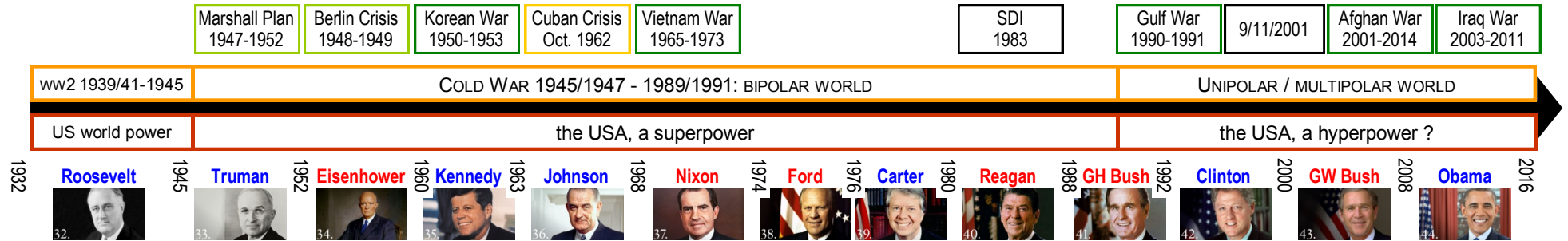


HISTORY ◀ THE USA AND THE WORLD SINCE 1945 ▶



Oral presentations ◀ Case studies ▶

CS1 ◀ THE US AND THE FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE COLD WAR (LATE 1940S-MID 1950S) ▶

How did the USA fight communism at home and abroad?

- The Cold War abroad: the Korean war (1950-1953)
- The Cold War at home: anticommunism (1946-1954)

CS2 ◀ US INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD AFFAIRS (1980-1991) ▶

How did the USA win the Cold War?

- From confrontation to negotiation with the USSR (1980-1988)
- The collapse of the Soviet model (1989-1991)

CS3 ◀ THE US IN A CHANGING WORLD SINCE 1991 ▶ (5)

How did the USA adjust to a changing world?

- Multilateral interventionism in a new world: the Gulf War
- A changing interventionism: the war on terror since 2001 (2)

CS4 ◀ US-CHINA RELATIONS TODAY ▶

In what way has China become both a partner and rival of the USA?

- From recognition to tension
- Between competition and interdependence

CS5 ◀ HISTORY & MEMORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR IN THE USA ▶

What is the impact of Vietnam on US history & memory?

- History: questioning U.S. intervention in Vietnam
- Memory: overcoming the Vietnam Syndrome

Online resources - Ressources en ligne

- Dictionnaire en ligne pour la prononciation, traduction, la définition ou les synonymes d'un mot @ <http://www.wordreference.com/enfr/>
- Documents @ <http://www.evolutairehg.fr>

Method ◀ Commenting on 2 documents ▶

THE USA AND THE WORLD SINCE 1945

Comment on the following sources

GUIDELINE	THE USA AND THE WORLD SINCE 1991: ADJUSTING TO A CHANGING WORLD
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Source 1. TV speech, President George H. Bush, Washington D.C., 16 January 1991.

This conflict started Aug. 2, when the dictator of Iraq invaded a small and helpless neighbour. Kuwait - a member of the United Nations - was crushed, its population brutalized. While the world awaited, Saddam sought to add to the chemical weapons arsenal he now possesses, an infinitely more dangerous weapon of mass destruction [...]

Our goal is not the conquest of Iraq. It is the liberation of Kuwait [...]. This military action, taken in accord with the United Nations, follows months of diplomatic activity on the part of the United States and many other countries. Now the 28 countries with forces in the Gulf area have exhausted all reasonable efforts to reach a peaceful solution, and have no choice but to drive Saddam from Kuwait by force. We will not fail. [...] I've told the American people before that this will not be another Vietnam, and I repeat this tonight. [...] I'm hopeful that this fighting will not go on for long and that casualties will be held to an absolute minimum.

This is an historic moment. [...] We have before us the opportunity to forge a new world [...] where the rule of law governs the conduct of nations.

Source 2. 'Going in', Kal, *The Baltimore Sun*, 23 September 2002



HISTORY & MEMORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR

Comment on the following sources

GUIDELINE	THE AMERICANS IN VIETNAM: AN UNWINNABLE WAR??
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Source 1. South Vietnamese Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Loan, chief of the national police, shoots Vietcong officer Nguyen Van Lem, also known as Bay Lop, on a Saigon street on Feb. 1, 1968 (Eddie Adams, AP).



Source 2. Michael Lind, Vietnam: *The Necessary War*, Simon & Schuster, 1999.

The symbolic significance of Indochina in the global rivalry for world primacy between the American bloc and the communist bloc, and in the simultaneous competition within the communist bloc between the Soviet Union and China, arose from the fact that the Cold War was an ideological war as well as a power struggle. [...]

In hindsight, America's Cold War Strategy with respect to the three fronts in Asia was all of a piece. Once the policy had been started by the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, the imperative's of America's sensible, and ultimately vindicated, Cold War strategy of global containment required the United States to wage limited wars if necessary to prevent Taiwan, South Korea, and South Vietnam, along with Laos and Cambodia, from being incorporated by invasion or subversion into the communist bloc. The only surprising thing about the Cold War in Asia is the fact that it ended without an American war for Taiwan in addition to the American wars for South Korea and South Vietnam.