

Changing World Order

1991 - 2011



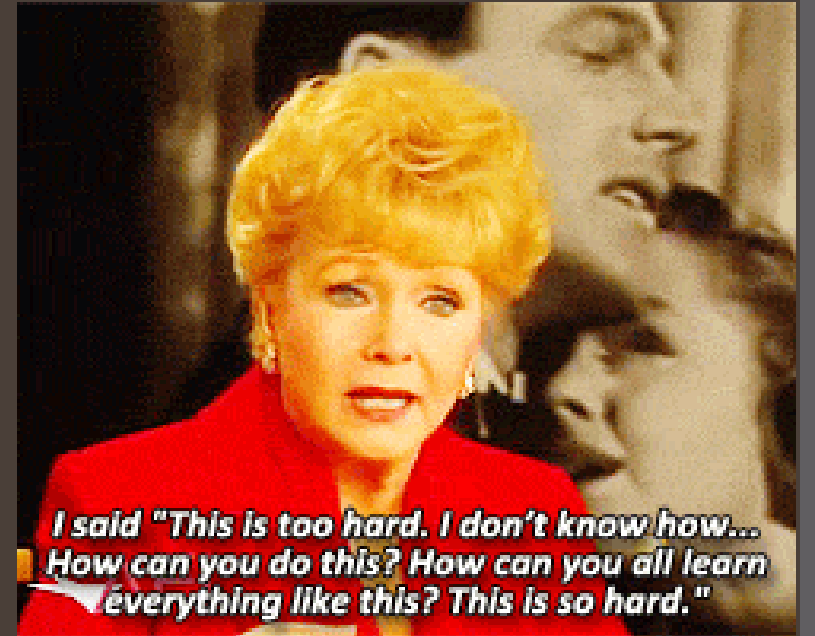
From the US, to Europe, to You: Let's Get Personal

@gripgirl

<https://goo.gl/CHscXN>

Why not?

- It's too huge
- It's too recent
- It's too weird a mix of topics
- It's too broad
- It's too reliant on implied knowledge



But...

- It provides a structured approach to examining the forces that have shaped/are shaping the present
- Provides a sequel to the events and concepts of the 20th century
- Explains the resurgence of nationalism, the rise of the alt-right, the changing economy, changing approaches to federalism
- Brings together a number of strands across the syllabus
- It's got Putin



The risks of a new Cold War between the US and China are real. Here's why

The Conversation By Nick Bisley

Posted Wed at 11:31am



26th September 2018

24th September 2018



Rationale

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The study of Modern History engages students in an investigation of the forces that have shaped the world, based on the analysis and interpretation of sources. It offers students the opportunity to investigate the possible motivations and actions of individuals and groups, and how they have shaped the world politically, culturally, economically and socially. Modern History stimulates students' curiosity and imagination, and enriches their appreciation of humanity by introducing them to a range of historical developments and experiences that have defined the modern world.

Modern History enables students to trace the historical background of contemporary issues and to explore the significance of individuals, events and ideas. It equips students with knowledge, understanding and skills to help them examine and make sense of the world around them.

The study of Modern History requires students to understand and use historical concepts and apply skills in their investigation of people, ideas, movements, events and developments of the modern world within personal, local, national, regional and global contexts. Students are introduced to the complexities associated with the changing nature of sources, their expanding quantity, range and form, and the distinctive characteristics of modern historical representation. Students are encouraged to interpret sources for evidence, establish which evidence is relevant to an inquiry, and use evidence to construct and analyse historical accounts.

Aim

Aim

The study of Modern History in Stage 6 enables students to:

- develop knowledge and understanding of the modern world, the skills of critical analysis, and values and attitudes essential for an appreciation of the people, forces and ideas that have shaped the modern world
- develop a lifelong interest in the study of history
- prepare for active and informed citizenship in the contemporary world.

