D. Toward the Modern World—Between 1900 and 2000, Europe will be involved in two world wars with devastating consequences: Europe failed to emerge as the dominant political force in the world, but two superpowers (USA and Soviet Union) emerged followed by an era of cold war; national self-determination was strong world-wide after World War II; peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America sought to solve their own political and social problems; the United States emerges as the world power with a robust economy as it entered the new millennium.

1. World War I
   a. Lasted from 1914 to 1918
   b. Formation of European Alliances
      i. Triple Alliance (the Central Powers)
         1. Germany
         2. Austria-Hungary
         3. Italy
      ii. Triple Entente (the Allies)
         1. France
         2. Russia
         3. Great Britain
         4. Later, the United States and Italy
   c. Causes of the War
      i. Nationalism
         1. French desire for Alsace-Lorraine (lost to Prussia in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1971)
         2. Serbian desire for Austro-Hungarian land inhabited by Yugoslavs (Slavic nationalism)
         3. Yugoslavs, Czechs, Slovaks, and Poles desire for independence
      ii. Imperialism
         1. European military build up
         2. Arms race between Germany, Great Britain, and France
         3. German naval build-up seen as threat to Britain
iii. International Anarchy
   1. No strong international organization to settle disputes peacefully

iv. Alliances
   1. Germany and Austria-Hungary formed a league in 1873
   2. In 1894, Russia and France signed a military alliance
   3. In 1904, France and Great Britain signed the Entente Cordiale (not as strong as a military alliance)
   4. Europe was divided and a minor conflict had potential to involve all major powers in war

v. Immediate Cause
   1. Assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne)
   2. Assassinated by a secret nationalist group based in Serbia
   3. Austro-Hungary backed by Germany declared war on Serbia
   4. Russia mobilizes its troops against Austro-Hungary and Germany declares war on Russia and France
   5. Germany invaded Belgium and Great Britain declares war against Germany

   d. Reasons for American Entrance into the War
      i. German unrestricted submarine warfare
         1. German U-boat sank the Lusitania in May, 1915
         2. President Woodrow Wilson issued Germany an ultimatum to stop attacking passenger and freight vessels
         3. After Germany sank four more American merchant ships, the United States declares war

      ii. Allied propaganda

      iii. American economic interest
         1. Traded heavily with Great Britain and France
         2. Britain owed money to American banks

      iv. American Security
         1. Could not tolerate the defeat of Great Britain
         2. Would tip the power toward Germany
e. Major Theaters of War
   i. The Schlieffen Plan
      1. War strategy plan of General Alfred von Schlieffen
      2. Defeat the French in 6 weeks through Belgium
      3. Then move on Russian front quickly and defeat Russia
   ii. Battle of Marne
      1. The French were able to push Germany back a distance of 50 miles from Paris
      2. Saved Paris
      3. The Germans abandoned the Schlieffen Plan
   iii. Trench Warfare
      1. Broke down into a deadly war of attrition (slow destruction)
      2. Each side dug trenches and tried to wear the other side out by constant attacks (two parallel trenches stretched about 500 miles in an unbroken line)
      3. “No Man’s Land” was created
      4. Germans introduced a new weapon—poison gas
   iv. Battle of Verdun
      1. The war had stalemated
      2. The Germans launched a surprise attack
      3. The French fortress at Verdun held firm
      4. Both sides suffered more than a million casualties
   v. Battle of the Somme
      1. British attacked the Germans in the Somme River valley
      2. The battle was inconclusive
      3. The battle cost the Germans about 500,000 men, the British about 400,000 men, and the French 200,000 men
      4. The British introduced a new weapon—the tank
   vi. Major Personalities
      1. French General Ferdinand Foch
         a. Stopped a huge German offense on Paris
         b. With the arrival of American troops, the Allies countered attack and pushed the Germans back to the border of Germany
      2. U.S. General John Pershing
         a. Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces
         b. “Lafayette, we are here.”
vii. Eastern Front
1. Crushing defeat of Russians by the Germans
2. Tsar Nicholas II forced to abdicate the throne
3. A provisional government took over the war effort
4. In 1917, the Bolshevik Revolution set up communism in Russia
5. The imperial royal family—the Romanovs—were murdered
6. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ended Russia’s involvement in the war (1918)

