



**EUROPE 1945-PRESENT**

- ✘ Yalta Conference-February 1945
- ✘ Russian Black Sea resort or Yalta





**The Big Three**  
*Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library*  
Chapter 30, *Western Society: A Brief History*  
Copyright © 2010 by Bedford/St. Martin's  
Page 783

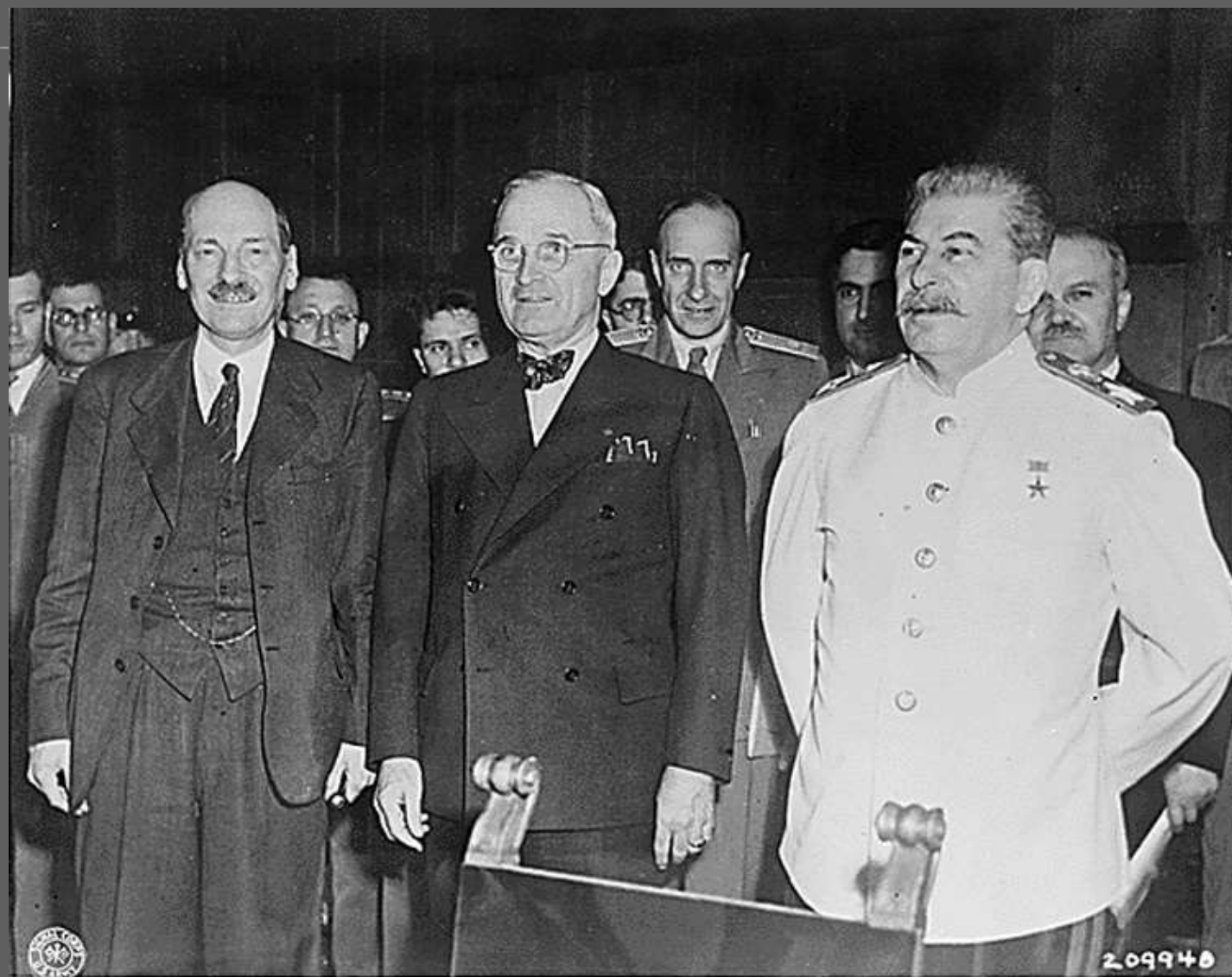
# Potsdam conference

Winston Churchill was voted out of office during the conference and replaced by Labour leader **Clement Attlee**



Photo # USA C-1160 "Big Three" & Foreign Ministers at Potsdam, ca. July 1945



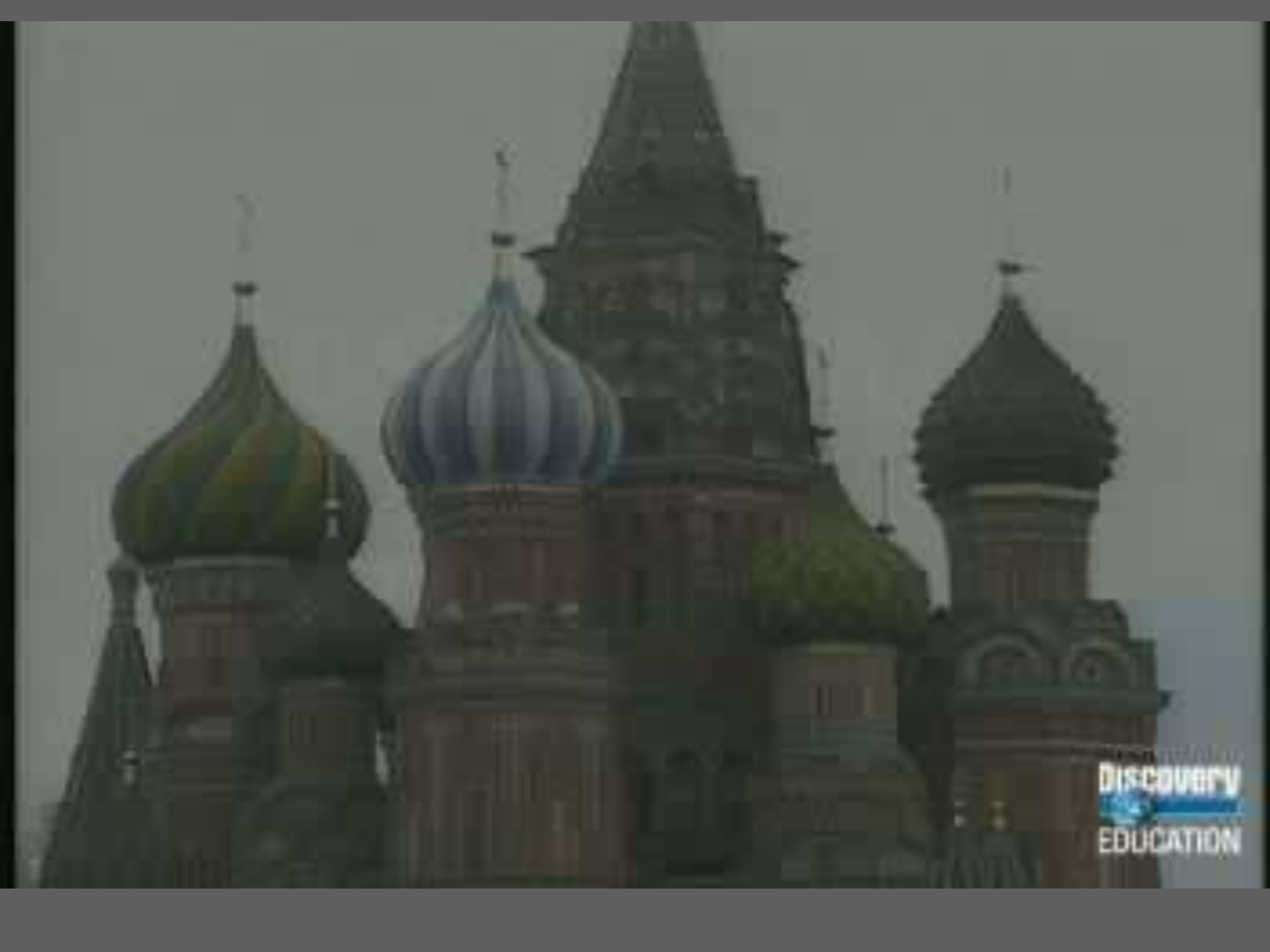






- ✘ The Red Army installed Pro-Soviet governments in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary.
- ✘ Stalin – buffer zone against the west.





Discovery  
EDUCATION

✘ 1947 food was scarce. Hunger was severe in Eastern Europe. 11 million “displaced persons” (liberated POWs). The last DP camps were closed in the 1960s. Vast exchanges of populations. 20 million moved out of disputed frontier areas. 12 million Germans expelled from the Sudetenland, Silesia, and lands east of the Oder-Neisse rivers. The end of World War II was the greatest migration/movement of people in World History.

- ✘ Truman Doctrine – “to support free people’s who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures”
- ✘ 1947 – 400 million aid for Greece and Turkey.





**The European Recovery Program:  
April 1948-June 1952**

The Marshall Plan countries included Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the Free State of Trieste, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.



The Free State of Trieste was a historic City State between Italy and Yugoslavia. It consisted of the port city of Trieste and a small portion of the Istrian peninsula. It was established in 1945, and officially dissolved in 1977.

- × 1947 – European Recovery Program
- × The Marshall Plan – 13 billion dollars
- × **Soviets** – “the Marshall Plan was Capitalist Imperialism”

- ✘ Bretton Woods Agreement of July 1944,
- ✘ 44 nations committed to free trade and currency exchange after the war.
- ✘ Fixed currency exchange,  
IMF- International Monetary Fund.



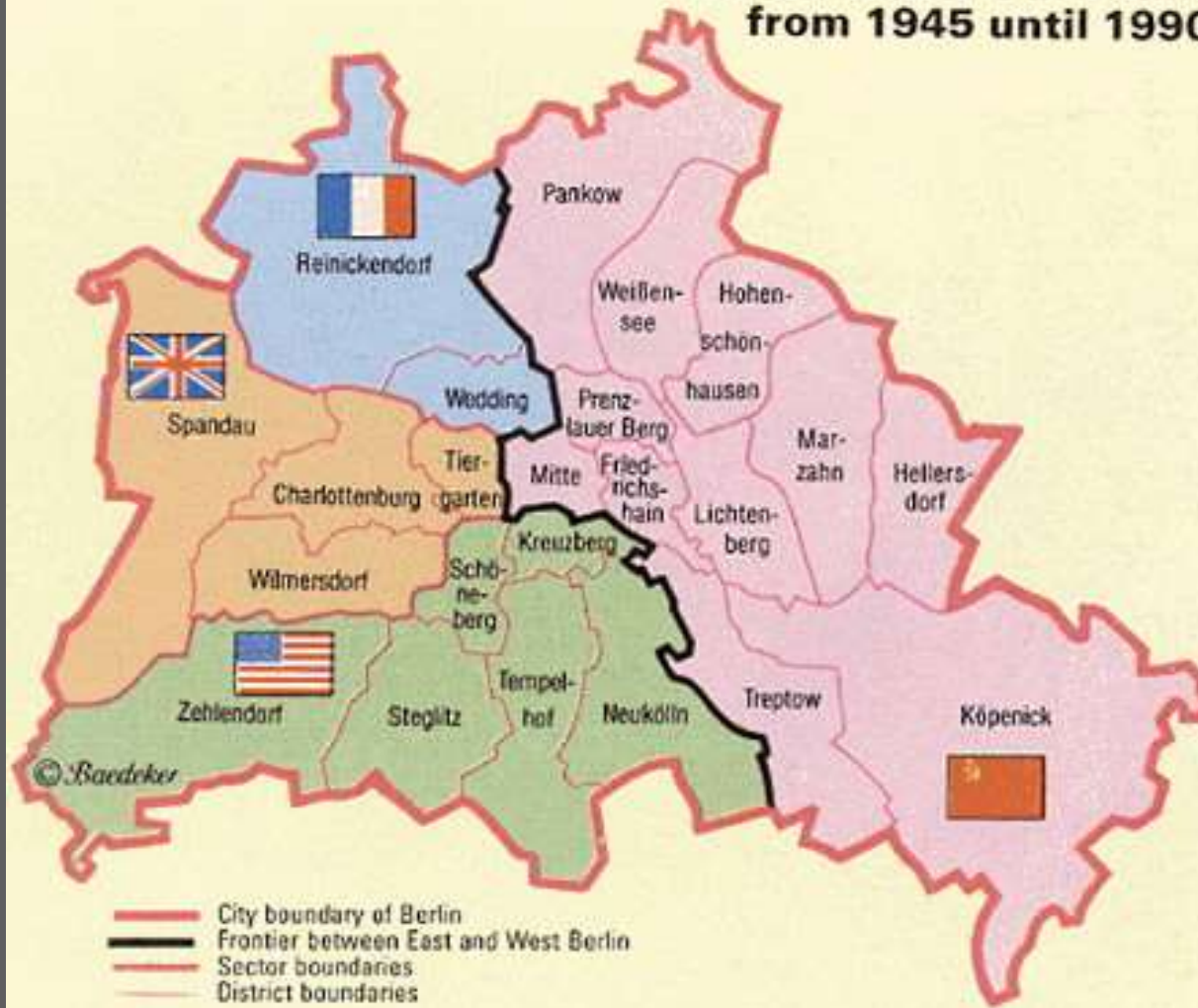


Germany was divided into 4 occupation zones and Berlin was divided into 4 sectors.



# BERLIN

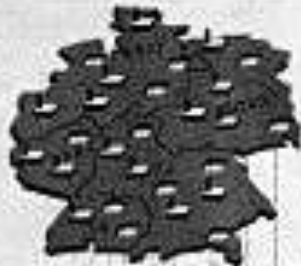
The four sectors of Berlin from 1945 until 1990





# METHOD OF SELECTING INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL EQUIPMENT TO BE ALLOCATED FOR REPARATIONS

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



## ZONAL NEEDS

ALL PLANTS IN REQUIRED ZONES

REQUIRE EXCESS FROM OTHER ZONES AS REQUIRED FOR REPAIRS AND RE-EQUIPPING PLANTS



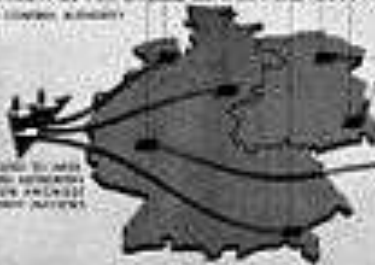
## OVERALL NEEDS

PLANTS NOW REQUIRED FOR OVERALL  
BUT UNDESIRABLE FOR OTHER ZONES

INDICATES OUR NEED OF EQUIPMENT AS ALLOCATED ON A ZONAL BASIS ALTHOUGH

## ALLOCATION OF NET EXCESS BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN GROUPS

BY ZONAL GROUPS



UNDESIRABLE FOR OTHER ZONES  
BUT FROM NORTH ZONE

THE 10-20% OF EQUIPMENT IN THESE  
AREAS REPRESENTS APPROXIMATELY  
ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL EQUIPMENT  
REQUIREMENT FOR THE WESTERN GROUP

IN ADDITION THE 10-20% OF EQUIPMENT  
NEED TO BE ALLOCATED TO THE EAST FOR  
REPAIRS AND RE-EQUIPPING OF  
INDUSTRIES FOR THE WESTERN GROUP  
REQUIRE APPROXIMATELY

- × Soviets took reparations from Germany dismantled and removed 380 factories and moved them to the Soviet Union.



Photo page 890  
*The Making of the West, Third Edition*  
akg-images

## Division of Germany, 1945



- ✘ British, French, and American sectors formed West Germany.
- ✘ Soviet – Communist East Germany.



- ✘ 1948 Berlin Blockade '48-'49
- ✘ Berlin Airlift 13,000 tons of supplies were flown to the Berlin Daily
- ✘ May 12, 1949 – Berlin Blockade ends.







