

UNIT SIX:

**CHALLENGES
OF THE
MODERN ERA**

Some advice before we begin.

Remember ...

This unit has the same weight as Unit 5 (Decolonization), thus 7% of the year.

This means ONE (1) 5-point question and TWO (2) multiple choice per unit on June 22nd.

Dats it by's!

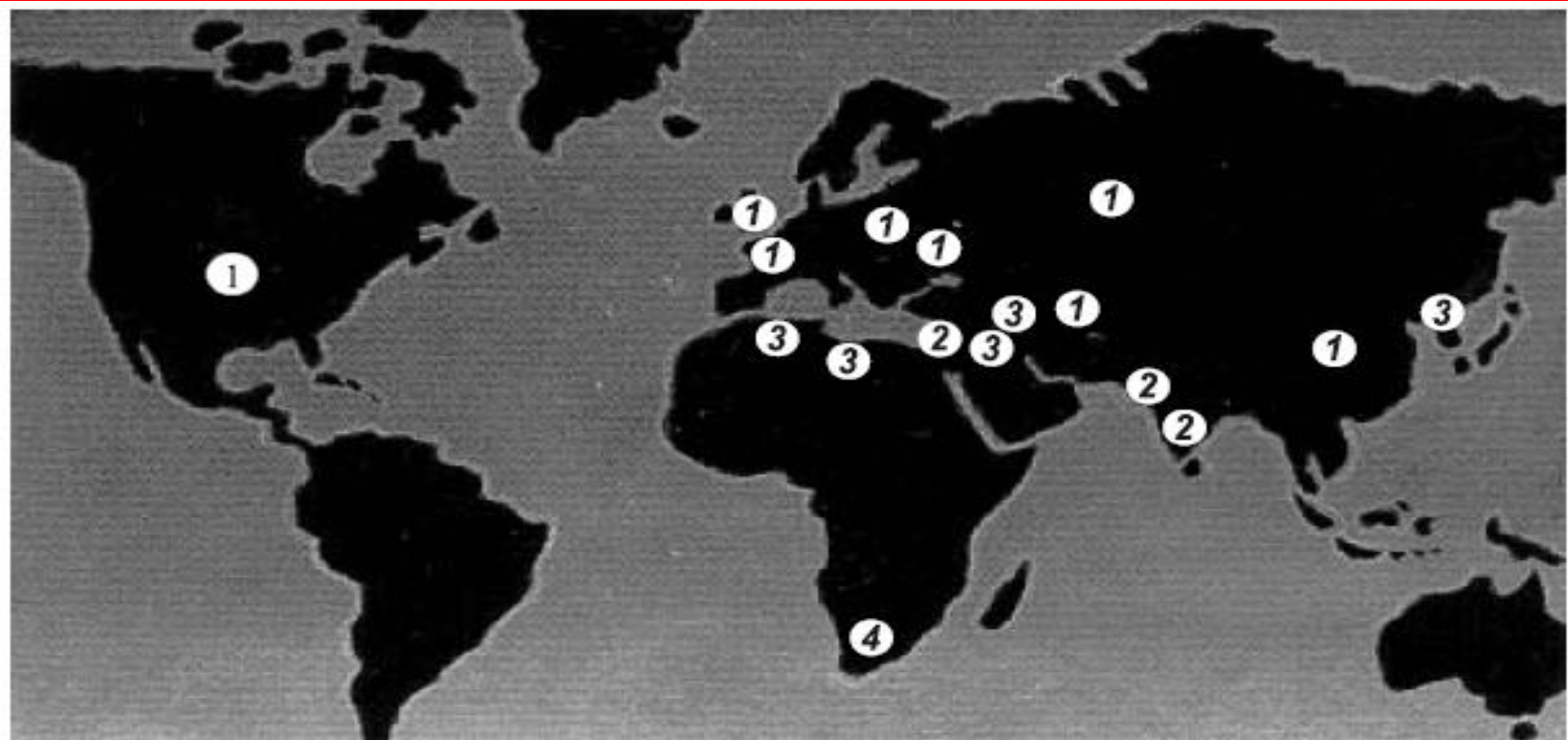
S.C.O. : 6.1.1 – Define ...

- **ARMS PROLIFERATION**
- **TERRORISM**
- **HUMAN RIGHTS**
- **ETHNIC CLEANSING**

ARMS PROLIFERATION

- Spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) (nuclear, chemical & biological weapons) throughout the world.*
- This is seen as dangerous as it is feared dictators/terrorists would be more willing to use WMDs.
- * Also refers to spread of conventional weapons such as jet warplanes, tanks, etc.

ARMS PROLIFERATION



1. Countries which have nuclear weapons.
2. Countries which probably have them.
3. Countries possibly developing them.
4. Countries which had them.

