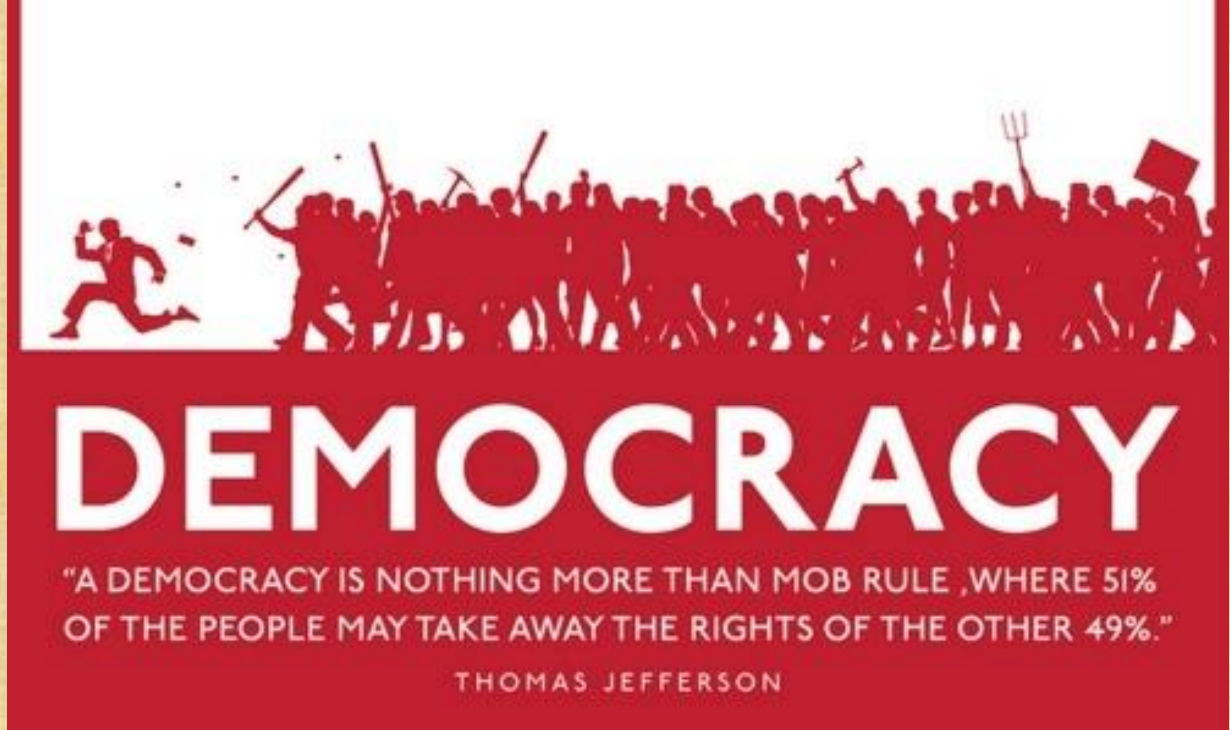


Chapter 35

Struggles for Democracy

- Goals of Democracy
 - Free elections
 - Participation
 - Majority rule, minority rights
 - Constitutional government
- Conditions for Democracy
 - Education & Literacy
 - Political decisions
 - Stable economy
 - Opportunities
 - Beliefs
 - Fairness
 - Equal treatment
 - Rule by law
 - National identity
- Warnings
 - Free elections with economy growth



A democracy is nothing more than mob rule., Where 51% of the people may take away the rights of the other 49%.

