

Cold War - 1945-1989

-A worldwide struggle for power between the United States and the Soviet Union

-It never resulted in direct military conflict between the superpowers (they were each afraid of Nuclear War)

- instead it led to “proxy” wars around the world

- rather than fight each other in Korea and Vietnam, they armed sides in civil wars, prolonging the fighting and causing massive devastation to “client” countries.

- Each nation felt **besieged** by the other.

- They competed on all fronts: ideological, diplomatic, economic, military, and cultural.

WWII Casualties

Total casualties – 60 million

Soviet Union – 20 m. (1/3 soldiers)

China – 15 m.

Japan – 2 m.

Germany – 4 m.

Poles – 6 m.

Great Britain – 400,000

U.S. – 300,000

European Refugee Population – 15+ m.

World War II - Major Consequences

- End of the European Age
- Rise of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to Superpower Status
- The Nuclear Age
- Rise of Nationalism and Independence Movements
- Rise of Social Movements - Women, Youth, Human Rights, Ethnic, Religious, and Cultural Minorities
- Internationalism - United Nations, IMF, World Bank
- Emergence of the Cold War

World War II - Major Consequences

- Decolonization of Africa
 - colonies in Africa had been colonized by western nations that were now members of NATO
 - NATO countries feared that if given their independence, they would favor Communism
 - NATO countries set up the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to provide loans and attract these countries to western views.
- Emerging nations allied themselves with the U.S., the U.S.S.R., or most tried to stay neutral



COLD WAR I – 1945-1963

Why? “deep seated animosities”

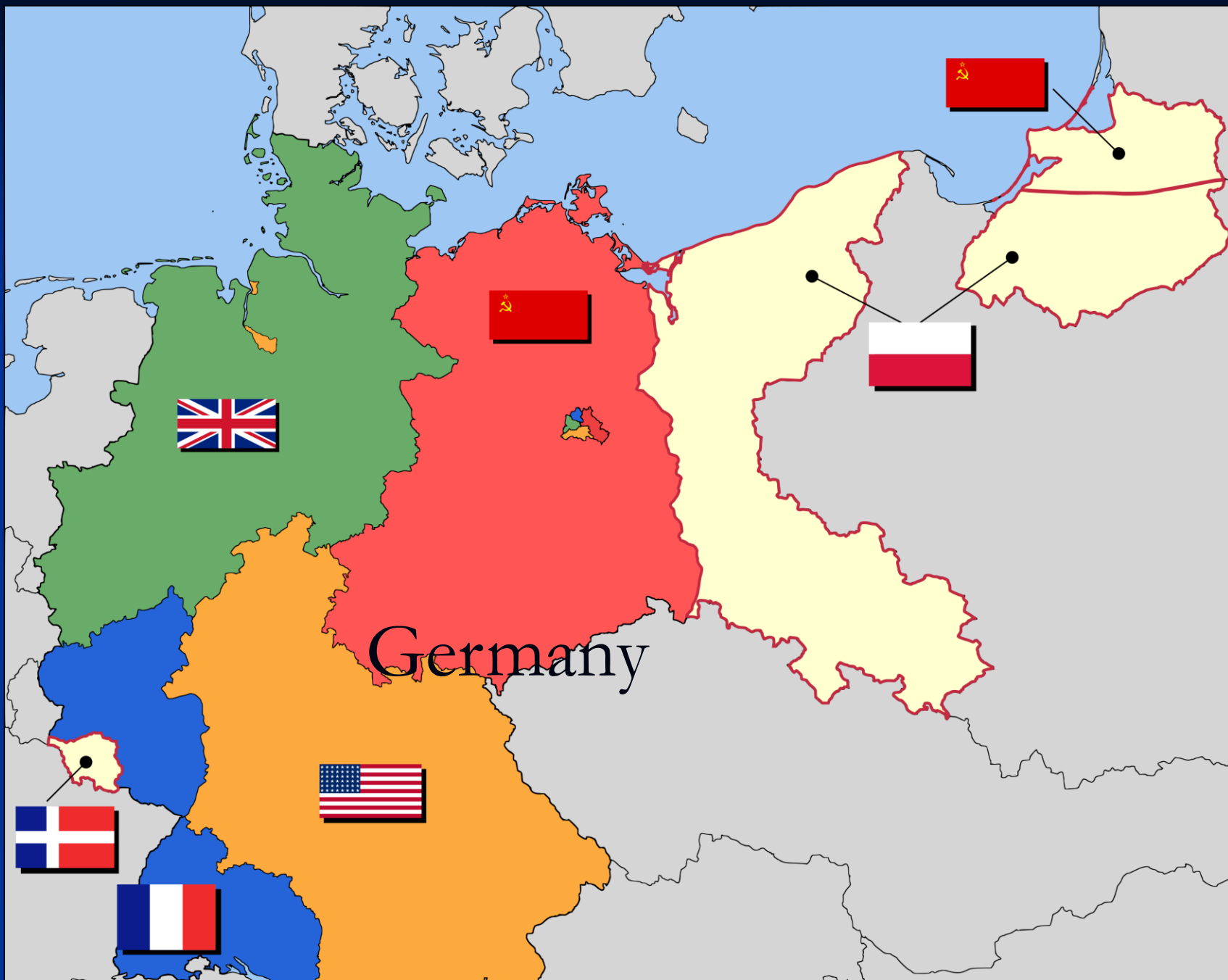
What? Most dangerous time of the Cold War – NO RULES