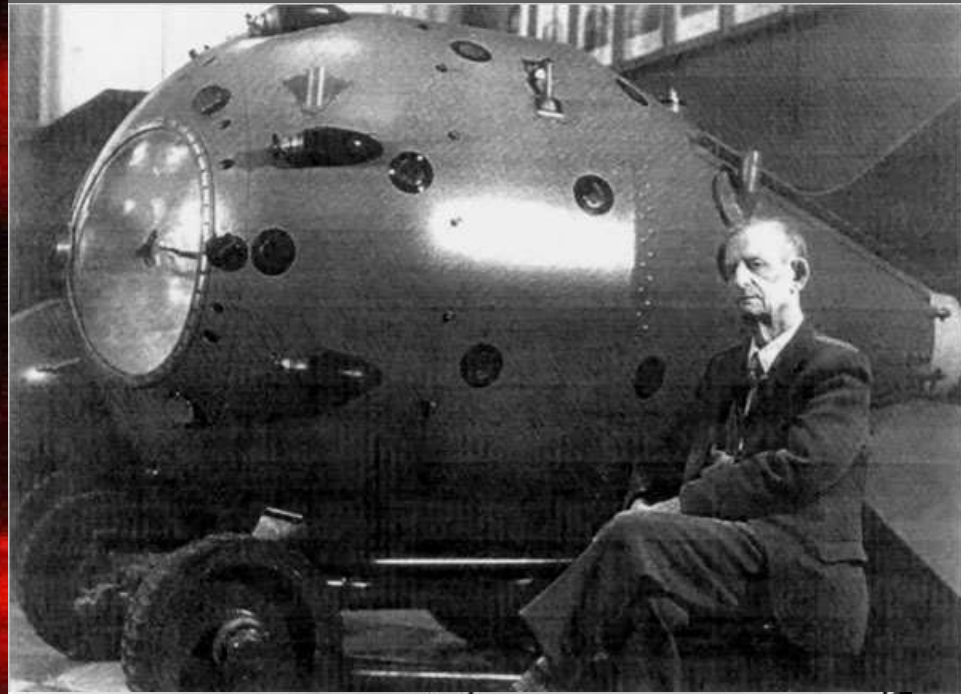
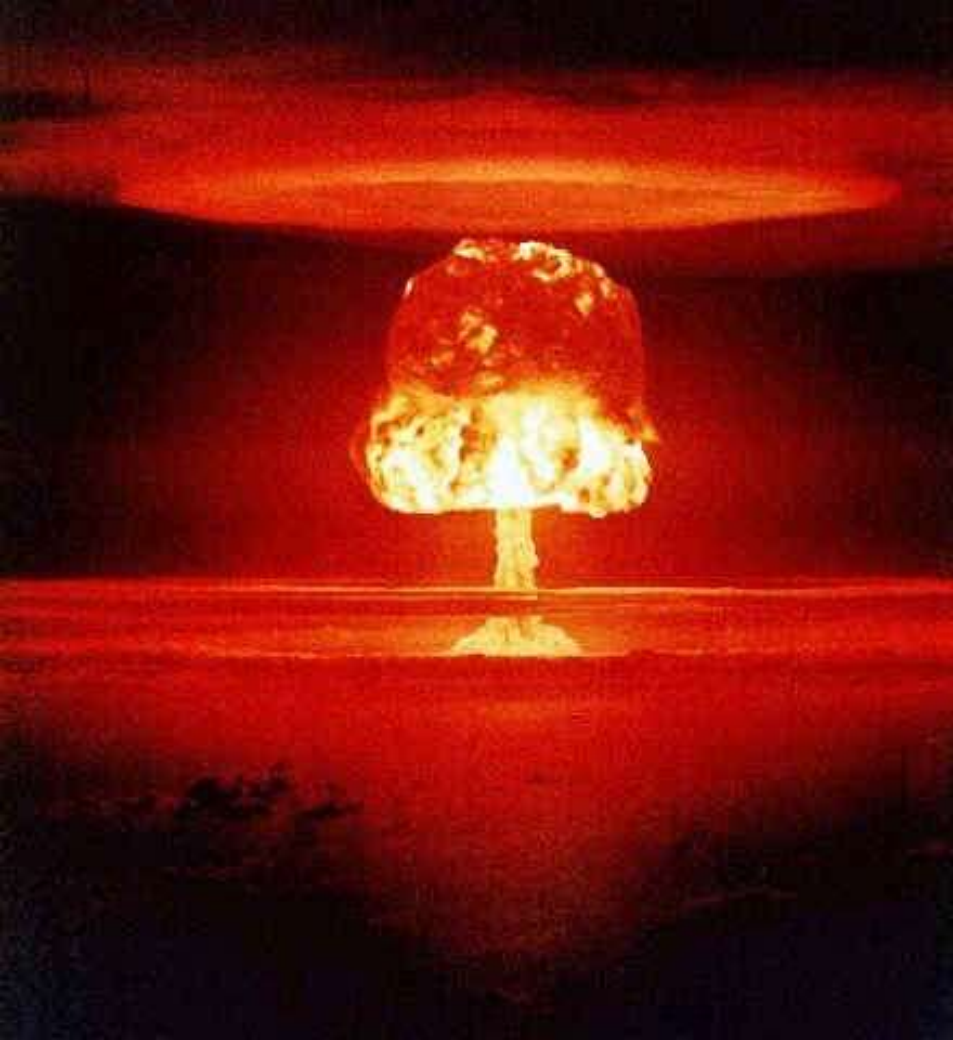


Map 27.2  
 The Making of the West, Third Edition  
 © 2009 Bedford/St. Martin's



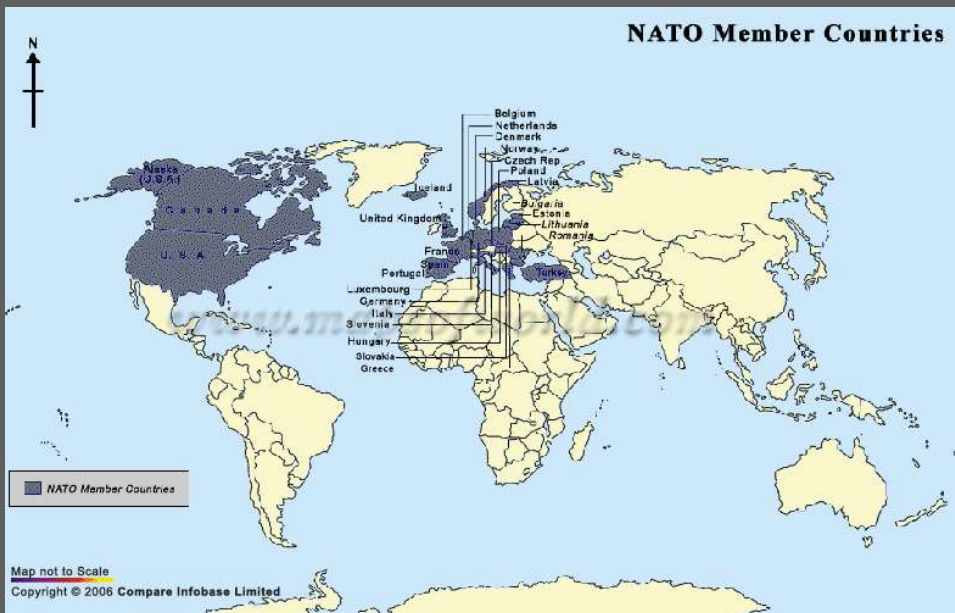
- × 1949- Soviet Union detonated its first atomic bomb.







- ✘ July 1949, NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization: Belgium, Britain, Denmark, French, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, US, and Canada.
- ✘ West Germany, Greece, and Turkey joined in the next few years.



1949 – East Europe – (comecon) economic  
Warsaw Pact – military alliance-1955 Albania,  
Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany,  
Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union









# ELBE

## BEGEGNUNG LINK-UP



Ibwe Nierdensen (18/6)

PHOTO REPORT  
25. / 26. / 27. April 1945

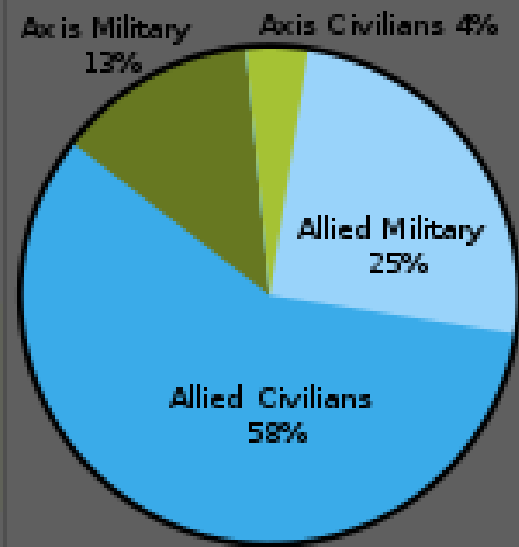
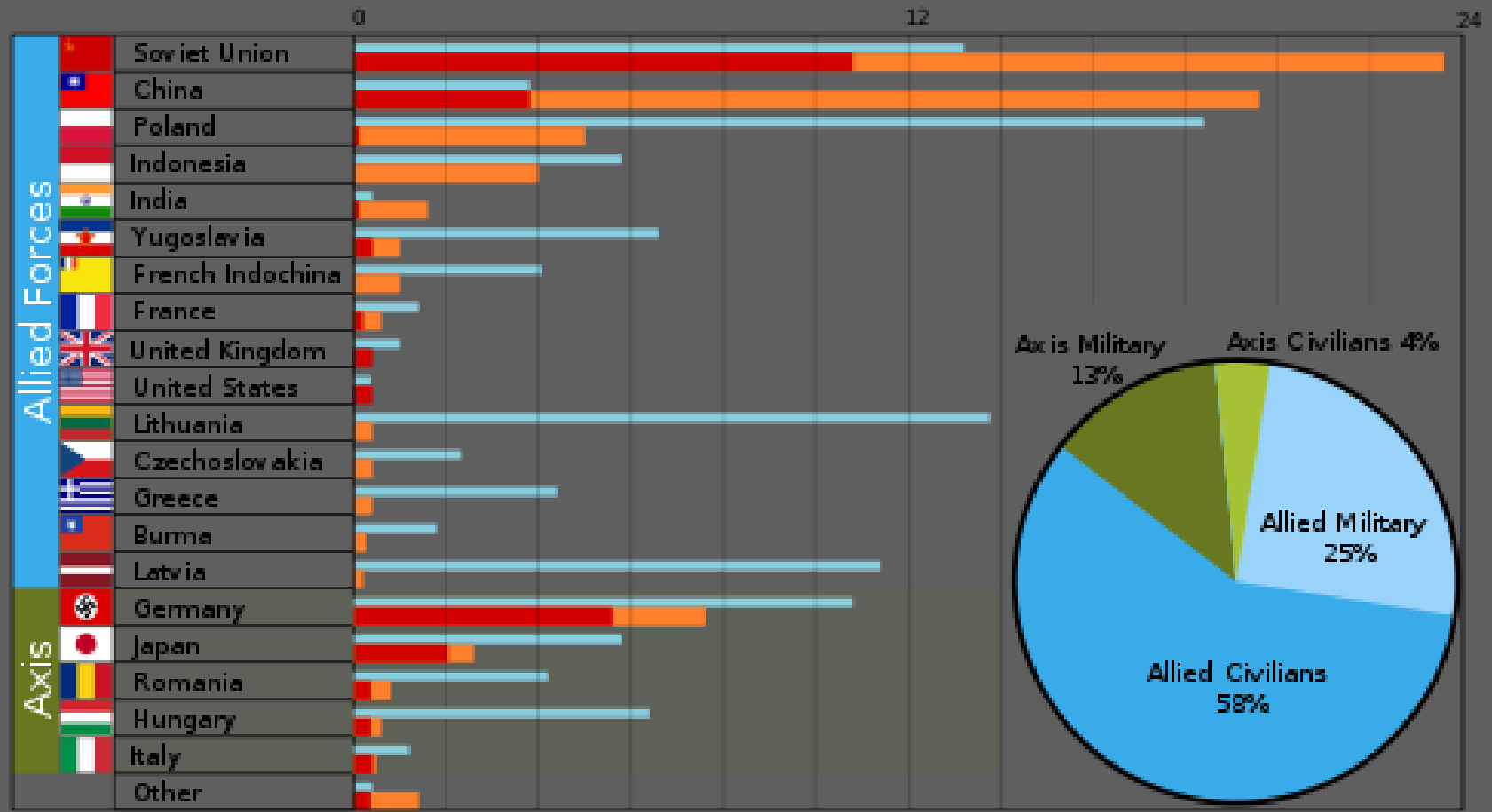




World War II devastated the Soviet Union – over 20 million dead.



# World War II Deaths

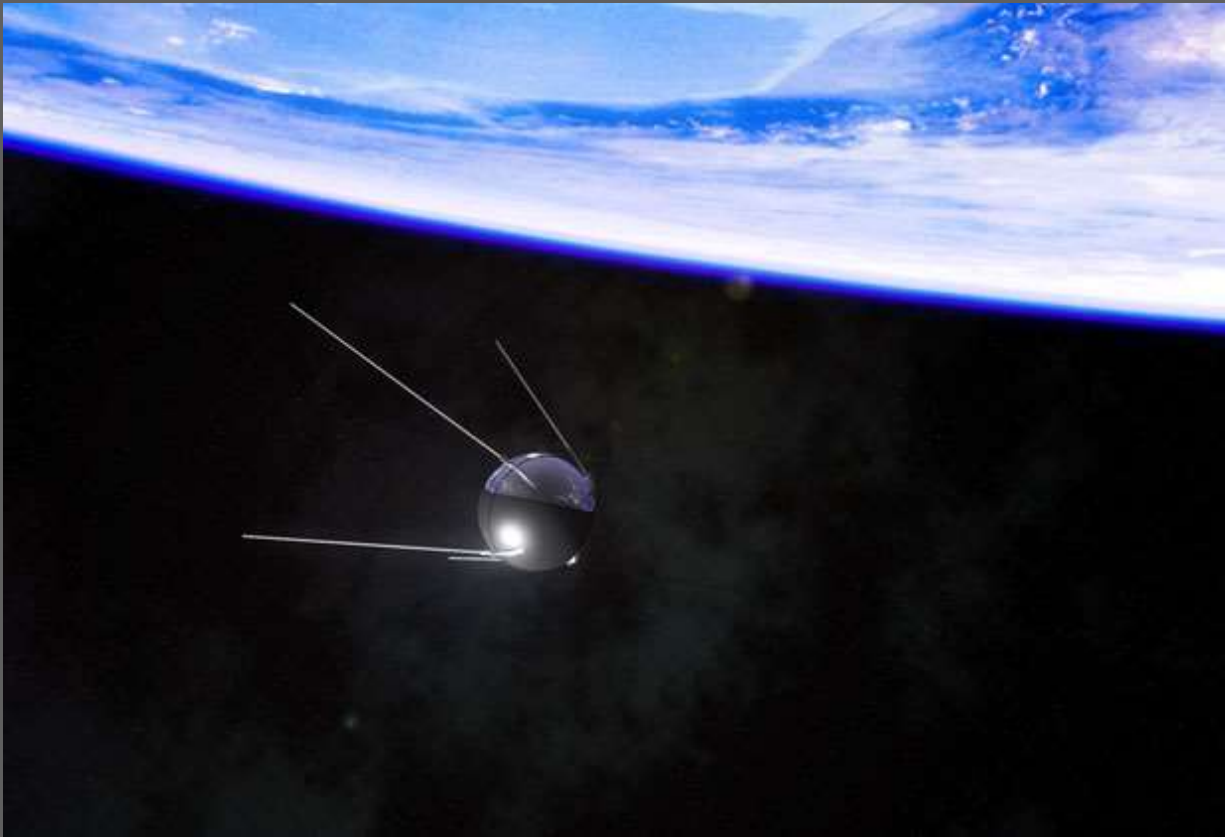


■ Military deaths (millions)     ■ Total deaths (millions)  
■ Civilian deaths (millions)     ■ Total deaths as % of 1939 population



- × By 1947 industrial production reached pre-war levels.
- × 1950 surpassed by 40 percent

- × 1953 developed Thermonuclear weapons.
- × MIG Fighters
- × 1957 Sputnik



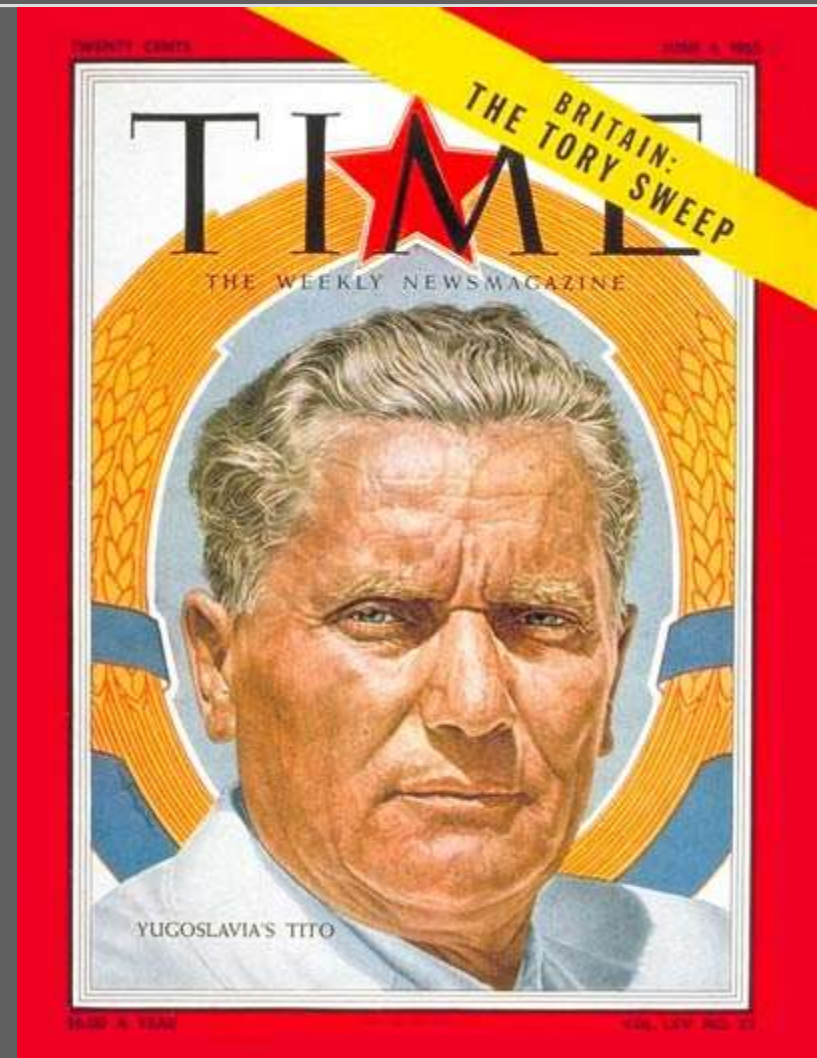
- ✘ By 1945 Stalin had been in power 15 years
- ✘ He removed all opposition to his rule.
- ✘ Industry grew at 3 times the rate of personal consumption





Map 31.1 Russia and the Successor States  
 Chapter 31, *Western Society: A Brief History*  
 Copyright © 2010 by Bedford/St. Martin's  
 Page 819

- ✘ Josip Marshal Tito – Yugoslavia communist but independent of USSR and Stalin.
- ✘ Tito stood up to Stalin.
- ✘ Born in Croatia to mixed-ethnic background, leader of the Communist resistance
- ✘ Stalin denounced Tito as a heretic.
- ✘ Tito steered a middle course between East and West.
- ✘ Yugoslavia – independent nonaligned communist nation.



