Chapter 30

After The Fall: The Western World In A Global Age (Since 1985)

Learning Objectives

In this chapter, students will focus on:

- The reforms of Gorbachev and the role they played in the demise of the Soviet Union
- The major political developments in Eastern Europe, Western Europe, and North America since 1985
- How and why did the Cold War ended
- The main issues in the struggle with terrorism
- The major developments in the women’s movement since 1985
- The issue of immigrants in European society
- The major Western cultural trends that have emerged since 1985
- The Digital Age, and its products, results, and dangers
- The main ways in which globalization is manifesting in the twenty-first century

Lecture Outline

I. Toward a New Western Order
   A. The Gorbachev Era
      1. Problems of rigid and centralized planning
      2. Perestroika (restructuring)
      3. Glasnost (openness)
      4. Political reforms
         a. Call for a new Soviet parliament, 1988
         b. Congress of People’s Deputies elected 1989
      5. 1988-1990 nationalist movements erupt
   B. The End of the Soviet Union
      1. Gorbachev arrested, August 19, 1991; coup fails
      2. Ukraine votes for independence, December 1991, others follow
      3. December 25, 1991, Gorbachev resigns and turns power over to Boris Yeltsin, president of Russia
         a. Committed to free market economy
         b. economic inequity and corruption
4. Vladimir Putin replaced Yeltsin when he resigned
   a. Vows to return breakaway state of Chechnya
   b. In 2001 launches reforms including unrestricted sale and purchase of land
   c. Reform did not resolve Russia’s economic problems

II. Eastern Europe
   A. Poland
      1. Lech Walesa chosen as new president, December 1990
   B. Hungary
      1. March 1990, new coalition government
   C. Czechoslovakia
      1. December 1989, Communist government collapsed
      2. Vaclav Havel (b. 1936) new president
   D. Romania
      1. A more violent transition to remove dictator Nicolae Ceausescu
      2. Demonstrations and ruthless repression
         a. eventually led to execution of Ceausescu
      3. National Salvation Front established, December 1989
   E. Varying degrees of success in moving toward democracy
      1. Poland and Czech Republic
      2. NATO and the European Union

III. Reunification of Germany
   A. Mass demonstrations and flight of refugees
   B. Communist government gave in to pressure and opened boarder
      1. November 9, 1989
   C. March 1990, first free elections in East Germany
   D. October 1990, political unification of East and West Germany

IV. The Disintegration of Yugoslavia
   A. Death of Tito in 1980
   B. League of Communists
   C. In 1990 republics of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Macedonia worked toward a federal structure
   D. Slobodan Milosevic rejects these efforts without new border arrangements to accommodate Serb minorities
   E. Slovenia and Croatia declare independence
      1. Yugoslavian army sent to attach Croatia
      2. Army becoming more and more a Serbian Army
   F. 1992 Serbs turn on Bosnia-Herzegovina
      1. Ethnic cleansing
      2. NATO strikes back

V. War in Kosovo
   A. War erupted in 1999
   B. Ethnic Albanians
   C. Stripped of autonomous status in 1989
   D. Kosovo Liberation Army
E. US and NATO intervene  
F. Milosevic refused to sign agreement and NATO resumes air strikes  
G. Milosevic ousted from office in fall elections, 2000  
   1. Brought to trial by an international tribunal for war crimes against humanity  
H. NATO remained to help with uneasy peace  
I. By 2006, the former Yugoslavia became 6 independent nations

