

TOPIC **6** THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

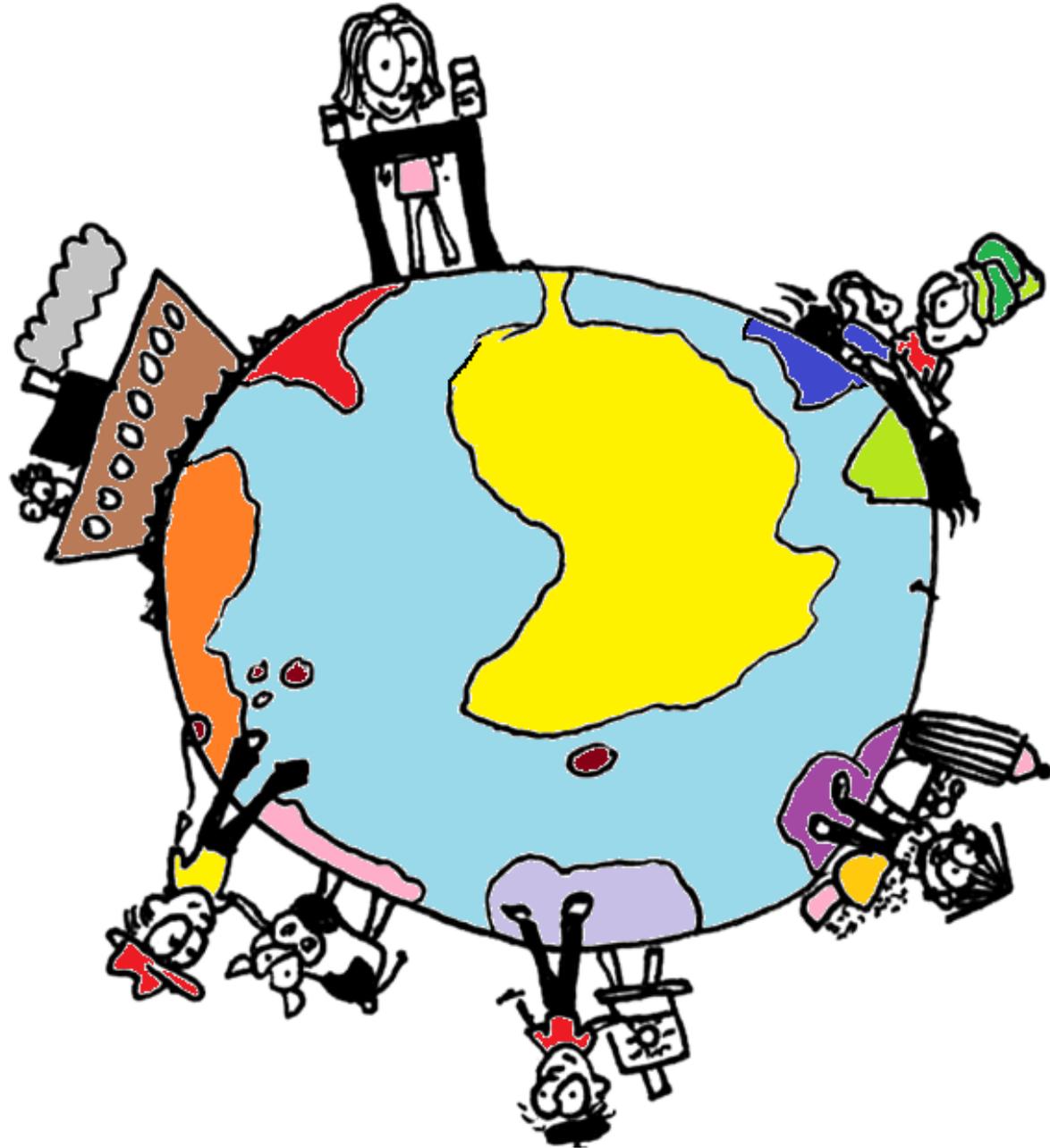
Has the World changed since the 1960s?

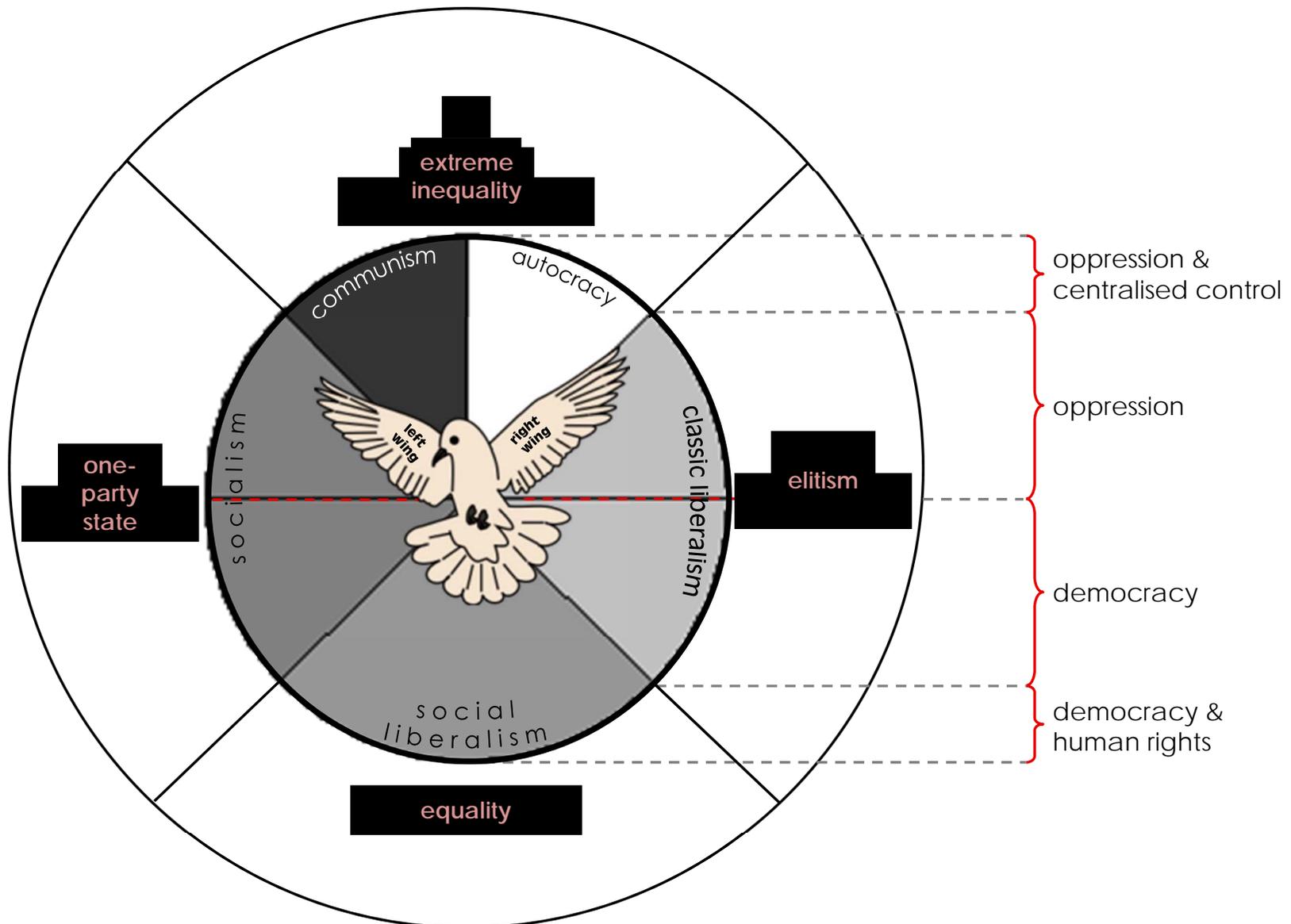


These slides give all the illustrations from Topic 6 of the Gr 12 History book, and they give them in colour whenever possible. However, the illustrations here are not given in exactly the same order as the illustrations in the book. The illustrations in the slides are ordered so that a teacher can follow a logical lecture format. The illustrations in the book are ordered to make an effective page layout, and often also so that the portraits accompany the first mention of a particular person.



THE END OF THE COLD WAR





How both extreme left-wing and extreme right-wing ideologies result in oppressive and undemocratic political structures characterised by extreme inequality



Source: Dontworry

Frankfurt Town Hall



Source: Richard Hoare. Wikimedia Commons.

The City of London's Stock Exchange Tower in 1983, with its distinctive coffin-shaped floor plan, before its bombing by anti-imperialist Irish separatists in 1990



Source: Stefan Richter. Wikimedia Commons.

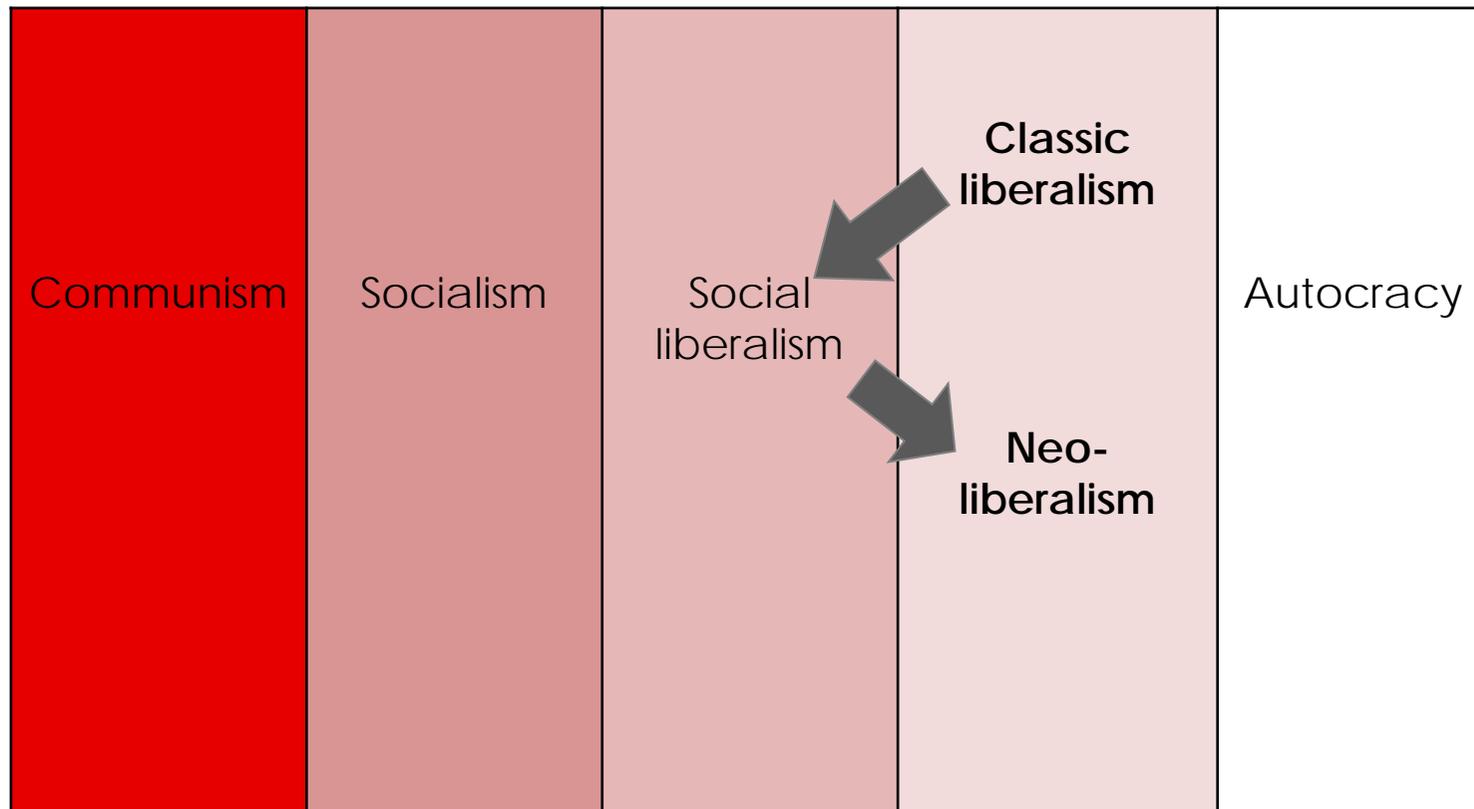
New York City, USA, in 1988



Source: Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. Wikimedia Commons.

