

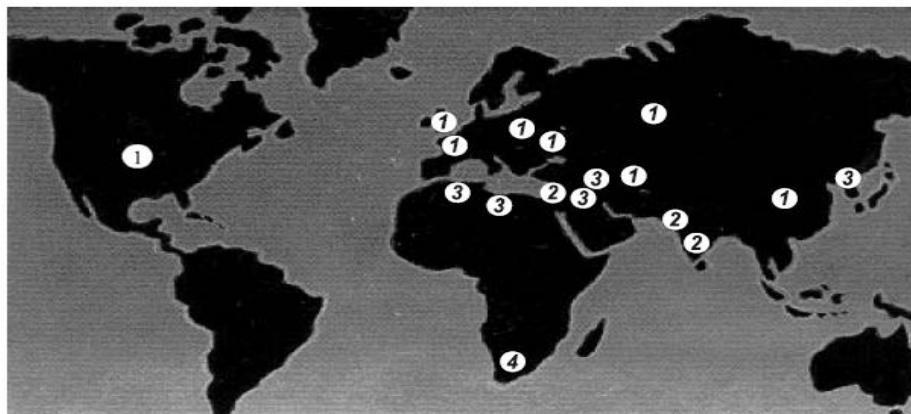
# UNIT 6: CHALLENGES OF THE MODERN ERA

(Page Numbers Refer To Textbook)

S.C.O. 6.1.1 – Define ...

## ➊ ARMS PROLIFERATION (pp.168-169):

➔ The spread of weapons of mass destruction (\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ weapons) throughout the world. This is dangerous as it is feared \_\_\_\_\_ would be more willing to use WMDs.



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

## ➋ TERRORISM (pp. 356 & 364):

➔ Violent acts (suicide bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, etc...) so that \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ go largely beyond the circle of victims directly related to the act – all for a common goal which is usually \_\_\_\_\_. Terrorism is defined as politically motivated violence against \_\_\_\_\_ targets by \_\_\_\_\_ groups or individuals (U.S. State Department). Characteristics: 1. planned in advance, 2. political – not criminal acts, 3. aimed at civilians, & 4. carried out by non-state groups or individuals (U.S. CIA).



## ➌ HUMAN RIGHTS (p. 185):

➔ A concept where all humans possess certain basic human rights regardless of local factors including \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

## ➍ ETHNIC CLEANSING (p. 230):

➔ The murder of one ethnic group by another (e.g. – In In Bosnia-Herzegovina 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**

**\*UNEF – United Nations Emergency Forces (p. 194)**

**THE ROLE OF UNEF:**

- Forces are deployed to either:
  - **Mediate disputes** between conflicting parties
  - **Maintain peace** in civil or international wars
  - Ensure distribution of **humanitarian aid**
- **PEACEKEEPING (p. 187) – Peacekeeping** forces are deployed at the **r\_\_\_\_\_** of a country, countries or groups who have come to an agreement & need help **maintaining peace (I\_\_\_\_\_)**.

- All sides in conflict/war must have agreed to stop fighting.

- e.g. UNEF after Suez War (1956) invited in by Egypt & Israel once ceasefire agreed upon in order to separate both sides.

- Peacekeeping forces are lightly armed & only use military force in self-defence.

**vs.**

- **PEACEMAKING (p. 187) – Peacemaking**-forces are deployed to **e\_\_\_\_\_ a peace** or provoke a settlement between conflicting countries or groups (**N\_\_\_\_\_ INVITED**).

- Some or all sides in conflict/war have not stopped fighting.

- Peacemaking forces that are heavily armed, intervene & use military force to stop the fighting.

- e.g. #1 - NATO forces in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia used intervention/military force to stop conflict between Serbs, Croats, & Bosnian Muslim armies.

- e.g. #2 – NATO’s current involvement in Afghanistan is at the request of the UN.

**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)

Modern threats to global security:

- Re-emergence of **n** \_\_\_\_\_, especially in former Soviet republics
- Ethnic **d** \_\_\_\_\_
- Religious differences
- **A** \_\_\_\_\_ proliferation (nuclear arms race)

*\*We will examine this in four case studies.*

**CASE STUDY #1 – CIVIL WAR IN YUGOSLAVIA 1990-1995 (pp. 228-233):**

- Yugoslavia was made up of **6 republics** with many different \_\_\_\_\_ groups. (p. 229)
- **Josip** \_\_\_\_\_, communist dictator of Yugoslavia, kept everyone in line. He did not take orders from \_\_\_\_\_ (Yugoslavia was independent of Soviet control).
- After Tito’s death, Yugoslavia continued to prosper but depended more on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- When the USSR collapsed, **ethnic and nationalist tensions** erupted in **civil war** as the 6 republics sought \_\_\_\_\_.
- In 1991 fighting broke out between \_\_\_\_\_ and Croats when **Croatia** declared itself a \_\_\_\_\_ (Croatian Nationalism)
- Croatia: \_\_\_\_% Croats \_\_\_\_\_% Serbs
- \_\_\_\_\_ in Croatia immediately rebelled.
- Serbia supported the rebels (*obviously*) & thousands were killed.

