

Università degli studi di Trieste e di Udine  
corso di laurea magistrale in Studi storici

# **Storia contemporanea**

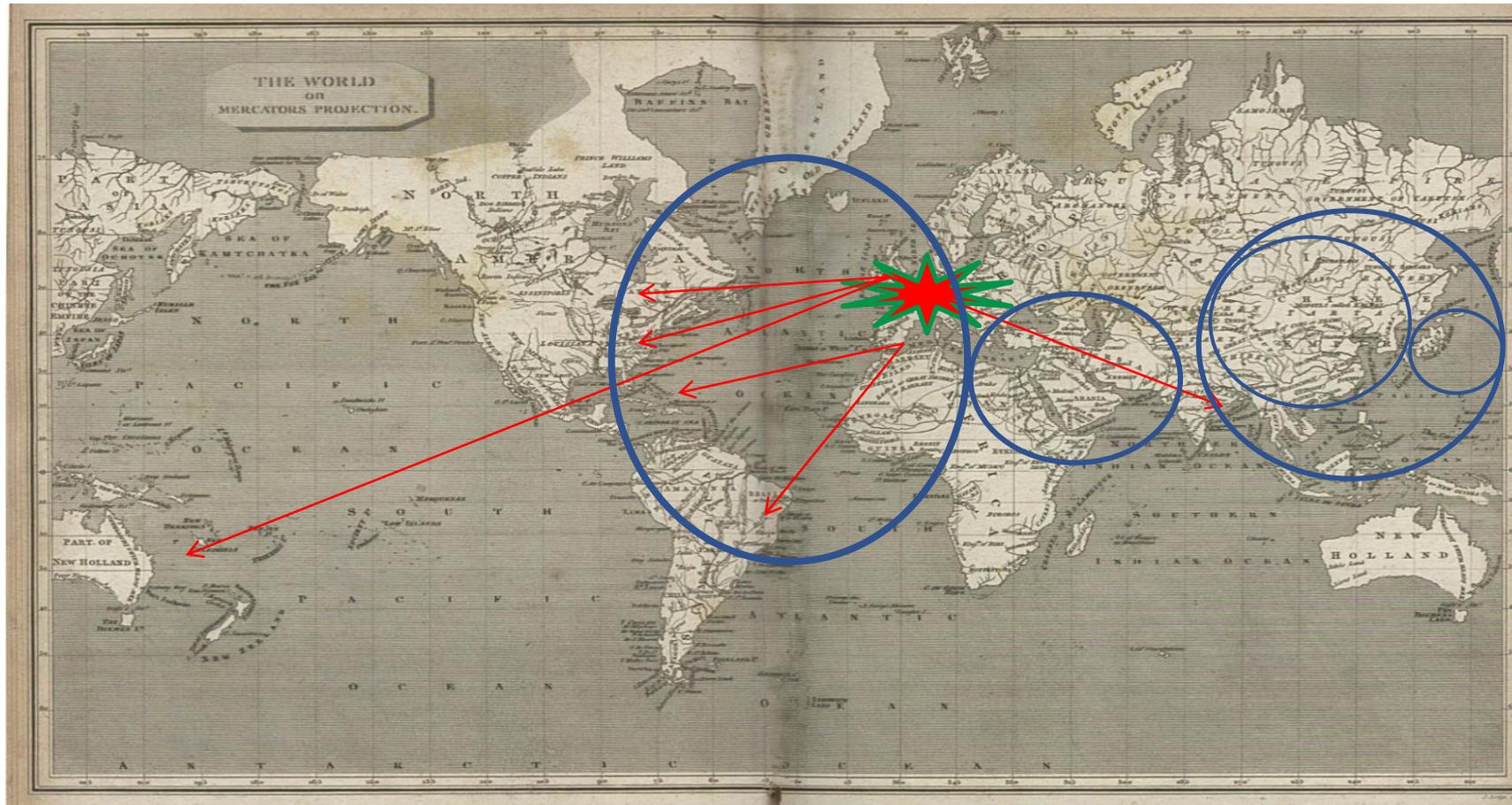
**docente: G. Battelli**

A.A. 2021-2022

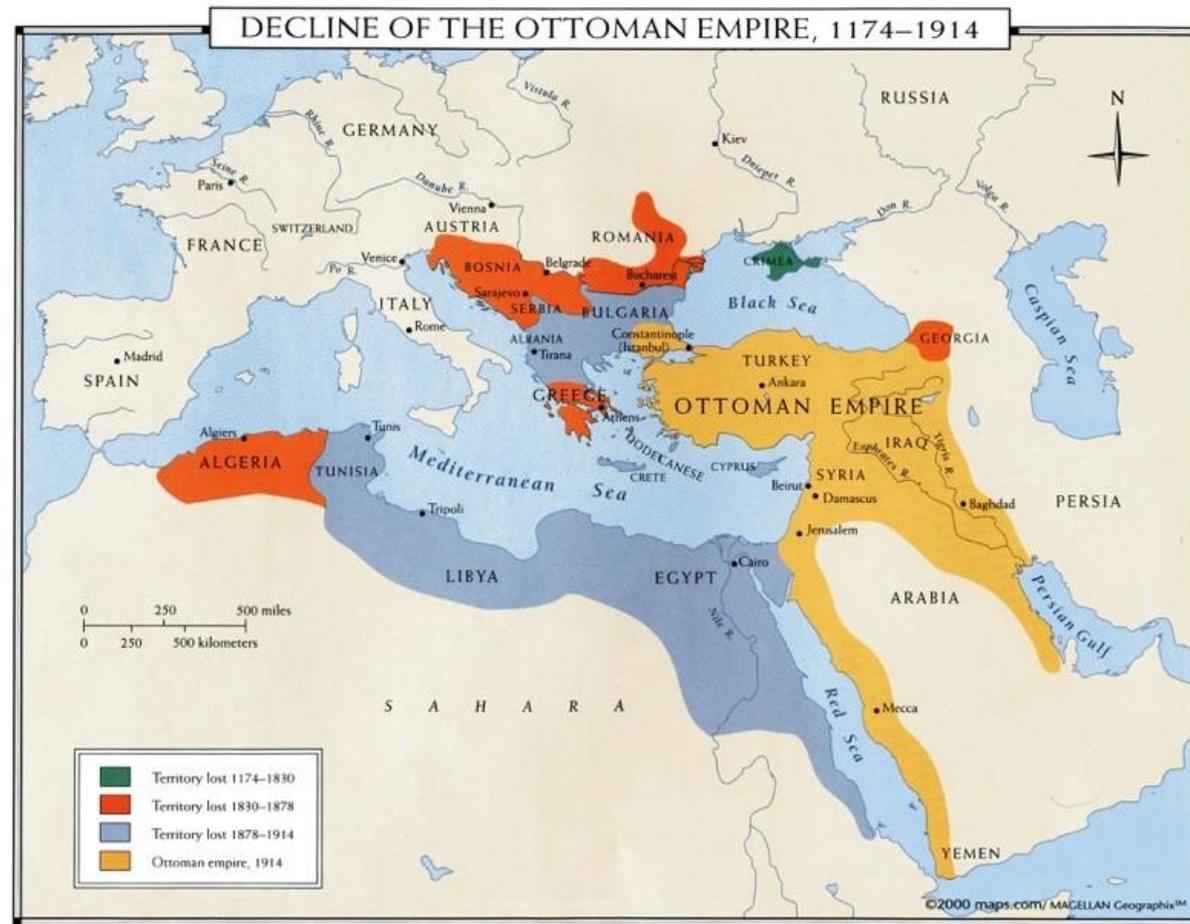
# Crisi di Crimea



# L'economia-mondo atlantica e gli altri sistemi



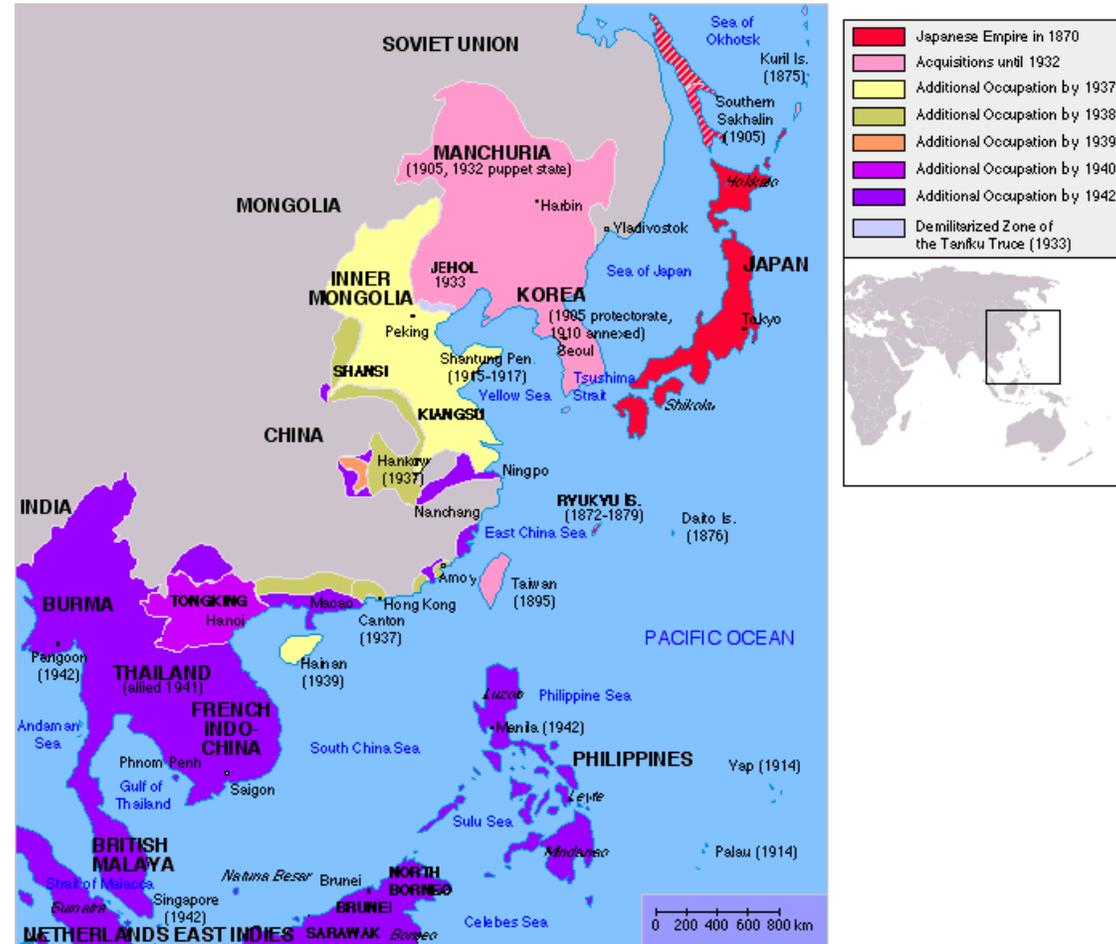
