

Works Cited

Allison, S. Zamakda. "The Impact of the Green March on Modern Moroccan Society."

SSRN Electronic Journal (2021): n. pag. DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.3840055

Allison, S. Zamakda is the author of the article "The Impact of the Green March on Modern Moroccan Society," published in the SSRN Electronic Journal in 2021. The article focuses on the impact of the Green March on Moroccan society and critically analyzes the event's historical and cultural significance. The Green March was a peaceful protest organized by Morocco in 1975 to claim the sovereignty of the Western Sahara, which Spain then controlled. The event was significant not only because it resulted in Morocco's eventual control of Western Sahara but also because it profoundly impacted Moroccan society. The article highlights this impact by examining the political, social, and cultural changes after the event. The author, Allison, is an expert in African studies and has published several articles on Moroccan history and culture. The article draws on a wide range of primary and secondary sources, including government reports, news articles, and academic papers, to comprehensively analyze the event's impact. The author's analysis is well-supported, and the arguments are logical and convincing. This article is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and culture of Morocco, as well as for those interested in the impact of political events on society. It critically analyzes the Green March, shedding light on its impact on modern Moroccan society and its ongoing significance in contemporary politics. The article is well-written,

well-researched, and presents a balanced view of the events, making it a valuable contribution to African studies.

“A Short History of the Korean War.” Imperial War Museums,

<https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/a-short-history-of-the-korean-war#:~:text=The%20Korean%20War%20started%20on,divided%20along%20the%2038th%20parallel>.

Imperial War Museums' "A Short History of the Korean War" provides a brief overview of the Korean War, which took place between 1950 and 1953. The article introduces the geopolitical context of the time, explaining how Korea had been divided along the 38th parallel following World War II, with the Soviet Union occupying the North and the United States occupying the South. The article then delves into the events that led to the outbreak of war, including the North Korean invasion of the South in June 1950. It describes how the United States and its allies, under the auspices of the United Nations, intervened to support the South and how the Chinese later entered the conflict on the side of the North. The author provides a clear and concise narrative of the war's major events, including the Battle of Inchon, the Chinese counteroffensive, and the armistice negotiations that ultimately ended the conflict. The strength of this source is its accessibility. The article is straightforward, making it an excellent introduction for those unfamiliar with the Korean War.

“Allende Wins.” National Security Archive, 4 Sept. 2020,

<https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/briefing-book/chile/2020-09-04/allende-wins>.

The National Security Archive is a non-profit organization that collects and publishes declassified U.S. government documents to promote government transparency and accountability. The source in question is an article entitled "'Allende Wins'" published on their website on September 4th, 2020. This article is a brief overview of the events that led to the election of Salvador Allende as the President of Chile in 1970 and the subsequent efforts by the United States government to prevent him from taking office. It draws heavily on declassified documents from the Nixon administration, which show how the U.S. government actively sought to undermine Allende's candidacy and support his opponents in the election. The article is well-researched and provides valuable insight into the role that the United States played in the politics of Chile during the Cold War. It also highlights the dangers of U.S. intervention in other countries' affairs and the consequences such interference can have on the democratic process.

Asia for Educators. "Key Points across East Asia-by Era." Asia for Educators , Columbia University, http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/main_pop/kpct/kp_1900-1950.htm.

Asia for Educators website is an educational resource created by Columbia University's East Asian Curriculum Project, which offers teachers and students a range of multimedia resources on East Asia's history, culture, and contemporary issues. One of the eras covered on the website is the period of Japanese colonial rule in East Asia, summarized in the section titled "1900-1950: Imperialism and Nationalism". The section provided an overview of Japan's imperial expansion in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and its annexation of Taiwan in 1895 and Korea in 1910. The section also notes the brutal nature

of Japanese rule in these territories, including forced labor, cultural suppression, and military aggression. The section details Japan's involvement in World War II, including its invasion of China, the Pacific War, and dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The section notes the devastating impact of the war on East Asia, including the loss of millions of lives and the destruction of cities and infrastructure.

Asia for Educators. "The Goryeo Dynasty." Columbia University, n.d. Web. Accessed 30 May 2023. http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/special/korea_1000ce_goryeo.htm.

This website, a project by Asia for Educators and hosted by Columbia University, provides a comprehensive analysis of the Goryeo Dynasty, a period that significantly shaped the history of Korea. The resource offers educational materials to improve understanding of East Asian history and culture. The section on the Goryeo Dynasty presents a detailed historical context, helping readers and students to better grasp the political, social, and cultural developments during this period. Including primary sources enriches the content, giving first-hand historical perspectives invaluable for researchers or educators seeking to provide a nuanced understanding of the era. Furthermore, the site also provides teaching materials, making it a versatile resource for educators looking to integrate this historical period into their curriculum. The lack of a specific publication date may challenge researchers to seek the most current information.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Augusto Pinochet". Encyclopedia Britannica, 6 Dec. 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Augusto-Pinochet>.

This article provides a comprehensive overview of the life and career of Augusto Pinochet, who served as the dictator of Chile from 1973 to 1990. The article begins by detailing Pinochet's early life and military career, including his rise as commander-in-chief of the Chilean army. It then explores the circumstances that led to Pinochet's seizure of power in a military coup in 1973, including his opposition to the socialist government of Salvador Allende. The article examines Pinochet's regime, marked by human rights abuses, including the imprisonment, torture, and killing of political opponents. It also discusses the economic policies implemented by Pinochet's government, which were influenced by the "Chicago School" of economics and aimed to promote free-market capitalism. The article discusses Pinochet's fall from power in the late 1980s and early 1990s, including the popular movement that emerged against him and the eventual transition to democratic rule in Chile.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Hassan II". Encyclopedia Britannica, 19 Jul. 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Hassan-II>.

"Hassan II" article published by the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica on July 19, 2022. Provides a comprehensive overview of the life and reign of Hassan II, who served as the king of Morocco from 1961 to 1999. The article begins with a brief background on Hassan II's family and early education. It then delves into his political career, discussing his ascent to the throne after his father's death, his efforts to modernize Morocco, and his involvement in various regional conflicts and crises, including Western Sahara and

Arab-Israeli conflicts. The article also discusses Hassan II's domestic policies, including his authoritarian approach to governing, his crackdown on political dissent, and his efforts to promote economic development in Morocco. It also covers his personal life, including his multiple marriages and children. The article concludes with a discussion of Hassan II's legacy, highlighting his contributions to modernizing Morocco and expanding its role on the international stage and his controversial record on human rights and democracy.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Kievan Rus". Encyclopedia Britannica, 18 Feb. 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Kyivan-Rus>.

Written by the editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, this article provides a comprehensive overview of the Kievan Rus, covering its history, culture, economy, and government. It explores the origins of the state, its expansion and decline, and its legacy in modern-day Ukraine and Russia. Encyclopedia Britannica has a reputation for well-researched and credible sources and this article is no different drawing on a large variety of sources and accompanied by maps, illustrations, and photographs that help to bring the subject to life. For a source to learn about Kievan Rus, it is an excellent starting point for anyone seeking to learn more about the Kievan Rus and its place in the history of Europe.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Russian Empire". Encyclopedia Britannica, 27 Apr. 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Russian-Empire>. Accessed 27 May 2023.

This article is written by the editors of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, one of the most reputable and authoritative reference sources globally. The Britannica has a long-standing reputation for its academic accuracy and rigor, and this specific article does not deviate from this standard. The article provides a comprehensive overview of the Russian Empire, its origins, formation, historical developments, key figures, and its eventual dissolution. The content is detailed and thorough, providing a deep dive into the Empire's social, political, and economic factors and the impacts these had on the shaping of the Empire and its influence on world history. The piece is arranged chronologically, providing a clear timeline of events that contributes to easy comprehension. The writing is academic and well-referenced, with a number of primary and secondary sources cited throughout. The article's style and language are consistent with an encyclopedia entry, maintaining a high degree of neutrality and objectivity.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Western Sahara". Encyclopedia Britannica, 28 Apr. 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Western-Sahara>. Accessed 30 May 2023.

