



CHAPTER 28

The Contemporary Western World 1970–Present

Section 1 Decline of the Soviet Union

Section 2 Eastern Europe

Section 3 Europe and North America

Section 4 Western Society and Culture

MAKING CONNECTIONS

What did the Berlin Wall symbolize?

Shortly after the East German government opened the Berlin Wall's checkpoints in 1989, thousands of citizens mobbed the wall and began to tear it down. This photo shows East German border guards protecting the wall the morning before the first section fell. The fall of the Berlin Wall marked the end of the Cold War and served as the first step toward the reunification of Germany. In this chapter you will learn about political, economic, and social changes that have taken place in the contemporary Western world.

- What were the immediate effects of the fall of the Berlin Wall?
- How does the East-West split during the Cold War affect Germany today?



**EUROPE,
THE SOVIET UNION,
AND THE UNITED STATES** ▶

THE WORLD ▶

1974

Gerald Ford becomes U.S. president after Nixon resigns



1984

USSR boycotts Los Angeles Olympics

1990

Germany reunified

1970

1980

1990

1979

Mother Teresa wins Nobel Peace Prize





FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer



Identifying Research the historical role played by Mikhail Gorbachev in reshaping the Soviet Union during the 1980s. Organize the information in a Four-Door Book using *Who*, *What*, *When*, and *Where* categories.



2002
Euro established as common currency in many Western European nations

2004
Chechen rebels seize Russian school; many children die

2000

1995
Terrorists release deadly chemicals in Tokyo subway

2002
China joins World Trade Organization

History ONLINE

Chapter Overview—Visit glencoe.com to preview Chapter 28.

Decline of the Soviet Union

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Self-Determination One of the largest empires in the world ended when the Soviet Union broke up in 1991.

Content Vocabulary

- détente (p. 930)
- dissidents (p. 930)
- perestroika (p. 932)

Academic Vocabulary

- participation (p. 931)
- responsive (p. 932)

People, Places, and Events

- Leonid Brezhnev (p. 930)
- Mikhail Gorbachev (p. 932)
- Brezhnev Doctrine (p. 930)
- Boris Yeltsin (p. 932)
- Afghanistan (p. 931)
- Ukraine (p. 932)
- Ronald Reagan (p. 931)
- Belarus (p. 932)
- Vladimir Putin (p. 934)

Reading Strategy

Comparing and Contrasting As you read, create a chart like the one below comparing the policies of Brezhnev and Gorbachev.

	Leonid Brezhnev	Mikhail Gorbachev
Foreign Policy		
Economic Policy		
Military Policy		
Personal Policy		

After Nikita Khrushchev was forced out of office, the Soviet Union experienced domestic and foreign problems. By the 1980s, the country was seriously ailing, and many believed that reform was necessary. That reform began under Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika and continued with the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991. Today, Russia has emerged as an economic power with its vast energy wealth.

The Soviet Union Under Stress

MAIN IDEA

The Soviet Union could not survive a combination of domestic and foreign problems.

HISTORY & YOU What challenges does the U.S. president face today? Read to learn about the challenges faced by the Soviet leaders in the 1980s.

Between 1964 and 1982, drastic change in the Soviet Union had seemed highly unlikely. What happened to create such a dramatic turnaround by the late 1980s?

The Brezhnev Era

Alexei Kosygin and **Leonid Brezhnev** (BREHZH•NEHF) replaced Nikita Khrushchev when he was removed from office in 1964. Brezhnev emerged as the dominant leader in the 1970s. Determined to keep Eastern Europe in Communist hands, he was not interested in reform. He also insisted on the Soviet Union's right to intervene if communism was threatened in another Communist state (known as the **Brezhnev Doctrine**).

At the same time, Brezhnev benefited from **détente**, a relaxation of tensions and improved relations between the two superpowers. Roughly equal to the United States in nuclear arms, the Soviet Union felt more secure. As a result, its leaders relaxed their authoritarian rule. Brezhnev allowed more access to Western styles of music, dress, and art. However, he still punished **dissidents**, those who spoke out against the regime.

In his economic policies, Brezhnev continued to emphasize heavy industry. Two problems, however, weakened the Soviet economy. First, the central government was a huge, complex, but inefficient bureaucracy that led to indifference. Second, many collective farmers preferred working their own small private plots to laboring in the collective work brigades.

By the 1970s, the Communist ruling class in the Soviet Union had become complacent and corrupt. Party and state leaders, as well as army leaders and secret police (KGB), enjoyed a high

BREAKUP OF THE SOVIET UNION, 1991



Geography SKILLS

1. **Place** Identify the newly independent states.
2. **Movement** Why might trade become more difficult for Russia after the breakup?

Maps in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

standard of living. Regardless of the government’s inefficiency and corruption, Brezhnev did not want to tamper with the party leadership and state bureaucracy.

The Cold War Intensifies

By the 1970s, détente allowed U.S. grain and consumer goods to be sold to the Soviet Union. However, détente collapsed in 1979 when the Soviet Union invaded **Afghanistan**. A new period of East-West confrontation began.

The Soviet Union wanted to restore a pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan. The

United States viewed this as an act of expansion. To show his disapproval, President Jimmy Carter canceled U.S. **participation** in the 1980 Olympic Games to be held in Moscow. He also placed an embargo on the shipment of U.S. grain to the Soviets. Relations became even chillier when **Ronald Reagan** became president. He called the Soviet Union an “evil empire” and began a military buildup and a new arms race. Reagan also gave military aid to the Afghan rebels.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** Why did détente between the Soviets and Americans end?



Gorbachev and Reform

MAIN IDEA Gorbachev's reforms contributed to the end of the Cold War and of the Soviet Union.

HISTORY & YOU Has a U.S. president ever changed the course of our nation? Read to learn how Mikhail Gorbachev changed the course of the USSR.

By 1980, the Soviet Union was ailing. It had a declining economy, a rise in infant mortality rates, a dramatic surge in alcoholism, and poor working conditions. Within the Communist Party, a small group of reformers emerged. One was **Mikhail Gorbachev** (GAWR•buh•CHAWF). When the party chose him as leader in March 1985, a new era began.

Gorbachev and Perestroika

From the start, Gorbachev preached the need for radical reforms based on **perestroika** (PEHR•uh•STROY•kuh), or restructuring. At first, this meant restructuring economic policy. Gorbachev wanted to start a market economy more **responsive** to consumers. It was to have limited free enterprise so that some businesses would be privately owned and operated.

Gorbachev soon realized, however, that an attempt to reform the economy would not work without political reform. Therefore, at the 1988 Communist Party conference, he set up a new Soviet parliament with elected members, the Congress of People's Deputies. It met in 1989, the first such meeting in the country since 1918.

Gorbachev then created a new state presidency as the leading executive office. Under the old system, the first secretary of the Communist Party (Gorbachev's position) had been the most important. In March 1990, Gorbachev became the Soviet Union's first—and last—president.

End of the Cold War

When Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the Soviet Union, the Cold War suddenly ended. His "New Thinking"—his willingness to rethink Soviet foreign policy—led to stunning changes.

First, Gorbachev made an agreement with the United States in 1987, the

Intermediate-Range INF Treaty, to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear weapons. Both superpowers wanted to slow down the arms race. They wanted to reduce their military budgets to solve domestic problems. Gorbachev hoped to focus resources on social and economic change. The United States wanted to balance its national debt, which had tripled during the Reagan presidency.

Gorbachev also stopped giving Soviet military support to Communist governments in Eastern Europe. This opened the door to the overthrow of Communist regimes. A mostly peaceful revolutionary movement swept through Eastern Europe in 1989. The reunification of Germany on October 3, 1990, was a powerful symbol of the end of the Cold War. In 1991 the Soviet Union was dissolved. The long rivalry between the two superpowers was over.

End of the Soviet Union

The Soviet Union included 92 ethnic groups and 112 different languages. As Gorbachev released the iron grip of the Communist Party, centered in Moscow, old ethnic tensions came to the fore. Nationalist movements began. In 1989 and 1990, calls for independence came first in Soviet Georgia and then in Latvia, Estonia, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Lithuania.

The conservative leaders of the traditional Soviet institutions—the army, government, KGB, and military industries—were worried. The breakup of the Soviet Union would end their privileges. On August 19, 1991, a group of these conservative leaders arrested Gorbachev and tried to seize power. The attempt failed, however, when **Boris Yeltsin**, president of the Russian Republic, and thousands of Russians bravely resisted the rebel forces in Moscow.

The Soviet republics now moved for complete independence. **Ukraine** voted for independence on December 1, 1991. A week later, the leaders of Russia, Ukraine, and **Belarus** announced that the Soviet Union had "ceased to exist."

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** How did Gorbachev contribute to the Soviet Union's breakup?



TURNING POINT

THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION

Soldiers and tanks move to Red Square to surround the Kremlin at the beginning of the August 1991 coup.



Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts at political reform began in 1988 with the creation of a new parliament through competitive elections. This Congress of People's Deputies included strong critics of the Communist Party leadership.

In 1989 reforms in the Soviet Union encouraged the satellite states of Eastern Europe to reject communism and elect their own democratic governments. Nationalist groups within the Soviet Union also began to call for independence.

The Soviet Union was made up of 15 separate republics, each with its own dominant ethnic group, a powerful force toward nationalism. To try to hold the Soviet Union together, Gorbachev negotiated the Union Treaty in 1991, which granted greater powers to the republics. Communist leaders were threatened by this agreement. They attempted a coup against Gorbachev in August 1991.

Though unsuccessful, the coup greatly weakened Gorbachev's political power since it was brought about by his supporters. It revealed the political weakness of the Soviet state. One by one, the Soviet republics began to declare their independence.