f. The Paris Peace Conference
   i. Delegates from 27 nations came to Paris to work on 5 separate peace treaties
   ii. The Big Four (most decisions made by “Big Four”)
        1. Georges Clemenceau—France
        2. Woodrow Wilson—United States
        3. David Lloyd George—Great Britain
        4. Vittorio Orlando—Italy
   iii. Wilson’s 14 Points Peace Treaty
        1. An end to secret alliances
        2. International recognition of the seas and trade
        3. Limitations of armaments
        4. Impartial settlements of colonial claims
        5. The right of self-rule for all nations
        6. Adjustment of European boundaries in accordance with the principle of nationality
        7. Establishment of a “general assembly of nations” to settle future problems peacefully
   iv. The Treaty of Versailles
        1. Reduced Germany army
        2. Banned conscription and manufacture of major weapons
        3. Germany returned Alsace-Lorraine to France
        4. France controlled Saar Valley (coal rich) for 15 years
        5. Germany renounced Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
        6. Created independent Poland out of lands held by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
        7. Polish Corridor created separating East Prussia from the rest of Germany (allowed Poland to have access to the Baltic Sea)
        8. Germany to accept blame for the war
        9. Germany to pay reparations
g. Effects of the War
   i. Shattered Europe’s aristocratic order
   ii. Increased political and social disorder
   iii. 9 million soldiers dead and 21 million wounded
   iv. A general disillusionment across Europe
   v. Germans felt a deep resentment
   vi. League of Nations was formed
   vii. United States went into isolation
   viii. Great Britain
      1. Became a debtor nation
      2. Lost its position in world trade
      3. Factories closed or cut back production
      4. Mass unemployment
   ix. France
      1. Thousands of square miles of farmland and forests destroyed
      2. Cities and villages in France reduced to rubble
      3. Half of the males between 18 and 32 were killed
      4. High unemployment and severe inflation
      5. Many political parties competed for the vote

2. COMMUNIST RUSSIA
   a. Fall of the Tsar
      i. World War I was the breaking point
         1. Morale in the Russian army was low
         2. One-fourth of soldiers had no weapons during the war
         3. Inadequate transport created food and fuel shortages
         4. Public anger against the government increased
         5. Hundreds of protesters gathered in the streets
         6. Demanded food and an end to the war
         7. Soldiers joined the protesters
         8. Tsar Nicholas II abdicated on March 15, 1916 (the March Revolution)
   b. Provisional Government
      i. A provisional government was created
      ii. Consisted of middle-class Duma (Russia’s legislature) representatives
iii. Alexander Kerensky, a socialist, served as prime minister
iv. The provisional government did not withdraw from the war

c. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (1870-1924)
   i. Led the radical socialist group called the Bolsheviks
   ii. Lenin promoted the overthrow of the Provisional government
   iii. In November 1917, the Bolsheviks overthrew the provisional government (the Bolshevik Revolution)
   iv. State Communism (state control of all major industries; no private property) was set up
   v. Lenin signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk taking Russian out of the war

d. Civil War
   i. Civil war broke out in Russia between the Reds (the Communists) and the Whites (royalists, liberal democrats, moderate socialists)
   ii. The Red Army was organized to defend the Communist state
   iii. The Whites received soldiers and military aid from the Allies and the United States (in order to get Russia back into the war)
   iv. In 1918, Communist soldiers killed the imprisoned tsar and his family
   v. After 4 years of fierce fighting, the White army was defeated

e. The Soviet Union
   i. In 1922, the Communist changed the official name of the country from Russia to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
   ii. The USSR was a communist state: the government controlled the means of production

f. Joseph Stalin
   i. Stalin became the next leader of the USSR
   ii. Believed in making the Soviet Union strong in order to spread revolution worldwide
   iii. In 1928, Stalin announced his Five-Year Plan (brought all industrial and agricultural production under government control)
   iv. Peasants resisted collectivization (government owned the land and peasants worked it)
      1. Kulaks were the more prosperous, anti-Communist peasants
      2. Thousands of peasants were arrested or killed
   v. Created a dictatorship by using secret police
      1. People were to spy on each other
2. People accused of disloyalty were sent off to labor camps in Siberia or were shot

vi. In 1936, Stalin purged the Communist Party

1. Many members of the Communist Party were arrested and put into labor camps or executed

2. This move strengthened Stalin’s leadership

3. WORLD WAR II

a. Lasted from 1939 to 1945

b. Causes

i. Totalitarianism- total government control

1. Fascism in Italy

- Fascism—glorification of the state, single part system with a strong ruler, and an aggressive nationalism
- Benito Mussolini—dictator (1924)
- Government has unlimited power