VI. Western Europe and the Search for Unity
   A. Germany Restored  
      1. Christian Democrats and Helmut Kohl bring success  
      2. Revitalizing eastern Germany costly  
         a. exposed Stasi  
      3. Christian Democrats lost support  
      4. Social Democrats gain power for a time  
         a. Gerhard Schroeder (b. 1944)  
      5. Angela Merkel (b. 1954), a Christian Democrat  
         a. first female chancellor, 2005  
   B. Post-Thatcher Britain  
      1. Anti-tax riots force Thatcher to resign, November 1990  
      2. Replaced by John Major of the Conservative Party  
         a. centrist policies  
         b. supported the U.S. against terrorism  
         c. eventually lost support in Britain because of this  
   C. France Moves to the Right  
      1. Economy continues to decline in Mitterrand’s second term  
      2. 1993, conservative parties win 80% of seats in National Assembly  
      3. Growing anti-immigrant sentiment under president Jacques Chirac  
         a. tensions grow, 2005 riots break out in Parisian suburbs  
      4. Nicholas Sarkozy (b. 1955) elected president in 2007  
   D. Corruption on Italy  
      1. politicians and business leaders under investigation  
      2. 1993, Italy turned to a center-left coalition

VII. Unification of Europe: the European Community
   A. 2000: EC contains 370 million people  
   B. 1994: EC renames itself European Union (EU) and focuses on political unification  
   C. 2002: Introduction of common currency (euro)  
   D. Problems  
   E. Toward a United Europe: May 2004: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Cyprus join EU

VIII. The United States: Move to the Center  
   A. George H. Bush (b. 1924), 1989-1993  
      1. Economic downturn
B. Bill Clinton elected 1992
   1. Favored fiscal responsibility
   2. Misconduct
C. George W. Bush
   1. Terrorism
   2. Economic policies
   3. Environmentalism

IX. Contemporary Canada
   A. Jean Chrétien
      1. Liberal leader with conservative fiscal policies
   B. Quebec
      1. René Lévesque
      2. Parti Québécois

X. The End of the Cold War
   A. During the late 1980s, US and Soviet Union move to slow down arms race
   B. 1989-1990: Political upheaval in Eastern Europe upset postwar status quo
   C. The Gulf War
   D. New territorial ambitions: Asia, Africa, Balkans, Middle East

XI. An Age of Terrorism?
   A. Terrorist methods
   B. Munich Olympic Games, 1972
   C. Left and right wing terrorist groups
   D. Militant nationalism
   E. Terrorist Attack on the United States
      1. September 11, 2001
      2. Al-Qaida
      3. Osama bin Laden
      4. Afghanistan
   F. War in Iraq
      1. U.S. accusation of Saddam Hussain
      2. Led to a largely American-led invasion of Iraq, March 2003
      3. Increased violence and little stability as war continues

XII. The West and Islam
   A. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict fueled anti-American sentiment in the Muslim world
   B. Rise of Islamic governments in Iran and elsewhere
   C. Impact of the Persian Gulf War
   D. Impact of the Iraq War

XIII. New Directions and New Problems in Western Society
   A. Transformation in Women’s Lives
      1. Decline in the birthrate
      2. Rise in the work force
   B. The Women’s Movement
      1. Abortion
      2. Women’s studies
3. Anti-nuclear movement/Ecology
4. International women’s conferences

XIV. Guest Workers and Immigrants
A. Europe experienced a severe labor shortage in the 1950s and 1960s
B. Guest Workers
C. Backlash against foreign workers
D. 1980s: Influx of refugees
E. Impact of immigrants on social services
F. New limits on immigration
G. Growing presence of Muslims throughout Europe

XV. Religion, Art and Music
A. Varieties of Religious Life
   1. Fundamentalism
   2. The growth of Islam
B. Visual Arts
   1. Neo-Expressionism
      a. Anselm Kiefer (b. 1945)
   2. Andres Serrano (b. 1950) and Robert Mapplethorpe (1946-1989)
C. Music
   1. “grunge” music
   2. Hip-hop
   3. “gangsta rap”

XVI. The Digital Age
A. Technology
   1. e-mail, the internet, cellular phones, iPods
B. Music and Art
   1. changes in sound and production of Music
      a. Bill Viola (b. 1951)
   2. Matthew Barney (b. 1967)
C. Video Games
D. Film
   1. Fantasy and epics and computer animation
E. The body and identity
   1. the Western and non-Western world
F. Multiculturalism in Literature
   1. Jhumpa Lahiri (b. 1967)