On December 25, 1991, Gorbachev resigned as president, and the flag of the Soviet Union was lowered for the last time over the Kremlin.

THE FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

REPUBLIC	MAJOR ETHNIC GROUP
Russia	Russian (79.8%)
Ukraine	Ukrainian (77.8%)
Uzbekistan	Uzbek (80%)
Belarus	Belarusian (81.2%)
Kazakhstan	Kazakh (53.4%)
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani (90.6%)
Georgia	Georgian (83.8%)
Tajikistan	Tajik (79.9%)
Armenia	Armenian (97.9%)
Lithuania	Lithuanian (83.4%)
Moldova	Moldavian (78.2%)
Turkmenistan	Turkmen (85%)
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz (64.9%)
Latvia	Latvian (57.7%)
Estonia	Estonian (67.9%)

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

- Explaining** Why did independence movements arise in the Soviet republics?
- Making Inferences** Why do you think the failed 1991 coup hastened the breakup of the Soviet Union?



The New Russia

MAIN IDEA Although the country still faces some challenges, Russia has greatly improved economically.

HISTORY & YOU Has the cost of gasoline been in the news recently? Read to learn how Russia has become one of the largest exporters of oil.

Gorbachev resigned on December 25, 1991. He turned over his responsibilities as commander in chief to Boris Yeltsin, the new president of Russia. By the end of 1991, one of the largest empires in world history had ended.

Russia Under Yeltsin

Boris Yeltsin was committed to introducing a free market economy as quickly as possible, but the transition was not easy.

Economic hardships and social disarray were made worse by a dramatic rise in organized crime.

Another problem Yeltsin faced was in Chechnya, a province in the south that wanted to secede from Russia and become independent. Yeltsin used brutal force against the Chechens (CHEH•chuhnz) to keep the province as part of Russia. Yeltsin also dealt with former Soviet states like Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic who wanted to join NATO. Yeltsin opposed their wishes. However, in the 1990s, these countries eventually succeeded in joining NATO.

Russia Under Putin

At the end of 1999, Yeltsin resigned and was replaced by **Vladimir Putin**, who was elected president in 2000. Putin, a former

INFOGRAPHICS

Challenges for the New Russia

After playing a central role in the breakup of the Soviet Union, Boris Yeltsin became Russia's first elected leader in 1990. As president, he faced the difficult task of transforming the former communist state into a democratic, free-market state.

Unfortunately, the transition to capitalism did not go smoothly. Economic reforms caused inflation and unemployment, and Russians' quality of life plummeted. Yeltsin also struggled with political enemies and a violent rebellion in Chechnya.

In 1998 when Russia defaulted on billions of dollars in debts, the economy collapsed completely. At the end of 1999, Yeltsin resigned, handing over power to Prime Minister Vladimir Putin.

In his resignation speech, Yeltsin addressed the many challenges of his presidency:

"I want to ask for your forgiveness for the fact that many of the dreams we shared did not come true. And for the fact that what seemed simple to us turned out to be tormentingly difficult. I ask forgiveness for not justifying some hopes of those people who believed that at one stroke, in one spurt, we could leap from the gray, stagnant, totalitarian past into the light, rich, civilized future."

—Boris Yeltsin, December 31, 1999

Chechen fighters attack a Russian tank in Chechnya in 1995



Russians protest at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg in January 1992. The sign demands that the country's leaders be punished for bringing poverty and hardship to the Russian people.



DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

- Identifying** What challenges did Russia face as it made the transition from communism to capitalism?
- Analyzing** Did Yeltsin believe he succeeded in transforming post-Soviet Russia? Explain.



KGB officer, was widely seen as someone who wanted to keep a tight rein on government power. In July 2001, Putin launched reforms to boost growth and budget revenues. The reforms included the free sale and purchase of land and tax cuts. Putin has also applied for Russia's admission to the World Trade Organization and has worked out a special partnership with the European Union. In spite of these changes, the business climate remains somewhat uncertain, and this has stifled foreign investment.

Since Putin's reforms, Russia has experienced a budget surplus and a growing economy. Russia can attribute a large part of its economic growth to its oil and gas exports. The country has an estimated 6 percent of the world's oil deposits and about 30 percent of the world's natural gas deposits.

In fact, Russia's energy wealth and control over export pipelines have made the country quite powerful. Increasingly, Russia has used its supplies of oil and gas as a political lever to wield power over former Soviet states and to influence world energy prices. For example, in 2006, Russia raised gas prices by about 100 percent for Ukraine, whose democratic government it opposed. A trans-Siberian oil pipeline, planned for 2008, will make Asia more dependent on Russian oil.

Even though it has made economic gains, Russia still faces some challenges. Rising alcoholism, criminal activities, and the decline of the traditional family system give Russians concern. Putin has tried to deal with these problems by centralizing his control over the government. Some observers have raised concerns that Putin grants even more influence to government forces that desire to reassert state control over the economy.

Other challenges for Russia are the ongoing turmoil in Chechnya and terrorism. In 2002 Chechen terrorists took about 600 Russians hostage in a Moscow theater. Between 2002 and 2004, terrorist attacks in Russia killed an estimated 500 people. Chechen rebels seized a school in the town of Beslan in 2004. When Russian troops moved in to end the siege, more than 300 died. Many were young schoolchildren. Although Russian troops killed the Chechen leader in 2006, the remaining insurgents have continued terrorist attacks in the North Caucasus region. Putin has refused to negotiate with the Chechen rebels.

Critics have questioned Putin's Chechnya policy, as well as how fully this event has been reported in state-owned media. In response, Putin cracked down on the media outlets. Observers in the West have been alarmed by his attack on democratic practices in Russia. However, many Russians support Putin's attempt to restore a sense of pride and discipline in Russian society.

✓ Reading Check **Identifying** What are some of the challenges that Russia still faces?

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: Leonid Brezhnev, Brezhnev Doctrine, détente, dissidents, Afghanistan, participation, Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, perestroika, responsive, Boris Yeltsin, Ukraine, Belarus, Vladimir Putin.

Main Ideas

2. **List** the problems that weakened the Soviet economy during the 1960s and 1970s. Use a chart like the one below to make your list.

Problems That Weakened the Soviet Economy, 1960s–1970s	
1.	
2.	

3. **Explain** the role that nationalism played in the breakup of the Soviet Union.
4. **Summarize** the reforms that Vladimir Putin has made to keep Russia on a strong economic track.

Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Comparing** In what ways can the breakup of the Soviet Union be compared to that of the Roman Empire and the Han dynasty?
6. **Making Connections** Why did the former Soviet Union have problems adapting to a free-market economy?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the smaller photograph on page 934. Do the Chechen fighters and the Russian army appear to be equally well-armed?

Writing About History

8. **Expository Writing** Locate biographical information on Leonid Brezhnev, Mikhail Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin, and Vladimir Putin. In an essay, analyze each leader's strengths and weaknesses.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Eastern Europe

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Self-Determination Popular revolutions helped end Communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

Content Vocabulary

- ethnic cleansing (p. 939)
- autonomous (p. 939)

Academic Vocabulary

- demonstrations (p. 936)
- symbol (p. 938)

People and Places

- Lech Walesa (p. 936)
- Václav Havel (p. 937)
- Slobodan Milošević (p. 939)
- Bosnia-Herzegovina (p. 939)
- Kosovo (p. 939)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information As you read, use a chart like the one below to list reasons for and the results of revolution.

Country	Reasons for Revolution	Results of Revolution
Poland		
Czechoslovakia		
Romania		
East Germany		
Yugoslavia		

Soon after the Soviet Union withdrew troop support to its satellite countries, revolutions or demonstrations for independence broke out throughout Eastern Europe. In the shakedown, Germany united into one country, while all six republics that had formed Yugoslavia in 1918 became independent republics. The Iron Curtain finally broke down.

Revolutions in Eastern Europe

MAIN IDEA Without the backing of the Soviet Union, Communist regimes in Eastern Europe fell to popular revolutions.

HISTORY & YOU What is the meaning of the term “Iron Curtain”? Read to learn how the Iron Curtain was finally brought down.

When Gorbachev decided the Soviets would no longer send troops to support the governments of the satellite countries, revolutions broke out throughout Eastern Europe. A look at four Eastern European states shows how the process worked.

Poland

Workers’ protests led to demands for change in Poland. In 1980, a worker named **Lech Walesa** (LEHK vah•LEHN•suh) organized a national trade union known as Solidarity. Solidarity gained the support of the workers and of the Roman Catholic Church, which was under the leadership of Pope John Paul II, the first Polish pope. Even when Walesa was arrested, the movement continued. Finally, in 1988, the Polish regime agreed to free parliamentary elections—the first free elections in Eastern Europe in 40 years. A new government was elected, ending 45 years of Communist rule.

In December 1990, Walesa was chosen as president. Poland’s new path, however, was not easy. Rapid free-market reforms led to severe unemployment and popular discontent. Aleksander Kwasniewski, who succeeded Walesa, continued Poland’s move toward an increasingly prosperous free-market economy. Current president Lech Kaczyński is emphasizing the need to combine modernization with tradition.

Czechoslovakia

The Soviets crushed and then repressed the Czechoslovakian reform movement of 1968. Writers and other intellectuals continued to oppose the government, but they at first had little success. Then in 1988 and 1989, mass **demonstrations** took place throughout

EASTERN EUROPE: THE TRANSITION FROM COMMUNISM



Czechoslovakia. By November 1989, crowds as large as 500,000 were forming in Prague.