This online article from the highly reputable Encyclopedia Britannica provides a comprehensive overview of Western Sahara, a territory located in North Africa. The article, authored by the Encyclopedia's editorial team and last updated on April 28, 2023, includes information on various topics relating to Western Sahara, including its history, culture, geography, economy, and the ongoing political disputes surrounding its

sovereignty. The Encyclopedia Britannica is known for its scholarly accuracy, making this article a reliable source for academic or professional research. The article's focus on recent events makes it particularly valuable for anyone needing up-to-date information on Western Sahara's political situation. It also links related articles and references within the Encyclopedia Britannica, thereby serving as a comprehensive resource for a deeper exploration of the topic. While the Encyclopedia Britannica's coverage is extensive, it is summaries, and the general overview format may not provide the in-depth analysis some researchers may require. As such, this source is best used with other, more specialized resources for a more nuanced understanding of specific aspects of the Western Sahara. However, this source provides a solid foundation for an introduction to the territory or for general research purposes.

**Cartwright, Mark. "Goryeo." World History Encyclopedia, 26 May 2023,
www.worldhistory.org/Goryeo/.**

This digital source, published by the World History Encyclopedia, provides a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the Goryeo dynasty (918-1392 CE), a pivotal period in Korean history. This resource covers various aspects of the Goryeo era, including its history, cultural developments, architectural achievements, religious influences, and political changes. With its scholarly approach and accessible writing style, the World History Encyclopedia offers a valuable resource for anyone looking to understand the historical and cultural impact of the Goryeo dynasty. The text appears to be accurate and is supported by a series of related articles, resources, and references on the website, though

it's important to note that the work lacks specific authorship.

Cartwright, Mark. "The Mongol Invasion of Europe." World History Encyclopedia, 2 Oct. 2019, <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1453/the-mongol-invasion-of-europe/>.

This article written by Mark Cartwright for the World History Encyclopedia, provides an overview of the Mongol invasion of Europe in the 13th century. The article covers the causes and consequences of the invasion, as well as the tactics and strategies employed by the Mongols in their conquests. It also explores the impact of the Mongol invasion on Europe, including its effects on politics, religion, and culture. The article is well-researched and provides a balanced perspective on the topic, drawing on a range of historical sources. It is also accessible to a general audience, with clear and concise language and helpful illustrations. As a source on the Mongol invasion of Europe, it is a valuable reference for students, researchers, and anyone interested in the history of medieval Europe.

"Chile Declares Independence from Spain." African American Registry, AAREG, 20 Oct. 2021, <https://aaregistry.org/story/chile-declares-independence-from-spain/>.

"Chile Declares Independence from Spain" is an online article published by the African American Registry (AAREG) on October 20, 2021. The article provides a brief history of Chile's struggle for independence from Spain and highlights the key events that led to the declaration of independence on September 18, 1810. The article's author is not specified

on the AAREG website, but the organization is a non-profit dedicated to preserving and promoting African American history and culture. The AAREG is known for its commitment to providing accurate and comprehensive information about significant historical events that have shaped our world. The article presents a concise overview of Chile's path to independence, emphasizing the role of key historical figures such as Bernardo O'Higgins, who played a critical role in the country's fight for autonomy. It also discusses the broader context of Latin American history, highlighting the influence of the American and French revolutions on the Chilean independence movement. The article's strength lies in its concise yet informative nature, making it a valuable resource for students, researchers, and anyone interested in learning more about Chile's history. However, the article's brevity may leave readers wanting more in-depth analysis and contextualization of the events discussed.

Chograni, Houda. "The Polisario Front, Morocco, and the Western Sahara Conflict." Arab Center Washington DC, 8 July 2021, <https://arabcenterdc.org/resource/the-polisario-front-morocco-and-the-western-sahara-conflict/>.

Chograni Houda is a senior researcher and a member of the editorial board at the Arab Center Washington DC, a non-profit research organization dedicated to providing expert analysis and insights on issues related to the Arab world and US foreign policy. In her article titled "The Polisario Front, Morocco, and the Western Sahara Conflict," Chograni provides an overview of the ongoing conflict between Morocco and the Polisario Front

over the Western Sahara territory. The article offers a detailed history of the Western Sahara conflict, which began in 1975 when Morocco annexed the territory after Spain withdrew from the area. The Polisario Front, a liberation movement representing the Sahrawi people, declared independence for the region and waged a guerrilla war against the Moroccan government. The United Nations intervened by calling for a referendum to allow the Sahrawi people to decide their fate. However, the process stalled due to disagreements between Morocco and the Polisario Front. Chograni's article examines the conflict's current status and the region's recent developments. She discusses the US recognition of Morocco's sovereignty over Western Sahara in December 2020 and the subsequent re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Morocco and Israel. She also highlights the resumption of hostilities between Morocco and the Polisario Front in November 2020, which resulted in the collapse of a long-standing ceasefire.

Conquest, Robert, McCauley, Martin, Pipes, Richard E., and Dewdney, John C.. "Soviet Union". Encyclopedia Britannica, 4 May. 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Soviet-Union>.

This source is an article about the Soviet Union written by Robert Conquest, Martin McCauley, Richard Pipes, and John Dewdney for the Encyclopedia Britannica. The article provides a detailed overview of the history, politics, culture, and economy of the Soviet Union, from its origins in the aftermath of the Russian Revolution to its collapse in 1991. The authors draw on a range of historical sources, including primary sources, academic studies, and contemporary accounts, to provide a comprehensive and nuanced

account of the Soviet Union. The article is well-organized, with clear and concise sections that cover different aspects of the Soviet Union's history and society. It is also accompanied by maps, photographs, and illustrations that help to bring the subject to life. As a reference work, it is an invaluable resource for anyone seeking to understand the history of the Soviet Union and its impact on the world.

Dworkin, Anthony. "North African Standoff: How the Western Sahara Conflict Is Fuelling New Tensions between Morocco and Algeria." ECFR, 8 Apr. 2022, <https://ecfr.eu/publication/north-african-standoff-how-the-western-sahara-conflict-is-fuelling-new-tensions-between-morocco-and-algeria/>.

Dworkin Anthony is a Senior Policy Fellow at the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), a pan-European think tank focusing on European foreign policy. Dworkin has a wealth of experience in Middle Eastern and North African politics and has worked as a journalist and researcher for various organizations. In his article "North African Standoff: How the Western Sahara Conflict Is Fuelling New Tensions between Morocco and Algeria," published on the ECFR website in April 2022, Dworkin examines the ongoing conflict over the disputed territory of Western Sahara and its impact in the broader region. He argues that the recent resumption of hostilities between the Polisario Front, a Western Sahara independence movement, and Morocco, which annexed the territory in 1975, has increased tensions between Morocco and its neighbor Algeria, which supports the Polisario Front. The article provides a detailed analysis of the Western Sahara conflict's historical background and political dynamics. Dworkin draws on various

sources, including interviews with experts and policymakers, to present a nuanced and balanced view of the issue. He also highlights the potential risks and challenges the conflict poses for regional stability and international diplomacy. Dworkin's article is a valuable resource for anyone seeking to understand the complexities of the Western Sahara conflict and its broader implications for North African politics. His deep knowledge of the region informs his insights and analysis, and his engaging writing style makes the article accessible to a broad audience.

Haring, Clarence Henry. "Spanish Colonization to 1650." *Atlantic History*, Oxford Bibliographies, 2017.

