

World Civilizations Honors

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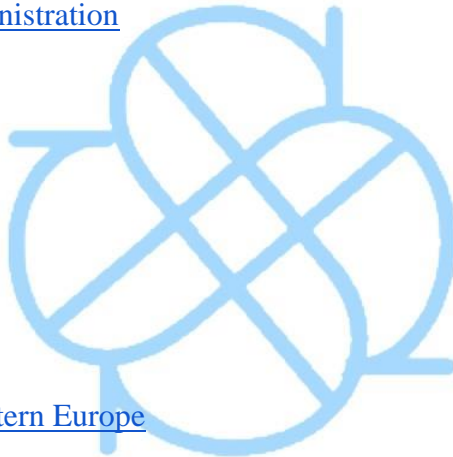
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How culture impacted and was impacted by the events of the Cold War

- *The Master and Margarita*, response to harsh Soviet censorship
 - “**Manuscripts do not burn**” describes immortality of words and idea
- The US used media, art, and music to counter the beliefs of the Soviets
 - The CIA promoted certain writers, artists, musicians, and philosophers
 - Formed a “**cultural NATO**” against communist ideals
- 1950, **Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF)**
 - Secretly launched by the CIA in West Berlin
 - Funded through fake foundations made by the CIA
 - US did not want the CCF to be seen as propaganda
 - Response to Soviet organized workshops for communist sympathizers
 - Convinced those of the “**Pax Americana**”
 - Worked to end Stalin supporters in West Germany and Berlin
 - Released literary magazines, art exhibits, staged global conferences

Art and Philosophy

- **Abstract expressionism** in art, promoted by CCF
 - Emerged in NYC, became global art form for capitalists
 - Represented natural expression of human instinct
 - Threatened **Soviet realist art**, authoritarian and controlled in comparison
 - **Jackson Pollock** was promoted by these CIA funded exhibitions
- Program exposed in 1966
 - Series of New York Times articles and **exposé** by far-left magazine, **Ramparts**

Film & Literature

- **George Orwell** wrote classics, **1984** and **Animal Farm**, was Anti-Stalin
- Great Britain translated Orwell's work to foreign languages and distributed them throughout Europe, easily accessible
- CIA funded **Hollywood** film productions of the books
 - altered endings to better fit capitalist beliefs
- USSR pointing out the treatment of black Americans under **Jim Crow Laws**
 - A response to Anti-Stalin content of west
- CIA inserted positive racial stereotypes into Hollywood
 - Response to USSR and narrative of racism

Music & Movements

- Jazz music emerged, grew popular
- 1956, US State Department announces the **Jazz Ambassadorship Project**
 - Ambassadors traveled the world, playing music
 - Often sent to decolonizing nations, influencing them towards capitalism
 - **Dizzy Gillespie** toured the Middle East, South Asia, and Balkans with CIA
 - First ambassador and very successful, increasing tours
 - **Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, and Dave Brubeck** also joined
 - Controversial for Blacks to represent the US during the Civil Rights Movement
 - Musicians protested during music tours
 - Gillespie refused to be briefed by the State Department, saying he had, “300 years of all the briefing” he needed
 - Armstrong cancelled a Soviet Union tour during events of Little Rock, Arkansas where integration of Black students was refused
- Rock Band, The Who, sings, “**I hope I die before I get old**”
 - Response to the Vietnam War and drafting of young to war

Counterculture

- Newest generations questioned the Cold War and nuclear weaponry
 - Mainly “**anti-war**” demonstrations
- African Americans, Women, and LGBTQs demanded rights and freedom
 - **Civil Rights Movement, Feminism, Peace Movements, Freedom of Speech**
- Photography such as “**The Napalm Girl**” and News Broadcasts inadvertently fueled counterculture against the proxy wars of the Cold War
 - Exposed cruel reality of war to Americans

The Beat Generation (1950s)

- Inspired the Hippies, apart of the counterculture
- **The Beatniks** were young writers, starting their own communities
- Rejected materialism, instead promoted freedom and drugs
- Absorbed into the Hippies of the next decade

Hippies (1960s)

- **Hippies** grew popular, apart of the counterculture
 - Wanted to change society, by withdrawing from it
 - Created isolated communities, promoting peace
 - Questioned institutions and distrusted government
- **Kommune I**, first politically motivated commune
 - Founded in Germany by the Hippies

Resignation of Richard Nixon

- Nixon impeached and resigned following expose of illegal affairs, known as **“Watergate”**
 - Protests and public disapproval lead to his resignation
- Victory for Counterculture, resulting change from movements/protests

Counterculture of the East (1960s)

- Major cities of the Soviet Union, like Moscow
 - Anti-Soviets and those of the counterculture were punished and ostrichized
- Popularized the slogan, **“Make Love Not War”**



Hungarian Uprising

State of Hungary (40s-50s)

- Under communist rule since 1947
- Ruled by authoritarian leader, Matyas Rakosi
 - Stalinist dictator, very oppressive
 - Brutal secret police known as AHV
- Severe economic problems throughout Hungary
 - Low living standards
- Political Instability, frequent change in leaders

(Following Stalin's death in mid 1950s)

- 1955, Imre Nagy replaced Rakosi
- 1956, Nagy replaced by Erno Gero
 - Khrushchev's ally
- Hungary lost faith in Communism
 - High poverty rates and low living standards angered residents
 - Khrushchev and communism's popularity dropped
- Successful protests in Poland
 - Secured concessions and reforms for Poland
 - Gave hope for successful revolts in Hungary

Hungarian Uprising 1956

- Primarily in Budapest, Hungary
- Mass protests lead by students, demanding reforms
- Lead to Imre Nagy's return to power
 - Nagy formally left the Warsaw Pact
 - Ended one-party communist rule for Hungary
- As a response to Nagy's election, Khrushchev sends troops to Hungary
 - Brutal massacres and bitter fighting
 - 20,000 dead, Nagy executed, Hungarians refugees
 - Soviet troops are victorious
- Communist control is re-established in Hungary

Effects of Hungarian Uprising

- US and Soviet Union grew more suspicious of each other
 - Khrushchev's progress to peace backtracked with the US
- Soviet's "satellite states" increased focus and tension
 - Events in Hungary warned other satellite states
 - Hungary remained communist for another 30 years
- Revealed limitations of de-Stalinization
- Secured Khrushchev as an authoritarian leader of the communist world