ARMS PROLIFERATION

Have nuclear energy

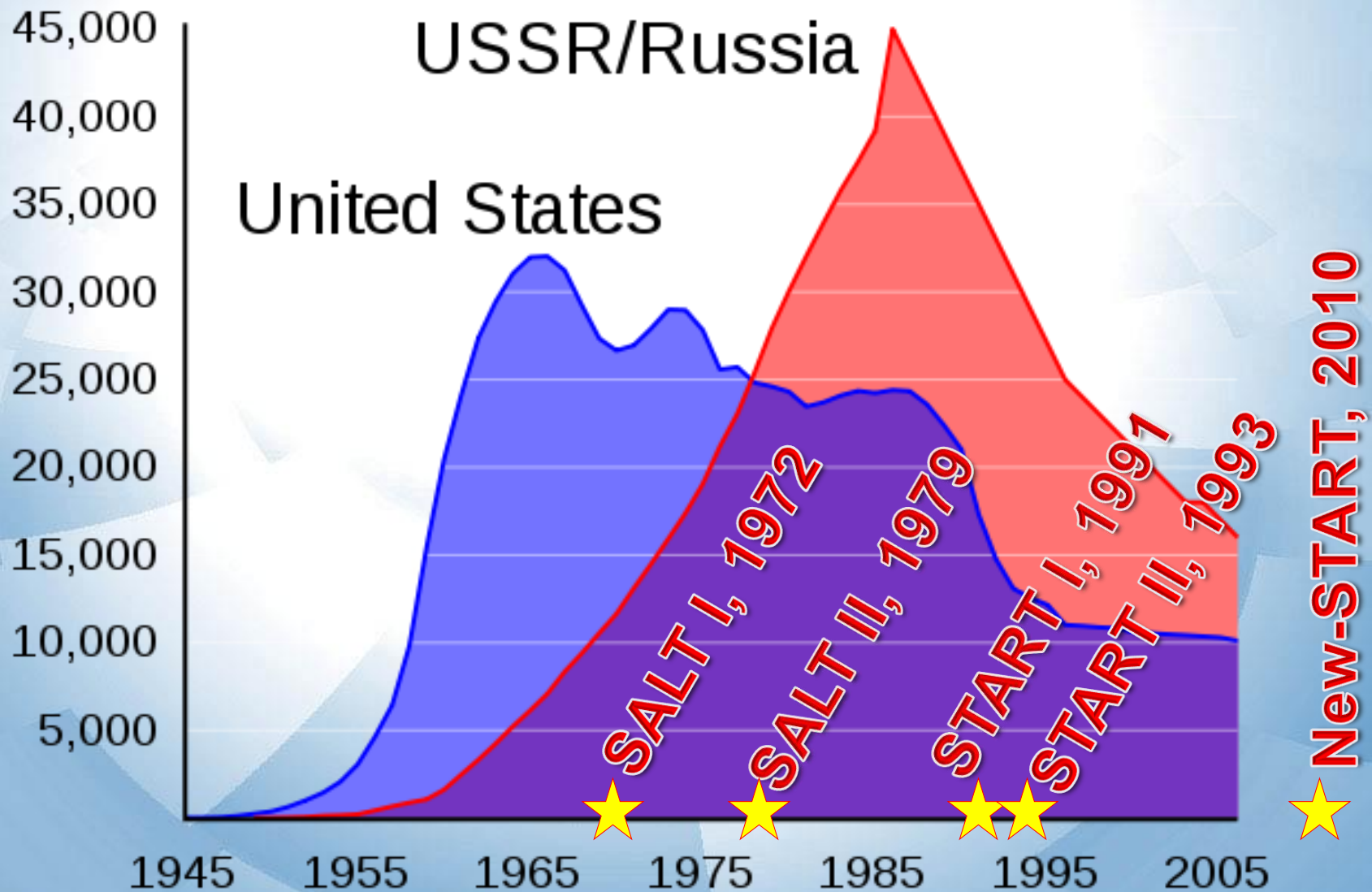
Have nuclear weapons



Have both nuclear energy and nuclear weapons

The countries below aim to produce

ARMS PROLIFERATION



ARMS PROLIFERATION

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=swUA33FGXZU>
- <https://sites.google.com/site/weaponsofmassdestructionrham/nuclear-weapons>

TERRORISM

- Violent acts (suicide bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, etc...) so that **terror & fear** go largely beyond the circle of victims directly related to the act – all for a common goal which is usually political.
- Terrorism is politically motivated violence against **non-military** targets by **non-state** groups or individuals.

TERRORISM



HUMAN RIGHTS

→ A concept where all humans possess certain basic human rights, no matter local factors including **ethnicity** or **nationality**.

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

was adopted by the French National Assembly on August 26, 1789.