---Thomas Jefferson

- Brazil (Portugal)

- Independence

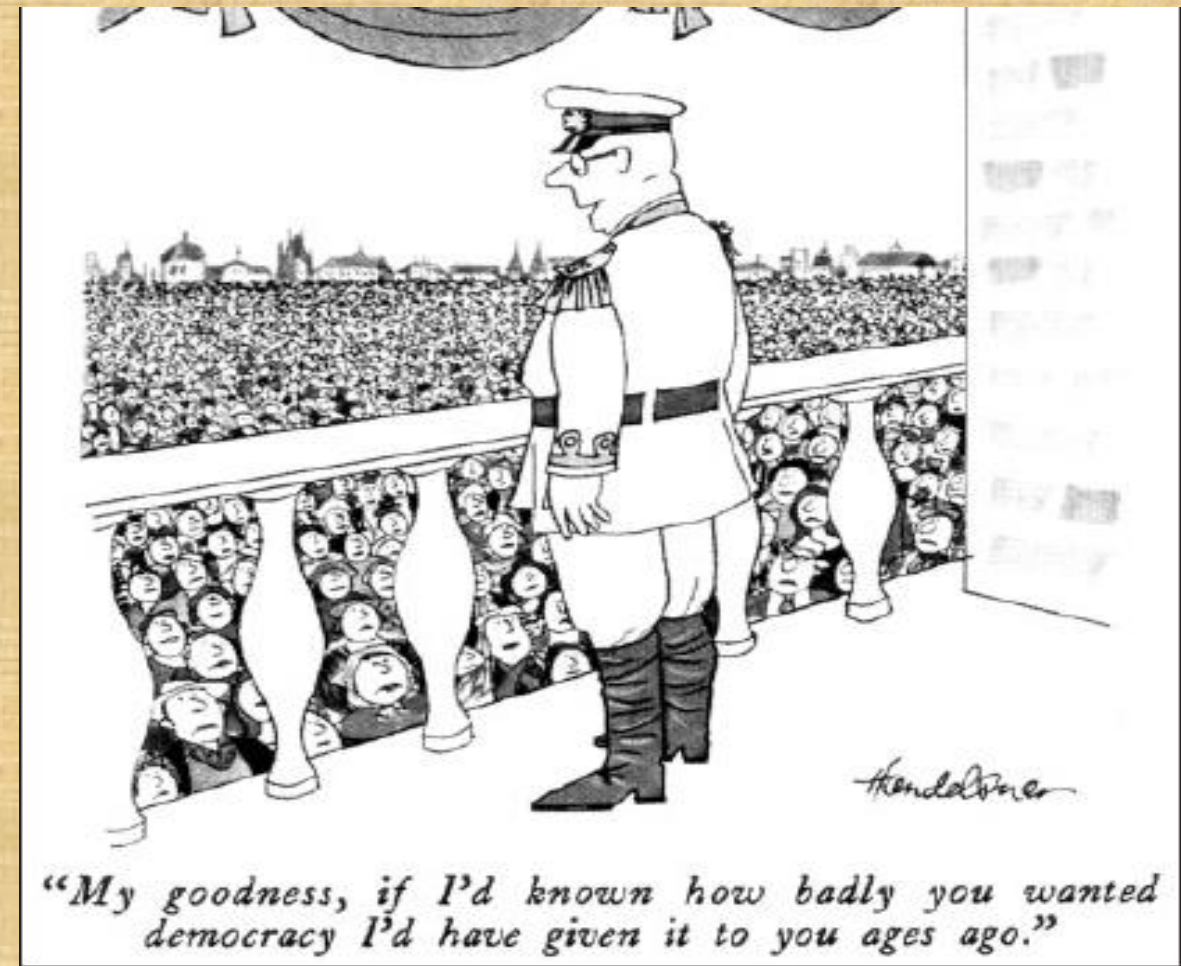
- Monarchy 1822
- Wealthy elite republic 1889
- Dictatorship 1930s
- Kubitschek 1956
 - Spending on Brasilia
 - Debt & inflation & land reform
- Military dictators 1964
- Sarney 1985 fails
- Cardoso 1994
 - Free market struggle



- Mexico
 - Revolution & Civil War ends 1917
 - Cardenas 1930s
 - Nationalizes oil industry
 - One party rule
 - National Revolutionary Party (PRI)
 - Fraud & corruption but stable
 - Protests
 - Oct. 2, 1968 massacre
 - 1981 oil price crash
 - NAFTA
 - Modern opponents
 - Colosio
 - Zedillo
 - Fox
 - Illegal Hispanics in US

A second critical episode occurred during the early 1980s. By that time, huge new oil and natural gas reserves had been discovered in Mexico. The economy had become dependent on oil and gas exports. In 1981, world oil prices fell, cutting Mexico's oil and gas revenues in half. Mexico went into an economic decline.