In December 1989 the Communist government collapsed. At the end of that month, **Václav Havel** (VAHT•SLAHF HAH•vehl), a writer who had played an important role in bringing down the Communist government, became the new president. Havel was an eloquent spokesperson for Czech democracy and a new order in Europe.

The new government soon faced old ethnic conflicts. The two national groups, Czechs and Slovaks, agreed to a peaceful division of the country. Czechoslovakia

split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Havel became the first president of the Czech Republic, and Michal Kováč became the first president of Slovakia.

Under the new president, Václav Klaus, the Czech Republic remains one of the most stable and prosperous economies of the post-Communist Eastern European states. Slovakia has mastered much of the difficult transition from a centrally planned economy to a modern market economy. However, President Ivan Gasparovic faces the challenge of Slovakia's high unemployment rate.



Romania

Communist leader Nicolae Ceaușescu (nee•kaw•LY chow•SHEHS•koo) ruled Romania with an iron grip, using secret police to crush all dissent. Nonetheless, opposition grew. His economic policies led to a sharp drop in living standards. Food shortages caused rationing. His bulldozing of entire villages to further urbanization plans angered the Romanian people.

One incident ignited the flames of revolution. In December 1989, the secret police murdered thousands of people who were peacefully demonstrating. Finally, the army refused to support any more repression. Ceaușescu and his wife were captured and executed. A new government was quickly formed.

Former Communists dominated the government until 1996. The current president, Traian Basescu, leads a country that is just beginning to show economic growth and the rise of a middle class.

German Reunification

Erich Honecker, head of the Communist Party in East Germany, ruled harshly. While many East Germans fled their country, others led mass demonstrations against the regime in 1989.

Once the Communist government opened its entire border with the West, thousands of East Germans swarmed across the border to reunite with their families and friends. People on both sides of the wall began tearing it down. Helpless, the government ordered the rest of the wall torn down. The Berlin Wall, long a **symbol** of the Cold War, was no more.

The reunification of Germany took place on October 3, 1990. What had seemed almost impossible became a reality—the countries of West and East Germany had reunited to form one Germany.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** What did the fall of the Berlin Wall represent?

INFOGRAPHICS

The Fall of the Berlin Wall

Before the Berlin Wall was built, thousands of East Berliners fled to the West for the opportunities it had to offer. The East German government built the Berlin Wall in 1961 to stem this economic loss. The wall separated family members and friends for decades, and it became a symbol of Communist tyranny. On November 9, 1989, in response to mass protests, East Germany's Communist rulers opened the wall's gates. Soon after crowds began to climb the wall and to tear it down.

When Germany was reunified in 1990, Chancellor Helmut Kohl promised a transformation of the East that would take place within four years. However, it became apparent that rebuilding the East German economy could take many decades and have a high cost. Despite these challenges, all Germans now enjoy the same political freedoms as one nation.



Germans climbing over the Berlin Wall in November 1989

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

- Explaining** Why did East Germany build the Berlin Wall?
- Interpreting** Has German reunification been a success? Explain.

The Disintegration of Yugoslavia

MAIN IDEA Ethnic tensions led to armed conflict in Yugoslavia.

HISTORY & YOU Can you recall examples in your textbook of ethnic conflict? Read about ethnic cleansing in the Bosnian war.

Yugoslavia had a Communist government but was never a Soviet satellite state. By 1990, however, the Communist Party collapsed. The Yugoslav political scene was complex. **Slobodan Milošević** (slaw•BAW•dahn muh•LOH•suh•VIHCH), leader of Serbia, rejected efforts toward independence. In Milošević's view, the republics' borders first needed to be redrawn to form a new Greater Serbian state. When negotiations failed, Slovenia and Croatia declared their independence in June 1991. In September 1991, the Yugoslav army assaulted Croatia. Increasingly, Serbia, aided by Croatian Serbs, dominated the Yugoslav army. Serbian forces captured one-third of Croatia's territory before a cease-fire ended the conflict.

Wars in Bosnia and Kosovo

The Serbs next attacked **Bosnia-Herzegovina** and acquired 70 percent of Bosnian territory. Many Bosnians were Muslims. The Serbs followed a policy called **ethnic cleansing** toward Bosnians—killing or forcibly removing them from their lands. Ethnic cleansing revived memories of Nazi atrocities in World War II.

With support from NATO air attacks, Bosnian and Croatian forces regained considerable territory lost to Serbian forces. This forced the Serbs to sign a formal peace treaty that split Bosnia into a Serb republic and a Muslim-Croat federation. In 2006, about 30,000 NATO troops were still in Bosnia trying to keep the peace.

A new war erupted in 1998 over **Kosovo**, an **autonomous** or self-governing province within Yugoslavia. After Slobodan Milošević stripped Kosovo of its autonomy in 1989, groups of ethnic Albanians founded the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and began a campaign against Serbian rule. To crush the KLA, Serb forces massacred ethnic Albanians. The United States and NATO allies worked on a settlement that would end the killing. The Albanians in Kosovo regained their autonomy in 1999. Milošević's rule ended in 2000. While on trial for his role in the massacre of Kosovo civilians, Milošević died in 2006.

Yugoslavia ceased to exist in 2004 when the government officially renamed the country Serbia and Montenegro. The people of Montenegro voted for independence in 2006. Thus, all six republics that formed Yugoslavia in 1918 were once again independent nations.

✓ Reading Check Identifying What events resulted from the disintegration of Yugoslavia?

SECTION 2 REVIEW

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: Lech Walesa, demonstrations, Václav Havel, symbol, Slobodan Milošević, Bosnia-Herzegovina, ethnic cleansing, Kosovo, autonomous.

Main Ideas

2. **List** four Eastern European states discussed in this section that were Soviet satellite states. What events occurred in each state after the withdrawal of Soviet influence?
3. **Explain** why the Communist government ordered the Berlin Wall to be torn down.
4. **Summarize** the Yugoslav republics that wanted independence after 1990, the inhabitants of these republics (if listed), and the reasons the republics fought each other. Use a chart like the one below.

Republics	Inhabitants	Causes of Fighting

Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Analyzing** Why was the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union a turning point in history?
6. **Comparing** How is the ethnic cleansing of Bosnians similar to the Holocaust?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the photograph on page 938. Why is it significant that people are climbing over the wall?

Writing About History

8. **Informative Writing** Research and write an essay about the Polish Solidarity movement. Why was it successful? Be sure to discuss Lech Walesa's supporters, adversaries, and the status of the movement today.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Europe and North America

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Ideas, Beliefs, and Values Postwar Western societies rebuilt their communities, but shifting social structures led to upheaval and change.

Content Vocabulary

- Thatcherism (p. 943)
- budget deficits (p. 944)

Academic Vocabulary

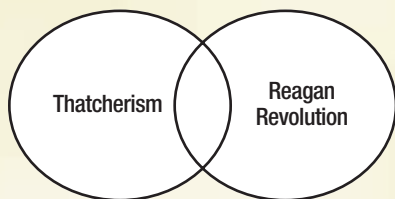
- currency (p. 940)
- shift (p. 940)

People, Places, and Events

- France (p. 940)
- West Germany (p. 941)
- Northern Ireland (p. 943)
- Margaret Thatcher (p. 943)
- Richard Nixon (p. 943)
- Watergate (p. 943)
- Gerald Ford (p. 943)
- Jimmy Carter (p. 943)
- Ronald Reagan (p. 944)
- Reagan Revolution (p. 944)
- George Bush (p. 944)
- Bill Clinton (p. 944)
- George W. Bush (p. 945)
- Pierre Trudeau (p. 945)

Reading Strategy

Comparing and Contrasting As you read, use a Venn diagram like the one below to compare and contrast economic policies of Thatcherism and those of the Reagan Revolution.



During the later decades of the twentieth century, the leaders of Western European countries faced many economic challenges. Germany, in particular, wrestled with social and economic problems caused by its unification. Meanwhile, in the United States, politics took a shift to the right; and Canada was divided on the Quebec secession debate.

Winds of Change in Western Europe

MAIN IDEA France, Great Britain, and Germany have all experienced economic upheavals and changes.

HISTORY & YOU Do you believe there should be a global currency? Read to learn how Europe adopted a single currency.

Between the early 1950s and late 1970s, Western Europe experienced virtually full employment. An economic downturn, however, occurred in the mid-1970s and early 1980s. Both inflation and unemployment rose dramatically, partly because of increases in oil prices after the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1973 (see Chapter 30). Western European economies recovered in the course of the 1980s, but problems remained.

The Western European nations moved toward a greater union of their economies after 1970. The European Economic Community (EEC) expanded in 1973 to include Great Britain, Ireland, and Denmark. By 1986, Spain, Portugal, and Greece had become members. Austria, Finland, and Sweden joined in 1995.