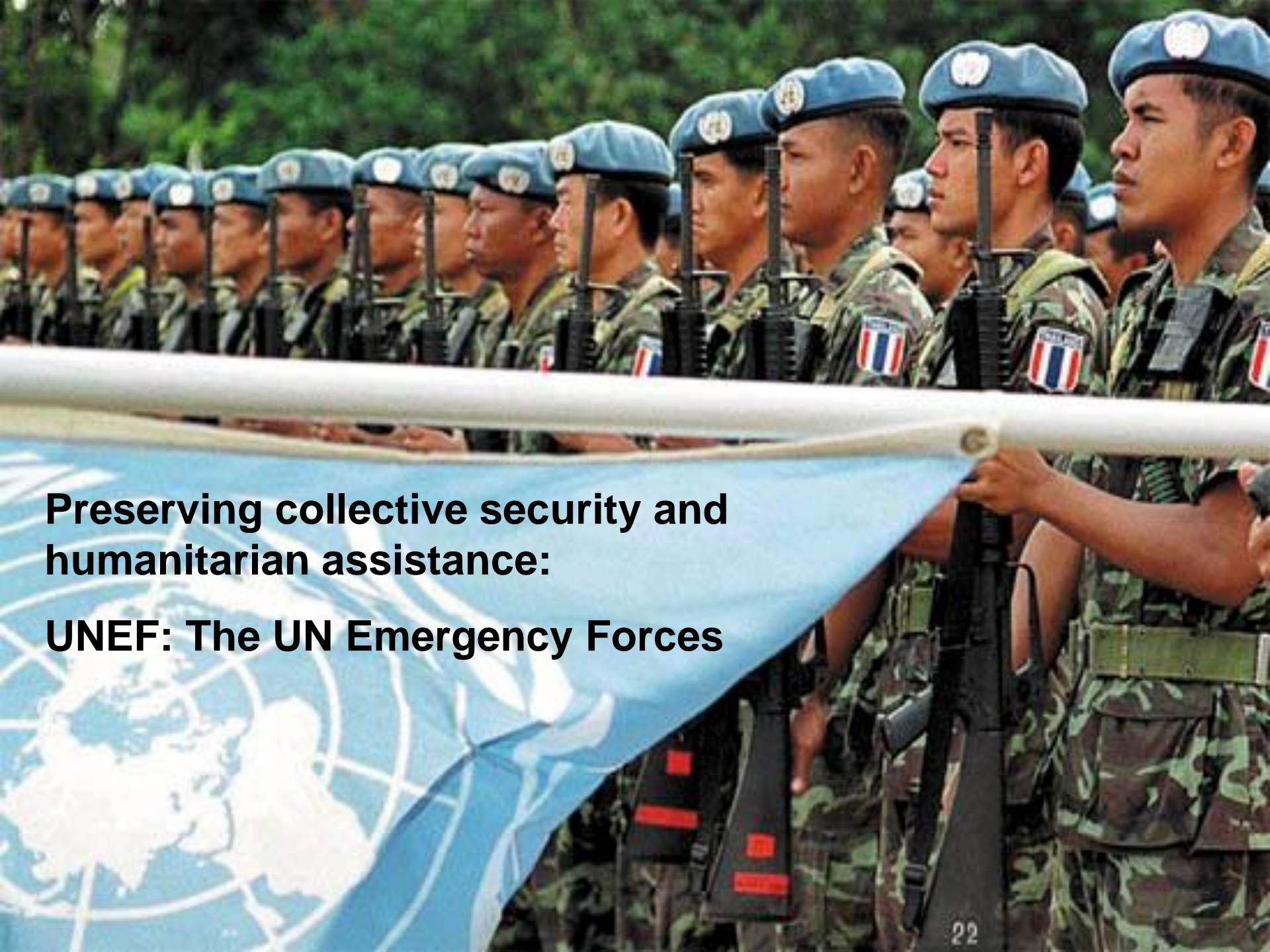


ETHNIC CLEANSING

- The **murder** of one ethnic group by another.
- Ex.: In Bosnia-Herzegovina, the murder of Muslims on the orders of Slobodan Milošević.



- S.C.O. 6.1.2 – Analyze examples to illustrate three peacekeeping roles that UN forces are sometimes called upon to perform in troubled areas. (a) (pp. 187 & 194-205)
- mediation of disputes between conflicting parties
- deployment of military forces to maintain peace in civil or international wars
- deployment of military forces to ensure distribution of humanitarian aid



**Preserving collective security and humanitarian assistance:
UNEF: The UN Emergency Forces**

The Role of the UNEF

- Forces are deployed to either:
 - **Mediate disputes** between conflicting parties
 - **Maintain peace** in civil or international wars
 - Ensure distribution of **humanitarian aid**

Overview of UNEF

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=40EihLq1aAo>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=egjBqs3o6XY>

Peacekeeping vs. Peacemaking?

- **Peacekeeping**-forces are deployed at the **request** of a country, countries or groups who have come to an agreement & need help **maintaining peace (INVITED)**.
- **Peacemaking**-forces are deployed to **establish a peace** or provoke a settlement between conflicting countries or groups (**NOT INVITED**).

- S.C.O. 6.1.3 – Analyze the role of recent UN peacemaking efforts in Somalia & Bosnia-Herzegovina. (a) (pp. 201-202)
- S.C.O. 6.1.4 – Assess how the re-emergence of nationalism, ethnic diversity and religious differences have created conflict in: (i)
 - former Yugoslavia (pp. 228-233)
 - Rwanda (pp. 202-203)
 - India-Pakistan (pp. 317-319)

Most Common Threats To Peace In The Modern World

- Present-day threats to peace are:
 - Rise of **nationalism** especially in former Soviet republics
 - Ethnic **Diversity**
 - Religious Differences
 - **Arms** proliferation & the Arms Race

Case Study 1: Yugoslavian Civil War (1990-1995)

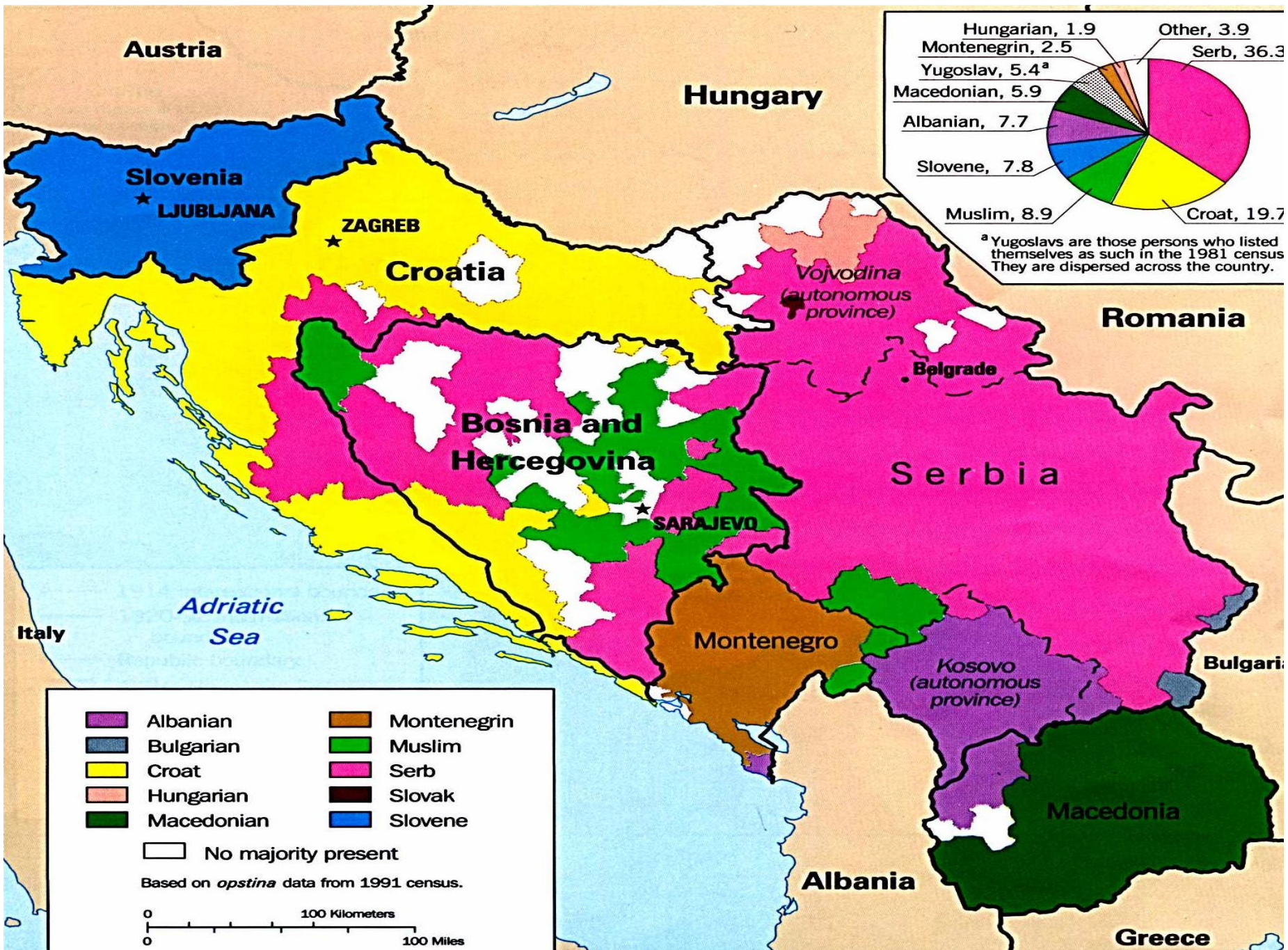
- Yugoslavia was made up of 6 republics with many different **ethnic** groups (p. 229).
- Josip **Tito**, communist dictator of Yugo., kept everyone in line. He did not take orders from Moscow.
- After Tito's death, Yugo continued to prosper but depended more on the USSR.
- When the USSR collapsed, **ethnic and nationalist tensions** erupted in **civil war** as the 6 republics sought **independence**.