Prague Spring

- Process of liberalization in the **Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic**
- Lead by economic crisis, criticizing low standards of living
- Intellectuals protested the harsh censorship in the media
- Example of counterculture

State of Czechoslovakia (40s-60s)

- Under communist rule since 1948
- Ruled by authoritarian leader, Antonin Novotny
 - Risen to power from Soviet support
 - Oppressive and loyal to Moscow
 - Secret police known as the StB
- Economic instability
 - Previously strong economy, failed from COMECON
 - Low standards of living, poverty
 - Attempted reforms massively failed

- Political instability, frequent change in leadership
 - Hardline dictator, Antonin Novotny
 - Lost Soviet support after Brezhnev realized unpopularity of Novotny
 - 1968, Novotny replaced by Alexander Dubcek
 - First Secretary of Czechoslovakia
 - Moderate reformer communist
- Ducek began a limited reforms program
 - “Socialism with a human face”
 - Reduced powers of StB
 - Relaxed censorship laws
 - Gave industries more freedom
 - Relaxed travel restrictions
- Ducek continued reforms, expanding further
 - Toleration of the Non-Communist Party
 - Freedom of press
 - Plans of open borders with west
 - Trade discussions with West Germany
- These further reforms lead to direct intervention by Brezhnev
 - Brezhnev mobilized nations of the Warsaw Pact
 - Invasion of Czechoslovakia, removing of Dubcek

Invasion of Czechoslovakia, 1968

- Lead by nations of the Warsaw Pact on USSR's orders
- Dubcek removed from power, arrested, and taken to Moscow for his reforms
- Hundreds of deaths student protests and continuation of demonstrations
- Return to hardline, one-party communist rule

Effects of Invasion of Czechoslovakia

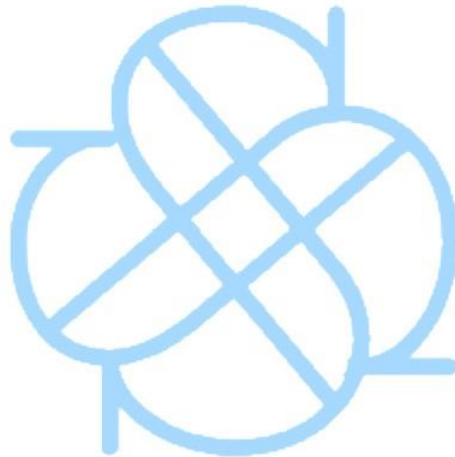
- Worsened relations western relations, US condemns invasion
- Brezhnev Doctrine established
 - Justified Soviet Union's actions in Czechoslovakia
 - If any member state of the Warsaw Pact strayed from one-party communism, USSR had the authority to intervene
 - Tied nations of the Warsaw Pact closer together
- Romania disapproved the Invasion of Czechoslovakia, refusing to partake
 - Romania and USSR had increased tensions
 - Romania stayed with Warsaw Pact out of fear from Brezhnev Doctrine
- Czechoslovakia established a "normalization" program
 - Reversed Dubcek's reforms
 - Ended demonstrations or memorials for Invasion
- Czechoslovakia remained a communist nation for another 20 years
 - Obedient to Moscow, oppressive regime of Gustav Husak began

Cold War under Reagan Administration

- Reagan's presidential campaign focused on confrontation with the USSR
 - Believed negotiations could only begin through threatening
 - Anti-Soviet rhetoric and supported by conservatives/republicans
- Reagan was officially inaugurated in 1981
 - During the Iranian Hostage Crisis
- Reagan held a briefing in NORAD, a secret military installation
 - Learned the US lacked defense against Soviets
 - Began to look for an alternative option
- Reagan's first press conference
 - Clarified his foreign policy
 - Immediate call to confront Soviets
- Attempted assassination of Reagan
- 15,000 American Unions refuse to work
 - Unions protests lack of jobs and low wages
 - Reagan responds with threatening Americans they will lose their jobs
 - Convinced Soviets of Reagan's severity
- Anti-Nuclear Demonstrations in Central Park begin
 - Reagan ignores protesters
- SDI program established
 - Strategic Defense Initiative or "Stars Wars Program"
 - Flooded money into program
 - Prepared for nuclear attack

- 1983, Commercial Korean Airliner shot down
 - Soviets deny responsibility
 - US condemns actions, blaming Soviets
 - Increased tensions between US and USSR
- 1984, Suzanne Mathers and Reagan meet
 - Mathers had dangerous encounter with KGB general
 - Familiar with the Soviet Union, frequently fly there using private jets
 - Reagan discusses state and insider opinion of USSR
- 1985, Reagan is inaugurated for second term while Mikhail Gorbachev becomes leader
- Reagan and Gorbachev meet together
 - Reagan threatens Gorbachev while failing to make negotiations
 - Discussion of SDI
 - Reagan invites Gorbachev the following year
 - Conclusion of meeting angers Soviets
- Gorbachev refuses the next meeting, instead makes public announcement
- Gorbachev proposes end of war and tensions, only if SDI is abolished
 - Reagan refuses the proposal
 - Secures SDI program
 - Angers both Gorbachev and Americans
- 1987, Intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty is signed
 - No concessions relating to SDI
 - Signed by both Gorbachev and Reagan
- Reagan visits Moscow

- 1988, final meeting between “friends” Gorbachev and Reagan
 - Groundwork for peace between the superpowers
 - Reagan and Gorbachev are often credited for pushing towards peace
- Cold War ended faster and in more peaceful terms, thanks to work of Reagan
 - Although Reagan made considerable progress in achieving peace between the superpowers, ultimately, Reagan was unable to bring the Cold War to a close due to the SDI program, anti-Soviet rhetoric, and various failed negotiations.



Perestroika and Glasnost

- Series of reforms made by Gorbachev
- Brought freedoms to citizens, political and economic reforms
- introduction of democracy, communist party lost power
- reconstructing economy → opened trade links with West

How did Gorbachev's reforms help to move the Soviet Union toward democracy?

Gorbachev's Perestroika ensured political reforms including the Soviet Union's first democratic elections since the Russian Revolution in 1917, contrasting with its communist government. These elections were not swayed and allowed for the Russian people to nominate and vote for their preferred leaders, even introducing liberal reformers with Western-style campaigns into the new Congress for People's Deputies.