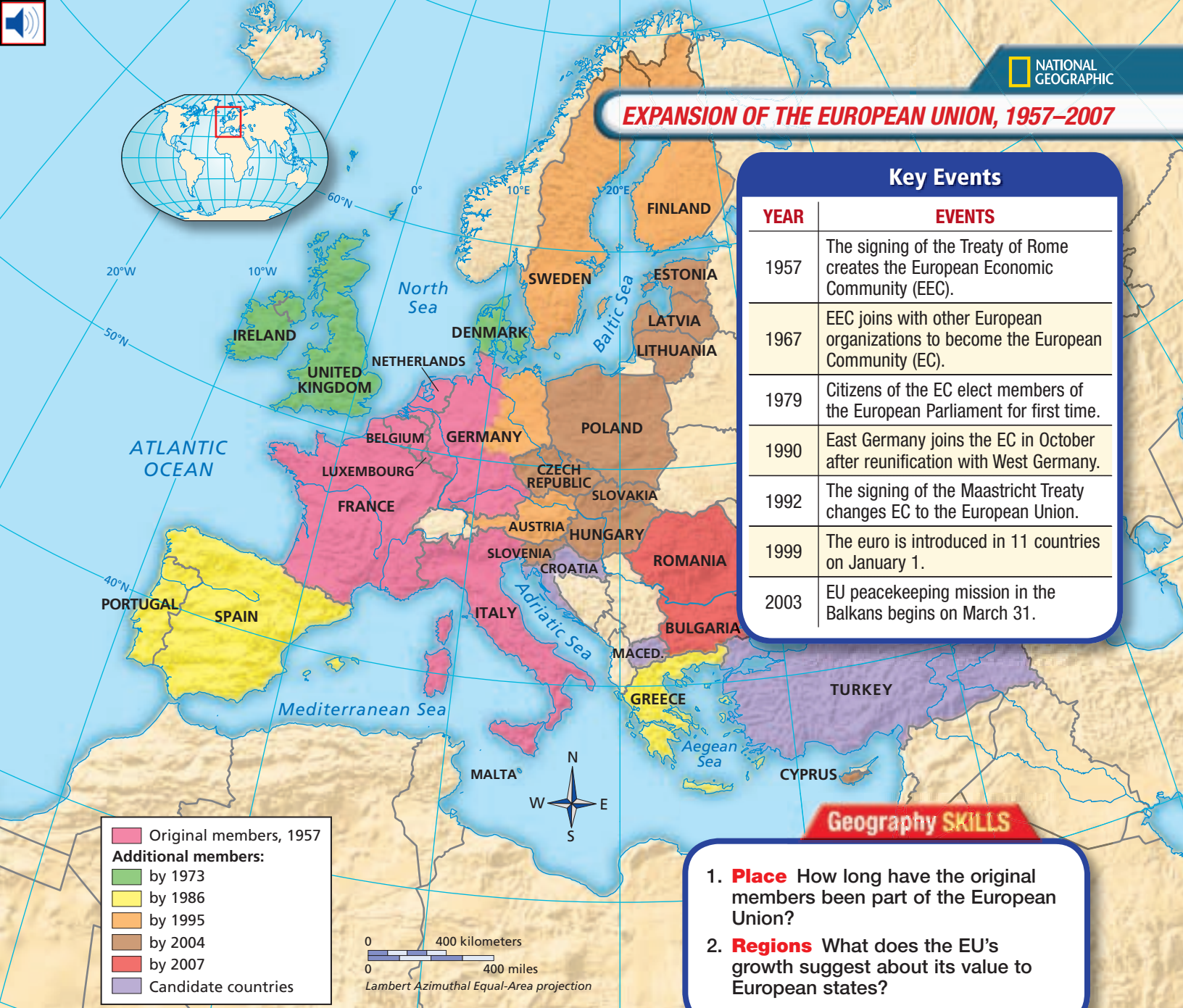
The EEC or European Community (EC) was chiefly an economic union. By 1992, it comprised 344 million people and was the world's largest single trading bloc. The Treaty on European Union, which went into effect on January 1, 1994, turned the EC into the European Union (EU). One of the EU's first goals was to establish a common **currency**, the euro. Twelve of the 15 EU nations abandoned their currency in favor of the euro on January 1, 2002.

The new goal of the EU was to add the states of Eastern and southeastern Europe to the union. In May 2004, the EU added ten new members, mostly from Eastern Europe.

Uncertainties in France

In **France**, a deteriorating economic situation in the 1970s caused a political **shift** to the left. By 1981, the Socialists gained power in the National Assembly. Socialist François Mitterrand was elected president. He initiated a number of measures to aid workers: an increased minimum wage, a 39-hour workweek, and higher taxes

EXPANSION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, 1957–2007



for the rich. The Socialist government also nationalized, or took over, major banks, the steel industry, the space and electronics industries, and insurance firms.

Socialist policies, however, largely failed to work, and France's economic decline continued. In 1993 French unemployment stood at 10.6 percent. In the elections in March of that year, the Socialists won only 28 percent of the vote. A coalition of conservative parties gained 80 percent of the seats in the National Assembly. The move to the right in France was strengthened when the conservative mayor of Paris,

Jacques Chirac, was elected president in May 1995 and reelected in 2002.

Reunification Woes

In 1969 the Social Democrats, a moderate Socialist party, replaced the Christian Democrats as the leading political party in **West Germany**. The first Social Democratic chancellor elected in West Germany was Willy Brandt. In December 1972 Brandt signed a treaty that led to greater contact between East Germany and West Germany. Economic, cultural, and personal ties between the countries were stronger as a result.



For his efforts, Brandt received the Nobel Peace Prize for 1971.

In 1982 the Christian Democratic Union of Helmut Kohl formed a new, more conservative government. Kohl was a smart politician who benefited greatly from an economic boom in the mid-1980s. Then events in East Germany led to the unexpected reunification of the two Germanies in 1990. With a population of 79 million people, the new Germany became the leading power in Europe.

The joy over reunification soon faded as new problems arose. It became clear that the rebuilding of eastern Germany would take far more money than had originally been thought.

Kohl's government was soon forced to face the politically undesirable task of raising taxes. In addition, the virtual collapse of the economy in eastern Germany had led to extremely high levels of unemployment and severe discontent. One

result was a return to power for the Social Democrats, who were victorious in the 1998 elections. However, the Social Democrats had little success in solving Germany's economic woes. In 2005 Angela Merkel, leader of the Christian Democrats, became the first female chancellor in German history.

The collapse of the German economy also led to increasing attacks on foreigners. For years, illegal immigrants and foreigners seeking refuge had found haven in Germany because of its very liberal immigration laws. In 1992 over 440,000 immigrants came to Germany seeking refuge. Increased unemployment and economic problems, however, caused tensions to grow between some Germans and various immigrant groups. Attacks against foreigners by right-wing extremists—especially young neo-Nazis who believed in Hitler's idea of creating a pure Aryan race—became a part of German life.

INFOGRAPHICS

North African Immigration to France

Major migration to Europe took place after World War II. In the 1950s and 1960s, immigrant workers came to Western European nations to help fill the labor shortage. Most of these workers came from Africa and Asia—usually from former European colonies.

For example, many of the immigrant workers that came to France were from former French colonies that were Muslim, such as Algeria. It was assumed that most migrants would return home after a time; however, many stayed.

Immigration in France became a political issue in the 1970s when, due to recession, France tightened its immigration policy. By this time, Muslims had become more visible in French society. Some saw their lack of willingness to assimilate as a threat to the French national identity.

In an effort to separate church and state, a 2004 French law banned the wearing of headscarves by Muslims in French state schools. Muslim protesters said this denied them their freedom of religion. Similar cultural clashes have taken place across Europe in recent years.



Muslim women protest outside the French Embassy in London against the 2004 ban on wearing the *hijab*, or head scarf, in French state schools.

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

1. **Explaining** How did immigrant workers help Western Europe?
2. **Determining Cause and Effect** What kinds of tensions have arisen as a result of the migration of Muslims to Western Europe?

Great Britain and Thatcherism


Between 1964 and 1979, Great Britain's Conservative Party and Labour Party alternated being in power. One problem both parties had to face was the intense fighting between Catholics and Protestants in **Northern Ireland**. An ailing economy and frequent labor strikes were two other issues that the government struggled to solve.

In 1979 the Conservatives came to power under **Margaret Thatcher**, Britain's first female prime minister. Thatcher pledged to limit social welfare, to restrict union power, and to end inflation. Her main focus was privatization. As Thatcher said, "The State's job is to provide a proper framework of laws within which private enterprise can flourish, not to extend its powers by owning business." Although she did not eliminate the basic parts of the social welfare system, Thatcher did break the power of the labor unions and control inflation.

Thatcherism, as her economic policy was termed, improved the British economic situation, but at a price. Business investment and the number of small businesses increased substantially. The south of England, for example, prospered. Old industrial areas elsewhere, however, were beset by high unemployment, poverty, and even violence.

Thatcher dominated British politics in the 1980s. Only in 1990 did the Labour Party's fortunes seem to revive. At that time, Thatcher's government tried to replace local property taxes with a flat-rate tax payable by every adult. In 1990 antitax riots broke out. Thatcher's popularity fell, and she resigned as prime minister.

The Conservative Party, now led by John Major, failed to capture the imagination of most Britons. In new elections in 1997, the Labour Party won a landslide victory. Tony Blair, a moderate, became prime minister and instilled a new vigor on the political scene. By 2006, however, his ongoing support of the U.S. war in Iraq, when most Britons opposed it, caused his popularity to plummet.

 **Reading Check** **Identifying** What were the policies of Thatcherism?

The U.S. and Canada

MAIN IDEA The United States has moved toward the political right, and Quebec's status divides Canada.

HISTORY & YOU What if your state wanted to become an independent nation? Read to learn about Quebec's desire to secede from Canada.

U.S. politics shifted to the right in the mid-1970s as economic issues became the focus. Canadians were concerned about economic issues and the status of Quebec.

Nixon, Ford, and Carter

In his campaign for the presidency, **Richard Nixon** believed that "law and order" issues and a slowdown in racial desegregation would appeal to Southern whites. The South, once a stronghold for the Democrats, began to form a new allegiance to the Republican Party.

As president, Nixon used illegal methods to gain political information about his opponents. This led to the **Watergate** scandal. A group of men working for Nixon's reelection campaign broke into the Democratic National Headquarters, located in the Watergate Hotel in Washington, D.C. They were caught there trying to install electronic listening devices.

