

# History

**Thème 3 : Les remises en cause économiques, politiques et sociales des années 1970 à 1991**

**Theme 3: Economic, political, and social transformations: causes and consequences**

## Chapter 1. International economic and geopolitical challenges

On an international scale, this chapter deals with the economic and geopolitical challenges within the context of the end of the post-war economic boom beginning in the early 1970s. These developments coincide with major political and economic transformations: the Iranian Revolution with a focus on the rise of different forms of political Islam and their impact, including briefly the events of 9/11, the Reagan Revolution, Deng Xiaoping's socialist market economy, the collapse of the Soviet Union confronted by pro-democracy movements, and developments in the European project with the transition from the EEC to the EU and the origin of the Maastricht Treaty (1992). The Single European Act of 1986 was a Cold War project for European integration that set the stage for the deeper union envisioned by the architects of the EU at Maastricht for organizing Europe in the aftermath of the cold war.

Three key topics organize the chapter.

### **1. Oil and Political Islam: Regional and Global Challenges 1973-1991**

A suggested focus and progression:

- 1) Opening with the PPO Iranian Revolution culminating in the Islamic Republic.
  
- 2) Contextualizing the Mujahideen in the 1980s Cold War struggle between the US-USSR (helps students understand US aid to these religious fighters and why Osama Bin Laden finds shelter in Afghanistan in 1990s).
  
- 3) Closing with the development of Al-Qaeda, a radical political Islamic terrorist group, in 1989 with a brief mention of the 1993 attacks on the World Trade Center.

Resources for points 2-3 from above :

1. National Security Archive, Steve Galster, "Afghanistan : The Making of US Policy, 1973-1990," Oct. 9, 2001, <https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB57/essay.html>
  
2. James Phillips, "Updating US Strategy for Helping Afgan Freedom Fighters," Heritage Foundation, Dec. 22, 1986, <https://www.heritage.org/middle-east/report/updating-us-strategy-helping-afghan-freedom-fighters>

3. Robert Pear, "Arming Afghan Guerrillas: A Huge Effort Led by US," New York Times, April 18, 1988, <https://www.nytimes.com/1988/04/18/world/arming-afghan-guerrillas-a-huge-effort-led-by-us.html>
4. Christopher Blanchard, Congressional Research Service (Library of Congress), "Al-Qaeda : Statements and Evolving Ideology," Nov. 16, 2004, <https://fas.org/irp/crs/RS21973.pdf>
5. US State Department, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, "1993 World Trade Center Bombing," Feb. 21, 2019, <https://www.state.gov/1993-world-trade-center-bombing/#:~:text=On%20February%2026%2C%201993%2C%20a,States%20to%20a%20transnational%20phenomenon.>
6. O. Bin Laden, "Declaration of War Against the Americans Occupying the Land of the Two Holy Places," 1996, Cengage [https://college.cengage.com/history/primary\\_sources/world/two\\_holy\\_mosques.htm](https://college.cengage.com/history/primary_sources/world/two_holy_mosques.htm)
7. Full text at the US Military Academy: <https://ctc.usma.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Declaration-of-Jihad-against-the-Americans-Occupying-the-Land-of-the-Two-Holiest-Sites-Translation.pdf>
8. History.com, "Al Qaeda," Sept. 9, 2019, <https://www.history.com/topics/21st-century/al-qaeda>

Conflicts in the Middle East in the 1980s, therefore, are beyond the scope of study here.

## **2. Deng and Reagan: New Economic Directions, 1978-88**

Ronald Reagan and Deng Xiaoping (plus Europe) are three models for addressing the economic challenges of the era, and particularly the economic decline and the rapid increase in globalization. China's new economic approach underpins and accelerates China's globalization ambitions in the 1980s and beyond. A study of Reagan's efforts to dismantle the New Deal legacy is also an integral part of understanding the rise of conservatism dealt with in chapter two of theme 3.

## **3. The Rise of the EU and the Fall of the USSR: A New European Balance of Power, 1970s -1991**

The push for further European integration and enlargement and the persistence of cold war dynamics in Europe are parallel and related developments in this period. The transition from the EEC to the EU is also a useful historical reference for theme 3 in geography.