XVII. Toward a Global Civilization
A. Global Economy
   1. World Bank and the International Monetary Fund
   2. Multinational corporation/transnational corporation
   3. Free-Trade
      a. World Trade Organization (est. 1995)
B. Globalization and the Environmental Crisis
1. Population growth  
   a. Hunger  
   b. Consumption  
2. Global Warming  
   a. Greenhouse effect  

C. Social Challenges  
1. Migration  
2. Immigration backlash  
3. Growing gap between rich and poor  
4. Civil Wars: Darfur  

XVIII. New Global Movements and New Hopes  
A. Problems are global not just national  
B. Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)  
C. Interdependency  

Lesson Plan  

AP Standards  
1. Intellectual and Cultural History  
   • Changes in religious thought and institutions  
   • Scientific and technological developments and consequences  
   • Major trends in literature and the arts  
   • Relationship to social values and political events  
   • Developments in social, economic, and political thought, including ideologies characterized as “-isms,” such as socialism, liberalism, nationalism  
   • Developments in literacy, education, and communication  
   • The diffusion of new intellectual concepts among different groups  
   • Developments in elite and popular culture: religion, family, work, and ritual  
   • Impact of global expansion on European culture  

2. Political and Diplomatic History  
   • The rise and functioning of the modern state  
   • Relations between Europe and the world: global interdependence  
   • Political elites, and the development and ideologies of political parties  
   • The extension and limitation of rights, liberties, and political persecutions  
   • Forms of political protest, reform, and revolution  
   • Relationship between domestic and foreign policies  
   • Efforts to restrain conflict: treaties, diplomacy, international organizations  
   • War and conflict: origins, developments, technology, and consequences  

3. Social and Economic History
The shift in social structures, and changing distribution of wealth and poverty
- Changing definitions and attitudes toward social groups, classes, races, and ethnicities within and outside Europe
- Changes in the demographic structure of Europe: causes and consequences
- Gender roles and their influence on work, social, and family structure
- Competition and interdependence in national and world markets
- Private and state roles in economic activity
- Development of racial and ethnic group identities

**Suggested Time**
4 traditional classes or 2 blocks — The entire chapter covers AP material.

**Assessment**
See Tutorial Quiz for Chapter 30 at www.academic.cengage.com/history/spielvogel.

**Glossary**

**Ethnic cleansing**: the policy of killing or forcibly removing people of another ethnic group; used by the Serbs against Bosnian Muslims in the 1990s.

**Glasnost**: “openness.” Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy of encouraging Soviet citizens to openly discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the Soviet Union.

**Globalism**: a national policy of treating the whole world as a proper sphere for political influence.

**Guest workers**: foreign workers working temporarily in European countries.

**Multiculturalism**: a term referring to the connection of several cultural or ethnic groups within a society.

**Perestroika**: “restructuring.” A term applied to Mikhail Gorbachev’s economic, political, and social reforms in the Soviet Union.

See interactive Flashcards for Chapter 30 at www.academic.cengage.com/history/spielvogel.

**Lecture and Discussion Topics**

1. Big Science and Big Environmental Problems: Are There Connections?
2. The Fall and Breakup of the Soviet Union: How Stable is World Peace Now?

4. What technology will the future bring?

5. Is technology necessary?


7. Modernism and Postmodernism in the Music and Art [a slide lecture].

**Group Work Suggestions and Possible Projects**

1. Have students pick an ex-Communist Bloc country and trace its development since the end of Communism in that country.

2. Suggest students debate or discuss who was more responsible for ending the Cold War: Ronald Reagan or Mikhail Gorbachev—or neither.

3. Have students do a post project showing the before and after maps of Europe with the demise of Communism.

4. Suggest that students explore some of the challenges to continued European integration, including history, nationalism, and geography.

5. Have students do a hypothetical essay dealing with the potential future problems of technology.

6. Students should know the various reasons for worldwide terrorism. How has the practice of modern terrorism changed over the course of the last several years? What do terrorists now seek to achieve and how are their motives and techniques different from the terrorist organizations of the 1970s and 1980s?

