

# Global History

## PERIOD 3 1990's

- Clinton Administration
- Nelson Mandella
- Yugoslav Wars
- World Wide Web
- Rodney King Beating
- First Gulf War
- Brady Bill/Assult Weapons Ban
- Hurricane Andrew
- Waco Texas
- Oklahoma City Bombing
- Princess Diana Dies
- Islam

# Global History

## Clinton Administration

William Jefferson Clinton (1946-), the 42nd U.S. president, served in office from 1993 to 2001. Prior to that, the Arkansas native and Democrat was governor of his home state. During Clinton's time in the White House, America enjoyed an era of peace and prosperity, marked by low unemployment, declining crime rates and a budget surplus. Clinton appointed a number of women and minorities to top government posts, including Janet Reno, the first female U.S. attorney general, and Madeleine Albright, the first female U.S. secretary of state. In 1998, the House of Representatives impeached Clinton on charges related to a sexual relationship he had with a White House intern. He was acquitted by the Senate. Following his presidency, Clinton remained active in public life.

# Global History

## NELSON MANDELLA

The South African activist and former president Nelson Mandela (1918-2013) helped bring an end to apartheid and has been a global advocate for human rights. A member of the African National Congress party beginning in the 1940s, he was a leader of both peaceful protests and armed resistance against the white minority's oppressive regime in a racially divided South Africa. His actions landed him in prison for nearly three decades and made him the face of the antiapartheid movement both within his country and internationally. Released in 1990, he participated in the eradication of apartheid and in 1994 became the first black president of South Africa, forming a multiethnic government to oversee the country's transition. After retiring from politics in 1999, he remained a devoted champion for peace and social justice in his own nation and around the world until his death in 2013 at the age of 95.



# Global History

## PERIOD 1 1990's Yugoslav Wars



The former Yugoslavia was a Socialist state created after German occupation in World War II and a bitter civil war. A federation of six republics, it brought together Serbs, Croats, Bosnian Muslims, Albanians, Slovenes and others under a comparatively relaxed communist regime. Tensions between these groups were successfully suppressed under the leadership of President Tito.

# Global History

**Third Balkan War (1991-Present)**-The breakup of Yugoslavia can be seen as one long conflict divided into at least nine (and counting) separate wars, rebellions and uprisings, all which involve parts of the disintegrated Balkan nation.

**Yugoslav Civil War (1991-1992)**-The breakup of Yugoslavia as one nation, involved two separate but related wars. The Yugoslav regions of Slovenia and Croatia declared independence from the Belgrade government.

**Slovenian War of Independence (1991)**-Slovenia's war against the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav Army was short and victorious. This was due in part to Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic's realization that his main worry was the war in neighboring Croatia.

**Bosnian Civil War (1992-1995)** -Also involved Croatia, Yugoslavia/Serbia and NATO. In April of 1992, Bosnia declared independence from Yugoslavia. Almost immediately, the Bosnian Serb population rebelled against the Muslim and Croatian portions of the new nation. Parts of the war saw the Muslims and Croats cooperate against their common foe, but from 1993-1994, Bosnia saw a three-way war when the Muslims and Croats battled each other as well as fighting the Serbs. Troops from Serbia/Yugoslavia and the rebel Krajina area entered Bosnia to aid the Bosnian Serbs, while the Croatian Army aided the Bosnian Croat forces. In April, 1994, NATO forces began selected, limited bombing of Serb positions around the capital of Sarajevo in an attempt to force the Serbs to the peace table.

**Kosovo War (1998-1999)** [Links Page](#)-Also involved NATO. Ethnic Albanians living in the Serbian province of Kosovo sought independence from the Yugoslav Serb government in Belgrade. After a 78-day bombing campaign by NATO forces, the Serbian army evacuated Kosovo. See also [The History Guy: Warfare and Conflict Between Kosovar Albanians and Serbs Since 1912](#).