Do you think the Soviet Union would have changed without Mikhail Gorbachev?

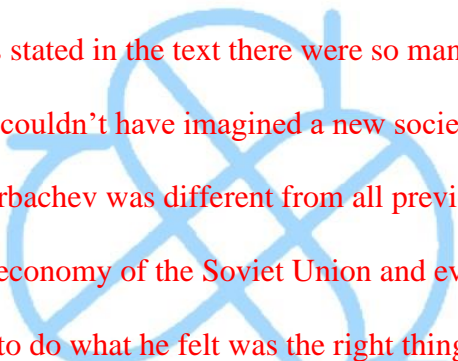
The Soviet Union would have changed regardless of Mikhail Gorbachev, but not as dramatically or in the speed that it did with Gorbachev's Perestroika; for instance, Gorbachev's rapid economic reforms and relaxing of trade restrictions failed to improve the state of the USSR and boost their economy, instead, it produced dangerously high inflation and decreasing living standards. Gorbachev's multi-party system and controversial democratic elections left the USSR unstable and politically divided, setting the stage for the fall of the Soviet Union.

How did Gorbachev's reforms help to move the Soviet Union toward democracy?

Gorbachev's reforms slowly abolished central control of businesses and trade restrictions, allowing the people to have more freedom in the country's economy, coming a step closer to a capitalist like society. Later on, Gorbachev established a new congress and held elections, similar to the West, which led him to become elected as the President of the Soviet Union.

Do you think the Soviet Union would have changed without Mikhail Gorbachev? Explain your answer.

I think that the Soviet Union wouldn't have changed nearly as fast and as vast without Mikhail Gorbachev. As stated in the text there were so many people who were against Gorbachev's ideas and couldn't have imagined a new society and government as Gorbachev created. Gorbachev was different from all previous Soviet leaders, as he denounced the corrupt economy of the Soviet Union and even through all the opposition he faced, he continued to do what he felt was the right thing.



Cracks in the Soviet Union

What was the relationship between production and population in the Soviet Union and the USSR? And what were the consequences of this relationship?

Production rates in the Soviet Union were much slower when compared to the US and required more resources while production in the United States was more efficient and required fewer materials. The population of the USSR was also greater than the population of the US, resulting in the need for further production to meet the growing necessities of Soviets; consequently, the Soviet Union's economy was damaged and inflation occurred, along with a dependency on foreign imports.

Based on the documents above, why was the Soviet Union falling behind the United States?

The Soviet Union failed to discover more innovative and efficient means of production or how to correctly implement those new production methods, leaving the Soviet Union unable to maintain manufacturing or keep up with the modern technology and flourishing economy of the US.

According to Vladimir Tamarov, how did the USSR initially feel about invading Afghanistan?

The Soviet Union considered its invasion of Afghanistan to be another “banal beginning” or just another military decision and interference. Prior to the USSR's involvement in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union held troops in “satellite states” across Europe similar to the condition of Afghanistan, controlling their official government and people.

Why do you think Tamarov begins to question Soviet intervention?

Tamarov begins to question the Soviet intervention when seeing the weak condition of the Afghan soldiers and the tremendous loss of Soviet lives to the violence and bloodshed. The Soviet government and official press even openly declared the military intervention in Afghanistan to be a mistake and bad decision.

Cracks in the Soviet Union Foreign Policy Questions:

1. According to Vladimir Tamarov, the Soviet Union initially thought that intervening in Afghanistan was normal, just the usual occurrence, but Tamarov began to question Soviet intervention after the Soviet government and press started to state otherwise. This opened his eyes to the reality of their intervention, as he saw the growing Soviet graves that were unidentified.

Cracks within the Soviet Economy Questions:

2. The Soviet Union was falling behind the United States as they were not creating nor using new production potential to its full use, causing them to slow down in all aspects. They were also not fully democratized and were lacking in education and computer technology, chemistry, etc.

Cracks in the Soviet Environment Questions:

1. Second, in your own words, write one sentence that explains what the accident showed about underlying Soviet problems?

The accident displayed the lack of the Soviet's knowledge of technology, their inattentiveness and ignorance of their work, and even revealed previous accidents.

2. What do you think Gorbachev meant when he wrote about the bad effects of "bureaucracy and monopolism in science?"

I think when Gorbachev wrote about the bureaucracy and monopolism in science, he meant that because the Soviet Union was only desperate about being ahead of the United States, this created opportunities for sloppiness and the neglect of minor details, leading to this accident.



How the Cold War ended

- Mikhail Gorbachev & President George H.W. Bush were then-leaders
- Ronald Reagan, although making progress to end the Cold War, was unable to because he wanted to continue SDI plans
- Counterculture

Major Causes:

- Fall of Berlin Wall, November 1991
 - Germany didn't want any more traveling to the west (travel restrictions)
 - Miscommunication about travel restrictions to the west being released and crowds of people showed up to the wall
 - The guards had no information or orders
 - people were too overpowering, everyone broke down the wall
 - Increased chaos and violence
 - Steps towards reunifying of Germany
- Collapse of the Soviet Union
 - Leader change → Mikhail Gorbachev
 - new and modernized way of thinking
 - Gorbachev's main goal: save Soviet economy, stabilize the government.
 - This failed.

- Glasnost & Perestroika
 - The incorporation of new political parties, creating a multi party system caused Communist party to loose power and influence
- Rather than sparking a renaissance, criticism opened
 - State lost control of the media and public atmosphere.
- Economic factors:
 - Increased inflation
 - Soviet economy failing
 - Billions wasted on Cold War projects
 - USSR had slow production rates, while West had high production rates
 - Eastern Europe and Soviets unable to economically cooperate
 - West able to cooperate economically w/ other nations
 - Oil and natural gas sales failed, external capital dried up (no business)
- Withdrawal from Afghanistan
 - Fueled secession (division)
 - Controversial decision
- FUN FACT: First McDonalds opened in Moscow, promoted Western capitalism and customers lined up around the block for their first taste of a big mac.
 - Soviet was disgusted with wide-spread corruption of fast food.

