

Global History

PERIOD 1 - 1970's

- Bangladesh Liberation War
- Munich Massacre
- Vietnam War Ends
- Carter administration
- Energy Crisis
- Russia invades Afghanistan
- Iran hostage crisis

Global History

PERIOD 1 1970's

The Middle East has vast oil resources, key waterways, and land that is holy to three major world religions.

For decades it has been the focus of conflicts that have a global impact. Disputes over access to oil, land and waterways and the conflict between Israelis and Palestinian Arabs have added to tensions.

Global History



Israel has fought four major wars with its Arab neighbors.

- Arab states attacked in 1948, as soon as Israel declared itself a nation. Other wars occurred in 1956, 1967, and 1973.
- In the 1973 war, Arab nations attacked on Yom Kippur, the most solemn day of the Jewish year.
- Between these major wars, Israel faced guerrilla and terrorist attacks.

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After the 1967 war, Israel gained control of lands taken from hostile Arab nations.

Jordan	The West Bank and East Jerusalem
Egypt	The Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip
Syria	The Golan Heights

After the 1973 Yom Kippur War, Israel helped Jewish settlers build homes in what Palestinians called the **occupied territories**.

Global History

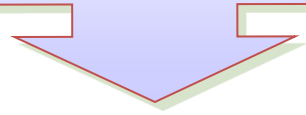
For decades the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) fought against Israel.



- In 1970, a Palestinian terrorist group called Black September Organization was formed.
- PLO leader **Yasir Arafat** called for the destruction of Israel and the creation of a Palestinian state.
- To gain attention, the PLO employed terrorist tactics such as airplane hijackings and the killing of Israeli athletes during the 1972 Olympic games.

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Three key obstacles stand in the way of peace.



- Palestinians demand the “right of return” to land they left in the past. Israel fears large numbers of Palestinians might overwhelm the Jewish state.
- Israel has settlements in the West Bank. Palestinians want Jewish settlers to leave.
- Palestinians want East Jerusalem to be the capital of a future Palestinian state. Israel claims all of Jerusalem as its capital.

Global History

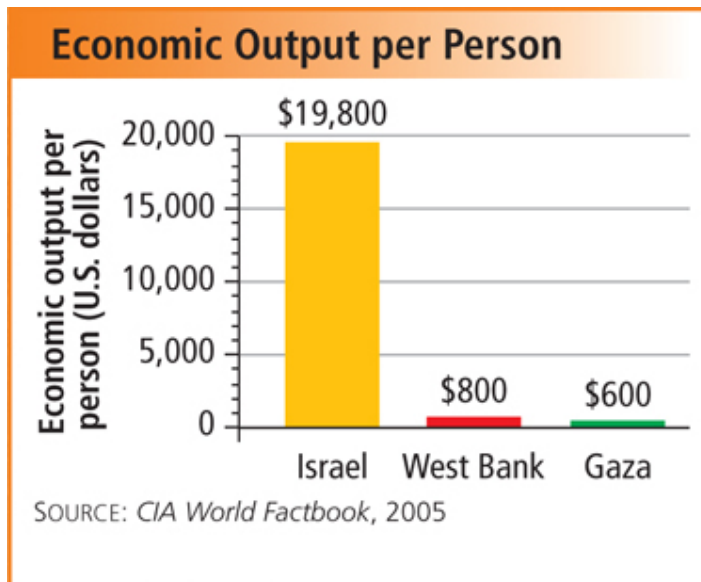


Jerusalem was capital of the ancient kingdom of Israel and contains sites that are holy to Jews, Muslims, and Christians.

The Western Wall, a Jewish holy place, and the Dome of the Rock, an important Islamic shrine, in Jerusalem

Global History

A cycle of attacks and reprisals has continued for decades.



- Radical Islamist groups continued to reject Israel's right to exist.
- Terrorist attacks against Israel, and Israeli counterattacks, have killed thousands, including many civilians.
- The cycle of violence has crippled the economy of the West Bank and Gaza.

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Lebanon has also been racked by religious conflict.

Lebanon is a small, multiethnic nation north of Israel. Arab Christian sects historically held the most power. It also includes Sunni and Shiite Muslims and Druze.

**Lebanon
was
plunged
into civil
war in
1975.**



- Christian and Muslim **militias** fought for power.
- Israel invaded in 1982 to stop PLO raids launched from Lebanon.
- UN peacekeepers were killed in suicide bombings.
- Peace was restored after 16 years.