- In 1992 Muslims and Croats in Bosnia-Herzegovina voted to become a sovereign state
- This would reduce Serbs in that country to minority status:
  - \_\_\_% Muslims
  - \_\_\_% Serbs
  - \_\_\_% Croats
- Serbia, under \_\_\_\_\_ launched an assault to eliminate all \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ from Serbian enclaves/territory in Bosnia-Herzegovina (B.H.).
- Millions of Muslims lost their homes. Serbian soldiers were going to Muslim households & kicking them out of their own homes. Muslim people lost their homes, families & belongings.

### UN RESPONSE:

- UN recognized independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina in April 1992.
- Imposed harsh sanctions on Serbia.
- Established \_\_\_\_\_ force in Sarajevo to **keep relief supplies** coming in and **uphold (temporary) ceasefires** between Serbs & Muslims/Croats.
- Forces had **NO** mandate to impose \_\_\_\_\_ or intervene in conflict.
- Amid escalating fighting, Yugoslavia was expelled from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- It became more dangerous for UN Peacekeepers stationed there.
- Feb 1994, NATO intervened & bombed a Serbian stronghold in what they deemed a \_\_\_\_\_ operation.
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_ to provide lasting peace

- In 1995 the Bosnia-Herzegovina war ended when Milosevic signed the Dayton Accord acknowledging a Serb Republic & a Muslim-Croat Federation.
- War and ethnic cleansing (against Albanians) continued when Serbia invaded Kosovo until NATO forces finally defeated the Serbs in 1999.
- Milošević was arrested for \_\_\_\_\_ in 2001.
- His trial at The Hague (international court) went on until 2006 when he was found dead in his cell.



**CASE STUDY #2 – SOMALIA (pp. 201-202):**

- In 1988 \_\_\_\_\_ broke out in Somalia after years of opposition to dictatorship of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Plagued by famine, disease & war, a huge \_\_\_\_\_ arose in Somalia.
- The UN sent forces to deal with the crisis while negotiating with the various \_\_\_\_\_ who fought among themselves for power.
- Thousands fled to the capital (\_\_\_\_\_) to receive aid and food from UN forces but warlords controlled the \_\_\_\_\_ & used it as a weapon for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Millions faced \_\_\_\_\_ so the UN increased its aid & sponsored a USA-led coalition force to ensure food reached the people.
- This did not go as planned.
- In 1993, 18 American soldiers were murdered & their bodies \_\_\_\_\_ through the \_\_\_\_\_ of Mogadishu as they became caught in the middle of the warring factions (the movie *Blackhawk Down* is about this).

**CASE STUDY #3 – RWANDA (pp. 202-203):****BACKGROUND:**

- Made up of 2 main ethnic groups:
  - \_\_\_\_ % Hutus
  - \_\_\_\_ % Tutsi
- Historically, \_\_\_\_\_ kings ruled Rwanda until Hutus overthrew the Tutsi monarchy & declared a republic.
- A military coup in 1973 (of hard-line 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 \_\_\_\_\_ was called in to oversee the transition.
- Canadian general \_\_\_\_\_, head of the UN Peacekeeping mission, advised that tensions between Hutus & Tutsis were \_\_\_\_\_.
- He asked for more UN \_\_\_\_\_ & permission to intervene & stop violence before it increased.
- In April 1994, 10 Belgian peacekeepers were \_\_\_\_\_ while trying to prevent assassination of the Prime Minister.

- They were not permitted to fire until \_\_\_\_\_ (self-defence only).
- The UN finally agreed to send 5,500 peacekeepers but not before more than 800,000 Tutsis were massacred (genocide) in 100 days.

