

### Post Cold War World (1990 – Present)

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.

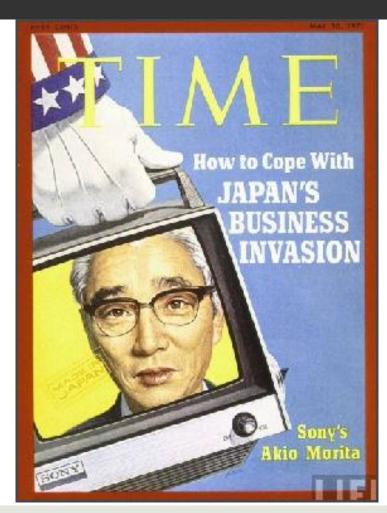
### A. Causes of Globalization

- Collapse of the Soviet Union
- International Trade
  Organizations
- ✓ Market-Oriented Policies



# B. Emerging and Developing Nations

- 1. Japan
- Exports, Imports, and Education
- ✓ 3<sup>rd</sup> Largest Economy by 2014
- Drawbacks



- B. Emerging and Developing Nations
- 2. The Tiger and China
- Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan
- China under Deng
  Xiaoping (1978-1989)



## B. Emerging and Developing Nations

- 3. India, Brazil, and Russia
- ✓ New Growth
- Continued Poverty



C. Trade and Economic Development

- Regional Organizations
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- World Trade
  Organization (WTO)



# WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

### C. Effects of Globalization

- 1. Resistance
- ✓ Free Trade or Fair Trade?
- ✓ Corporate Power
- ✓ Protests

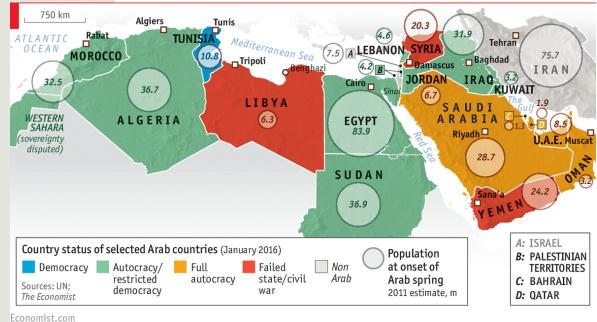


- C. Effects of Globalization
- 2. Technology
- ✓ The Internet
- Cellular Technology
- Social Media

# Internet

- C. Effects of Globalization
- 3. Upheaval

✓ Arab Spring 2010



- C. Effects of Globalization
- 4. Popular Culture
- Corporate Advertising
- Americanization
- ✓ Sports / Music / Film



- C. Effects of Globalization
- 5. Religion
- ✓ New Age Religions
- Fundamentalism and Radicalism



A. Civil Rights

- India (1949)
- United States (1 1965)



- B. South African Apartheid (1948 – 1994)
- Nelson Mandela
- Challenges to Apartheid
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission



### C. Chinese Protests

- Chinese Communist Party
- ✓ Tiananmen Square 1989
- ✓ Minority Rights



## 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

- 1. Afghanistan (2001 2014)
- 🗸 Taliban
- 2. Iraq (2003 2011)
- Saddam Hussein
- ✓ WMDs



## IV. Genocide and Human Rights

### A. Bosnia

- Yugoslavia: Serbians, Croats and Slovenes, Muslsim
- ✓ Marshall Tito (1945-1980)
- 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



### A. Hunger

- ✓ Relief Organizations
- ✓ Green Revolution



- B. Environmental
- ✓ Global Warming
- ✓ Efforts to Fight
- Kyoto Protocol (1997) and Paris Agreement (2015)



#### C. Gender Issues

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

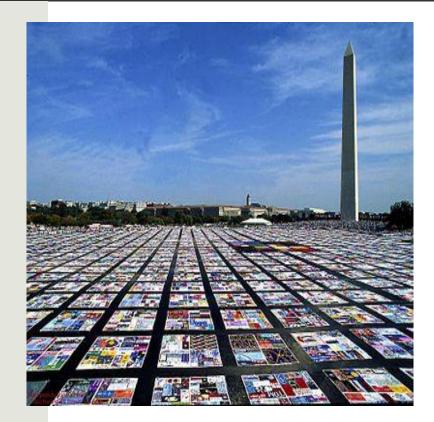


We cannot succeed when half of us are held back."

Malala Yousafzai

#### 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?