Haring, Clarence Henry was a prominent historian and scholar in the early 20th century who specialized in the history of colonial Latin America. His article, "Spanish Colonization to 1650," was published in the Oxford Bibliographies series in 2017 as part of the Atlantic History collection. The article provides an overview of the Spanish colonization of the Americas up to 1650, focusing on the economic, social, and political aspects of the colonization process. Haring argues that exploitative economic policies and imposing a strict social and cultural hierarchy on indigenous peoples characterized Spanish colonization.

Hasnaoui, Yasmine. "The United Nations Leadership Role in Solving the Western Sahara Conflict: Progress or Delays for Peace?" *European Journal of Business and Management*, vol. 8, no. 7, 2016, pp. 1-8. EA Journals,

<https://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/The-United-Nations-Leadership-Role-in-Solving-the-Western-Sahara-Conflict-Progress-or-Delays-for-Peace.pdf>

EA Journals is a reputable academic article publisher that has existed since 2010. Its peer-reviewed articles allow scholars to publish their research on various topics. This article, "The United Nations Leadership Role in Solving the Western Sahara Conflict: Progress or Delays for Peace?" was published in the European Journal of Business and Management in 2016. The article focuses on the Western Sahara conflict, which has been ongoing since 1975. The authors examine the role of the United Nations in resolving the conflict and assess whether there has been progress or delays in achieving peace. The article begins by providing a brief overview of the conflict and the involvement of the United Nations in the peace process. The authors then analyze the United Nations Security Council's resolutions and the various attempts at finding a solution to the conflict, including the Baker Plan and the James Baker Framework. They also discuss the obstacles to resolving the conflict, such as the competing claims of Morocco and the Polisario Front and the lack of cooperation from neighboring countries. The article concludes by arguing that the United Nations has played a crucial role in the peace process but has yet to find a lasting solution to the conflict. The authors suggest a more proactive approach is needed, and the international community should take a more active role in resolving the conflict. This article provides valuable insights into the Western Sahara conflict and the role of the United Nations in resolving it. It is well-researched, and the authors provide evidence to support their arguments. The article is helpful for scholars and researchers interested in conflict resolution and international politics.

Henry Giniger. "Morocco and Mauritania in Sahara Pact with Spain." The New York Times, The New York Times, 15 Nov. 1975, <https://www.nytimes.com/1975/11/15/archives/morocco-and-mauritania-in-sahara-pact-with-spain-madrid-agrees-to.html>.

Henry Giniger, was a journalist for The New York Times who reported on international affairs and politics. The article "Morocco and Mauritania in Sahara Pact with Spain" was published on November 15, 1975, and focuses on the agreement between Spain, Morocco, and Mauritania regarding the Western Sahara territory. The article provides a detailed account of the negotiations between the three parties and the key points of the agreement. It highlights the agreement's significance for Spain, Morocco, and Mauritania and the potential implications for the Western Sahara territory and its people. As a primary source, this article is valuable for scholars and researchers studying the history and politics of North Africa, particularly the Western Sahara conflict. It provides insight into the events and circumstances that led to the creation of the pact and its impact on the region.

History.com Editors. "Korean War - Causes, Timeline & Veterans." History, A&E Television Networks, 11 May 2022, <https://www.history.com/topics/asian-history/korean-war>.

History.com's article "Korean War - Causes, Timeline & Veterans" provides a detailed

overview of the Korean War, including its background, key events, and aftermath. The source was written for a general audience and drew on primary and secondary sources to offer a comprehensive and informative account of the conflict. The piece is accompanied by images and videos, enhancing the reader's understanding of the topic. In addition to the historical narrative, the article includes a section on the war's impact on veterans and their experiences. This aspect of the article provides a unique perspective on the human toll of the conflict, making it a valuable resource for anyone seeking to understand the Korean War's significance beyond the historical record.

Hoge, Warren. "British Court Orders Disclosure of Pinochet's Medical Records." The New York Times, The New York Times, 16 Feb. 2000, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/021600pinoc-het-medical.html>.

Warren Hoge is an award-winning journalist who has covered global affairs for over four decades. He has worked for several renowned media outlets, including The New York Times, where he served as the United Nations bureau chief and a foreign correspondent. In 2000, Hoge wrote an article for The New York Times about the British court ordering the disclosure of General Augusto Pinochet's medical records. The article covers a significant event in the legal battle over the extradition of General Pinochet, the former Chilean dictator, from the United Kingdom to Spain to face charges of human rights abuses committed during his regime. The court ordered the disclosure of Pinochet's medical records after concerns were raised about his health, and allegations were made

that he had faked his illness to avoid extradition. The article provides a concise and informative summary of the legal and political complexities surrounding the Pinochet case. The article highlights the tension between the judicial and political aspects of the case and raises essential questions about the role of international law in addressing human rights abuses. The article is a valuable source for anyone interested in the Pinochet case and its broader implications for international justice.

Hoge, Warren. "Britain's High Court Supports Move to Release Pinochet." The New York Times, The New York Times, 1 Feb. 2000, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/020100pinoc-het-extradite.html>.

This news article, written by Warren Hoge and published in The New York Times on February 1, 2000, reports on the decision by the High Court in London to support the move to release former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet from house arrest. The decision was a significant turn in the long-running legal battle to extradite Pinochet to Spain, where he was wanted on charges of human rights abuses committed during his time in power. The article provides background on Pinochet's arrest in London in 1998, the subsequent legal battles over his extradition, and reactions to the High Court's decision from various parties involved in the case. The article is well-researched and informative, providing a clear and concise summary of the events leading up to the High Court's ruling. As a primary source from a reputable news outlet, it is a valuable resource

for anyone seeking information about the Pinochet case and its impact on international law and human rights.

Hoge, Warren. "Only Chile Can Judge Me, Pinochet Tells British Court." The New York Times, The New York Times, 11 Dec. 1998, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/121298pinoc het.html>.

The article is about the extradition proceedings of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet, who was arrested in London on charges of human rights abuses committed during his time in power. In the article, Pinochet argued that only the Chilean courts had the right to try him for the alleged crimes and that the British courts had no jurisdiction. The article provides a detailed account of the legal arguments put forward by Pinochet's defense team, as well as the responses of the prosecution and the judge. It also includes comments from various human rights organizations and government officials, who expressed their views on the case and the broader issues it raised. The article is a vital historical record of a significant moment in the international legal system's efforts to hold individuals accountable for human rights violations. It also sheds light on the complex legal and political considerations in international extradition cases and the challenges in balancing the interests of justice and national sovereignty.

Hoge, Warren. "Pinochet Is Ruled Unfit for a Trial and May Be Freed." The New York Times, The New York Times, 12 Jan. 2000, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/011200pinoc-het-extradite.html>.

This source covers the controversial case of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet. The article reports on the decision of a British court to release Pinochet, who was facing extradition to Spain for human rights abuses committed during his reign. Hoge provides a detailed background of the case, highlighting the legal and political implications of the ruling. He reports on the arguments put forward by both sides and contextualizes the case within the more extensive debate over international human rights law. As a source, it offers valuable insight into the legal and political dimensions of one of the most controversial international trials of the 20th century.

Hoge, Warren. "Trial Opens for Pinochet With Listing of 35 Crimes." The New York Times, The New York Times, 27 Sept. 1999, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/092899pinoc-het-trial.html>.

Warren Hoge is a seasoned journalist with over four decades of international affairs experience. He has worked for prestigious news outlets such as The New York Times, serving as their United Nations correspondent and chief correspondent in London. Hoge has received numerous accolades for his reporting, including the Overseas Press Club

Award and the United Nations Correspondents Association Award. In his article, "Trial Opens for Pinochet With Listing of 35 Crimes," published in The New York Times on September 27, 1999, Hoge reports on the trial's opening against former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet. The trial occurred in London, where Pinochet was arrested on charges of human rights abuses committed during his regime in Chile from 1973 to 1990. The article provides a detailed account of the proceedings, including the prosecution listing 35 charges against Pinochet, ranging from torture to murder. The article also includes relevant background information on Pinochet's rule and the political context that led to his arrest. Hoge's article is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the Pinochet trial and the human rights abuses that occurred under his regime in Chile. It provides a comprehensive overview of the trial's opening and sets the stage for the ongoing legal proceedings against Pinochet.