- Policy of **containment** – counter the influence of the other in every way while expanding your influence and power. (Truman Doctrine)

Germany?

Greece?



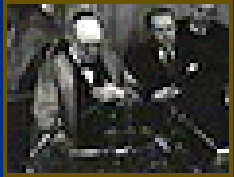


Germany

Iron Curtain



COLD WAR I – 1945-1963



Europe

“An iron curtain has descended upon Europe”

- **Allies** - Free World (Western Europe) vs. Iron Curtain (Soviet bloc in Eastern Europe)
- **Foreign Aid** - Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine vs. Soviet aid
- **Military Alliances** – NATO vs. Warsaw Pact, Arms Race
- **Trade Pacts** – Common Market (Free world) vs. Comecon
- **Culture Wars** – domestic containment, Kitchen Table Debates – a race for “hearts and minds”
- **Science/Technology** – “race to the moon,” arms race, creation of the military-industrial complex.

Cuban Missile Crisis – 1962

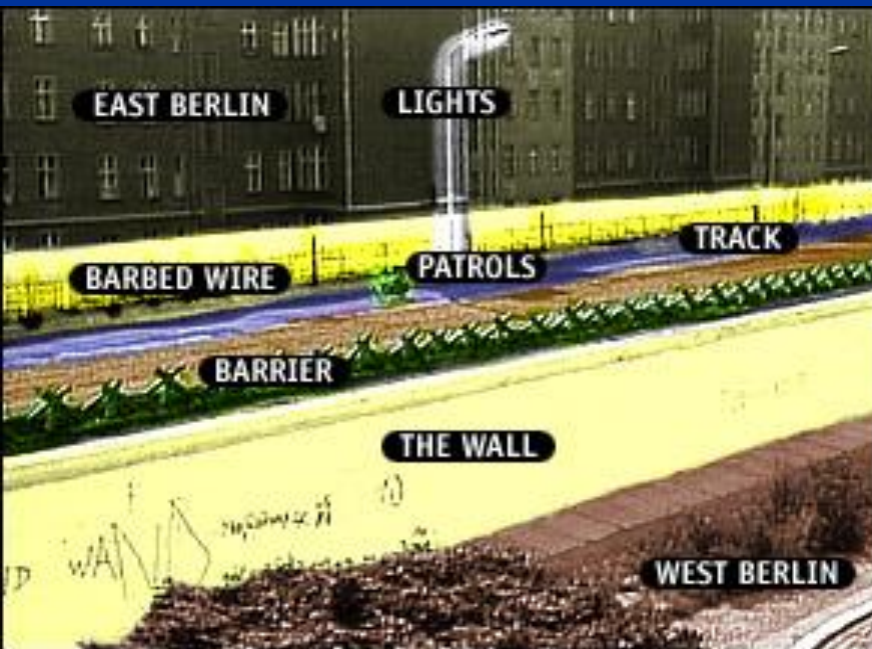
- “eyeball to eyeball, they (U.S.S.R.) blinked first”
- U.S.S.R. place nuclear missiles in Cuba
- Kennedy threatens military action and quarantines Cuba
- U.S.S.R. removes missiles
- Proves neither will go to war