# L'impero ottomano attorno al 1800



# L'impero cinese attorno al 1820



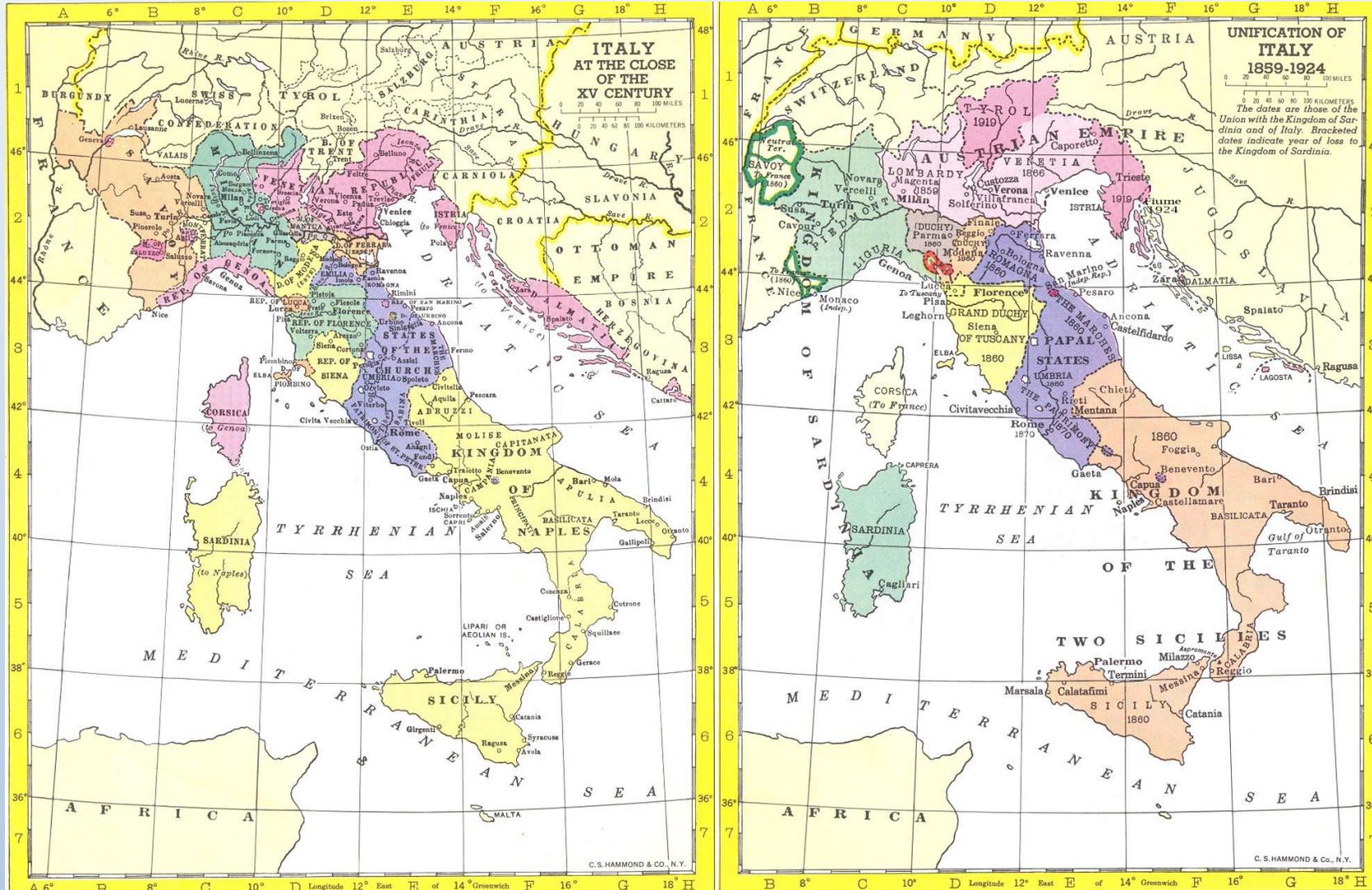
# Il Giappone attorno al 1800



# L'Europa dopo Vienna



# Unificazione italiana (1861)



# Italia geo-politica al marzo 1860



# Confederazione del Reno (1806-1813) e Confederazione germanica (1815-1866)

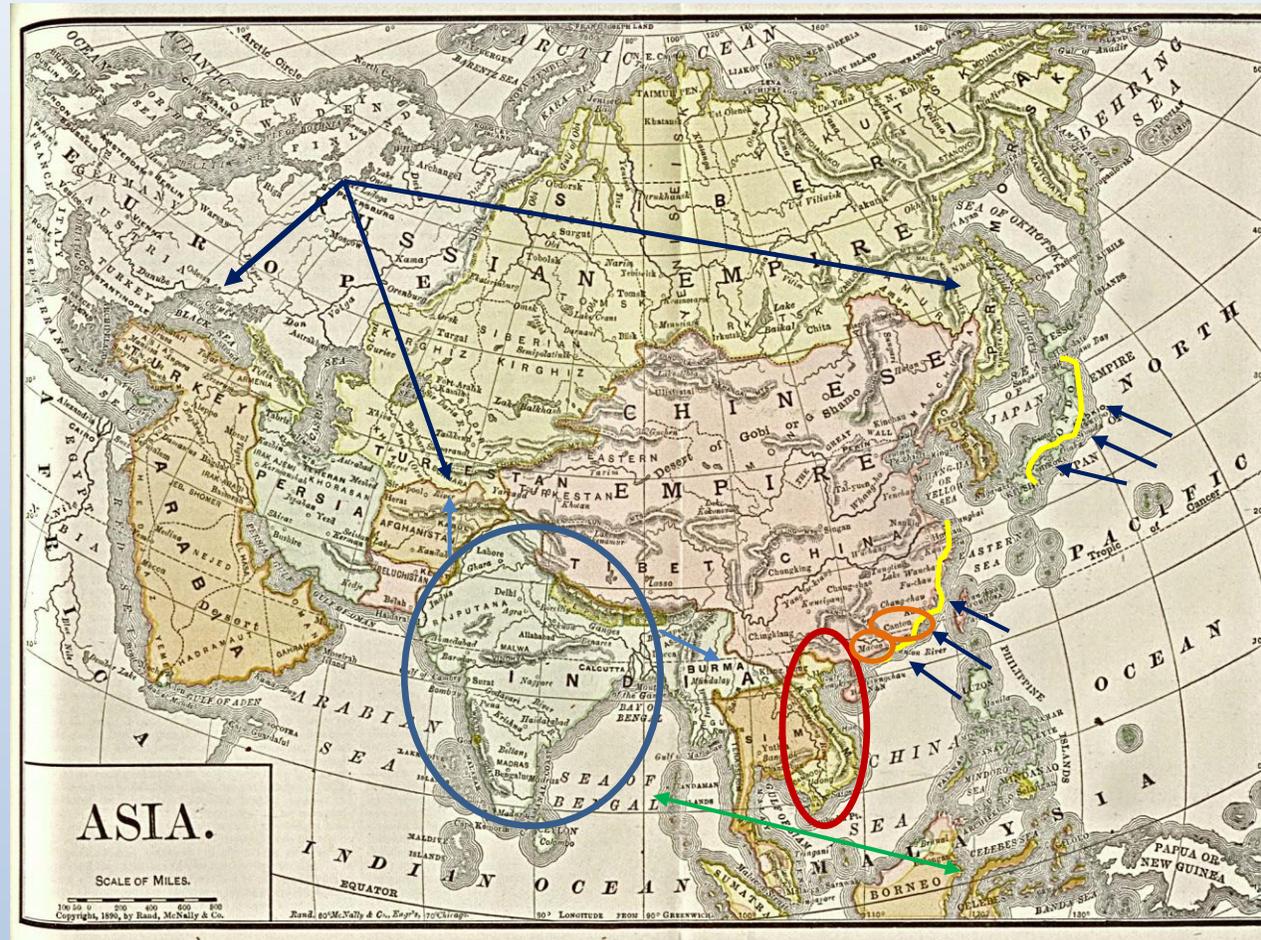




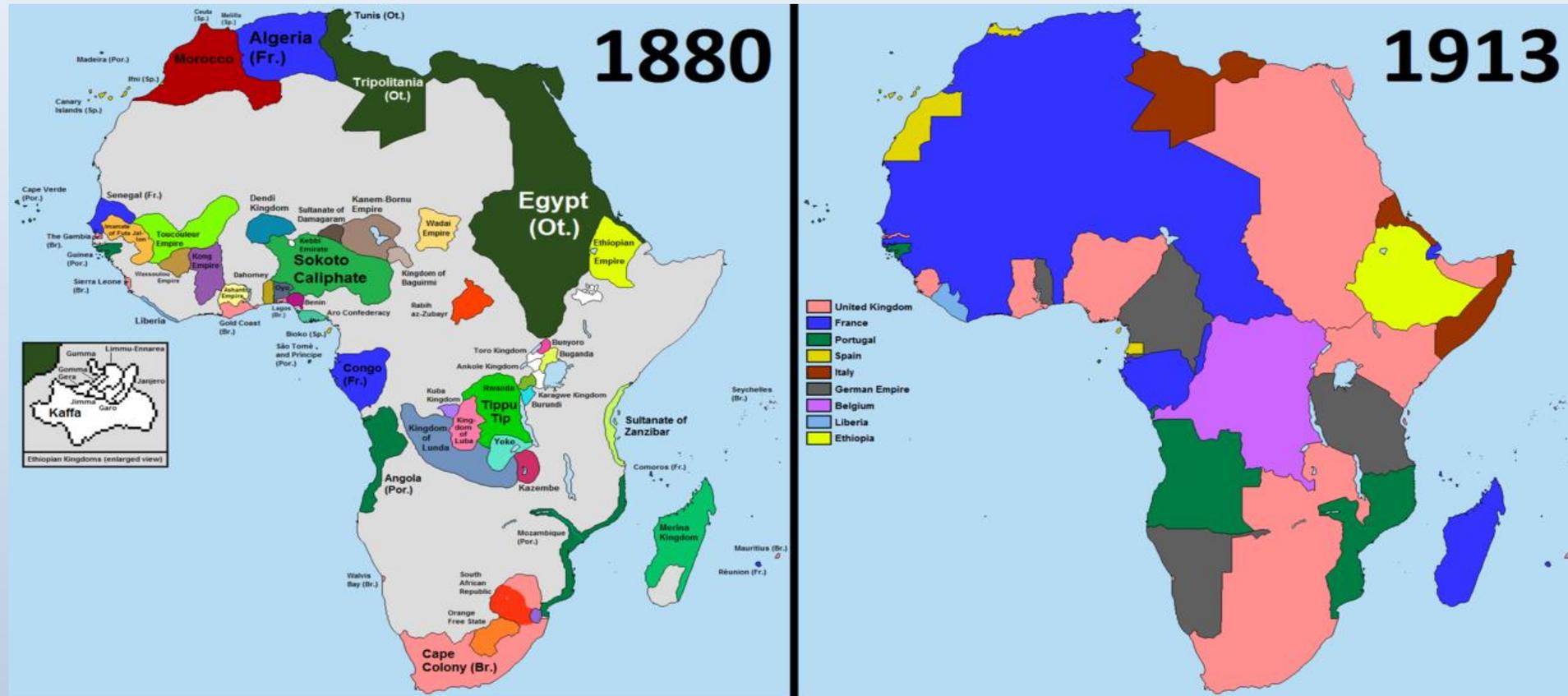
# I Balcani all'epoca del congresso di Berlino (1878)