Case Study 1: Yugoslavian Civil War (1990-1995)

Main Ethnic Groups:

- Serbs
- Muslims
- Croats
- Albanians
- Others





Case Study 1: Yugoslavian Civil War (1990-1995)

- In 1991 fighting broke out between **Serbs** & Croats when **Croatia** declared itself a **sovereign state for the Croats** (Nationalism)
- Croatia: **75%** Croats **12%** Serbs
- **Serbs** in Croatia immediately rebelled.
- Serbia supported the rebels (obviously) & thousands were killed.

Case Study 1: Yugoslavian Civil War (1990-1995)

- In 1992 Muslims & Croats in Bosnia-Herzegovina voted to become a sovereign state.
- This would reduce Serbs in that country to minority status:
 - **44%** Muslims
 - **31%** Serbs
 - **17%** Croats

Case Study 1: Yugoslavian Civil War (1990-1995)

- Serbia, under **Slobodan Milošević** launched an assault to eliminate all **Muslims & Croats** from Serbian enclaves in B-H.
- **Ethnic Cleansing**: forcing ethnic groups (mostly civilians) out of a region through violence, intimidation or murder.



Ethnic Cleansing

- **Millions of Muslims lost their homes.**
- **Serbian soldiers forced Muslims out of their homes.**
- **Muslims lost their homes, families & property.**



Muslim Prisoners In Camps



UN Response To Conflict

- UN recognized independence of B-H in April 1992.
- Imposed harsh sanctions on Serbia.
- Established **peaceKEEPING** force in Sarajevo to **keep relief supplies** coming in & **uphold (temporary) ceasefires** between Serbs & Muslims/Croats.
- Forces had **NO** mandate to impose **peace** or intervene in conflict.

UN Response To Conflict

- Amid escalating fighting, Yugoslavia was expelled from the **UN**.
- It became more dangerous for UN Peacekeepers stationed there.
- Feb 1994, NATO intervened & bombed a Serbian stronghold in what they deemed a **peaceMAKING** operation.

UN Response To Conflict

- Situation became more dangerous as there were now two foreign groups involved in the Bosnian Civil War:
 - **UN peacekeeping** operation to deliver humanitarian aid & protect civilians
 - **NATO peacemaking** operation to stop Serbian offensive

- *Both **failed** to provide lasting peace

UN Response To Conflict

- In 1995, the B-H War ended when Milošević signed the Dayton Accord acknowledging a Serb Republic & a Muslim-Croat Federation.
- War & ethnic cleansing (against Albanians) continued when Serbia invaded Kosovo until NATO forces finally defeated the Serbs in 1999.

UN Response To Conflict

- Milošević was arrested for **war crimes** in 2001.
- His trial at the Hague (international court) went on until 2006 when he was found dead in his cell.



- <http://www.history.ca/sector-sarajevo/video/full-episodes/sector-sarajevo/video.html?v=346291267645#sector-sarajevo/video/full-episodes>
- <http://www.cbc.ca/archives/entry/vandooos-providing-safe-havens-in-bosnia>
- <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/the-shame-of-srebrenica/>

Case Study 2: Somalia

- In 1988, Civil War broke out in Somalia after years of opposition to dictatorship of Barre.
- Plagued by famine, disease & war, a huge humanitarian crisis arose in Somalia.
- The UN sent forces to deal with the crisis while negotiating with the various warlords who fought for power.

Case Study 2: Somalia

- Thousands fled to the capital (Mogadishu) to receive aid & food from UN forces but warlords controlled the food supply & used it as a weapon for loyalty.
- Millions faced starvation so the UN increased its aid & sponsored a US led coalition force to ensure food reached the people.

Case Study 2: Somalia

- In 1993, 18 American soldiers were murdered and their bodies dragged through the streets as they became caught in the middle of the warring factions.
- The result was a reluctance to send UN forces into a warzone for humanitarian efforts.

Case Study 2: Somalia

***American soldiers
deliver food to
Somali people in
UN Humanitarian
effort.***



Case Study 2: Somalia

**Dead US soldier
dragged through the
streets of Mogadishu
with Somalis
mutilating his body.**



Case Study 3: Rwanda

- Made up of 2 main ethnic groups:
 - 85% Hutus
 - 15% Tutsi
- Historically, Tutsi kings ruled Rwanda until Hutus overthrew the Tutsi monarchy & declared a republic.

Case Study 3: Rwanda

- A military coup in 1973 (of hardline Hutus) resulted in discrimination of Tutsis.
- About 150,000 Tutsis were forced into exile. They formed the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) & invaded Rwanda in 1990.
- A peace treaty was signed in 1993 & a small UN force was called in to oversee the transition.