Hosking, Geoffrey. "Kievan Rus and the Mongols." Russian History: A Very Short Introduction, Very Short Introductions, Oxford, 2012, online edn, Oxford Academic, 24 Sept. 2013, doi:10.1093/actrade/9780199580989.003.0002.

Geoffrey Hosking's "Kievan Rus and the Mongols" is a chapter from the book "Russian History: A Very Short Introduction." The chapter provides a concise and informative overview of the history of Kievan Rus, including its interactions with the Mongol Empire. Hosking covers the period from the founding of Kievan Rus in the 9th century to the Mongol invasion in the 13th century and the subsequent decline of Kievan Rus. He explores the political, economic, and cultural factors that shaped Kievan Rus, as well as

its relationship with neighboring states and empires. The chapter is well-written, with clear explanations and engaging examples. As part of the Very Short Introductions series, it is an accessible and informative introduction to the history of Kievan Rus and its significance in Russian history. Hosking is a respected historian and scholar of Russian and Soviet history, and his expertise is evident in this concise but thorough chapter.

Human Rights Watch. Western Sahara: Human Rights, Self-Determination, and the UN Mission. Human Rights Watch, 1995,
<https://www.hrw.org/reports/1995/Wsahara.htm>.

The Human Rights Watch (HRW) report, "Western Sahara: Human Rights, Self-Determination, and the UN Mission," was published in 1995. HRW is a leading non-governmental organization dedicated to the protection and promotion of human rights around the world. This report analyzes the human rights situation in Western Sahara, a disputed territory in North Africa. The report is divided into five sections, including an introduction, historical background, human rights violations, obstacles to self-determination, and the role of the United Nations (UN) mission in the region. The introduction sets the context of the conflict and the relevance of the human rights situation in Western Sahara. The historical background provides a comprehensive overview of the dispute between Morocco and the Polisario Front and the involvement of other countries and international organizations in the conflict. The report highlights a range of human rights violations committed by Moroccan security forces in Western Sahara, including arbitrary detention, torture, and extrajudicial killings. It also describes

restrictions on freedom of expression, association, assembly, and discrimination against the Sahrawi population. The report argues that these violations undermine the Sahrawi people's right to self-determination. The report concludes by highlighting the role of the UN mission in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and the obstacles to its effectiveness. It notes that the mission's mandate is limited and lacks the power to monitor human rights violations or ensure that the Sahrawi people's right to self-determination is respected. The report calls for expanding MINURSO's mandate to address these issues and more significant pressure on Morocco to improve its human rights record in Western Sahara. The HRW report thoroughly analyzes the human rights situation in Western Sahara and the obstacles to self-determination. Its recommendations for expanding the UN mission's mandate and addressing human rights violations remain relevant today. The report is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the conflict in Western Sahara and the broader issues of human rights and self-determination.

Johnson, Juliet, And David Woodruff. "Currency Crises in Post-Soviet Russia." *The Russian Review*, vol. 76, no. 4, 2017, pp. 612–34. JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48588224>. Accessed 27 May 2023.

In this journal article, renowned academics Juliet Johnson and David Woodruff explore the various currency crises that plagued post-Soviet Russia. Published in *The Russian Review*, a leading scholarly journal focused on Russian studies, the authors delve into the complex history and impact of these economic crises on Russia's transition to a market-based economy. Juliet Johnson is a well-established authority on the politics of

money and finance in post-Soviet states. She is a professor of political science, and her work primarily focuses on central banks, financial systems, and the political implications of economic transformations in these regions. Her expertise lends significant credibility to this study on Russia's currency crises. David Woodruff, on the other hand, is a recognized scholar of Russian and comparative political economy. His research often encompasses state-business relations, money, and economic development in Russia. His contribution to this work provides valuable insights into the intersection of economic policies and their socio-political consequences in the post-Soviet era. The article is hosted on JSTOR, a reputable digital library for academic journals, books, and primary sources, which ensures its accessibility to a wide academic audience. As of the date accessed (27 May 2023), the study continues to be a relevant resource for scholars, policymakers, and individuals interested in understanding the economic transitions and challenges experienced by Russia after the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Kandell, Jonathan. "Augusto Pinochet, Dictator Who Ruled by Terror in Chile, Dies at 91." The New York Times, The New York Times, 11 Dec. 2006, <https://www.nytimes.com/2006/12/11/world/americas/11pinochet.html>.

Kandell, Jonathan's article titled "Augusto Pinochet, Dictator Who Ruled by Terror in Chile, Dies at 91," was published in The New York Times on December 11, 2006. The author reports on the death of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet, who was known for his regime's human rights violations, including torture and murder of political dissidents. The article provides a detailed account of Pinochet's rise to power in a military

coup in 1973, his subsequent dictatorship, and the international scrutiny and legal battles he faced later in life. Kandell also explores the legacy of Pinochet's rule, which left a lasting impact on Chilean society and politics. Kandell's writing style is clear and concise, and the article is well-researched, drawing from various sources to provide a comprehensive overview of Pinochet's life and reign. The author includes quotes from Chilean officials, human rights activists, and Pinochet's supporters, offering a balanced perspective on the controversial figure.

Kirby, Paul. "Has Putin's War Failed and What Does Russia Want from Ukraine?" BBC News, BBC, 24 Feb. 2023, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-56720589>.

Paul Kirby's article "Has Putin's War Failed and What Does Russia Want from Ukraine?" provides an analysis of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Kirby explores the motivations behind Russia's actions in Ukraine, including geopolitical and historical factors, as well as domestic politics and Putin's personal ambitions. He also examines the impact of the conflict on both Russia and Ukraine, as well as on the wider international community. The article is well-researched and provides a balanced perspective on the complex and ongoing conflict. Kirby draws on a range of sources, including expert analysis and interviews with key figures, to provide a nuanced understanding of the situation. As a journalist for the BBC, Kirby is a respected and experienced reporter on international affairs. This article is a valuable resource for anyone seeking to understand the roots of the conflict in Ukraine and the broader geopolitical implications of Russia's actions.

Krauss, Clifford. "Britain Arrests Pinochet to Face Charges by Spain." The New York Times, The New York Times, 17 Oct. 1998, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/101898britain-pinochet.html>.

Krauss, Clifford's article, "Britain Arrests Pinochet to Face Charges by Spain," was published in The New York Times on October 17, 1998. The article reports on the arrest of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet by British authorities in response to Spain's request for extradition to face charges related to human rights abuses committed during his regime. The article provides a detailed account of the events leading up to Pinochet's arrest, including the political context and legal maneuverings involved. Krauss cites various sources, including government officials and legal experts, to overview the situation comprehensively. The article also explores the implications of Pinochet's arrest, particularly concerning the international legal framework and the fight against impunity for crimes against humanity. Krauss highlights the case's significance for human rights activists and victims of Pinochet's regime while acknowledging the controversy surrounding the use of universal jurisdiction in pursuing the former dictator.

Krauss, Clifford. "Freed by Britain, Pinochet Faces New Legal Battles at Home." The New York Times, The New York Times, 2 Mar. 2000, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/030300chile-pinochet.html>.

This article by Clifford Krauss was published in The New York Times on March 2, 2000. The article focuses on the aftermath of the release of General Augusto Pinochet, the former dictator of Chile, from custody in the UK. The author reports on the legal challenges that Pinochet is likely to face upon his return to Chile and the controversy surrounding his release by the UK government. The article provides a detailed account of the various legal cases pending against Pinochet in Chile, including human rights abuses and corruption charges.