# L'Asia nel corso dell'Ottocento



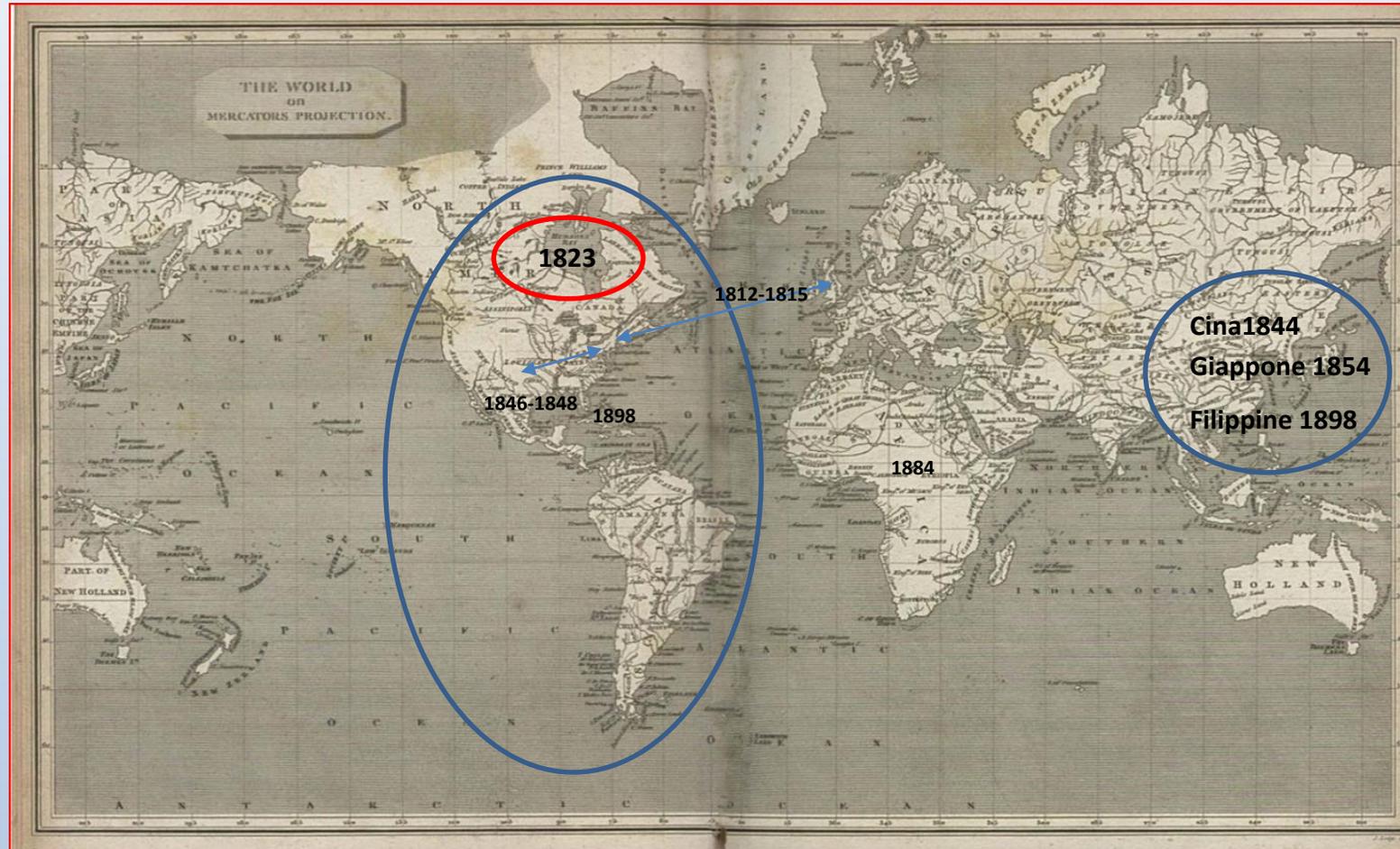
# L'Europa e l'Africa tra fine Ottocento e inizio Novecento



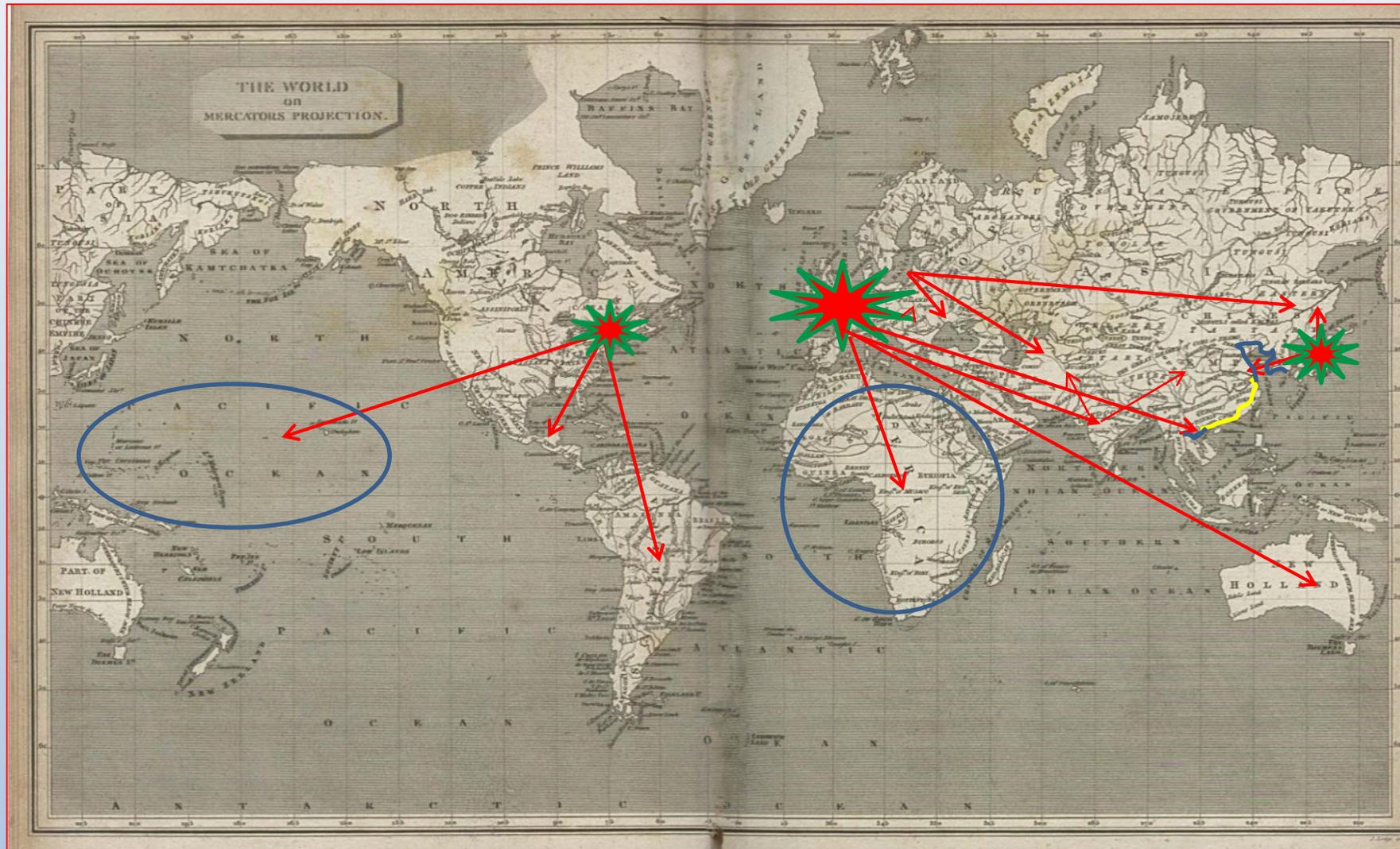
# Evoluzione territoriale degli Stati Uniti