Nixon lied to the American public about his involvement in the affair. Secret tapes of his conversations in the White House, however, revealed the truth. On August 9, 1974, Nixon resigned rather than face possible impeachment.

Vice President **Gerald Ford** became president when Nixon resigned, only to lose in the 1976 election to the former governor of Georgia, **Jimmy Carter**. By 1980, the Carter administration was faced with two devastating problems. First, high inflation rates and a decline in average earnings were causing a drop in American living standards.

A crisis abroad erupted when the Iranian government of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (koh•MAY•nee) (see Chapter 30) held 52 Americans hostage. Carter's inability to gain the release of the American hostages contributed to his loss to **Ronald Reagan** in the 1980 election.

The United States at War

In the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the American people rallied behind President George W. Bush as he called for a global war on terror. Osama bin Laden, the leader of an Islamic terrorist organization called al-Qaeda, took credit for the attacks. When the Taliban government of Afghanistan refused to turn him over to the United States, an international military force under U.S. leadership invaded. It toppled the Taliban government but failed to capture bin Laden.

Based on intelligence reports, the United States accused Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein of stockpiling weapons of mass destruction and harboring terrorists. In March 2003, the United States and its allies invaded Iraq.

The occupying forces began a long struggle to bring order to Iraqi society and to help establish a democratic government in the midst of warring factions fighting for power. In 2007 the United States and its allies were still attempting to find a policy that would bring peace and stability to the region.

U.S. and Iraqi soldiers operate a checkpoint in Baghdad, Iraq.



CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

1. **Describing** How did Americans react to the September 11 attacks?
2. **Determining Cause and Effect** What were the causes and effects of the war in Iraq?

Reagan, Bush, and Clinton

The **Reagan Revolution**, as it has been called, sent U.S. policy in new directions. Reversing decades of policy, Reagan cut back on the welfare state, decreasing spending on food stamps, school lunch programs, and job programs. At the same time, Reagan oversaw the largest peacetime military buildup in U.S. history.

Total federal spending rose from \$631 billion in 1981 to over a trillion dollars by 1987. The spending policies of the Reagan administration produced record government **budget deficits**. A budget deficit exists when the government spends more than it collects in revenues. In the 1970s, the total deficit was \$420 billion. Between 1981 and 1987, budget deficits were three times that amount.

George Bush, Reagan's vice president, succeeded him as president. Bush's inability to deal with the federal deficit and an economic downturn, however, allowed

Democrat **Bill Clinton** to be elected president in 1992. Clinton claimed to be a new kind of Democrat, one who favored several Republican policies of the 1980s. This clearly said that the shift to the right in U.S. politics did not end with the election of a Democrat.

A lengthy economic revival won Clinton popular support, but his second term was overshadowed by charges of presidential misconduct. The House of Representatives voted two articles of impeachment—formal charges of misconduct—against him. After a bitter partisan struggle, he was acquitted in the Senate. Clinton's problems helped Republican **George W. Bush**, son of the first President Bush, to win the presidency in 2000.

Bush and 9/11

The new president soon found most of his attention directed to the problem of terrorism. Terrorists directed by Osama



bin Laden hijacked four commercial jets in Boston, Newark, and Washington, D.C. The hijackers flew two of the airplanes directly into the World Trade Center towers in New York City. A third hijacked plane slammed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. The fourth plane crashed into an isolated field in Pennsylvania. In all, almost 3,000 people were killed that day.

After the attacks of September 11, President George W. Bush vowed to fight terrorism. In October 2001, he led a coalition of countries in a war against the Taliban in Afghanistan. The Taliban was a militant Islamic group that controlled Afghanistan and allowed Osama bin Laden to train his al-Qaeda terrorists there. After the defeat of the Taliban, the United States and its allies worked with Afghan leaders to create a new government.

In November 2004, Bush was narrowly elected to a second term. Two years later, however, his popularity plummeted as discontent grew over the Iraq War (see Chapter 30), financial corruption in the Republican Party, and the administration's poor handling of relief efforts after Hurricane Katrina.

Canada

During a major economic recession in Canada in the early 1960s, the Liberals came into power. **Pierre Trudeau** (TROO•DOH) became prime minister in 1968. Although from a French-Canadian background, Trudeau was dedicated to preserving a united Canada. At the same time, he acknowledged the rights of French-speaking Canadians. His government passed the Official Languages Act, which allowed both English and French to be used in the federal civil service. Trudeau's government also supported a vigorous program of industrialization.

In 1993 Canada approved the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), along with the United States and Mexico, to make trade easier and more profitable. Since many Canadians thought the agreement too favorable to the United States, Brian Mulroney lost popularity and the position of prime minister to Jean Chrétien, who was reelected in both 1997 and 2000. However, with a Conservative victory in 2006, Stephen Harper became the new prime minister.

The status of the French-speaking Quebec province has been an issue for decades. In 1995 Quebec voters only narrowly rejected secession. In 1998 Canada's Supreme Court ruled the government would have to agree to secession if Quebec voters supported it. However, that vote would have to be on a clear issue and with a clear majority. The debate still divides Canadians.

✓ Reading Check What was the purpose of Canada's Official Languages Act?

Vocabulary

- Explain** the significance of: currency, France, shift, West Germany, Northern Ireland, Margaret Thatcher, Thatcherism, Richard Nixon, Watergate, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, Reagan Revolution, budget deficits, George Bush, Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, Pierre Trudeau.

Main Ideas

- Summarize** the problems that Germany faced when it was unified in 1990. Use a chart like the one below to make your summary.

Problems Created by German Unification

- Identify** Margaret Thatcher. What role did she play in Britain's economic recovery?
- List** in chronological order by term the U.S. presidents beginning with Richard Nixon.

Critical Thinking

- The BIG Idea Determining Cause and Effect** What factors led to the economic downturn of the 1970s? How did European nations respond?
- Making Inferences** Why does Quebec wish to secede from Canada?
- Analyzing Visuals** Examine the photograph on page 942. What is the protesters' point of view? How do you know?

Writing About History

- Expository Writing** When a country faces economic problems, its inhabitants often blame a person or a group. Look up the word *scapegoating*. Do you think that the way some Germans treated foreigners in the 1990s is an example of scapegoating? Write an essay about this topic.

History ONLINE

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Western Society and Culture

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

New Technologies Trends in contemporary Western society include rapid changes in science and technology, changes in family structures and population trends, increased religious diversity, and a shared popular culture among nations.

Content Vocabulary

- gender stereotyping (p. 948)
- gender parity (p. 948)
- postmodernism (p. 949)
- popular culture (p. 949)
- cultural imperialism (p. 949)

Academic Vocabulary

- chemical (p. 946)
- globalization (p. 949)

People, Places, and Events

- *Sputnik I* (p. 946)
- Basque region (p. 951)
- Equal Pay Act (p. 948)
- Bloody Sunday (p. 951)
- *Roe v. Wade* (p. 948)
- Munich (p. 949)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information As you read, complete a chart like the one below to list the issues and outcomes for the women's movement since 1970.

Issues	Outcomes

Among the effects of globalization is the spread of culture, and Western culture has expanded to and influenced most parts of the world. Western culture itself has undergone many changes these past few decades, most notably with changes in the family, in women's lives, and in religious trends. Not all people welcome Western culture; some see it as a challenge to their own culture and national identity.

The Quickening Pace of Change

MAIN IDEA The Western world has seen many technological and social changes, as well as changes in the family and in women's lives.

HISTORY & YOU How often do you use your cell phone? Read to learn how new technologies are transforming Western society.

Western societies have tended to pride themselves on expanding democracy and material progress. Since 1970, the pace of material change has quickened and promoted a global economy. An important question today is how this global economy will affect each country.

Science and Technology

Science and technology are important forces for change in today's world. During World War II, governments recruited scientists to develop new weapons, the most famous being the atomic bomb. By funding projects, governments created a new model for scientific research. Complex projects required not just teams of scientists. They also needed huge laboratories and sophisticated equipment that only governments or large corporations could fund.

A stunning example of such projects is the space race. In 1961 four years after the Soviet Union launched **Sputnik I**, President Kennedy predicted that Americans would land on the moon within a decade. The American moon landing happened in 1969.

Postwar science and technology led to rapid change. Many believed that scientific knowledge gave society the ability and the right to manipulate the environment for everyone's benefit. Critics in the 1960s and 1970s, however, argued that some technology had far-reaching effects that damaged the environment. The use of **chemical** fertilizers, for example, produced higher-yield crops but also destroyed the ecological balance of streams, rivers, and woodlands. In the early 2000s, debates over organic farming and genetically enhanced foods intensified. People continue to disagree over the role of science in food production.

Technology And The Environment



Power plants designed to generate electricity are a major source of greenhouse gases.

Science and technology have changed the way we live. Yet one of the unfortunate side-effects of modern technology has been damage to the environment.

Global warming, for example, has been linked to emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels—coal, gas, and oil. These emissions have been blamed for rapid melting of the polar ice caps. This could cause sea levels to rise, which could have a devastating effect on populated coastal areas throughout the world.

In an attempt to slow global warming, some 141 countries have ratified the Kyoto Protocol, which calls on countries to cut air pollution. The United States has refused to sign, however, saying that the required changes would be too costly.

Iceland, on the other hand, had already begun to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels by introducing geothermal and hydroelectric power plants. Iceland has also announced that it will switch to hydrogen-powered vehicles.

Another clean source of energy is wind. Scientists estimate that one-third of the world's electricity could be supplied by wind generators by 2050. That would be enough to prevent 113 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere each year. Wind farms like the one shown above have sprouted around the world—including in the United States.

