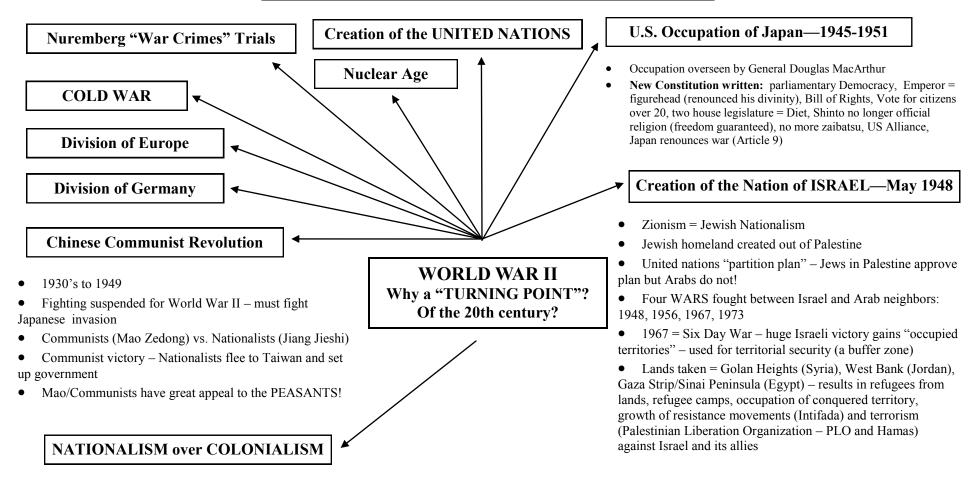
OVERVIEW OF THE POST WORLD WAR II WORLD



- 1940's 1970's Africa/Asia/India S. Asia—Era of the "END OF EMPIRES" = independence movements
- Europeans weakened by war—Imperialism no longer acceptable emphasis on self determination—Global dominance of the world by western powers declines and ends
- Nationalist leaders emerge mostly upper class, western educated people
- NONALIGNMENT the policy followed by many new, emerging nations in the post World War II/Cold War era a refusal to commit to either ideological side (US USSR) leaders pursued their own national interests. Superpower competition for allies and influence played into the hands of many new nations who took money, technological help, etc. from both OR tended to shift back and forth.
- Ex: India 1950's Prime minister Nehru / Egypt
- 1950's President Gamal Abdul Nassar (built Aswan Dam on the Nile River to provide irrigation and hydroelectric power with \$ and help from the Soviet Union)
- Nassar was a nationalist first do what is best for his country seized the Suez canal in 1956 and <u>nationalized the canal</u> = took control of it for the Egyptian government leads to 1956 War (Suez Canal Crisis) Egypt attacked by British, French and Israeli forces to keep Canal open
- Pan Arabism Nassar is a major force for trying to get the Arab world of the Middle East to cooperate and work together and unify to solve problems and be able to stand up to the western world

The Post World War II Era

Task: Use your textbook to develop notes that reflect the key items outlined below.

Use text pages "Neither Peace Nor War" 1055-1059 and Chapter 38 "The Bi-Polar World" 1064-1070, 1078-1079, and 1081-1084

I. <u>Division of Europe</u>

- Iron Curtain
- Why did communism ultimately prevail in the "liberated countries" of Eastern Europe?
- Make sure to identify and describe the political differences and influences that would effect Western and Eastern Europe after the war

II. Division of Germany

- Describe how Germany was divided after WW II?
- Berlin blockade / Berlin Airlift—identify not only what happened but Why it happened?
- **Berlin Wall**—How built? Why built?

III. COLD WAR

- Yalta Conference
- Truman Doctrine
- Containment
- Marshall Plan
- NATO
- Warsaw Pact
- Non-alignment
- Korean War—Identify 5 important facts that represent why this event was a Cold war conflict
- Cuban Revolution—Why did Castro lead a revolution? What did the US do to react to this development? What did the Soviet Union and Castro do?
- Cuban Missile Crisis—Identify 5 important facts that represent why this event was a Cold war conflict
- Vietnam—Identify 5 important facts that represent why this event was a Cold war conflict
- Afghanistan—Identify 5 important facts that represent why this event was a Cold war conflict
- Hungary (1956) / Prague Spring (1968)—How do both of these events represent a challenge to Soviet authority? What were the results?
- **Détente**—Define. What were a few features of this time period? What things end the détente period of the 1970's?