Possible Scopes and Sequences

	Strand A	Strand B	Strand C
Core	Power & Authority		
National Study	India 1942 - 1984	Iran 1945 - 1989	USA 1919 – 1941
Conflict Study	Cold War 1945 - 1991	Conflict in the Gulf 1980 - 2011	Conflict in Indochina 1954 – 1979
Change in the Modern World	Changing World Order		

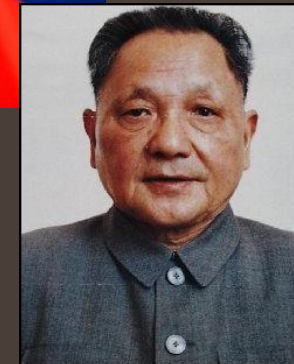
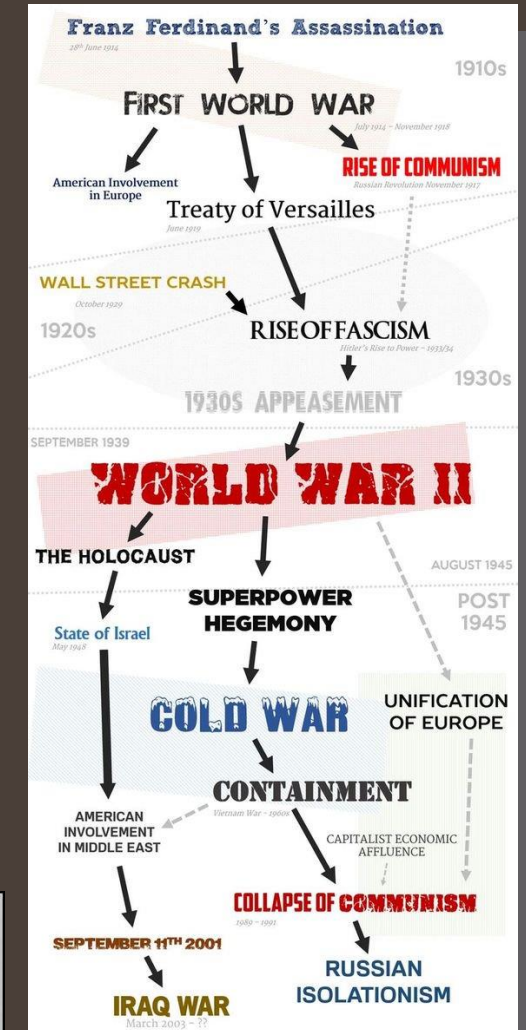
Themes

- The US search for coherent foreign policy
- Revolution out of dissolution
- Developing multi-polarity in the world: BRIC
- UN principles versus unilateralism
- Europe post-WW2 and federalism