# Former Yugoslavia





# Rioting in Poland June, 1956.



- ✘ October 1956 – Hungarian Uprising
- ✘ Imre Nagy – Hungarian Leader declared Hungary a free nation on November 1, 1956 and promised free elections







Discovery  
EDUCATION





- ✘ 3 days after the declaration the Soviet Army attacked Budapest.
- ✘ Nagy was seized and executed and executed 2 years later.





- ✘ **Hungarian Revolution 1956**
- ✘ By mid-1956 the Hungarian Imre Nagy (1896-1958) had taken advantage of the liberalizing atmosphere to begin dismantling collective farms and to move toward a multi-party political system in Hungary. The Soviets used tanks to crush the Hungarian reform movement. Thousands of Hungarians were killed during the fighting or subsequently executed, and 200,000 Hungarians fled to the west. Here we see members of the insurrection destroying Soviet propaganda material and portraits of Stalin, in Koeztarsasag Square, Budapest.



## Albert Camus' Stirring Letter to the World:

---

### "The Blood of the Hungarians"

I am not one of those who wish to see the people of Hungary take up arms again in a rising certain to be crushed, under the eyes of the nations of the world, who would spare them neither applause nor pious tears, but who would go back at one to their slippers by the fireside like a football crowd on a Sunday evening after a cup final.

There are already too many dead on the field, and we cannot be generous with any but our own blood. The blood of Hungary has re-emerged too precious to Europe and to freedom for us not to be jealous of it to the last drop.

But I am not one of those who think that there can be a compromise, even one made with resignation, even provisional, with a regime of terror which has as much right to call itself socialist as the executioners of the Inquisition had to call themselves Christians

✘ Stalin died on March 5, 1953

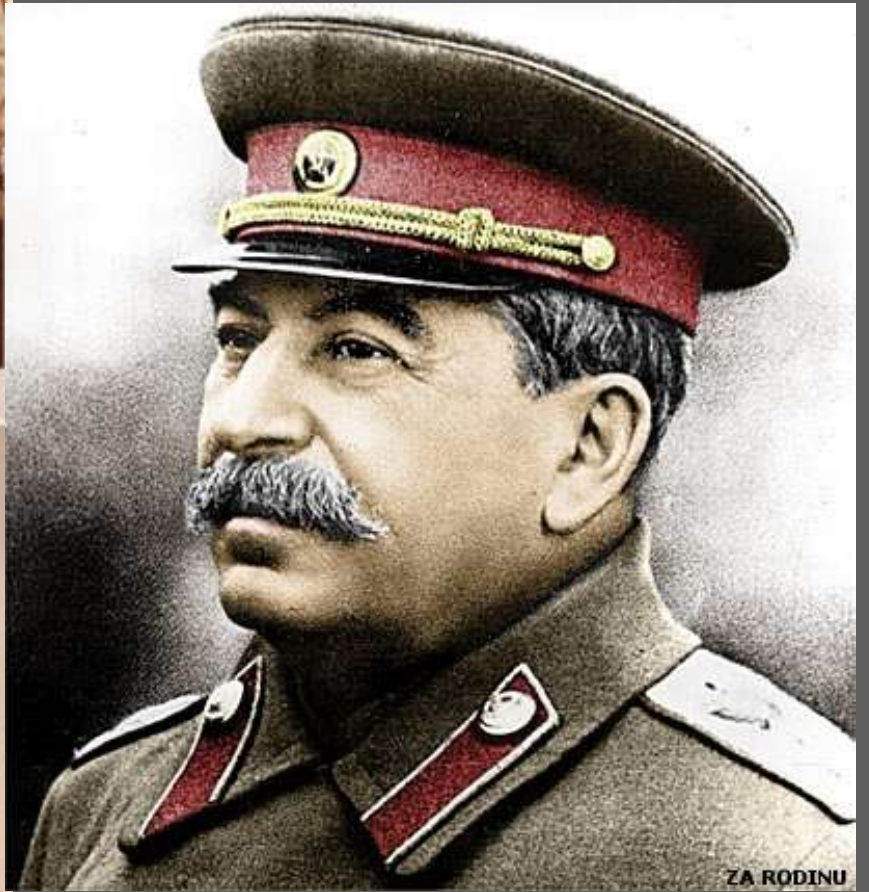




**Great Stalin - a symbol of friendship of nations of the USSR!**



**Beloved Stalin - the people's happiness!**



- ✘ A group of leaders succeeded Stalin
- ✘ Nikita Khrushchev – general secretary of the communist Party









- ✘ 1964 Khrushchev was replaced by Brezhnev, who launched a massive arms buildup.



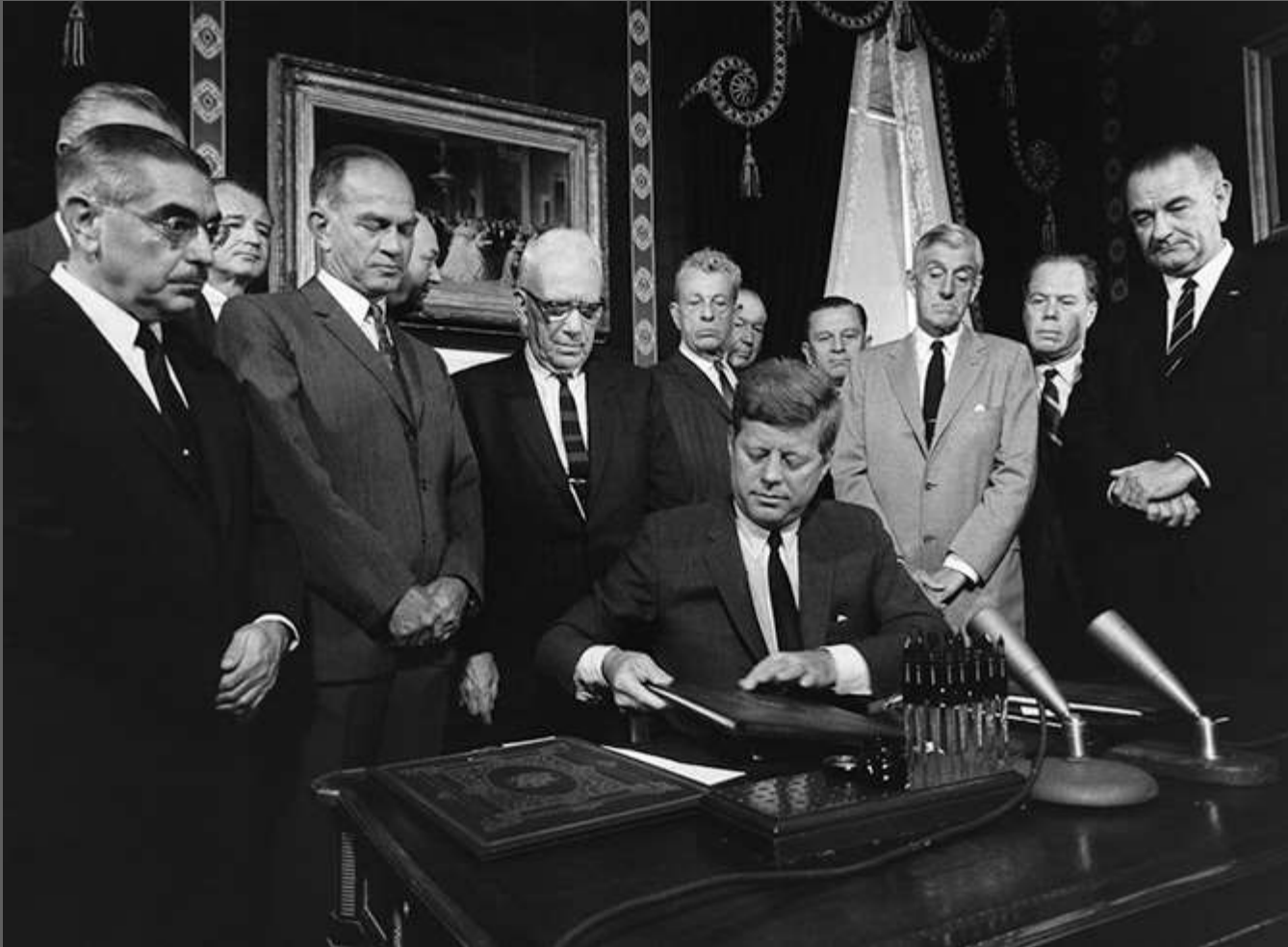




© Wally McNamee - UT Center for American History



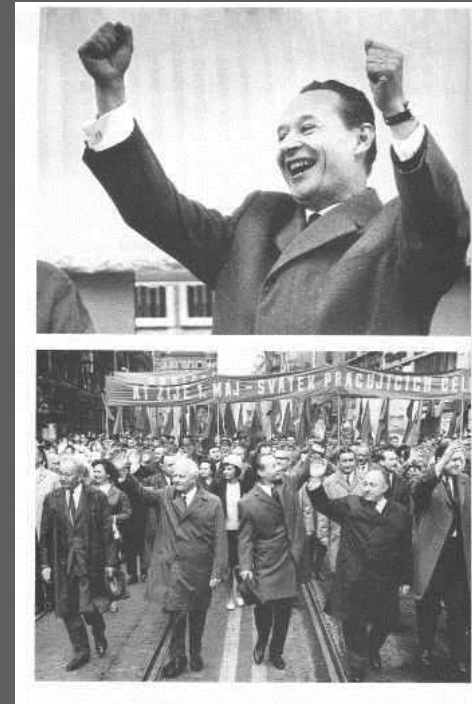
✘ 1963 US-USSR – Nuclear Test Ban Treaty  
(partial)



- ✘ Hot line established between Kremlin and White House.



- ✘ 1968 Czechoslovakia Communist party selected Alexander Dubček favored reformed in Czechoslovakia
- ✘ “Socialism with a human face”



# PRAGUE SPRING





The Invasion of Czechoslovakia

AP/Wide World Photos

Chapter 30, *Western Society: A Brief History*

Copyright © 2010 by Bedford/St. Martin's

Page 794





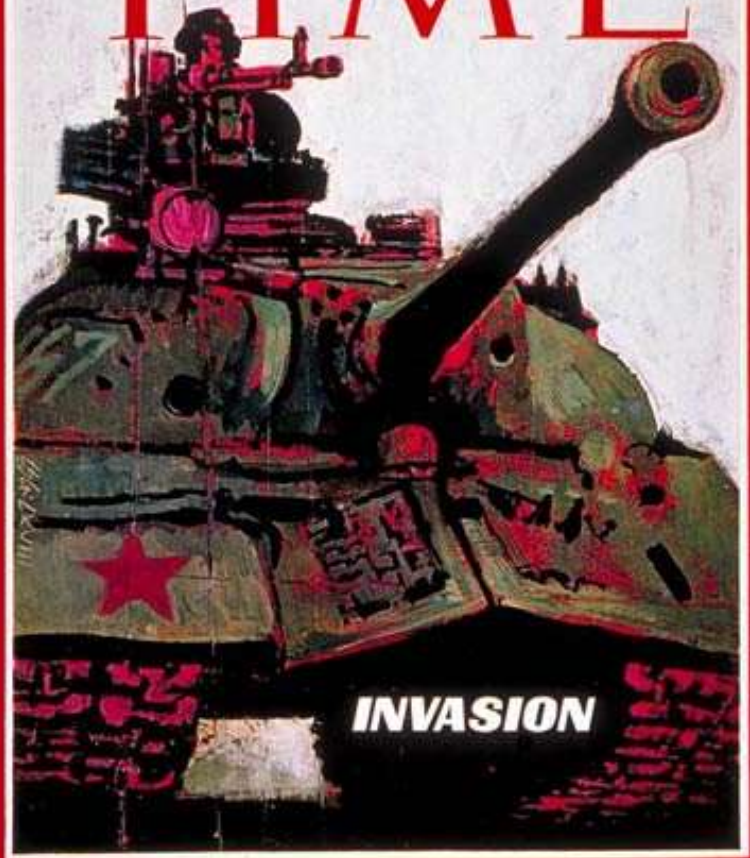
- ✘ August 1968 – 500,000 Russia and Eastern European troops occupied Czechoslovakia.



