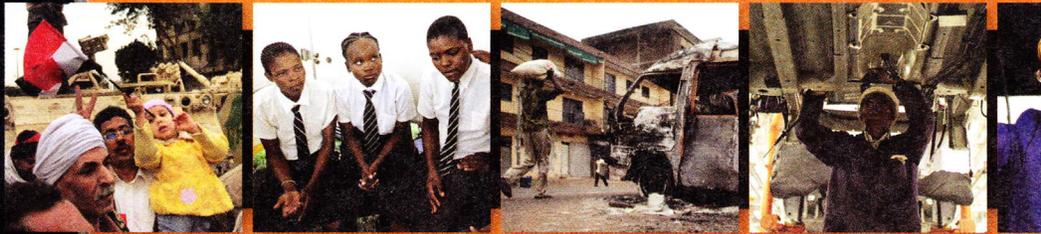


There's More Online!

- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Manmohan Singh
- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Michelle Bachelet
- ✓ CHART/GRAPH Challenges and Changes in Latin America
- ✓ CHART/GRAPH India's Political Parties
- ✓ IMAGE Protests in Tahrir Square
- ✓ INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- ✓ MAP World Population Cartogram
- ✓ TIME LINE U.S. Involvement in the Middle East
- ✓ VIDEO Regions After the Cold War



LESSON 4

Regions After the Cold War

ESSENTIAL QUESTION • *What motivates political change?*
• *How can economic and social changes affect a country?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

After the end of the Cold War, significant developments were occurring throughout the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. A movement toward democracy and a desire for a better life led to increasing political participation.

Middle East and North Africa

GUIDING QUESTION *What changes have occurred in the Middle East and North Africa since the 1990s?*

Many countries in these regions have been plagued with political instability, ethnic tensions, high unemployment, growing poverty rates, poor education, and limited civil liberties.

Region Overview

Efforts to reach a peace agreement between the Israelis and the Palestinians, represented by the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization), have failed due to continued terrorist attacks and disputes over territory, especially Jerusalem.

Iran, an oil-rich country, remains under the control of Muslim clerics, who enforce strict adherence to Islamic law. They limit the rights of women, and the right to free assembly and a free press. In 2009, following the re-election of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, hundreds of thousands of Iranians protested the outcome and declared the election a fraud. The violent oppression of the protestors by the Iranian military was captured on cell phones and posted on the Internet.

After the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, the United States invaded Afghanistan in 2001 and Iraq in 2003. Under the control of the Taliban, Afghanistan was harboring Osama bin Laden, the head of al-Qaeda, who claimed responsibility for the attacks. In 2011 U.S. forces killed bin Laden in Pakistan. After the invasion of Iraq, the country fell into civil war between the Shia Muslims, who controlled southern Iraq, and the Sunni Muslims, who controlled central Iraq. Elections held in 2010 led to the election of Prime Minister Nuri Kamal al-Maliki eight months later. Protests also swept across Iraq in 2011 as people sought better government services.

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- **evolve**
- **evident**

Content Vocabulary

- **jurisdiction**
- **corruption**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Summarizing As you read, use a chart to list the major events in these regions since the end of the Cold War.

Middle East & North Africa	Africa South of the Sahara
South & Southeast Asia	Latin America

Revolutionary Upheaval

North Africa and the Middle East were rocked by an immense uprising that led to a regime change in Tunisia and Egypt. Most countries in the region have a high percentage of young people; more than half of Egypt's 80 million people are under the age of 25. Most of these young people are unemployed. After 23 years of oppressive government, Tunisian president Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali fled the country following mass protests that began in December 2010. Other protests in the region soon followed.

In Egypt an oppressive regime under President Hosni Mubarak maintained power through a large security force, which used torture and brutality to suppress any political opposition. By January 28, 2011, hundreds of thousands of Egyptians, including women, from all walks of life flooded Tahrir (Liberation) Square in downtown Cairo. Protesters used social networking to organize protests. After 18 days of sometimes violent retaliation by Mubarak's secret police forces, the Egyptian army sided with the protesters, forcing Mubarak to leave the country. Since the uprising, Egypt has sentenced its former president to life in prison. Elections were held in June 2012, and Egyptians elected Muslim Brotherhood candidate Mohammed Morsi as president.

In Libya, protesters rebelled against the authoritarian regime of Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi. After Colonel Qaddafi's troops began to use force against the protesters, the UN Security Council voted to authorize military action. In March 2011, American and European forces began airstrikes against the Qaddafi regime. Libyan rebel forces took control of Tripoli in August, ousting Qaddafi from power. It was not until Qaddafi was killed in October, however, that the creation of a new Libya could begin in earnest. On July 7, 2012, Libya held its first free election since 1952. Libya's new Prime Minister Mustafa Abushagur faces ongoing political unrest as parties struggle for control of the country and anti-America protests make headlines around the world.