Hot Spots

■ Europe

- Germany is divided, Berlin Airlift, 1948, Berlin Wall, 1960.
- Hungarian Uprising, 1956



■ Asia

- China “goes Communist” 1949
- Japan, Taiwan our allies
- Korean War – 1950-1953
- Vietnam “falling dominoes”





Détente, Coexistence 1963-1980

- Rules of engagement developed
- Disarmament, Arms Control Treaties
Nuclear Test Ban, ABM, START Treaties
- MAD - Deterrence
- Summit Meetings, “hotline”
- Cultural Exchanges of scientists, artists
- Trade
- Human Rights – Helsinki Conference, 1977



RENDEZVOUS

Apollo and Soyuz meet in orbit in this NASA artist's rendering.



DÉTENTE ARTS AND CRAFTS

Aboard Soyuz, astronauts and cosmonauts assembled a plaque commemorating the mission.

Cold War II – 1980-1989

- Cold War heats up

1979 – 1980

Two key events:

- Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

- Election of Ronald Reagan



Cold War II

1980-1989



- Reagan's USSR – “Evil Empire”
- Return to an arms race
- Soviet “quagmire” in Afghanistan—very unpopular at home.
- Soviet sponsorship of revolutions in Latin America (Nicaragua)
- US covert operations in Latin America and Afghanistan

Societies in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. may have resembled one another in some ways--in their spying, in their pursuit of nuclear superiority, in their quest for cold war supremacy--but they also resembled each other in their basic humanity--a fact that may have prevented the ultimate tipping of the balance of terror.

What ends the Cold War

“The Short Century” 1914-1989

■ 1980's - Collapse of Communism

1. Economic deterioration
2. Political Dissent - “people power,” the role of Eastern Europe
3. Gorbachev-perestroika and glasnost
4. Environmental degradation
5. External factors - the role of Reagan; détente?



1989 – Berlin Wall Falls

■ The end of the USSR-1991

1. The role of Boris Yeltsin
2. Formation of the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)











Cold War Hot Spots, 1948–1975

Arctic Circle

40°N

PACIFIC OCEAN

0° Equator

0 3,000 Miles
0 5,000 Kilometers

40°S

120°W

80°W

40°W

0°

40°E

80°E

NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES

GUATEMALA

SOUTH AMERICA
BOLIVIA
CHILE

4. The United States and the Soviet Union bring the world to the brink of nuclear war during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Tropic of Cancer

GERMANY

EUROPE

GREECE

EGYPT

AFRICA

CONGO

ANGOLA

5. The Soviet Union aids anticolonial struggles in Congo (1960), Mozambique (1971), and Angola (1974).

Tropic of Capricorn

GERMANY

EUROPE

TURKEY

IRAN

SOVIET UNION

ASIA

CHINA

VIETNAM

6. Britain helps Indonesia repress a Communist uprising in 1965.

INDIAN OCEAN

MALAYSIA

INDONESIA

AUSTRALIA

NORTH KOREA

SOUTH KOREA

2. Communists retain or gain control after bloody wars in Korea (1950–1953) and Vietnam (1957–1975).

3. The Soviets down U.S. U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers in 1960.

1. The United States helps Greece defeat Communist-led rebels (1946–1949) and gives economic and military aid to Turkey (1947–1950).

■ Communist expansion
■ Communist expansion prevented by U.S. and allies

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Location** On what continents identified on the map did Cold War conflicts not occur?
- 2. Region** About what fraction of the globe did Communists control by 1975?