- Incident of Chernobyl Nuclear Unit 4
 - exploded releasing a LOT of radiation and communist parties suppressed information about the severity of it.
 - Gorbachev said AND I QUOTE “It’s a misfortune” like um excuse meeee radiation leaked everywhere and it’s just a misfortune
 - A lot of people were affected by it and propaganda increased and thus the trust in the Union had been shattered.
- Iron Curtain fell, ended division of communist and capitalist worlds
- State of Eastern Europe
 - USSR unable to control satellite states and Eastern Europe
 - Loss of Soviet power and influence
 - “Velvet Revolution” → it was a chain reaction throughout Europe that was against Communism
- Warsaw Pact is dissolved

The fall of communism in Eastern Europe

Location	Early signs of rebellion/conflict between 1945-1985	When and how did communism collapse?	Key figures involved	Bloody or peaceful process?	Significance (what was the impact of the revolution? Did it impact other surrounding countries?)
East Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East German Uprising of 1953- Workers protesting government demands. Millions riot but Soviet troops stopped them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 1990-1991 - Fall of the Berlin Wall - Reunification of West and East Germany - Changes in government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erich Honecker was forced to resign so that East Germany could reform (suggested by Gorbachev) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mostly peaceful process with some retaliation by the government. - Fall of Berlin Wall was described as a “peaceful collapse” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The falling of the Berlin Wall and the end of Communism in East Germany really signified that Communism stood no chance in Eastern Europe. -

		<p>- On November 9, the border guards finally let the people through to the other side, and the giant crowds made their way in.</p>	<p>-Egon Krenz, leader of East Germany after Honecker, uninfluent leader who had to end Communism to stop protests</p>	<p>- In Leipzig in 1989, there was a demonstration that the Police fought off with great violence, including scattering the demonstrators with shields and helmets</p> <p>- multiple revolutions</p>	<p>-It happened before the Malta Conference between Bush and Gorbachev which set the tone that communism was ending</p> <p>It became much easier for people to travel</p> <p>When the Berlin wall was taken down East Germans flocked the border in huge numbers</p>
Hungary	<p>-Revolution in 1956 shut down by USSR</p> <p>- against Soviet</p>	<p>- 1989</p> <p>- Soviet forces left Hungary</p>	<p>-Imre Pozsgay (Leader of reforms in the</p>	<p>It was both Violent and peaceful.</p>	<p>Helped East Germans escape into West</p>

<p>hardliner policies</p> <p>-1960s</p> <p>experimented with</p> <p>free-market reforms</p> <p>-1985 first multi-party elections were held - huge step towards democracy</p> <p>-The revolution of 1956, made Hungary socialist not communist, it showed the soviets that they did not want to be oppressed</p>	<p>- Took down border between Austria</p> <p>- Officially became a socialist party on October 7th</p> <p>-October 23rd changed its name to the Republic of Hungary</p> <p>Group of Hungarian opposition parties: National Roundtable</p>	<p>communist party and helped remove the iron curtain)</p> <p>- Karoly Grosz (helped create reforms and supported a more socialist country)</p> <p>-In 1989, the Hungarians proposed free multi-party elections to Gorbachev.</p> <p>-He did not agree with this, but he didn't do anything to stop it.</p>	<p>Although some demonstrations ended up in bloodshed others were not violent at all.</p> <p>The revolution of 1956 was violent, but in 1989 when they were free of communism, there was no conflict.</p>	<p>Germany.</p> <p>The Hungarian Revolution (1956), victims honored for contributions to fight.</p> <p>The taking down of the iron Curtain impacted other countries, allowing people to travel there.</p> <p>Hungary took down part of the barbed wire on their border with Austria symbolizing getting closer to the end of the</p>
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			<p>-Hungary started to slowly get rid of Socialism as they began to allow other political parties into play</p>		<p>Cold War</p> <p>Hungary allowed East German refugees into their country</p>
Poland	<p>Some early signs of rebellion in Poland occurred when the trade union fought for solidarity and a free economy.</p> <p>- Opposition political parties were formed - Solidarity</p>	<p>- The last soviet troops left Poland in 1993 shortly after the Warsaw pact was dismembered</p> <p>- Following the signing of a treaty between the government and the people, free elections began</p>	<p>- Wojciech Jaruzelski, was the communist Polish leader during this era (80's).</p> <p>- Lech Walesa, began the first stage of negotiations towards reforms.</p>	<p>- The public began with peaceful protests, regarding the trade union and against communist regimes.</p> <p>- Non violent solidarity strikes were initiated leading to formal negotiations</p>	<p>Poland's revolution was significant because they were mainly fighting for rights in the economy and solidarity. Also, Poland's revolt sparked ideas in Hungary, and they were liberated shortly</p>

		<p>-Following pressure from the newly created Senate, a solidarity government was formed</p> <p>Communism collapsed in June 1989, Solidarity, a labor union was formed which led to the fall of communism.</p>	<p>-General Czeslaw Kisczak, also worked with Walesa to start the roundtable negotiations with opposition groups.</p> <p>- Tadeusz Mazowiecki started the new multi party democratic solidarity government</p> <p>-Pope John Paul II, helped spread influence and gave hope to the people</p>	<p>- These roundtable negotiations lead to the signing of the Roundtable Accords, all without any significant deaths</p>	after.
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Czechoslovakia	<p>- 1968</p> <p>Communists followed policy of repression to maintain power</p> <p>- 1977</p> <p>Charter 77 was formed to protest against violations of human rights</p> <p>Prague spring</p> <p>January-august 1968</p> <p>Mass protest of communism</p> <p>New ruler (Gustav Husak) was appointed after this and brought Czechoslovakia back to communism</p>	<p>- 1989</p> <p>- Communist leaders give up power</p> <p>- protesters peacefully demonstrate in ways such as jangling their keys before a government building.</p> <p>-Prague Spring crushed- came back with a bigger rebellion</p> <p>-Charter 77 formed; human rights demonstrations for political freedoms</p>	<p>Vaclav Havel</p> <p>- newly elected leader (anti-communist) (Gustav Husák (communist))</p>	<p>Violent</p> <p>- Many people were thrown in jail or beaten in January 1989</p> <p>Peaceful</p> <p>- 1989, there was a series of peaceful protests that led to democratic power being elected</p> <p>The velvet revolution was MOSTLY a non-violent transition of power, however there are minor violent elements.</p>	<p>Czechoslovakia's revolution set an example as did many Anti-communist movements in Eastern Europe that contributed to the weakening of the Iron Curtain.</p> <p>Negative effect: breakup of Czechoslovakia.</p> <p>Positive: anti-communist and had more reforms</p>