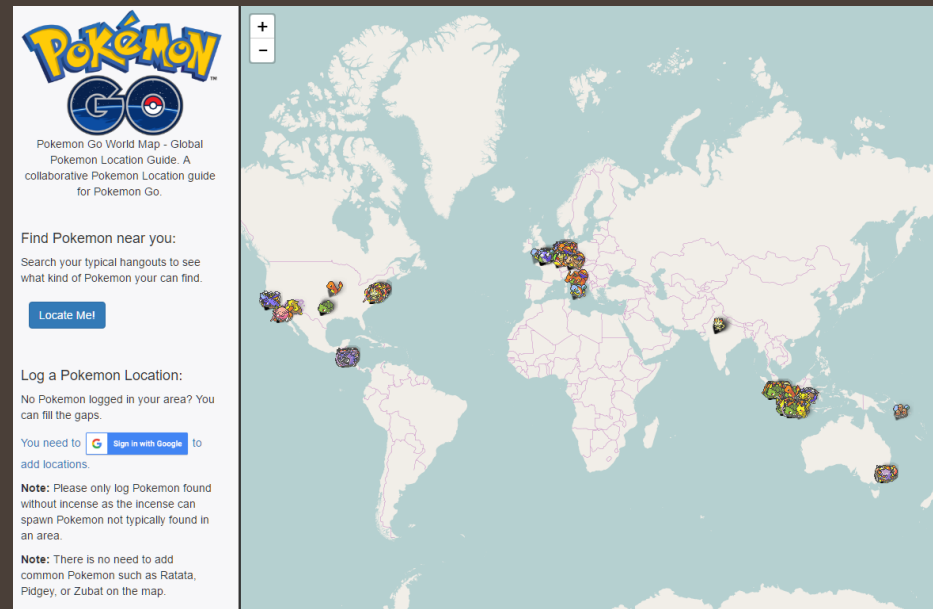


The Survey

- Places
- Events
- People



Getting Through



SURVEY World Order 1945 - 1989	American Century	Collapse USSR & Impact	USA & Post- Cold War	US Foreign Policy Challenges	Role of the UN
Overview of the Cold War	USA renounces isolationism Begins spreading democracy and defending democratic values Use of containment Use of CIA (often illegal)	Economic stagnation Gorbachev's policies Reaction of Soviet population Collapse of Eastern bloc Formations of new states	USA "victory" – leading to temporary US hegemony (hyperpower)	Monroe doctrine From policy of containment, from Nixon, Carter, Reagan Doctrines – informed the Bush Doctrine, the Clinton & Obama "Doctrines"	Role in Korean War, Belgian Congo Nuclear Treaties Support for decolonisation
Challenges of the UN during the Cold War	Rise of US hegemony Nuclear arms race Decolonisation – Rwanda, Cambodia, Somalia, Timor-Leste (competition for influence/violence)	Human rights	What is the role of the UN in light of US hegemony?	Respecting state sovereignty in light of changed circumstances i.e. terrorism, spheres of influence	Power of SC Veto Recognition of China
Emergence of the American Century		Conflict with USA for spheres of influence	Sustainability of the American Century	Managing spheres of influence Domino Theory	UN vs US leadership
Fall of the Berlin Wall	US "victory" in the Cold War	Part of a chain of events that led to the collapse of communism and the democratisation of eastern Europe	Ronald Reagan "Tear down this wall" speech. Changing US relations with eastern European nations	Re-emergence of Europe as a massive, integrated economic power	Elections in eastern Europe Support for new nations (peacekeeping Georgia, Croatia, Bosnia)

The American Century: Henry Luke 1941



*America as the dynamic centre of ever-widening spheres of enterprise,
America as the training centre of the skilful servants of mankind,
America as the Good Samaritan, really believing again that it is more
blessed to give than to receive, and America as the powerhouse of the
ideals of Freedom and Justice - out of these elements surely can be
fashioned a vision of the 20th Century to which we can and will devote
ourselves in joy and gladness and vigour and enthusiasm.*

BIG IDEA:

"Everything old is new again"



Collapse of the USSR

Rise of the New Russians

Where were you...?





Collapse of the USSR



- Music: U2 "New Year's Day", Midnight Oil "US Forces", Genesis "Land of Confusion"
- Stagnation
- Gorbachev: Dry Laws, Glasnost, Perestroika, Demokratizatsiya, Novomyshlenie
- Reagan: SDI
- INF Treaty



Impacts of Dissolution

	Russia	Eastern Europe
Political / Economic	<p>Shock Therapy & the Chicago Boys (1991 – 92) <i>Yeltsin's power declines</i></p> <p>Rise of the "New Russians" (1993 – 95) <i>Yeltsin's choice: communism or oligarchs.</i> <i>Massive demonstrations</i></p> <p>Russian Flu (1998) <i>Yeltsin resigns power in 1999</i></p> <p>Russian mafia filled leadership void</p>	<p>Government infrastructure disappeared</p> <p>Solidarity in Poland became ruling party; painful but rapid transition to functioning market economy</p> <p>Velvet Revolution/Velvet Divorce</p> <p>Ceausescu & Romania: Hard-line</p> <p>German re-unification</p>
Social	<p>Increase in drug and alcohol abuse</p> <p>Increase in deaths by suicide</p> <p>Increase in poverty</p>	<p>Rise of the middle class in many east European nations</p> <p>Increase in living standards</p> <p>Rise in tourism</p>
Cultural	<p>Stalin voted 3rd best Russian in 2008</p> <p>International sport</p>	<p>Rediscovery of identity</p> <p>International sport</p>

Issues to Consider

- **Very few saw it coming...**
- George Kennan: *"Hard to think of any event more strange and startling, and at first glance inexplicable, than the sudden and total disintegration and disappearance ... of the great power known successively as the Russian Empire and then the Soviet Union."* (1992)
- Richard Pipes: *"Unexpected"* (1991)
- Adam Ulam: *"We tend to forget that in 1985, no government of a major state appeared to be as firmly in power, its policies as clearly set in their course, as that of the USSR"* (1992)
- **Started small**; Estonian language (January 1989), legitimisation of Solidarity (April 1989), Vaclav Havel (early November 1989)... leading to...