- Argentina
 - Dictator Peron 1946
 - Wife Eva Peron
 - Repression & disappearances
 - Falklands 1982
 - War with Britain lost
 - Economic & Political Chaos
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - Unemployment 24%
 - Debt default
 - Devalued currency

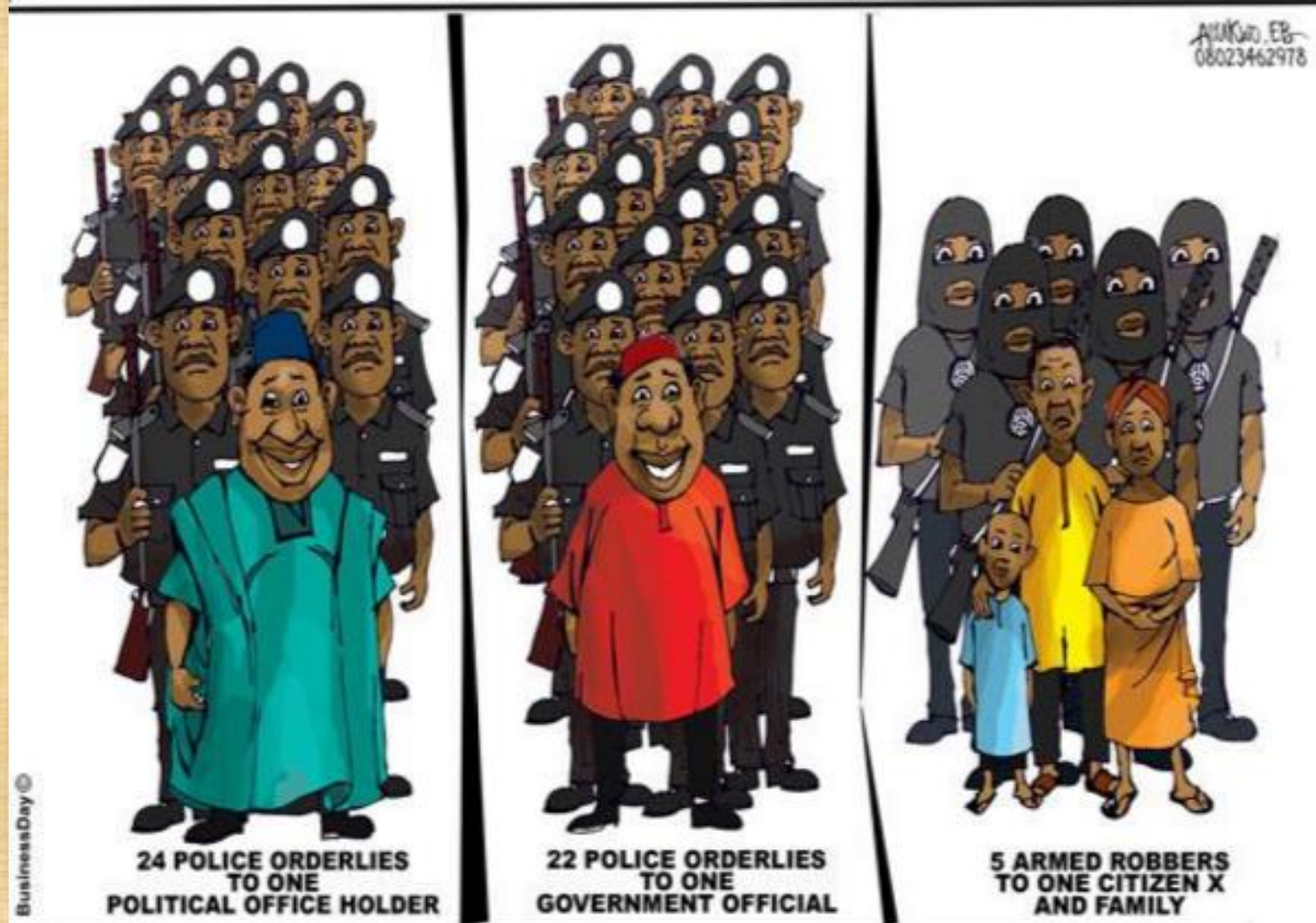


- Colonial Rule Limits Democracy in Africa
 - Artificial boundaries
 - Ethnic & Cultural conflicts
 - Resource rich, industrial poor
 - Independence left a void
 - Dictatorships thrive



• Nigeria

- British colony 1960
- Muslims, Christians, animists
- monarchies & democracies
- Federal system
 - Local and central powers
- Ethnic or Tribal Civil War
 - Biafra 1967-1970
- Military government 1970-1999
- Obasanjo
 - Dissident/military general
 - President 2000
 - Debt relief
 - Oil
 - kidnappings



• Union of South Africa

- Colonialism creates racial divides
- Self rule 1910
- Independence 1931
- Apartheid segregates society
 - Afrikaner rule
 - Blacks segregated to homelands
- Protests for equality
 - African National Congress (ANC)
 - Boycotts & Strikes & embargos
 - Nelson Mandela
- State of emergency 1986-1990
 - F.W. de Klerk
 - Mandela
 - Universal elections 1994
- New constitution
 - Equal rights to all
 - Bill of Rights
- Mbeki
 - Crime, rape, murder, AIDS
 - Unemployment & poverty



- Gorbachev in Soviet Union
 - A new Russian Revolution
 - Glasnost-openness
 - Perestroika-restructuring
 - Democratization
 - Arms reduction
 - Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF)



- Turmoil in the Soviet Union
 - Nationalists demand self rule
 - Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia
 - Gorbachev's reaction
 - Economic blockade
 - Troops
 - Yel'tsin-Russian
 - August 1991 Coup fails
 - Communist hardliners
 - Gorbachev detained
 - Yeltsin supports Gorbachev
 - Troops refuse communist orders
 - December 1991
 - All republics independent
 - Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Boris Yeltsin was raised in poverty. For 10 years, his family lived in a single room. As a youth, Yeltsin earned good grades but behaved badly. Mikhail Gorbachev named him party boss and mayor of Moscow in 1985. Yeltsin's outspokenness got him into trouble. At one meeting, he launched into a bitter speech criticizing conservatives for working against perestroika. Gorbachev fired him for the sake of party unity. Yeltsin made a dramatic comeback and won a seat in parliament in 1989. Parliament elected him president of Russia in 1990, and voters reelected him in 1991. Due at least in part to his failing health (heart problems), Yeltsin resigned in 1999.

- Yeltsin leads Russia 1990s

- CIS
- Economics
 - Shock Therapy to Free Markets
 - Prices soar
 - Hyper-inflation
- Legislators rebel, Oct. 1993
 - Yeltsin uses military
- Chechnya War

- Putin Leads Russia 1999

- Chechnya War
 - Terrorism
- Problems
 - Economics
 - Political
 - Social

A visitor to Moscow cannot escape the feeling of a society in collapse. Child beggars accost foreigners on the street. . . . Children ask why they should stay in school when educated professionals do not make enough money to survive. . . . A garment worker complains that now her wages do not cover even the food bills, while fear of growing crime makes her dread leaving home.