Protests spread throughout the entire region to Algeria, Yemen, Jordan, Bahrain, Oman, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. Despite the successes in Tunisia and Egypt, the protests in these other nations have been met with force. Nevertheless, after decades of conflict, political oppression, and exploitation, the revolutionary upheaval led by young people has brought a new beginning to the Middle East and North Africa.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Comparing and Contrasting How are the uprisings in Egypt and Libya similar? How are they different?



▲ Antigovernment demonstrators in Tahrir Square in Cairo demand the resignation of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Visuals What words would you use to describe the demonstrators?

Africa South of the Sahara

GUIDING QUESTION *What challenges have confronted countries in Africa south of the Sahara since the end of the Cold War?*

African societies have not yet begun to overcome the challenges they have faced since independence. Most African states are still poor, and African concerns continue to carry little weight in the international community. There are signs of progress toward political stability in some countries. Other nations, however, are still racked by civil war or ruled by brutal dictatorships.

evolve develop; work out



▲ A health counselor teaches South African students about HIV/AIDS prevention.

jurisdiction the limits or territory within which authority may be exercised

Region Overview

Africans have found ways to address their political problems, to cooperate with one another, and to protect and promote their own interests. In 1991 the Organization of African Unity (OAU) agreed to establish the African Economic Community (AEC). This group is intended to provide greater political and economic integration throughout Africa on the pattern of the EU. In 2001 the African Union (AU) replaced the OAU. The new organization has already sought to mediate several of the conflicts in the region. The AU also promotes democracy and economic growth in Africa.

As Africa **evolves**, it is important to remember that economic and political change is often a slow and painful process. Introduced to industrialization and ideas of Western democracy only a century ago, African societies are still looking for ways to graft Western political institutions and economic practices onto indigenous structures still influenced by traditional values and attitudes.

African countries face many social and economic problems. Rapid population growth has slowed economic growth. In the first decade of the 2000s, Africa's population growth rate was 2.3 percent compared to 1.24 percent in the rest of the world. As a result, poverty remains widespread. Cities have grown tremendously. By 2007, approximately 39 percent of Africans lived in urban areas where there are massive slums and high levels of pollution.

Moreover, AIDS remains a serious concern in Africa. More than two-thirds (22.9 million) of all persons infected with HIV are living in Africa south of the Sahara. In this area during 2010, 1.9 million people became infected with HIV and more than 1.2 million died of AIDS.

Some African nations have mounted an impressive effort to fight AIDS. In Uganda President Yoweri Museveni involved a wide range of natural leaders in Ugandan society as well as international health and social service agencies. Uganda has made significant progress in its fight against AIDS. The numbers of cases of HIV in Uganda stabilized in the early 2000s.

Politically, Africa has witnessed a number of women as leaders of their countries. For example, Luisa Diogo became prime minister of Mozambique in 2004. There has also been a trend toward multi-party elections. In Senegal, for example, national elections held in the summer of 2000 brought an end to four decades of rule by the once-dominant Socialist Party.

Religion has played a role in dividing parts of Africa. An Islamic resurgence was evident in a number of African countries. It surfaced in Ethiopia where Muslim tribespeople rebelled against a Marxist regime and eventually established an independent Eritrea.

More recently, in Nigeria and other nations of West Africa, divisions between Muslims and Christians have erupted into violence. In the early 2000s, riots between Christians and Muslims broke out in several northern cities as a result of the decision by Muslim local officials to apply Islamic law throughout their **jurisdictions**. The violence has lessened as local officials managed to craft compromise policies that limit some of the harsher aspects of Muslim law. Nevertheless, the dispute continues to threaten the fragile unity of Nigeria, Africa's most populous country.

Côte d'Ivoire

The religious tensions that erupted in Nigeria have spilled over into neighboring states. Under its first president, Felix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) was often seen as a model of religious and ethnic harmony. But his death in 1993 led to an outbreak of long-simmering resentment between

Christians in the south and Muslim immigrants in the north. Elections held in 2000 resulted in the election of a Christian president. The elections were marked by violence and widespread charges of voting irregularities.

