes more energy needs...Three Gorges on the Yangzi will generate 700 MW per each of the 26 generators.



Globalizing economies goes from computers, to cars, to food production, etc.



Social Changes



International foreign aid continues to assist Asian nations develop. However, one of the most significant and promising new aid programs is microcredit banking for the poor of the world. The Grameen Bank was started by Muhammad Yunus and provides no collateral loans.



**Yunus' speech after getting
the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006.**

His speech about not knowing anything about banking.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XvwllE33cy4&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4cxPD-vM7D0&feature=related>

**Population growth is declining in Asia
for many reasons...one of which is
in China that the government
allows only one child per family.**



Sexism and ageism is affecting many Asian nations. There is a growing number of older people living in Asia. In addition, there is a general sexism and especially in China where the one child policy is in effect. There is an unofficial policy of adopting female fetuses...sex-selective abortions. <http://www.slate.com/id/2216236>

The birth rate ratio over the past two decades is 114 males to 100 female births.



Middle East and Africa New Political Leaders, Wars, and Democracy

**A number of Middle Eastern countries
had regime changes.**

**Bush want Hussein out of Iraq for
several fabricated reasons...none of
which proved correct or justified.**



**Elections were held in 2005 with the Shi'i
winning a majority.**

**In Saudi Arabia and Kuwait,
there was hardly any effort
at free election...especially giving
women the ability to vote.**


Ethnic Strife and Islamist Political Movements

Several countries, Turkey, Iraq, and Iran, had movements to acquire autonomy or total independence. These included the Kurds, Cypriots, and Iranian secularists.



**Also, within Islamic countries,
there was the militant drive to turn
countries like, Egypt, Algeria, Pakistan,
and Afghanistan, into countries
run solely by Islamic law.**

**While the Islamist extremists agenda
and actions are from our perspective
barbaric, the Christian Church has done
this for centuries in Europe since the
Holy Roman Empire, Crusades,
Inquisition, etc.**



**The conflicts between the secular
and the Islamists have gone on in Egypt,
Algeria, Turkey, and the Sudan.**

**The waters in the Sudan have been
muddied by tribal differences also.**

Israeli-Palestinian Arab Conflict

The Oslo Agreement created a “Swiss cheese settlement” of the conflict in 1993.

In 2000, the al-Aqsa Intifada brought on by Sharon’s visit to a mosque.



The Israeli built a wall of separation 360km and several times the height of the Berlin Wall.





Africa and the Post-Cold War Era

Political Changes in West, East, and Southern Africa

Ghana is doing well with elections and democracy as opposed to Nigeria where democracy is shaky. Togo, Sierra Leone, and Liberia have struggled also.

**The Horn of Africa is really a mess
and without much hope soon
to resolve their problems whether
in Ethiopia and Somalia.**



**Kenya and Zimbabwe are
also very problematic.
Robert Mugabe is still
around and doing very little
to improve Zimbabwe.**