Margaret Thatcher,
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
(1979–1990)
and Ronald Reagan, President of the USA
(1981–1989)

The close relationship between classic liberalism and neo-liberalism





Source: jhor. Wikimedia Commons.

The Rusakov Workers' Club, built in Moscow in 1928, shows the communists embrace of modern architecture.



Source: Mikhail Evstafiev. Wikimedia Commons.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, a decorated Soviet war veteran, gulag prisoner, author, and winner of the 1970 Nobel Prize for Literature



Source: Roman Harak. Wikimedia Commons.

**The Chernobyl reactor
in the Ukrainian SSR**

Glasnost vs Perestroika





Source: Yelkrokoyade, Wikimedia Commons.



Source: KLUGER ZULTAN. Wikimedia Commons.

Workers on a kibbutz (collective farm) in Israel, 1938



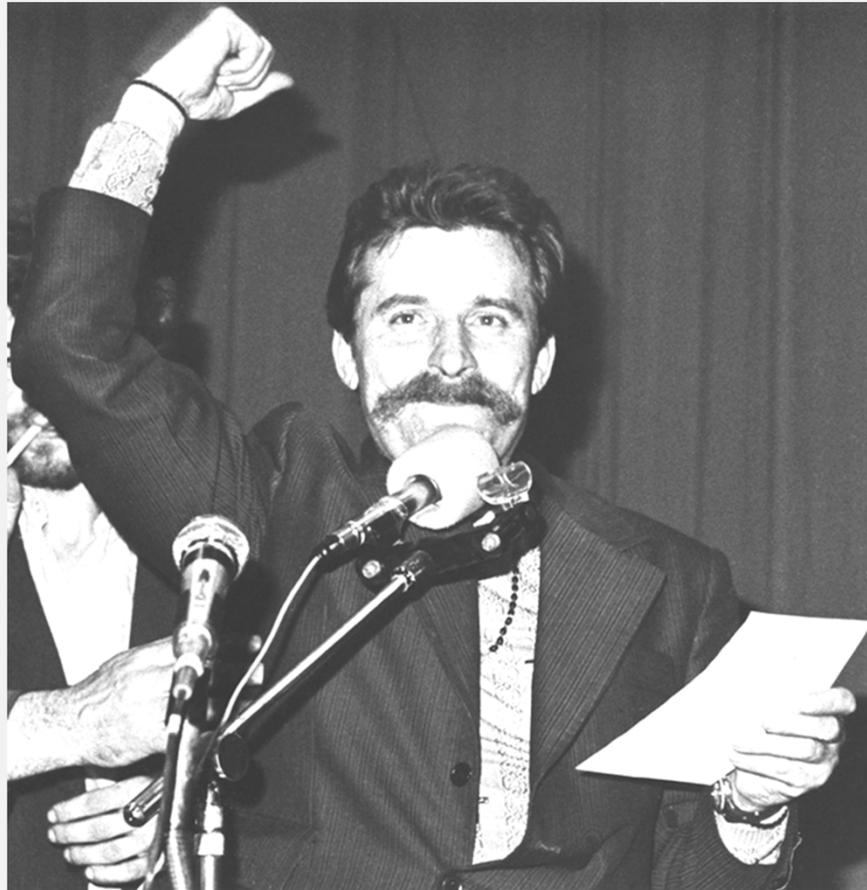
Source: Someone35, Wikimedia Commons.

The diamond-exchange in Tel Aviv, Israel,
is the biggest diamond-exchange in the world.



Source: Stocznia Gdańska - Wikimedia Commons.

The Gdansk shipyards in Poland



Source: Giedymin Jabłoński. European Solidarity Centre. Wikimedia Commons.

**Lech Wałęsa, Chairperson of Solidarity
(1980–1990)
and President of Poland
(1990–1995)**



Source: Barbara Bartkowiak. Wikimedia Commons.

**Pope John Paul II visiting
Poland in 1979**



Source: Blago Tebi, Wikimedia Commons.

The Western Gate of Belgrade in Yugoslavia, showing an embrace of modern architecture



Source: ADida

A mural celebrating communism at the National Historical Museum in Tirana, Albania



Source: Klaus Franke, German Federal Archives.

An East German parade at the Berlin Wall, 1986



Source: socbg.com

Youth supporting Bulgaria's communist republic



Source: Scott Edelman. US government.

A propaganda poster for Nicolae Ceaușescu in Bucharest, Romania, in 1986



Source: Rovibroni (Barna Rovács). Wikimedia Commons.

A communist housing estate in Budapest, Hungary, for 33 000 people, which caused some people to feel a loss of their individual identity



Source: Txapulín. Wikimedia Commons.

Prague in Czechoslovakia, without advertising on the buses



Source: Wikimedia Commons.

Queues outside Polish shops



Source: Lear 21. Wikimedia Commons.

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989



Source: "1989 Libertate Roumanie" by Denoel Paris (ISBN 2-207-23695-1).

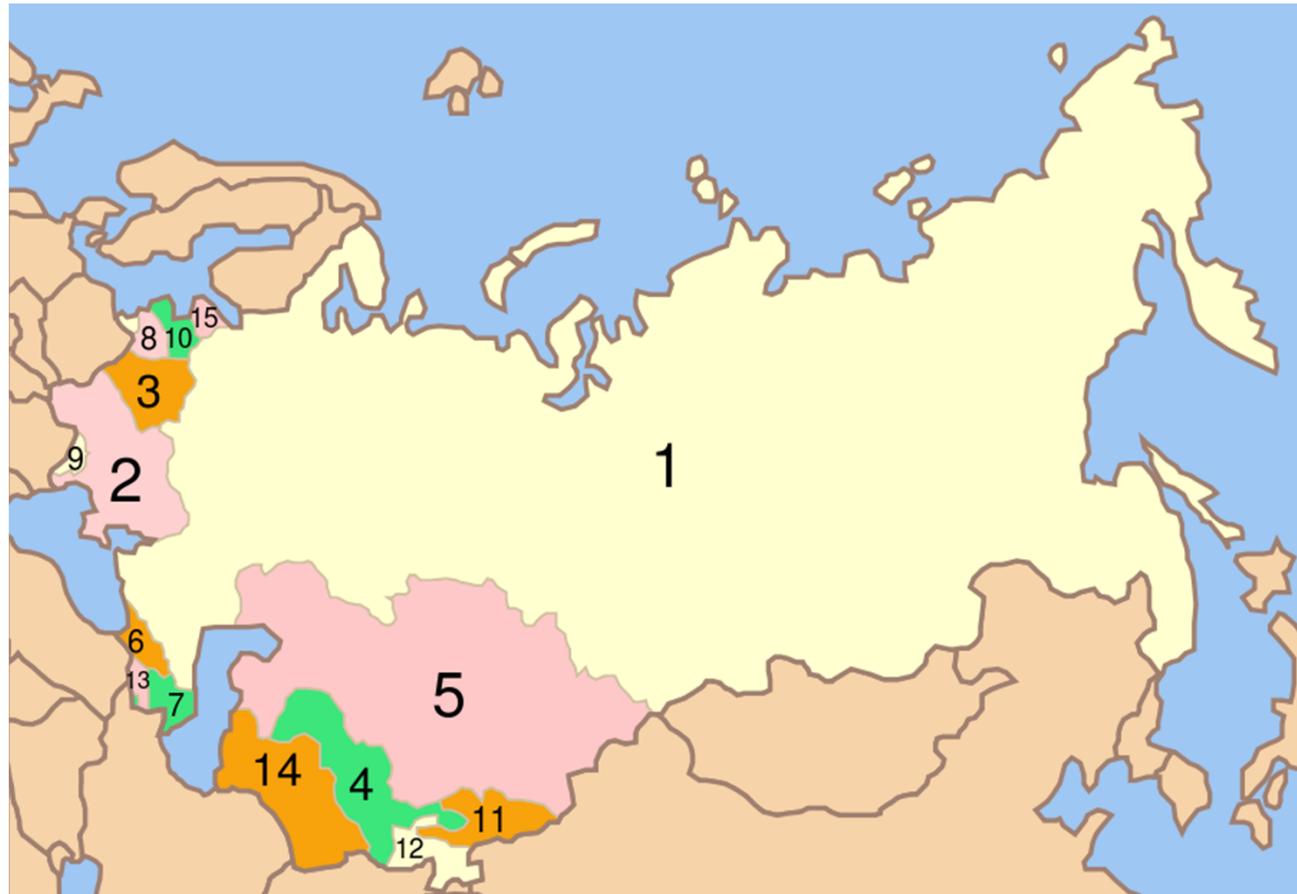
The Romanian Revolution of 1989



Source: Daniel Wabyjek from San Francisco. Wikimedia Commons.

More than a decade after the fall of communism in Prague, the Monument to the Victims of Communism was erected, where the disintegrating statues symbolise how communism destroyed lives and caused the deaths of many.

1. Russian SFSR
2. Ukrainian SSR
3. Belorussian SSR
4. Uzbek SSR
5. Kazakh SSR
6. Georgian SSR
7. Azerbaijan SSR
8. Lithuanian SSR
9. Moldavian SSR
10. Latvian SSR
11. Kirghiz SSR
12. Tajik SSR
13. Armenian SSR
14. Turkmen SSR
15. Estonian SSR



The fifteen soviet socialist republics of the USSR



Source: White House Photo, Courtesy Reagan Library, PD.