ART BY GARY

ISSUE # 1000

# TIME

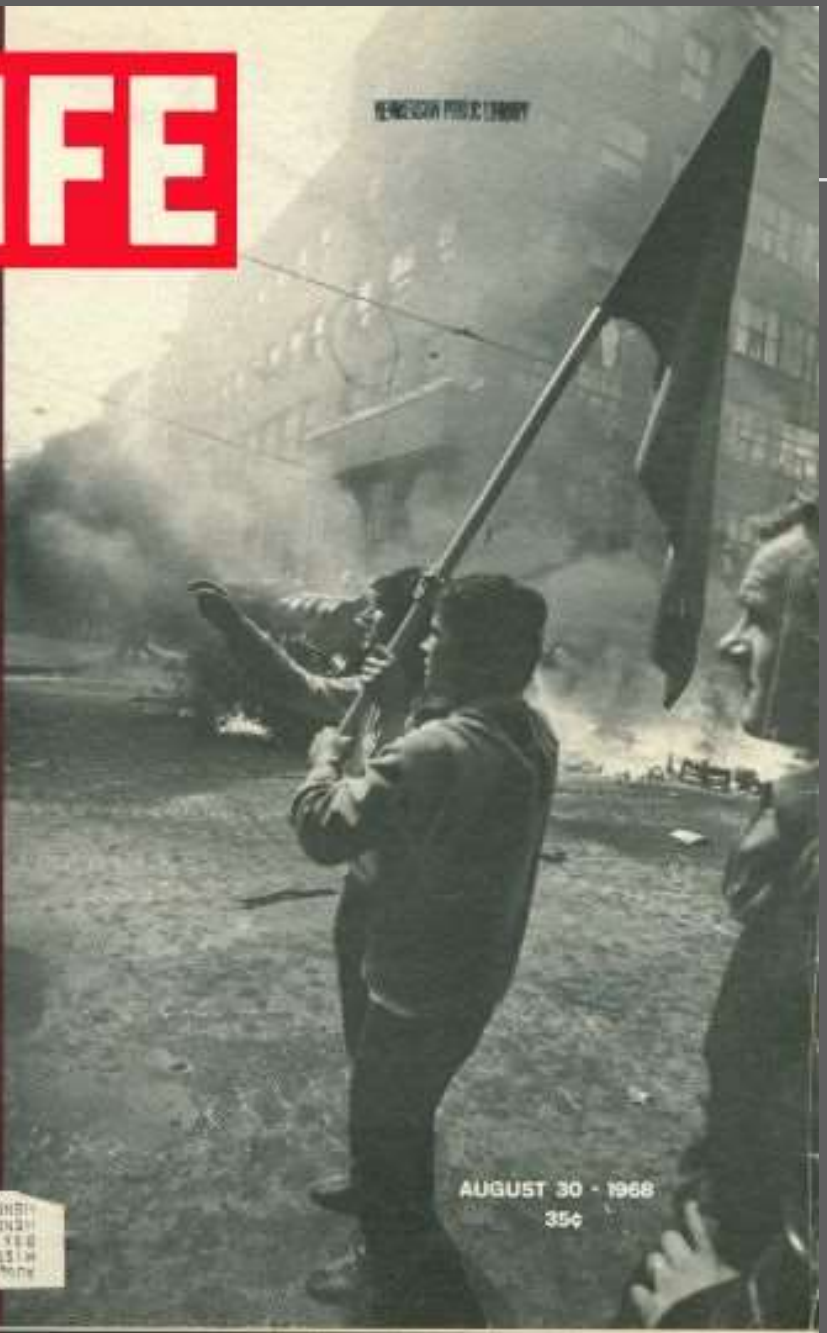


## INVASION

# LIFE

BERNARD PHOIX LIBBY

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**  
 Death of the Bright Young Freedom



AUGUST 30 - 1968  
 35¢

ADVERTISING: 1000  
 HENDERSON PUBL. CO.  
 1000  
 1000  
 1000



LIFE



LIFE

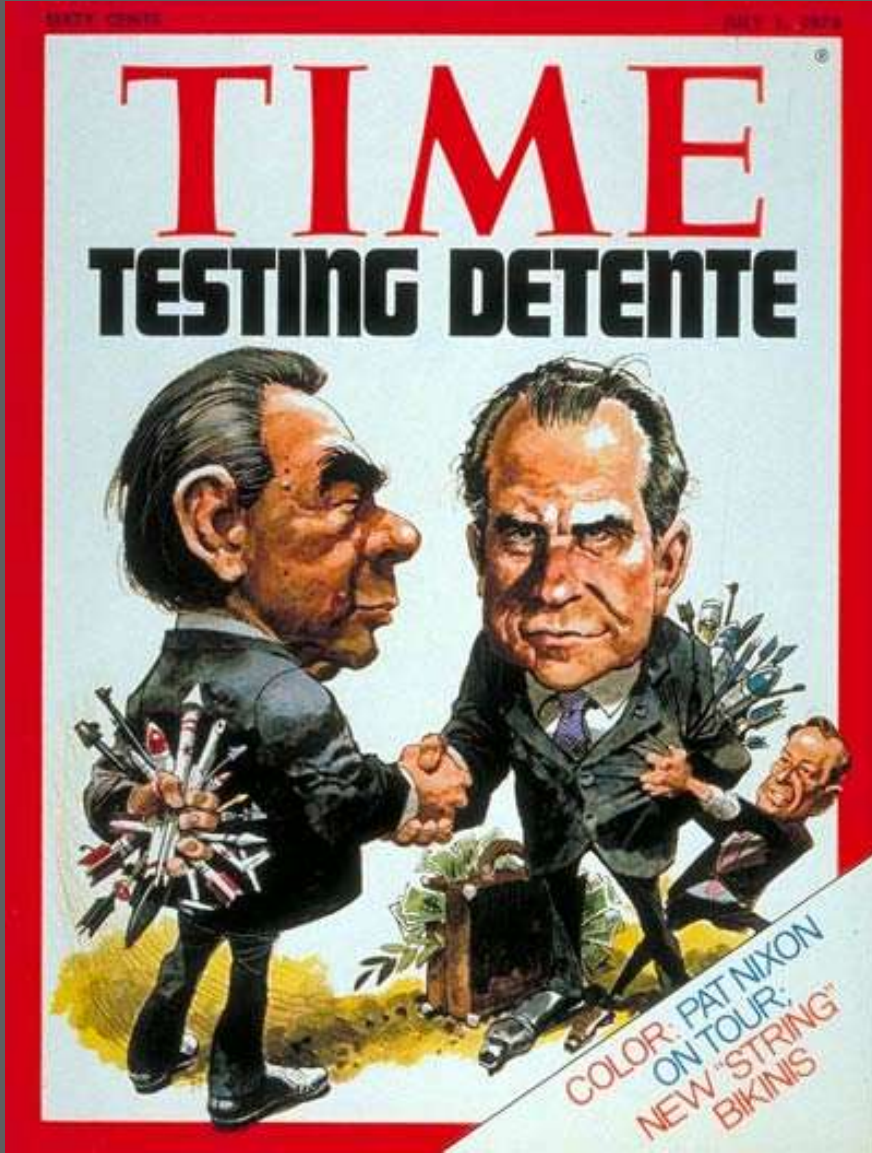


- × **Brezhnev Doctrine** – The Soviet Union and their allies had the right to intervene in any socialist country whenever they saw the need.
- × Intervene if communism was threatened in another communist state.



- ✘ **Détente:** a relaxation of tensions and relations between two superpowers.





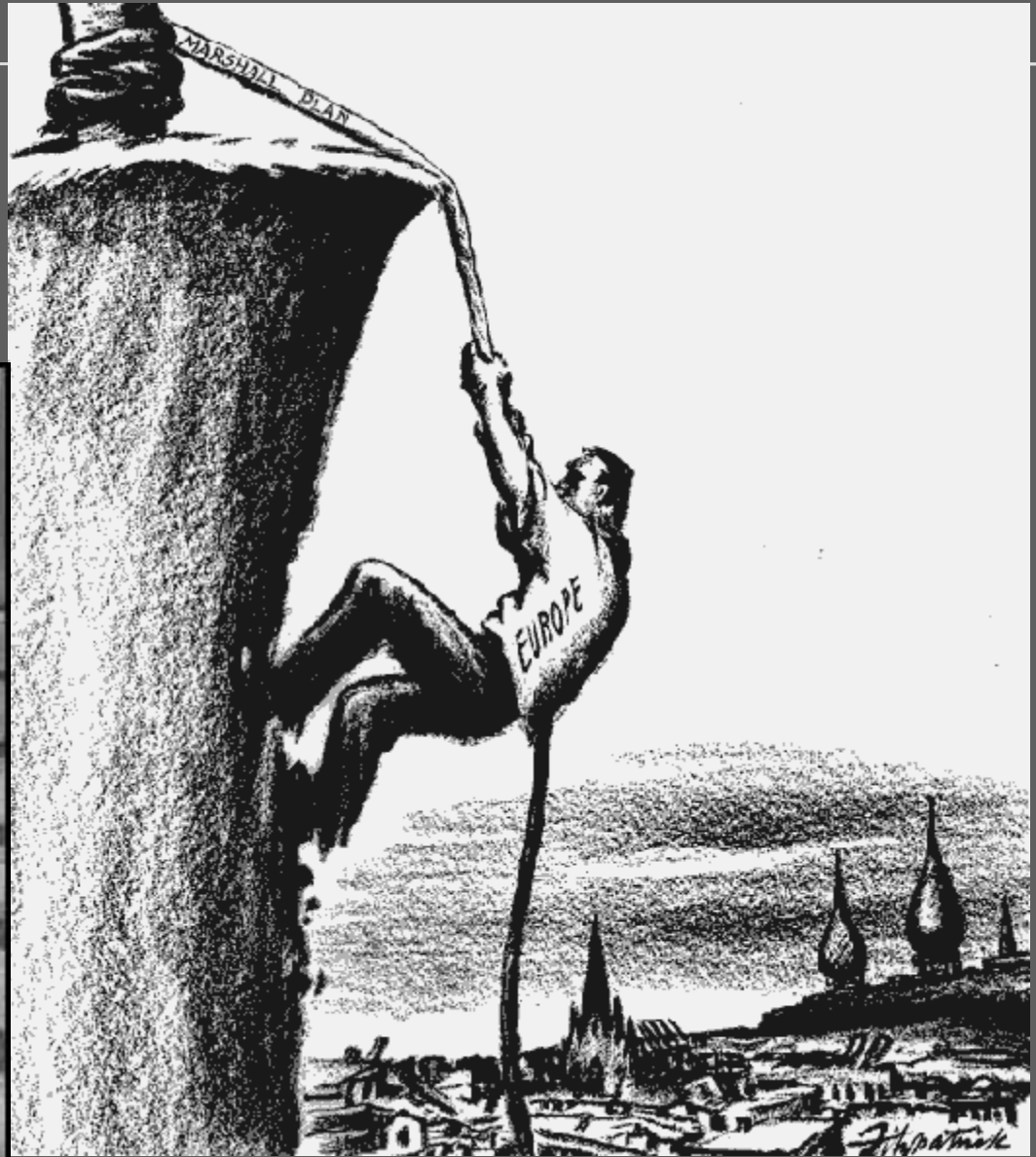






# Western Europe

## Marshall Plan



# × France

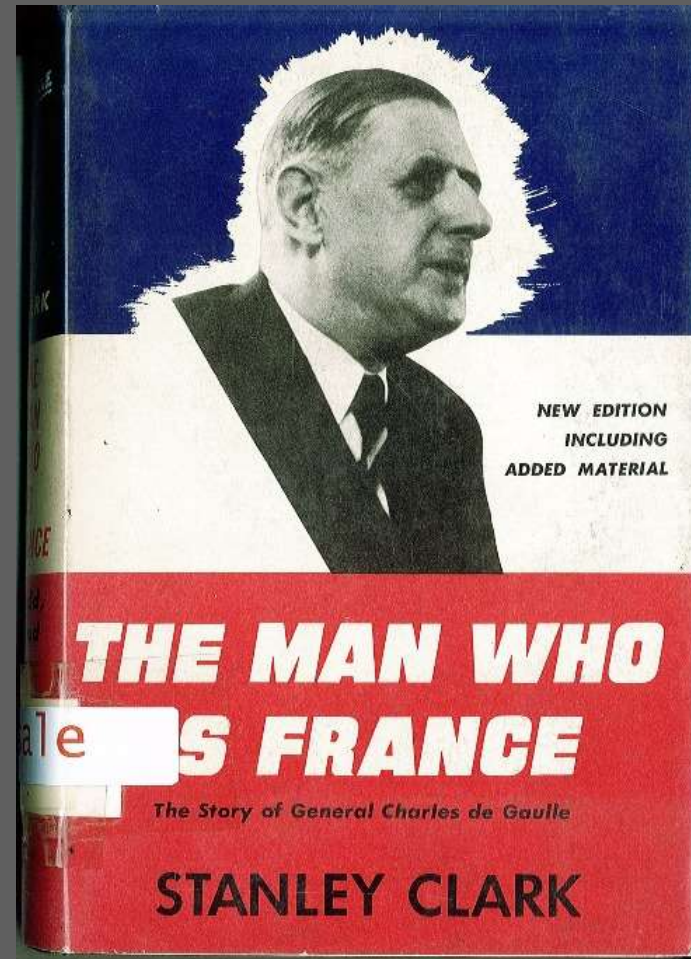
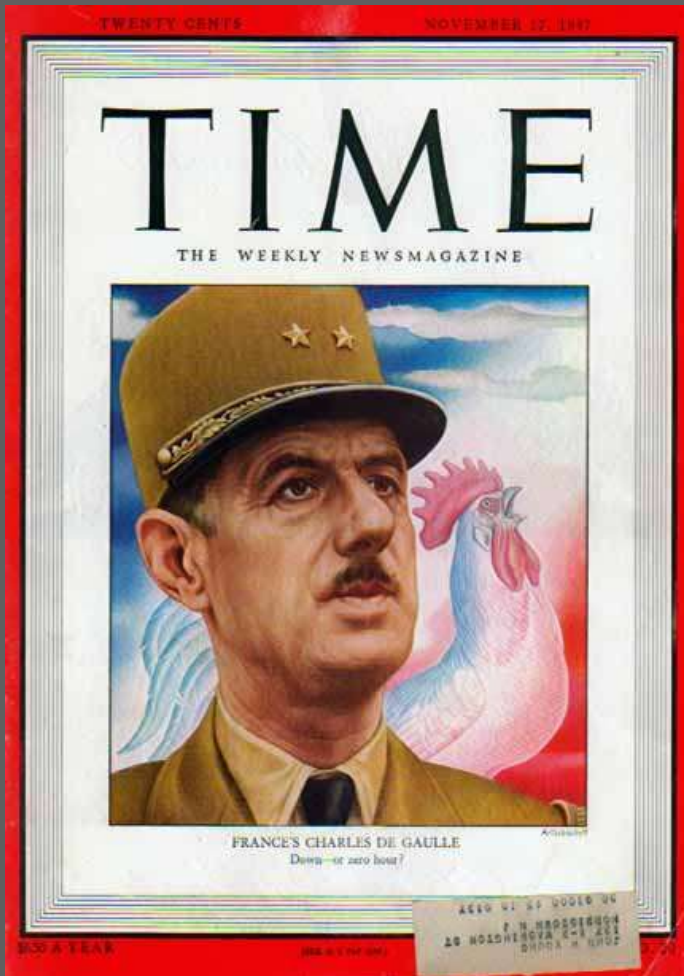




- ✘ **Charles de Gaulle** - 1946 established the 4<sup>th</sup> Republic
- ✘ Unhappy with politics, de Gaulle withdrew from 4<sup>th</sup> republic.



1958, de Gaulle formed the 5<sup>th</sup> Republic as a result of a crisis in Algeria.



- ✘ New Constitution enhanced the power of the president.
- ✘ De Gaulle became the 1<sup>st</sup> president of the 5<sup>th</sup> Republic.
- ✘ De Gaulle invested heavily in nuclear arms. (first bomb 1960)





- ✘ 1968 student protest followed by a general labor strike
- ✘ De Gaulle resigned in April 1969





**Student Rebellion in Paris**  
*Bruno Barbey/Magnum Photos*  
Chapter 30, *Western Society: A Brief History*  
Copyright © 2010 by Bedford/St. Martin's  
Page 799





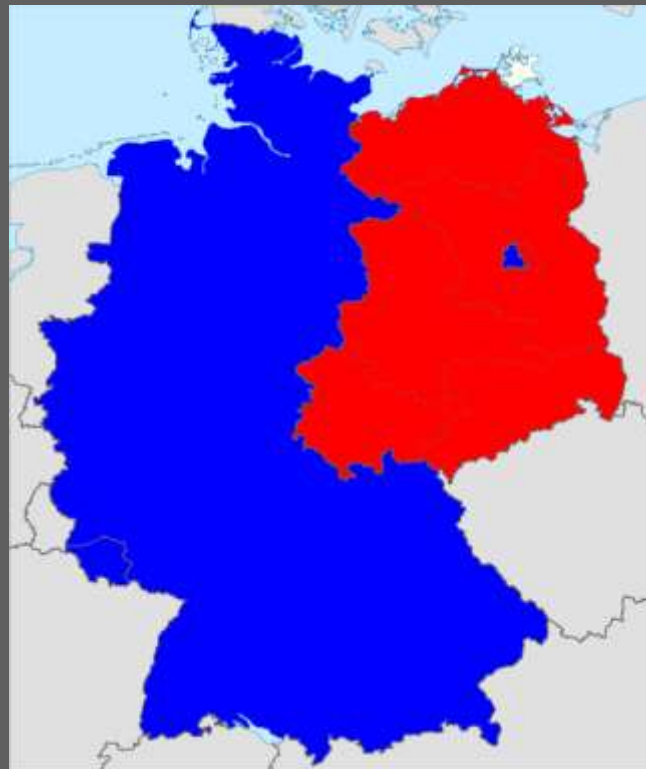




# West Germany



- ✘ 3 western zones were unified in 1949
- ✘ Federal Republic of Germany
- ✘ 1949-1968 Konrad Adenauer – leader of Christian Democratic Union.





# BERLIN WALL 1961











- × “Economic Miracle”
- × 1965 – unemployment 0.4
- × Brought guest workers from Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia.











- ✘ Adenauer resigned in 1963.
- ✘ Ludwig Erhard – succeeded Adenauer.



✘ Wily Brandt.