Ethnic Warfare in Central Africa

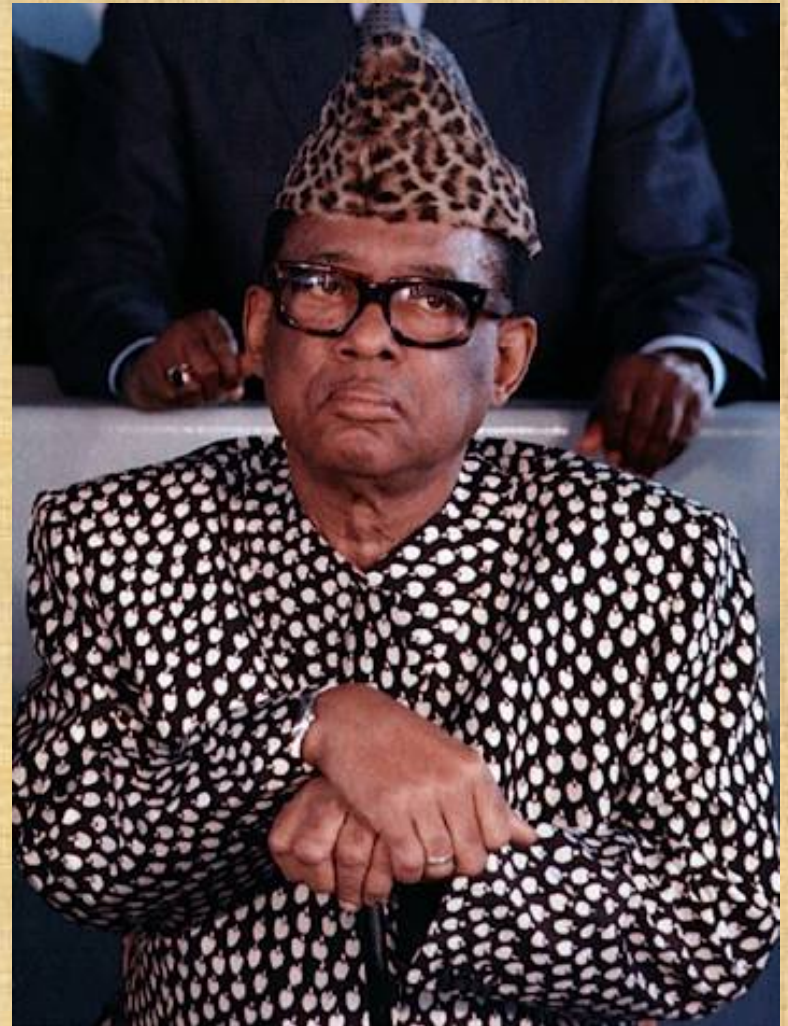
Rwanda and Burundi have very serious ethnic issues that have resulted in genocide. The Hutu government of Rwanda killing more than ½ million Tutsi.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3580247.stm>



Zaire and Angola is another pair of African countries unresolved issues. Zaire's Mobuto fled his country. However, inflation in Zaire was 9,000%, which seems a lot.

Angola has the oil but not a country at peace.





Progress in South Africa

**Mandela and de Klerk
worked out a provisional
constitution, and when the
election occurred,
Mandela won
overwhelmingly.**