Russian Federation & Putin

- Centralisation of power
- Rise of state sanctioned violence
- Corruption
- Putin Doctrine (Brezhnev 21c)
- Disproportionate distribution of wealth



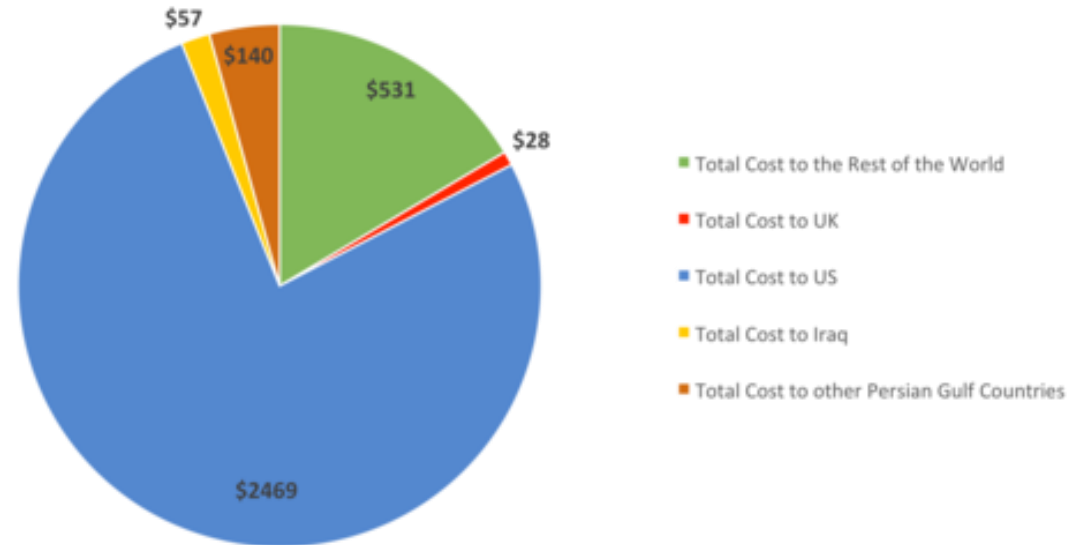
Teaching Idea



BIG IDEA:

What is hegemony?

Global Expenditures on the Iraq War (Billions of USD)



Source: Hossein Askari, *Conflicts and Wars: Their Fallout and Prevention*, (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012). Prepared by Prof. Steve H. Hanke, The Johns Hopkins University

USA Influence

Rise and Fall

Where were you...?



Origin Story

John Quincy Adams (1821): *"Wherever the standard of freedom and Independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her heart, her benedictions and her prayers be. **But she goes not abroad, in search of monsters to destroy...**"*