2. Nazism in Germany

- The Weimar Republic
  a. In 1919, a national assembly was created (in Weimar, Germany) after Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated in 1918
  b. Drafted constitution for a democratic republic
  c. Signed the hated Treaty of Versailles
  d. Germany could not pay its reparations
  e. Inflation increased
  f. People blamed Weimar government

- Nazism—National Socialist Worker’s Party
- Adolf Hitler became chancellor
- All political parties except Nazi party was banned
- Freedom of speech, assembly, and press ended
- Attacked the Jews
- The Third Reich (the Third Empire) created

ii. Militarism

1. Germany

- Increased size of its military (in violation of Treaty of Versailles)
• Manufactured guns, ammunition, airplanes, tanks, and other weapons (in violation of Treaty of Versailles)

2. Italy
• Increased its military

3. Japan
• Military invaded Manchuria (1931) without government approval
• Military took over government policy

iii. Nationalism/Imperialism
1. Germany
• Resentment over the Treaty of Versailles
• Increasing demand for territory
  a. Annexed Austria (in violation of Treaty)
  b. Occupied the Rhineland (in violation of Treaty)
  c. Invaded Czechoslovakia
  d. Invaded Poland

2. Italy
• Invaded Ethiopia
• Desire to restore the Roman Empire

3. Japan
• Invaded Manchuria
• Invaded China

iv. Failure of Appeasement
1. The West granted Hitler concessions to maintain peace
2. Did not enforce violations of Treaty of Versailles
3. Britain and France (in the Munich Conference) allowed Germany to control the Sudetenland in return Hitler would respect Czechoslovakia’s sovereignty and would not take any more European territory
4. Germany and the Soviet Union signed a non-aggression pact
5. Germany invaded Poland in 1939, and Great Britain and France declared war

v. Failure of Collective Security
1. League of Nations could not supply collective security
2. Could not enforce its decisions
vi. American Isolationism
   1. The United States did not want to get involved in Europe
   2. America First

c. Initial German Successes
   i. Poland
      1. Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact
         (Germany and Soviet Union would not attack each other)
      2. September 1, 1939: Germany attacks Poland
      3. France and Great Britain declare war on Germany
      4. Soviet Union attacks Poland from the east
      5. Poland is crushed within one month; divided between German and the Soviet Union
   ii. Denmark and Norway
      1. German invasion (1914)
      2. Germany is provided a strategic location of harbors for ships and bases for submarines
   iii. France
      1. Germany attacks the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg
      2. Evacuated British and French forces at Dunkirk
      3. France signed armistice (ceasefire) with Germany on June 22, 1940

d. Great Britain
   i. Winston Churchill—prime minister: “We will never surrender.”
   ii. Bombing by the Luftwaffe (German air force), dropped 70,000 fire bombs on London
   iii. The Royal Air Force (RAF) pushed Germans back
   iv. Germany turned east and attacked Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria

e. United States
   i. The United States remained neutral
   ii. Destroyers for Bases Deal (1940)—loan of 50 American destroyers for the long term use of British bases from Newfoundland to Caribbean
   iii. Lend-Lease program (1941) helped Britain with weapons and supplies (authorized President Roosevelt to lend military equipment and aid to Britain and other allies)
iv. Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941  
v. United States declares war on Japan  
vi. Germany and Italy declare war on the United States  
vii. American industry converted to war production  
viii. United States out-produces Germany, Italy, and Japan combines in war production by 1943  
f. Soviet Union  
i. On June 22, 1941, Germany attacked the Soviet Union  
ii. Hitler needed the oil and wheat reserves  
iii. Stalin ordered scorched-earth policy  
iv. The Russian winter stopped the Germans from taking Moscow  
v. Stalin wanted allies to open a second front to relieve pressure on the Soviet Union  
vi. Stalingrad was Germany’s last major victory and a turning point in the war  
g. Mistakes Made by Germany and Japan  
i. Germans attack on Russia  
ii. Japanese attack on the United States  
h. Victory in Europe  
i. Allies invade North Africa and Italy  
ii. Soviet Union pushes German troops back to Berlin  
iii. Anglo-American invasion of France (D-Day, June 6, 1944)  
iv. On May 7, 1945, Germany surrendered (V-E Day)  
i. Victory in the Pacific  
i. Japan took over much of Southeast Asia (controlled by European powers)  
ii. Allied counteroffensive (in the Battle of Coral Sea and Battle of Midway, the United States defeated and ended Japanese naval superiority in the Pacific)  
iii. United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki  
iv. On August 14, 1945, Japan surrendered  
j. Results of the War  
i. Human Cost: 55 million people died (6 million Jews)  
ii. Economic cost: many areas in Europe in ruins  
iii. Cold War developed between the Soviet Union and the United States  
iv. Soviet Union set up satellite nations in areas they liberated  
v. Intense nationalism in Asia and Africa  
vi. Decline of Britain and France as world powers
vii. Introduction of atomic weapons
viii. Formation of the United Nations
ix. American foreign policy developed (to avoid another Hitler and to contain communism)
x. End of American isolationism
xi. Many Jews immigrated to Israel; Israel becomes a nation in 1948

4. THE COLD WAR

a. United Nations
   i. Purposes
      1. Formed as alliance of countries fighting against Germany
      2. Worldwide security
   ii. Organization
      1. During World War II (1942) Britain, China, Soviet Union, and United States agreed to establish a new international body
      3. Headquartered in New York City
      4. Held its first session in 1946
   iii. Improvement over League of Nations
      1. League lacked support from the United States; United Nations had United States support from the beginning
      2. United Nations had 50 countries to join in 1945

b. East and West Split
   i. United States and Soviet Union emerged after war as the two superpowers
   ii. Each superpower sought world influence short of total war
   iii. Possibility of nuclear war made costs of a "hot" war too high
   iv. Cold War weapons included:
      1. Threat of force
      2. Use of propaganda
      3. Economic and military aid
   v. United States developed a policy of containment (1947) to counter any expansionist threat from Soviet Union
   vi. Iron Curtain
      1. By 1947 most of the countries the Soviet Union had liberated from German occupation became Soviet satellites
2. Split Europe into non-communist Western Europe and Communist Eastern Europe

vii. Foreign Aid by the United States

1. The Truman Doctrine
   - Civil war broke out in Greece between pro-communist and pro-western supporters
   - President Harry Truman asked Congress for a $400 million aid program for Greece to combat communism

2. The Marshall Plan
   - The war severely weakened European economies
   - The United States feared that European collapse would open Europe to communism
   - Europe received about $13 billion in aid
   - By 1951, Europe’s economies were prospering

viii. Military Alliances

1. NATO
   - In 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed
   - The United States along with Canada, Britain, France, and other Western European countries formed NATO
   - A military alliance where an attack on one country was an attack on all, including the United States
   - Soviet troops outnumbered the United States
   - The United States developed and depended on their nuclear weapons as a deterrent to armed conflict

2. Warsaw Pact
   - The Soviet Union and its Eastern allies signed a military agreement in 1955

ix. Military Conflicts

1. The Berlin Blockade
   - After war, Germany and Berlin divided between zones of occupation
   - The Soviets closed all roads to Berlin in June, 1948 (Berlin was in the Soviet zone of occupation)
• The United States and other western countries flew food and supplies into West Berlin
• The Soviets lifted the blockade in May, 1949

2. The Berlin Wall
• Built by Soviets to stop flow of East Germans to West Germany
• Became symbol of cold war

3. The Suez Crisis
• In 1859, a French entrepreneur set up a company to build the canal linking the Mediterranean and Red Seas
• In 1875, Britain gained control of the canal (the canal was a vital link to India)
• In 1882, Egypt became a British protectorate
• Egypt gained independence in 1912, but the British kept control of the canal
• In July 1956, Gamal Abdel Nasser, president of Egypt, nationalized the canal
• Britain, France, and Israel invaded Egypt
• The Soviet Union threatened rocket attacks on Britain and France
• The United States put the Strategic Air Command on alert
• Britain and France withdraw their troops and Egypt won control of the dam and canal