		- government after collapsed Havel took power			
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nicolae had created many new economic policies that were not popular with the citizens - Money was being wrongly stolen to pay off debt - There was a revolution of Romania which only lasted 9 days - After the revolution a political party that supported democracy took over called the FSN 	<p>16-25 December 1989</p> <p>Communism collapsed due to a country wide protest for the eviction of the dictator turned into bloody battle and the dictator was eventually killed.</p> <p>Communism fell in Romania during revolutions from December 16, 1989- December 25, 1989</p>	<p>Nicolae Ceaușescu (communist)</p> <p>Elena (Nicolae's wife)</p> <p>Ion Iliescu (the first elected president)</p>	<p>Bloody and violent.</p> <p>The leader was executed.</p>	<p>There were political changes and economic reforms after.</p> <p>Transition to a democracy</p> <p>National Salvation Front took power led by Ion Iliescu who became president in May 1990</p>

	led by Ion Iliescu.				
Bulgaria	<p>- Zhivkov was a brutal leader</p> <p>Citizens were unhappy how the leader treated people with different opinions</p> <p>Protests lead to the removal of the leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov.</p>	<p>- November 1989</p> <p>communist ruler Todor Zhivkov was removed from power, following the 1989 revolutions</p>	<p>Todor Zhivkov: communist leader</p> <p>Petar Mladenov</p>	<p>Bulgarians mostly used a less violent approach when it came to protests.</p> <p>This counteracted Zhivkov's own violent actions.</p>	<p>The end of the communist regime led to substantially increased liberties. Among freedoms in media and society as a whole.</p> <p>Bulgarian government held free elections.</p> <p>Bulgaria became the first country to become free of Communism after the fall of the Berlin Wall,</p>

					marking a significant start of a reversed Domino theory
Albania	<p>- In 1961, Albania allied itself with China, after diplomatic relations broke with the Soviet Union.</p> <p>- Albania withdraws from the Warsaw pact after a Soviet led invasion of Czechoslovakia.</p> <p>The death of Enver Hoxha in addition to the years of oppression by the government led to the people</p>	<p>Albania saw how communism fell in eastern Europe 1989 which caused them to become politically active. Alia (the leader) created independent political parties after making other moves to lead Albania to democracy.</p> <p>On Dec. 11, 1990, communism collapsed in</p>	<p>Ramiz Alia</p> <p>-Opposition newspapers were published against the communists.</p> <p>-Protests at economic conditions and killing of opposition demonstrators broke out</p> <p>Ramiz Alia made multiple reforms to Albania under</p>	<p>There were violent rebellions but the UN had sent troops to prevent as much violence as possible.</p> <p>Building up to a democracy there was not as much violence.</p> <p>Peaceful protests by students started the fall of communism</p> <p>Peaceful protests</p>	<p>Led to peaceful elections and a democracy in Albania. It helped Albania's economy and gave them a higher status in the EU.</p> <p>The Revolution brought elections to Albania, and even though the communist party kept control during the first round, it overall</p>

	protesting against communism	Albania. The Central Committee of the Communist Party allowed political pluralism after years of protests and demonstrations.	communism and Sali Berisha, after the resignation of Alia became the first democratic ruler of Albania.	became violent, had peaceful results ultimately.	fell soon after.
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Yugoslavia Pre-Dissolution

- Developed “socialist self-management”
 - Unique economic system
 - Created after Soviets forbade the accepting of American financial aid
- Yugoslavia represented a “third way”
 - Medium between Western capitalism and Soviet communism
 - Standards of life improved since adopting mix of policies
- 1980, Josip Broz Tito died
 - Ethnic and political instability ensued
 - Peace ended, conflicts emerged
- 1989, Slobodan Milosevic came to power as president
- Surges of nationalism
 - Communists opposed nationalism, and Tito kept cases “hidden”

- However, Milosevic confronted ethnic tensions, breaking taboo
- Milosevic promoted Serbians in politics against the Albanians

1. Slovenia

- Became poster child for the “third way”
- Democracy flourished
- 1989, Slovenia amends constitution
 - Asserts right to secede from Yugoslavia
- 1991, Slovenia declares independence from Yugoslavia
 - Bloodless “war” lasted for 10 days, Yugoslavia withdraws forces

2. Croatia

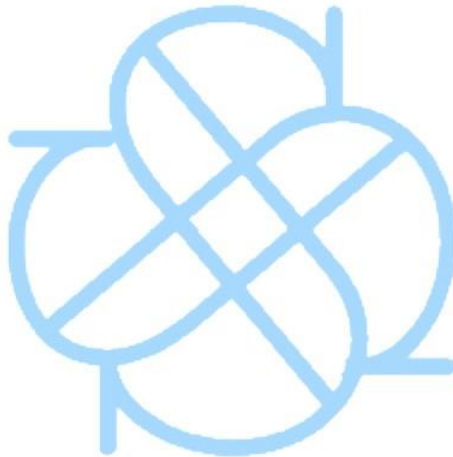
- Large Serbian population
- 1990, multi-party elections began
 - Croatian nationalists are elected
 - Franjo Tudjman becomes President
- 1991, Croatia declares independence from Yugoslavia
 - Violence between Serbs and Croats ensue
- War between Serbs and Croats erupts
 - 1992, United Nations mediates a cease fire
 - 1993, Croats attempt to seize more territory
 - Second ceasefire is issued later that year
- 1992, “Joint declaration” of peace between Croatia and Yugoslavia
- Serbians establish Republic of Krajina, within Croatia
 - 1993, Croatian Army threatens the Republic of Krajina

- 1994, third Serb-Croat ceasefire is issued
 - Ceasefire is broken twice more
- Croats absorb Republic of Krajina
- 1995, Dayton Peace Agreement is signed
 - Croatia commits to permanent ceasefire
 - Refugees are returned, peaceful integration of Serbians
 - By 1998, Croatia got back its territory