Mikhail Gorbachev,
General Secretary of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party
of the Soviet Union
(1985–1991)



Source: Susan Biddle, Wikimedia Commons.

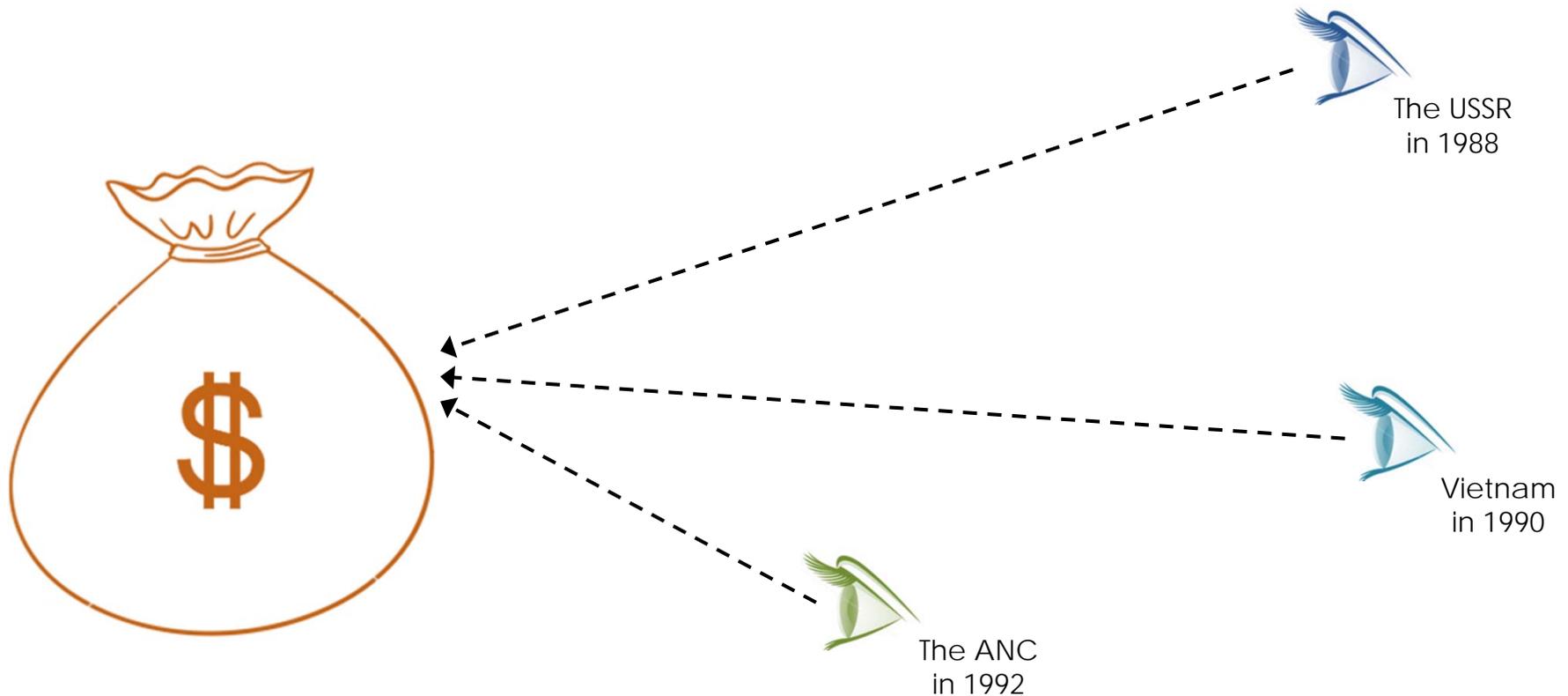
Boris Yeltsin,
First Secretary of Moscow's
City Committee
(1985–1987),
and President of Russia
(1991–1999)



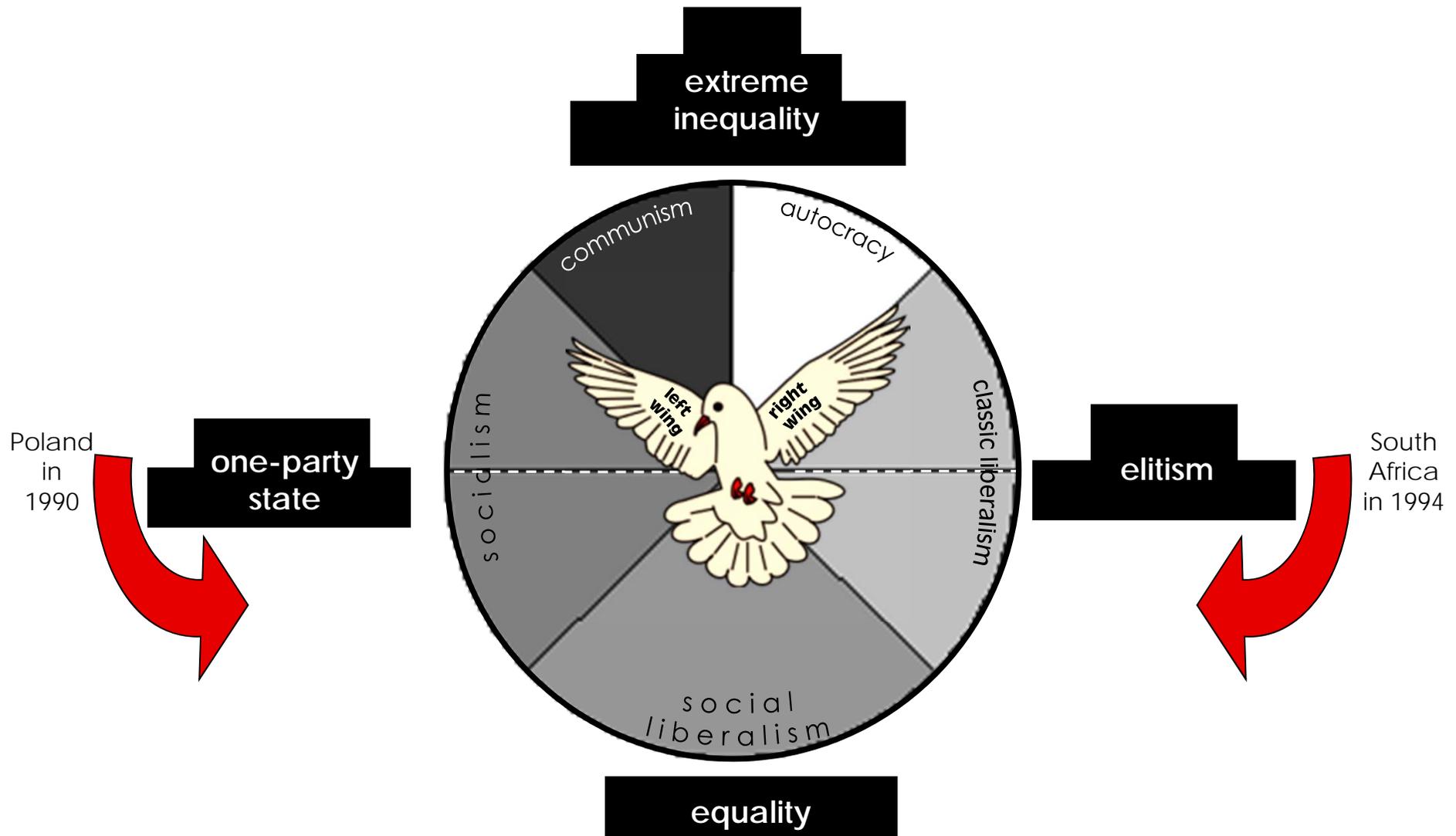
Source: Fortepan. Adományozó/Donor: Bakó Jenő.

**Table soccer is a game with two opposing teams,
each controlling many players.**

Foreign gazes shift towards American capital as a source of investment that would bless their economies with growth.



How Poland and South Africa shifted from left-wing and right-wing extremist governments respectively, towards governments advocating democracy and human rights



THE NEW WORLD ORDER



Source: <http://bushlibrary.tamu.edu/image.php?id=957>. Wikimedia Commons.

**George Bush Sr. president of the USA (1989–1993)
with American soldiers during the Gulf War**



Source: Kostmo. Wikimedia Commons.

Many products used in the USA are made in China (PRC).



Source: Jon Rawlinson. Wikimedia Commons.

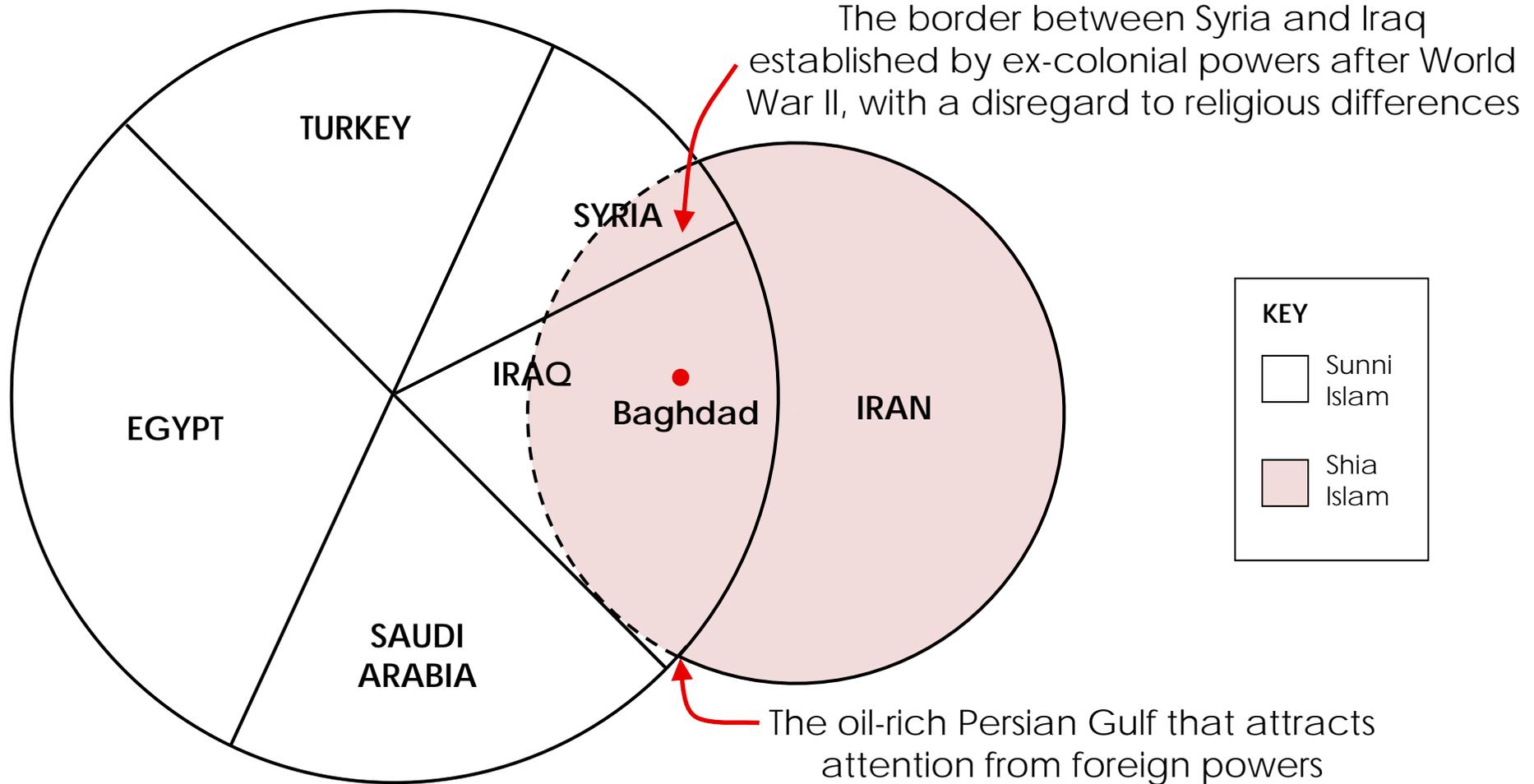
**The city of Riyadh in Saudi Arabia,
the most influential country in the Sunni world**



Source: <http://travel.webshots.com/photo/1000135519000131611>.