# La politica estera degli Stati Uniti nel XIX sec.



# L'Europa e le altre aree mondiali tra la fine del 19° secolo e la Grande guerra



# I fronti europei nella Grande guerra

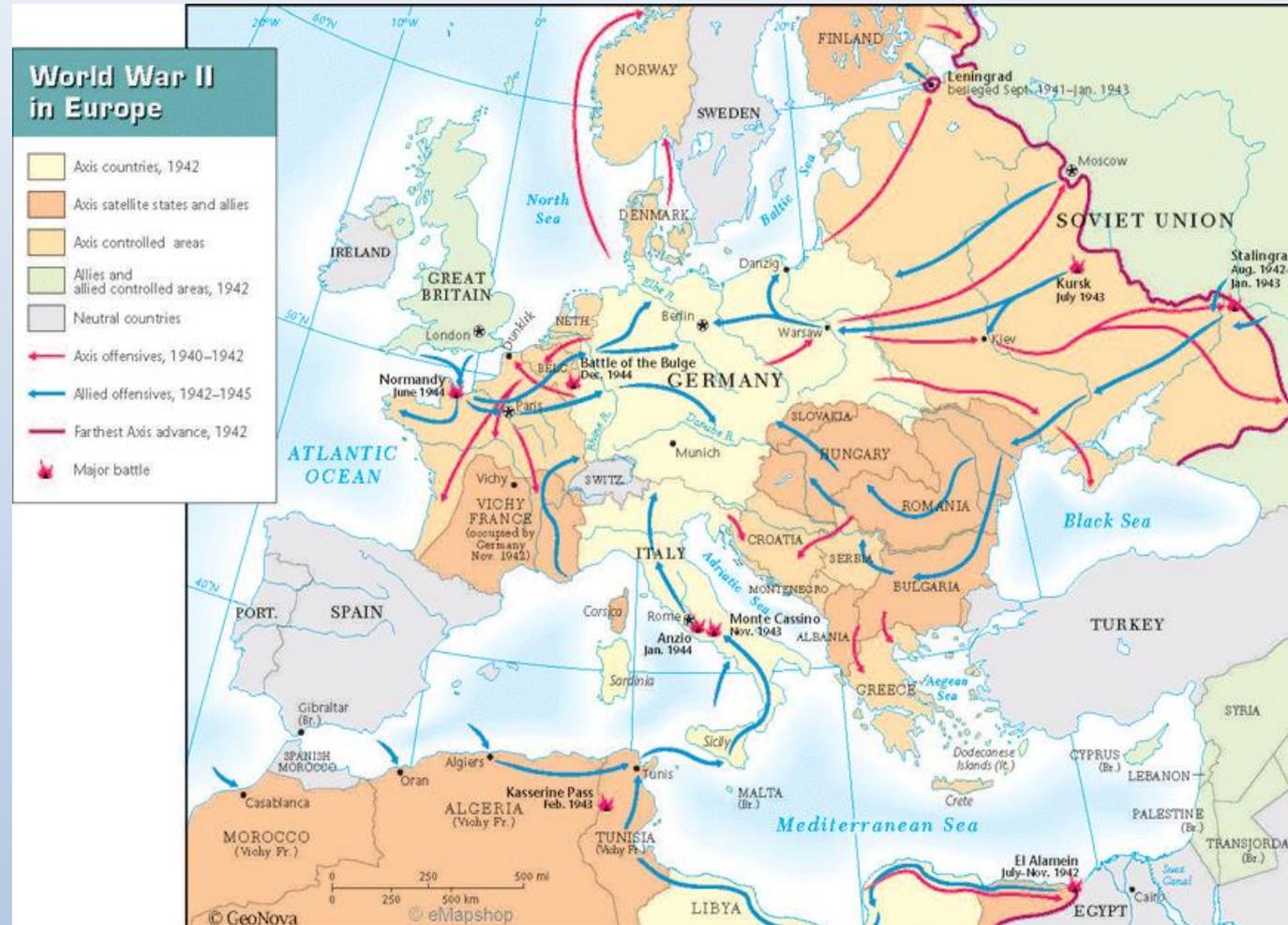


# Nuovo assetto europeo dopo la Grande guerra



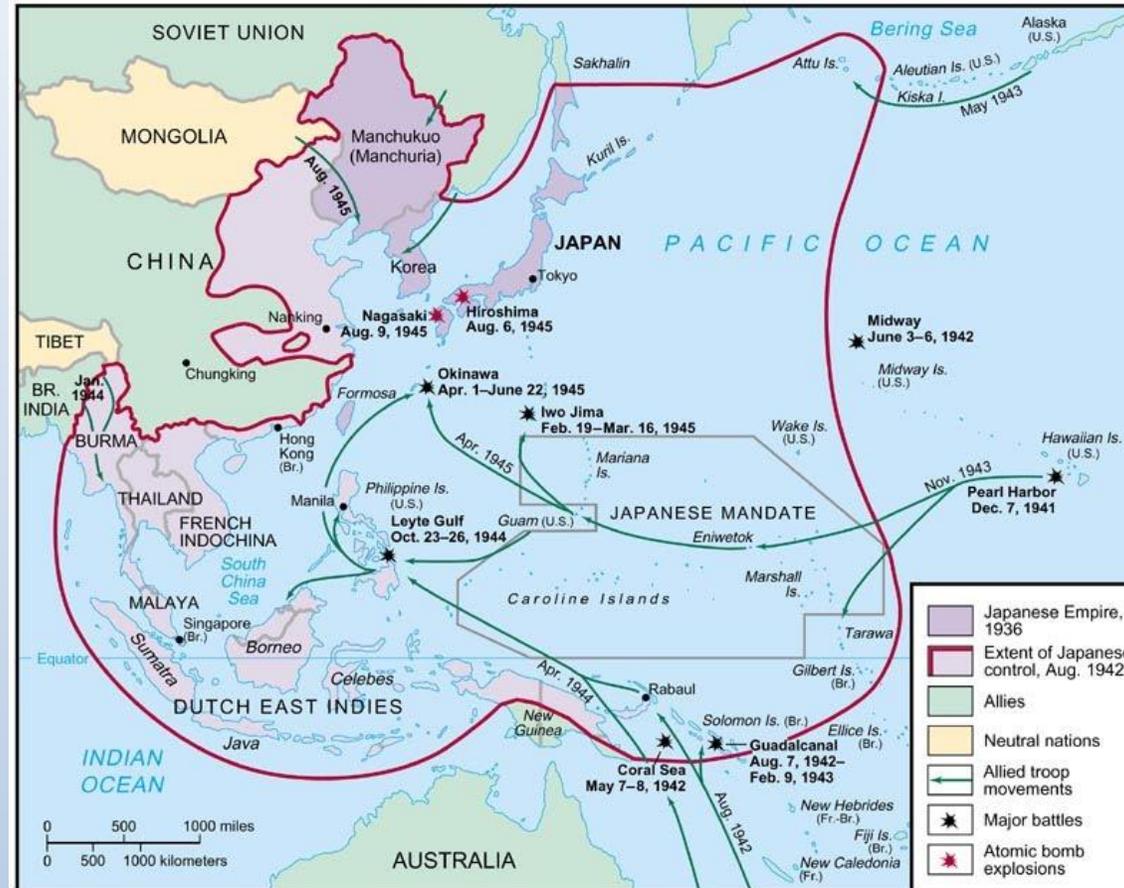
# Seconda guerra mondiale

## Teatro di guerra europeo



# Seconda guerra mondiale

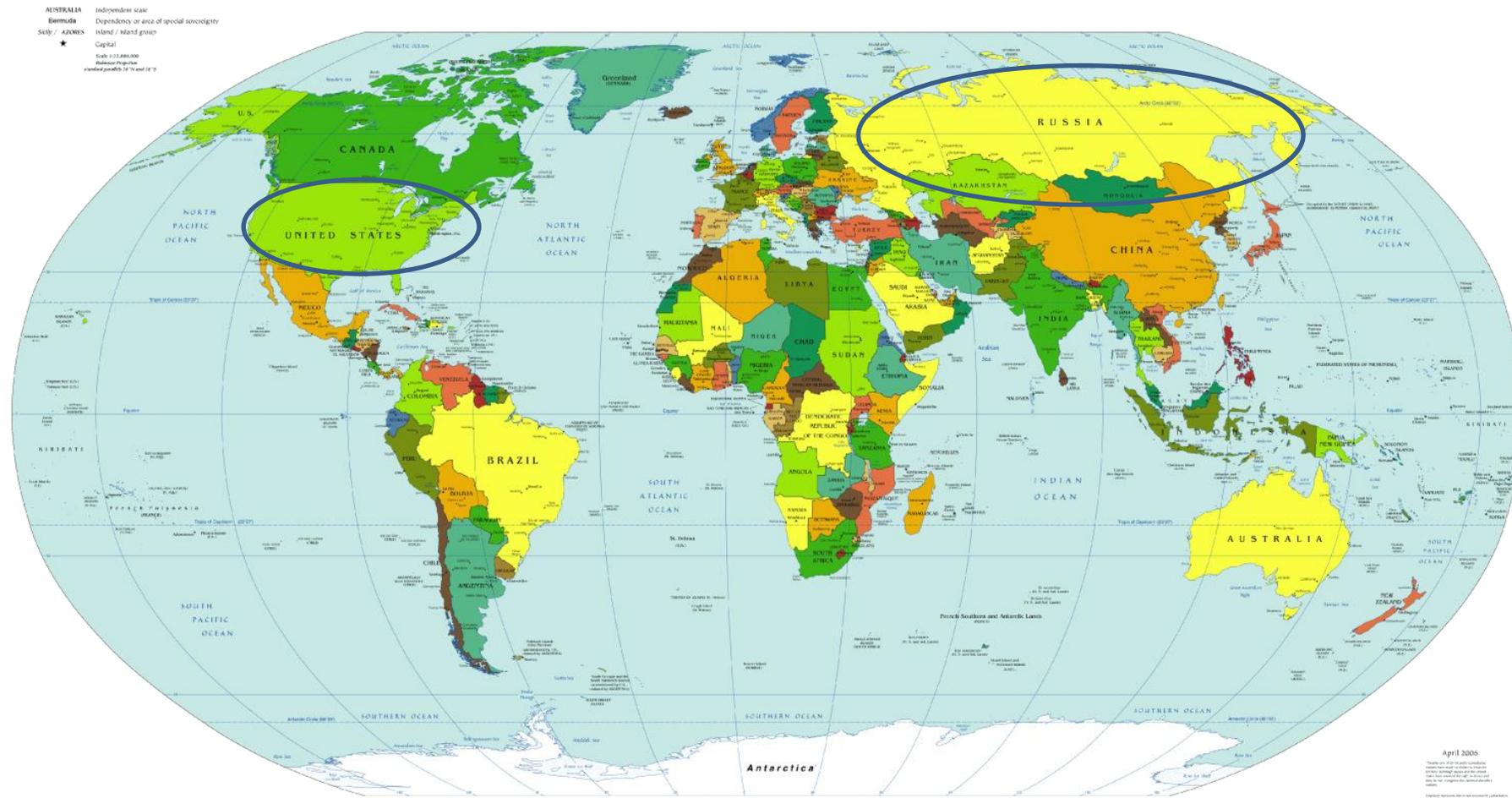
## Teatro di guerra del Pacifico



WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC

# Il sistema bipolare della Guerra fredda

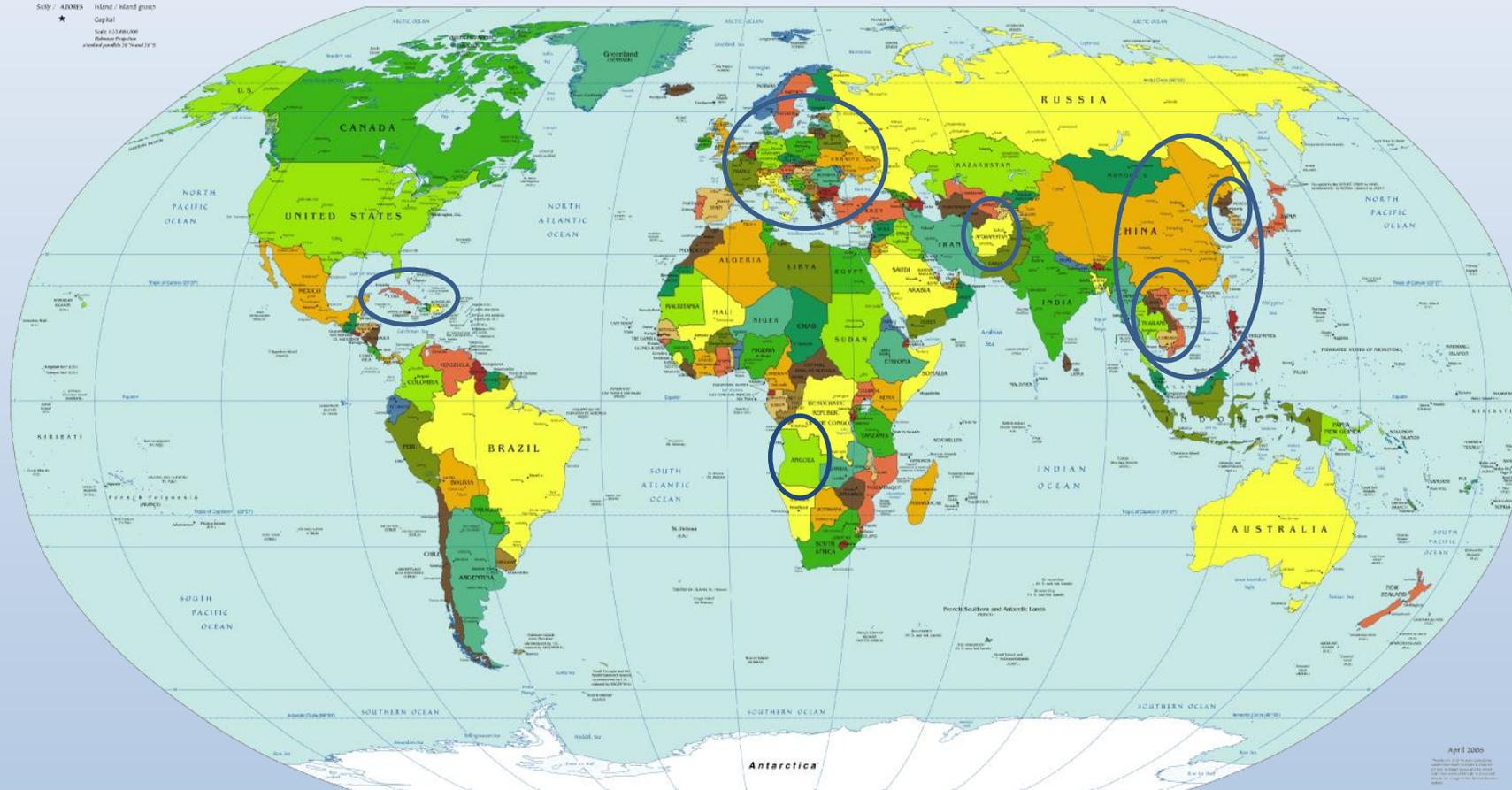
Political Map of the World, April 2006



# Aree di crisi durante la Guerra fredda

Political Map of the World, April 2006

- ▲ AUSTRALIA Independent state
- ◻ Bermuda Dependency or area of special sovereignty
- ◻ Scty / AZORES Island / Island group
- ★ Capital
- Scale: 1:112,000,000
- Reference: Population
- Projected population: 50% in year 2025



