

The Modern World



The place we
live in

*Ecological &
Social Class
Changes Notes*

in the modern world



Life moves on

Throughout the world social mobility or lack of has been a major concern of the people in many nations. Its' lack has led to revolutions, civil strife, and civil wars. Its' presence gives hope to people that may otherwise realistically have no reason to hope.

To get it, people have left one nation, emigrate, to live in another country, immigrate, where they may have a better life. This prospect has led to a “brain drain” in less developed and poorer nations as their educated citizens leave for wealthier, more developed nations where they can make more money, have greater standing in society, or are appreciated more.

Many doctors, engineers, and scientists have followed this route of social mobility.



U R Ban

- Others have tried to improve their status by moving from rural areas to urban areas in search of better and higher paying jobs.
- This is especially true in the nations of Africa, South America, and Asia. Cities of millions lead to overcrowding, poor sanitation, poor housing, and poor water.
- Shantytowns outside major cities in these areas spring up overnight and become a permanent part of the city

A mess of a place – work together

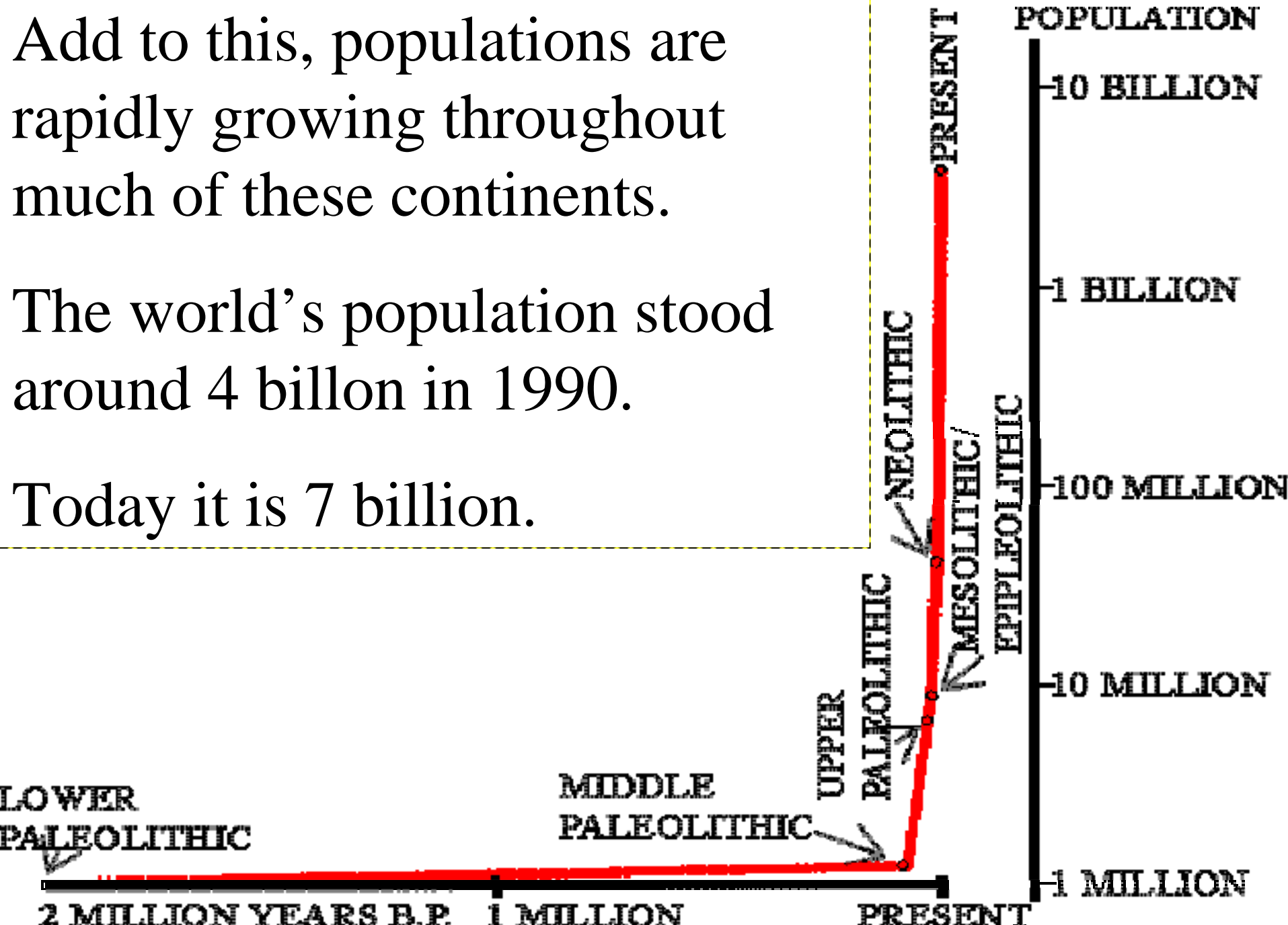
- The jobs they find, if they find them, are little better paying than what they made on their farms.
- Factories are poor paying, crowded, unsafe, poorly lit, and poorly ventilated.
- These conditions are a lot like Europe and North America in the 19th century during the Industrial Revolution.