### **THE 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 U.N. troops had left Rwanda.



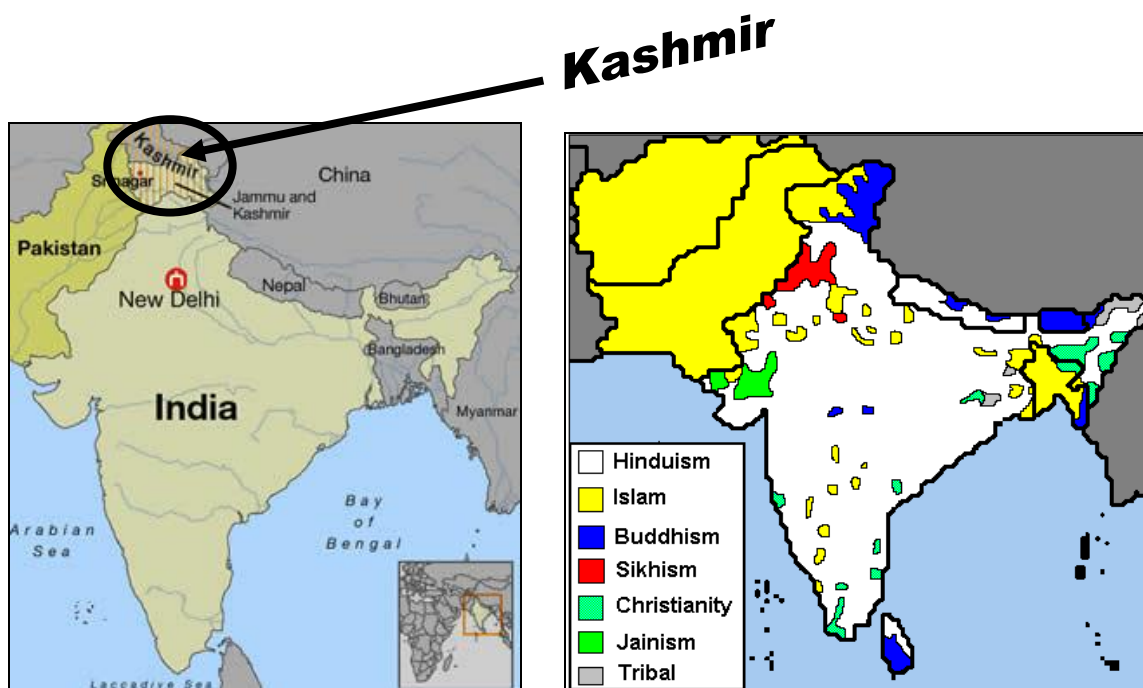
### **LESSONS LEARNED:**

- A peacekeeping operation that lacked enough s\_\_\_\_\_.
- UN leaders should have listened to Dallaire’s requests (they didn’t because they had lost troops in Somalia).
- Onset of \_\_\_\_\_ should have changed mission from humanitarian peacekeeping to peacemaking.



*Attempts to try war criminals are ongoing....  
The bones of over 5,000 Tutsis massacred in April 1994.*

## CASE STUDY #4 – INDIA & PAKISTAN (pp. 317-319):



### BACKGROUND :

- When Britain \_\_\_\_\_ pulled out of the Indian subcontinent after WW2 the region was divided into two countries along \_\_\_\_\_ lines – \_\_\_\_\_ (Hindu) and \_\_\_\_\_ (Muslim).
- At that time the region of Kashmir was given to \_\_\_\_\_, but conflict developed as the population of Kashmir is mostly \_\_\_\_\_ (and not Hindu like most of India).
- As a result there were several \_\_\_\_\_ (in 1947, 1965 and 1971) between India and Pakistan.
- This made a \_\_\_\_\_ in Kashmir impossible and has never happened.
- It seems as though most of Kashmir hopes for either \_\_\_\_\_ (become a country) or \_\_\_\_\_ with Pakistan – thus an end to Indian rule.
- Towards the end of the 1990s tensions were so high that a nuclear war seemed inevitable.
- In 1998 both countries began testing their arsenals of \_\_\_\_\_ weapons thus increasing their hostility to each other.
- Today, both India & Pakistan have 100s of nuclear weapons & tension is high.



**S.C.O. 6.1.5 – Assess how the quest for nuclear capability by Iraq (pp. 389-390) & North Korea (pp. 401-402) have affected global security. (i)**



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 (W\_\_\_\_\_)** did. Throughout the 1990s many treaties were signed eliminating or reducing WMDs. Unfortunately such treaties could not solve the existence of **n\_\_\_\_\_** weapons technology and the desire of some countries to develop them. **Some nations such as Iraq, North K\_\_\_\_\_ and I\_\_\_\_\_**, 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.

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 **“a \_\_\_\_\_ of evil”** that promoted terrorism and possessed weapons of mass destruction. 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.** Iran’s program to build nuclear weapons threatens Middle Eastern **p\_\_\_\_\_** & is a direct threat to **I\_\_\_\_\_** which could be forced to attack Iran to protect itself. North Korea conducted a nuclear weapon test in 2006 & is believed to have between 12-\_\_\_\_\_ 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 **g\_\_\_\_\_** peace!







*The Axis of Evil according to George W. Bush.*



*Saddam's last moments.*

**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)**

TERRORIST ATTACKS		
Year	Location of attack	Victims
1993	World Trade Center	6 dead, about 100 injured
1996	American Air Force base in Saudi Arabia	19 dead, hundreds injured
1998	American Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania	Hundreds of dead and injured
2000	<i>USS Cole</i> , Yemen	17 dead American sailors, 19 injured
2001	World Trade Center, Pentagon	2,823 killed

Since the 1990s, terrorist attacks have threatened peace and security around the world. The above table shows how attacks by the terrorist group **Al Q** threaten 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-**W**” 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).

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

### Summary of Effects:

- 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.
- London Bombings on 7 July 2005.
- Hamas attacks against Israel.
- An increase in **I**\_\_\_\_\_ fundamentalism.
- 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).

### 6.1.8 - Explain how the European Union has moved toward greater economic integration with reference to: (k) (pp.218-222)

- **common currency**
  - **trade policy**
- 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 **i**\_\_\_\_\_ economically it would reduce nationalism & lessen chance for future **w**\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.
  - 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 **t**\_\_\_\_\_ & 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 **U**\_\_\_\_\_ with adoption of a common currency, the Euro in 2002, which is symbolic of the new unity of Europe.
  - As of 2013, the E.U. consists of 27 countries united in common economic and humanitarian goals. Since 2010, the EU has been in **r**\_\_\_\_\_ & 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.