# × Great Britain

*Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin*  
in 'Giselle', London



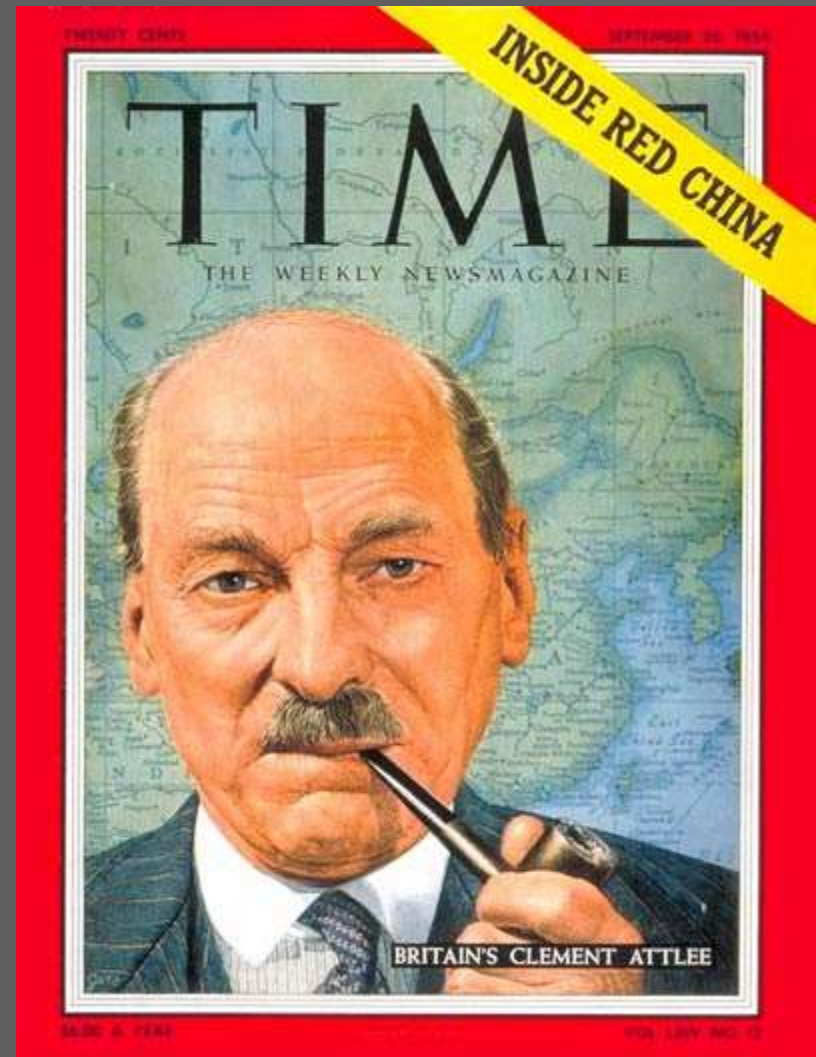
Massive economic problems.



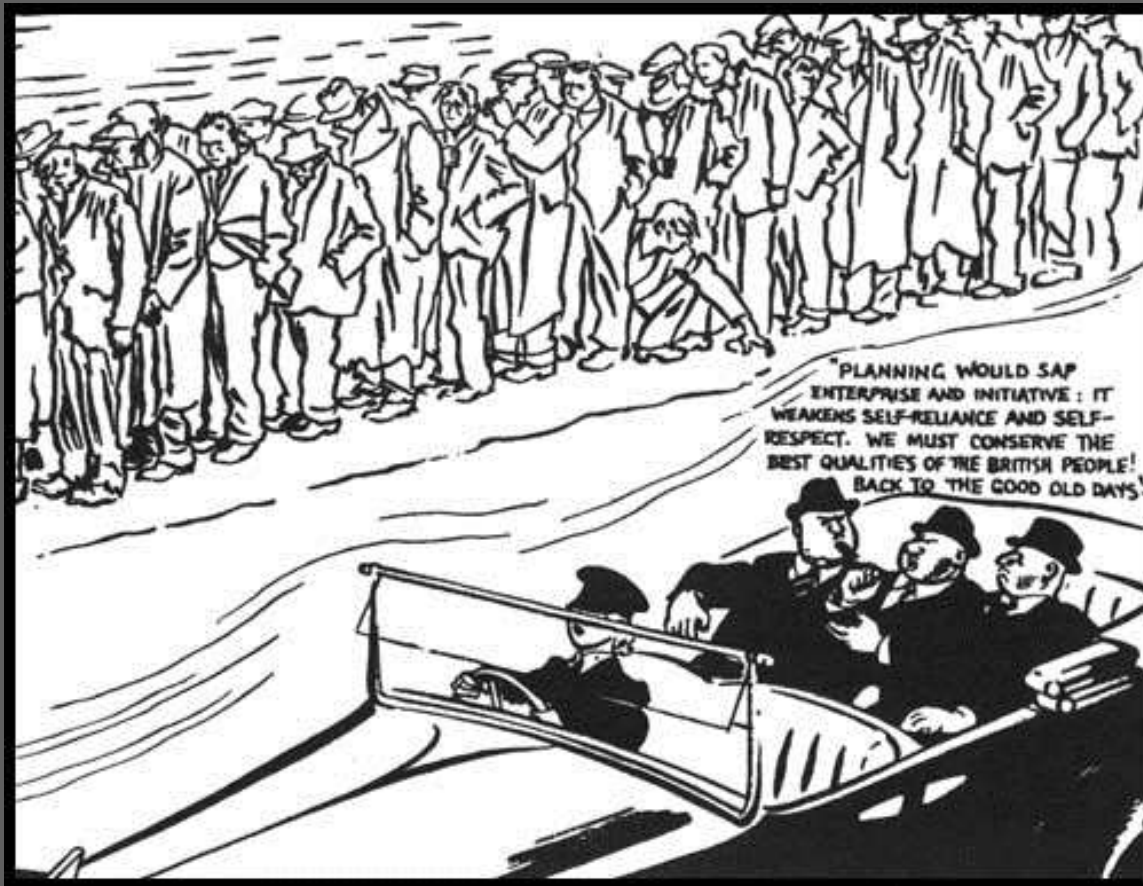
- ✘ Labour Party defeated Churchill's Conservative Party.
- ✘ Clement Attlee – a modern Welfare state.



Photo # USA C-1860 "Big Three" & Foreign Ministers at Potsdam, ca. July 1945



- × 1946 National Insurance Act and the National Health Service Act.



- ✘ The cost of building a welfare state at home forced the British to no longer play the role of World Power.

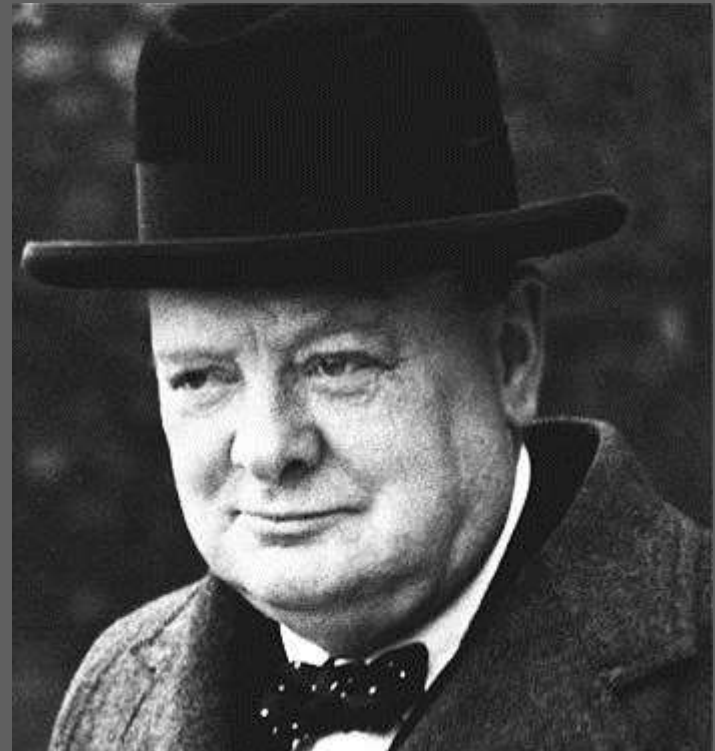




# ✘ Colonies demanded independence.



Continuing economic problems brought the conservatives back into power (1951-1964)





- ✗ **The Beatles**
- ✗ The older generation often saw sexual license and immorality in the Beatles' frank lyrics and suggestive style. But in comparison with all that came after them in the world of pop music, the Beatles were sentimental and wholesome

✘ Margaret  
Thatcher- 1979  
Conservatism



Margaret Thatcher  
AP Images/Staff-Caulkin  
Chapter 30, *Western Society: A Brief History*  
Copyright © 2010 by Bedford/St. Martin's  
Page 805



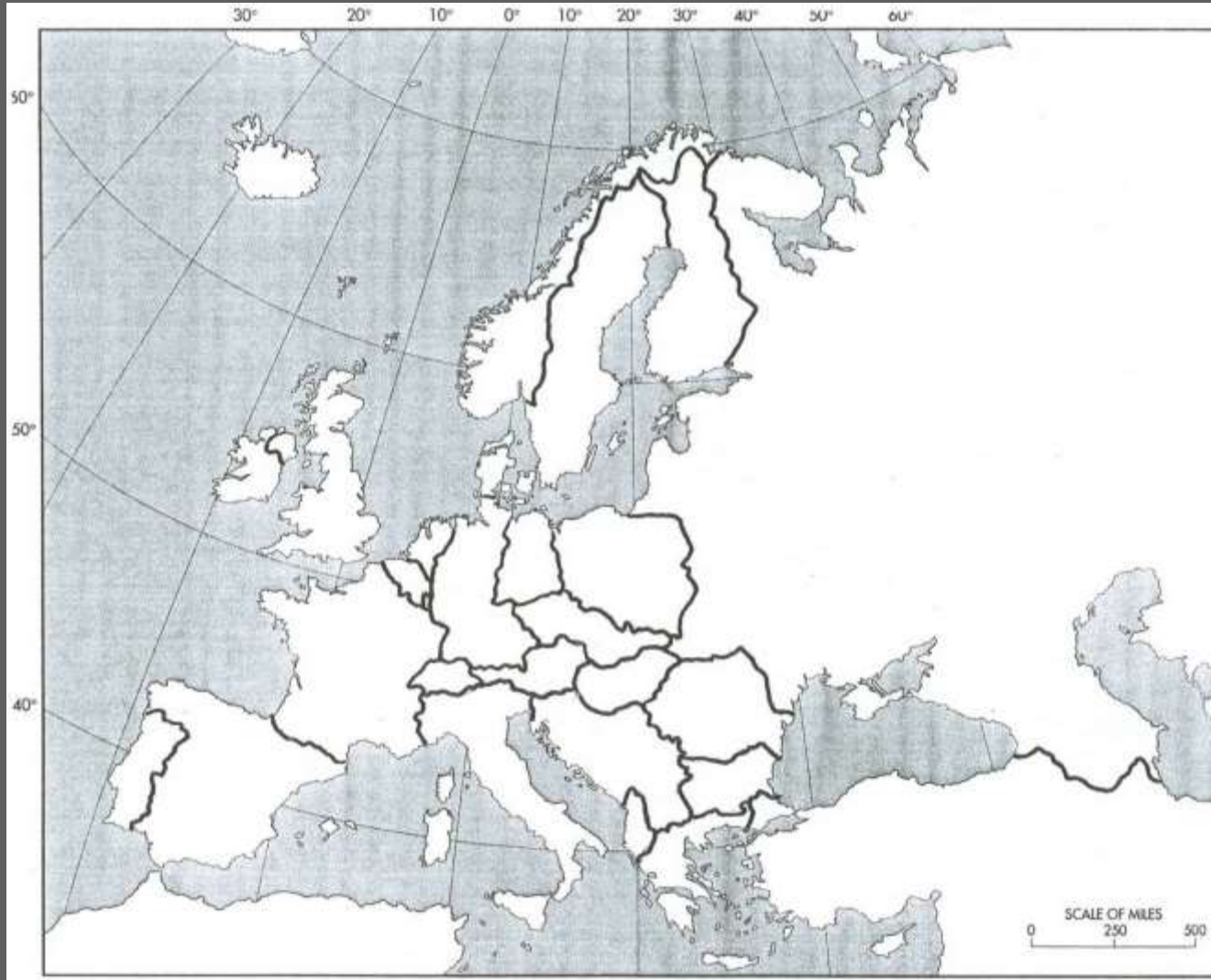




# THE FALKLANDS WAR



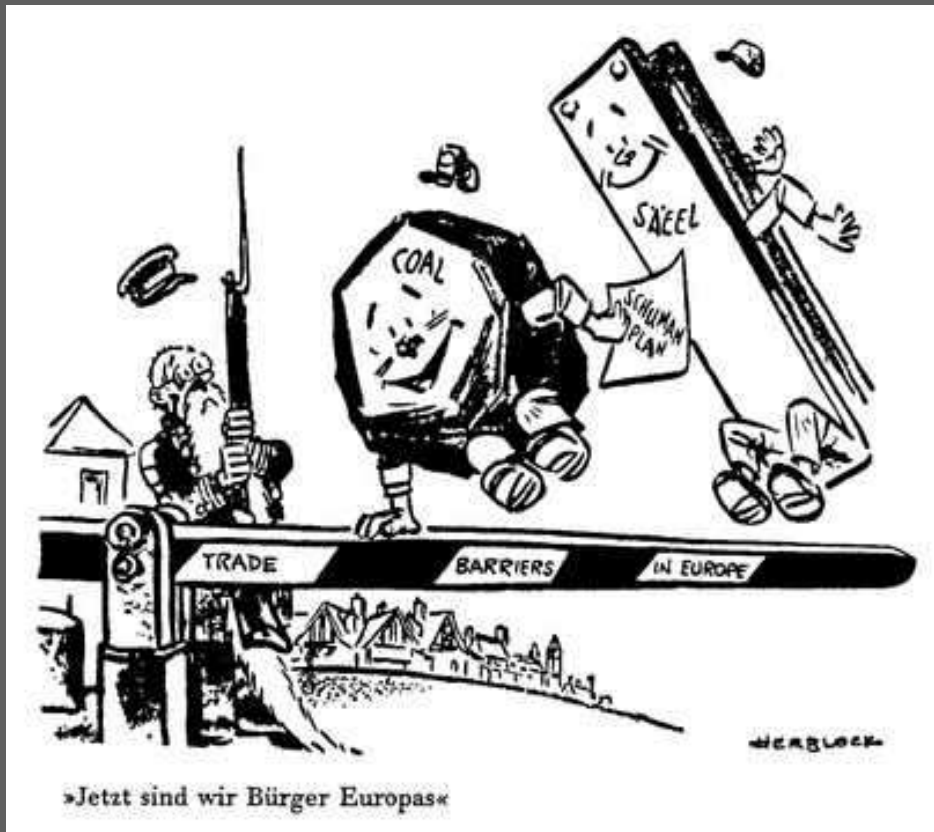
# × Western Europe







- ✘ Coal and Steel Community (1950)  
French-Germany
- ✘ France: Iron ore / Germany: coal

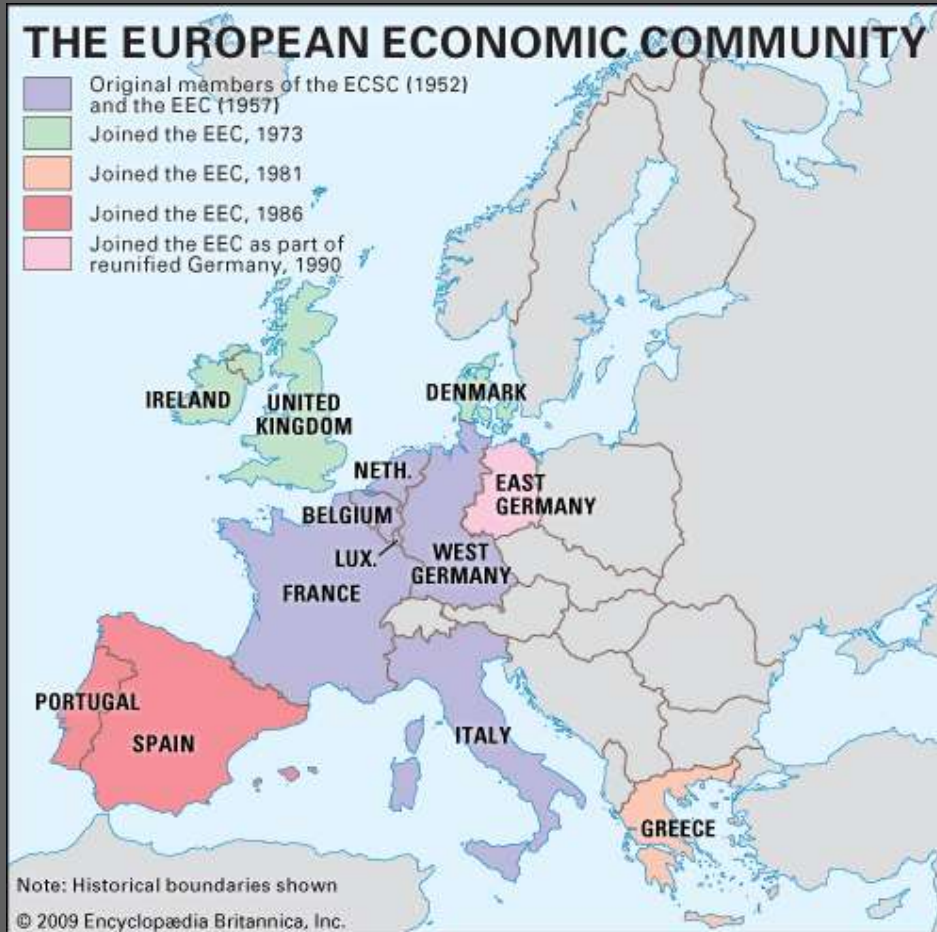


- 
- × 1957 France, West Germany (Benelux countries) and Italy signed the Rome Treaty creating the European Economic Community, a free-trade area made up of six nations that would impose no tariffs or import charges and as a group they were protected by a tariff imposed on goods from non-EEC nations

1957



- × Great Britain, Ireland, and Denmark joined the EC in 1973.





