With the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Cold War was over. Communist governments remained in only a few countries, including China, North Korea, Cuba, and Vietnam. The end of a bipolar world presented myriad opportunities, as well as several formidable challenges. Political alliances changed, and economic interactions among nations expanded. With this new openness, particularly with regard to trade, the world became more interconnected than ever before, which produced greater wealth for many, but hardships for others. The post-Cold War world had to grapple with new democracies, vast economic inequality, ethnic conflict and genocide, terrorism, environmental degradation, and global epidemics.
I. Economic Globalization

A. Causes of Globalization

- Collapse of the Soviet Union
- International Trade Organizations
- Market-Oriented Policies
I. Economic Globalization

B. Emerging and Developing Nations

1. Japan

- Exports, Imports, and Education
- 3rd Largest Economy by 2014
- Drawbacks
I. Economic Globalization

B. Emerging and Developing Nations

2. The Tiger and China

✓ Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan

✓ China under Deng Xiaoping (1978-1989)
I. Economic Globalization

B. Emerging and Developing Nations

3. India, Brazil, and Russia

✓ New Growth
✓ Continued Poverty
I. Economic Globalization

C. Trade and Economic Development

✓ Regional Organizations

✓ General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

✓ World Trade Organization (WTO)
I. Economic Globalization

C. Effects of Globalization

1. Resistance

✓ Free Trade or Fair Trade?

✓ Corporate Power

✓ Protests
I. Economic Globalization

C. Effects of Globalization

2. Technology

✓ The Internet
✓ Cellular Technology
✓ Social Media
I. Economic Globalization

C. Effects of Globalization

3. Upheaval

✓ Arab Spring 2010
I. Economic Globalization

C. Effects of Globalization

4. Popular Culture

✓ Corporate Advertising

✓ Americanization

✓ Sports / Music / Film
I. Economic Globalization

C. Effects of Globalization

5. Religion

✓ New Age Religions
✓ Fundamentalism and Radicalism
II. Struggles for Democracy

A. Civil Rights

- India (1949)
- United States (1964-1965)
II. Struggles for Democracy

B. South African Apartheid (1948 – 1994)

✓ Nelson Mandela
✓ Challenges to Apartheid
✓ Truth and Reconciliation Commission
II. Struggles for Democracy

C. Chinese Protests

✔ Chinese Communist Party
✔ Tiananmen Square 1989
✔ Minority Rights
II. Struggles for Democracy

D. China and the Environment

- Environmental Degradation

- Water Problems
III. Global Security

A. New World Order

- Post-Cold War United States
- Persian Gulf War (1991)
- Anti-American Sentiment
III. Global Security

B. Growth of Terrorism

- The UK, Spain, and U.S.
- Al Qaeda, Osama Bin Laden, and 9/11
- ISIS / ISIL
III. Global Security

C. Wars in the Middle East

   - Taliban

2. Iraq (2003 – 2011)
   - Saddam Hussein
   - WMDs
IV. Genocide and Human Rights

A. Bosnia

✓ Yugoslavia: Serbians, Croats and Slovenes, Muslins


✓ Slobodan Milosevic’s “Ethnic Cleansing”
IV. Genocide and Human Rights

B. Rwanda

✓ Former Belgian colony / independence in 1962
✓ Minority Tutsis
✓ Majority Hutus
✓ 1994
IV. Genocide and Human Rights

C. Sudan

- Darfur regions of Western Sudan
- Government – Arab Muslims vs. Non-Arab Muslims
- International Criminal Court – Omar al Bashir
V. Global Challenges

A. Hunger

✓ Relief Organizations
✓ Green Revolution
V. Global Challenges

B. Environmental

- Global Warming
- Efforts to Fight
V. Global Challenges

C. Gender Issues

✓ Education, Political Power, and Economic Opportunities
✓ Voting Rights
✓ Other Restrictions

“We cannot succeed when half of us are held back.”

Malala Yousafzai
V. Global Challenges

D. Medical Challenges and Breakthroughs

✓ Malaria
✓ Tuberculosis
✓ Cholera
✓ Small Pox and Polio
✓ HIV / AIDS
✓ Ebola
✓ Lifestyle, Genetics, and Longevity Diseases
So What Comes Next for the World?