4. The Korean War
• In 1950, North Korea, a Communist country, invaded South Korea, hoping to unify the country
• North Korea conquered most of South Korea
• In September, the United Nations’ troops, led by the United States, pushed the North Koreans out of South Korea
• Communist China came to the aid of the North Koreans
• July 1953, a truce was signed, and North and South Korea was again divided between the 38th Parallel

5. The Vietnam War
• France ruled Indochina as a colony
• Japan conquered Indochina
• When the war was over, France attempted to reestablish its control
• Ho Chi Minh, a communist nationalist, supported by both the Soviet Union and Communist China, fought the French
• French were defeated and pull out of Vietnam (1954)
  a. Vietnam was divided at 17th Parallel
  b. Communist North Vietnam and pro-Western South Vietnam
• United States sent financial aid and military advisors to South Vietnam
• Domino Theory—lose one country to Communism, lose them all
• Viet Cong guerrillas (North Vietnam) fought in South Vietnam hoping to unite the country
• Congress passed Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, giving the president broad war powers to deal with the Viet Cong and North Vietnam
• BY 1968, the United States had more than 500,000 American troops in Vietnam
• Despite numbers and advanced technology, the United States could not defeat the Communists
• Opposition to the war grew in the United States
• President Nixon began withdrawing American troops and in 1973, agreed to a ceasefire with North Vietnam
• 58,000 Americans died (300,000 were injured) in the conflict including 2 million Vietnamese
• North Vietnam and the Viet Cong resumed the war in 1975 and defeated South Vietnam

x. Cuba

1. From 1952 to 1959 Cuba was ruled by the dictator Fulgencio Batista
2. Batista allowed American corporations to dominate the Cuban economy
3. Fidel Castro led a guerrilla movement against Batista, and after 3 years, took over Cuba
4. Castro pushed for reform in Cuba and nationalized plantations and major industries
5. Castro allied with the Soviet Union that sold arms to Castro
6. Castro supported revolutions in Latin America and Africa by supplying military aid and troops
7. In 1961, the United States tried and failed to overthrow Castro in a secretly planned invasion called the Bay of Pigs (anti-Castro exiles were trained by the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA])
8. The Soviet Union began installing nuclear missiles in Cuba
9. U.S. President John F. Kennedy sent 200 warships to stop military shipments from the Soviet Union (American forces worldwide and B-52 bombers with nuclear warheads were put on full alert)
10. The Soviet Union backed down when the United States promised not to invade Cuba
11. In 1962, the United States imposed an economic embargo on Cuba
12. In 1980s and early 1990s, Castro allowed thousands of Cubans who opposed him to sail to the United States
13. In 1999, an international crisis between the United States and Cuba surfaced with the custody battle of a ship wrecked child, Elian Gonzalez

c. The Communist Bloc
i. The Soviet Union
1. After World War II, Joseph Stalin worked to rebuild heavy industry and military
2. Stalin believed conflict with the West was inevitable and increased control in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
3. After Stalin died, cold war “thaw” began with Nikita Khrushchev, the new communist leader of the Soviet Union
4. Khrushchev called for a policy of peaceful coexistence in which the Soviet Union would compete with the West but avoid war
5. Despite the “thaw” both sides continued a massive military buildup
6. In the late 1950s, both sides had long range rockets (intercontinental ballistic missiles—IBMs) targeted at each other
7. Leonid Brezhnev (the new general secretary for the Soviet Union) continued to build the Soviet Union military and its nuclear arsenal
8. Economic conditions in the Soviet Union continued to worsen (emphasized heavy industry at the expense of consumer goods)
9. The arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union slowed significantly with the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement (SALT)
10. Period is called “détente,” a French word meaning “relaxation”
11. Détente did not end the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union for influence in various parts of the world

ii. Soviet Satellites
1. Yugoslavia
   - Josip Broz Tito resisted the Nazis and became leader after the war
   - Resisted the Soviet pressure and developed his own form of communism
2. East Germany
   - The most prosperous of the Soviet satellites
   - Millions of East Germans flee to West Germany
3. Poland
   - Second in manufacturing to East Germany
   - Resented Soviet controls (collective farms, anti-Catholic policies)
   - In the 1970s waves of anti-government strikes
   - Growth of underground anti-soviet movement
4. Hungary
   - Experienced harsh Communist rule
   - Bitter opposition turned to revolt when Hungary withdrew from the Warsaw Pact
   - Soviet tanks and troops poured in Hungary and crushed the revolt
5. Czechoslovakia
   - Last Eastern European country to become Communist
   - Economic stagnation led to reforms
   - On August 20, 1968, 500,000 Soviet and Warsaw troops invaded Czechoslovakia
   - The Soviet Union declared its right to intervene in Communist states (the Brezhnev Doctrine)