<b>Points de passage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Iranian Revolution (1979) and evolution of political Islam</li> <li>• Ronald Reagan and Deng Xiaoping: neoliberalism and market socialism/socialist capitalism</li> <li>• Collapse of the Soviet Union 1991</li> <li>• Single European Act 1986</li> </ul>
<b>Key Questions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evaluate the significance of EU expansion and integration from the 1970s to 1991.</li> <li>2. What were the most significant factors bringing about the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc?</li> <li>3. How did the rise of the Arab and Persian oil-producing states and the Iranian Revolution affect international politics?</li> <li>4. Analyze how China, the US, and Europe responded to the economic challenges of the 1970s.</li> </ol>
<b>Learning Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the global impact of the 1973 and 1979 oil crises.</li> <li>• Analyze the rise of neoliberalism in the United States.</li> <li>• Understand market socialism economic policy under Deng Xiaoping.</li> <li>• Analyze the rise of political Islam since the Iranian Revolution of 1979.</li> <li>• Understand the political and economic transformations in the evolution of the EEC to the EU (1970s-90s).</li> <li>• Analyze the factors leading to the collapse of the USSR.</li> <li>• Compare and contrast the internal and external forces that brought about the collapse of the USSR. Consider the roles of M. Gorbachev, R. Reagan, M. Thatcher, and Solidarity (Polish Trade Union) in this process.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Terms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iranian Revolution</li> <li>• Political Islam</li> <li>• OPEC</li> <li>• Al-Qaeda</li> <li>• Market socialism</li> <li>• Reaganomics/'trickle-down' economics</li> <li>• Neoliberalism</li> <li>• New Right</li> <li>• EEC</li> <li>• EU</li> <li>• Maastricht Treaty</li> </ul>
<b>Teaching Resources</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1973 oil crisis impact  <a href="https://bancroft.berkeley.edu/ROHO/projects/debt/oilcrisis.html">https://bancroft.berkeley.edu/ROHO/projects/debt/oilcrisis.html</a> </li> </ol>

## Chapter 2. Domestic challenges in the United States and in France from the 1950s to the 1990s

This chapter explores the political, social and cultural transformations in France and the United States during a period characterized by significant reforms and new political debates and divisions over social issues. The focus is on social history in the continuing struggle for a more equal and just society: Black Civil Rights - its

evolution as a movement, goals and methods-; the rise of feminism and the changing role and status of women; Gay/LGBTQ Rights. These social issues emerge in conjunction with and further provoke the rise of conservatism and its backlash to the counterculture society in the United States starting in the 1960s through the 1990s. An additional perspective is the impact of the war in Vietnam, which is essential to understanding divisions and change in American society. Continuing on from the discussion of Vietnam begun in theme 2 chapter 2 will lead here to the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964 and American escalation of the war from 1965 to the Tet Offensive of 1968 thus providing needed contextualization for other events of 1968, and beyond.

**US topics**

1. Vietnam War impact on American society and politics. Highlight the intersection of the anti-war protest movement, the emergence of a youth counterculture and the evolving Black Civil Rights movement.
2. Civil Rights Movement(s). Goals, methods, successes and resistance, violence, with emphasis on Black Civil Rights
3. Rise and evolution of conservatism. Highlight the backlash to the promotion of a liberal social agenda (Johnson’s Great Society) in conjunction with civil rights legislation and radical protests of the 1960s and early 1970s. Could include Goldwater’s campaign, John Birch Society, Nixon’s Southern strategy, politicization of the religious right, organized anti-abortion, anti-ERA efforts.

**Comparative topics: Protest and Government responses in the United States and in France**

1968 Counterculture

1. Feminism and Women’s Rights
2. LGBTQ.

<p><b>Points de passage</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement for racial equality in the US and France</li> <li>• 1968: counterculture in the US and France</li> <li>• Women’s rights movement: Roe v. Wade (1973), the pill, Simone Veil</li> <li>• Gay rights movement: Act up, AIDS, Stonewall 1969 -origins and evolution of the movement</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Questions</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain the most significant steps towards creating a more equal society in the United States since WWII. In France.</li> <li>2. Analyze the evolution of social movements in the United States since WWII. In France.</li> <li>3. Explain the rise of conservative reaction to social movements and events in the 1960s and 70s.</li> <li>4. Compare and contrast the year 1968 in the political and social historical contexts in the US and in France.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Learning Objectives</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze the rise and influence of the counterculture in the USA and France in different political and social contexts in the 1960s focusing on the critical year 1968.</li> <li>• Understand the impact of the Vietnam War (1964- 1973) on American politics and society</li> <li>• Understand the evolution of women’s rights in the USA and France during the 1970s</li> <li>• Identify the impact of key social and cultural legislation in France</li> </ul>

	<p>during the 1980s and 1990s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the context and achievements of the US Black civil rights, women's and LGBTQ movements from the 1950s to 1991</li> </ul>
<b>Key Terms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gulf of Tonkin Resolution(1964) and Tet Offensive (1968)</li> <li>• Systemic Racism (US)</li> <li>• Civil Rights</li> <li>• March for Equality (1983) &amp; SOS Racisme (1984)</li> <li>• Counterculture</li> <li>• Title IX (1972)</li> <li>• Roe vs. Wade (1973)</li> <li>• Veil Law on abortion (1975)</li> <li>• Stonewall (1969)</li> <li>• Pride Marches</li> <li>• AIDS</li> <li>• PACS (1999)</li> <li>• 'The New Right'</li> </ul>
<b>Teaching Resources</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. US Congress, <a href="#">Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Jan. 7, 1964</a>, US National Archives.</li> <li>2. Source: <a href="https://www.adl.org/education/resources/tools-and-strategies/how-systemic-racism-impacts-coronavirus-racial-disparities">https://www.adl.org/education/resources/tools-and-strategies/how-systemic-racism-impacts-coronavirus-racial-disparities</a></li> <li>3. <a href="https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/terms-systemic-racism-microaggression-white-fragility/story?id=71195820">https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/terms-systemic-racism-microaggression-white-fragility/story?id=71195820</a></li> </ol>