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

1. **Identifying** What was the purpose of the Kyoto Protocol?
2. **Analyzing** Do you think that the Kyoto Protocol will accomplish its goal without the participation of the United States?

Electricity produced from the wind produces no greenhouse gas emissions.

Changes in the Family

The Western world is also experiencing changing trends in marriage and divorce. Over the past 40 years, the number of people in Europe getting married has decreased. People also tend to get married at a slightly older age.

Between 1980 and 1995, for example, the average age of French women marrying for the first time went up from 23 to 27 years. The divorce rate, too, has gone up. Between 1970 and 1995, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom

all saw enormous increases in divorce rates. These social trends have meant a lower birthrate and thus an older population overall.

Changes in Women's Lives

Women's changing roles in the workforce have also affected family size and thus population growth. More women work not only because they choose to, but to help support their families.

Since the 1970s, the number of women active in the workforce has continued to rise.



At the same time, more women went to college, and more of them pursued careers in law, medicine, and government.

The Women's Movement

In the 1960s and 1970s, the women's movement emerged in the United States. It quickly spread to Western Europe and in recent decades to other parts of the world. Supporters of the movement wanted to change the basic conditions of women's lives. They forced politicians to address "gender stereotyping," restricting what a person could do just because of the person's gender. The United States passed the **Equal Pay Act** in 1963. It required women to be paid the same as men for performing the same work.

A controversial issue was abortion. In 1973 the U.S. Supreme Court legalized abortion in **Roe v. Wade**. While national

health insurance covers abortion in most of Europe, the procedure is still hotly debated in the United States.

In the 1990s, there was a backlash against the women's movement. Some women urged a return to traditional roles. Others found ways to balance career and family. However, women in Western societies still earn much less on average than men. Many women face the burden of working outside the home while continuing to do most of the child rearing and domestic work.

To encourage women's roles in government, Norway and Denmark adopted **gender parity** policies in the 1970s. Women must make up either a certain number of the candidates in an election or a certain number of those elected. Other European nations followed suit.

✓ Reading Check Identifying How does gender stereotyping affect women's and men's roles?

INFOGRAPHICS

Women in the Workforce

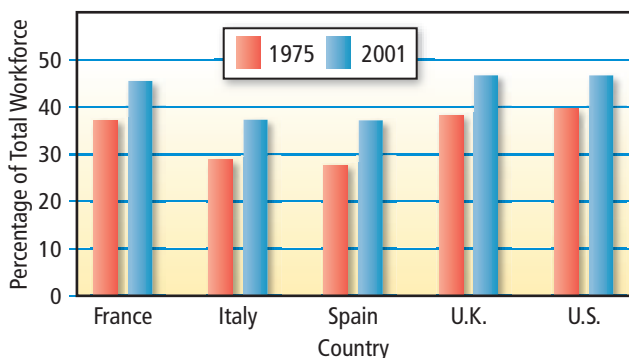
Since the 1970s, Western countries have experienced an increased percentage of women in the workforce, due to the efforts of the international women's movement. Laws passed in the United States and Europe made it illegal to discriminate on the basis of gender. New laws also made it illegal to pay a woman less than a man for the same work.

Although women still make less money than men in Western countries, that pay gap is narrowing. In the United States, women earned 62 percent of what men earned in 1979, but that rose to 80 percent by 2004. In the United Kingdom, women earned 87.4 percent of what men earned in 2006. This represented the smallest pay gap ever recorded in the U.K.



Women demonstrating in London, 1971

Percentage of Women in the Workforce



Source: International Labour Organization, Bureau of Statistics.

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

- Identifying** What has been the general trend in employment of women in Western countries since the 1970s?
- Evaluating** How do you think the increase of women in the workforce has advanced the status of women in general?



Culture and Identity

MAIN IDEA Popular culture brings the world closer, but some nations want to maintain their own identities.

HISTORY & YOU Did you know that American movies can be seen all over the world? Read to learn how Western culture affects the world.

The effects of globalization are not limited to politics and economics. Western culture can now be mass-produced and marketed globally. However, the dominance of Western culture also raises some questions.

Trends in Art

The United States dominated the art world after World War II, and New York City became the artistic center of the Western world. Artists, from abstract expressionists like Jackson Pollock to postmodernists, expressed vibrantly and energetically the postwar culture.

Abstractionism dominated modern art after 1945. Abstract expressionists conveyed emotion and feeling. By the 1980s, postmodern styles emerged. **Postmodernism**, a revival of traditional elements and techniques, includes traditional painting styles and traditional crafts. Postmodern artists often create works that include elements of film, performance, popular culture, and sculpture. Today’s artists use digital cameras and computer programs to produce interactive art forms. Viewers can influence the production of the art itself.

Popular Culture

Today people often talk about the movies they saw over the weekend or who won last night’s football or basketball game before they talk about anything else. Music, movies, television, sports—all are part of our popular culture. Entertainment created for a profit and for a mass audience is known as **popular culture**.

Known throughout the world, American performers and filmmakers help spread American popular culture. From early rock ‘n’ roll to multimillion dollar musical acts

of today, the world participates in America’s musical pop culture.

Films also play a big role in spreading Western culture. In 2003 moviegoers around the world eagerly waited for the opening of the third and final installment of the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy, *The Return of the King*. The film’s success is an example of the **globalization** of modern popular culture.

Television and sports have created a sense that Americans and Europeans share a culture. Europeans watch popular American shows like *ER* and become familiar with American brand names—and American attitudes about family, work, and money. As a cultural export, sports have become big business. Sports organizations receive most of their revenues from advertisers who pay millions to sponsor TV football, soccer, or baseball.

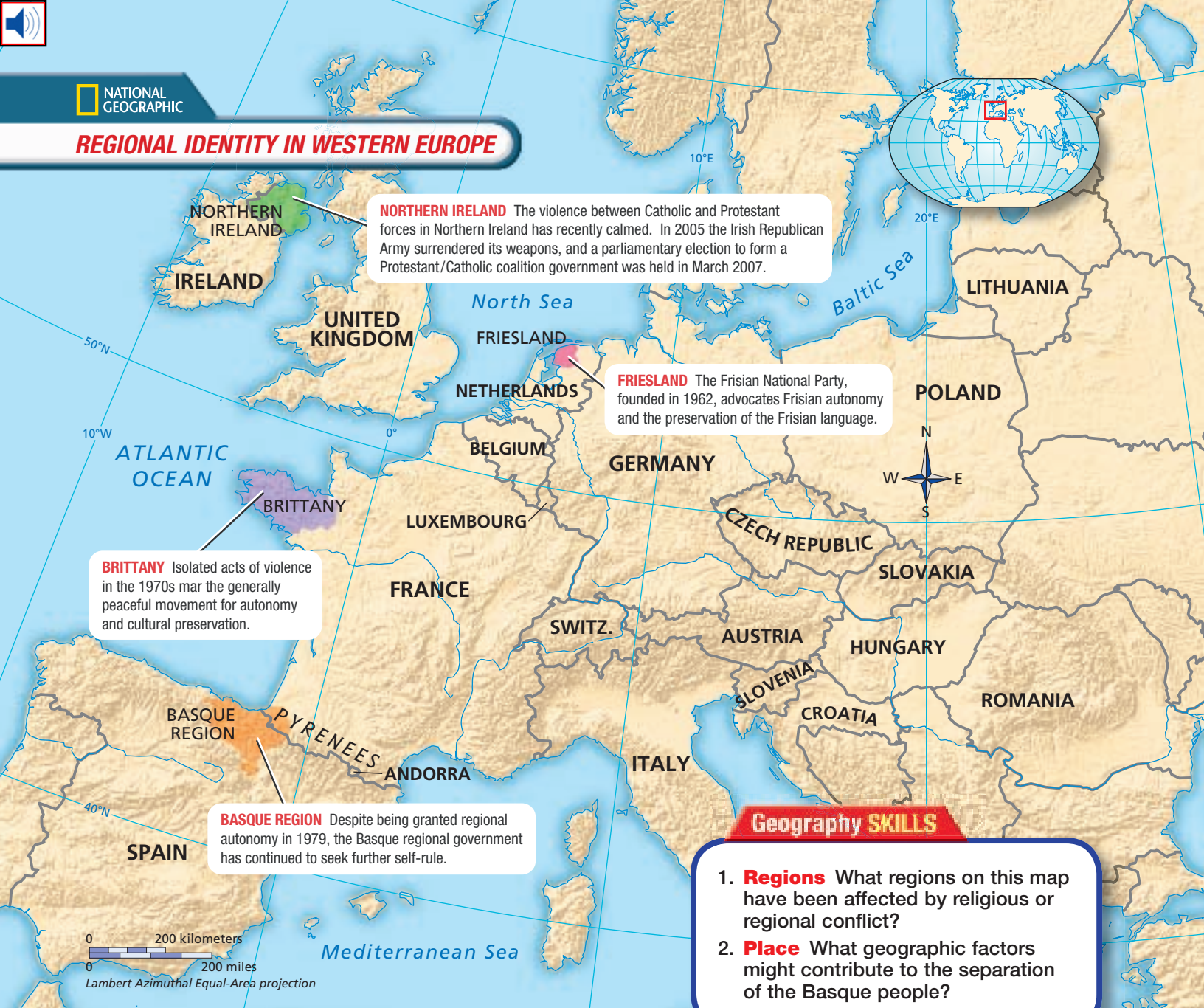
Sports have become big politics as well. The most telling example of how politics and sports mix came with the 1972 Olympic Games in **Munich**. There a Palestinian terrorist group seized 11 Israeli athletes as hostages. All of the hostages were killed. During the height of the Cold War, the USSR refused to participate in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics after the United States boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Some nations’ peoples worry that American entertainment weakens their own language and culture. Critics refer to **cultural imperialism**, meaning that a Western nation controls other world cultures much as Western nations had controlled colonial governments. To protect their own musical heritage, the French even passed a law saying that at least 40 percent of radio time had to be reserved for French-language music.