# Suddivisione della Germania



# Muro di Berlino

The Berlin wall (1961-1989)



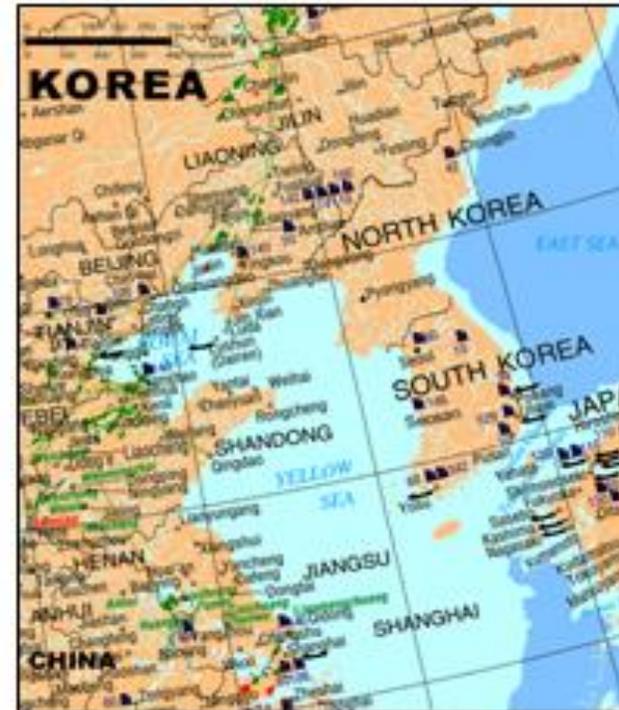
# L'Europa della Guerra fredda (1947-1989)



# Guerra di Corea

## Divided Korea

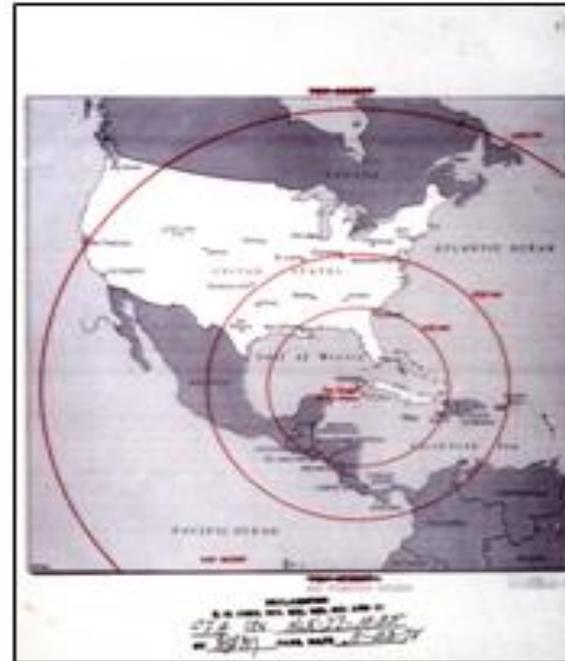
- After World War II, Japan's former colony of Korea was divided into two occupation zones along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel with the Soviet zone in the north and the US zone in the south
- Before the occupation forces departed, an anticommunist regime was established in the south and a communist one in the north



# Crisi di Cuba (ottobre 1962)

## Cuban Missile Crisis

- Castro feared the US would try again to overthrow him and he called for additional support from the Soviet Union
- Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev responded by sending medium-range bombers and missiles to Cuba to help defend Castro and threaten the US
- In Oct 1962, US spy planes discovered missile sites under construction in Cuba



# Guerra del Vietnam (1965-1971)

## US Troop Levels in Vietnam

|        |         |        |         |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| • 1959 | 760     | • 1967 | 485,600 |
| • 1960 | 900     | • 1968 | 536,100 |
| • 1961 | 3,205   | • 1969 | 475,200 |
| • 1962 | 11,300  | • 1970 | 334,600 |
| • 1963 | 16,300  | • 1971 | 156,800 |
| • 1964 | 23,300  | • 1972 | 24,200  |
| • 1965 | 184,300 | • 1973 | 50      |
| • 1966 | 385,300 |        |         |

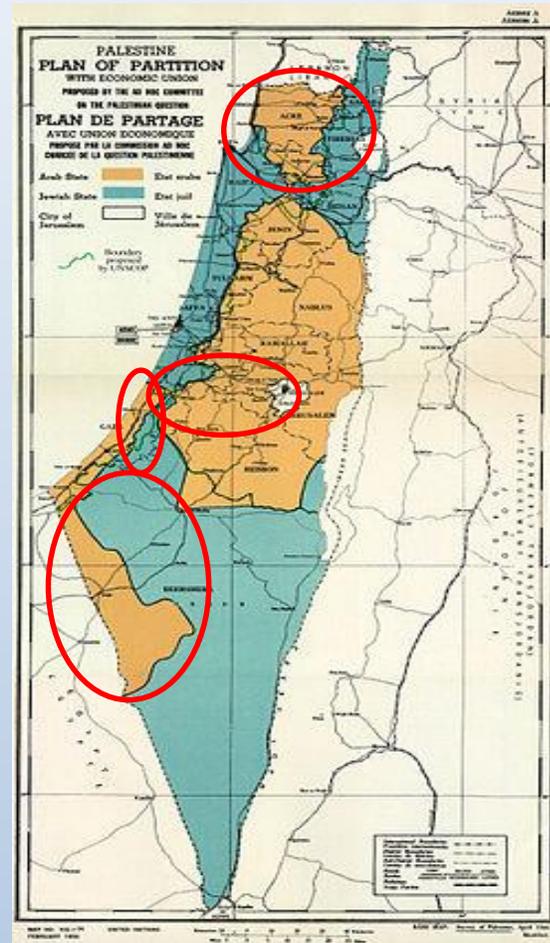
# L'America latina in epoca postcoloniale