Add to this, populations are rapidly growing throughout much of these continents.

The world's population stood around 4 billion in 1990.

Today it is 7 billion.



Pop goes the population

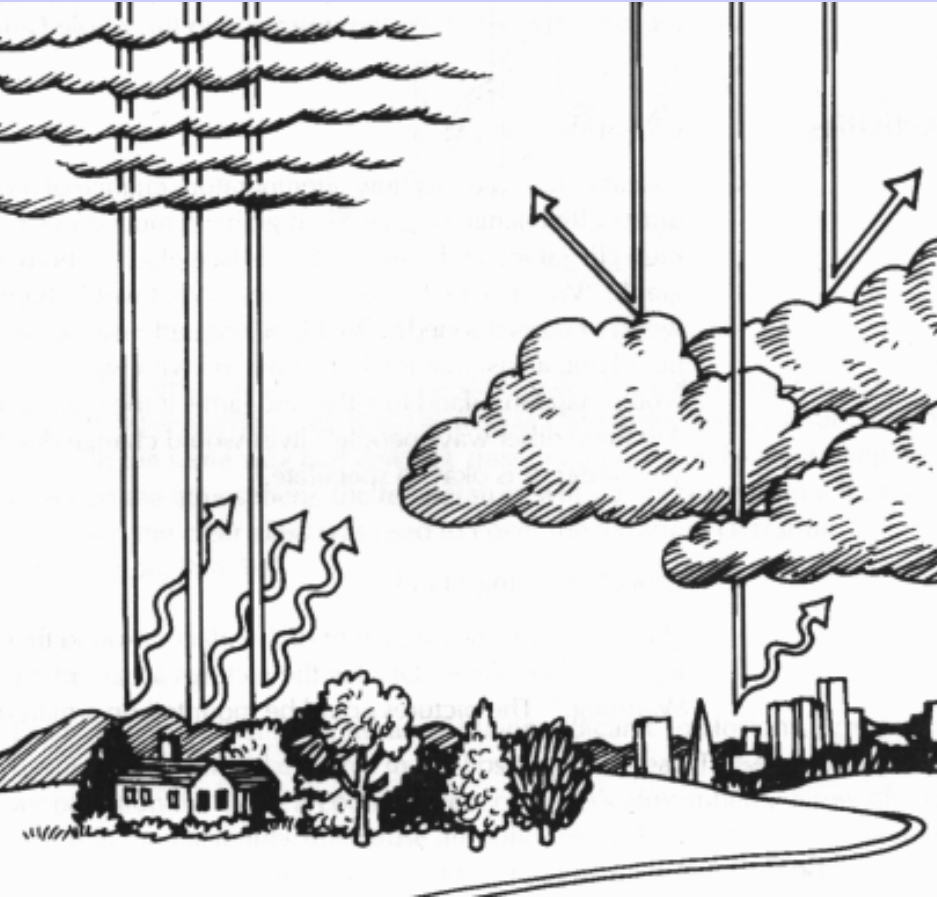
- The world's most populous country, China, instituted a policy called the "One Child" policy.
- Families were encouraged to have only one child. If a family had more than one child, they were encouraged to abort the child.
- The government assessed the multi-child families extra taxes as well as limiting the parents career and housing opportunities.
- Since the male children take care of parents in old age and also work the fields, females were seen as just another mouth to feed.
- Because a family can have only one child, many infant females were killed so the parents could try again to have a male child.
- India recently passed the 1 billion mark in population. Its' government does not have an official plan to combat the rapidly expanding population.
- Birth control, which has limited the population in North America and Europe, is a social and religious taboo in much of Africa and Asia.
- Add this to the practice by men in these countries of having sexual relations with women outside of their marriages, especially with prostitutes, and the chances of population growth greatly increase. It also leads to the rapid spread of disease such as AIDS.