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The Bangladesh War of Independence or the Bangladesh Liberation War refers to an armed conflict between West Pakistan (now [Pakistan](#)) and East Pakistan (now [Bangladesh](#)) that lasted for roughly nine months in 1971. The war resulted in Bangladesh's independence from Pakistan.

Although the violence focused on the provincial capital, [Dhaka](#), the process of ethnic elimination was also carried out all around Bangladesh. Residential halls of University of Dhaka were particularly targeted. The only Hindu residential hall—the Jagannath Hall—was destroyed by the Pakistani armed forces, and an estimated 600 to 700 of its residents were murdered

After Pakistan's surrender late in 1971, people in Bangladesh rejoiced at their liberation. In 1972 the *Shimla Agreement* was signed between India and Pakistan.

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The **Munich Massacre** was a terrorist attack during the 1972 Olympic Games. Eight Palestinian terrorists, in the group called **Black September**, killed two members of Israeli Olympic team and then took nine others hostage. The situation was ended by a huge gunfight that left five of the terrorists and all of the nine hostages dead. Following the massacre, the Israeli government organized a retaliation against Black September, called Operation Wrath of God.



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VICTIMS OF MUNICH MASSACRE



Moshe Weinberg, 33
Wrestling Referee



Yossef Romano, 31
Weightlifter



Yossef Gutfreund, 40
Wrestling Referee



David Berger, 28
Weightlifter



Mark Slavin, 18
Wrestler



Yaakov Springer, 51
Weightlifting Coach



Ze'ev Friedman, 28
Weightlifter



Amitzur Shapira, 40
Track Coach



Eliezer Halfin, 24
Wrestler



Kahat Shor, 53
Shotting Coach



Andre Spitzer, 27
Fencing Referee

Global History


America faced a guerrilla war in Vietnam.



- The rebels were friends with villagers and knew the landscape. American troops were completely out of their element.
- In 1968, the North Vietnamese launched the **Tet Offensive** in which cities were attacked by surprise all across South Vietnam.

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The Tet Offensive marked a turning point in public opinion against the Vietnam War in the United States.



- There were growing American casualties, and high numbers of civilian deaths.
- Young people joined a growing antiwar movement and protested in the streets.
- American troops simply could not destroy the communists' will to fight.

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The United States officially withdrew from Vietnam in 1973.

- North Vietnam conquered South Vietnam in 1975 and Saigon was renamed Ho Chi Minh City.
- Communists imposed harsh rule in the south, and thousands fled the country in small boats.

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The Carter Administration

The struggling economy and frustrations over **Gerald Ford's pardon** of Nixon led to **Jimmy Carter's** win of the presidential election in 1976.

Carter cast himself as an **outsider** and had the support of **Christian fundamentalists**.

He presented himself as a "**citizens' President**" with no ties to professional politicians, which appealed to many voters after the Watergate scandal.

Global History

Crises and Carter's inexperience reduced the effectiveness of his presidency.

- Having no close allies in Washington, his legislative bills in Congress rarely passed without changes.
- Carter **grappled with the energy crisis** and inflation.
- He granted **amnesty** to Americans who had evaded the draft during the Vietnam War. This was highly unpopular with many Americans.

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The Carter Administration

- Decreased unemployment and reduced deficit
- Created U.S. Departments of Education and Energy
- Camp David Accords
- Panama Canal Treaties
- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALTII)

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Energy Crisis of the 1970's



Global History

By the early 1970s, American oil consumption was rising even as domestic oil production was declining, leading to an increasing dependence on oil imported from abroad. Despite this, Americans worried little about a dwindling supply or a spike in prices, and were encouraged in this attitude by policymakers in Washington, who believed that Arab oil exporters couldn't afford to lose the revenue from the U.S. market.



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These assumptions were demolished in 1973, when an oil embargo imposed by members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) led to fuel shortages and sky-high prices throughout much of the decade.



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In response, members of OPEC reduced their petroleum production and proclaimed an embargo on oil shipments to the United States and the Netherlands, the main supporters of Israel. Though the Yom Kippur War ended in late October, the embargo and limitations on oil production continued, sparking an international energy crisis.