Although Western music and movies may still dominate, trends in the opposite direction are developing. One trend is that non-Western music is being played in Western rock and pop. Paul Simon’s *Graceland* was an early example. Simon spiced many of his songs with *mbaqanga*—the dance music of the black townships of South Africa. The reggae music native to Jamaica has an enormous following, especially with resistance movements. Finally, Latin pop has become so popular that there have been Latin Grammy awards since 1999.



REGIONAL IDENTITY IN WESTERN EUROPE



Religious Trends

From the Middle Ages through the early part of the twentieth century, Christianity dominated the spiritual life of Western society. After World War II, however, many immigrants from former colonies moved to Europe to find jobs. The result has been much greater religious diversity in Europe. Immigrants from Africa, for example, have established large Muslim communities in France, Germany, and Great Britain.

Many people define themselves through their religion, and it influences national customs and social attitudes. This is why

some Europeans feel that non-Christian immigrants are threatening their culture.

There is a different trend in the United States. Since the 1980s, a Protestant revival has gathered strength translating into a political force in which conservative Christian groups play a larger role in American politics.

Religious trends in the United States and Europe have raised an important issue: what role should religion play in a democracy? In the United States, controversies have erupted over the precise extent to which religion and government should be



separated. Conflicts have arisen, for example, about the place of prayer in public schools and the use of federal money to fund programs that certain Christians oppose.

In Europe, non-Christians struggle to find a balance between their identities as citizens of the West and as believers in a non-Christian religion. In France, for example, there is an ongoing struggle over whether Muslim girls should be allowed to wear headscarves to public schools.

Nationalism and Regional Identity

A global American-style culture is not the only challenge to national identity. Minorities in Europe want to preserve their culture or even have their own nation. Sometimes these are ethnic groups, and sometimes they are religious groups. These minorities use different tactics, from peaceful demonstrations to terrorism, to reach their goals.

Most minority movements are peaceful. In **Brittany**, a western region of France that is Celtic in its language and culture, local communities organize festivals called **Fest Noz** to celebrate their culture. These festivals feature traditional Breton costumes, music, and the Breton language, which closely resembles the Gaelic spoken in Ireland.

Some minorities use violence as a tool to win concessions or gain independence. The **Basque region** is in the western Pyrenees, and part of the territory belongs to Spain and part to France. Although most Basques accept the status quo and work peacefully to protect their language and culture, Basque extremists do not. The group Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) employs violence.

Northern Ireland has also faced ongoing problems with violent extremists. In 1921 Ireland was partitioned between the independent Irish Republic, which is mostly Catholic, and Northern Ireland, which remained under British control. Northern Ireland has a powerful Protestant majority but also contains many Catholics.

Clashes between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland escalated on January 30, 1972. On this date, which is known as "**Bloody Sunday**," British troops fired on a crowd of civil rights protesters and killed 13 people.

For the next three decades, the Catholic Irish Republican Army (IRA) employed violence and terror in an effort to unite Northern Ireland with the Republic of Ireland. Often aimed against British officials or local Protestant leaders, this violence continued despite many peace talks. By 2000, about 3,600 people had been killed and 36,000 injured. Exhausted by years of violence, the two sides began talks in the 1990s, and signed the Good Friday Agreement in April 1998. The reluctance of the IRA and other militants to disarm, however, threatens the peace process.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** Why did conflict between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland begin?

Vocabulary

- Explain** the significance of: *Sputnik I*, chemical, gender stereotyping, Equal Pay Act, *Roe v. Wade*, gender parity, postmodernism, globalization, popular culture, Munich, cultural imperialism, Basque region, Bloody Sunday.

Main Ideas

- Explain** why some critics began to question the value of technological progress in postwar society. Give examples.
- List** the achievements of the women's movement during the 1960s and 1970s. Use a chart like the one below to make your list.

Achievements of the Women's Movement
1.
2.

- Define** cultural imperialism. How have some countries reacted to it?

Critical Thinking

- The BIG Idea Evaluating** Which medium—TV, films, sports, music—do you believe has the greatest effect on the cultures of other countries? In what ways?
- Making Generalizations** Why do some minorities use violence as a tool to gain independence?
- Analyzing Visuals** Do you think the women in the photograph on page 948 would be pleased with the status of women today? Why or why not?

Writing About History

- Descriptive Writing** Abstractionism, abstract expressionism, and pop art became popular art forms after World War II. Research these art forms and describe in an essay how they represent innovations.

History ONLINE

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Rock 'n' Roll Around the World

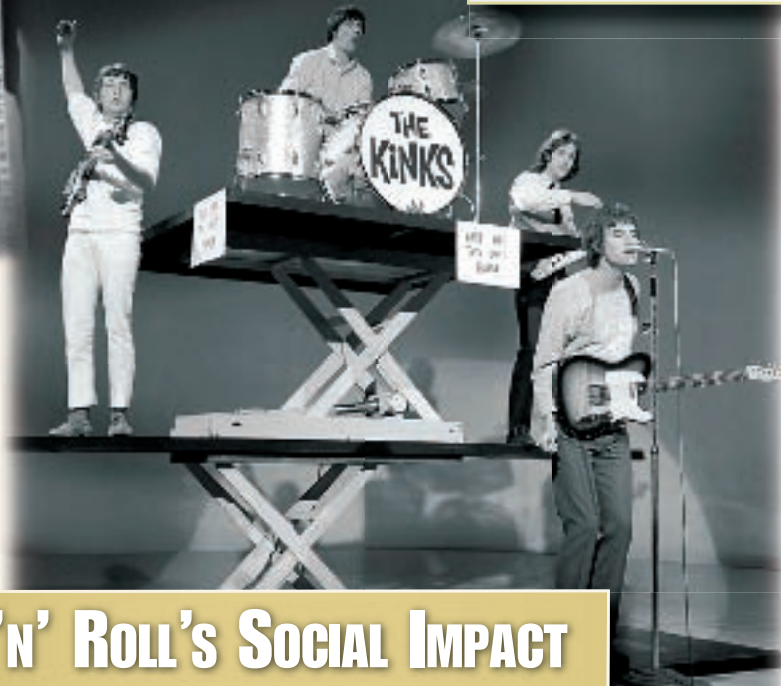
The electric amplification of voices and strings allowed guitar-driven groups to produce a big sound with a few people. Worldwide, rock music combined with local traditions to create new musical forms. Rock 'n' roll let musicians experiment. These experiments allowed people from many cultures to feel like part of a worldwide movement.



◀ *The Platters*

Rock 'n' roll first appeared in the U.S. in the mid-1950s.

In 1964, the British Invasion first defined rock 'n' roll as an international phenomenon.



The Kinks ▶

ROCK 'N' ROLL'S SOCIAL IMPACT

Rock 'n' roll appealed to young people with a loud and heavy beat for dancing and lyrics about topics important to teens. Early rock 'n' rollers shocked white American parents in the 1950s and helped create a generation gap, a cultural separation between children and their parents. The music also brought African American influences to white audiences in the United States. Rhythm and blues music provided the roots of the 1950s rock 'n' roll sound. Over time, it would influence music throughout the world.

▼ *Bob Marley and the Wailers*

Ska, rocksteady, and reggae took rock influences and in turn influenced musicians in the U.S. and Britain.



(i) Pictorial Press Ltd/Alamy Images, (j) Robert Grossman/Africphotos.com



Fela Kuti ►

In the 1970s, Afrobeat fused rock and jazz influences to Nigerian forms. Lyrics demanded personal freedoms and a just society.

A GLOBAL EXCHANGE OF POPULAR MUSIC

Across Africa, the electric guitar and jazz and blues musical structures combined with local traditions to create a great many new forms, referred to collectively as Afropop. One example of Afropop is the Afrobeat style created by Fela Kuti. Likewise, the Jamaican innovators of ska and reggae helped a new generation of British and American youth form the styles of punk rock and hip-hop. The shrinking world of the past century has made popular music into a vehicle for cultural exchange and innovation.

ANALYZING VISUALS

- 1. Making Connections**
How does today's music affect society? How does it compare to the impact of rock 'n' roll in the 1950s?
- 2. Assessing**
In different decades and many countries, the electric guitar has become an essential element of popular music. What does this mean for the global exchange of culture?

CHAPTER 28 Visual Summary

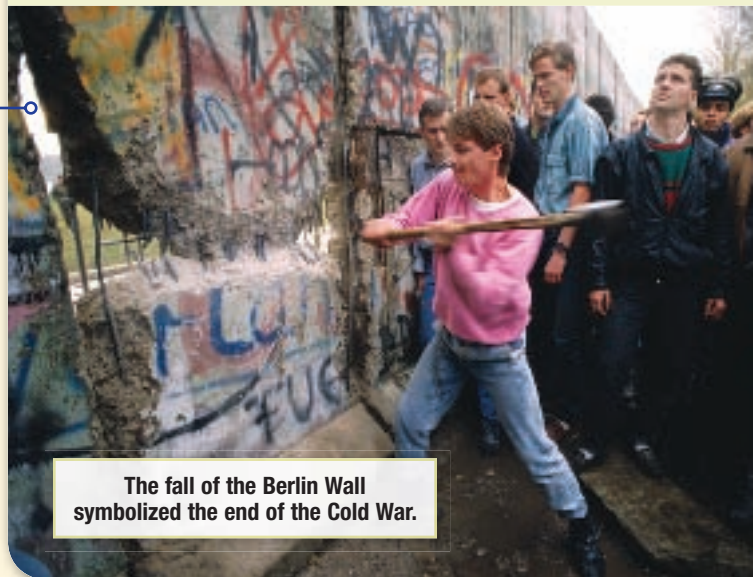


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Economic and Political Change in the SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

- Gorbachev's reforms helped to end the Cold War and break up the Soviet Union.
- Communist regimes in Eastern Europe ended as the loss of Soviet support led to revolutions.
- Ethnic tensions in Yugoslavia led to conflicts in Bosnia and Kosovo.
- Energy resources support Russia's economy, but it still faces many economic and social problems.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BERLIN WALL



The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolized the end of the Cold War.

PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS CLASH IN NORTHERN IRELAND



Northern Ireland's Catholics wanted to unite with the Republic of Ireland, while Protestants preferred to remain part of Great Britain.

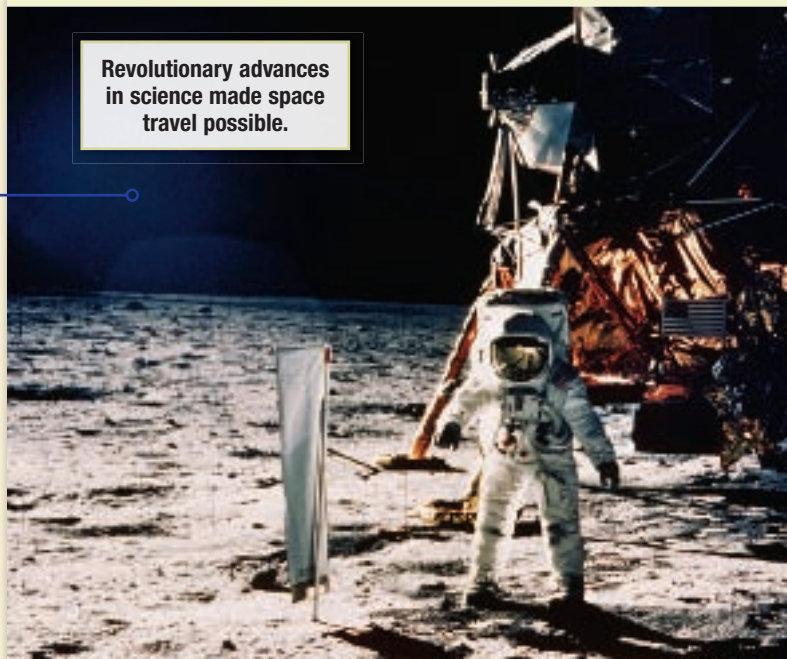
Economic and Social Issues in WESTERN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- U.S. president Richard Nixon resigned after the Watergate scandal.
- After reunification, Germany faced the cost of rebuilding the economy of eastern Germany.
- The EC became the European Union, and most members adopted the Euro.
- Canadians became divided over the possible secession of French-speaking Quebec.

The Spread and Transformation of WESTERN TECHNOLOGY AND CULTURE

- Significant changes in technology have revolutionized life in the Western world.
- The women's movement addressed issues of stereotyping, pay equality, abortion, and political parity.
- As popular culture brings the world closer, some nations and minority groups worry about loss of their cultural identity.

U.S. ASTRONAUTS FIRST TO WALK ON THE MOON



Revolutionary advances in science made space travel possible.

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

TEST-TAKING TIP

If you do not know the correct answer to a question, read the answer choices carefully. Eliminate any statement that is historically incorrect. This will help you focus on the remaining answer choices and increase your chances of choosing the correct answer.

Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word (or words) that best completes the sentence.

- A _____ exists when the government spends more than it collects in revenues.
 - red-line budget
 - budget deficit
 - surplus budget
 - balanced budget
- Mikhail Gorbachev based his radical reforms on _____, or restructuring.
 - intifada
 - genestroika
 - restifada
 - perestroika
- Kosovo was a self-governing province; that is, it was _____.
 - an autonomous province
 - a dependent province
 - a protectorate
 - a colonial territory
- _____ policies require that women must make up either a certain number of the candidates in an election or a certain number of those elected.
 - Gender parity
 - Equality
 - Gender stereotyping
 - Discrimination

Reviewing Main Ideas

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Section 1 (pp. 930–935)

- What caused the Cold War to intensify in 1979?
 - Gorbachev's perestroika
 - U.S. invasion of Iraq
 - Boris Yeltsin's presidency of Russia
 - Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- Why did the Soviet Union and the United States sign the INF Treaty of 1987?
 - To extend aid to Afghanistan
 - To slow down the arms race
 - To build up their arsenals
 - To deter invasion from China
- To what was Boris Yeltsin committed for improving Russia's economy?
 - Introducing a free-market economy
 - Allowing the Chechens their independence
 - Allowing the free sale and purchase of land
 - Using Russia's national resources as geopolitical leverage

Section 2 (pp. 936–939)

- Who organized Solidarity in Poland?
 - Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Václav Havel
 - Lech Walesa
 - Václav Klaus

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Go to Page . . .	944	932	939	948	931	932	934	936

GO ON 

9. Which ethnic group formed the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA)?
- A Albanians
 - B Serbs
 - C Croatians
 - D Bosnians

Section 3 (pp. 940–945)

10. How many nations belonged to the European Union as of 2004?
- A 50
 - B 15
 - C 12
 - D 25
11. To what problem did George W. Bush devote most of his attention during his first year as U.S. president?
- A War with Iraq
 - B Terrorism
 - C Invasion of the Falkland Islands
 - D The Watergate scandal

Section 4 (pp. 946–951)

12. In which year did the United States land a mission on the moon?
- A 1969
 - B 1945
 - C 1981
 - D 1979
13. Through what type of art forms can viewers influence the production of the art itself?
- A WYSIWYG creations
 - B Digital jpeg photos
 - C Interactive productions
 - D MTV productions

Critical Thinking

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Use the following map and your knowledge of world history to answer question 14.



14. How many republics were in the former Yugoslavia?
- A 5
 - B 6
 - C 4
 - D 8
15. What caused the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union?
- A Assassination of Leonid Brezhnev, invasion of Afghanistan
 - B Efficient central government, strong economy
 - C Vladimir Putin's reforms, abundant natural resources
 - D Weak economy, inefficient central government, Gorbachev's reforms, and nationalism

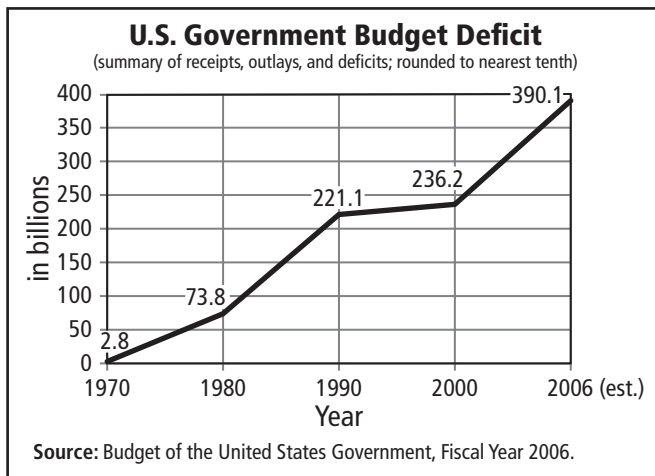
Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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GO ON

16. What resulted from Ronald Reagan's military buildup in the 1980s?
- A A bull market
 - B Record budget deficits
 - C A record budget surplus
 - D The invasion of Iraq
17. Why have the United States, Great Britain, France, and Canada alternated between liberal and conservative leaders from 1970 through today?
- A They wanted to stabilize their economies.
 - B They went with the popular, charismatic candidates.
 - C They wanted to give bipartisanship a chance.
 - D They just could not decide which they liked better.

Analyze the chart and answer the question that follows. Base your answer on the chart and on your knowledge of world history.



18. What can be said about the U.S. budget deficit?
- A Under the Nixon administration, the budget deficit increased to a startling \$73.8 billion.
 - B The budget deficit remained rather stable under the Reagan and Bush administrations.
 - C The 2006 budget deficit is expected to increase even more than it did during the Reagan and Bush administrations.
 - D Under the Clinton administration, the budget deficit increased by nearly \$150 billion.

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	16	17	18	19	20	21
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Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short-answer questions that follow the document. Base your answers on the document and on your knowledge of world history.

In his 1975 book *Small Is Beautiful*, the British economist E. F. Schumacher wrote:

"We must begin to see the possibility of evolving a new lifestyle, with new methods of production and new patterns of consumption: a lifestyle designed for permanence. To give only two examples: in agriculture, we can interest ourselves in the perfection of production methods which are biologically sound and produce health, beauty and permanence. In industry, we can interest ourselves in small-scale technology, 'technology with a human face,' so that people have a chance to enjoy themselves while they are working, instead of working solely for their pay packet and hoping for enjoyment solely during their leisure time."

—E. F. Schumacher, *Small Is Beautiful*, 1973

19. According to Schumacher, what are the two components of a new lifestyle, one designed for permanence?
20. What do you believe Schumacher meant when he said "technology with a human face"?

Extended Response

21. The European Union established a common European currency, the euro. How would a common global currency, whether the euro or another currency form, affect the global economy?

History ONLINE

For additional test practice, use Self-Check Quizzes—Chapter 28 at glencoe.com.

STOP