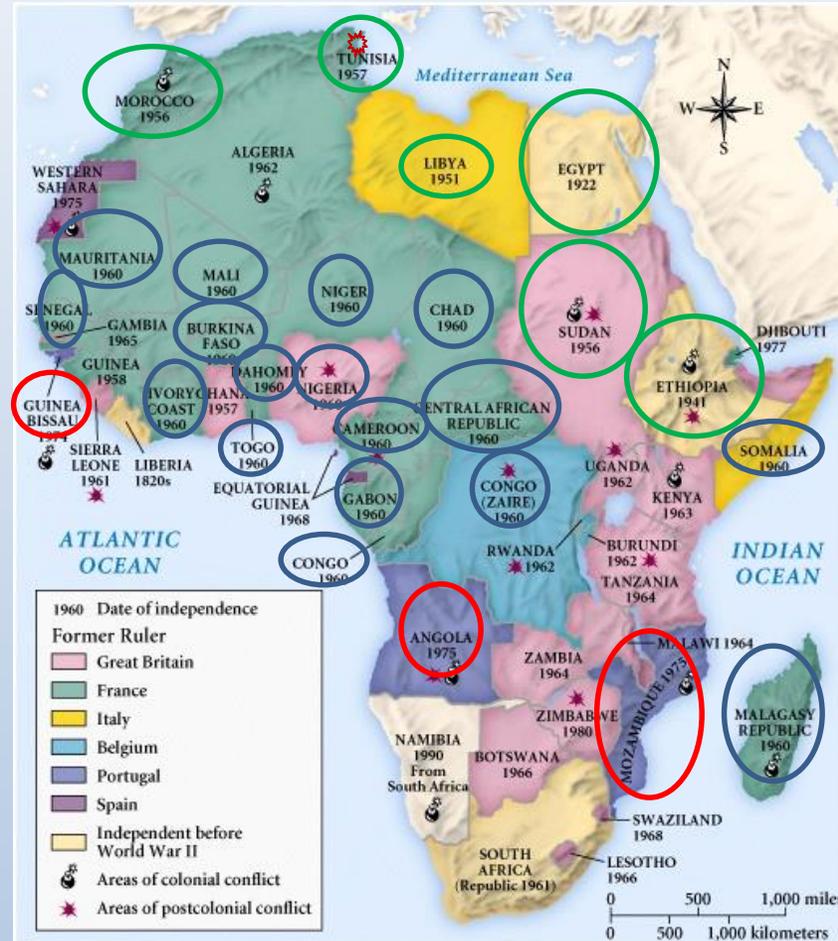
# L'Asia contemporanea



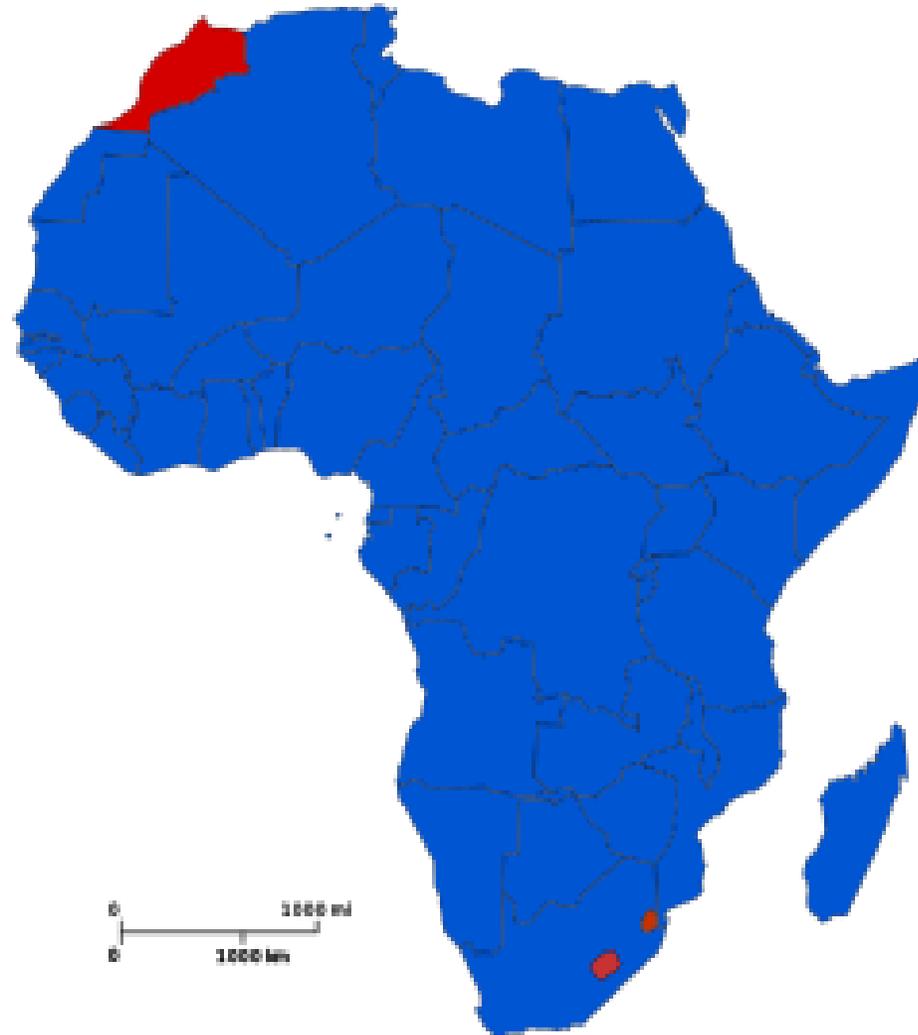
# La questione arabo-israeliana



# La decolonizzazione dell'Africa

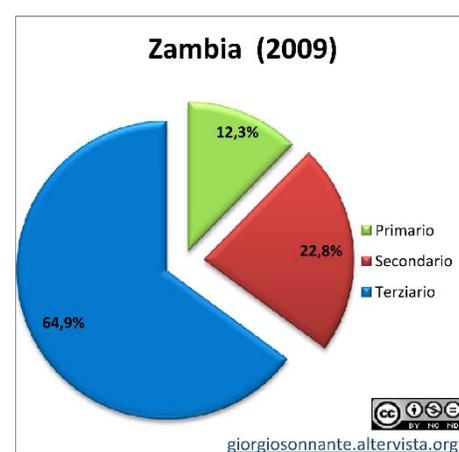
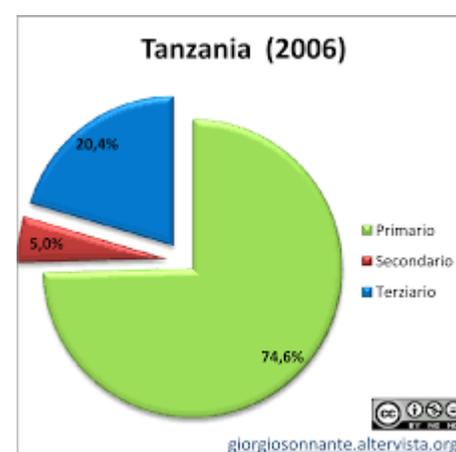
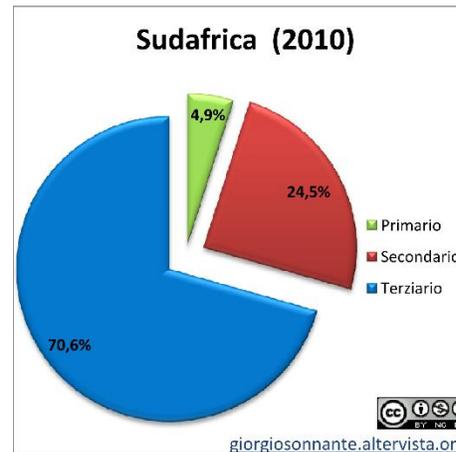
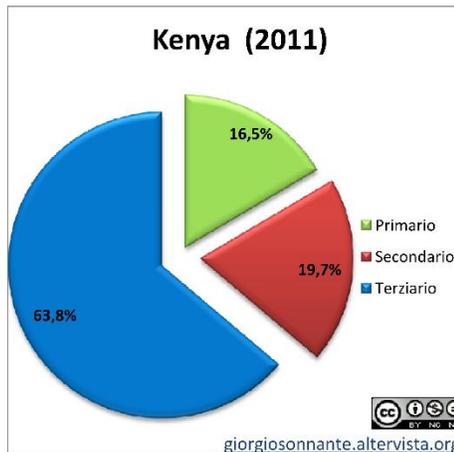
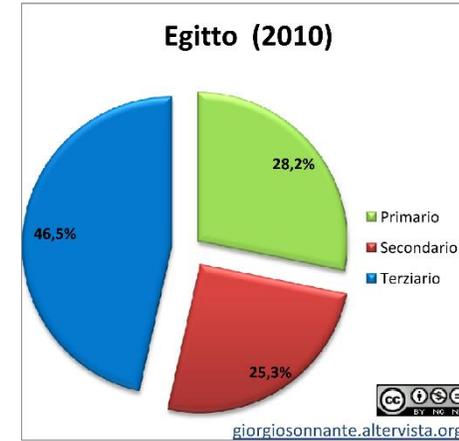
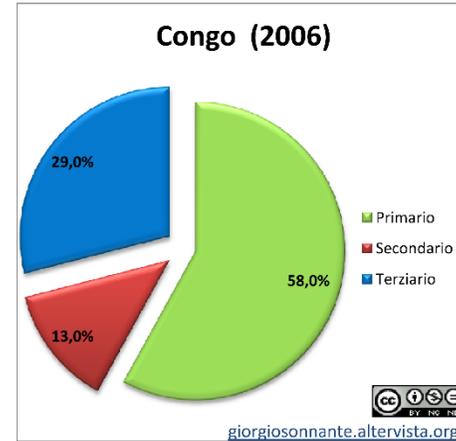
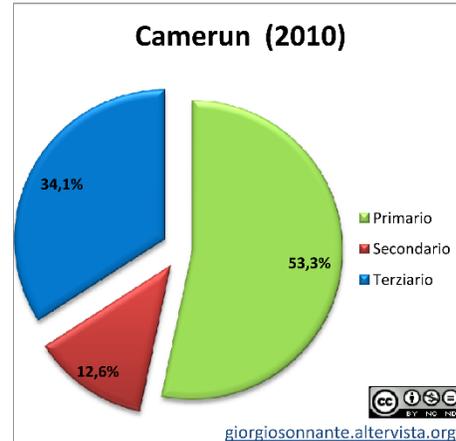
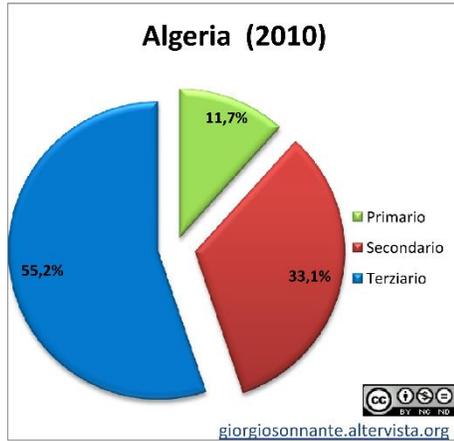


# I sistemi politici africani



# Settori economici nell'Africa contemporanea

(fonte: <http://giorgiosonnante.altervista.org/>)