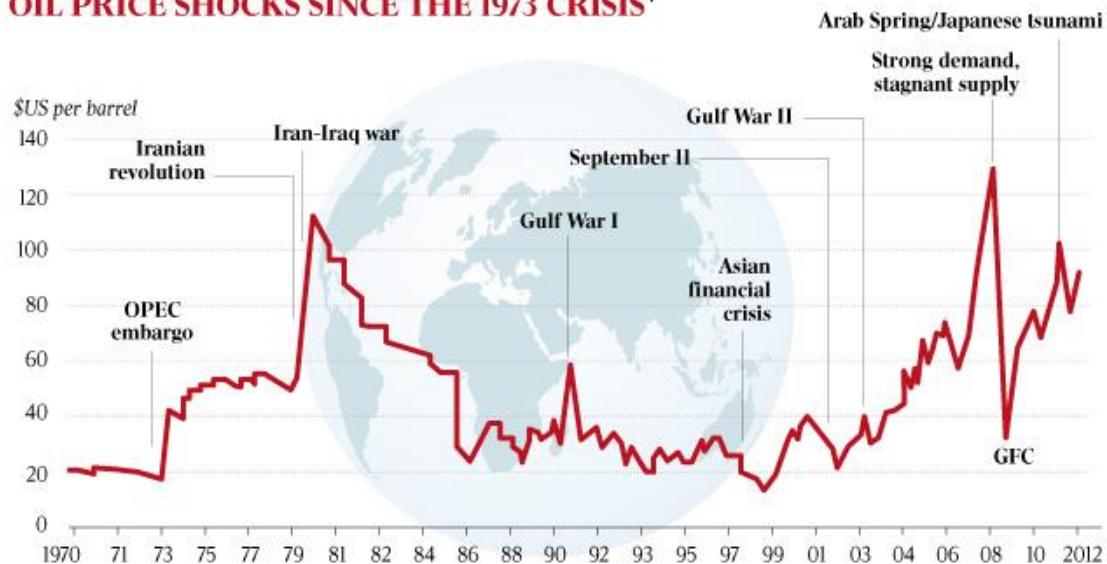
Immediate Impact

- Prior to the embargo, the U.S. was heavily dependent on Middle Eastern oil for energy
- Following the embargo, “daily shipments of oil from the Middle East dropped from 1.2 million barrels to a scant 19,000 barrels” (“OPEC...Embargo”)
- A panic erupted within the U.S., as citizens thought this could be karma for their exploitation of Middle Eastern oil and ultimately lead to the destruction of their society

Global History

After decades of abundant supply and growing consumption, Americans now faced price hikes and fuel shortages, causing lines to form at gasoline stations around the country. Local, state and national leaders called for measures to conserve energy, asking gas stations to close on Sundays and homeowners to refrain from putting up holiday lights on their houses.

OIL PRICE SHOCKS SINCE THE 1973 CRISIS*



*inflation-adjusted crude oil price

Source: www.InflationData.com

Global History

In addition to causing major problems in the lives of consumers, the energy crisis was a huge blow to the American automotive industry, which had for decades turned out bigger and bigger cars and would now be outpaced by Japanese manufacturers producing smaller and more fuel-efficient models.



Global History



Global History

Russia invades Afghanistan

On December 24, 1979, the Soviet Union invades Afghanistan in support of the Afghan communist government in its conflict with anticommunist Muslim guerrillas during the Afghan War (1978–92) and remained in Afghanistan until mid-February 1989.

The new government, which had little popular support, forged close ties with the Soviet Union, launched ruthless purges of all domestic opposition, and began extensive land and social reforms that were bitterly resented by the devoutly Muslim and largely anticommunist population. Insurgencies arose against the government among both tribal and urban groups, and all of these—known collectively as the mujahideen (Arabic mujāhidūn, “those who engage in jihad”)—were Islamic in orientation.

The quality of their arms and combat organization gradually improved, however, owing to experience and to the large quantity of arms and other war material shipped to the rebels, via Pakistan, by the United States and other countries and by sympathetic Muslims from throughout the world

Global History



Global History

Iran Hostage Crisis



Global History

On November 4, 1979, a group of Iranian students stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, taking more than 60 American hostages. The immediate cause of this action was President Jimmy Carter's decision to allow Iran's deposed Shah, a pro-Western autocrat who had been expelled from his country some months before, to come to the United States for cancer treatment. However, the hostage-taking was about more than the Shah's medical care: it was a dramatic way for the student revolutionaries to declare a break with Iran's past and an end to American interference in its affairs.



Global History

It was also a way to raise the intra- and international profile of the revolution's leader, the anti-American cleric Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The students set their hostages free on January 21, 1981, 444 days after the crisis began and just hours after President Ronald Reagan delivered his inaugural address. Many historians believe that hostage crisis cost Jimmy Carter a second term as president.