3. Bosnia and Herzegovina

- 1991, “Serb Autonomous Regions” established within Bosnia
- Regions became “Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina”
 - Separate constitution and legislature from Bosnia
- Renamed to be the “Republic of the Serbian People in Bosnia-Herzegovina”
- 1992, Bosnian government holds independence vote
 - The vote passed, majority voting for independence
- Bosnian parliament declared independence from Yugoslavia
 - Bosnian Serbs opposed this decision
- The “Republic” held their own referendum, deciding to side with Yugoslavia
- Bosnian Serbs send armed forces to Bosnia
 - Supported by Serbia
 - Called for partition, Bosnian Serbs could join “Greater Serbia”
- 1992, Serbs cut off food to Bosnian capital, Sarajevo
 - US and 20 other countries begin relief airlift to civilians
 - NATO creates a “no fly” zone for Serbian aircrafts over Bosnia

- Meanwhile, Croatia attempted to take Bosnia's territory (failed)



- 1994, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina signed
 - Between Muslims and Croats in Bosnia
 - Unites Bosnians and Croatians together against the Serbs
- 1995, NATO begins bombing campaign over Serbians in Bosnia
- 1995, Dayton Peace Agreement
 - Ends conflict in Bosnia
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina joined the United Nations

4. Macedonia

- 1991, Macedonia declares independence
 - Communism collapses throughout Eastern Europe
 - Albanians refuse to participate in referendum voting
- Macedonia breaks away from Yugoslavia without violence
- November of 1991, Macedonian constitution is established

5. Montenegro

- 1992, constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is established
- Montenegro reaffirms ties to Serbia
- 2002, another referendum is made, same conclusion
- Montenegro declares independence in 2006 after a final referendum

6. Serbia

- Yugoslavia is dissolved, Republic of Serbia remains

Bosnia and Herzegovina

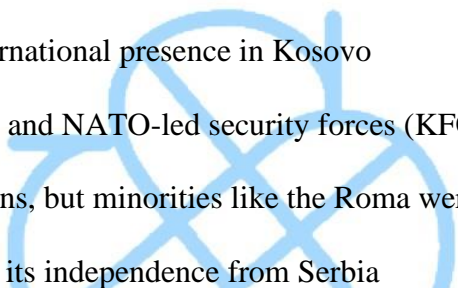
- Consists of two entities:
 - Federation of Bosnia
 - Primarily Bosnian Muslim and Croat populations
 - Republika Srpska
 - Primarily Serbian population
- National government is a 6 party coalition
- 2,000 EU troops remain in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Macedonia

- Democratic elections continue
- Tensions between Macedonians and Albanian population lead to violence
 - Through diplomacy a ceasefire was negotiated
 - Minority groups of Macedonia have increased civil rights

Kosovo

- Historically, region of Kosovo controlled by Serbia
- Ethnic Albanians mistreated and fired from state positions by Serbs
 - Albanian jobs were filled by Serbian workers
- Kosovo Albanians began peaceful resistance
- Parallel Kosovo government was established
 - Funded by Albanians outside of Kosovo/Serbia
- Serbian police committed atrocities against civilians

- 1997, Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) was established
 - Pushed independence of Kosovo from Serbia
 - Utilized force against Serbian government
 - Rambouillet Accords
 - Called for autonomy of Kosovo
 - Recognized cruelty of Serbs towards Albanians
 - Rejected by Serbia
 - 1999, in response to Serbia, 80 days of bombing by NATO over Serbia
 - 1999, UN Security Council passes Resolution 1244
 - Authorized international presence in Kosovo
 - UN Mission in Kosovo and NATO-led security forces (KFOR, Kosovo Forces)
 - Helped Albanians, but minorities like the Roma were killed and displaced
 - 2008, Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia
- 

The creation of the European Union

- 1951, European Coal and Steam Committee formed
 - Luxemburg, Belgium, Italy, France, West Germany, and the Netherlands
 - Agreed to work together on productions
- 1957, European Economic Committee (EEC) formed
 - Made easier to buy and sell wide range of goods
 - Made easier to travel and work between the countries
 - Popularity grew, more members joined the original 6
 - Nations needed to apply and be voted in for entry
- 1986, UK prime minister signs the Single European Act
 - EEC worked on ways to expand the growing committee
 - Reduced barriers of trade between nations
- 1993, EEC is renamed to be the European Union (EU)
 - Introduced more cooperation between nations
 - Brought economies of the member nations closer together
 - Introduced defense and justice negotiations
- 2002, the Euro is introduced
 - Euro became the currency of 12 EU nations
- 2004, 10 more nations joined

- 2008, Global Financial Crisis
 - Lead to recession and high unemployment rates
 - Ireland, Portugal, and Greece bailed out by EU
 - EU forced nations to implement austerity measures
- 2015, Migrant Debt/Mass Migration Crisis
 - 1mil refugees and migrants enter Europe
 - Fleeing war and violence in the Middle East
 - Greece experienced influx of refugees
 - Debt to GDP ratio over 100%
 - Poverty with dropping GDP
 - Large deficit, economically suffering
 - 60% of Greeks believe EU does not consider their interests
 - Highest percentage among member nations
- 2016, referendum votes regarding UK and the EU is held
 - Majority votes to leave the EU
 - First nation to ever consider leaving
 - Fears grow over collapse of the EU
- Theresa May is elected, promising to bring “Brexit”
 - Departure date set to March 29th, 2019
- May calls for a general election
 - Seeking stronger mandate for negotiations
 - Elections fail to go in her favor

- Brexit issues included:
 - “Divorce Bill”
 - Agreed upon cost for Britain’s departure
 - England’s border with Ireland
 - Human rights for British
- Lawmakers reject May’s plan in the House of Commons
 - 2 additional attempts made, both fail in House
- 2019, Boris Johnson elected as Prime Minister
 - Promises “Brexit” by October 31st
 - Final plan passes in House for departure date of January 31st
- Trade deals are negotiated between UK and EU
 - Johnson promises to complete trade negotiations by end of 2020
- EU is considered “stronger” since Brexit
 - EU already survived past crises of 2008 and 2015