d. Europe
   i. Two major issues
      1. Economic recovery
      2. Military security
ii. Britain
1. After the war, Britain sharply reduced their worldwide military, political, and economic role
2. During the 1950s and 1960s, Britain lost many of their important Asian and African colonies (through independence)
3. Britain created a welfare state (social security was expanded, free education provided, national health service)

iii. France
1. During the 1950s plagued with domestic and international problems
2. France lost its colonies in Indochina and North Africa (expensive and bloody independence wars)
3. Charles de Gaulle becomes president and angers France’s allies with his strong national policies (withdrawing all French troops from NATO and requesting NATO bases removed from France)

iv. Germany
1. West Germany rebuilt its economy
2. Became Western Europe’s leading industrial nation

v. European Unity
1. The Common Market
   - European Economic Community was founded in 1957 which consisted of six countries:
     a. Belgium
     b. France
     c. West Germany
     d. Italy
     e. Luxembourg
     f. Netherlands
   - Britain, Ireland, and Denmark joined in 1973
   - Abolished tariffs, trade barriers, and allow free trade

e. Japan
i. Occupation and Reform
1. The Supreme Command of the Allied Powers governed Japan after the war
2. The United States did not want to plant the seeds of future war
3. Japan adopted a new constitutional democracy and economic reforms (decentralized Japanese agriculture and industry)
4. Japan relied on United States for national security
ii. Economic Recovery
1. With massive United States aid ($3.5 billion), Japan was rebuilt.
2. By the 1970s, Japanese radios, televisions, stereos challenged American dominance in the world market.
3. By 1980, Japan had one of the world’s most successful economies.
4. Along with industrialization, Japan experiences environmental problems because of dense concentration of people and automobiles.
5. The United States continues to have troops in Okinawa.
6. East Asian countries still fear a renewal of Japanese power.

iii. Collapse of Communism
1. The United States
   - Early 1980s—losing dominance of global market
   - Changed from a lending nation to a borrowing nation
   - Had huge trade deficits
   - Tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union heightened
   - The American economy improved in the 1990s
   - With the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, the United States cuts its defense spending
   - Supported efforts to strengthen democracy in Europe, advance peace in the Middle East, and work closer with Latin American and Asian countries
2. The Soviet Union
   - Mikhail Gorbachev, a reformer, becomes new leader
   - Reforms included:
     a. Glasnost—“Openness” allowed more freedom of expression
     b. Perestroika—limited moves toward free enterprise
     c. Canceled nuclear tests and withdrew missiles from Eastern Europe
     d. Soviet economic progress depended on military cutbacks
   - In 1989, Germany’s Berlin Wall came down
   - In August 1991, hardliners in the military and secret police attempted a coup to remove Gorbachev from power.
• The coup failed with the help of Boris Yeltsin, who became Russia’s first president
• The Communist Party dissolved
• The Soviet republics announced their independence from the Soviet Union
• The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) formed—a loose association of republics to take the place of the Soviet Union
• Russia would still control the nuclear weapons
• By 1997, Russia and the United States no longer targeted nuclear weapons at each other
• Yeltsin moved Russia’s economy from government control to free enterprise

3. Russia continued to face major social problems (economic hardships, organized crime, pollution, ethnic unrest)

4. Vladimir Putin elected president in 2000-2008
   • Led Russia to profound economic growth
   • Created strongly regulated market economy
   • Reduced power of unpopular financiers and media tycoons
   • Continued efforts to end Chechnya’s independence movements and terrorist attacks

5. Dmitry Medvedev
   • Appointed Putin prime minister
     a. Both switched positions again in March 2012
   • In 2009, Medvedev announced an end to major counterinsurgency operations in Chechnya
   • Presided over Russia’s accession to the World Trade Organization

6. Vladimir Putin won 3rd presidential term in March 2012
   • Despite protest, strong opposition
   • Appointed Medvedev as prime minister