Chopping firewood

- With cities rapidly growing, land must be cleared to make room for the cities or the farm fields to grow food for the cities.
- The rainforests of South America are being cut down in an incredible rate.
- With them goes the loss of habitat for thousands of species of plant and animal.
- Despite efforts to slow the clear cutting of forests and poaching of protected species, many forests and species have met their end or face extinction.
- Rain runs off the barren land, causing erosion and mudslides.



It's Getting Hot in Here



- Carbon dioxide normally consumed by these forests now enters the upper atmosphere and contributes to the greenhouse effect, gradually raising the Earth's temperature.
- This will eventually cause the polar ice caps to melt and raise the ocean levels.
- Since most of the world's population lives within 90 miles of the ocean, many will have to move to the interior.

Air Pollution

Traffic exhaust and smoke from factories, power stations, and fires is carried into the air.

Acidified Clouds

Pollutants combine with atmospheric moisture to form sulfurous, sulfuric, nitric, and carbonic acids.

Acid Rain

Acidified clouds may travel great distances before releasing their moisture.

Damaged Forest

Uneven, sparse foliage is unable to carry out photosynthesis efficiently.

Deposition

Some particles do not mix with moisture, but come down as "dry rain" in a harmful process called deposition.

Acidified Soil

Damaged root systems are unable to collect nutrients or support trees in wind storms.

Dead Lake

Acid disrupts the delicate balance of lake ecosystems and eventually kills all organisms.



➤ Acid rain is also killing forests and destroying the cleanliness of water.




➤ Coupled with high demand for water, shortages of potable water are increasing.

Desert Time




The demand for water and climatic factors has caused the Sahara desert to expand, covering over villages and cities alike with its' sand. This is called desertification.

UNCCD delineation of drylands

Forests within drylands

-  dry subhumid: P/PET 0.50 - 0.65
-  semiarid: P/PET 0.20 - 0.50
-  arid: P/PET 0.05 - 0.20

Non-forest drylands

-  dry subhumid: P/PET 0.50 - 0.65
-  semiarid: P/PET 0.20 - 0.50
-  arid: P/PET 0.05 - 0.20

Scale: 1:100 million
Projection: Robinson
Sources: ESRI, 1993; UNEP/GRID, 1991
CRU/JEA; WWF-US, 2004
Global natural forest area at >10% tree cover as defined by the 2005 MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields (MODIS05 VCF) and the Global Land Cover 2000 (GLC 2000) datasets, which was used to identify and exclude non-natural forest areas. (as published in Schmitt et al., 2009). (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6V5X-4WB37CX-1/2/5322fc296a1e386ba3c5ab0dc414815a>)

Solutions?

- ❑ To try and help improve the starvation seen throughout much of the developing world, scientists have begun to apply their skills to improve farm yields.**
- ❑ Fertilizers, insect resistant strains of crops, hardier livestock breeds, improved farm machinery, and improved irrigation methods have increased food production.**
- ❑ These efforts are known as the Green Revolution.**
- ❑ Though it has succeeded in increasing food production, starvation in Africa and Asia is increasing every year as population growth outpaces food production growth. These advancements are also expensive for farmers in developing nations to obtain and use.**

*Science and
Technology
Notes*

in the modern world

She Blinded Me with Science

- Much has changed during the past 20 years with respect to science and technology.
- Advancements have made life easier, faster, cleaner, and safer for people.
- Yet they also can make it scarier for them.

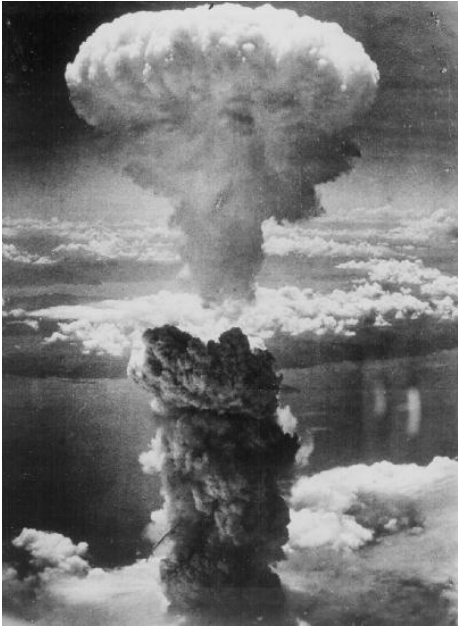


Space: the Final Frontier

- Since the end of the space race, cooperative space ventures increased.
- International Space Station Freedom is a joint venture between the European Space Agency, NASA, the Russian Space Agency, and Japan.