Map 29.4  
*The Making of the West, Third Edition*  
 © 2009 Bedford/St. Martin's

# ✘ Decolonization

- ✘ Rising demands for independence from colonized people's combined with Europe's devastation in War and the loss of the sense of moral superiority to spell the end of the great colonial powers.



Ambassador Newsom, foreground left, greets Kenya's first president, Jomo Kenyatta (c. 1970)

- ✘ When the Labour Party came to power in 1945 they were determined to leave India and did so in 1947.





- ✗ French tried and failed to hold on to their Indochinese Empire
- ✗ 2 independent Vietnams emerged



1944 – France gave up their League of Nations mandates in Syria and Lebanon.



- ✘ 1947 British leave Palestine
- ✘ UN voted to divide Palestine into two states one Arab one Jewish.
- ✘ Jews accepted the plan and the Arabs rejected it.

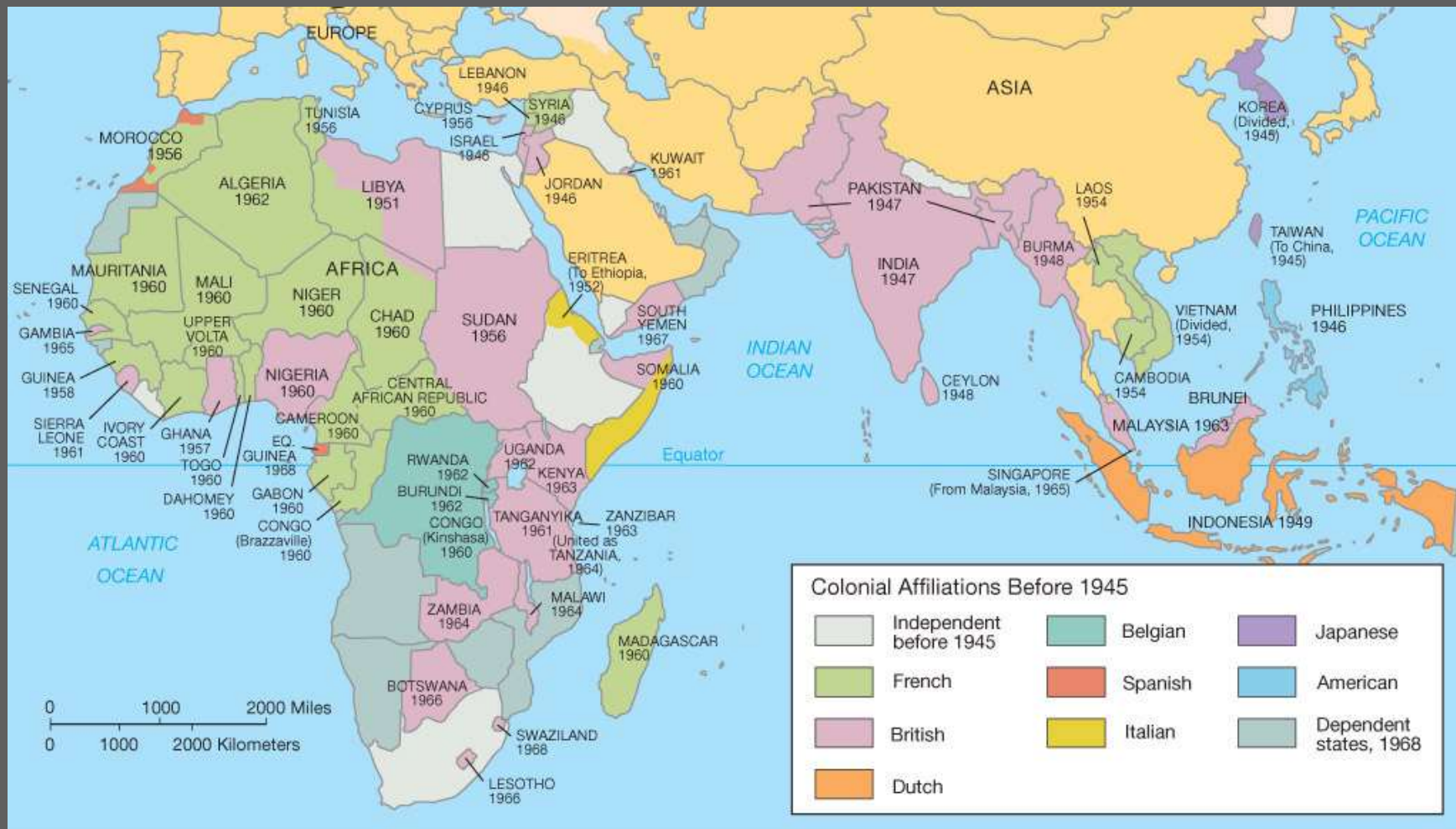


# ✘ Algeria – Independence 1962



- ✘ British Commonwealth of Nations – loose association of former colonies.
- ✘ French and British influence on former colonies continued into the 1970's provoking charges of “neocolonialism”





# New Middle Class

- ✘ Members of this new middle class came from working class backgrounds, specialized skills
- ✘ High level of education
- ✘ Mass exodus from farms to cities



- ✗ Social security benefits and national health care, governments sponsored pension programs





- × Women in the workforce
- × Economic prosperity, a more democratic class structure, and the “postwar baby boom” helped create a distinctive youth culture.
- × Youth culture and counter culture fused in the late 1960s in opposition to middle-class conformity and the perceived excesses of western imperialism.



## ✘ Student rebellions – France 1968





- ✘ French withdraw from Vietnam
- ✘ U.S. involvement.



- ✘ Détente began with West German chancellor Wily Brandt's policy of improving relations with East Germany and Eastern Europe (1970).



# Helsinki's Accords 1975

- ✘ 35 countries including US and USSR principles- of human rights.



✘ Brezhnev and the Soviet Union ignored the Helsinki accords.





# ✘ 1979 Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan



# Toward European Union

## 1979 EC Parliament



- ✘ The Single Europe Act – (1986)
- ✘ An agreement to create a single market most border checkpoints between members disappeared.
- ✘ National regulations had to be made uniform





- ✘ European Union – The Maastricht Treaty 1992 changed the name EC to the
- ✘ European Union EU greater integration, enlarged the powers of the European Parliament
- ✘ Coordinated foreign policy common currency 1999.



Attitudes turned negative and public opinion was divided (evenly) in most countries.



Opposition feared the surrender of national sovereignty, bureaucratic regulations, and fear of foreign immigrants.





THURSDAY  
18/12  
DEMONSTRATION  
IN ALL EUROPE

ANTISTASH  
RESISTANCE  
RESISTENCIA  
WIDERSTAND



- ✘ 1995 Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the EU
- ✘ 14 of the 15 member states met the Maastricht treaty's requirements (except Greece)
- ✘ - Raise taxes, cut budgets, low natural debt, political freedoms, accommodate complex regulations.

- ✘ Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden did not join the common currency (Euro)
- ✘ 2002 only Euros



- ✘ In the past 60 years economic growth, standard of living rose, and every nation is richer than it was before.
- ✘ EU Policies - protect freedom of speech and movement
- ✘ System of equal justice (including no death penalty)

- ✘ Social welfare – the gap between rich and poor is less in Europe today.
- ✘ 1970s unemployment began to rise
- ✘ 1990s endemic unemployment was Europe's most pressing social problem
- ✘ About 10% annually.



# ITALY



Italians protesting government economic policies  
Philippe Desmazes/AFP/Getty Images  
Chapter 31, *Western Society: A Brief History*  
Copyright © 2010 by Bedford/St. Martin's  
Page 810

- ✘ Young people and immigrants were hit the hardest
- ✘ Subsidized housing



- ✘ Foreign workers
- ✘ Many Turkish workers in Western Europe



*Hamburg's Turkish guest worker | Today Germany has around 500, 000 guest workers at retirement age*

Eastern Europe was a source of pollution

The Rhine became one of the most polluted waterways in the world.









# ACID RAIN

---



## Decline of Communism in Eastern Europe

1956 the Soviets had to back off from collectivization in Poland after riots; the economy was poorly managed

1970 angry workers protested new influx of Western capital and technology; oil shock of 1973 created an economic crisis.



Cardinal Karol Wojtyła – was elected pope  
in 1978 Pope John Paul II



- 
- ✘ August 1980 – 16,000 workers at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk (Danzig) workers joined in solidarity to strike asked for the right to form trade Union, freedom of speech, release of political prisoners and economic reforms the government gave in after 18 days- Gdansk Agreement



**Lech Walesa and Solidarity**  
G. Merillon/Gamma Presse/EYEDEA  
Chapter 31, *Western Society: A Brief History*  
Copyright © 2010 by Bedford/St. Martin's  
Page 815





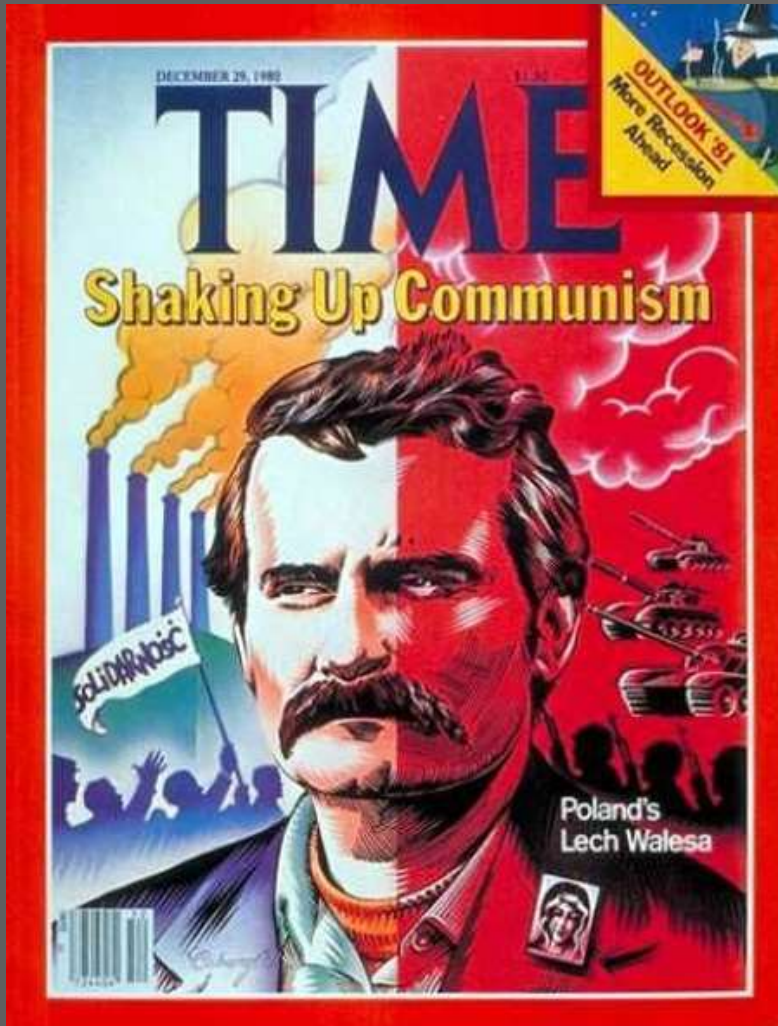
- × Lech Walesa (b. 1943)
- × Solidarity – trade union
- × Joined by intellectuals and the Catholic Church
- × 1981 – 9.5 million union members
- × 40,000 full time staff members



- ✘ December 1981 General Jaruzelski proclaimed martial law, arresting solidarity's leaders.
- ✘ Solidarity was driven underground.



- ✘ The Polish economy deteriorated



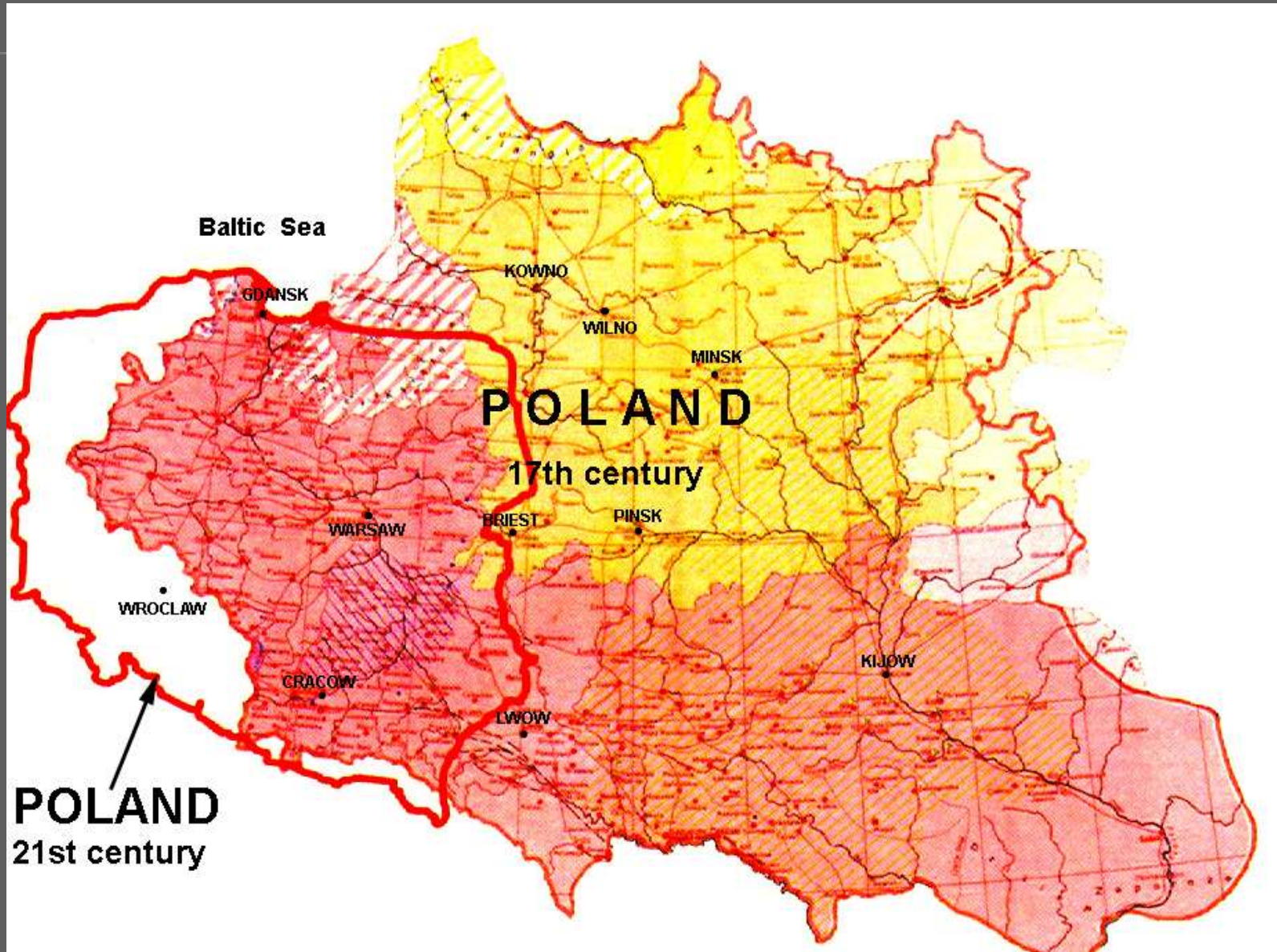
- ✘ 1988 labor unrest, inflation and solidarity refused to cooperate with the government
- ✘ Poland was on the brink of economic collapse.
- ✘ 1989 legalized Solidarity and allowed free elections.
- ✘ 1989 Solidarity won the elections
- ✘ August 1989 Lech Walesa was sworn in as Poland's leader

- ✘ The secret police was eliminated
- ✘ Economy – end to state planning, introduced market economy, and private property. January 1990 ended price controls.