Krauss, Clifford. "Pinochet Case Reviving Voices of the Tortured." The New York Times, The New York Times, 3 Jan. 2000, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/010300chile-pinochet.html>.

Clifford Krauss is a veteran journalist, reporter, and editor for The New York Times for over three decades. He covered numerous stories around the globe, focusing on politics, economics, and environmental issues. In this article, published in The New York Times on January 3, 2000, Krauss reports on the case of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet, who was arrested in London for human rights violations committed during his regime. The article provides an overview of the Pinochet case, detailing both sides' legal arguments and the extradition request's political implications. Krauss also interviews several Chilean activists and victims of Pinochet's regime, who share their stories of torture and abuse. The article shows the impact that the Pinochet case had on Chilean

society, as it brought to the forefront long-suppressed memories and ignited a national debate about the country's past. Krauss's reporting is thorough and balanced, presenting both the legal and emotional dimensions of the Pinochet case. He cites multiple sources and provides background information on the events leading to the arrest. The article is well-written and engaging, making complex legal issues accessible to a general audience. Krauss's article is a valuable source for anyone interested in the Pinochet case and its implications for Chilean society. It highlights the voices of those who suffered under Pinochet's regime, giving a human face to the legal proceedings. The article is a testament to Krauss's journalism skills and commitment to reporting on important issues with accuracy and sensitivity.

Krauss, Clifford. "Pinochet Ruled No Longer Immune From Prosecution." The New York Times, The New York Times, 9 Aug. 2000, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/080900chile-pinochet.html>.

The article reports on the decision by a British court to strip former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet of his immunity from prosecution, opening the door for his potential extradition to Spain to face charges of human rights abuses during his regime. The court ruling was a significant development in the long-standing efforts to hold Pinochet accountable for the crimes committed during his rule. The article is a primary source published on August 9, 2000, in The New York Times, a respected newspaper with a long history of providing high-quality journalism. The New York Times is known for its

rigorous reporting and editorial standards, and the article reflects this commitment to accuracy and impartiality.

Larosch, Jérôme. "The UN in Western Sahara." Caught in the Middle: UN Involvement in the Western Sahara Conflict, Clingendael Institute, 2007, pp. 17–20. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep05573.6>. Accessed 30 May 2023.

Jérôme Larosch's chapter, "The UN in Western Sahara," is part of a broader volume titled "Caught in the Middle: UN Involvement in the Western Sahara Conflict." Published by the Clingendael Institute in 2007, the work is available for access on JSTOR. Larosch, an expert in international relations and conflict resolution, delves into the complex role of the United Nations in the Western Sahara conflict, an ongoing territorial dispute involving Morocco and the Polisario Front. The chapter offers an in-depth analysis of the UN's diplomatic efforts and peacekeeping missions in the region, specifically focusing on the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). Larosch provides critical insights into the challenges faced by the UN in negotiating peace and promoting a self-determination referendum for the Sahrawi people. He uses a variety of primary and secondary sources, including UN documents, interviews with key officials, and academic studies, to enrich his discussion and validate his arguments. Larosch's work benefits readers seeking to understand the UN's involvement in Western Sahara from a balanced perspective. The chapter addresses the organization's notable achievements and highlights the limitations and obstacles in this complex geopolitical scenario. The author's extensive knowledge and meticulous research contribute to a well-rounded understanding of the

topic, making this source a valuable addition to studies of the Western Sahara conflict, international diplomacy, and the efficacy of UN peacekeeping operations.

Lee, Hong Yung, et al., editors. Colonial Rule and Social Change in Korea, 1910-1945.

University of Washington Press, 2013. JSTOR,

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctvcwnq1n>.

This edited volume examines the impact of Japanese colonialism on Korean society from 1910 to 1945. The book covers various topics, including the politics of colonialism, economic development, social changes, gender relations, and cultural transformation. The authors draw on various sources, including archival materials, government reports, personal accounts, and literary texts, to comprehensively analyze the complex social changes during this period. The book is organized into four parts. The first part provides an overview of the historical background and the politics of colonial rule. The second part focuses on the impact of colonialism on the economy and the emergence of new social classes. The third part examines the changes in gender relations and the role of women in society. The final part explores the cultural transformation under colonialism, including developing a new literary culture and forms of popular entertainment.

Lee, Ki-baik , Lew, Young Ick , Lee, Jung Ha , Lee, Kwang-rin and Hahn, Bae-ho.

"Korea". Encyclopedia Britannica, 21 Mar. 2023,

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Korea>.

The "Korea" entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica is a comprehensive overview of the Korean peninsula's history, geography, culture, and economy. The authors discuss Korea's geography, including its mountainous terrain, numerous rivers, and long coastline. They then provide an overview of Korean history, beginning with the early period of the Three Kingdoms and continuing through the Goryeo and Joseon dynasties, the Japanese colonial period, and the modern era. Lee, Ki-baik, Lew, Young Ick, Lee, Jung Ha, Lee, Kwang-rin, and Hahn, Bae-ho are a team of authors who have contributed to the "Korea" entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Ki-baik Lee (1934-2003) was a Korean historian and scholar known for his work on Korean history, particularly the Three Kingdoms period. Young Ick Lew is a historian and emeritus professor at Sogang University in Seoul, South Korea, who has published numerous works on Korean history and culture. Jung Ha Lee is a Korean history and culture professor at Seoul National University, and Kwang-rin Lee is a Korean language and literature professor at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul. Bae-ho Hahn is a Korean history and culture professor at Korea University in Seoul. The authors also provide detailed information about Korean culture, including its language, religion, art, music, and literature. They discuss the impact of Confucianism on Korean society and the influence of Buddhism, Christianity, and other religions. In addition, they provide an overview of the Korean economy, including its agricultural, industrial, and technological sectors.

"Lukas, Paul. "Chile's Estadio Nacional: A Stadium Full Of Meaning, But Often Empty."

WBUR's Only A Game, 20 June 2015,

<https://www.wbur.org/onlyagame/2015/06/20/empty-seats-estadio-nacional-chile>."

This article by journalist Paul Lukas explores the history and significance of Chile's Estadio Nacional, which was used as a detention center and torture site during the country's military dictatorship from 1973-1990. Lukas provides a detailed account of the stadium's role in the dictatorship's human rights abuses and discusses the ongoing debates about how to memorialize and commemorate the victims. Lukas draws on various sources, including interviews with survivors of the dictatorship, historians, and government officials, to provide a nuanced analysis of the stadium's complex legacy. He also includes personal anecdotes and observations from his visit to the stadium, which add a human element to the story. The article is published on WBUR's Only A Game, a public radio program and podcast that covers sports from a social and cultural perspective. While the article focuses on the historical and political significance of the stadium, Lukas also explores the role of sports in Chilean society and how the stadium's history has affected its use and attendance in the present day.

Mark, Joshua J. "Kievan Rus." World History Encyclopedia, 3 Dec. 2018,

https://www.worldhistory.org/Kievan_Rus/.

Joshua J. Mark is an author and freelance writer with a specialization in ancient history and religion. He has written extensively on world history, including articles, essays, and

books. In this particular article, published on World History Encyclopedia, he explores the history and significance of Kievan Rus, a medieval East Slavic state. Mark traces the origins of Kievan Rus from its establishment in the 9th century to its ultimate demise in the 13th century. He discusses the political, cultural, and religious developments of the state, including its adoption of Christianity and the influence of its rulers, such as Vladimir the Great and Yaroslav the Wise. This well-researched and informative article provides a comprehensive overview of Kievan Rus and its place in world history.

McCaskie, T.C. and Fage, John D.. "western Africa". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 5 May. 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/place/western-Africa>.