The city of Tehran in Iran, the most influential country in the Shia world

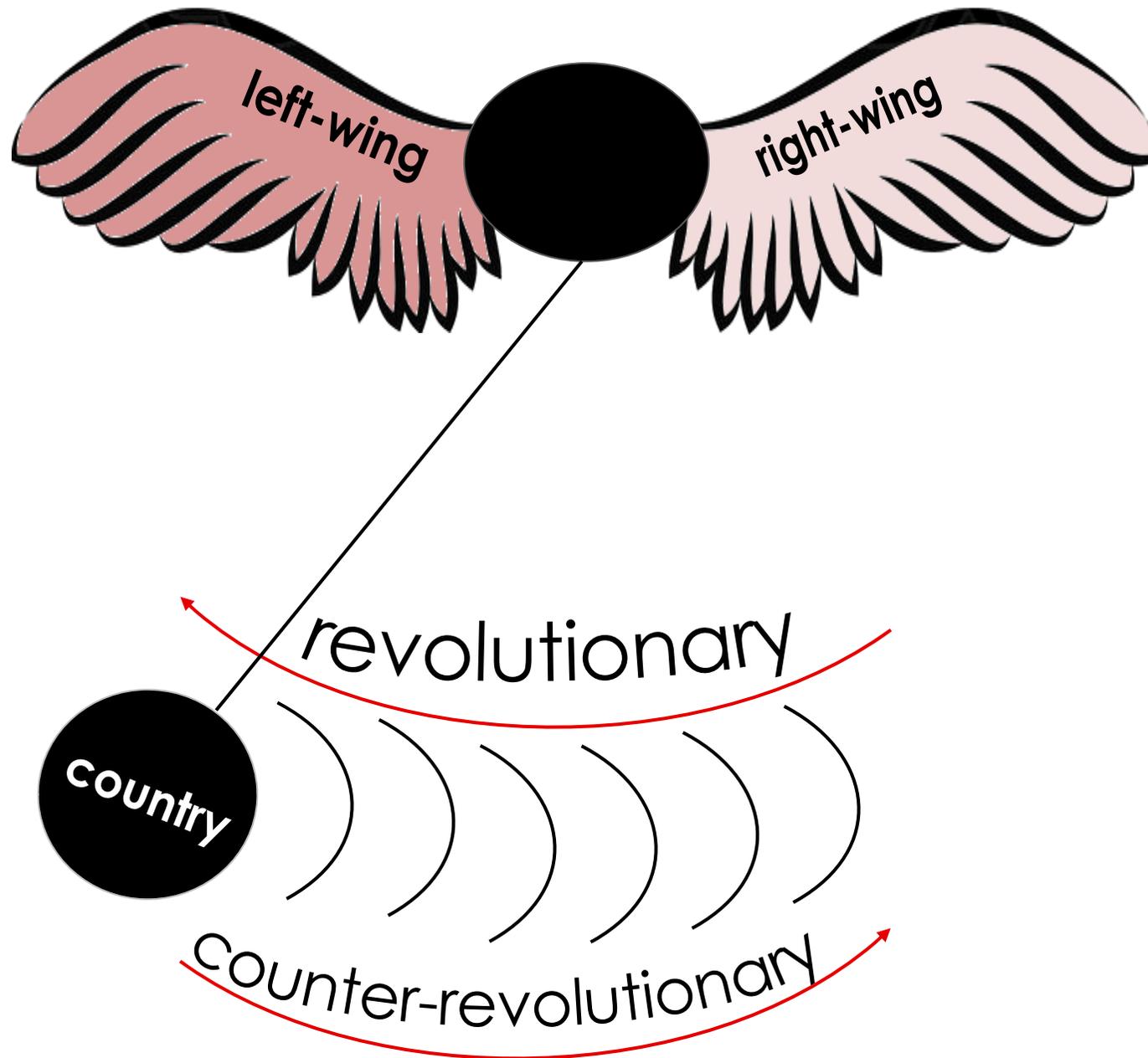
The six main Muslim countries in the Middle East





Source: Svilen.milev.

**From the time of the Bretton Woods Conference,
the US dollar started to overshadow all other currencies.**



Not sure if this should stay in?

Do you recognise the central figure from Topic 1?



Source: Ignat Ignatov, WC.

In 2011, a Bulgarian monument to the Soviets was painted with pro-capitalist graffiti that suggested capitalists were the real liberators of Bulgaria.



Source: Joxemai. WC.

In 2013 this graffiti in Antigua (in the Caribbean) showed a negative view of capitalism.

The world's flight routes and airport hubs



Source: <http://www.martingrandjean.ch/connected-world-air-traffic-network/>

The North (in dark grey) and the South (in light grey)

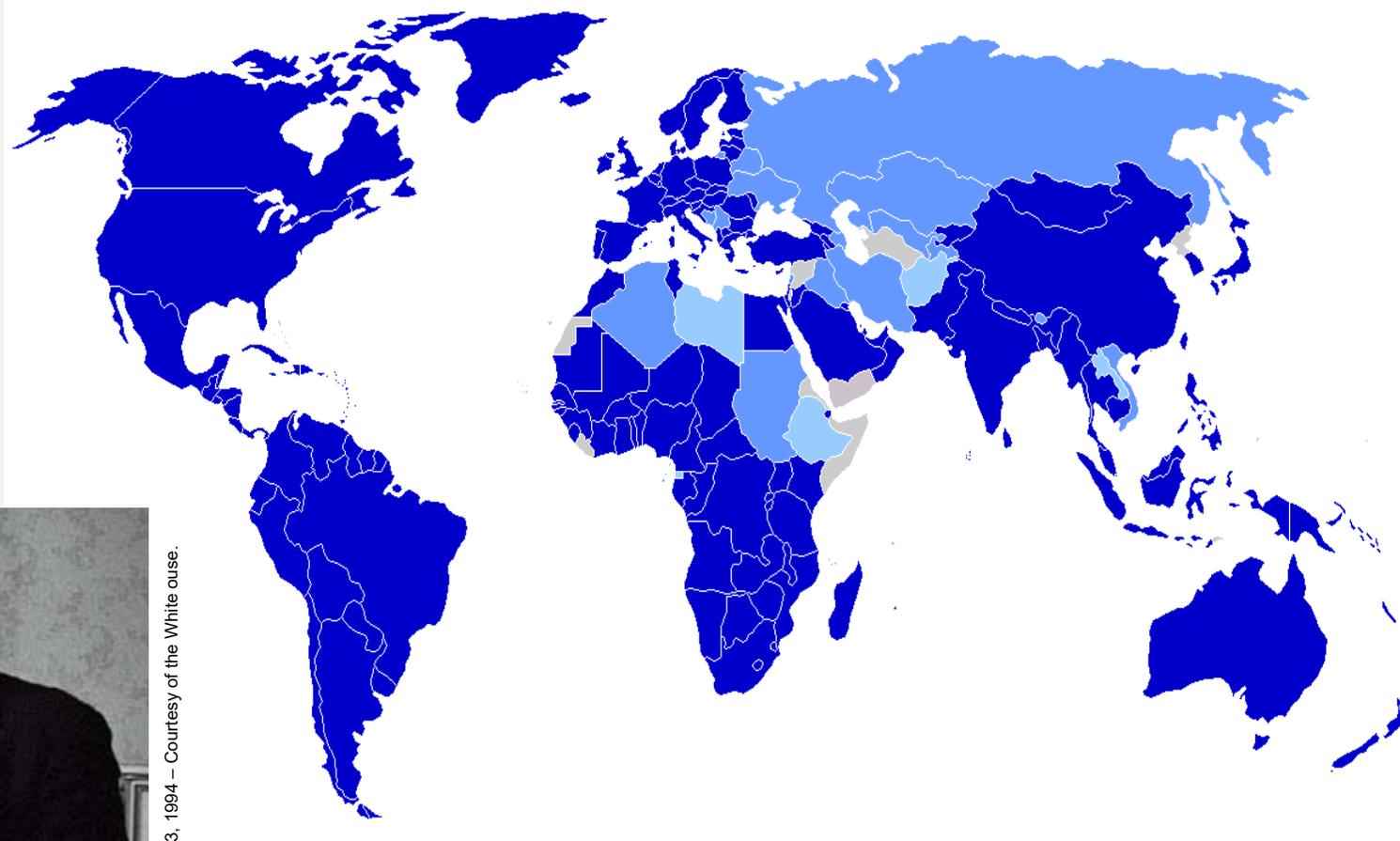


Source: Kingj123, Wikimedia Commons.



Source: Bob McNeely, January 13, 1994 – Courtesy of the White House.