Case Study 3: Rwanda

- **Romeo Dallaire, head of the UN Peacekeeping mission, advised that tensions between Hutus & Tutsis were increasing.**
- **He asked for more troops and permission to intervene & stop violence before it increased.**



- In April 1994, 10 Belgian peacekeepers were executed by Hutus while trying to prevent assassination of the Prime Minister.
- They were not permitted to fire until fired upon...
- The UN finally agreed to send 5500 peacekeepers but not before more than 800,000 Tutsis were massacred (genocide) in 100 days.

Case Study 3: Rwanda

What does Dallaire say about the effectiveness of the UN?

“Why is it that the black Africans, sitting there being slaughtered by the thousands, get nothing? Why is it when a bunch of white Europeans get slaughtered in Yugoslavia you can't put enough capability in there?”

Romeo Dallaire, 1994

The UN Mission?

- To create a “safe zone” for refugees.
- The UN Forces had almost no role in ending the fighting.
- The Tutsis finally took control & arranged a ceasefire.
- By March 1996 all UN troops had left Rwanda.

Lessons to be learned from Rwanda

- The operation lacked enough **soldiers**.
- UN leaders should have listened to Dallaire. They never listened to him because of the loss of life in Somalia.
- As soon as the first signs of **genocide** emerged, the UN should have switched from **maintaining the peace** to **establishing the peace through armed intervention**.
(Peacekeeping to Peacemaking)



The international community is still trying to prosecute the war criminals....



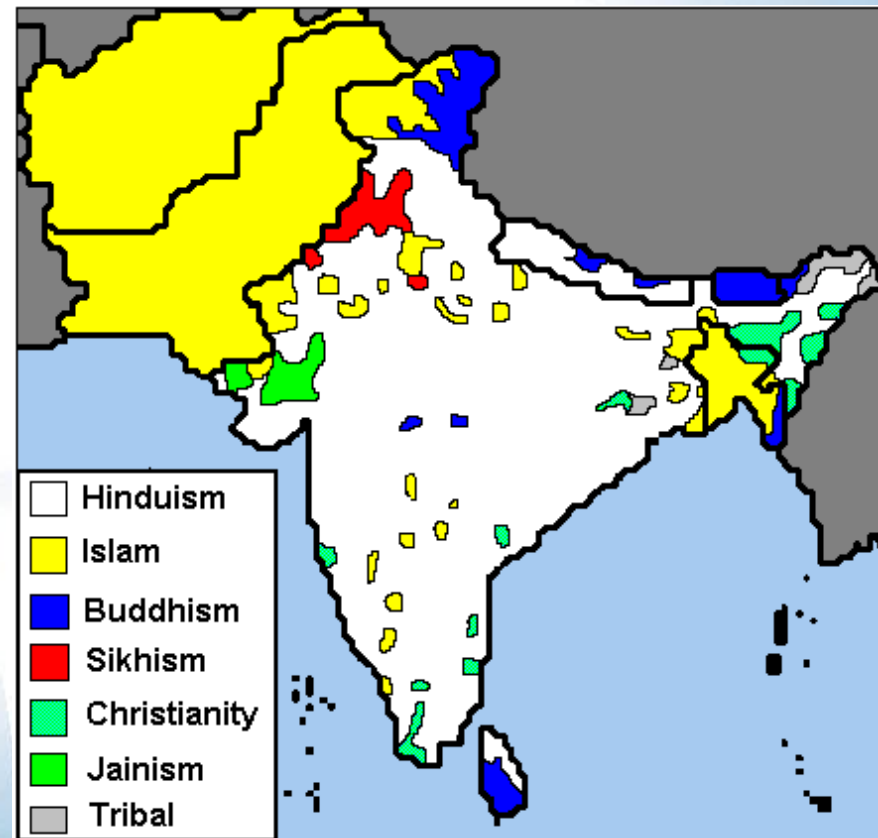


CASE STUDY 4 – INDIA & PAKISTAN

- When the British pulled out of the Indian subcontinent after WW2 the region was divided into 2 countries along religious lines – **India** (Hindu) & *Pakistan* (Muslim).
- At that time the region of Kashmir was given to **India**, but conflict developed as the population of Kashmir is mostly **Muslim** (& not Hindu like most of India).

CASE STUDY 4 – INDIA & PAKISTAN

Kashmir



CASE STUDY 4 – INDIA & PAKISTAN

- As a result there were several **wars** (in 1947, 1965 & 1971) between India & Pakistan.
- This made a **referendum** in Kashmir impossible & it has never happened.
- It seems as though most of Kashmir hopes for either **independence** or **unification** with Pakistan – thus an end to Indian rule.

CASE STUDY 4 – INDIA & PAKISTAN

- At the end of the 1990s tensions were so high that a nuclear war seemed inevitable.
- In 1998 both countries began testing their arsenals of **nuclear** weapons.
- Today, both India & Pakistan have 100s of nuclear weapons & tension is high.



6.1.5 - Assess how the quest for nuclear capability by Iraq and North Korea have affected global security.

FEAR AND SECURITY ...

INCREASED!!!!

GLOBAL SECURITY

- The end of the Cold War brought hope for global relationships that did not depend on military threats the accompanying quest for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) did.
- Throughout the 1990s many treaties were signed eliminating or reducing WMDs. Unfortunately such treaties could not solve the existence of nuclear weapons technology and the desire of some countries to develop them.