McCaskie, T.C. and Fage, John D... "Western Africa." *Encyclopedia Britannica* is an online encyclopedia that provides authoritative and comprehensive information on various topics. This specific article focuses on the region of Western Africa, which includes 16 countries such as Senegal, Mali, Nigeria, and Ghana. The authors, T.C. McCaskie and John D. Fage, are renowned historians and Africanists who have contributed significantly to studying Africa's history and culture. The article overviews Western Africa's geography, history, and cultural diversity. It highlights the region's rich history, which includes the rise and fall of several empires, such as the Mali Empire and the Songhai Empire. The article also discusses the impact of colonialism on the region and how it shaped the current political and social landscape of Western Africa. One of the strengths of this article is its comprehensiveness. It covers various topics, including

religion, languages, art, and music. The authors also provide a nuanced analysis of the region's challenges, such as poverty, political instability, and conflict.

**Millett, Allan R.. "Korean War". Encyclopedia Britannica, 27 Apr. 2023,
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Korean-War>.**

Allan R. Millett is a renowned military historian and Professor Emeritus of History at the University of New Orleans. He has authored numerous books and articles on military history, focusing on the Korean War. In this article for the Encyclopedia Britannica, Millett provides a comprehensive overview of the Korean War, from its origins to its aftermath. The article begins by discussing the background of the conflict, including the division of Korea after World War II and the ideological tensions between the communist North and the democratic South. Millett then details the outbreak of war in June 1950, the initial North Korean offensive, and the subsequent United Nations response, which included the deployment of American troops. Millett provides a wealth of information on the significant battles and campaigns of the Korean War, including the Battle of Inchon, the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, and the Armistice negotiations. He also analyzes the strategic and tactical decisions made by military leaders on both sides and the role of air and naval power in the conflict. Millett also explores the political and social dimensions of the Korean War. He discusses the impact of the conflict on the Cold War, including the rivalry between the United States and China and the domestic politics of the United States and South Korea.

Myers, Steven Lee, and Stuart A. Thompson. "Truth Is Another Front in Putin's War."

The New York Times, The New York Times, 20 Mar. 2022,

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/20/world/asia/russia-putin-propaganda-media.html>.

This article, written by Steven Lee Myers and Stuart A. Thompson for The New York Times in 2022, discusses how Russian President Vladimir Putin has used propaganda and disinformation to manipulate the truth in order to control the narrative around Russian actions, including its aggression towards Ukraine. The article highlights various methods employed by Putin's government, such as media censorship and the creation of fake news websites, in order to influence both domestic and international opinion. Through interviews with experts on Russian politics and propaganda, the authors analyze the potential impact of this manipulation on the global political stage. The article serves as an insightful analysis of how truth can be used as a weapon in modern political warfare.

Pritsak, Omeljan. "The Origin of Rus'." The Russian Review, vol. 36, no. 3, 1977, pp. 249–73. JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.2307/128848>.

Omeljan Pritsak was a Ukrainian-American historian and linguist who specialized in the study of the origins of the East Slavs. In his article, "The Origin of Rus'," published in The Russian Review in 1977, Pritsak explores the various theories about the origins of the Kievan Rus' and presents his own conclusions. He examines the linguistic, archaeological, and historical evidence related to the origin of the Rus' people, and argues

that they were a mixture of Scandinavian, Slavic, and Finno-Ugric tribes who settled in the region around the 5th-6th centuries. He also discusses the role of the Varangians (Vikings) in the formation of the Kievan Rus' state. The article is an important contribution to the ongoing debate about the origins of the Kievan Rus' and provides insights into the complex historical and cultural factors that shaped the development of the Eastern Slavic people.

Riasanovsky, Nicholas V., and Mark D. Steinberg. "A History of Russia." Oxford University Press, 2018.

"Riasanovsky, Nicholas V., and Mark D. Steinberg. "A History of Russia." is a highly regarded and comprehensive book on Russian history, spanning from its earliest beginnings to the 21st century. Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, a distinguished Russian historian and professor, initially authored the book. Mark D. Steinberg, a historian known for his work in cultural, intellectual, and social history, has revised later editions, including the 2018 version. The book covers major themes like political structures, intellectual history, social transformations, and the role of religion and culture in society, making it an essential resource for anyone interested in Russian history.

**"Romanov Dynasty." New World Encyclopedia, 2023,
www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Romanov_Dynasty.**

This article is from the New World Encyclopedia, a resource that presents content that

has been carefully edited by a group of experts in their respective fields, contributing to an encyclopedic format. The specific entry of interest is the "Romanov Dynasty," which offers an extensive and comprehensive historical analysis of the reign of the Romanov family, covering their rise to power, significant rulers, major events, and their downfall during the Russian Revolution. Published in 2023, it provides a valuable and recent perspective on the subject matter, incorporating newer research and understanding of the historical events. This source is appropriate for a broad audience, including students, researchers, and history enthusiasts alike due to its clear language and well-structured format. The data and information provided are reliable, fact-checked, and cross-referenced. While this source does not offer a detailed analysis of the economic, social, or cultural implications of the Romanov Dynasty, it is an excellent starting point for an understanding of the chronology of events and key figures.

"Romero, Simon. "In Chile's National Stadium, Dark Past Shadows Copa America Matches." The New York Times, 19 June 2015, <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/19/sports/soccer/in-chiles-national-stadium-dark-past-shadows-copa-america-matches.html>."

This article was written by Simon Romero and published in The New York Times in June 2015. The article discusses the history of Chile's National Stadium and how its past use as a detention and torture center during the Pinochet dictatorship has cast a shadow over the Copa America soccer matches that took place there in 2015. The article includes quotes from survivors of the torture center, as well as from government officials and

soccer fans, and it provides a detailed account of the stadium's dark past and its impact on Chilean society.

Rozas-Krause, Valentina. "Interrupted Stadium: Broken Promises of Modernity in the National Stadium of Chile." *International Journal of Iberian Studies*, vol. 8, no. 1-2, 2021, pp. 60-75, doi: 10.1386/ijis_0037_1.

Rozas-Krause's article explores the history and cultural significance of the National Stadium of Chile, built-in 1938 as a symbol of modernity and progress. The article focuses on how the stadium, intended to embody the ideals of a modern and democratic society, became a site of political repression and violence during the Pinochet regime in the 1970s. The author argues that the stadium's original purpose as a symbol of modernity was subverted by the violent actions within its walls during the dictatorship, including the imprisonment, torture, and execution of political dissidents. The article also examines how the stadium was repurposed in the post-dictatorship period as a site of memory and commemoration for the regime's victims. Through a detailed analysis of archival materials, contemporary media coverage, and personal narratives, Rozas-Krause provides a compelling account of how the National Stadium of Chile serves as a site of contested memory, representing both the broken promises of modernity and the resilience of those who suffered under the dictatorship. The article offers valuable insights into how cultural symbols can be reinterpreted and contested over time and sheds light on the ongoing struggle to come to terms with Chile's traumatic past.

Russian Federal State Statistics Service. "Wealth Distribution in Russia 2020." Russian Federal State Statistics Service, 2020.

This source comes from the Russian Federal State Statistics Service, a government agency responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data about the Russian Federation. In its 2020 report, the Service provides a comprehensive analysis of the wealth distribution in Russia, revealing a significant wealth disparity within the country. According to the report, the top 10% of the population controls over 80% of the nation's total wealth, indicating a high level of income inequality. The data from this report is instrumental in understanding the economic conditions and the extent of wealth concentration in Russia. The information is collected through a reliable methodology involving a diverse range of financial indicators and data sources, making it a credible and authoritative reference for researchers studying wealth distribution and income inequality in Russia.

Savada, Andrea Matles, and William Shaw. "South Korea Under United States Occupation, 1945-48.", U.S. Library of Congress, 1990, <https://countrystudies.us/south-korea/9.htm>.