---DAVID M. KOTZ, 1993

- Eastern Europe 1980s
 - Poland
 - Solidarity & Lech Walesa
 - Marshall law
 - Elections 1989
 - Communists lose
 - Solidarity wins
 - Shock Therapy for Free market
 - Kwasniewski 1995
 - European community
 - NATO
 - Hungary
 - Communists disband 1989
 - Socialists form Liberal Party 1998
 - NATO
 - Romania
 - Timisoara massacre 1989
 - Ceausescu
 - Communist dictator
 - Captured & executed
 - Free elections 1990
 - Ilescu (3 terms)
 - Struggling economy

The Romanians are the only people in Eastern Europe whose ancestry and language go back to the ancient Romans. Romanian is the only Eastern European language that developed from Latin. For this reason, Romanian is very different from the other languages spoken in the region. Today's Romanians are descended from the Dacians (the original people in the region), the Romans, and tribes that arrived later, such as the Goths, Huns, and Slavs. Romanian remains the official language today. Minority groups within Romania (such as Hungarians, Germans, Gypsies, Jews, Turks, and Ukrainians) sometimes speak their own ethnic languages among themselves. Nonetheless, almost all the people speak Romanian as well.

- Central Europe
 - Germany
 - East-communist
 - Honecker
 - West-Free
 - Kohl
 - Berlin Wall 1960-1989
 - Attempts to escape
 - “Mr. Gorbachev, Tear Down This Wall!”
 - Protests, Honecker quits
 - Krenz opens wall
 - Reunification 1990
 - Challenges
 - East-ruins
 - West-thrives
 - Rebuilding unified Germany?
 - Schroder 1998
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Jakes, communist
 - Wenceslas Square massacre 1989
 - Havel
 - Shock Therapy
 - Break up 1993
 - Czech Republic
 - Slovakia
 - European Union and NATO 2004

There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace...Secretary General Gorbachev, if you seek peace—if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe—if you seek liberalization: come here, to this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall...Standing before the Brandenburg Gate, every man is a German, separated from his fellow men. Every man is a Berliner, forced to look upon a scar.
---Ronald Reagan

• Yugoslavia

- Eight ethnic groups
- Tito 1945-1980
- Milosevic 1980s
- Civil War
 - Slovenia & Croatia 1991
 - Bosnia-Herzegovina 1992
 - Ethnic cleansing
 - Genocide against Muslims
 - Kosovo 1998
 - Serbs vs. Albanian refugees
 - NATO bombs
- Aftermath
 - Milosevic stands trial
 - Debt relief



Ethnic conflict plagued Yugoslavia. This country, formed after World War I, had eight major ethnic groups—Serbs, Croats, Muslims, Slovenes, Macedonians, Albanians, Hungarians, and Montenegrins. Ethnic and religious differences dating back centuries caused these groups to view one another with suspicion. After World War II, Yugoslavia became a federation of six republics. Each republic had a mixed population.

• China

• Mao Zedong 1949-1976

• Communist Reforms fails

- Five year economic plan
- Great Leap Forward
- Cultural Revolution

• Zhou Enlai 1970s

- Table-tennis (ping pong)
- Nixon visit begins normalized relations

However, lack of modern technology damaged Chinese efforts to increase agricultural and industrial output. In addition, Mao's policies stifled economic growth. He eliminated incentives for higher production. He tried to replace family life with life in the communes. These policies took away the peasants' motive to work for the good of themselves and their families.

• Deng Xiaoping's China 1980s

• Four Modernizations

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Defense
- Science & technology

• State sponsored Capitalism

- Improved quality of life

• Political reforms crushed

- Tiananmen Square 1989
- Martial Law protests
- Tiananmen Square massacre

• Jiang Zemin 1997

- Human Rights
- Hong Kong

• Hu Jintao 2002

- Capitalism, growing economy
- Political suppression

First, Deng eliminated Mao's communes and leased the land to individual farmers. The farmers paid rent by delivering a fixed quota of food to the government. They could then grow crops and sell them for a profit. Under this system, food production increased by 50 percent in the years 1978 to 1984. Deng extended his program to industry. The government permitted private businesses to operate. It gave the managers of state-owned industries more freedom to set production goals. Deng also welcomed foreign technology and investment. Deng's economic policies produced striking changes in Chinese life. As incomes increased, people began to buy appliances and televisions. Chinese youths now wore stylish clothes and listened to Western music. Gleaming hotels filled with foreign tourists symbolized China's new policy of openness.