WMDs



- **Another area of technology recently in the news are weapons of mass destruction.**
- **These can range from something as simple as naturally occurring anthrax to thermonuclear weapons.**
- **As their technology becomes more known, their proliferation increases – as witnessed by India and Pakistan both admitting they have nuclear weapons.**

What's up Doc?



- Medicine is another area that has improved tremendously.
- Arthroscopic surgeries are now commonplace.
- New vaccines have been created to deal with a variety of illnesses.
- Diseases such as smallpox have been virtually wiped out.
- The cracking of the human genome has genetic engineering an open door to a limitless future.
- These advancements come as new diseases have entered our vocabulary such as AIDS, ebola, and SARS.
- Through the Green Revolution, genetic engineering may hold the key to increasing crop yields and hardiness so more people in the world will not go hungry.

➤ High-speed trains, such as the French TGV, move goods and people rapidly between cities.

➤ Monorail trains serve commuter railroads in more and more cities.

➤ Electric cars and hybrid cars reduce the need for gas.



Government Notes

in the modern world

Introduction

- **Politically, the last two decades have been one of immense change, from the end of the Cold War to growing fight against terrorism.**
- **Imperialism has continued its' trend toward oblivion.**



- **Great Britain returned Hong Kong to Chinese control in 1997 with much fanfare.**
- **The former colony was given limited autonomy over its' affairs and a promise was given that it could maintain its' capitalist free-market economy instead of the government controlled command economy of the rest of the country.**

- **On the other hand, Britain went to war with Argentina to regain the colony in the Falkland Islands after Argentina seized it.**



- **The British sent a fleet of ships and marines south and retook the islands.**

Aftermath of the Falklands War

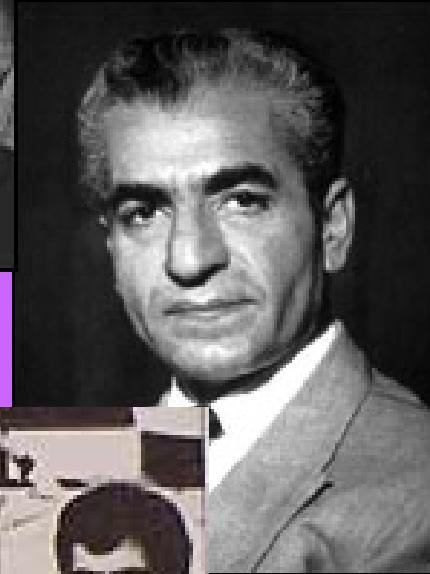
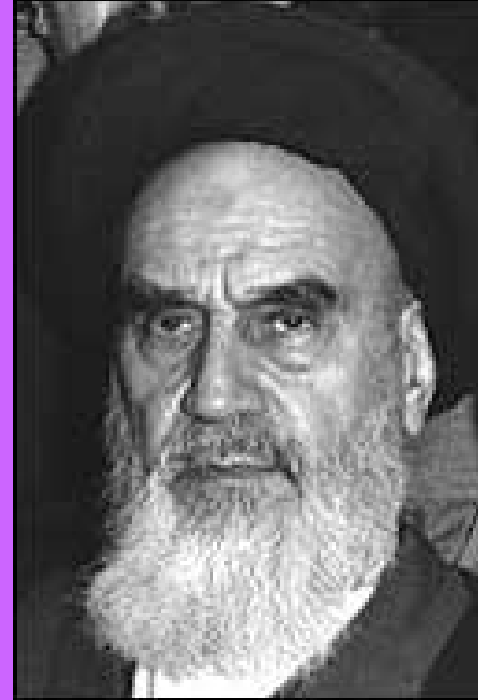
- **The defeat cost Argentina more than the dead soldiers but would bring the downfall of the military government.**
- **This government had arrested, tortured, and secretly executed thousands.**
- **They were known as the “Desaparecidos” or “Disappeared.”**
- **Relations between the Britain and Argentina are still strained.**
- **The residents of the Falklands continue to overwhelmingly vote to remain part of Great Britain**

Latin America

- **With the fall of communism in most of the world, the communist threat in Latin America ended as the source of weapons and funds disappeared.**
- **Thus the United States had no need to continue to support the right-wing caudillos that held communism at bay for over a half century.**
- **These dictatorships were forced out by their people and democratic governments sprang up in their place.**
- **Even the communist country of Nicaragua held free elections that ended its' civil war and ended the rule of the Sandinistas.**
- **Chile and Peru replaced their military dictatorships with democracies as well.**

Islam and Fanaticism

- Islamic fundamentalism continues to grow throughout the Middle East and South Asia.
- The Ayatollah Khomeini led an Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979 ending the reign of the Shah Reza Pahlavi.
- Since then, Islamic fundamentalist have increasing grown more powerful and militant.