In 2002, an armed uprising split the nation into a Muslim, rebel-dominated north and a Christian, government-controlled south. A power sharing deal brought temporary peace in 2007. It was also believed that a presidential election in November 2010 might bring a new unity. Laurent Gbagbo, who had been president since 2000, lost to Alassane Ouattara, who was declared the winner by the United Nations. Gbagbo used the army in an attempt to stay in power, while UN peacekeeping forces guarded Ouattara. Gbagbo's forces terrorized civilians in order to remain in power. A peaceful march of unarmed women, for example, was stopped by machine gun fire from Gbagbo's armed followers. In November 2011, Gbagbo was arrested and sentenced to prison for crimes against humanity.

As in other African countries, civil war has devastated the economy of Côte d'Ivoire. The city of Abidjan once had a shining downtown. Now it is a jungle of darkened high-rise windows. Jobs have disappeared; 4 million men are out of work in a country of 21 million. Banks and businesses have closed, and food shortages are widespread.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Analyzing What role has religion played in recent African conflicts?

South and Southeast Asia

GUIDING QUESTION *What different economic and political issues have affected the countries of South and Southeast Asia since the 1990s?*

South Asia comprises the states of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. Important developments in South Asia since the 1990s are the growing economic power of India, the continuing rivalry between India and Pakistan, and the instability in Pakistan.

Region Overview

During the early 1990s, the Congress Party remained the leading party in India. Its powerful hold, however, began to decline. New parties, such as the militantly Hindu Bharata Janata Party (BJP), competed with the Congress Party for control of the central and state governments. Growing political instability was accompanied by rising tensions between Hindus and Muslims. After a series of coalition governments headed by the BJP leader A. B. Vajpayee between 1996 and 2004, the Congress Party returned to power at the head of a coalition government based on a commitment to maintain economic growth and carry out reforms in rural areas. These reforms included public works projects and hot lunch programs for all primary school children. Manmohan Singh, who had carried out economic reforms in India in 1991 as finance minister, became prime minister. He was reelected in 2009 and has become highly regarded by other world leaders.

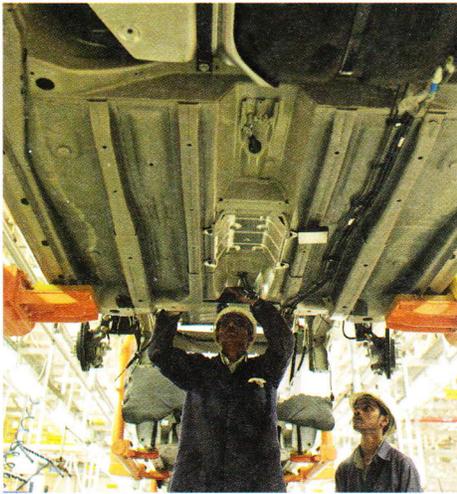
India's economy has emerged as one of the world's largest and fastest growing. Economic reforms in 1991 fostered foreign investment and began to move India toward a market-based economy. Although agriculture is still the occupation of many Indians, the service and industrial sectors now account for much of India's GDP. Many economists believe that India is a rising economic superpower and may have the world's third largest economy by 2035.



▲ A suburb of Abidjan shows the aftermath of the fighting that followed the 2010 election in Côte d'Ivoire.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Describing Write a sentence or two that describes the scene in this photograph.



▲ A General Motors plant in India

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Hypothesizing Why do you think jobs in the automotive industry have moved to India?

evident apparent

corruption impairment of integrity, virtue, or moral principle

Conflict between Hindus and Muslims has continued, and religious differences have fueled a long-term dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, a territory between the two countries. The danger escalated in 1998 when both countries tested nuclear warheads. Border conflicts in 2002 led to threats of war, but in 2003 the countries agreed to a cease-fire and restored diplomatic relations.

Since 1990, most countries in Southeast Asia have experienced strong economic growth. Especially strong economies are **evident** in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Myanmar, Cambodia, and Laos have not kept pace.

In recent years, some Southeast Asian societies have once again moved toward democracy. However, serious troubles remain. The financial crisis of the 1990s aroused political unrest in Indonesia. Myanmar remains isolated and mired in brutal military rule. Although the Philippines is democratic, terrorism remains a challenge. Muslim rebels on the island of Mindanao, for example, have used terror to promote their demands for independence. Regional cooperation, however, has continued through the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN), which fosters trade among Asian states.

Pakistan

After her dismissal by the military on charges of corruption, Benazir Bhutto was reelected as president in 1993. She attempted to crack down on opposition forces but was removed once again in 1997 amid renewed charges of corruption. Her successor, too, was ousted in 1999 by a military coup led by General Pervez Musharraf, who promised to restore honest government.

In September 2001, Pakistan became the focus of international attention when a coalition of forces arrived in Afghanistan to overthrow the Taliban regime. Despite considerable support for the Taliban among the local population, President Musharraf pledged his help in bringing terrorists to justice.