**Bill Clinton, the
president of the USA
(1993–2001)**

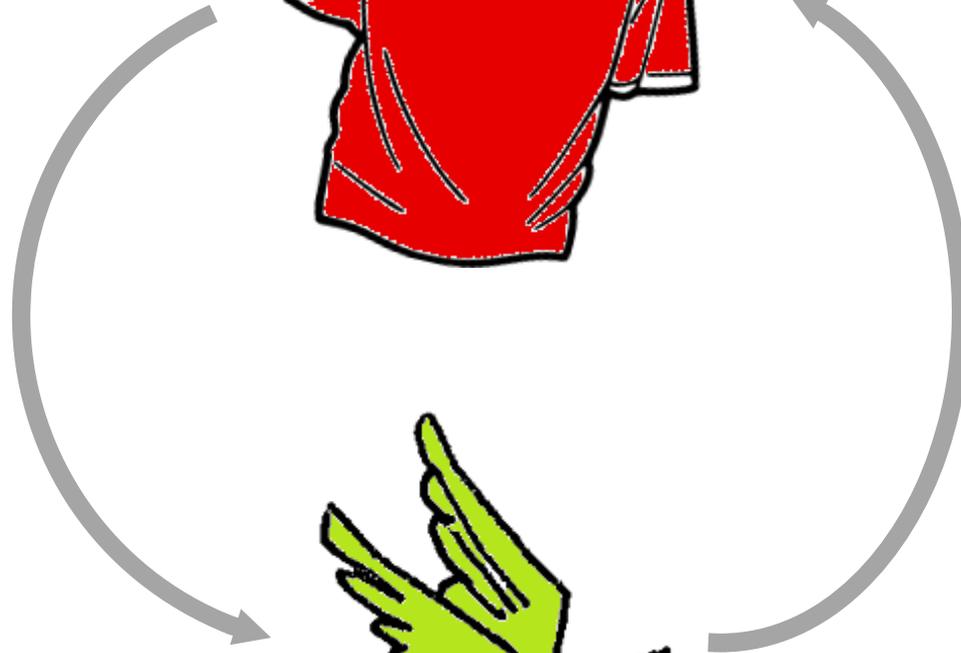


Source: Tsui, Tsui, E Pluribus Anthony, Wikimedia Commons.

**Members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)
in 2005 are shown in dark blue.**

Mercantilism / Neomercantilism

export products



collect the money



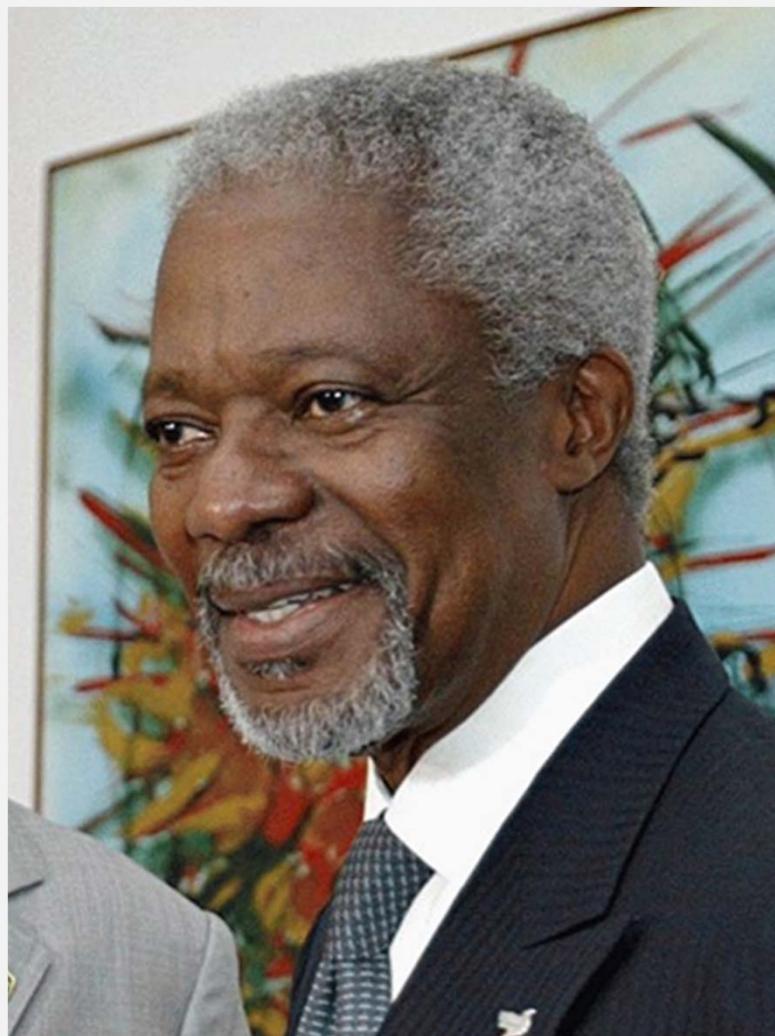
Source: Michal Huniewicz. Wikimedia Commons.

**Bosnian soldiers above Sarajevo
(previously part of Yugoslavia)**



Source: Emir Kotromanić, Wikimedia Commons.

A mass funeral for Muslim victims of the 1995 Srebrenica Massacre



Source: Ricardo Stuckert/ABr. WC.

**Kofi Annan, Secretary General
of the United Nations
(1997–2006)**



Source: Yurivane89, Wikimedia Commons.

**The Dancing House in
Prague, Czech Republic**



Source: Ondrej, Wikimedia Commons.

**The UFO Restaurant in
Bratislava, Slovakia**

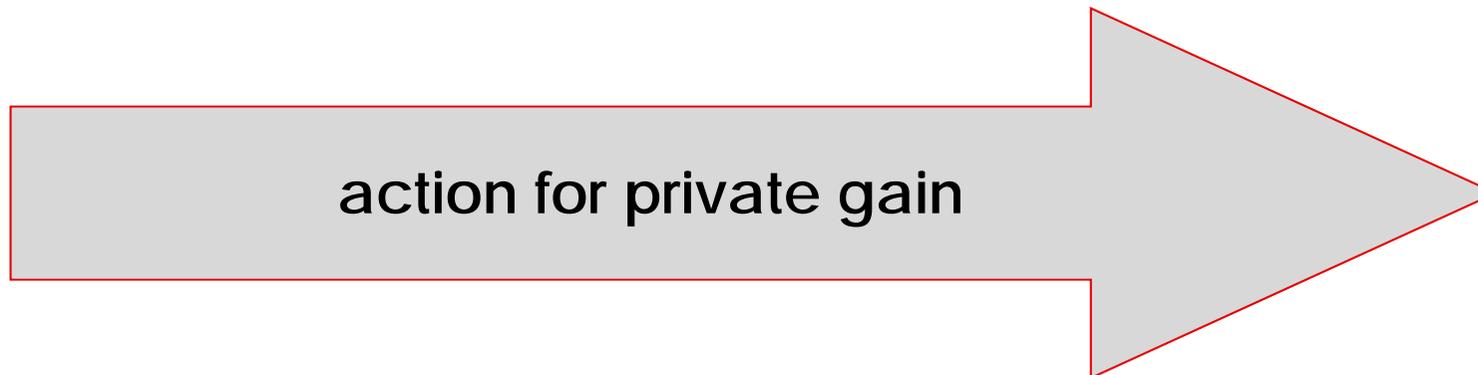


Source: GovernmentZA, Wikimedia Commons.

Thuli Madonsela, South Africa's public protector
(2009–2016)



CORRUPTION



A common pattern of corruption



Source: Framsókn. Wikimedia Commons.

Sigmundur Davíð Gunnlaugsson,
Prime Minister of Iceland
(2013–2016)



Source: Nserma. Wikimedia Commons.

Satellites receive and send messages using radio waves.



Source: sheishef

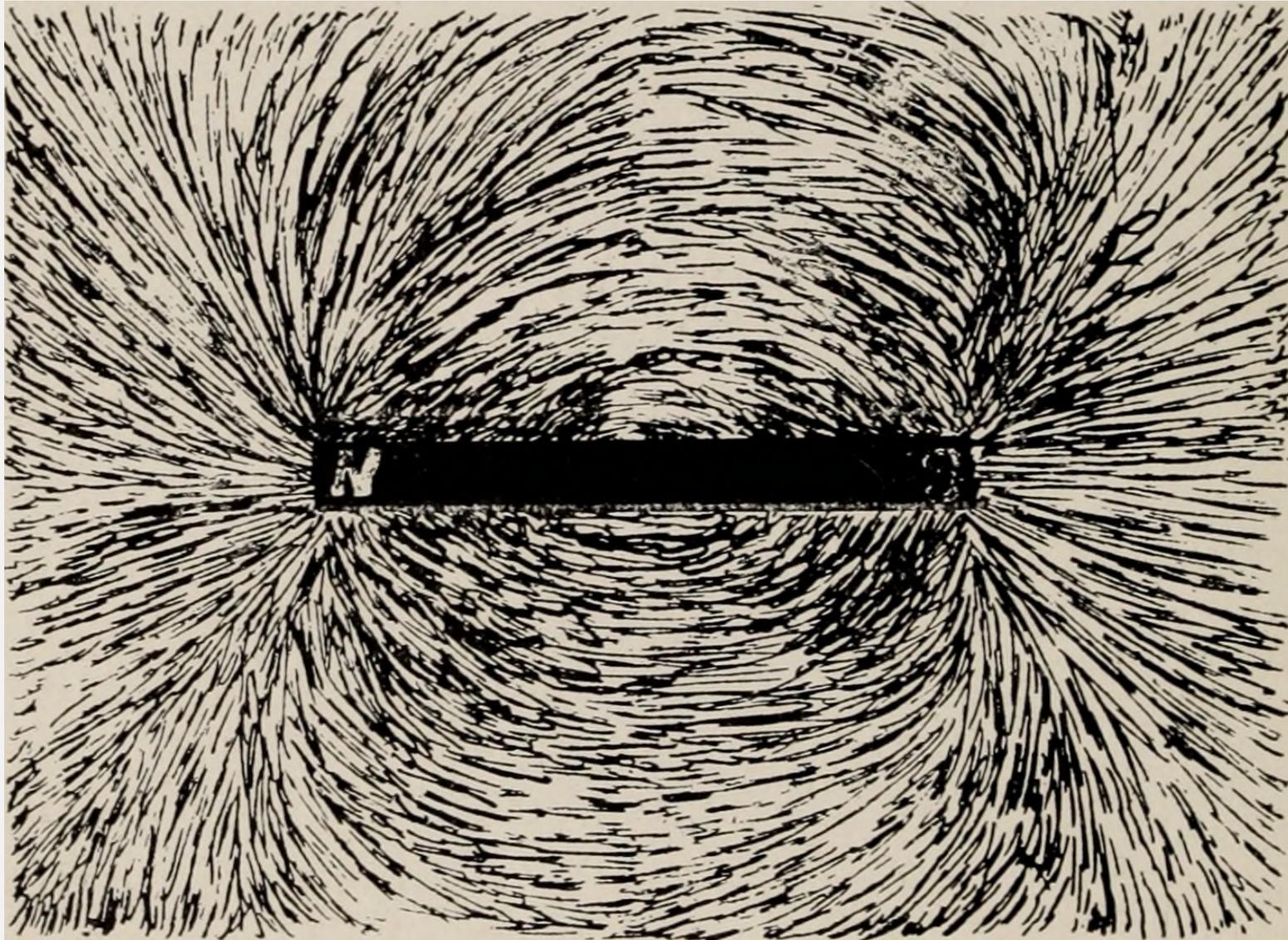
A 'cottage industry' weaver, 2006



Source: marissaorton. Wikimedia Commons.