- This militancy was partially funded by the United States as it fought to oust the Soviets from Afghanistan.
- Once the Soviets left, the United States ended its relations with the Afghani rebels.
- Many of the veterans of this war would come back to attack the United States in attacks on the USS Cole, military barracks in Saudi Arabia, and the World Trade Center.

The Hunt for Al Qaeda

- Al Qaeda will lead attacks throughout Africa, Europe, and Asia
- Young men are drawn to its' message of radical Islamic jihad against the Western powers
- Its' leader Osama Bin Laden becomes the most wanted man in the world
- He will be killed while hiding in Pakistan by American SEALs
- Other Al Qaeda leaders will also be killed
- The United States will also jail suspected terrorists at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba



Libya gives and gets

- Libya would fund terrorist attacks on the United States in the 1980s, including the bombing of an American 747 over Lockerbie, Scotland.
- In return the United States bombed Libya and got the United Nations to place sanctions on it.
- Libya would give up the men who carried out the bombing to a world court for trial and stop their support of terrorists.
- Eventually its' people will rise up against its' dictator Colonel Muammar Gaddafi
- Gaddafi will be killed and a democratic government was installed



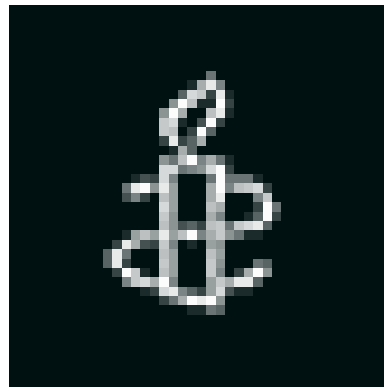
The United Nations

- ❖ The United Nations has become increasingly active since the Cold War trying to solve the many problems in the world.
- ❖ It has sent peacekeepers to places such as Lebanon, Somalia, and Angola after fighting ended in those nations.
- ❖ It has sent humanitarian and food aid to Iraq, Somalia, and Ethiopia. Efforts have been made to improve working conditions for workers and give more equitable to women.
- ❖ Elections have been monitored to ensure the will of the people is done with fair elections.
- ❖ Courts to try war criminals and human rights abusers were established.



The Hunters of Human Rights Abusers

- ❑ One of the main human rights groups in the world is Amnesty International.
- ❑ Amnesty has grown in stature and influence with the support of many entertainers and politicians.
- ❑ One of its' first successes was to help find those responsible for the Desaparecidos in Argentina.



Come Here Rouge!

- Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge would kill over 1 million Cambodians in an attempt to return Cambodia to a backward, isolated, agrarian nation.
- They forcibly moved people from cities to rural areas to work farms and would execute many of the educated people in the country.
- They were finally defeated when the Vietnamese communist felt they had gone to far and invaded Cambodia.



*Ethnic and
Religious
Conflict Notes*

in the modern world

Terrorism

- Terrorism is the use of fear and intimidation to achieve political, social, or economic goals.
- Terrorism dates back to the beginning of time.
- Today it primarily has its' roots in religious or ethnic conflict.
- It could be said that “One man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter” depending upon your viewpoint.

Israeli – Palestinian Issue

- Perhaps the most visible conflict is connected with the Middle East. Here conflict between Muslim Arabs and Jewish Israelis or Christians has been on the rise.
- Palestinians demand a homeland of their own, like what the Jews got after World War II.
- They were promised one but it was taken over by Arab nations and Israel in the late 1940s during the Israeli War of Independence.
- Their “Intifada” or independence fight has resulted in suicide attacks against Israelis to force them to leave the Occupied Territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
- The Oslo Accords in 1995 set up limited Palestinian control over the predominately Palestinian Occupied Territories