By 2003, problems had escalated. As Musharraf sought to fend off challenges from radical Muslim groups, secular opposition figures criticized his regime's authoritarian nature. Exiled, Bhutto planned her return.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“God willing, I will return to my homeland and once again lead the forces of democracy in electoral battle against the entrenched power of dictators, generals, and extremists. This is my destiny.”

—from *Daughter of Destiny: An Autobiography*, April 2007

She did return to Pakistan early in 2008 to run for president, but she was assassinated. This led to widespread suspicions of official involvement. In September 2008, amid growing political turmoil, Bhutto's widower, Asif Ali Zardari, was elected president of Pakistan. He remains in power, despite accusations of **corruption** and misuse of public funds.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing What political changes have India and Pakistan experienced in recent decades?

Latin America

GUIDING QUESTION How have economic issues affected Latin American countries since the end of the Cold War?

For much of Latin America's history, Latin Americans have struggled to free themselves from oppressive rule, civil war, poverty, and economic dependence on foreign countries. Since 1990, many countries have created democratic governments and reformed their social and economic structures.



Michelle Bachelet (1951–)

Michelle Bachelet was born into a political family. Her father was a member of President Salvador Allende's government and was imprisoned and tortured by the regime of Augusto Pinochet. He died in jail. In 1975 she was kidnapped and tortured, and then went into exile. She later returned to Chile, completed her studies in medicine, and became a pediatrician. She became involved in government service after becoming active with the Socialist Party. From 2006–2010, Michelle Bachelet was president of Chile. She was the first female to be elected president of the country. Bachelet focused on improving the social and health conditions of Chileans. After leaving office, she became the head of UN Women.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Making Connections How do you think Bachelet's young adulthood affected her political involvement?

Region Overview

Programs for increased public education and greater economic growth have helped to alleviate Latin America's greatest challenge, income inequality, or the large gap between rich and poor. However, countries in South America have fared better than in Central America, where many countries remain poverty stricken and are often involved in deadly drug wars.

At the end of the 1990s and beginning of the 2000s, a noticeable political trend in Latin America has been the election of left-wing governments. This is evident in the election of Hugo Chavez in Venezuela in 1998; Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in Brazil in 2002 and his successor, Dilma Rousseff, in 2010; Michelle Bachelet in Chile in 2006; and Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua in 2007 and 2011.

Most, but not all, of these countries have pushed for democratic freedoms, social reforms, and economic growth. While Nicaragua remains poverty stricken, Brazil and Chile have seen unprecedented economic growth. In Brazil Lula da Silva pursued a policy of increased trade and educational reform. He expanded the middle class and created new consumers while continuing to increase exports. In Chile Bachelet used revenue from copper resources to fund social programs for women and children.

Drug Wars in Mexico

High poverty rates, illiteracy, high unemployment, and political corruption have led to a violent drug war in Mexico. More than 35,000 people have been killed since President Felipe Calderón, elected in 2006, ordered a military response against the country's drug gangs.

Colombia is the world's biggest producer of cocaine. Mexico serves as the gateway into the United States, which is the largest market for the drug. Mexican drug cartels, or criminal organizations whose chief purpose is to promote and control drug trafficking operations, began to transport drugs for the Colombians. More recently, however, they have taken over the distribution of drugs in the United States. This has led to considerable violence on the border of Mexico and the United States.

Mexican drug cartels recruit their members from a pool of soldiers who had served in the armies of several countries, including Guatemala and El Salvador. Increasingly, Mexican drug cartels also rely upon young people of Central America, who are poor and unemployed. These teenagers are willing to transport drugs, watch kidnap victims, and perform other low-level tasks.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing How do Mexican drug cartels traffic in drugs?

LESSON 4 REVIEW



Reviewing Vocabulary

- 1. Making Generalizations** Why are leaders who are charged with corruption sometimes forced out of office?

Using Your Notes

- 2. Contrasting** Use your notes to find differences among major events in the regions in this lesson since the end of the Cold War.

Answering the Guiding Questions

- 3. Identifying Central Issues** What changes have occurred in the Middle East and North Africa since the 1990s?

- 4. Analyzing** What challenges have confronted countries in Africa south of the Sahara since the end of the Cold War?

- 5. Identifying** What different economic and political issues have affected the countries of South and Southeast Asia since the 1990s?

- 6. Determining Causes and Effects** How have economic issues affected Latin American countries since the end of the Cold War?

Writing Activity

- 7. ARGUMENT** Do you think the uprisings in North Africa in 2009 and 2010 would have been as effective without the use of social networking sites? Why or why not?