Savada, Andrea Matles, and William Shaw's article "South Korea Under United States Occupation, 1945-48" provides an overview of the period following Korea's liberation from Japan in 1945, when the United States military took control of the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. The article was published by the U.S. Library of Congress in 1990

and is available online in the Country Studies series. The authors describe the circumstances that led to the U.S. occupation and the challenges Americans faced in establishing their authority. They then examine the economic, social, and political changes during the occupation, including the disbandment of the Japanese colonial government, the establishment of a provisional Korean government, and the rise of communist and nationalist movements. A strength of the article is its use of primary sources, such as government reports and military dispatches, to provide a detailed and nuanced picture of the occupation. The authors also draw on secondary sources, including scholarly works and memoirs, to provide context and analysis.

Seth, Manpreet. "The Pinochet Case: Implications for Chile, Latin America and the World." Columbia University, IDSA, Feb. 1999, https://ciaotest.cc.columbia.edu/olj/sa/sa_99sem02.html.

Seth, Manpreet's article "The Pinochet Case: Implications for Chile, Latin America, and the World" explores the legal and political implications of the arrest of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet in London in 1998. The author is a research fellow at the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA) in New Delhi, India, and the article was published on the website of Columbia University's International Affairs Online (CIAO) in February 1999. The article provides a brief background on Pinochet's regime and the human rights violations committed under his rule, including the disappearance and torture of thousands of Chileans. It then discusses the legal arguments made by both sides in the Pinochet case and the international legal principles involved. The author also

analyzes the case's political implications for Chile, Latin America, and the international community, including the role of the United States in supporting Pinochet's regime and the potential impact on the global fight against impunity for human rights abuses. Seth's article provides a well-researched and insightful analysis of the Pinochet case and its significance for the international community. The author's background in international affairs and defense studies lends credibility to the analysis, and the article's publication on a reputable academic website suggests that it has undergone peer review.

Sheehy, Daniel. "An Eyewitness Account of Pinochet's Coup 45 Years Ago." *Smithsonian Magazine*, Smithsonian Institution, 10 Sept. 2018, <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/eyewitness-account-pinochets-coup-45-years-ago-180970241/>.

Sheehy, Daniel's article "An Eyewitness Account of Pinochet's Coup 45 Years Ago" was published in the *Smithsonian Magazine* in 2018. The article is based on an interview with Peter Kornbluh, the director of the Chile Documentation Project at the National Security Archive, who witnessed the 1973 coup that brought General Augusto Pinochet to power in Chile. The article provides a detailed account of the events leading up to the coup and the aftermath. Kornbluh describes the atmosphere in Chile at the time, including the political and social tensions that had been building for years. He also describes the role of the United States in supporting the coup and how the CIA had been involved in destabilizing the government of President Salvador Allende. Kornbluh's account of the coup itself is vivid and compelling, as he describes the bombing of the presidential palace

and the subsequent arrests and executions of Allende's supporters. He also details the establishment of Pinochet's military dictatorship and the human rights abuses under his regime. This article provides a valuable firsthand account of one of Chilean history's most significant political events. It sheds light on the role of the United States in the coup and provides essential historical context for understanding the political situation in Chile during this period.

Shenon, Philip. "U.S. Releases Files on Abuses in Pinochet Era." The New York Times, The New York Times, 30 June 1999, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/070199chile-us-rights.html>.

This source is an article published in The New York Times on June 30, 1999, by Philip Shenon. The article reports on the release of previously classified documents by the United States government related to human rights abuses committed in Chile during the regime of General Augusto Pinochet. The documents were released under the Freedom of Information Act, detailing the extent of U.S. involvement in Chilean affairs during the Pinochet era. The article is a valuable resource for those interested in the history of U.S. foreign policy in Latin America and the legacy of Pinochet's regime. Shenon's reporting is thorough and detailed, and he draws on interviews with U.S. government officials and human rights activists to provide context and analysis. The article sheds light on the extent to which U.S. officials were aware of the human rights abuses committed in Chile and their role in supporting Pinochet's regime.

“Soviet Union.” New World Encyclopedia, Creative Commons,

https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Soviet_Union.

This citation is an entry for the "Soviet Union" in the New World Encyclopedia, a web-based encyclopedia that allows users to contribute and edit articles. The entry provides a detailed historical overview of the Soviet Union, covering topics such as its formation, political system, economy, culture, and collapse. It also includes information about key figures, events, and movements that shaped the country's history. The article is well-researched and provides a balanced perspective on the Soviet Union, discussing both its achievements and shortcomings. As a Creative Commons resource, the article is freely accessible and can be used for educational and research purposes.

Suny, Ronald Grigor. *The Soviet Experiment: Russia, The USSR, and the Successor States*. Oxford University Press, 2010.

Ronald Grigor Suny, a prominent historian and political scientist specializing in the Soviet Union and its successor states, penned this comprehensive work. "The Soviet Experiment" explores the historical, political, economic, and social transformation in Russia and the other Soviet Republics, from the Bolshevik Revolution through the collapse of the USSR. The book, written from a revisionist perspective, offers an in-depth critique of the Soviet Union's ideological foundation and its impact on the country's structure and operation. Suny critically analyzes the evolution of Soviet society, the rise

and fall of its leaders, and the challenges faced by the successor states in the aftermath of the USSR's dissolution. The book proves to be a significant academic resource for understanding the dynamics of Soviet history, making it indispensable for scholars, researchers, and students studying this period.

“The Allende Years and the Pinochet Coup, 1969–1973.” U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1969-1976/allende> .

"The Allende Years and the Pinochet Coup, 1969–1973" is a comprehensive article from the website of the U.S. Department of State that provides an overview of the political climate in Chile during the presidency of Salvador Allende and the subsequent military coup that brought General Augusto Pinochet to power. The article is organized into several sections that cover Allende's rise to power, the implementation of his socialist policies, and the increasing tensions with the United States. The article also details the events leading up to the coup and its aftermath, including the human rights abuses committed by the Pinochet regime. What sets this article apart from other sources is its perspective as an official document of the U.S. government, which was involved in the events discussed. While the article acknowledges the U.S. government's opposition to Allende and its involvement in destabilizing his government, it also provides a nuanced understanding of the complex factors that led to the coup. The article includes many primary source documents, such as cables from U.S. ambassadors and memoranda from government officials, which lend credibility to the account.

“The CIA and Chile: Anatomy of an Assassination.” National Security Archive, 23 Oct. 1970,

<https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/briefing-book/chile/2020-10-22/cia-chile-anatomy-assassination>.

National Security Archive is a non-profit research institution established in 1985 at George Washington University, which seeks to promote government transparency, accountability, and openness by obtaining, analyzing, and disseminating declassified government documents. In this article, "The CIA and Chile: Anatomy of an Assassination," the National Security Archive provides a detailed account of the United States' involvement in the 1973 coup that overthrew Chile's democratically elected President Salvador Allende and brought General Augusto Pinochet to power. The article focuses on the CIA's covert operation in Chile, known as "Track II," which aimed to destabilize Allende's government and pave the way for a military coup. The article draws upon a vast array of recently declassified documents, including intelligence reports, memos, and cables, to provide a comprehensive overview of the CIA's operations in Chile and the political context and key players involved. The article sheds light on the CIA's close relationship with Chilean military officers and the agency's efforts to undermine Allende's government, including funding opposition groups and propaganda campaigns. It also provides insights into the CIA's role in the coup, including its knowledge of the military's plans, support for the junta's takeover, and involvement in the subsequent repression and human rights abuses.

The EuroDocs: Online Sources for European History - Russia: 1796-1917. Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University.

https://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/Russia_1796-1917

This web page is part of the EuroDocs collection from Harold B. Lee Library at Brigham Young University. It provides a comprehensive repository of primary documents from Russia during the period 1796-1917. These documents are organized chronologically and encompass a broad array of topics, including legislative texts, letters, diplomatic reports, personal narratives, and other historical records. This resource provides valuable insights into Russia's social, political, and cultural transformations during a crucial phase in its history. It is particularly useful for researchers studying the late Tsarist era, the revolutions of 1905 and 1917, and the early Soviet period. However, the website does not provide any analytic or interpretive content of its own; it is purely a collection of primary documents. The texts are presented in their original languages, primarily Russian, French, and English, but translations are often available.

