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The Resurgence of Western Europe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Domestic economic and political development after the war 2. Still loss on international front
The Spread of Liberal Democracy	<p>Military defeat lead to decline in the Fascist future</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many western European nations formed constitutional democracies 2. Most politically unified Western Europe to date in 1980s
The Welfare State	<p>Consolidation of democracy brought war</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservatives did not dismantle welfare state 2. Power was passed around rather smoothly. <p>Student protests in US and France brought change Power began to move to the right as economic growth slowed</p>
The Diplomatic Context	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canada <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leading health care 2. Cooperated with U.S. 3. Separatist movement within the French community in Quebec 2. New Zealand helped U.S. in Korea <p>Australia helped U.S. in Korea and Vietnam</p>
Economic Expansion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic growth accompanied political and social change <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. western Europe's economy boomed 2. affluent, consumer-oriented society
In Depth: The United States and Western Europe: Convergence and Complexity	<p>The U.S.-Western Europe relationship has not been constant, but since 1945 the societies have converged in many respects. A shared popular culture stemmed mainly from U.S. innovations but has seen its share of mutual borrowing. The U.S. proved more religious than western Europe, Europe was franker about sexuality. The biggest difference was in their roles on the world stage, with the U.S. taking the lead in military and diplomatic matters and Europe focusing more inwardly.</p>
Cold War Allies: The United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand	<p>Similar economic, political and social trends occurred in the "overseas West" Decline of Britain</p>
The Former Dominions	<p>Canada</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canada follows west in forming federal sponsored health care 2. Canada cooperates with US economically 3. French separation movement in Quebec <p>Austria and New Zealand move to pacific alliances Asian immigration to Australia - Big social development</p>

The “U.S. Century”?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S assumed leadership of democracy and capitalism vs. Soviet Union <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Truman Doctrine of containment of communism 2. Latin American involvement 3. Vietnam- domestic pressure led to withdrawal in 1975 4. By early 1990s, the U.S. emerged victorious in Cold War and world’s only superpower
New situation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. New Middle Eastern involvement
Culture and Society in the West	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New work roles for women 2. Consumerism gained ground
Social Structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing social mobility <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Middle class had more leisure than working class 2. Immigrants did unskilled labor 3. Crime rates increased after 1940s
The Women’s Revolution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change involved women and the family <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From early 1950s onward number of married working women rose steadily <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maternal care replaced by day care centers 2. Right to vote 3. Gains in higher education 4. Divorce and birth control 2. Later age for marriage and children
Western Culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shift of focus towards U.S. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New York replaced Paris as the center of international styles 2. Cutting edge technological developments in U.S. 3. Increase in economic importance 2. Europeans shined in artistic films
Europe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Social history became increasingly important
A Lively Popular Culture	<p>Western Culture shifted towards popular culture over intellectual ideas American TV became a show of American culture European Music stood out from American music Increased sexual experimentation in younger people became widespread and accepted West's political influence begins to decline, yet cultural influences increases</p>

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Eastern Europe After World War II: A Soviet Empire	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eastern Europe paralleled that of the Western Europe in some aspects <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. impact of industrialization and Cold War competition 2. Soviet Union sought independence from the world economy and territory expanded
The Soviet Union as Superpower	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After WWII, U.S.S.R. rivaled U.S. and developed atomic weapons 2. Both used diplomacy and military strength to vie for influence in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America

The New Soviet Empire in Eastern Europe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soviet power pushed farther toward the West <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opposition to Soviet rule was crushed, except in Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia 2. Industrialization, mass education, propaganda spread 3. Warsaw Pact to counter NATO 4. Berlin Wall built to keep East Germans from escaping to West 5. Rebellions crushed in East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland 2. By the 1980s, cracks were appearing in Soviet rule
Evolution of Domestic Policies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stalinist rule continued <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restriction of travel, media censorship and isolation from the outside world 2. Party membership restricted
Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions	<p>Too rapid of industrialization made for troubles in eastern Europe</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Freedom of religion becomes restricted 2. Literature currents flourished against leaders wishes 3. Soviets detested western culture and consumerism <p>In 1950s, Stalin releases 'grip' over USSR, however Communist keeps tight control Military and normal sciences became encouraged In 1970s, diplomatic and social problems began to arise</p>
Economy and Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lagged in consumer goods due to heavy industry favored 2. Environmental damage occurred due to production at all costs 3. Like West, attraction to leisure sports, television, crowded cities, dropping birth rate 4. "Equality" of women in the workplace 5. Suffered burdens from demanding job and home life
De-Stalinization	<p>Stalin's Death</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1950s 2. Nikita Khrushchev emerged as his successor <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoted cooperation with the west 2. Made little change overall 3. Was ousted by the party <p>Russia lead space race with US until 1960s Relations with communist China began to falter High rate of alcoholism among the male work force Economy fluctuated in the 1980s, leaving the communist party unstable</p>
Global Connections: The Cold War and the World	<p>Competition between the West and the Soviet alliance dominated many aspects of world history from 1945 to 1992, playing a key role in decolonization and nationalism. Both governmental forms emphasized science, both sold weapons on the world market, both promoted new roles for women.</p>