٣ يقتلون المنطقة ويرهبون المواطنين بسلاحهم



٢ يبيطونه أرضا ويحققون مع شاب آخر



١ أفراد حرس الحدود يعتقلون الشاب محمود



٦ يفرغون نخيرتهم شي رأس الشهيد محمود



٥ يخلعون ثيابه ويصوبون سلاحهم نحوه



٤ ينقضون على الشاب محمود وهو ماشى على الأرض

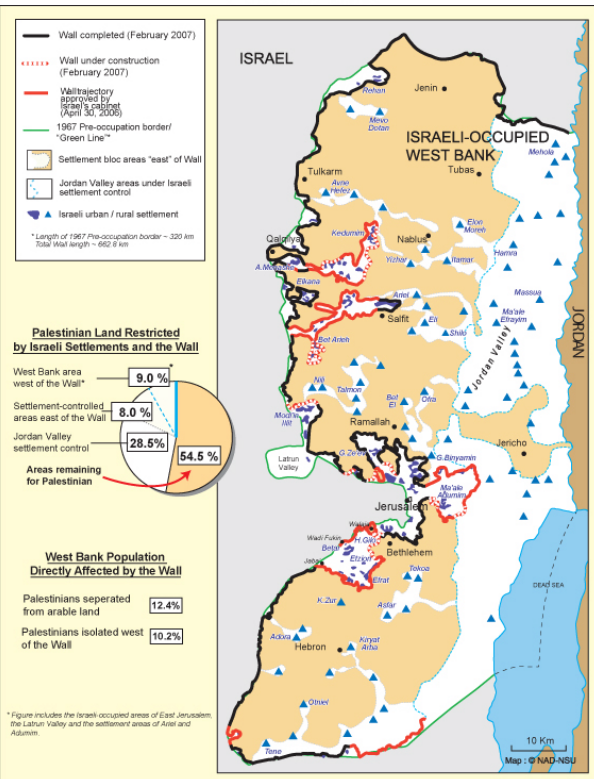


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- In response, Israel clamps down with their army and air force assassinating Palestinian leaders, bull dozing the houses of the families of the bombers, and creating more resentment and hatred (a cycle of violence).

The Shrinking Palestinian Territories

- The Palestinian Authority (the West Bank) and Hamas (the Gaza Strip) seek to gain independence and land for a Palestinian state of their own
- They control their own semi-autonomous regions
- The Israelis build a wall around the two territories as well as new settlements in them
- They also control all access in and out the Palestinian lands
- They all claim Jerusalem as their capital





Northern Ireland

- Another long-standing religious conflict is in Northern Ireland.
- This predominately Protestant area was kept by the British after World War I when predominately Catholic Ireland gained its' independence.
- Northern Irish Catholics formed the Irish Republican Army (IRA) to fight for reuniting with the rest of Ireland