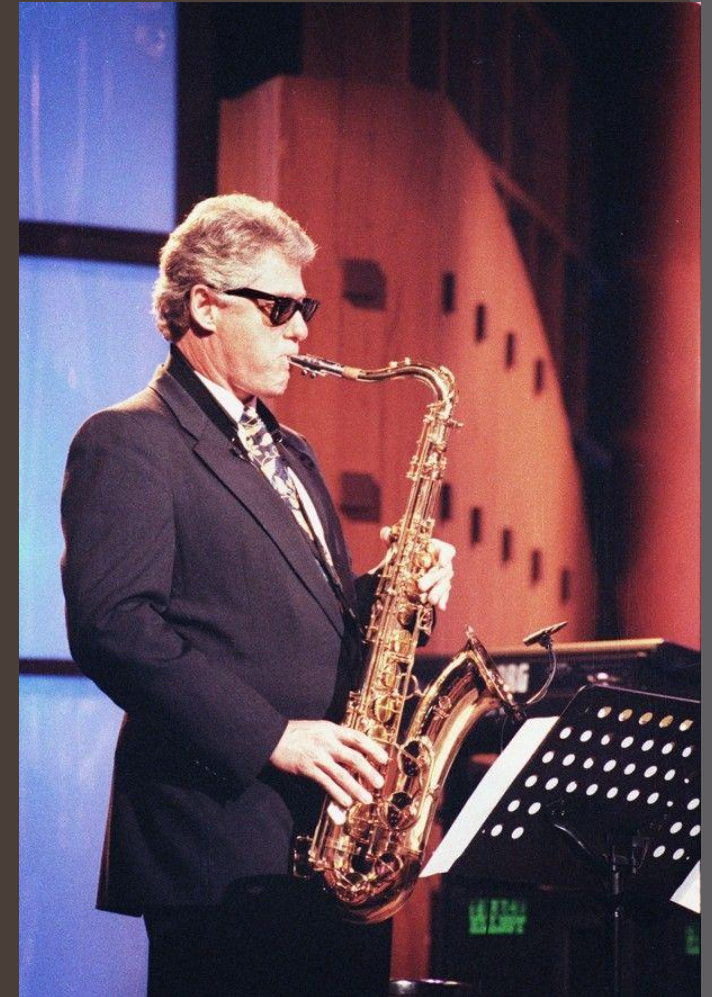


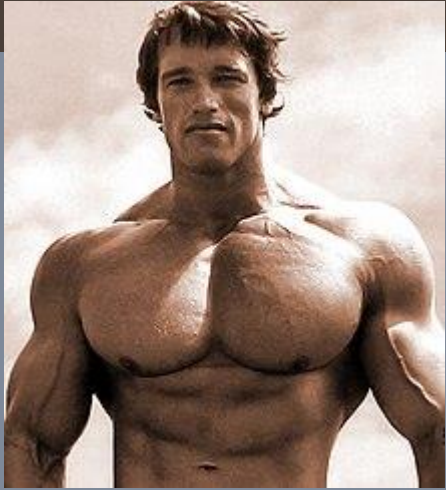
Monroe Doctrine

Finding New Meaning...

"Geez, I miss the Cold War"

- USA emerged as the only remaining superpower, but...
- Middle East continued to confound US
- Clinton's policy was oscillatory – Clinton "Doctrine"
- Achieved Dayton Accords and Good Friday Agreement
- Shift with 2001 attacks





What is at stake is more than one small country; it is a big idea: a new world order, where diverse nations are drawn together in common cause to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind -- peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law. Such is a world worthy of our struggle and worthy of our children's future.

New World Order



Hard Power

- Military and/or economic force
- Pre-emptive strikes
- Sanctions – impact on civilians

Soft Power

- Selling the American Dream

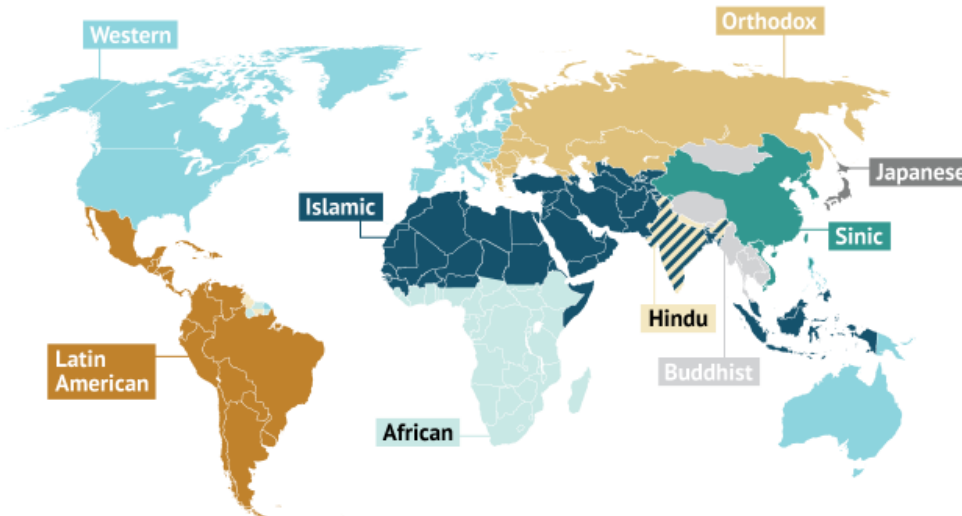
**The Bush Doctrine
"New World Order" Speech 1991**

Since 2001 The War on Terror

- Afghanistan 2001
- Iraq 2003 – UN opposition / “Coalition of the Willing”
- Clash of Civilisations?
- Noam Chomsky – There is no new world order

HUNTINGTON'S CIVILIZATIONAL DIVIDES

Samuel Huntington categorized the world into nine civilizations, arguing that the fault lines between them would shape international relations and serve as the driving force of conflict in the post-Cold War world.