## GENERAL JARUZELSKI AND LECH WALESA TODAY





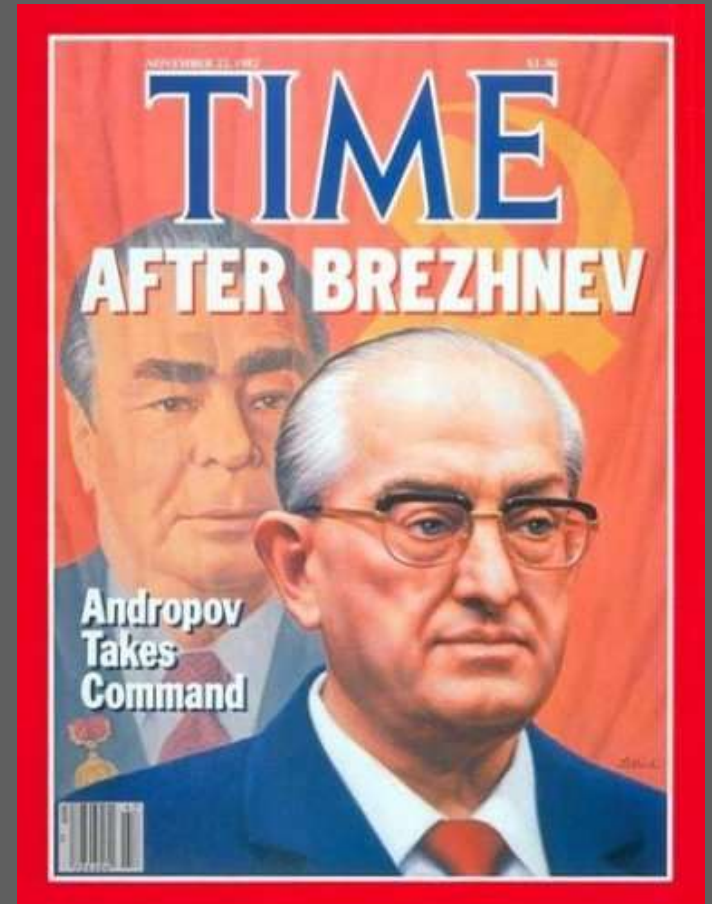
# ✘ Soviet Union

- ✘ 1979 invasion of Afghanistan
- ✘ The communist were unopposed in USSR-organized opposition was impossible

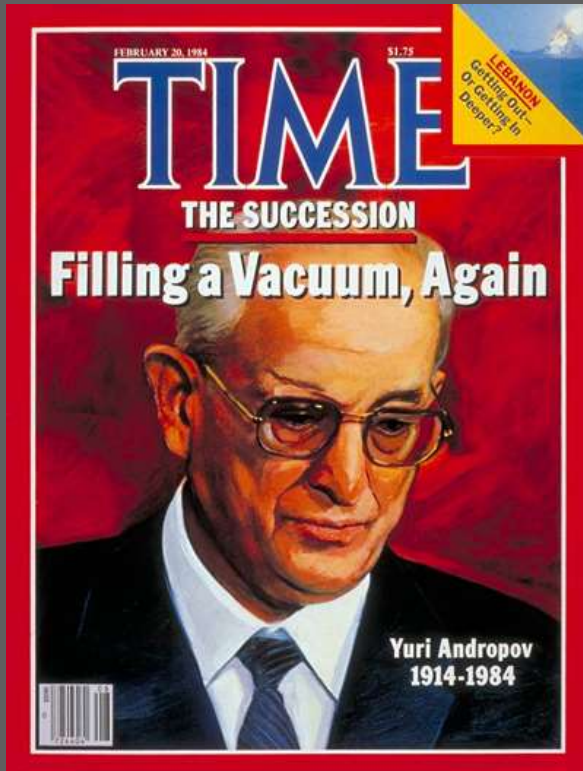




- ✗ Brezhnev died in 1982
- ✗ Successor Yuri Andropov (1914-1984)
- ✗ Economy got worse



- × 1984 Andropov dies and is replaced by Konstantin Chernenko





- ✘ 1985 Chernenko dies and is replaced by Mikhail Gorbachev
- ✘ Gorbachev began an anti-alcohol campaign.
- ✘ and policies of **Glasnost** – openness and **Perestroika**-restructuring



- ✘ 54 years old – youngest man to lead the Soviet Union since Stalin.



Mikhail Gorbachev  
Vlastimir Shone/Gamma Presse/EYEDEA  
Chapter 31, *Western Society: A Brief History*  
Copyright © 2010 by Bedford/St. Martin's  
Page 812

- ✘ Summit meeting with Reagan (1986)
- ✘ 1987 began a staged withdrawal from Afghanistan extended glasnost to Eastern Europe once launched glasnost to was hard to contain,
- ✘ East European requested that soviet troops leave their territory

- ✘ Nationalist unrest in the USSR
- ✘ (Georgia, Moldavia and Ukraine)  
(Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia)



# Open war in the south Azerbaijanis and Armenians (Shia Muslims and Orthodox Christians)

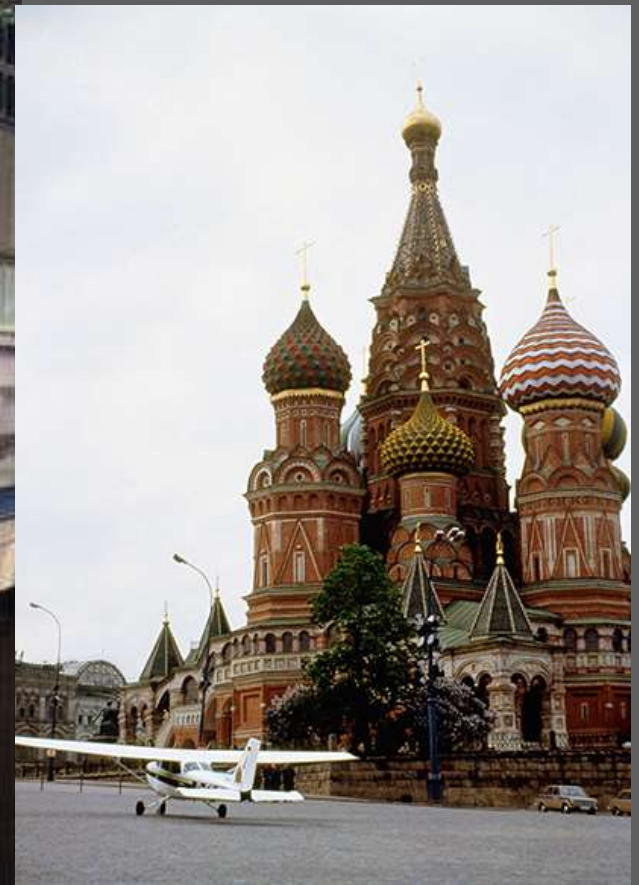






*Refugee from Nagorno Karabakh, Armenia*

- ✘ Nationalism- bloated bureaucracy – stores with empty shelves



Именно тогда  
когда разрабатывало свою программу  
перехода к рынку. Именно этим  
обосновано наше стремление сочетать

Александр Шен



● ЛЕТО-ОСЕНЬ 1990 ГОДА. ОЧЕРЕДИ - ЗА ВСЕМ. ...За мясом...

webpark.ru

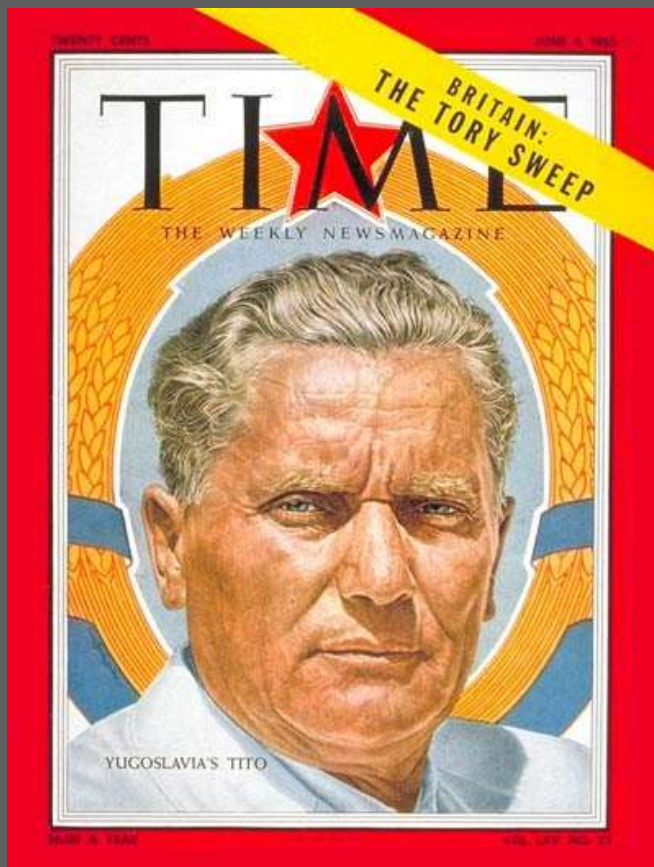
желе  
труба  
обор  
Мы  
тем,  
расо  
мех  
искл  
цел  
дос  
зап  
Как  
пра  
янва  
соб  
акц  
сис  
со  
Так  
на  
ус  
ка  
ми  
ад  
пе  
ра  
Ве  
кр  
то  
ко  
на  
с  
на  
В



# SOVIET WITHDRAW FROM AFGANISTAN- 1989



- ✘ Yugoslavia- mavericks among communist states, limited market economy
- ✘ Tito's death 1980



**Hungry-** political discussions were freer in Hungary than other European countries



- ✘ October 1989 Hungarians communist party changed its name to socialist party
- ✘ East Germany-old line communist leaders were convinced that a show of force would restore order





- ✘ Erich Honecker- head of East German communist party and prime minister- demonstrators were beaten and arrested. Honecker resigned one week later
- ✘ Many East Germans were going to Hungary. Hungary had an opening with the west





- ✘ Nov 9, 1989 Egon Krenz (Honecker's successor) announced the East Germany's border with West Germany would be opened. That night thousands pushed through the gates, and in the following days the Berlin wall would be dismantled





The Fall of the Berlin Wall

Patrick Piel/Gamma Presse/EYEDEA

Chapter 31, *Western Society: A Brief History*

Copyright © 2010 by Bedford/St. Martin's

Page 817

- ✘ Czechoslovakia- crowds of protesters in Wenceslas square Prague 40,000 people in October grew to 200,000 then 300,000. New political groups were formed December,1989 Civic forum won power and elected Vaclav Havel as president



# Bulgaria made plans for free elections





- 
- ✘ Romania- suffered weeks of bloodshed. Crowds gathered in Bucharest Dec 1989 govt. gave orders to shoot, crowds got bigger and violence increased.
  - ✘ Romania's dictator Ceausescu tried to escape was caught and executed by a firing squad on Christmas day.





- ✘ Fighting continued between the army and special police loyal to Ceausescu



1989 is often compared to 1848.





# THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE SOVIET UNION





Solzhenitsyn in the 1950s at the Kazakh prison camp that inspired 'A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich

- ✘ USSR under Gorbachev- inflation, uncertainty and hoarding
- ✘ Solzhenitsyn warned against allowing western decadence to infiltrated Russian society

- ✘ Boris Yeltsin-head of the communist party in Moscow
- ✘ 1991 elected a president of the Russian Republic



- ✘ Gorbachev went on vacation in August 1991 in the Crimea
- ✘ Hard liners and the KGB staged a coup. Coup leaders announced that Gorbachev had been replaced





# SOVIET COUP LEADERS



- ✘ Yeltsin opposed the coup and had the support of large crowds
- ✘ Demonstrators in city after city miners in Siberia went on strike
- ✘ Some army officers declared their support for Yeltsin
- ✘ The coup leaders were put in prison











- ✘ Gorbachev returned to Moscow but he had no party
- ✘ Across the nation people tore down symbols of communism



- ✘ Oct 1991 Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan declared that the Soviet Union had ceased to exist















Map 29.3

The Making of the West, Third Edition

© 2009 Bedford/St. Martin's

# END OF COLD WAR



- ✘ 1990 Germany was allowed to unify (by US, USSR, Britain and France)
- ✘ In return for the promise to respect the boundaries of Poland; and Germany could remain in NATO



reunification was costly to West Germany





- ✘ Berlin was made the Capital
- ✘ 1998 unemployment 12.6%
- ✘ Social democrats defeated the Christian democrats soon after Kohl was replaced by Angela Merkel Chosen to lead Christian Democrats
- ✘ Political parties throughout Europe shifted toward the center- the Marxist left was weakened and anticommunist right was also weakened



# CZECHOSLOVAKIA

politicians forced a  
break up 1993



# YUGOSLAVIA

- ✗ former communists stirred ethnic unrest
- ✗ Six Republics- Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia
- ✗ Serbian communists resisted reforms



- ✘ 1990-1991 Slovenia and Macedonia joined Croatia and Bosnia- Herzegovina in declaring independence



# Slobodan Milosevic- Yugoslavian President



# CIVIL WAR











- ✘ By 1993 Serb forces captures 1/3 of Croatia and 2/3 of Bosnia
- ✘ EU denounced ethnic violence but refused to act



# DAYTON PEACE ACCORDS

- ✘ 1995 Dayton Ohio- truce American, Russian and European troops and UN forces as peace keepers





- ✘ In the front row from right to left: Slobodan Milosevic, Franjo Tudjman, and Alija Izetbegovic, sign the Dayton accords. In the back row stands, from right to left, Felipe Gonzalez, Bill Clinton, Jacques Chirac, Helmut Kohl, John Major and Viktor Tchernomyrdine.

- ✘ Ethnic Albanians in Kosovo became restless
- ✘ 1998 assault to drive Albanians out of Kosovo (ethnic cleansing)



NATO (US) Launched air assault that lasted 3 months then Serbia withdrew







# Serbs act out of desperation

## *Vehemence of response to NATO strikes indicates fear*

By DAN FESPERMAN  
The Baltimore Sun

BERLIN — The vehemence of the Bosnian Serb response to the latest NATO air strikes indicates how fearful the Serbs have become that the war is at long last turning against them, analysts say.

Faced with dwindling supplies of arms and fuel and a rejuvenated opponent, the Bosnian Serbs had reason to be anxious even before the NATO attacks, which destroyed about 10 percent of the Serbs' ammunition reserves.

"They're very desperate," said Paul Beaver, a Balkans military analyst with Jane's Defense Weekly in London. "They are rats in a corner. They are war weary, and they are more or less cut off."

The Serbs have broken no new ground in their responses to NATO, which included stepped-up shelling of civilians and the taking of United Nations troops as hostages. The Serbs had seized several Canadian military observers as "human shields" last fall after a NATO air attack in northwest Bosnia. And the Serb shelling of civilians is as old as the war.

But almost everyone has been surprised by how many hostages have been taken — 379 U.N. soldiers and military observers so far, after Tuesday's addition of a dozen Ukrainian U.N. soldiers. And the magnitude of that action seems to highlight Serb fears.

"The very act of hostage-taking was an act of desperation," said Milos Vasic, a military analyst with Vrem, an independent Belgrade weekly. "Time is against the Serbs, and you can see that in the field."

### ANALYSIS

The Serbs are becoming more isolated, politically and economically. Their enemies, the Bosnian Muslims, are slowly gaining strength and confidence.

"They have been under terrible pressure all over their front line," Vasic said of the Serbs. "The Bosnians have learned how to make the Serbs stretch their lines. They are hitting from the inside and [Bosnian Serb Gen. Ratko] Mladic has to keep moving his troops around the outside, on a long perimeter. It has become a sort of war of attrition."