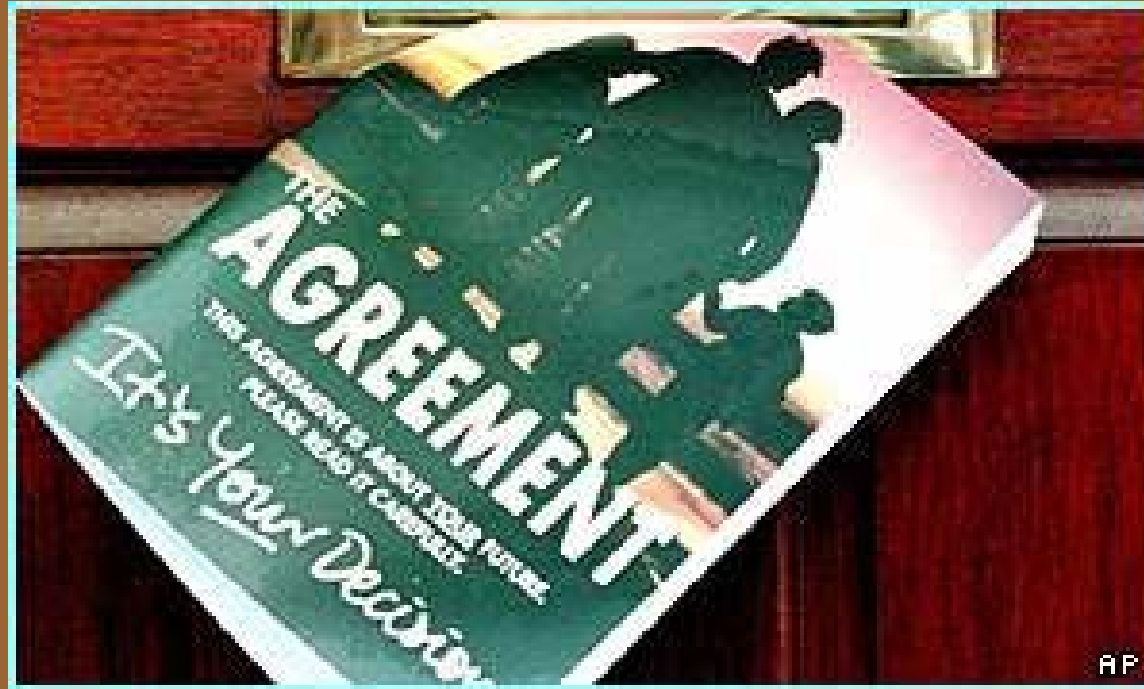


AP

- During the 1960s and 1970s, the fighting grew and was called “The Troubles.”
- Events such as Bloody Sunday only increased the animosity between the sides as Protestants formed their own paramilitary units to combat the IRA
- The British Army was caught in the middle.

TGIF – And a Good Friday it Was

- In 1995 a cease-fire was negotiated
- In 2000 the Good Friday Peace Accords set about trying to create a home rule government with both the Catholics and Protestants represented.
- Northern Ireland has seen mostly peace since then.
- The political wing of the IRA now is part of Northern Ireland's new government



Tibet

- The communist Chinese took over the mountainous Buddhist nation of Tibet after World War II.
- Their spiritual and political leader was the Dalai Lama. He is said to have been the reincarnated leader who founded Tibet.
- Many Tibetans fled to other nations, including the Dalai Lama. The ones who remained put up no fight as it is against their religious beliefs.
- The atheist communist have worked to remove religious influence from Tibet by sending away the children to schools in China and closing monasteries.
- The exiled Tibetans bring world pressure on the China to leave their country.

The Balkans



- The most violent and bloody of the religious conflicts was in the Balkans after the fall of communism in Yugoslavia.
- The country broke into separate ethnic/religious groups
- Croatia (Roman Catholic)
- Serbia (Orthodox Christian)
- Albania (Muslim)
- Bosnia-Herzegovina (mix of Serb, Croat, and Albanian).

Ethnic Cleansing

- Each group has fought the others as they solidified their independence.
- To gain more control, people who were not of the dominant ethnic group were forced to leave, executed, terrorized, and forcibly impregnated.
- This was known as ethnic cleansing.



Stopping another European Genocide



- NATO stepped in and became peacekeepers in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- Later NATO would stop Yugoslavian President Slobodan Milosevic's attempts to ethnic cleanse the Albanians from the province of Kosovo by bombing Yugoslavia and putting peacekeepers in Kosovo.
- Milosevic would be ousted from power and was put on trial by the United Nations for war crimes against humanity for his efforts to ethnically cleanse non-Serbs from the Balkans.



- Like the Zapatista, the Tamils have been fighting their government for greater freedom and a homeland.
- The Tigers as they are known have used terrorism to force the government of Sri Lanka into giving into their demands.

- Nearby in India the Sikhs are just trying to avoid the hatred and violence of the Indian Hindus.
- The Sikhs wish to establish a homeland in the northern province of India called Punjab.
- Their efforts have been put down brutally by the Indians.





Rwanda



- When two groups come to blows over revenge, a vicious cycle begins. This is true in the African nation of Rwanda. When the Tutsi were on power they persecuted the Hutu.
- The roles were reversed in the mid-80s when the Hutus came to power. The Hutus then massacred thousands of Tutsi men, women, and children.
- The world has paid little attention to the dispute between two groups.
- This dispute has quickly become genocide of the Tutsi by the Hutu.
- After the world ignored the problem for almost a year while it concentrated on the Balkans, the world finally put pressure on the Hutu to stop the massacre.
- Recently more killings were made by the Hutu.

- Further south in Africa, the nation of South Africa had a government policy called apartheid.
- Apartheid, which means separation of the races, was instituted shortly after the South Africa gained its' independence in the 1940s.
- Blacks were forbidden from living in certain areas, having certain jobs, could not vote, had to have travel passes, and did not have equal civil rights as whites.
- An anti-apartheid group was formed called the African National Congress (ANC) in the 1950s. Many of its' leaders were jailed after it began to use violence to make their point.
- Their leader was Nelson Mandela. He advocated a mix of civil disobedience and violence directed only at the government.