# Global History

## WORLD WIDE WEB



By October of 1990, Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist, had written the three fundamental technologies that remain the foundation of today's web (and which you may have seen appear on parts of your web browser):

HTML: HyperText Markup Language. The markup (formatting) language for the web.

URI: Uniform Resource Identifier. A kind of "address" that is unique and used to identify to each resource on the web. It is also commonly called a URL.


HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol. Allows for the retrieval of linked resources from across the web.

By the end of 1990, the first web page was served on the open internet, and in 1991, people outside of CERN were invited to join this new web community.



# Global History

## SEARCH ENGINES

Archie Query Form 

Search for:

**Database:**  Worldwide Anonymous FTP  Polish Web Index

**Search Type:**  Sub String  Exact  Regular Expression

**Case:**  Insensitive  Sensitive

**Do you want to look up strings only (no sites returned):**  
 NO  YES

**Output Format For Web Index Search:**  Keywords Only  
 Excerpts Only  
 Links Only

# Global History

## SEARCH ENGINES

- 1990 The Archie search engine, created by Alan Emtage, Bill Heelan and J. Peter Deutsch, computer science students at McGill University in Montreal, goes live.
- 1993 Matthew Gray produces the first known web robot, the Perl-based World Wide Web Wanderer, and uses it to generate an index of the web called the Wandex.
- 1993 Aliweb, a web search engine created by Martijn Koster, is announced.
- 1993 JumpStation, created by Jonathon Fletcher, is released. It is the first WWW resource-discovery tool to combine the three essential features of a web search engine (crawling, indexing, and searching).
- 1994 Infoseek is launched.
- 1994 Altavista is launched. This is a first among web search engines in many ways: it has unlimited bandwidth, allows natural language queries, has search tips, and allows people to add or delete their domains in 24 hours.
- 1994 The WebCrawler search engine, created by Brian Pinkerton at the University of Washington, is released. Unlike its predecessors, it allows users to search for any word in any webpage, which has become the standard for all major search engines since.
- 1994 Yahoo! launches its web directory. Yahoo! would not build its own web search engine until 2002, relying until then on outsourcing the search function to other companies.
- 1994 Lycos, a web search engine, is released. It began as a research project by Michael Loren Mauldin of Carnegie Mellon University's main Pittsburgh campus.
- 1995 LookSmart is released. It competes with Yahoo! as a web directory, and the competition makes both directories more inclusive.
- 1996 Larry Page and Sergey Brin begin working on BackRub, the predecessor to Google Search. The crawler begins activity in March.



# Global History

## Rodney King

Born in Sacramento, California, on April 2, 1965, Rodney King was caught by the Los Angeles police after a high-speed chase on March 3, 1991. The officers pulled him out of the car and beat him brutally, while amateur cameraman George Holliday caught it all on videotape. The four L.A.P.D. officers involved were indicted on charges of assault with a deadly weapon and excessive use of force by a police officer. However, after a three-month trial, a predominantly white jury acquitted the officers, inflaming citizens and sparking the violent 1992 [Los Angeles riots](#). Two decades after the riots, King told CNN that he had forgiven the officers. King was found dead in his swimming pool on June 17, 2012, in Rialto, California, at the age of 47.



# Global History

## **FIRST GULF WAR**

Iraqi forces invade Kuwait, Iraq's tiny, oil-rich neighbor. Kuwait's defense forces were rapidly overwhelmed, and those that were not destroyed retreated to Saudi Arabia. The emir of Kuwait, his family, and other government leaders fled to Saudi Arabia, and within hours Kuwait City had been captured and the Iraqis had established a provincial government. By annexing Kuwait, Iraq gained control of 20 percent of the world's oil reserves and, for the first time, a substantial coastline on the Persian Gulf. The same day, the United Nations Security Council unanimously denounced the invasion and demanded Iraq's immediate withdrawal from Kuwait. On August 6, the Security Council imposed a worldwide ban on trade with Iraq.