Britain, France and the United States have pledged to strengthen the U.N. Protection Force, and they have warned that the Serbs will be held accountable for the hostages' safety.

But the Bosnian Serbs are a formidable fighting force, sharing about 500 tanks and 1,000 artillery pieces with rebel Serbs in neighboring Croatia. The predominantly Muslim army of the Bosnian government has only about 60 tanks and about 100 artillery pieces, plus a few dozen small rocket launchers.

The Serbs also hold about 70 percent of Bosnian territory and seem in no danger of losing any major population centers.

But the Bosnian army has survived on a shoestring for so long that its recent gains in equipment and training have significantly boosted the morale of its troops, analysts say, and that has allowed it to exploit its advantage in numbers. The Bosnian army, allied with the Bosnian Croats, has roughly 200,000 soldiers, com-

pared with 64,000 for the rebel Serbs.

The Bosnians also have better prospects for rearming as long as the worldwide arms embargo to the former Yugoslavia remains in effect. "A lot of countries have been turning a blind eye to arms coming into Croatia," said Beaver, "and that means they're also going to the Bosnians."

It isn't only on the battlefield where the Serbs have been demoralized. Another blow has come from Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic.

In years past, Milosevic would have responded to any attack against Croatian or Bosnian Serbs by vowing immediate aid. But he stayed notably silent in April when rebel Serbs in Croatia lost territory to Croatian government troops.

"It's always been clear that Milosevic is simply maneuvering to save his own bottom," said Patrick Glenn, an analyst with the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. Milosevic's public zeal for a Greater Serbia that would someday link Serbia to captured territory in Bosnia and Croatia has faded as his concern over the United Nations' economic sanctions has grown.

Rather than promote a Greater Serbia, he has devoted himself to persuading the United Nations to cancel the sanctions, including an embargo on the delivery of oil.

His coolness toward rebel Serbs in Bosnia and Croatia has continued during the past few days. Vasic said in Belgrade that Serbian state media has commented on the hostage-taking of the Bosnian Serbs "with an extremely cold disapproval."

As Milosevic has put more and



DAVID BRAUCHLI  
The Associated Press

**An unidentified injured United Nations peacekeeper attends a memorial service in Sarajevo on Tuesday for two U.N. privates killed Saturday.**

more distance between himself and the Bosnian Serbs, the prospects have grown for a longer war.

"That's the thing that terrifies the Serbs most," said Jonathan Eyal of the Royal United Service Institute in London, "a longer war in which they'll have to defend a very exposed and vulnerable front while the Muslims slowly acquire new weapons and organize their army better."

But if the actions of the past few days have exposed Serb fears, they have also demonstrated the enduring Serb strength when it comes to dealing with NATO and the United Nations. As in past confrontations in Bosnia, the United Nations' taste for decisive action has lasted only until the Serbs' response.

2000 Miloslovic was forced from power Miloslovic was tried for war crimes in The Hague



# ✘ 2002 Serbia and Montenegro split





Map 29.2

*The Making of the West, Third Edition*

© 2009 Bedford/St. Martin's



Map 29.1  
*The Making of the West, Third Edition*  
 © 2009 Bedford/St. Martin's

# RUSSIA

- ✘ Under Yeltsin- high unemployment the ruble nearly collapsed, production fell, corruption spread, crime- criminal gangs flourished



- ✗ 1991 elections- congress of people's Deputies
- ✗ Yeltsin opponents outnumbered his supporters
- ✗ 1993 Yeltsin dissolved Parliament



# CHECHNYA

- ✗ Chechnya declared independence in 1992.
- ✗ December 1994- 1<sup>st</sup> Chechen war, Battle of Grozny 1994-1995, cease fire 1996.
- ✗ 2<sup>nd</sup> Chechen war began October 1999, Russia restored control over the territory.
- ✗ Vladimir Putin established direct Russian rule over Chechnya in May 2000.
- ✗ Since 2000 mostly a gurrella war









See p 50 for a discussion of these routes and axes.

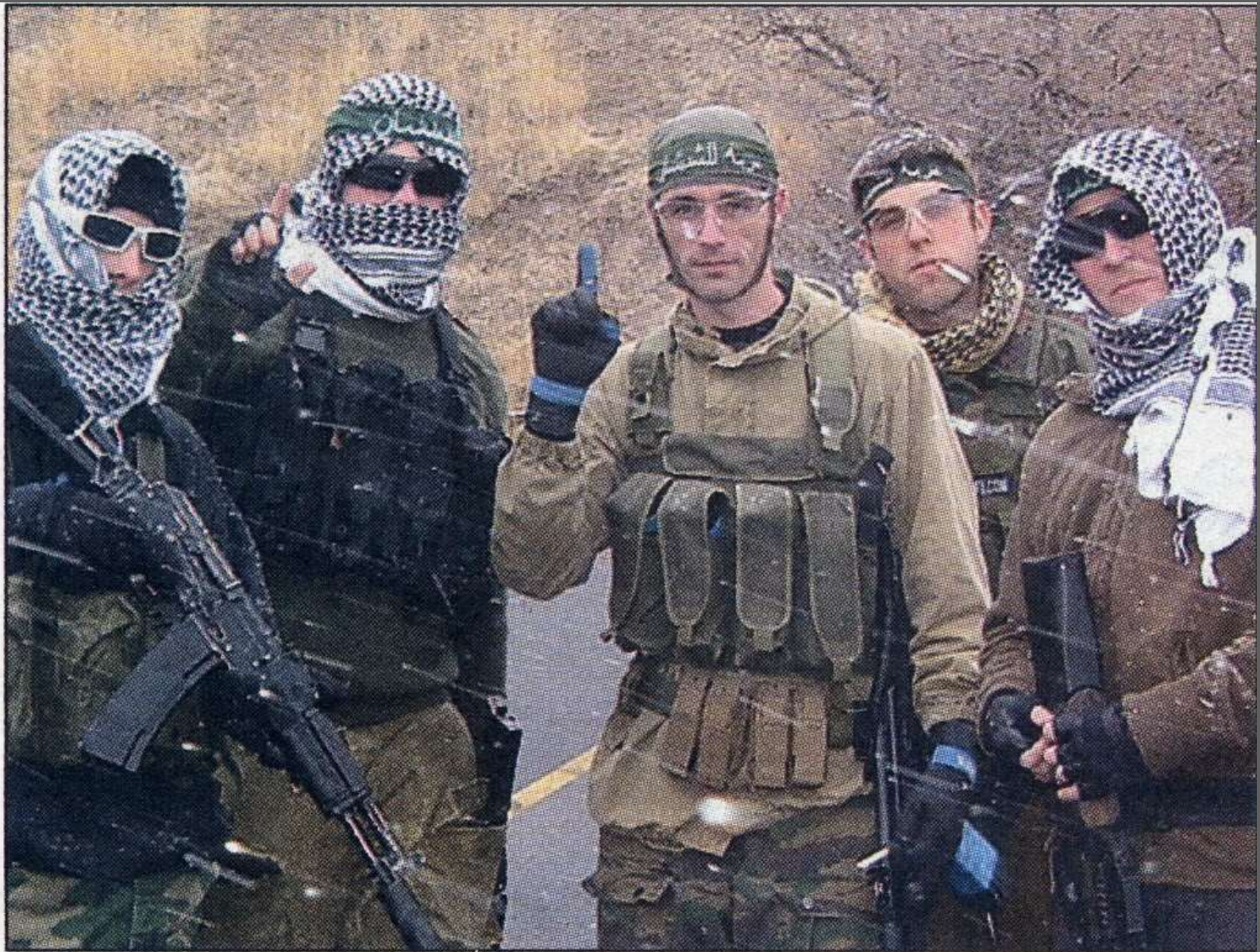
← Chechen withdrawal routes

← Attack axes









*Bojownicy czeczeńscy*

dzieląc miasto na 15 sektorów wzdłuż linii kolejowej



French police face off with young rioters  
*Reuters/Corbis*  
Chapter 31, *Western Society: A Brief History*  
Copyright © 2010 by Bedford/St. Martin's  
Page 838

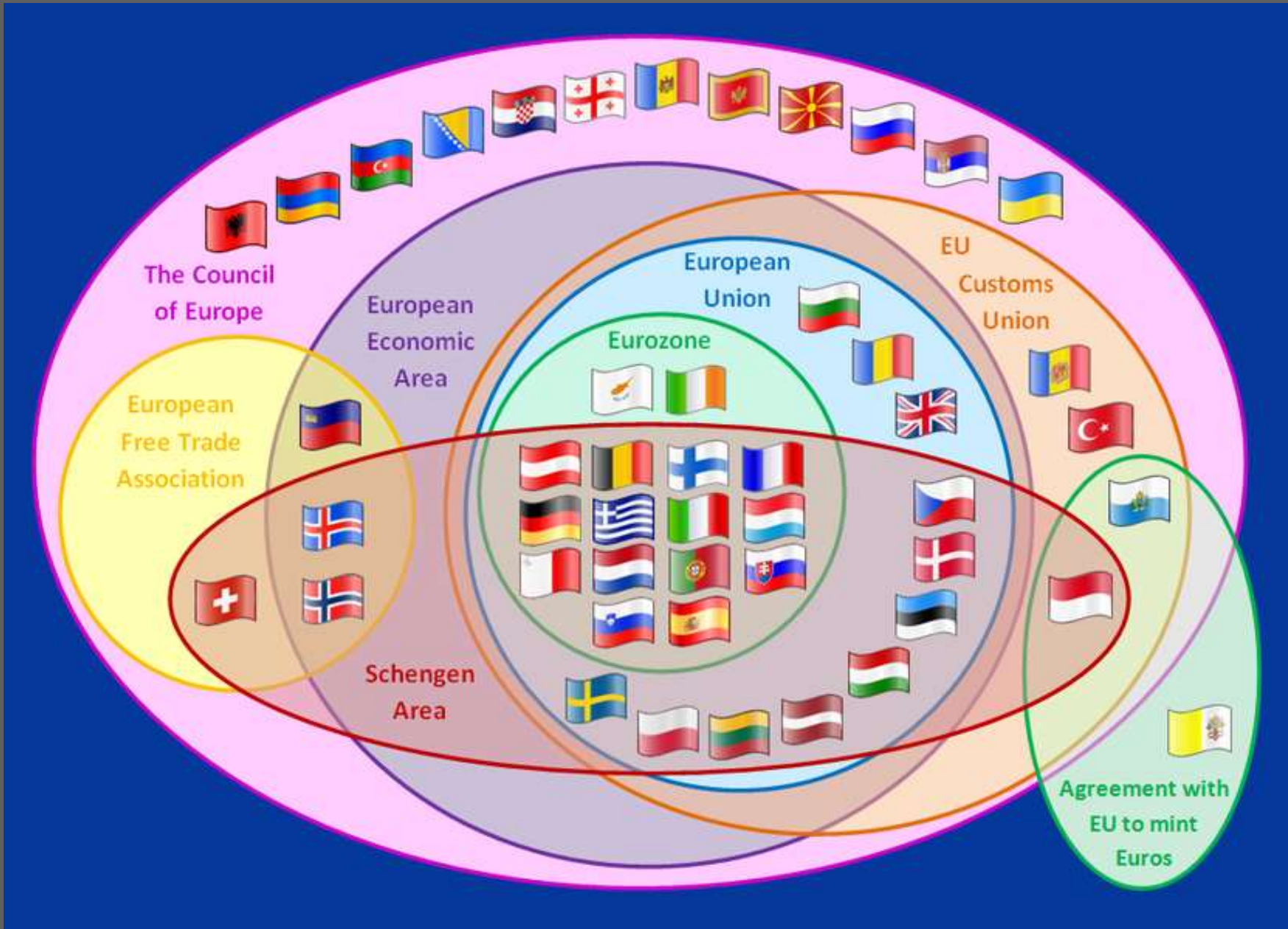


Photo page 970

*The Making of the West, Third Edition*

© Pizzoli Alberto/Corbis Sygma







Reykjavik ICELAND

Faroe Islands (Den.)

Shetland Islands (U.K.)

Glasgow  
NORTHERN IRELAND  
IRELAND  
Dublin  
UNITED KINGDOM

NORWAY  
Oslo  
SWEDEN  
Stockholm

FINLAND  
Helsinki  
ESTONIA  
Tallinn

St. Petersburg (Leningrad)

Moscow

R U S S I A

DENMARK  
Copenhagen

LITHUANIA  
Vilnius  
RIGIA  
LATVIA

Belarus  
Minsk

KAZAKHSTAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

North Sea

NETHERLANDS  
The Hague  
Amsterdam

GERMANY  
Berlin  
Leipzig  
Frankfurt  
Stuttgart

POLAND  
Warsaw

CZECH REPUBLIC  
Prague

UKRAINE  
Kiev  
Dnepropetrovsk  
Kharkov  
Donetsk

FRANCE  
Paris  
LUX.  
Luxembourg

SWITZ.  
Zurich  
Bern  
Geneva

AUSTRIA  
Vienna

HUNGARY  
Budapest

ROMANIA  
Bucharest

MOLDOVA  
Chisinau

KAZAKHSTAN

Black Sea

PORTUGAL  
Lisbon

SPAIN  
Madrid  
Barcelona

ANDORRA  
la Vella

MONACO

ITALY  
Rome  
VATICAN CITY  
Naples

SLOVAKIA  
Bratislava

CROATIA  
Zagreb

SLOVENIA  
Ljubljana

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA  
Sarajevo

SERBIA  
Belgrade

YUGOSLAVIA  
Sofia

BULGARIA  
Sofia

GEORGIA  
Tbilisi

ARMENIA  
Yerevan

AZERBAIJAN  
Baku

IRAN

MOROCCO

ALGERIA

TUNISIA

Valletta MALTA

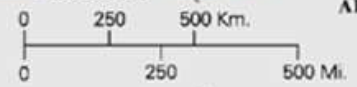
GREECE  
Athens

TURKEY  
Ankara

SYRIA

IRAQ

Nicosia  
CYPRUS



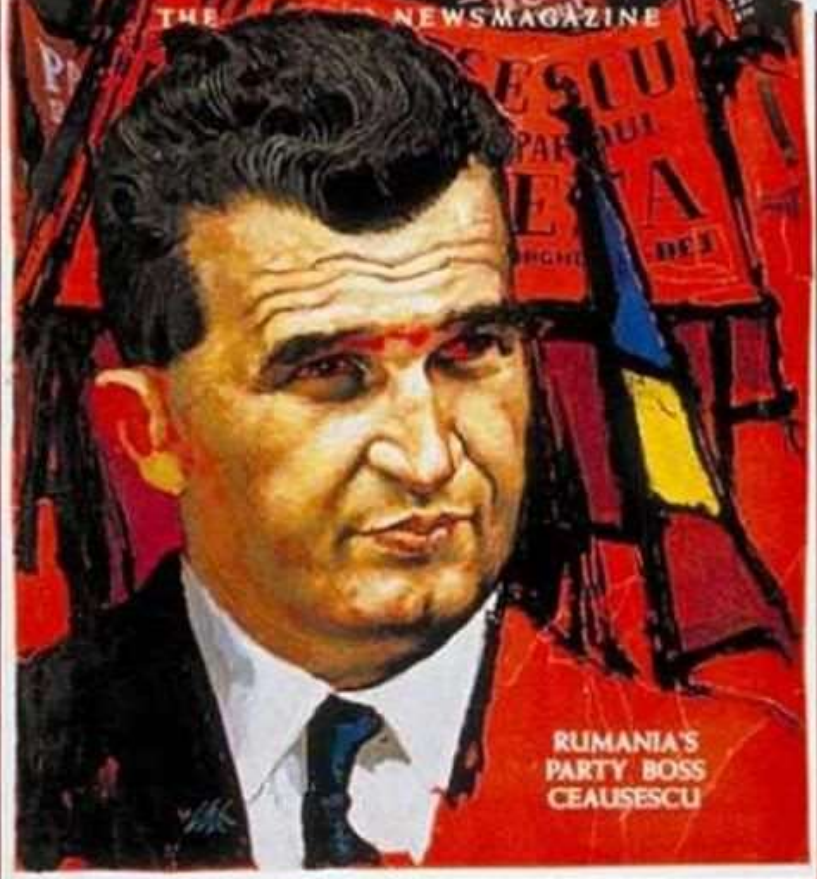


NOVEMBER 2, 1982

**EASTERN EUROPE**  
*Life Under A Relaxed Communism*

# TIME

THE NEWSMAGAZINE



**RUMANIA'S  
PARTY BOSS  
CEAUSESCU**















# ✕ Russia and the Successor States

