• THE CONTINUING EFFORTS POST WW2 TO ACHIEVE PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE WORLD, INCLUDING AUSTRALIA’S INVOLVEMENT IN UN PEACEKEEPING.
  o Australia has had peacekeepers continuously for over 50 years. Australia was part of the very first group of UN military observers in Indonesia, 1947.
  o In the early years, Australia's peacekeepers were generally unarmed military observers, promoting peace indirectly by ensuring that neither side in a conflict could violate a ceasefire or commit atrocities without the United Nations and the world community knowing about it. Today the media can fill a similar role, but military observers with a peacekeeping operation are more impartial and can use their military training to assess a situation more accurately.
  o At the end of the Cold War, the 1990s were the busiest decade in the history of multinational peacekeeping. For the first time, RAN ships took part in a peacekeeping operation, enforcing UN-imposed sanctions against Iraq both before and after the Gulf War.

• THE MAJOR MOVEMENTS FOR RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS IN THE WORLD: DECOLONIZATION AND INDEPENDENCE OF FORMER COLONIES.

• THE NATURE OF THE COLD WAR; AUSTRALIA’S INVOLVEMENT IN THE COLD WAR AND POST-COLD WAR CONFLICTS (KOREAN VIETNAM, GULF WARS, AFGHANISTAN), INCLUDING THE RISING INFLUENCE OF ASIAN NATIONS SINCE THE END OF THE COLD WAR
  o 1945-1989
  o The Cold War is a name given to the relationship between USA and USSR (Soviet Union) in 1945 after World War 2. It was a period of bitter rivalry and suspicion. The Cold War was when political relations between countries were hostile and there was a continuous military threat.
  o USSR – Soviet Union, Eastern bloc countries; COMMUNIST
  o The Cold War was to dominate international affairs for decades and many major crises occurred. The War represented an extremely serious threat to world peace. The stress was particularly evident in Europe where in 1949; a group of European and North American formed an association called NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). It aimed to defend its member states against the perceived threat of Soviet aggression.

• AUSTRALIA’S POST WAR TREATIES AND ALLIANCES: SEATO AND ANZUS
  o ANZUS (1951) – a treaty that exists between Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America.
    ▪ A military treaty that binds the countries together and are still in place today, but changed slightly when New Zealand did not agree with the US nuclear activities and did not send troops to Iraq in 2003 but Australia did.
  o SEATO – a military treaty designed to protect the interests of governments in South East Asia. The South East Asia Treaty Organisation was created by the signing of the Manilla Pact in 1954 in the Philippines, it was dissolved in 1977 after the US withdrawal from Vietnam.
  o SEATO is the most important military treaty in relation to the Vietnam War as it was because of the impending communist threat that faced the South East Asia area such as the Philippines and Thailand.

• THE CONCEPTS OF DOMINO THEORY AND FORWARD DEFENCE