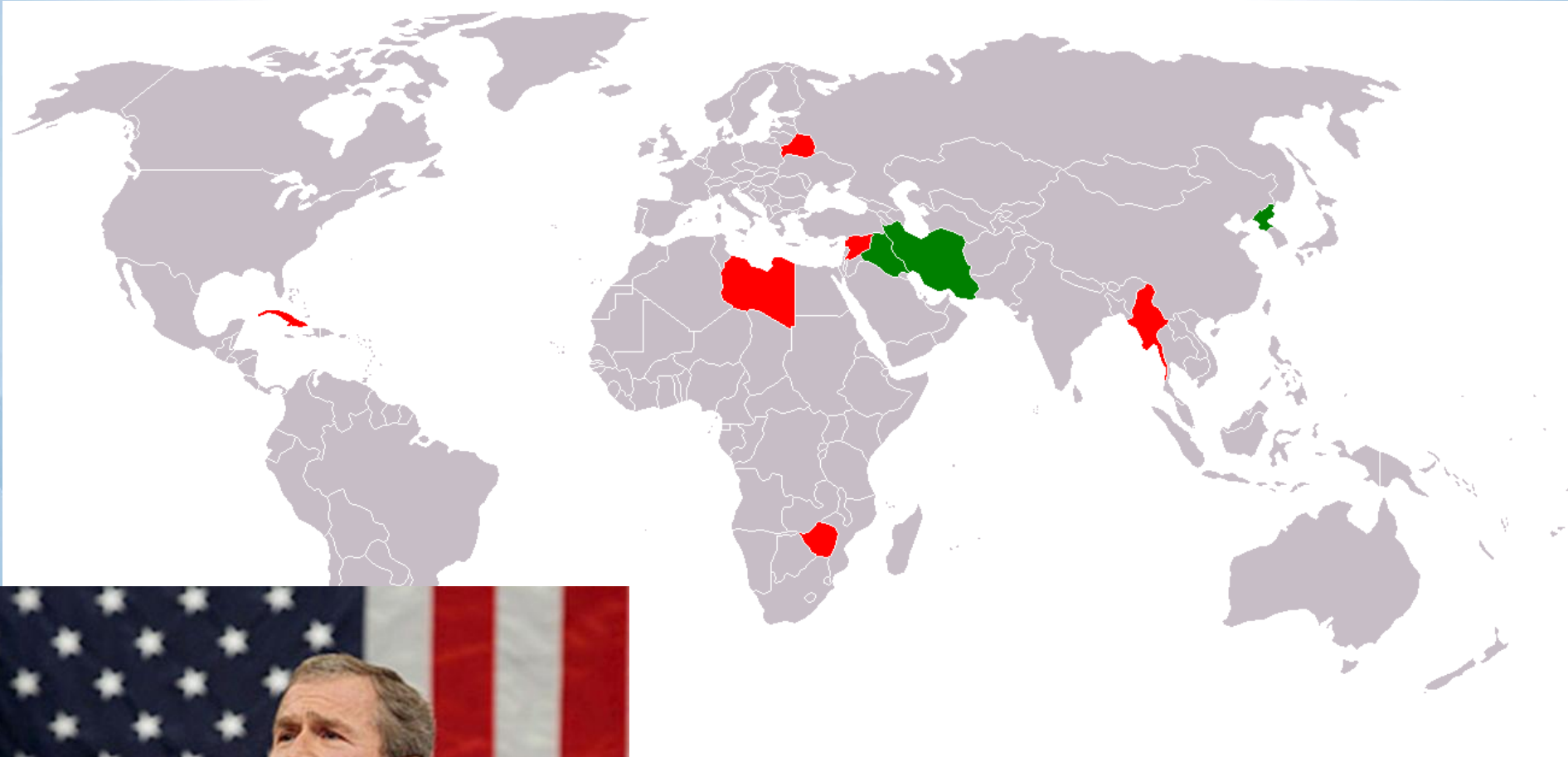
GLOBAL SECURITY

- Some nations such as Iraq, North Korea and Iran, began shopping to buy materials and expertise to establish their own nuclear arsenals.
- These countries justified the development of their own nuclear weapons because countries such as the USA, Russia and China had them already.

GLOBAL SECURITY

- Some people feel the threat of nuclear war has increased because of the desire of more countries to develop nuclear arsenals. They may be right.
- Following the attack on the World Trade Center on 11 September 2001 President Bush said that the countries of Iraq, Iran and North Korea formed an “**axis of evil**” that promoted terrorism and possessed weapons of mass destruction.

AXIS OF EVIL



GLOBAL SECURITY

- As result of this thinking the U.S. declared war on Iraq in 2003.
- Though the USA toppled Iraq's leader, **Saddam Hussein**, it seems that terrorist activity in this region of the world has only escalated – **thus making the world a more dangerous place.**

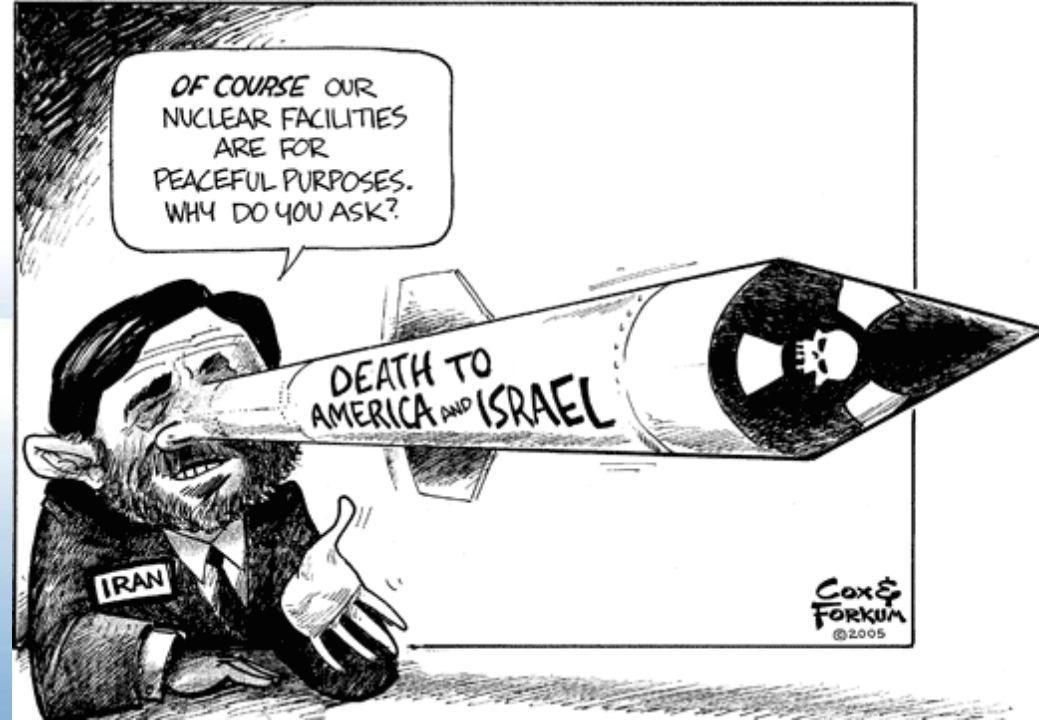


GLOBAL SECURITY

- Iran's program to build nuclear weapons threatens Middle Eastern peace & is a direct threat to Israel which could be forced to attack Iran to protect itself.