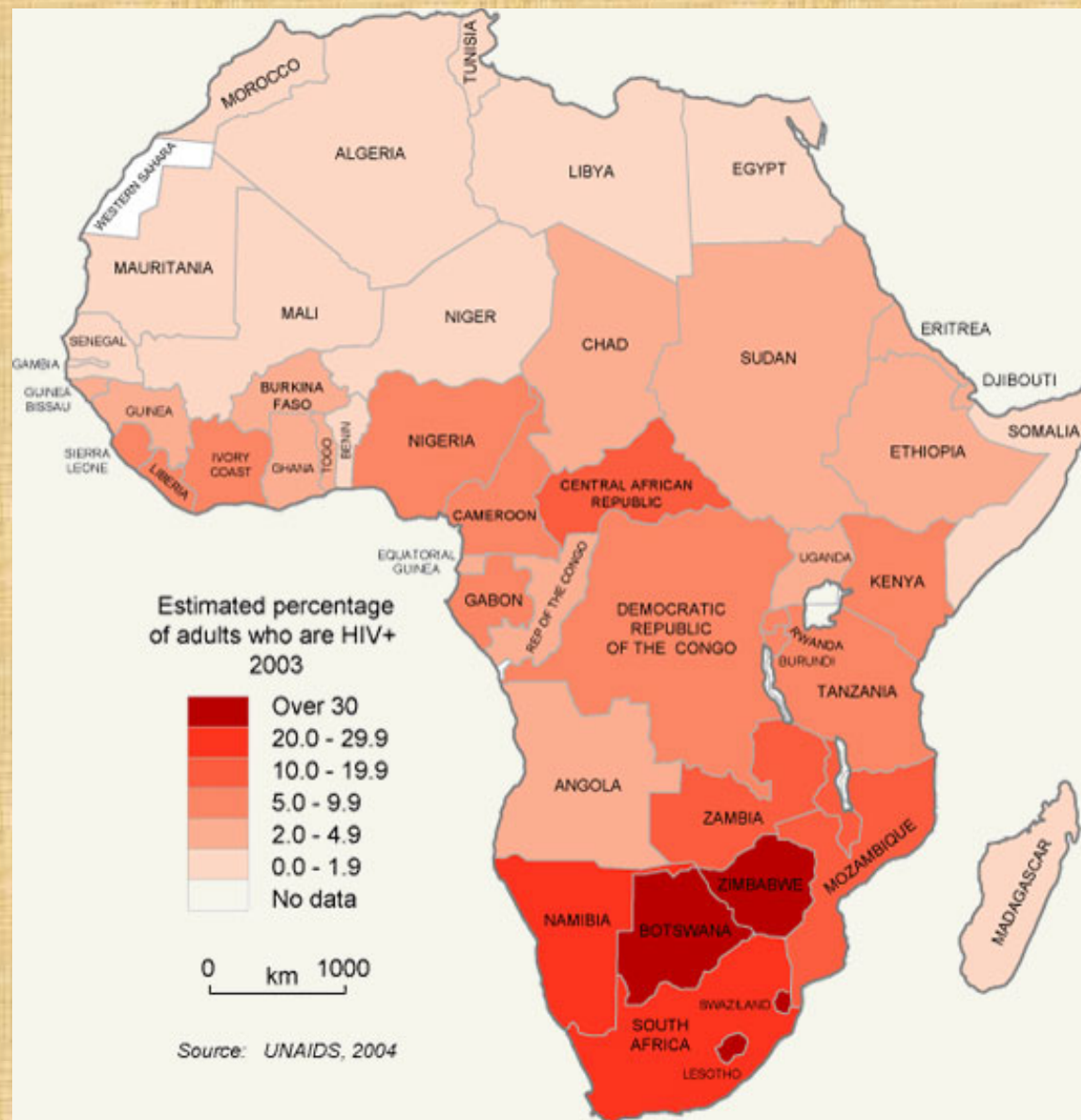


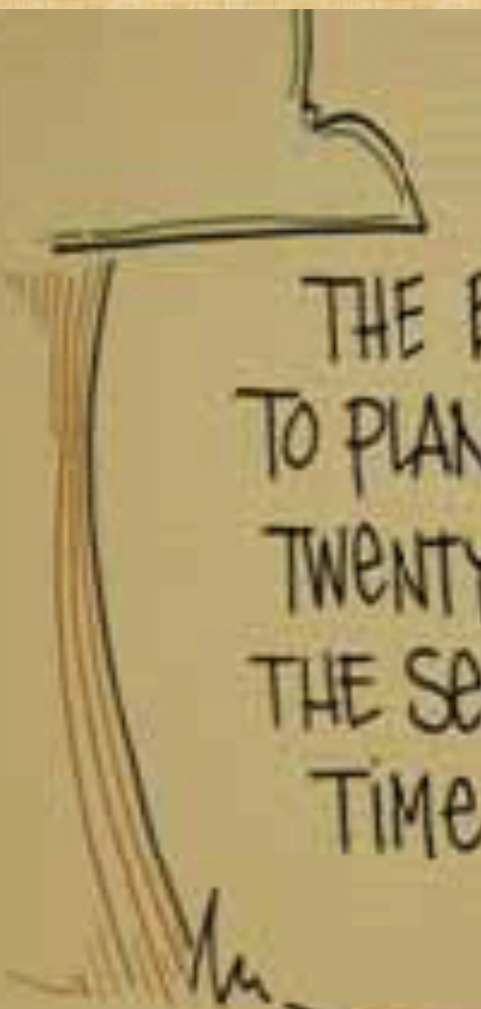
**The Truth and Reconciliation Commission
was an attempt to do justice fairly
and was headed by Desmond Tutu.**



Social and Economic Developments in Africa

**Economics in the Africa continent is as
massive as is the HIV/AIDS crisis is.**





THE BEST TIME
TO PLANT A TREE IS
TWENTY YEARS AGO.
THE SECOND BEST
TIME IS NOW.

— AFRICAN PROVERB