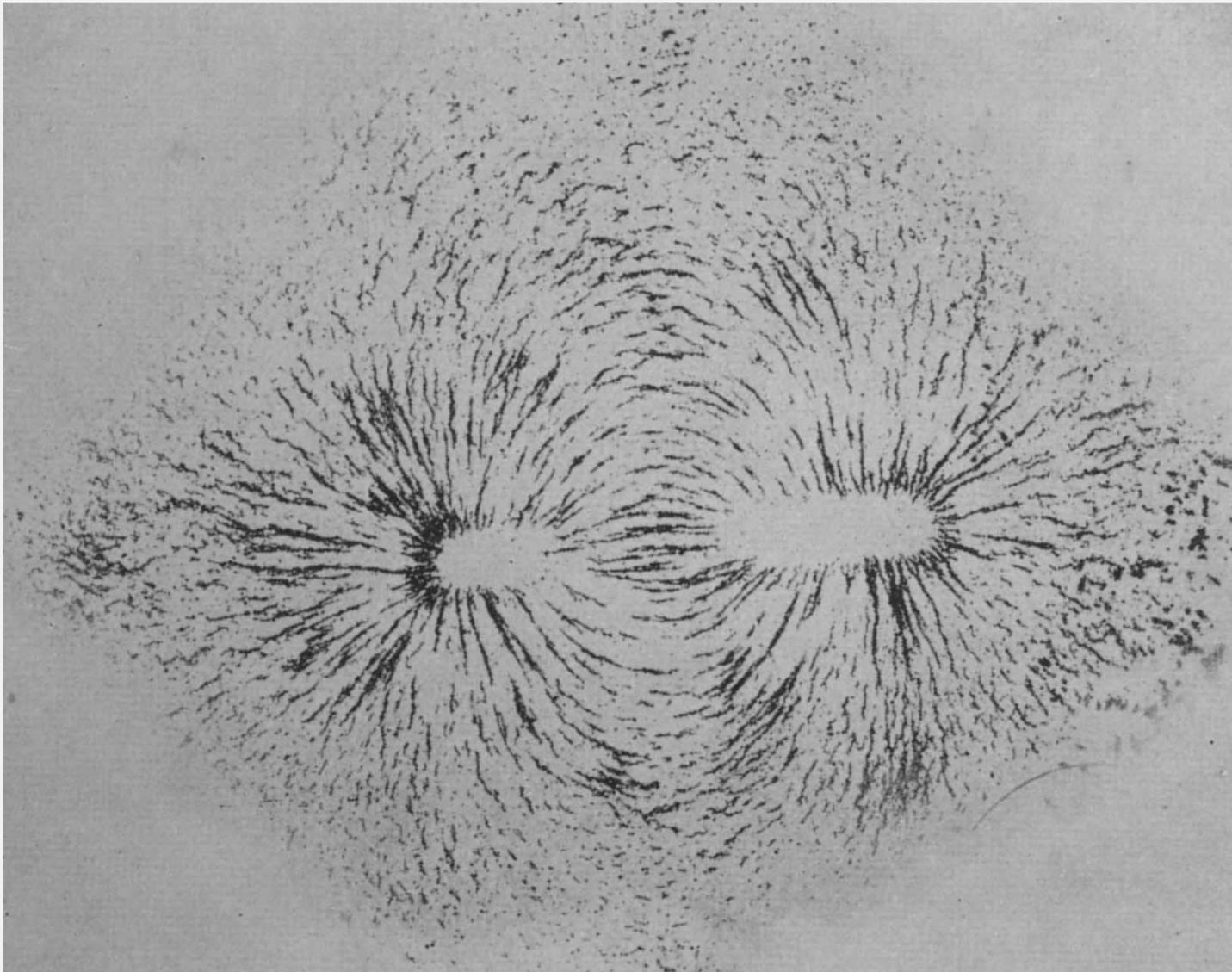
Mass production facilities are often called 'sweat shops'

SOUTH AFRICA'S UNFINISHED PROCESS OF LIBERATION



Source: Internet Archive Book Images. Wikimedia Commons.

A magnet's effect on iron filings can be seen as a symbol of the distorting effect that the Cold War had on countries across the globe.



Source: Herbert Hall Turner. Wikimedia Commons.

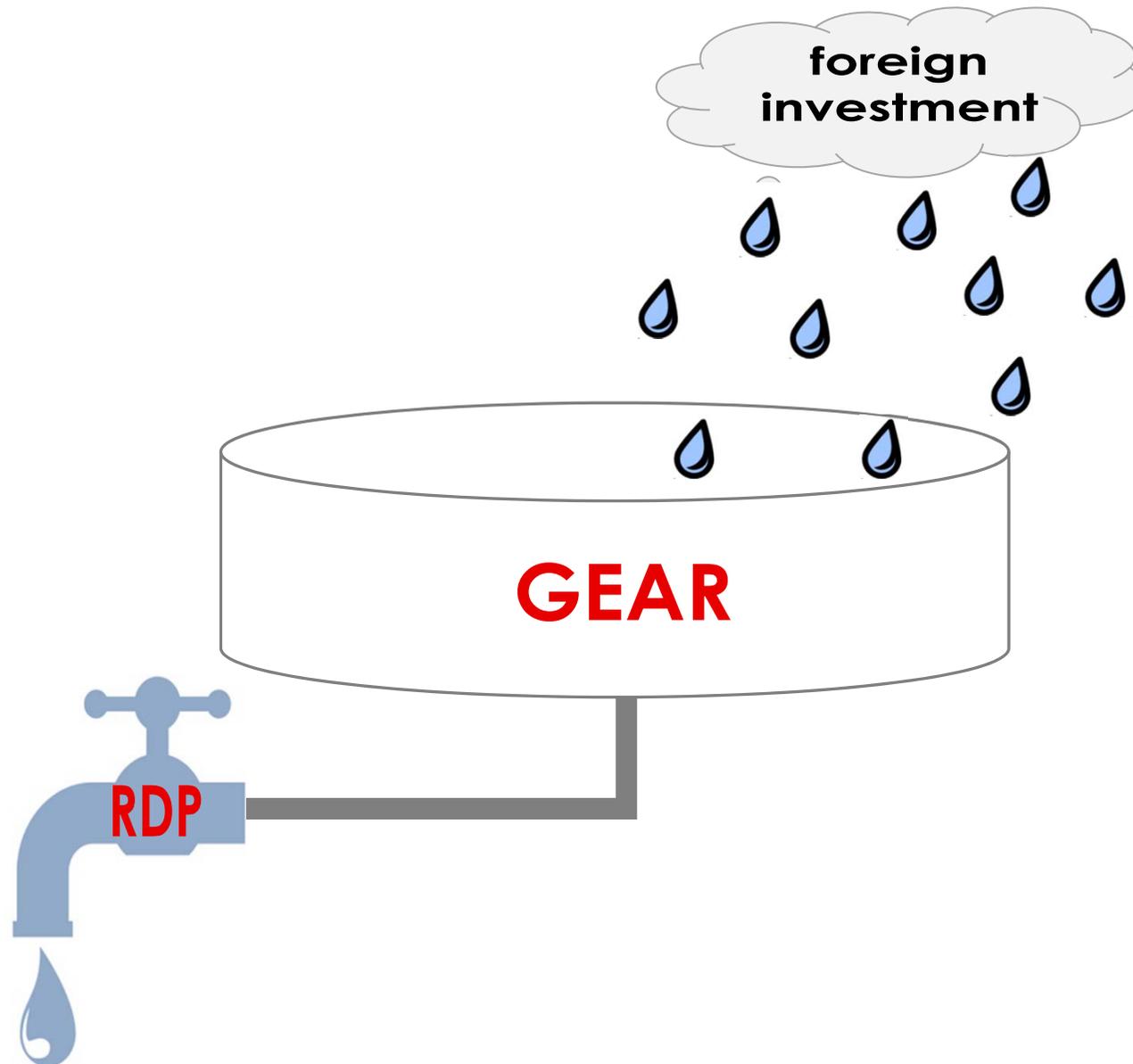
**By removing the magnet (the Cold War) from sight,
South Africa's conflicts before 1990 are harder to understand
(as are the polarised worldviews that have continued to influence
South African politics from 1990 onwards).**



Source: US Federal Government. Wikimedia Commons.

President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa meeting with President George Bush Jr. of the USA

The RDP focused on spending money on upliftment projects, while the GEAR policy focused on sourcing revenue for these from the system of global capitalism.





Source: US Department of State. Wikimedia Commons.

**Jacob Zuma, the ANC's
Chief of Intelligence
(during the late 1980s),
President of the ANC
(2007–),
and President of South Africa
(2009–)**



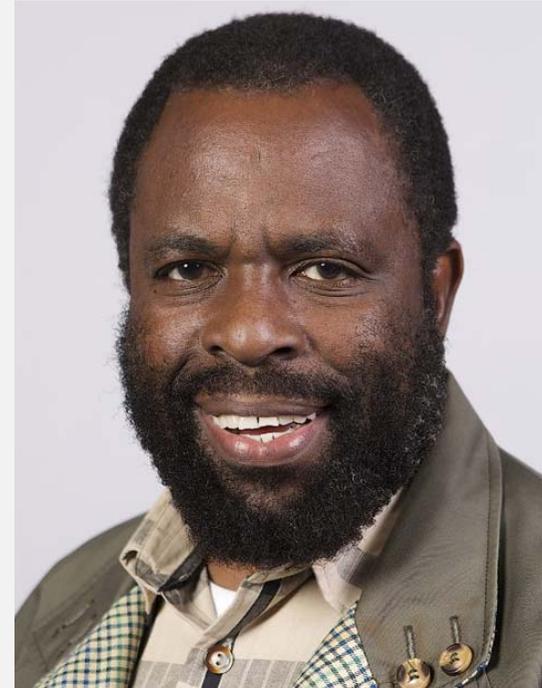
Source: <http://www.amcu.co.za/leaders/>

**Joseph Mathunjwa,
member of NUM
(1990s)
and President of AMCU
(2002–)**



Source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/democraticalliance/> . WC.

**Patricia de Lille,
MP for the Pan-Africanist
Congress (PAC),
and then MP for the
Democratic Alliance (DA)
and Mayor of Cape Town**



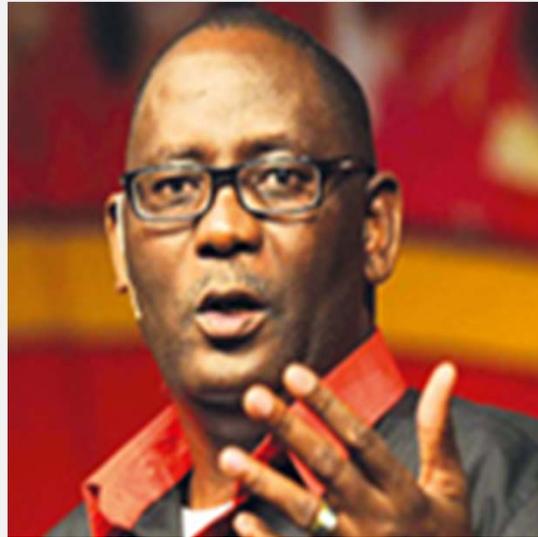
Source: <http://www.congressofthepeople.org.za/>.