Iran's nuclear facilities

Iranian and Russian nuclear officials have begun a test run of Iran's first nuclear power plant at Bushehr.



GLOBAL SECURITY

- North Korea conducted a nuclear weapon test in 2006 & is believed to have between 12-27 nuclear weapons as of 2009.
- Under its new leader Kim Jong-un, North Korea has upset stability in Asia in 2013, & could lead to war with the USA.
- **In summary, possession of nuclear WMDs makes it very difficult for the United Nations & USA to maintain global peace!**

... AND AROUND THE WORLD ...

- S.C.O. 6.1.7 – Analyze how terrorist attacks such as those on the World Trade Centre and suicide bombings in Israel have posed threats to world peace and security. (a) (pp. 382-383)

OTHER ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICA ...

- World Trade Center bombing in 1993 – 6 killed, over 100 injured



OTHER ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICA ...

- Suicide bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia on a US-Air Force base in 1996 – in all, 19 Americans and 1 Saudi were killed, and 372 others from many nationalities were injured.



OTHER ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICA ...

- Attacks on American Embassies in Africa in 1998 (Kenya and Tanzania) – hundred killed and wounded.



WHAT DO THEY ALL HAVE IN COMMON?



GLOBAL SECURITY

- Since the 1990s, terrorist attacks have threatened peace and security around the world.
- **Al Qaida** threatens American interests around the world. Al Qaida justifies its attacks in saying that the USA is trying to secularize the Middle East.
- American influence in the Middle East is in fact increasing as the USA tries to establish “pro-Western” regimes in this area.

- These attacks dominated American foreign policy since the Cold War and THREATEN world peace and security.
- George W. Bush stated that all the countries of the world were either with America or with the terrorists. (No sitting on the fence!
- The USA has spent billions of dollars on security and beefing up their armed forces, as well as improving relations between their two security agencies (CIA and FBI).

GLOBAL SECURITY

- Palestinian terrorism against Israel makes it more difficult for peace in the Middle East.
- Islamic terrorism has forced the western world to limit civil liberties in some cases & forced society to adopt intense security measures (e.g. airport security measures, etc.).

... THE EFFECTS ON THE USA ...

- USA declared the 'war on terror' against the Axis of Evil.
- USA invaded Afghanistan (2001 - ??)
- USA invaded Iraq to search for WMD (2003-2011)
- Increase of security measures at airports worldwide.

... AND AROUND THE WORLD ...

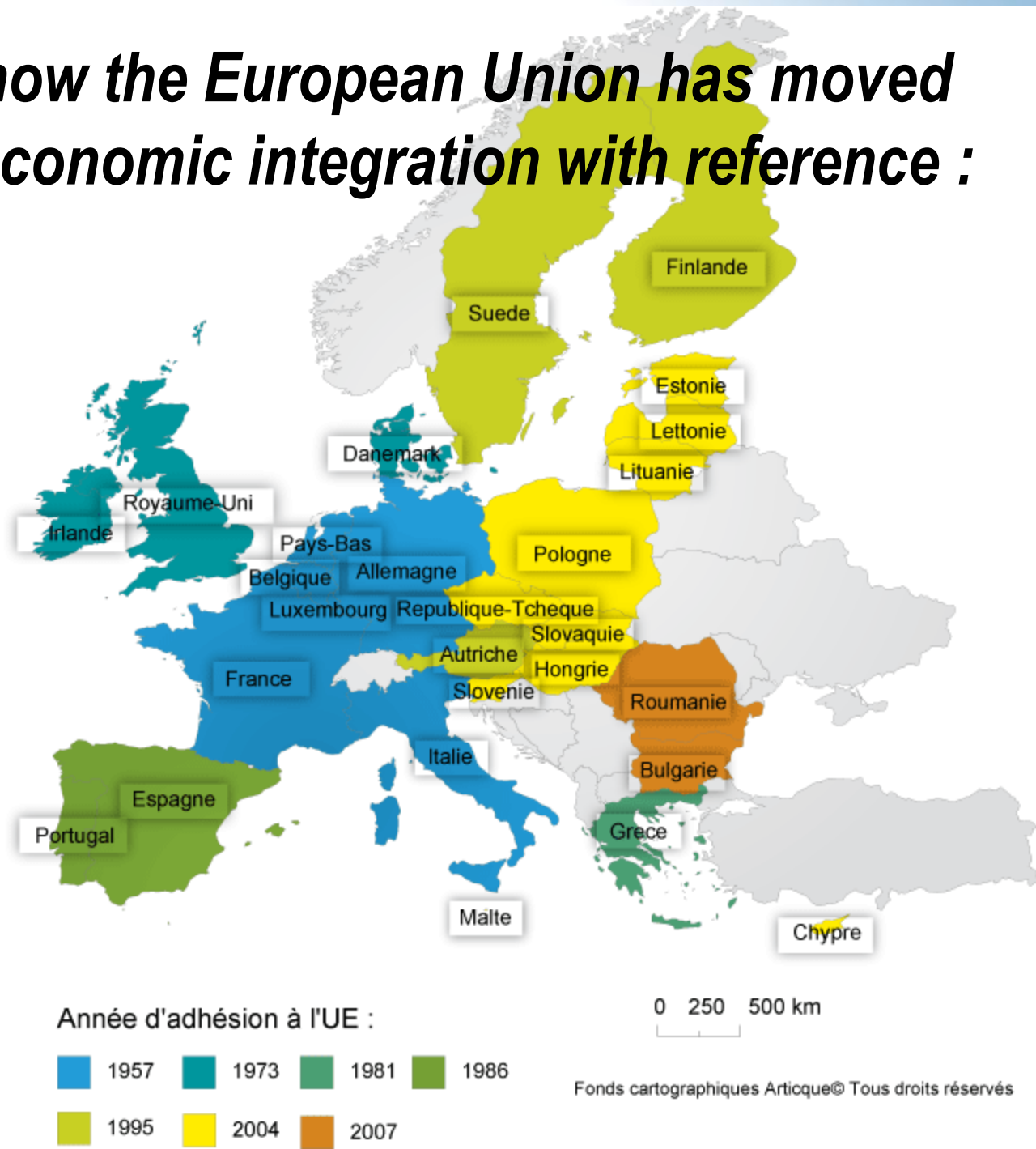
- London Bombings on 7 July 2005.
- Hamas attacks against Israel.
- An increase in Islamic fundamentalism.



