



Perón Era

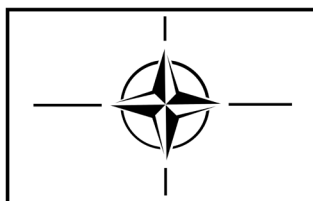
1946-1976 A.D. Argentine soldier and popular head of the labor secretariat, Juan Domingo Perón was elected president (1946-1955), pursuing pro-labor and pro-nationalist policies.

After exile, Perón returned for a second term in office (1973-1974). Upon his death, he was succeeded by his third wife, María Estela Martínez de Perón, who was later removed by the military in 1976.



Independence to India

1947 A.D. After the British decision in 1946 to grant independence to commonwealth India, Muslims, not willing to live under Hindu Government, were eventually granted on August 14th, 1947, the independent country of Pakistan, led by governor-general Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The next day the remaining area was deemed independent India, led by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.



NATO "North Atlantic Treaty Organization"

1949 A.D. An alliance of countries, including the U.S., Canada, and 19 other Western countries, whose primary purpose was to protect against Communist activity. It continues to operate peacekeeping efforts in Western Europe.



Korean War

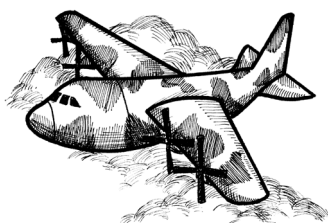
1950-1953 A.D. A war between North Korea/China and South Korea/United States/United Nations forces. Long-time rivalry between the two regions of Korea had made unification efforts difficult. North Korea's surprise attack in 1950 was followed by three years of boundary-pushing. It ended in truce near the original boundary line.



Decolonization of the Various African Countries

1952-1975 A.D. Following WWII, many African colonies sought independence:

Mau Mau fighters in Kenya-1952, Ghana-1957, Nigeria & Zaire-1960, Tanzania-1961, Algeria & Uganda-1962, Kenya-1963, Zambia & Malawi-1964, Rhodesia-1965, Angola & Mozambique-1975.



Vietnam War

1954-1975 A.D. A country divided, where the communist North attempted, through guerrilla campaigns, to create one communist state. President Johnson encouraged military intervention beginning in 1965 to resist the spread of communism. A series of events shook confidence, and with resentment and controversy at home, the U.S. began to pull its forces. The war ended in 1975 with the Saigon airlift of the last Americans and several thousand South Vietnamese, and the triumph of North Vietnam.



Members of the Warsaw Pact

Warsaw Pact Established

1955 A.D. Military treaty that was the Soviet bloc's version of NATO, signed by the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. After the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, East Germany left the Pact in 1990, followed by the remaining members in 1991.



John Rush

Born 1955 A.D. A missionary to a cargo cult of Tanna in the South Pacific, called the "John Frum" people.

Bringing the message of spiritual riches in Christ to a people whose false hopes lie in material gain, he amazingly fulfilled a mysterious island prophecy.



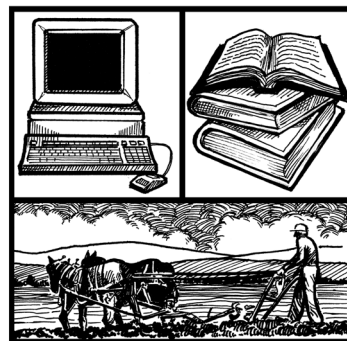
Sputnik I

October 4, 1957 A.D. The first of a series of unmanned satellites launched by the USSR. The first man-made spacecraft to orbit the earth, it was soon followed by Sputnik 2 (November 3) which carried the first living creature, a dog, into space.



Bay of Pigs Invasion

April 17, 1961 A.D. A bay on the coast of Cuba that was the location of an unsuccessful invasion of approximately 1200 Cuban exiles, backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, with the mission of overthrowing Fidel Castro's Marxist regime.



Peace Corps Founded

1961 A.D. Founded by John F. Kennedy, the U.S. government agency provided Third World countries with American volunteers trained to help in the development of education, technology, and agriculture.



Crisis in the Congo

1960-1964 A.D. A Belgian colony in Central Africa, the Congo gained independence in 1960. Ethnic and personal rivalries, as well as the immediate secession of Katanga province, prompted the United Nations to intervene with a peace-keeping force that remained until 1964.