# Global History

When Saddam Hussein invaded his small, oil-rich neighbor in the summer of 1990, the Department faced its first full-scale post-Cold War international crisis. Bush's foreign policy team forged an unprecedented international coalition consisting of the NATO allies and the Middle Eastern countries of Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Egypt to oppose Iraqi aggression. Although Russia did not commit troops, it joined the United States in condemning Iraq, its long-time client state. The Department of State orchestrated the diplomacy for this grand coalition's effective air campaign in January 1991, which was followed by "Operation Desert Storm," a 100-hour land war, which expelled Iraqi forces from Kuwait.



# Global History

## **BRADY BILL**

Brady Law, in full Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, U.S. legislation, adopted in 1993, that imposed an interim five-day waiting period for the purchase of a handgun until 1998, when federally licensed dealers would be required to use a federal National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) to conduct background checks on individuals purchasing any firearm. Despite fierce opposition from the National Rifle Association (NRA) one of Washington's most-formidable interest groups, the waiting period went into effect on February 28, 1994. As originally written, the Brady Law required state and local law-enforcement officials to perform background checks during the five-day waiting period. That provision, however, was struck down by the Supreme Court in *Printz v. United States* (1997). The NICS was created by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and became operational on November 30, 1998.

# Global History

## Assult/Military Weapons Ban

The Federal Assault Weapons Ban (AWB)—officially, the Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act—is a subsection of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, a United States federal law that included a prohibition on the manufacture for civilian use of certain semi-automatic firearms it defined as assault weapons, as well as certain ammunition magazines it defined as "large capacity".



# Global History

## **HURRICANE ANDREW**

Hurricane Andrew was a Category 5 Atlantic hurricane that struck the Bahamas and Florida in mid-August 1992, the most destructive hurricane to ever hit the state until Hurricane Irma surpassed it 25 years later. It was the strongest in decades and the costliest hurricane to make landfall anywhere in the United States until it was surpassed by Katrina in 2005. Andrew caused major damage in the Bahamas and Louisiana, but the greatest impact was felt in South Florida, with sustained wind speeds as high as 165 mph (270 km/h). Passing directly through the city of Homestead in Dade County (now known as Miami-Dade County), it stripped many homes of all but their concrete foundations. In total, it destroyed more than 63,500 houses, damaged more than 124,000 others, caused \$27.3 billion in damage and left 65 people dead.

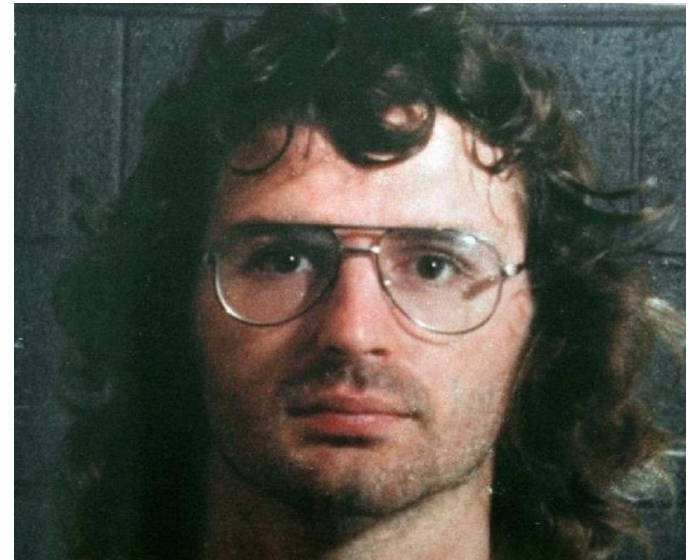
# Global History



# Global History

The Texas town of Waco has, for many Americans, become synonymous with tragedy—ever since a 51-day siege in 1993 between the federal government and an extremist religious sect called the Branch Davidians ended in a deadly fire.