Source: *The Clash of Civilizations*

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Where were you?

For & Against: Europe Asia Middle East

- Sources of tension with Russia: Chechnya, US involvement in Balkan Wars, nuclear weapons
- Rise of Putin: Reassertion of Russian power & rejection of EU and NATO: Munich Speech
- Rise of China: Deng Xiaoping and economic reform.
- Joined the WTO in 2001 and became economic superpower – but resisted pressure regarding human rights. Bombing Chinese Embassy in Belgrade 1999, GFC 2008 USA owed China \$684b
- Growing issues around North Korea
- Mistakes in the Middle East: Gulf War I & II, militant “Islam”, War on Terror, Arab Spring
- But... Oslo Accords...

Teaching Idea



BIG IDEA

Federalism Vs Fascism

New Centres of Global Power

Globalisation and Tribalism

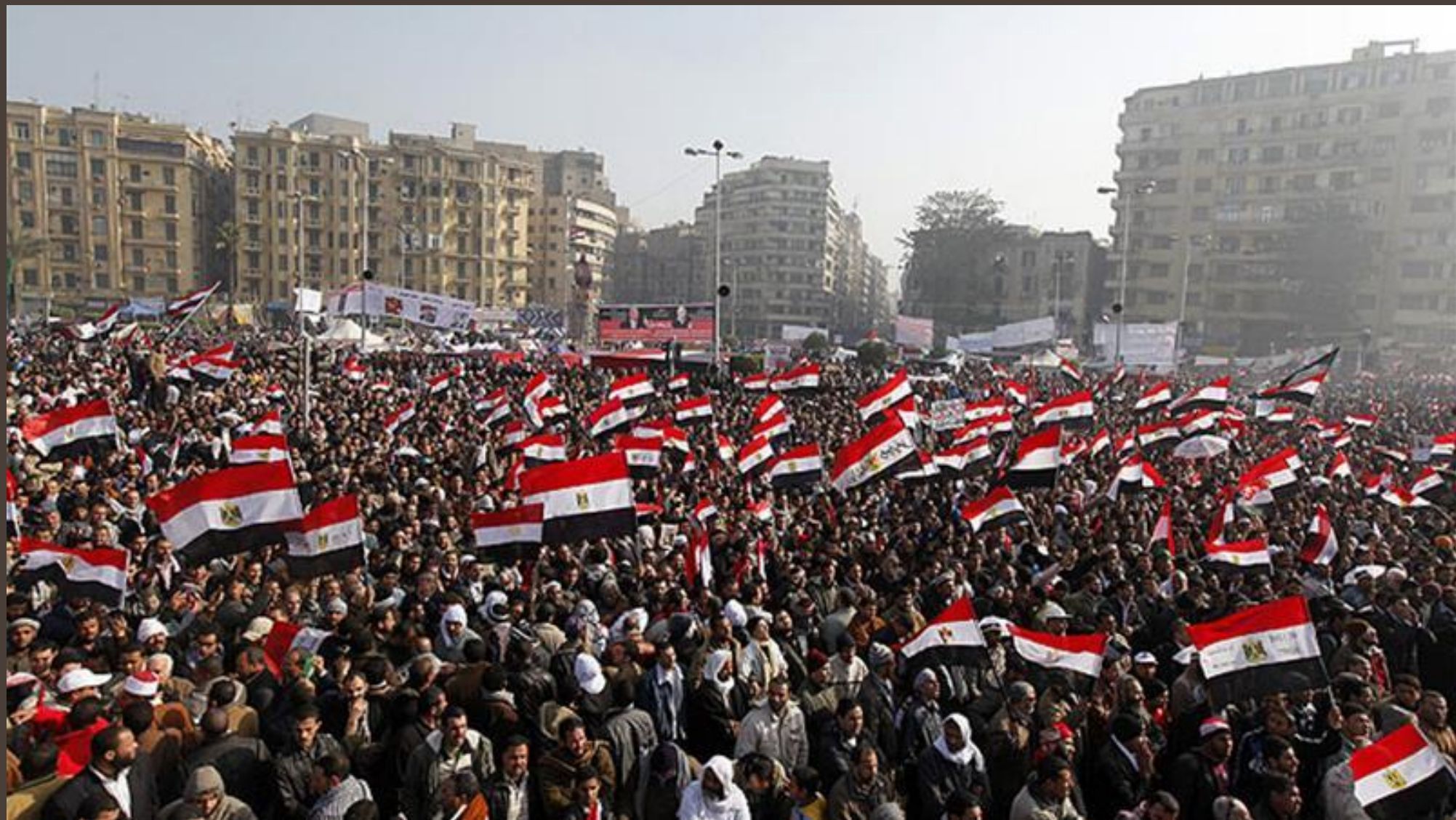


A Shift

*"No truly global world
order has ever existed"*
H Kissinger

- Invasion of Iraq & GFC turn the tide of US authority
- The development of the European Union (Maastricht Treaty 1992) and the resultant rise of federalism (Amsterdam Treaty 1997) versus nationalism (GFC 2008+) – Austerity Vs Bailout
- Brazil / India / Russia / China – challenge to US hegemony and old imperial authority
- The Delhi Declaration 2012: Direct opposition to US policy





Where were you?

Non-State Actors

- MSM vs SM
- Global corporations
- Militant “Islam” – bin Laden’s Letter to America (2002)
- People’s movements



Teaching Idea



BIG IDEA

Finding new purpose?



The United Nations

Challenge and Response

Challenges

- Peacekeeping missions – successes/failures
- Millennium Development Goals
- Rwandan Genocide: Atlantic Article – Bystanders to Genocide & documentary – When Good Men Do Nothing



Teaching Idea



The Exam

Section IV – Change in the Modern World

(25 marks)

There will be one question for each of the six topics.
Questions will contain three or four parts.
One part will be worth 10 to 15 marks.
Candidates will be required to answer the question on the topic they have studied.

Section IV — Change in the Modern World

25 marks

Attempt ONE question from Questions xx–xx

Answer ALL parts of the question

Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Questions may relate to relevant Key features and content from the Survey and Focus of study.

There will be one question for each of the six topics in this section. Questions will contain three or four parts. One part will be worth 10 to 15 marks.