Post-Cold War Russia & Putin

- Vladimir Putin raised in poor community
 - Putin involved in thuggish street fights
 - Taught him to “throw the first punch”
- 1975, Putin graduates with a law degree and joins the KGB
 - Served in Dresden, East Germany
- 1989, protests spark in Dresden, East Germany
 - Riots from the collapse of the Berlin Wall
 - Putin burns secret Soviet documents
 - Called for extra protection, but is refused
 - Putin confronted protesters, calmly ceasing riots
- Work in the USSR showed him the “collapse of central government authority”
 - Believed democracy to be “mob rule”
- 1991, Soviet Union dissolved into 15 new nations
- Putin elected as deputy mayor of St. Petersburg
- 1999, Putin is appointed as the Russian Prime Minister
- 1999-2009, Second Chechen War
 - Chechnya fights for independence
 - Russian propaganda against Chechnya
 - Russia victorious
- 2000, Putin inaugurated as President
- Transforms Russia’s democracy into autocratic regime

- Reducing independence of courts
 - Controlling media coverage and propaganda
- 2008, Russia invades Georgia
 - Efforts to reclaim Soviet territory
 - Globally condemned assault
- 2014, Russia invades Ukraine
 - Diplomatic war between Russia vs the West
 - Crimea Peninsula annexed
- 2015, military campaign in Syria
 - Expands Russian sphere of influence
- Western nations respond to military advances
 - Economic sanctions, push Russia into recession
 - NATO deploys troops to Baltic nations neighboring
- Russia responds with interfering in Western nations
 - Russian hackers influence 2016 US presidential election
 - Donald Trump elected
 - Trump threatens pulling out of NATO, which could cause chaos for unity between western nations
 - Russia interferes in presidential campaigns in France
 - Hackers sway the Brexit referendum
 - Majority votes to leave the European Union
 - Threatens the collapse of the EU and the end of its effectivity
 - Putin able to undermine the democratic process

Communism in the world today

Cuba

- 1961, United States and Cuba sever diplomatic relations
 - US establishes economic sanctions and travel restrictions
 - Cuba became isolated, poverty rates grew
- 2000, Cubans protests the US oil embargo
- Since end of the Cold War, influx in American tourists
 - 2014, travel restrictions become lenient
 - 2016, first US commercial flight to Cuba
- 2015, US reopens its embassy in Cuba
- Cuba undergoes an economic reform
 - Self-employment allowed
 - Increase in private sector jobs
- Increase in internet access
 - Government creates Wi-Fi hotspots (parks, hotels, internet cafes)
 - Closely monitored internet access
- Political opposition in Cuba remains suppressed
- Property cannot be bought or sold
- Government controls all exports

China

- Xi Jinping inherited Chairman Mao Zedong power
- Xi consolidated his authority
 - Assumed power over every office
 - Xi increases titles and expands his control
 - From state security to foreign affairs to political parties
 - Zero-tolerance policy against corruption
 - Punishes party members and successors over “corruption”
 - Divides potential political opponents
- Rapid industrialization and international trade to combat high debts
- One Belt, One Road Initiative
 - \$1 trillion infrastructure project

Vietnam

- Stifles all forms of political opposition, no tolerance for criticism
- Vietnam embraces market economy and foreign investment
 - US, India, Russia, and France look to reinforce business ties
 - Vietnam has potential to be a valuable business partner
- Collaborations between Vietnam and France
 - Regarding fields of education, scientific, and economic research
 - The Vietnamese get educated in France, then return to Vietnam

- Late 80s, Doi Moi Policy
 - Business related “renovations”
 - Growth rate of 7% and doubling of the middle class (in size)
 - Pro-market capitalism
- Since Cold War:
 - Market-led capitalist reforms
 - Downsized its military
 - Improved relations with the US
 - Opened itself to the world
 - ^all successful policies
- American business and companies move to Vietnam
 - Increase jobs and employment throughout nation
 - Rise of annual income
- Growing youth populations → more jobs and employment training
 - Government promoted industry training programs
 - Local expertise and business are sought for, rather than foreign companies
 - Open internet help the youth and education
- Easy internet access and free browsing
 - Many working in the computer and coding sectors
 - Stable infrastructure and accessibility

North Korea

- Authoritarian regime, “least democratic”
 - Totalitarian state run by dictators
 - Kim Il-sung is cultural supreme leader
 - Named as “eternal leader” following his death
 - Grandson, Kim Jong-un is current leader
 - Cult of personality
- Government is divided into three branches:
 - Legislative - supreme people’s assembly (SPA)
 - SPA acts as a check and balance
 - Entirely occupied by Workers Party of Korea
 - Only party allowed by constitution
 - Other parties are controlled by the Workers Party
 - SPA cannot vote negatively, fearing execution
 - Executive - controlled by current “supreme leader”
 - In control of military
 - Judicial - supreme court
 - Secretive trials, disregard for human rights
 - SPA selected judges
 - Voters can vote against judges, however risk execution
- Failing economy, trade loss from Soviet collapse

- Since Cold War:
 - Adoption of isolationism
 - Self-reliant economic policies
 - Pursued nuclear weapons program
 - Confrontational approach to US
 - ^all unsuccessful policies
 - Drop of North Korean annual income
 - “New strategic line” to prioritize economic development
 - Improve international and foreign relations
 - Establishment of special economic zones
 - Inspiration from Vietnam
 - Considers Doi Moi reforms
 - Similarities between Vietnam and North Korea
 - Same issues following the Cold War, different approaches
 - North Korean attempts unsuccessful, Vietnamese prosperous
 - North Korea ready to “Vietnamize”
-

How culture impacted the Cold War and was impacted by the Cold War

- ❑ The Cold War affected the American social and cultural life -> from the civil rights movement to survivalism, from Hollywood to the universities
 - ❑ The growing distrust of the government by both liberals and conservatives was from the nuclear threat as well as the Communist menace lurking behind it, brought the National Defense Education Act and the interstate highway system
 - ❑ Cold War left its mark on activities ranging from art and poetry to movies and comic books
 - ❑ Sports events became particularly prominent venues for rivalry, beginning with the London Olympics in 1948 and peaking every fourth year thereafter
 - ❑ Visiting artists, traveling exhibitions, and other cultural exchanges, both formal and informal, sometimes helped ease Cold War tensions.
- ❑ You can win a war with poetry
- ❑ Book: The Master and Margarita
 - ❑ Mikhail Bulgakov
 - ❑ One line referenced to Soviet censorship of books, about how ideas cannot be destroyed