**Willie Madisha,
President of COSATU
(1999–2008)
and currently an MP for
the Congress of the
People (COPE)**



Source: <http://www.numsa.org.za/leadership/>.

Irvin Jim, the general secretary of NUMSA



Source: Uhuruspirit.

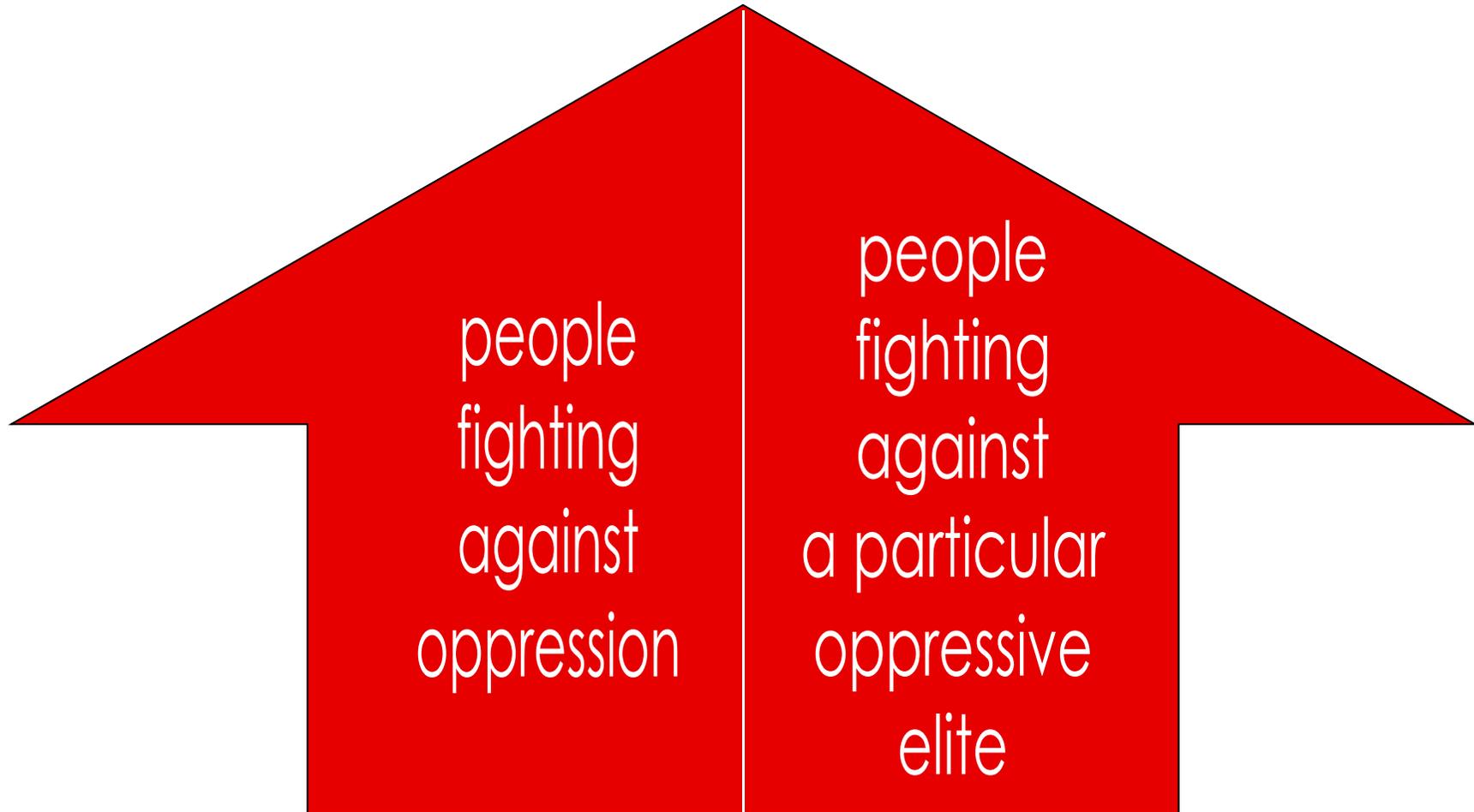
**Zwelinzima Vavi,
Secretary General of
COSATU
(1999–2015)
and NUMSA employee
(2016–)**



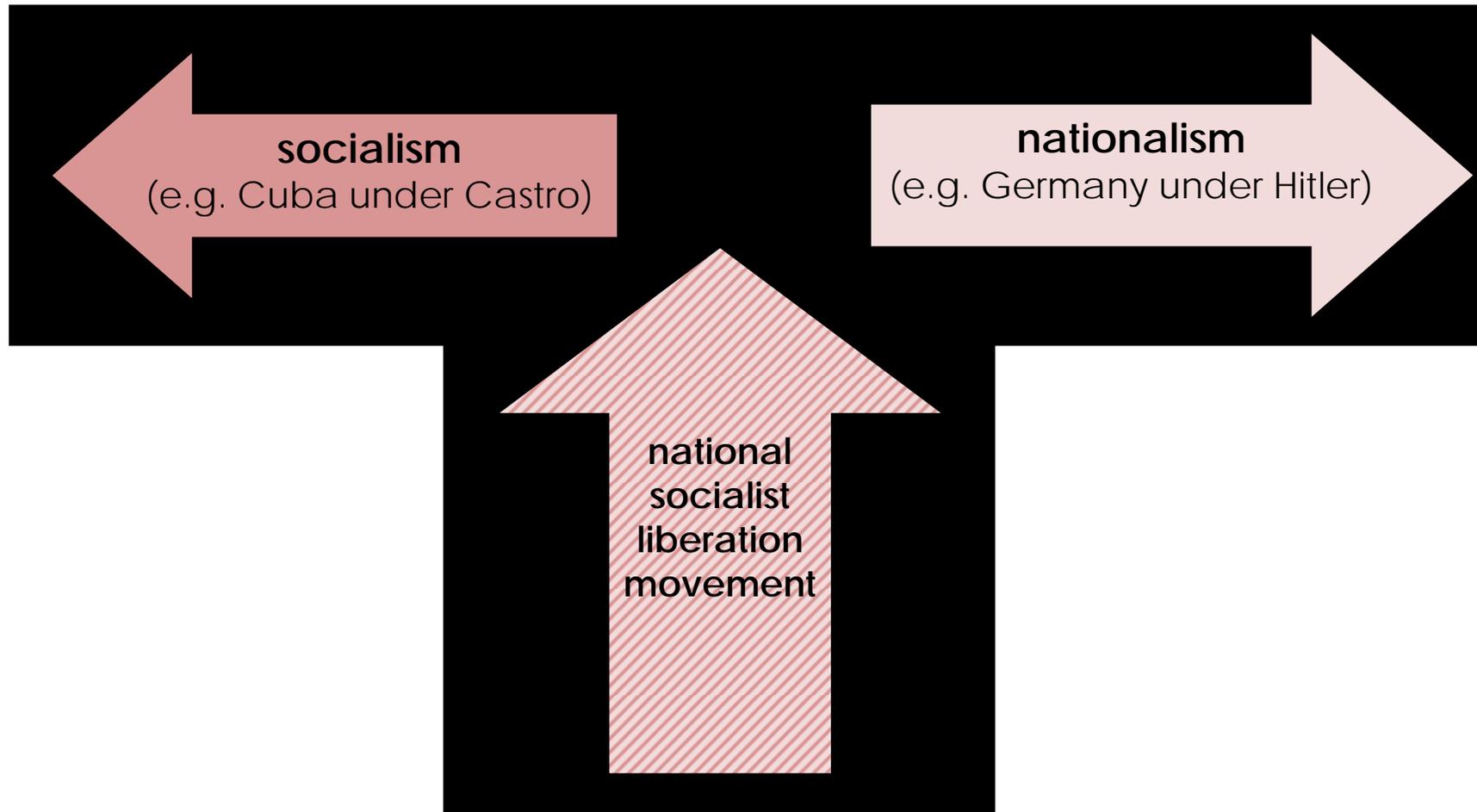
Source: Gary van der Merwe. Honti.

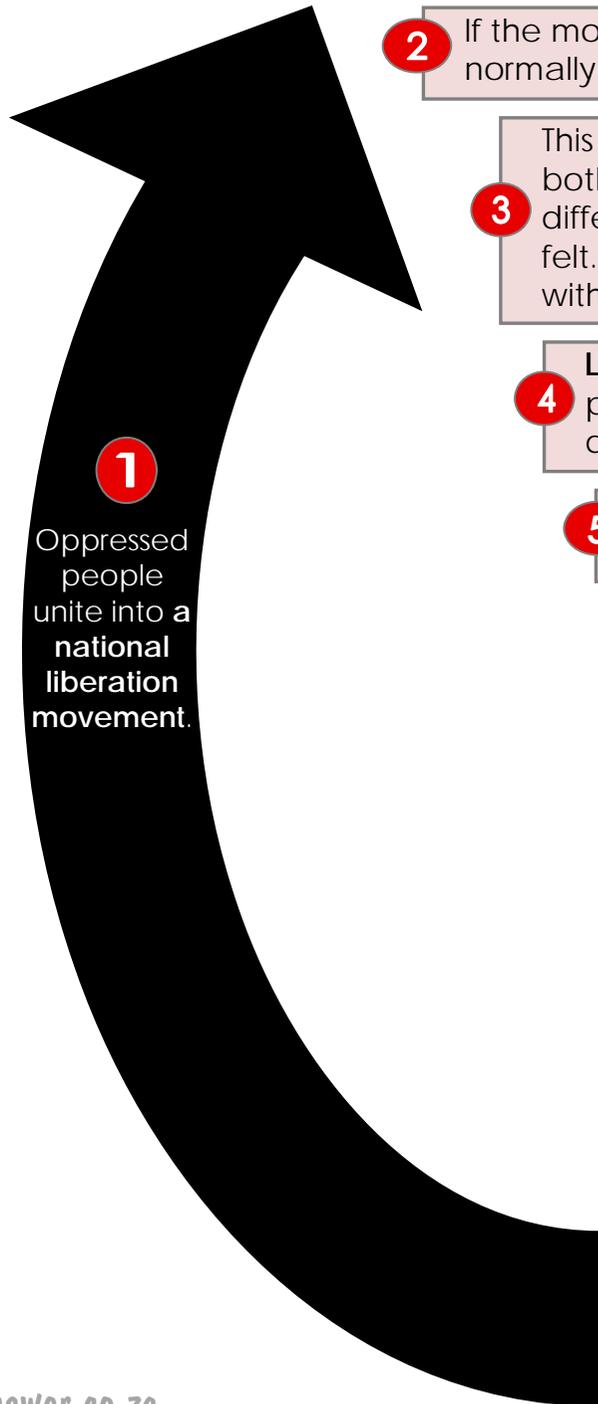
**Julius Malema,
Commander-in-Chief
of the Economic
Freedom Fighters
(2013–)**

The two parts of a typical national liberation movement



The political T-junction facing liberation movements when they take power





1

Oppressed people unite into a **national liberation movement.**

2

If the movement does take power, it normally forms a **political party.**

3

This political party will typically contain both socialists and nationalists, whose differing agendas then make themselves felt. This often leads to a **power struggle** within the new political party.