Answer the questions in the Writing Booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Your answer will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question
 - communicate ideas and information logically
 - use historical terms and concepts appropriately
-

The parts within these questions are samples of different marks, therefore the parts do not aggregate to 25 marks for the question in this section.

Possibilities?

Note: I would encourage students to do this section after the Core.

Question 26 — Option D: The Changing World Order 1945–2011

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| (a) | What is meant by ‘the American Century’? | 3 |
| (b) | Discuss the view that the US was the most significant nation in the world from 1989 to 2011. | 10 |

	Option A	
(a)	What led to the fall of the Berlin Wall?	3
(b)	Outline the nature of the Russian Federation under Putin	4
(c)	Describe the influence of the European Union	6
(d)	Compare the success of ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ power by the US 1991 - 2011	12

	Option B	
(a)	Outline US foreign policy with ONE country in Asia 1991 - 2011	4
(b)	Explain the social and cultural impacts of the dissolution of the USSR in Eastern Europe.	6
(c)	“The UN has been more successful in the post-Cold War than during the Cold War”. Discuss the accuracy of this statement.	15

Assessment

- AS: Reading and annotating key speeches
- AS: Comparison of doctrines
- AS: Examining international theories
- FOR: In class short responses
- FOR: Contributions to Word Wall / Rogues' Gallery
- OF: Historical Analysis – Testing the “American Century” editorial
- OF: Newscast – Presentation of ONE key event (Multimodal) from an opposing perspective
- OF: Oral history project

Where to now?

- Coursera MOOC: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/changing-global-order> (Starts Oct 22)
- Is the American Century Over? J S Nye (2015)
- Text of American Century editorial by Henry Luke 1941
<http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article6139.htm>
- Text of Bush “New World Order” speech
<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=19253>
- Global Research Centre
- Centre for US Studies – Used
<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/>
- Data Visualisation of former USSR nations
<https://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/2011/aug/17/ussr-soviet-countries-data>
- Podcast – Stanford University: A World of Worry