The group, led by controversial self-proclaimed prophet David Koresh, was an offshoot of another group called Shepherd's Rod, which was connected to the Seventh-day Adventists.





# Global History

The Oklahoma City bombing occurred when a truck packed with explosives was detonated on April 19, 1995, outside the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, leaving 168 people dead and hundreds more injured. The blast was set off by anti-government militant Timothy McVeigh, who in 2001 was executed for his crimes. His co-conspirator Terry Nichols was sentenced to life in prison. Until September 11, 2001, the Oklahoma City bombing was the worst terrorist attack to take place on U.S. soil.



# Global History



# Global History

## Princess Diana Dies



Princess Diana—who married into British royalty, only to later be divorced from it—devoted herself to charitable causes and became a global icon before dying in a car accident in Paris in 1997. She also advocated for AIDS-related causes (she was the guest of honor at the opening of the United Kingdom’s first dedicated HIV/AIDS unit in 1987), and she is credited with helping to change the public’s perception of those who suffer from the disease.

# Global History

## Princess Diana Dies

On the evening of August 31, 1997, Divorced Diana and Egyptian film maker Dody Al-Fayed were dining privately in the Imperial Suite at Paris' famous Ritz Hotel. At 11:30 that night, as they left the hotel to return to Al-Fayed's Paris apartment, they were hounded by paparazzi, despite the fact that significant security precautions had been taken, including the use of a decoy vehicle, which left from the front of the hotel.

Driving a Mercedes S-280 limousine, Paul took Rees-Jones, Diana and Al-Fayed on a high-speed trip through the boulevards and narrow streets of central Paris. Investigators later estimated that the car may have been traveling in excess of 60 miles per hour.

At 12:19 a.m., the Mercedes carrying the couple, Paul and Rees-Jones, crashed into the 13th pillar of the Pont d'Alma Bridge, which traverses the River Seine. They were less than two miles from the Ritz Hotel.

Al-Fayed and Paul died at the scene. Diana was taken to Paris' La Pitie Salpetriere Hospital, but several hours later, at 4 a.m., she died as a result of injuries, including a severed pulmonary vein. She was 36 years old.



# Global History

## Islam in the Middle East

Islam, major world religion started by the Prophet Muhammad in Arabia in the 7th century CE. The Arabic term Islām, literally “surrender,” illuminates the fundamental religious idea of Islam—that the believer (called a Muslim, from the active particle of Islām) accepts surrender to the will of Allah. Allah is viewed as the sole God—creator, sustainer, and restorer of the world. The will of Allah, to which human beings must submit, is made known through the sacred scriptures, the Quran, which Allah revealed to his messenger, Muhammad. In Islam, Muhammad is considered the last of a series of prophets (including Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Solomon, and Jesus), and his message simultaneously consummates and completes the “revelations” attributed to earlier prophets.

# Global History

## Islam in the Middle East

Although Islam contains many denominations, there are three main traditional branches:

### ☐ Sunni Islam

- The word *Sunni* comes from the word *Sunnah*, which means the teachings and actions or examples of the Islamic prophet, Muhammad. Therefore, the term "Sunni" refers to those who follow or maintain the *Sunnah* of Muhammad.
- Largest denomination of Islam

### ☐ Shia Islam

- In addition to believing in the authority of the Quran and teachings of Muhammad, Shia believe that Muhammad's family, the Ahl al-Bayt, including his descendants known as Imams, have special spiritual and political authority over the community<sup>l</sup> and believe that Ali ibn Abi Talib, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law, was the first of these Imams and was the rightful successor to Muhammad

# Global History

## Islam in the Middle East

Although Islam contains many denominations, there are three main traditional branches:

- ☐ Kharijite Islam

- Kharijite (literally, "those who seceded") is a general term embracing a variety of Muslim sects which, while originally supporting the Caliphate of Ali, later on fought against him. While there are few remaining Kharijite or Kharijite-related groups, the term is sometimes used to denote Muslims who refuse to compromise with those with whom they disagree.