... AND AROUND THE WORLD ...

- An increase of hatred and racism against ethnic minorities that leads to conflict.
- The **secularization** of the Middle East by the West.
- Efforts to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to reduce those that already exist (New-START, 2010).

6.1.7 - Explain how the European Union has moved toward greater economic integration with reference :



a.) a common currency

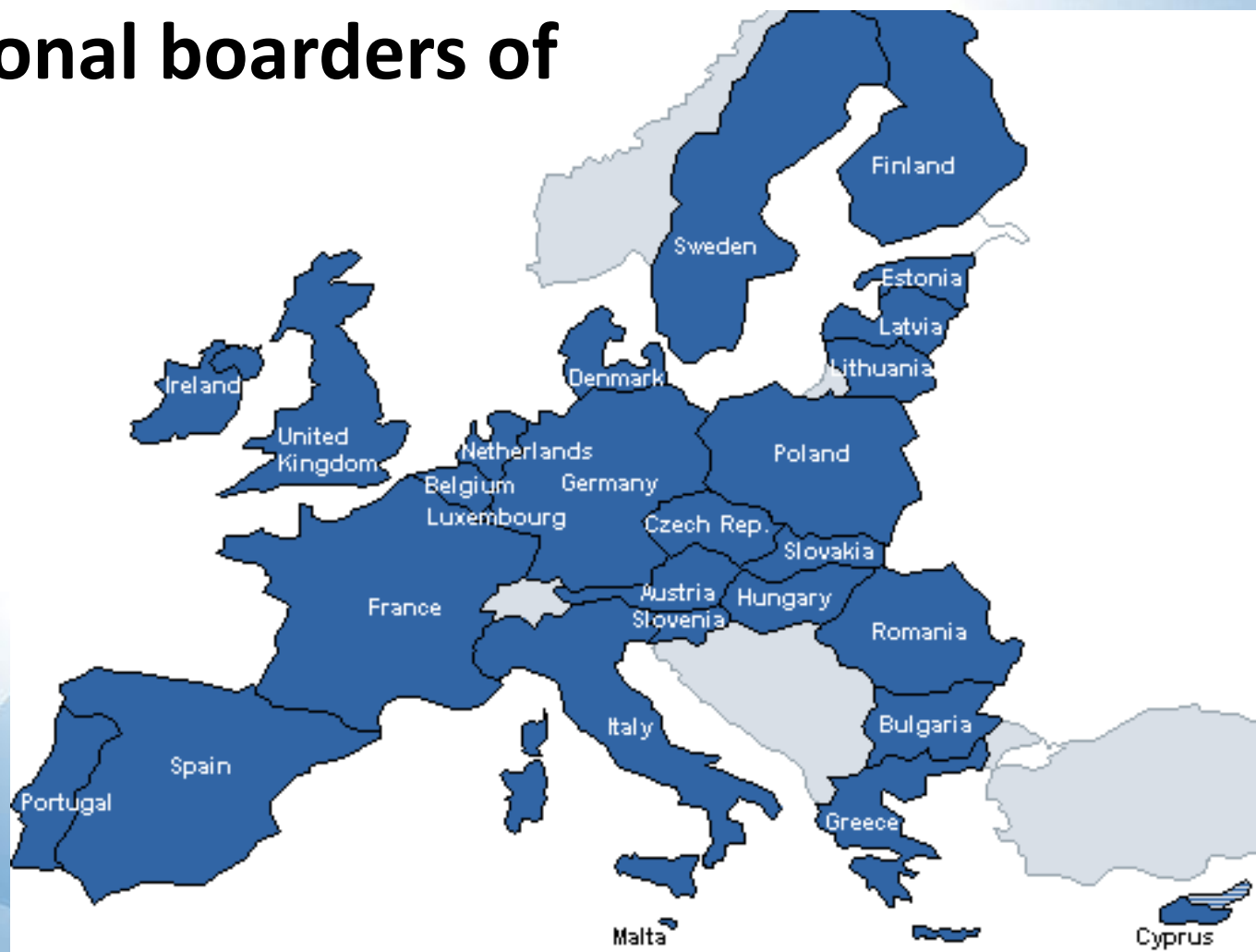


(EURO)



b.) trade policy

... tariffs are not paid on goods and merchandise that travel with the national borders of the EU.



THE EUROPEAN UNION

- The two world wars in the first half of the 20th century left Europe destroyed. The new nuclear arms race & nationalism still divided Europe.
- European leaders, such as Churchill felt European countries should set aside old differences & strengthen the ties of European countries economically & politically. If Europe was integrated economically it would reduce nationalism & lessen chance for future war in Europe.

THE EUROPEAN UNION

- Beginning in 1949 European nations began establishing trade agreements to increase European cooperation. In 1993 with the signing of the **Maastricht Treaty**, the EU was created, allowing for free trade & end of borders for most continental European states.
- Since 1949 different trade agreements & organizations have united Europe into an economic zone now referred to as the European Union with adoption of a common currency, the **Euro** in 2002, which is symbolic of the new unity of Europe.

THE EUROPEAN UNION

- As of 2013, the EU consists of 27 countries united in common economic & humanitarian goals. Since 2010, the EU has been in recession & there are fears that it will not survive as a common union as the richest state (Germany is not happy with continued loans of billions of Euros to the poorer states (Greece, Ireland, Spain, etc.) who for the most part will not reform their economies to be stronger.





END COURSE

WORLD

HISTORY 3201

2012-2013!