4

Leaders reward loyalty in order to stay in power, and this takes priority over delivering economic development.

5

If the economy does not grow, people become **frustrated.**

6

To stay in power, the government tries to harness these frustrations by **encouraging nationalism or racism.** Some media channels are used for pro-government propaganda. Freedom of speech decreases.

7

Sometimes the government seizes the assets of minorities in the name of reform, and redistributes these to key critics in order to keep them quiet. Minorities feel threatened and leave, taking with them valuable skills. In extreme cases, genocide occurs. Disinvestment occurs and unemployment rises. **People become critical of the new oppressive elite.**

The pattern of 'rise and slide' common within national liberation movements



Source: Jeff Ooi. Wikimedia Commons.

George Soros is a very successful currency speculator and a philanthropist spearheading education initiatives.



Source: <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/49892/photos>.

**The leaders of the BRICS countries in 2015:
President Dilma Rousseff of Brazil, Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India,
Vladimir Putin of Russia, Xi Jinping of China (PRC)
and President Jacob Zuma of South Africa**



Source: Helen Jones Photography. Davidgrundy.

**The Zambian political analyst
Dambisa Moyo**



Source: US Dept of State. Wikimedia Commons.

**Blade Nzimande, Chairman of the SACP
(1998–)
and South Africa's Minister for Higher
Education and Training
(2009–)**



Source: Thielemann at de.wikipedia. Wikimedia Commons.

**Open-pit mining in Germany,
where gigantic machines reshape the landscape**



Source: Jenny Rockett. Wikimedia Commons.

Salva Kiir Mayardit,
Head of the Sudan People's
Liberation Movement
(2005–),
and President of
South Sudan
(2016–)



Source: Jenny Rockett. Wikimedia Commons.

Boris Johnson, Mayor
of London
(2008–2016)
and the face of the British
campaign to leave the EU



Source: Jörg Rürger. Wikimedia Commons.

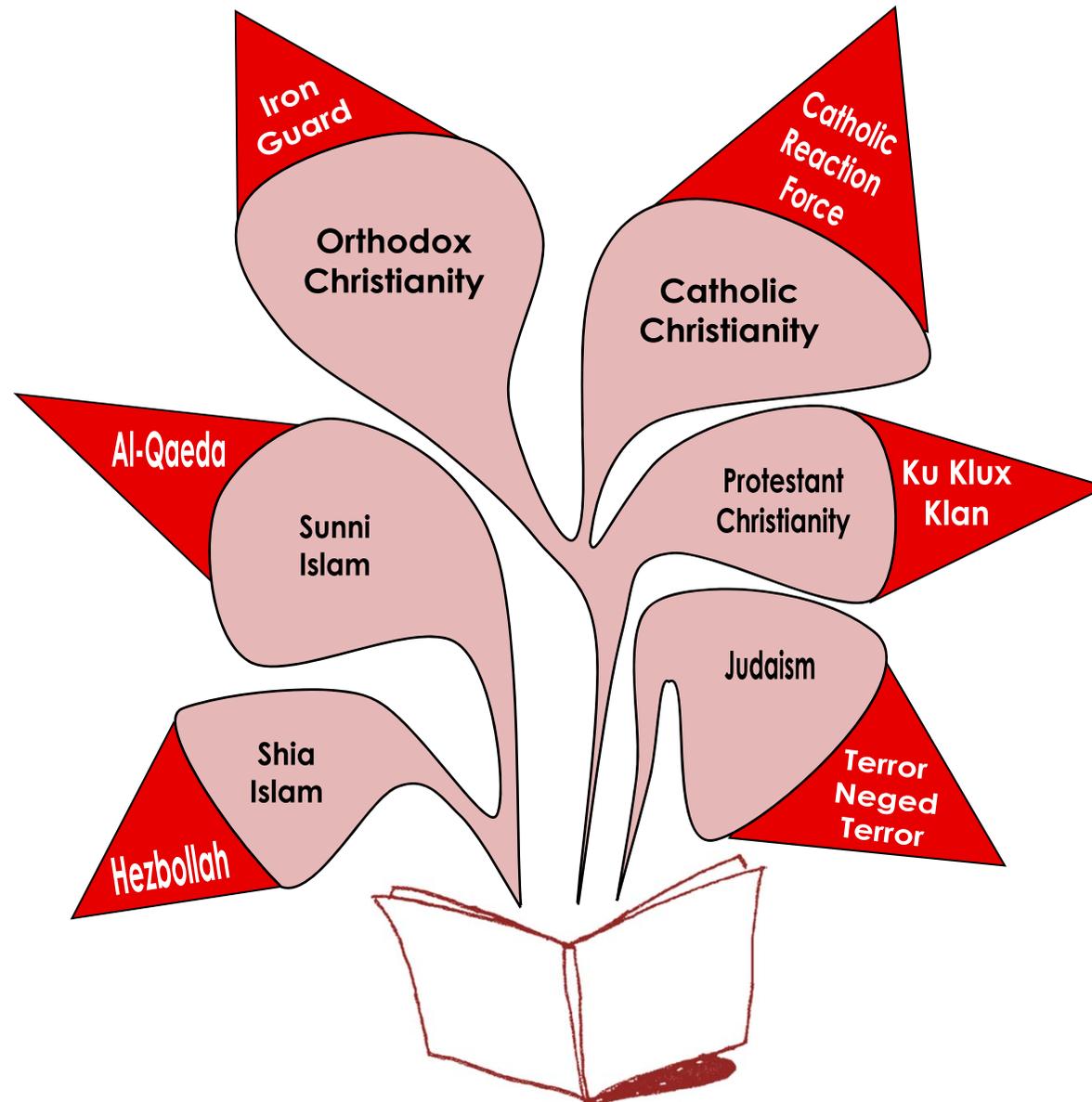
**Yanis Varoufakis, Greece's
Minister of Finance
(2015)**



Source: Gage Skidmore. Wikimedia Commons.

**Donald Trump,
the USA's president
(2017-)
appeals to the rage of the
American working class in the
face of globalisation.**

'Religions of the book', which have at times come into conflict, and a terrorist movement that has been associated with each one since World War II.





Source: Wally Gobetz. Wikimedia Commons.

The World Trade Center in 2001,
after its twin towers fell in a
terrorist attack by Al-Qaeda



Source: David Shankbone, Wikimedia Commons.

Protesters at the Occupy Wall Street demonstration

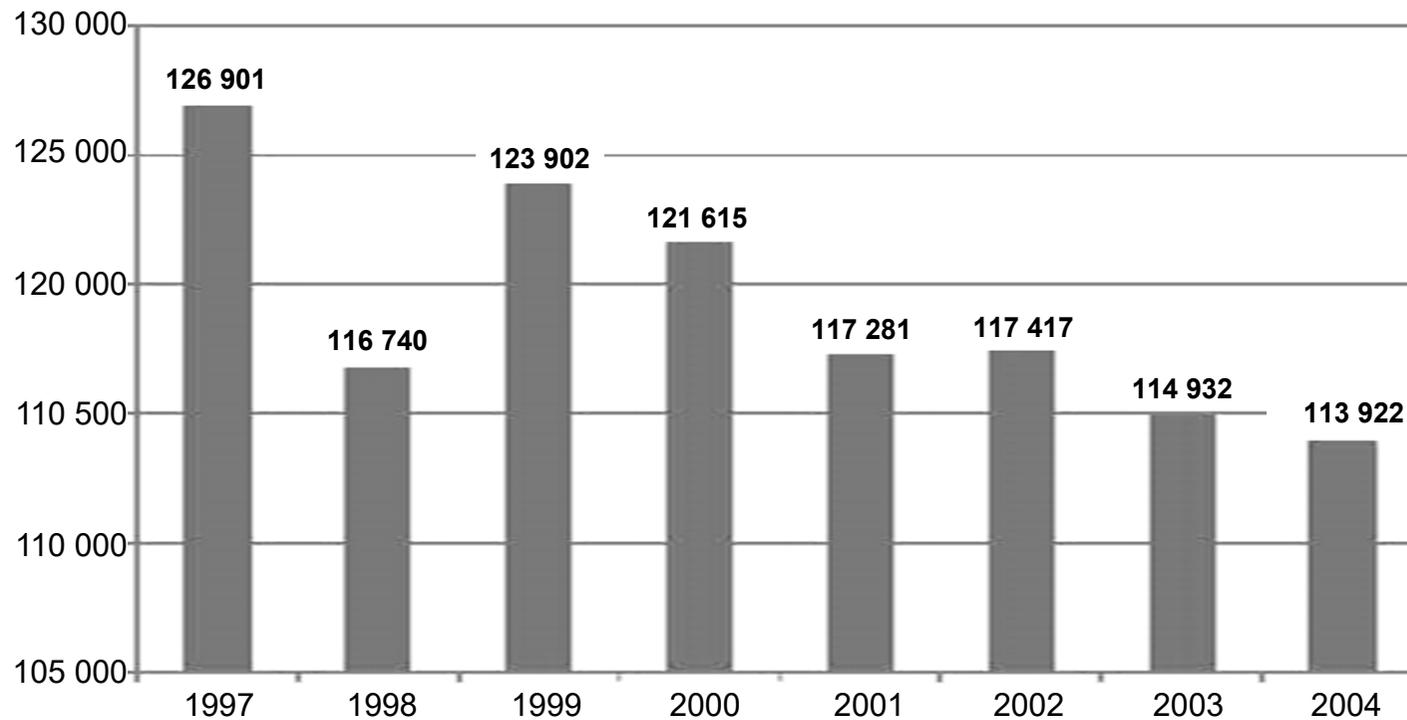


Source: Tony Carr

The statue of Cecil John Rhodes being removed from the University of Cape Town in 2015, in response to student protests

TOPIC 6 QUESTIONS

Employment in South Africa's clothing industry (1997 - 2004)



From: www.cuts-citee.org/.../case study-the clothing industry South Africa.pdf-South African Standardised Industry database, Quantech (2004). Accessed on 18 November 2013.