

# SSWH21: EXAMINE CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN THE WORLD SINCE THE 1960S

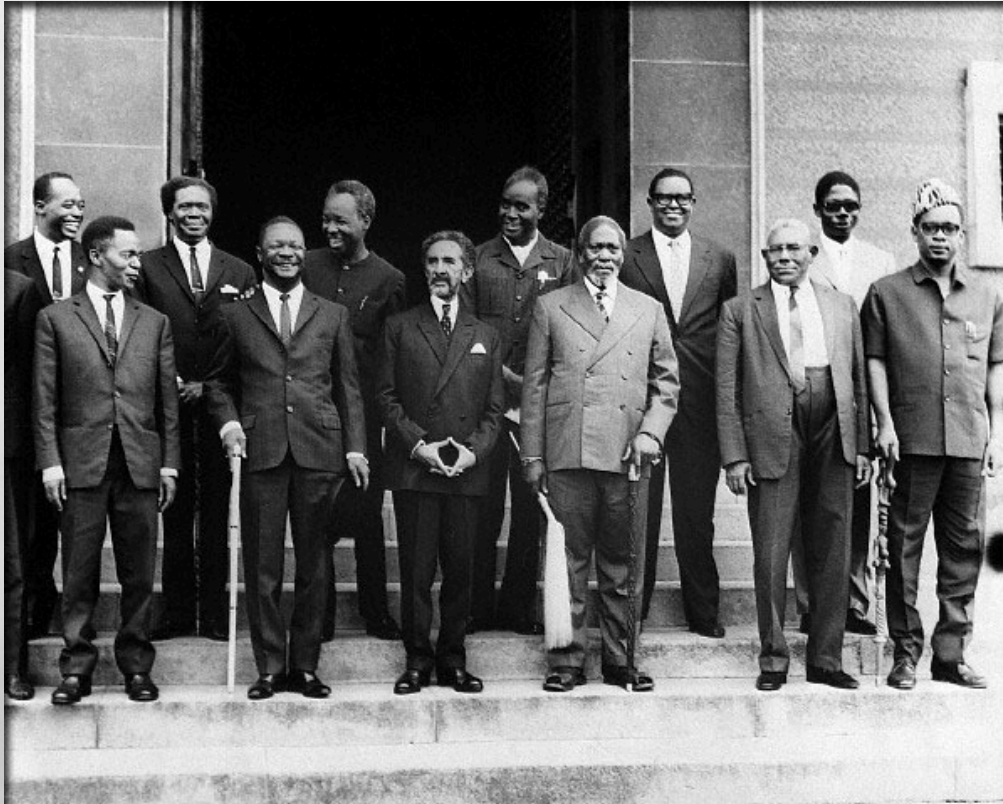


**ELEMENT A: IDENTIFY ETHNIC CONFLICTS AND NEW NATIONALISMS, INCLUDE: PAN-AFRICANISM, PAN-ARABISM, AND THE CONFLICTS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINIA AND RWANDA**

# Pan-Africanism



- ❑ Pan-Africanism had its roots in the early 20th century, but reemerged in the 1960s and 1970s. It advocated for Black Nationalism and the unity and cooperation of African peoples in Africa and around the world.
  - In the United States it manifested as the Black Power movement and inspired African Americans to explore African cultural roots.
  - In Africa, in an effort to correct damage done by colonialism, the Organization for African Unity was formed in 1963.
  - The African Union, influenced by the European Union, organized in 2002 to promote the political and economic integration of African countries.



# Pan-Arabism



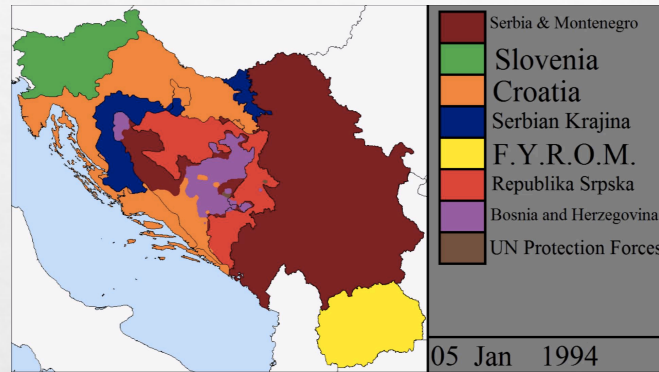
- ❑ Pan-Arabism also had its roots in the early 20th century. This nationalist movement emphasized Arabs' common history and language, and aimed to create a single Arab state.
- After the 1960s, however, the movement was much less about merging Arab states together, and more about creating institutions that would promote trade, foster cultural exchange, build up common economic goals, and provide military cooperation between Arab countries.
- It emphasized political cooperation while keeping the existing states intact.
  - In reality, however, the Arab states did little to achieve these goals as trade barriers remained in place and the restricted movement of people continued. The Persian Gulf War in the early 1990s highlighted the deep divisions that existed between Arab states.

## The Persian Gulf War



*The Persian Gulf War was the conflict fought in early 1991 when the U.S. and a coalition of other countries fought to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi control*

# Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina



- ❑ Following World War I, Bosnia and Herzegovina were joined with Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, and Slovenia to form Yugoslavia, a country under Soviet influence.
  - Once Soviet rule ended in 1990, Yugoslavia, like other countries in Eastern Europe were politically free, but in poor economic condition.
  - Ethnic tensions came quickly to the surface. Yugoslavia, though united by a common language was both ethnically and religiously diverse.
  - In 1991, Croatia and Slovenia asserted their independence. Bosnia followed suit in 1992, but Bosnia was less homogenous than Croatia or Slovenia, and was plagued by violence from the start.
  - Muslims were the largest group, but not a majority. Bosnian Serbs, a smaller minority, wanted to remain with Serbian-controlled Yugoslavia.
  - Bosnian Serbs began a system of ethnic cleansing, using terror and murder, to rid Bosnia of Muslims. Foreign powers were slow to intervene. When the UN made efforts to protect Muslims, Serbs continued to bomb Muslim area and UN safe zones. NATO intervened in 1995, bombed Serbian targets and brought them to peace talks. The talks resulted in the Dayton Accord, which gave Bosnian Serbs control over limited territory while recognizing the authority of the Muslim-controlled state government.



# Conflict in Rwanda



- ❑ Foreign powers were again slow to intervene in Rwanda in 1994 when Hutus massacred approximately 800,000 Tutsis in a matter of 100 days.
  - The roots of this genocide date back to German colonial rule which strengthened the Tutsi minority and set up a Tutsi monarchy.
  - In 1961, a Hutu coup set up a Hutu national government. Periodic violence flared up throughout the 1960s and 1970s, and again in 1991, which led to negotiations that would allow Tutsis to be part of the government.
  - Hutu extremists opposed this move. The organized massacre of Tutsis and moderate Hutus began when a plane carrying the Rwandan president was shot down over the capital.
  - The extremists encouraged and estimated 200,000 Hutus across the country to participate in the genocide by killing their Tutsi neighbors. The killing ended as the Tutsis fought back and took over the capital.
  - UN peacekeeping forces arrived in meaningful numbers in June, after 700,000 were already dead and millions more had fled to neighboring countries, mostly Zaire.