7. Ask students to explore some of the issues, current and past, which continue to create tensions between the United States and the nations of Europe.

See online simulations and At the Movies activities in the Western Civilization Resource Center at [www.wadsworth.com/history](http://www.wadsworth.com/history).

**Media Menu**

See Resource Integration Guide for Chapter 30.
Handout Masters & Black Line Transparency Masters

See Multimedia Manager and Instructor’s Resource CD-ROM with ExamView® Computerized Testing.

Test Bank

For an online Test Bank, see Chapter 30 in Instructor Resources at www.academic.cengage.com/history/spielvogel.

Suggested Readings

See comprehensive list of suggested readings at the end of Chapter 30.

Web Exercises

See Internet Exercises for Chapter 30 at www.academic.cengage.com/history/spielvogel.

Document Based Questions

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Directions: The following question is based on the listed documents, available on the corresponding pages in your textbook. Some of the documents have been edited or excerpted. You will be graded based upon the Advanced Placement European History standards for Document Based Questions (DBQs). According to the College Board, DBQs are designed to test your ability to:

…understand some of the principal themes in modern European history, analyze historical evidence and historical interpretation, and express historical understanding in writing.

Part A: Answer the questions that pertain to each document. The questions are designed to help build your understanding of the documents and develop your ability to analyze documents during the beginning of the course. Some of the questions ask you to utilize knowledge outside of the documents. Although you are not required to use outside knowledge on the exam, outside historical context may earn you a higher score. The Advanced Placement examination and DBQs in later chapters will not contain these questions.
Part B: The Advanced Placement examination will require you to write an essay based on a series of documents. You will see the following instructions on the examination:

Write an essay that:
- Has a relevant thesis and supports that thesis with evidence from the documents.
- Uses a majority of the documents.
- Analyzes the documents by grouping them in as many appropriate ways as possible.
- Does not simply summarize the documents individually.
- Takes into account both the sources of the documents and the authors’ points of view.

You may refer to relevant historical information not mentioned in the documents.

Question: Using the documents and illustrations, analyze the internal challenges to the Western World during the period 1945-2001. What major socio-cultural and intellectual developments appeared in the West during this period? In what ways did these developments and the responses to them reflect the world political situation? How effective were the intellectuals and the democratic governments of the West in responding to these challenges?

Background: Although the West united in the fight against Communism during the Cold War, the nations of Western Europe and the Americas faced divisions at home. While the West was attempting to preserve democracy in the World, citizens of these nations began to question the application of democracy at home. The 1960s saw the birth of Women’s Liberation, Civil Rights, Peace, and Environmental Movements. A recession in the 1970s forced the West to reevaluate its role in the world. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1990s, Western Europe addressed the challenge of reintegrating Eastern Europe into the economy of Europe.

Part A Questions

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A. Map 29.1: The New Europe (Ch. 30)
- What new countries emerged from the break-up of the Soviet Union?
- What difficulties did Europe face in reintegrating these new countries into European society?

B. Document: Vaclav Havel: The Call for a New Politics (Ch. 30)
- What does Havel believe is the main problem in Eastern Europe and the world?
- What created this problem?
- What does Havel believe will fix this problem?
C. Map 29.2: The Lands of the Former Yugoslavia (Ch. 30)
   • What new nations were created out of the former Yugoslavia?
   • What aspects of Slovenia’s location help explain why its war of liberation was briefer and less bloody than others in the former Yugoslavia?

D. Document: Violence Against Foreigners in Germany (Ch. 30)
   • What problems did Germany face in its reunification?
   • What economic conditions contributed to the violence in this passage?
   • Which groups are perpetrating the violence?
   • What does the foreigner quoted in the selection believe is the general attitude towards these violent gangs?

E. Document: Pope John Paul II: An Appeal for Peace (Ch. 30)
   • What is new about the threats to peace, according to Pope John Paul II?
   • What is distracting the nations of the world from peace efforts?
   • How does Pope John Paul II believe we will be able to achieve peace?