# Dall'URSS alla CSI



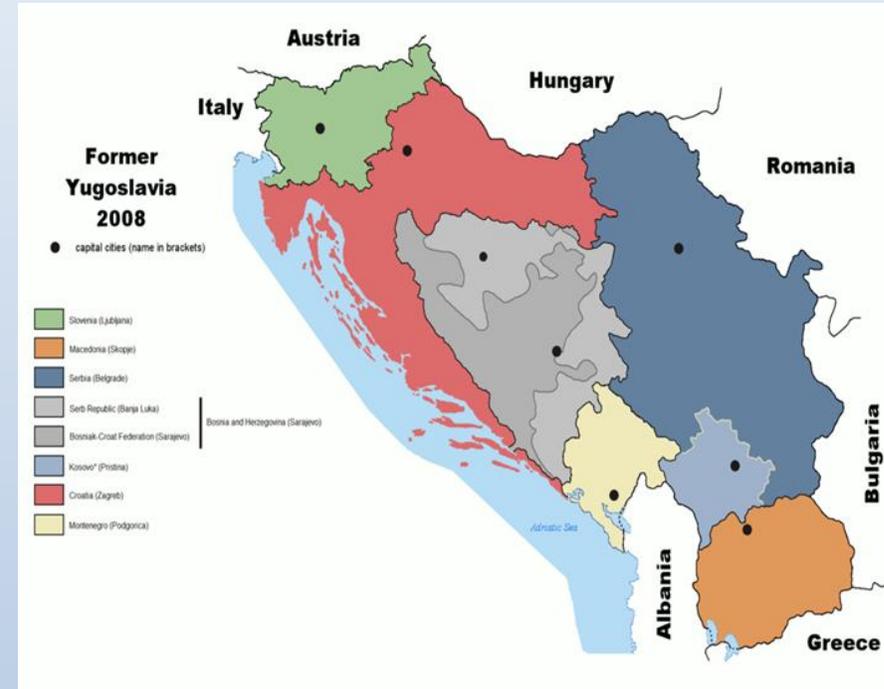
# Federazione russa



# Teatri di guerra in M.O. alla fine del XX secolo



# Il dissolvimento della Jugoslavia 1991-1999



# Crisi etniche nell'Africa equatoriale

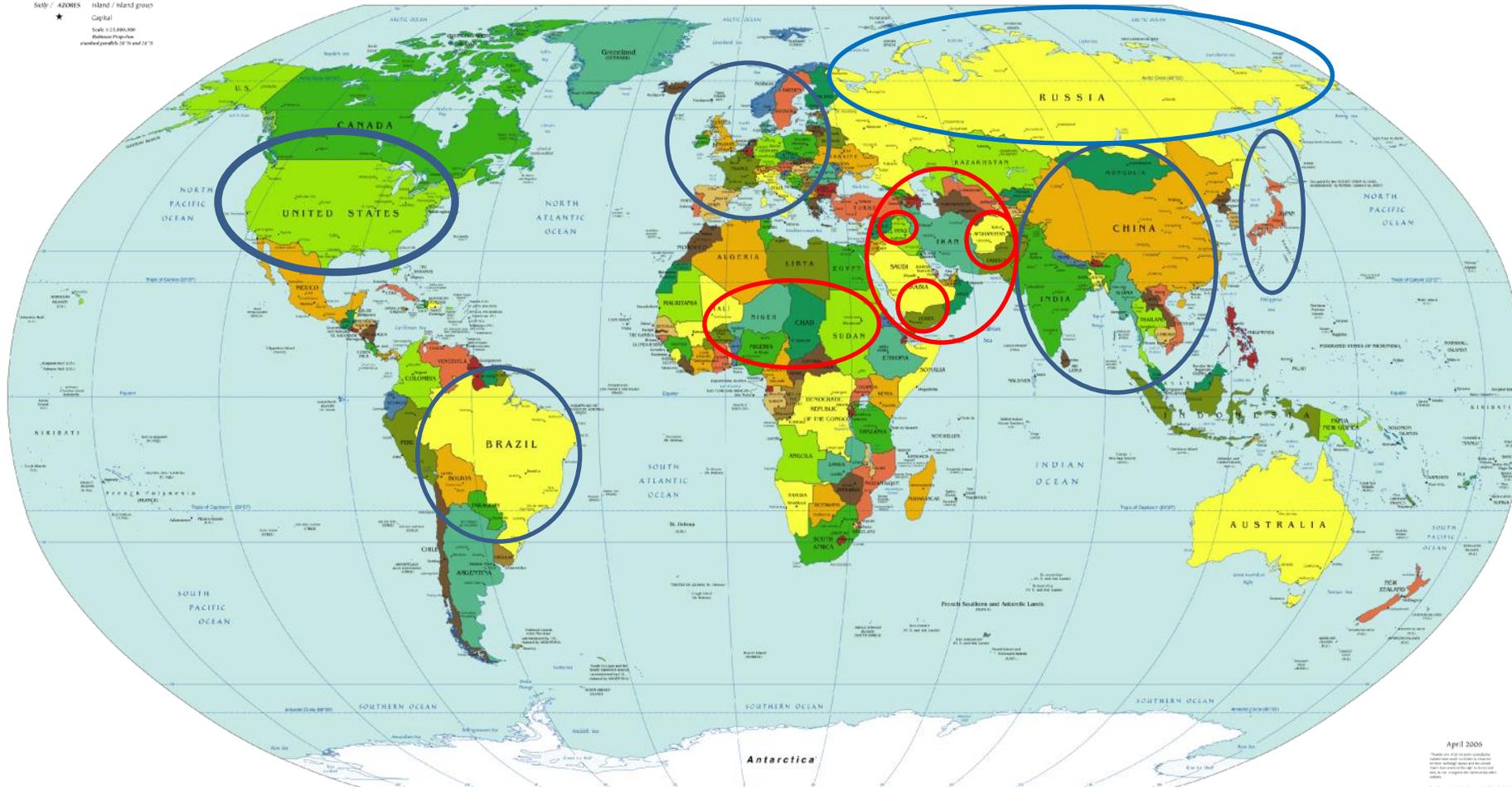


# Gli inizi del XXI secolo

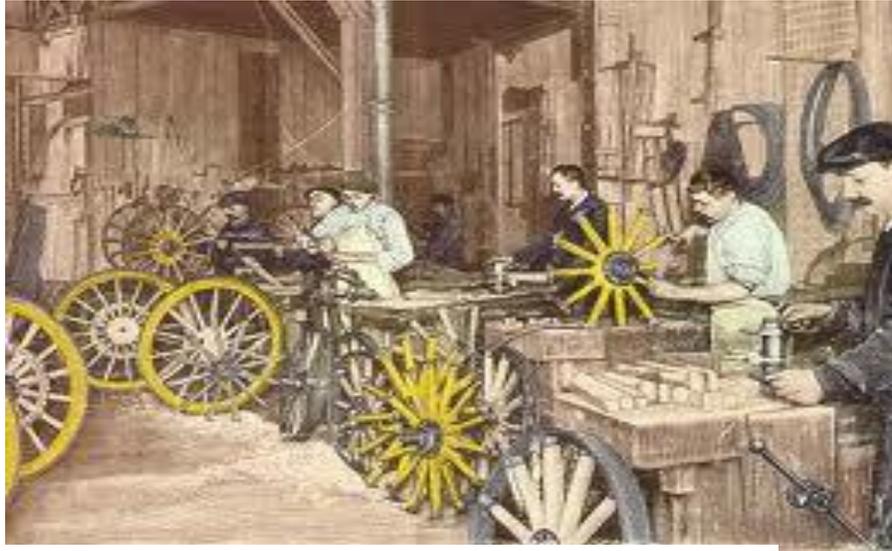
## Un nuovo sistema multipolare

Political Map of the World, April 2006

ANTHILLAR Independent state  
Bermuda Dependency or area of special sovereignty  
Sally / AZORES Island / Island group  
★ Capital  
Scale: 1:12,000,000  
Political Features  
Printed on high quality paper



# Immagini dell'industrializzazione



# Seconda industrializzazione: produzione dei singoli Stati

Distribuzione percentuale della produzione industriale a livello mondiale

|             | 1870 | 1881-1885 | 1896-1900 | 1906-1910 | 1913 |
|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Stati Uniti | 23,3 | 28,6 ↑    | 30,1      | 35,3      | 35,8 |
| Germania    | 13,2 | 13,9      | 16,6      | 15,9 ↑    | 15,7 |
| Regno Unito | 31,8 | 26,6      | 19,5      | 14,7      | 14,0 |
| Francia     | 10,3 | 8,6       | 7,1       | 6,4       | 6,4  |
| Russia      | 3,7  | 3,5       | 5,0       | 5,5       | 5,0  |
| Italia      | 2,4  | 2,4       | 2,7       | 2,7       | 3,1  |
| Canada      | 1,0  | 1,3       | 1,4       | 2,3       | 2,0  |
| Belgio      | 2,9  | 2,5       | 2,2       | 2,1       | 2,0  |
| Svezia      | 0,4  | 0,6       | 1,1       | 1,0       | 1,0  |
| Giappone    | -    | -         | 0,6       | 1,2       | 1,0  |
| India       | 11   | 12        | 1,1       | 1,1       | 1,2  |
| Altri paesi |      |           | 12,3      | 11,9      | 12,0 |

# Produzione industriale e delocalizzazione

|               | <i>Produzione industriale pro capite in 1'000 \$</i> | <i>Produzione industriale in miliardi di \$</i> | <i>Quota di produzione industriale in % rispetto al PIL</i> | <i>Quota dell'intero settore secondario in % rispetto al PIL</i> | <i>PIL in miliardi di \$</i> |
|---------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| Svizzera      | 12,4   | 100   | 20  | 27   | 524                          |
| Giappone      | 8,6  | 1092  | 20  | 28   | 5459                         |
| Singapore     | 8,5  | 42  | 19  | 26   | 223                          |
| Norvegia      | 8,3  | 42  | 10  | 41   | 415                          |
| Svezia        | 8,1  | 73  | 16  | 25   | 456                          |
| Germania      | 7,7  | 630   | 19  | 26   | 3316                         |
| Canada        | 6,5  | 220   | 14  | 32   | 1574                         |
| USA           | 6,0  | 1906  | 13  | 21   | 14 658                       |
| Paesi Bassi   | 6,0  | 102   | 13  | 24   | 783                          |
| Belgio        | 5,9  | 65  | 14  | 22   | 466                          |
| Corea del Sud | 5,8  | 282   | 28  | 37   | 1007                         |
| Italia        | 5,5  | 329   | 16  | 25   | 2055                         |
| Taiwan        | 4,7  | 108   | 25  | 28   | 430                          |
| Francia       | 4,5  | 284   | 11  | 19   | 2583                         |
| Gran Bretagna | 4,0  | 247   | 11  | 21   | 2248                         |
| Brasile       | 1,7  | 334   | 16  | 26   | 2090                         |
| Russia        | 1,6  | 220   | 15  | 33   | 1465                         |
| Cina          | 1,5  | 1999  | 34  | 46   | 5878                         |
| India         | 0,2  | 231   | 15  | 27   | 1538                         |

Fonte: WEF global competitiveness Report 2011/12, calcoli propri

24 ottobre 1929

**CITY EDITION** **London Herald** **LATE PRICES**  
No. 5617 FRIDAY 25th OCTOBER 1929 1d

# WALL STREET CRASH!

## Black Thursday in America

Stocks Plunge and Eleven Commit Suicide

Trade selling 100,000,000 New York Stock Market today. Five billion dollars damaged in one day.

Market goes to the limit, reaching record volume without exception of these and gains. Market reaches the lowest point in its history, with losses in all 3000 stocks.

In the absence of other news, the market began to fall at 10.30 a.m. and continued to fall steadily for the remainder of the day. The closing was at 1.00 p.m. with a loss of 10.00 points.

The day's trading was characterized by a steady decline in the price of all stocks. The market was particularly heavy in the afternoon, with a large number of transactions being completed.

At 10.30 a.m. the market opened with a loss of 10.00 points. The price of the Dow Jones Industrial Average was 285.00. By 11.00 a.m. the loss had increased to 15.00 points. At 12.00 p.m. the loss was 20.00 points. At 1.00 p.m. the loss was 25.00 points. At 2.00 p.m. the loss was 30.00 points. At 3.00 p.m. the loss was 35.00 points. At 4.00 p.m. the loss was 40.00 points. At 5.00 p.m. the loss was 45.00 points. At 6.00 p.m. the loss was 50.00 points. At 7.00 p.m. the loss was 55.00 points. At 8.00 p.m. the loss was 60.00 points. At 9.00 p.m. the loss was 65.00 points. At 10.00 p.m. the loss was 70.00 points. At 11.00 p.m. the loss was 75.00 points. At 12.00 a.m. the loss was 80.00 points.



Panicking investors gather around the doors of George Washington on Wall Street.

### What Went Wrong?

The market opened with a loss of 10.00 points. The price of the Dow Jones Industrial Average was 285.00. By 11.00 a.m. the loss had increased to 15.00 points. At 12.00 p.m. the loss was 20.00 points. At 1.00 p.m. the loss was 25.00 points. At 2.00 p.m. the loss was 30.00 points. At 3.00 p.m. the loss was 35.00 points. At 4.00 p.m. the loss was 40.00 points. At 5.00 p.m. the loss was 45.00 points. At 6.00 p.m. the loss was 50.00 points. At 7.00 p.m. the loss was 55.00 points. At 8.00 p.m. the loss was 60.00 points. At 9.00 p.m. the loss was 65.00 points. At 10.00 p.m. the loss was 70.00 points. At 11.00 p.m. the loss was 75.00 points. At 12.00 a.m. the loss was 80.00 points.

**OTHER NEWS**

London News: The market opened with a loss of 10.00 points. The price of the Dow Jones Industrial Average was 285.00. By 11.00 a.m. the loss had increased to 15.00 points. At 12.00 p.m. the loss was 20.00 points. At 1.00 p.m. the loss was 25.00 points. At 2.00 p.m. the loss was 30.00 points. At 3.00 p.m. the loss was 35.00 points. At 4.00 p.m. the loss was 40.00 points. At 5.00 p.m. the loss was 45.00 points. At 6.00 p.m. the loss was 50.00 points. At 7.00 p.m. the loss was 55.00 points. At 8.00 p.m. the loss was 60.00 points. At 9.00 p.m. the loss was 65.00 points. At 10.00 p.m. the loss was 70.00 points. At 11.00 p.m. the loss was 75.00 points. At 12.00 a.m. the loss was 80.00 points.

**COLEMAN'S "WINGGAINS"**



29 ottobre 1929

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

# The New York Times

Late Edition  
New York: Today, increasing clouds. High 64-65. Tonight, cloudy, breezy, showers likely. Low 50-51. Tomorrow, showers ending. High 64-65. Tomorrow High 66, low 48. Details on page 84.