	Blacks	Whites
Population	19 million	4.5 million
Land Allocation	13 percent	87 percent
Share of National Income	< 20 percent	75 percent
Ratio of average earnings	1	14
Minimum taxable income	360 rands	750 rands
Doctors/population	1/44,000	1/400
Infant mortality rate	40% (urban)	2.7%
	40% (rural)	
Annual expenditure on education per pupil	\$45	\$696
Teacher/pupil ratio	1/60	1/22

Figure 1: Disproportionate Treatment circa 1978. Source: [Leo80]

Apartheid

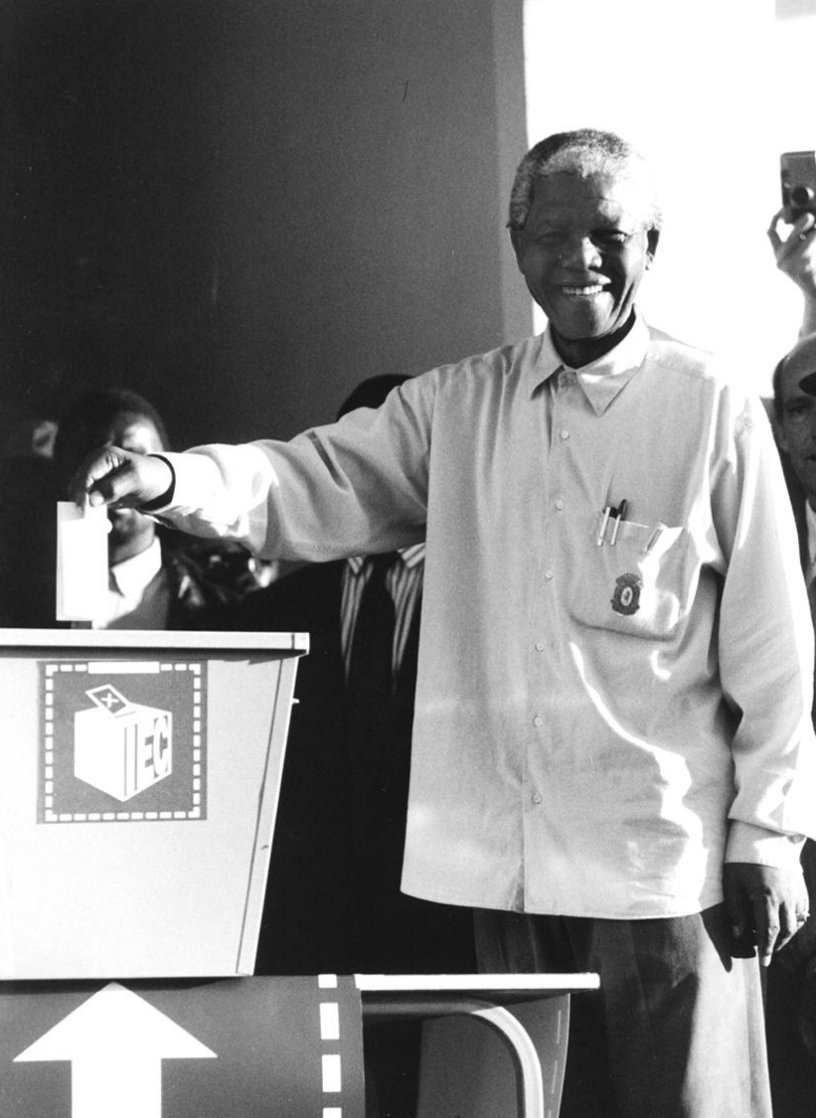


- Throughout the 1970s and 80s, the world put increasing pressure on South Africa to change the policy of apartheid by boycotting South African goods and divesting (selling off) investments in the country.
- Songs and movies were made to illustrate horrors of apartheid, including ones about the torture and murder of writer Steven Biko by police.
- Another activist was the black Archbishop of South Africa Desmond Tutu. He would win the Noble peace prize for his efforts



"Nothing, not even the most sophisticated weapon, not even the most brutally efficient policy, no, nothing will stop people once they are determined to achieve their freedom and their right to humanness. "

-Desmond Tutu



- In 1991, the first cracks appeared as Mandela was released.
- In 1994, Mandela was overwhelmingly elected president of South Africa and began efforts to heal nation.
- One of these was the Truth Commission Hearing which heard the tales of people on both sides in public.
- Human rights violators were prosecuted.
- Mandela became a world-respected figure who continues to speak out against any discrimination.

Triumph!!

“This world is yours, do with it as you see fit” – Arthur C. Clarke



“We can never tell what is in store for us” – Harry S. Truman

“Change your thoughts and change your world.” – Norman Vincent Peale

“Congratulations This ends your two year journey through Global History!” – Mr. Wise