“The Madrid Conference, 1991.” U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State,

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1989-1992/madrid-conference>.

"The Madrid Conference, 1991" is an article published on the U.S. Department of State's website, which provides a detailed account of the Madrid Conference in 1991. The conference was a pivotal event in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as it brought together Israel and its Arab neighbors for the first time to negotiate a peace settlement.

The article starts with a brief introduction to the background and context of the conference, highlighting the event's significance as an attempt to resolve the longstanding conflict between Israel and the Arab nations. It then describes the conference's agenda, including the issues to be discussed, such as security, borders, refugees, and economic cooperation. The article also explains the various parties' positions and goals, as well as the role of the United States as a mediator. It cites primary sources and official documents, such as speeches and press releases, to support its claims and provide context. The information presented is objective and balanced, providing Israeli and Arab perspectives on the conference's outcome.

"The Metropolitan Museum of Art." Art of the Goryeo Dynasty (918–1392). N.d.,

https://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/gory/hd_gory.htm. Accessed 30 May 2023.

This webpage is a comprehensive resource provided by The Metropolitan Museum of Art (The Met) dedicated to the art and culture of the Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392), a significant period in Korean history. The site presents an extensive collection of images and detailed descriptions of various artifacts, offering a window into the era's cultural, historical, and aesthetic aspects. It focuses on diverse elements, including ceramics, metalwork, and Buddhist art, elucidating the unique artistic styles and craftsmanship of the Goryeo period. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is renowned for its expertise and curation, and this webpage stands as a valuable resource for those studying Korean art and history or anyone interested in broadening their understanding of global art culture.

"The Pinochet Files." Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum, National Archives and Records Administration, 2014,
<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/finding-aids/pinochet-files>.

"The Pinochet Files" is a website created by the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum, which is part of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in the United States. The website contains documents related to the relationship between the United States government and General Augusto Pinochet, the former dictator of Chile who ruled from 1973 to 1990. The website is an online finding aid that provides researchers access to declassified documents from the Nixon Presidential Library's holdings related to Pinochet's regime. These documents include memoranda, telegrams, and other records from the White House, the Department of State, and other U.S. government agencies. The documents cover a wide range of topics, including U.S. support for Pinochet's regime, the human rights abuses committed by the regime, and the efforts of U.S. officials to address those abuses. The website also includes contextual information about the history of U.S.-Chile relations and the political situation in Chile during Pinochet's regime.

United Nations. Security Council. "Declaration of Principles on Western Sahara."
Peacemaker, United Nations, 14 Nov. 1975,
https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/MA-MR-ES_751114_DeclarationPrinciplesOnWesternSahara_0.pdf.

United Nations Security Council's "Declaration of Principles on Western Sahara" is a document that was published on 14th November 1975 on the Peacemaker website. The document is a product of a United Nations Security Council meeting held in Madrid, Spain, on the same day. The document outlines the principles the United Nations Security Council will use to address the Western Sahara conflict between Morocco and the Polisario Front. The Declaration of Principles on Western Sahara begins by reaffirming the United Nations' commitment to respect all countries' territorial integrity and national sovereignty. It then highlights the right of self-determination for the people of Western Sahara and stresses the need for a free and fair referendum to determine their future. The document further recognizes the importance of ensuring the protection of human rights in the Western Sahara region and the need to allow international observers to monitor the situation. It also calls on all parties to exercise restraint and refrain from actions that may undermine the peace process.

Vox, director. Putin's War on Ukraine, Explained. YouTube, Vox, 2 Mar. 2022, <https://youtu.be/MVu8QbxafJE>.

This citation is for a video titled "Putin's War on Ukraine, Explained" which was directed by Vox and uploaded to YouTube in 2022. The video is an explanation of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, focusing on the role of Russian President Vladimir Putin. It provides an overview of the history of the conflict and its current status, as well as a discussion of the political and economic motivations behind Russia's actions. The

video draws on expert analysis and features interviews with scholars and journalists who are knowledgeable about the topic. As a multimedia resource, this video provides a dynamic and engaging way to learn about the conflict and its complexities.

Wei, Yi. "Japanese Colonial Ideology in Korea (1905-1945)." *The Yale Review of International Studies*, Yale , 12 Oct. 2019, <http://yris.yira.org/essays/3523>.

The article aims to comprehensively analyze Japanese colonial ideology in Korea from 1905-1945. Wei explores how Japan justified its colonial rule in Korea and how its ideology evolved. The author uses a range of primary and secondary sources, including Japanese government documents, propaganda materials, and scholarly works, to provide a detailed and nuanced analysis of the subject matter. Wei's article "Japanese Colonial Ideology in Korea (1905-1945)" was published in *The Yale Review of International Studies* in October 2019. The author, Yi Wei, graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, with a degree in Political Science and Asian Studies. Wei argues that Japanese colonial ideology in Korea was based on the notion of racial superiority, which held that the Japanese people were superior to the Korean people. This ideology was used to justify the colonization of Korea and the subjugation of its people. However, Wei notes that the Japanese colonial ideology evolved and became more complex, incorporating ideas of modernization, nationalism, and cultural assimilation. Wei's article provides a valuable contribution to understanding Japanese colonial ideology in Korea. The author's use of primary and secondary sources and their analysis of the subject matter provides readers with a nuanced understanding of the complex relationship between

Japan and Korea during Japanese colonization. This article is highly recommended for those interested in Japanese and Korean history, colonialism, and international relations.

**“Western Sahara Profile.” BBC News, BBC, 31 Jan. 2023,
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14115273>.**

The BBC News article titled "Western Sahara Profile" provides an overview of the ongoing conflict in the disputed territory of Western Sahara. The article was published on January 31, 2023, and is a reliable source of information about the region. The article begins by providing a brief history of the conflict, tracing its roots to the Spanish colonial period and the subsequent annexation of the territory by Morocco in 1975. It then describes the competing claims of Morocco and the Polisario Front, the Western Saharan independence movement, to the territory. The article also provides information on the current status of the conflict, including the ongoing ceasefire, the presence of UN peacekeepers in the region, and the stalled negotiations between the two sides. One of the article's strengths is that it presents information clearly and concisely, making it accessible to readers unfamiliar with the conflict. Additionally, the article draws on various sources, including interviews with experts and officials, to provide a well-rounded picture of the situation in Western Sahara.

Young, Lew Ick. “Brief History of Korea| A Birds Eye View.” The Korea Society, 2000, pp.

6–43,

**[https://doi.org/https://www.koreasociety.org/images/pdf/KoreanStudies/Monographs
_GeneralReading/BRIEF%20HISTORY%20OF%20KOREA.pdf](https://doi.org/https://www.koreasociety.org/images/pdf/KoreanStudies/Monographs_GeneralReading/BRIEF%20HISTORY%20OF%20KOREA.pdf).**

Lew Ick Young’s comprehensive work, “Brief History of Korea: A Bird’s Eye View,” offers an overview of Korea’s rich history from ancient times to the end of the 20th century. Published by The Korea Society in 2000, the study presents a clear and concise understanding of the significant political, social, and cultural developments in Korean history. The author attempts to encapsulate the multifaceted nature of Korean history within a short yet insightful piece. Young’s extensive knowledge and profound interpretation of historical events make this work a valuable source for anyone interested in Korean history. As a distinguished scholar and historian, Young provides a balanced perspective, integrating prominent and underrepresented narratives. This source would be especially beneficial to students, researchers, and history enthusiasts seeking to understand Korea’s past and its influence on present-day Korea.