VOL. CXXXVII... No. 47,268 Copyright © 1929 The New York Times NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1929 Manufactured in accordance with New York City Laws of 1916 and 1924 34 CENTS

## STOCKS PLUNGE 508 POINTS, A DROP OF 22.6%; 604 MILLION VOLUME NEARLY DOUBLES RECORD

### U.S. Ships Shell Iran Installation In Gulf Reprisal

Offshore Target Termed  
a Base for Gunboats

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — United States naval forces struck back at Iran today for attacks on American-registered vessels and when Persian Gulf shipping by shelling two oil-carrying oil-

### A Huge Blow to the Five-Year Bull Market

**Dow's Record Fall**  
Yesterday's slide was down 22.6 percent from Friday's close.

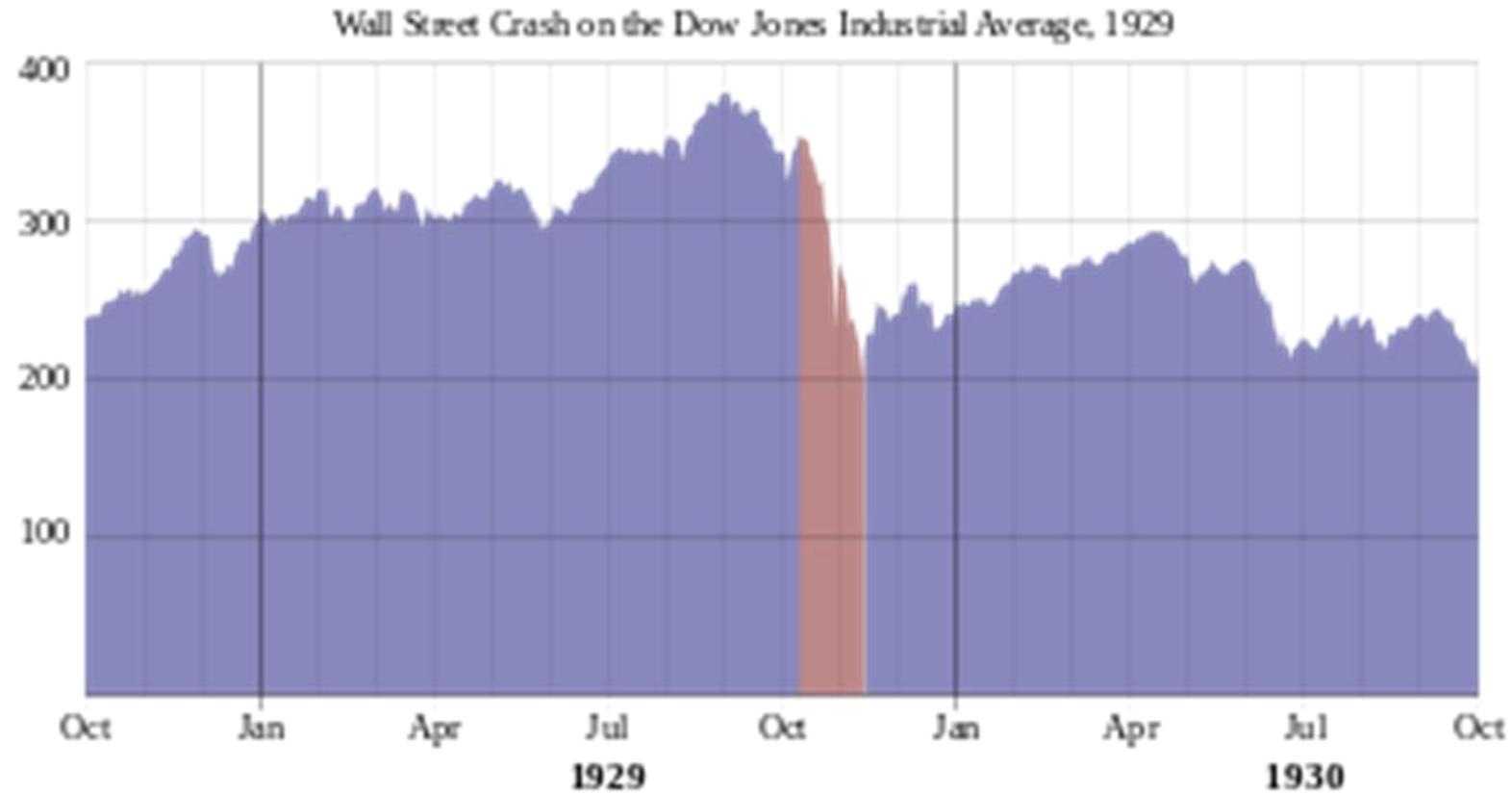
The Dow Jones Industrial average, which has been marching up since Aug. 28, 1922, began a dramatic descent early this morning through yesterday when it closed at 1,736 1/4. Shown, weekly close of the Dow.

### WORLDWIDE IMPACT

#### Frenzied Trading Raises Fears of Recession — Tape 2 Hours Late

By LAWRENCE D. BARKER  
Stock market prices plunged in a tumultuous wave of selling yesterday, giving Wall Street its worst day in history and raising fears of a recession. The Dow Jones Industrial average, considered a barometer of the market's health, plummeted a record 226

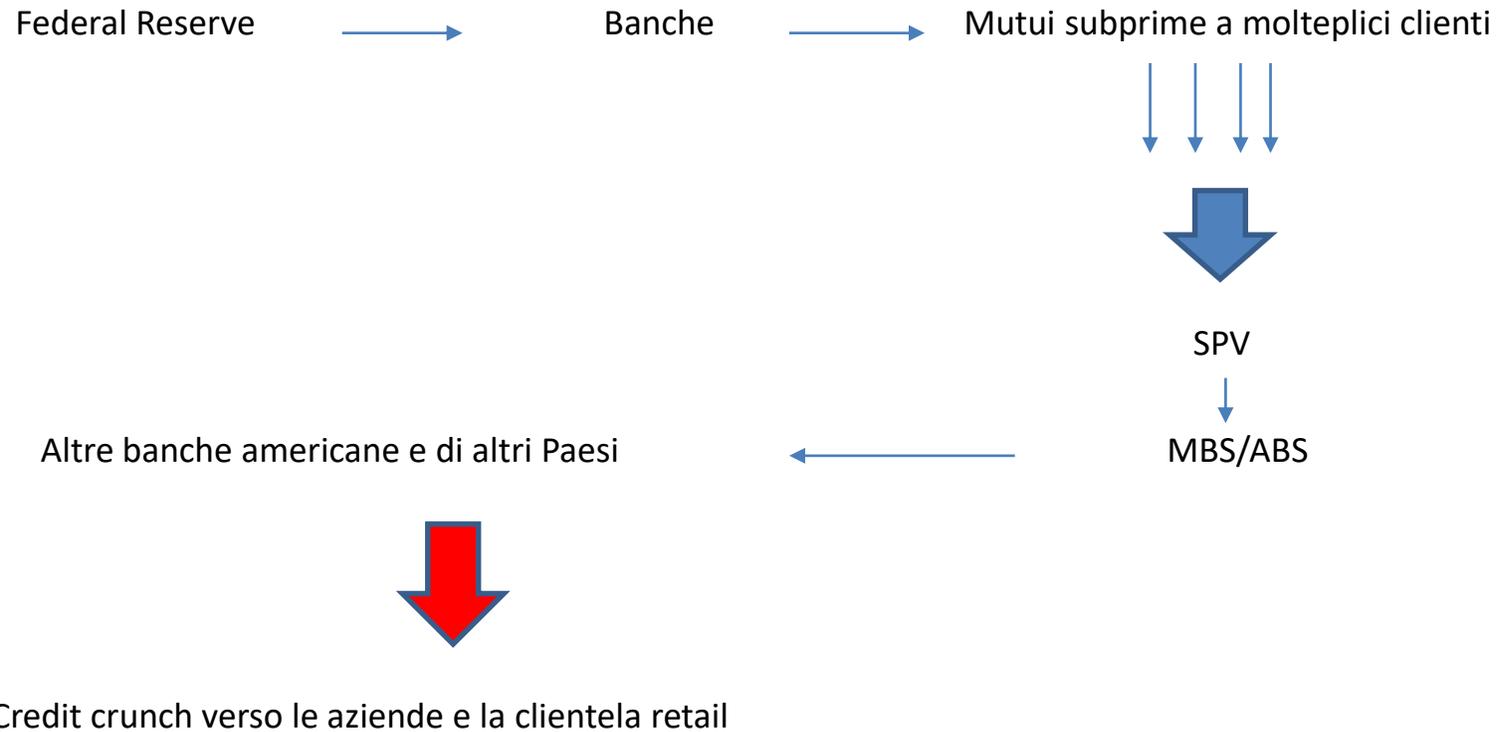
# Il crollo di Wall Street



# Mutui immobiliari «subprime»



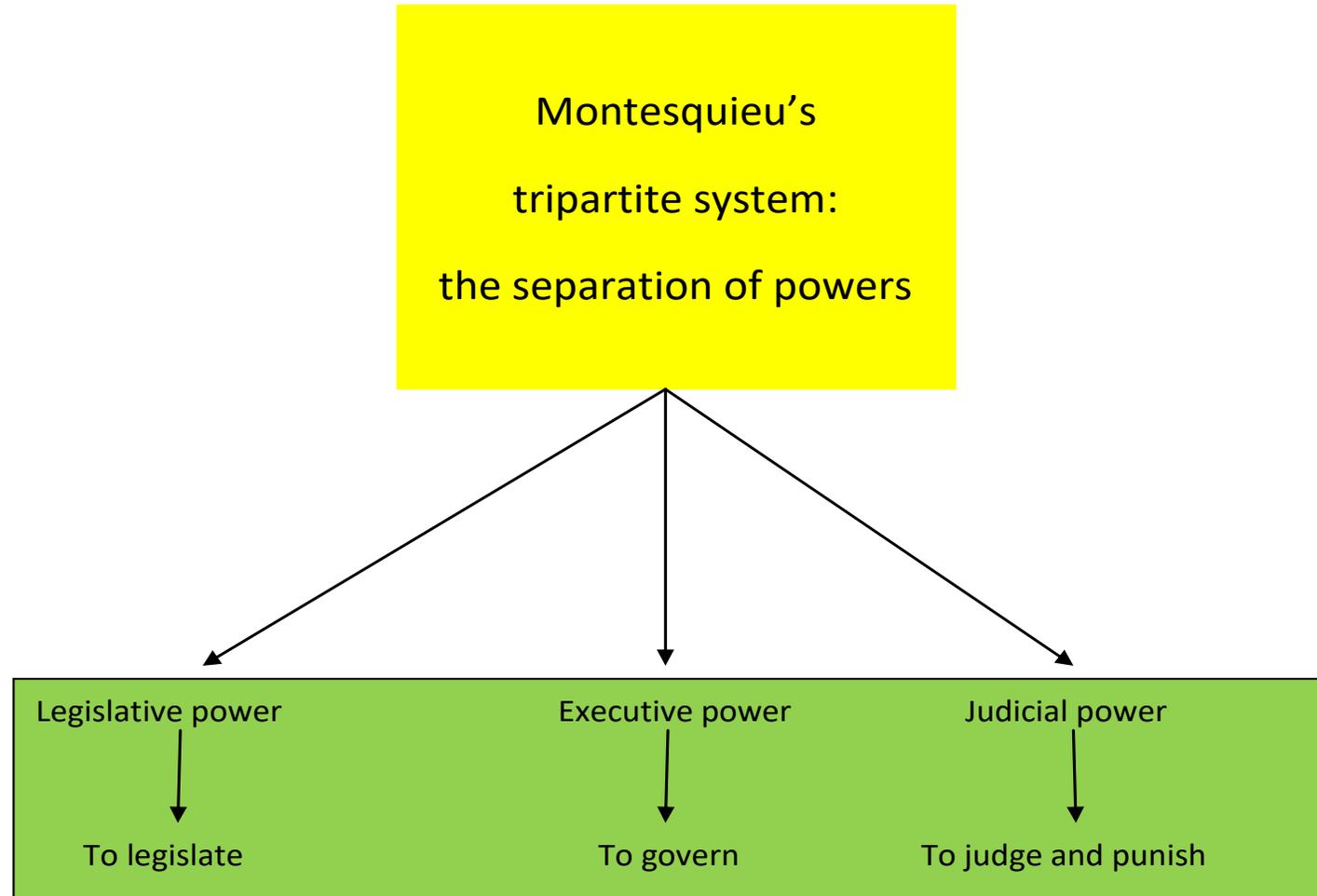
# Schema della crisi 2008-2014



# Il Leviatano di Th. Hobbes (1651)



# Modello di Montesquieu



# Struttura dei poteri negli Stati Uniti

## Il sistema «checks and balances»