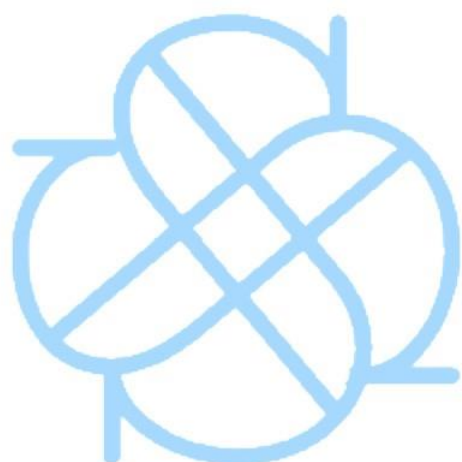
- ☐ Compete for ideas on how to govern (build economics)
 - ☐ 1950: CIA launched Congress for Cultural Freedom
 - ☐ West Berlin: response to a series of soviet organized workshops and meetings around the world for communists
 - ☐ Purpose: exploit any seeds of anti-communists\
 - ☐ Ran arts festivals, publishing literary magazines, staging conferences around the world, established national affiliates (40 countries)
 - ☐ CCF promoted abstract expressionism (US)
 - ☐ CIA was behind the CCF
- ☐ “Flexible response” - a buildup of conventional troops and weapons to allow a nation to fight a limited war without using nuclear weapons
- ☐ Alliance for progress - a program which the US tried to help Latin American countries overcome poverty and other problems
- ☐ Bay of pigs invasion - a plan made by Eisenhower and the CIA to get Cuban exiles to fight against Castro and Cuba
 - ☐ Failed, no air support
- ☐ “New frontier” - JFK’s campaign program in the 1960 election
 - ☐ He promised to revitalize the stagnant economy and enact reform legislation in education, healthcare, and civil rights
- ☐ Film of pigs being communists

- ❑ The Counterculture: 1964-1972, when the norms of the 1950s were rejected by the youth
 - ❑ Hippie counterculture movement was made up of a variety of social concerns and beliefs
- ❑ Hippies: not satisfied with what their parents had built for them, a rather strange belief given that their parents had built the greatest booming economy the world had ever seen -> rejected middle-class values, opposed nuclear weapons and the Vietnam War; they embraced aspects of eastern philosophy and sought to find new meaning in life
 - ❑ Positive: influenced music, tv, film, literature, art
 - ❑ Negative: more liberal press and movies which led to a degradation of our cultural values and ethics
- ❑ “Last straw” - Nov. 22, 1963
- ❑ Kennedy campaigned for civil rights and against discrimination
- ❑ Counterculture - culture against something
 - ❑ Cuban Missile Crisis, the world was on verge of a nuclear war, a new generation started to question the norms and values of their culture, African-Americans, women, and LGBTQ+ people began to demand their rights
- ❑ Vietnam War: Vietnam divided in two by US and Soviets
 - ❑ Supported an anti-war campaign involving the youth
 - ❑ Protests started by this group caused hundreds of deaths

- ☐ Best generation criticized the low standards of living, artists, and intellectuals protested against censorship
- ☐ Richard Nixon: his resignation in 1974 -> had 5 men break into the quarters of the democratic party in the Washington Complex with the intention of eavesdropping on his opponents -> his resignations was a victory for the counterculture
- ☐ Whole movement started to grow small when most of the movement's supporters found themselves being more grown-up and less rebellious

Hungarian Uprising and Prague Spring

- ☐ Satellite State - had their own gov's, but their leaders were controlled by the Soviet Union
- ☐ 1955: Khrushchev came to power
- ☐ 1956 (Feb): Khrushchev made his secret speech
 - ☐ Stated: attacked Stalin's rule and released political prisoners
 - ☐ Effect: gave the message to Warsaw Pact nations that Khrushchev would be a 'soft' leader
 - ☐ Cause: made many people believe they could escape Soviet control
- ☐ Hungarian Uprising Causes:
 - ☐ Freedoms: Soviets stopped Hungarian children from learning their own history (censorship of the press)
 - ☐ Church: Hungarians were religious but the Communist Party banned Catholicism and imprisoned its leader, Cardinal Mindszenty
 - ☐ Economy: poverty and poor



- ☐ Secret police: (AVO) was hated
 - ☐ 650,000 people were arrested
- ☐ Leaders: Rakosi was a brutal leader
 - ☐ Known as the 'bald butcher'
 - ☐ 2,000 people were killed when he came in power -> 200,000 were imprisoned
- ☐ October 24, 1956: fighting break out in Budapest
- ☐ October 23, 1956: protestors pull down a statue of Stalin
- ☐ Rakosi was replaced with Imre Nagy
- ☐ Nagy's reforms:
 - ☐ Prisoners: all political prisoners were released
 - ☐ Politics: free elections and one-party state
 - ☐ Freedom: press, speech, and religious worship
 - ☐ Economy: trade links with the West
- ☐ November 2, 1956: Nagy announced that Hungary was leaving the Warsaw Pact
 - ☐ Khrushchev invaded Hungary (1,000 Soviet tanks)
- ☐ November 4, 1956: USSR invades Hungary
 - ☐ 4,000 were killed
 - ☐ Nagy was arrested and hanged

- ❑ Hungarian Uprising Results:
 - ❑ West: realized it couldn't help Iron Curtain countries but wanted to contain the spread of communism
 - ❑ Warsaw Pact: Russia retained control until 1968
 - ❑ Hungary's leadership: Nagy was replaced by Kadar
- ❑ International Communist reaction to the invasion: Western Communists were horrified (many left the party)
- ❑ 1945: Soviet troops liberate Hungary from the Nazi's
- ❑ 1949: Cominform impose an aggressive regime on Hungary
 - ❑ Execute political leaders and their supporters
- ❑ Czechoslovakia (Prague Spring) 1968
 - ❑ When: 1968
 - ❑ What: 4-month period of freedom in Czechoslovakia
 - ❑ Causes:
 - ❑ 1967 - students and writers were complaining about the lack of freedom in Czechoslovakia
 - ❑ 1968 - Alexander Dubcek took over from Novotny as Communist Party Secretary
 - ❑ Dubcek was a reformer who wanted to reform the Communist system

☐ Events:

- ☐ A 4 month period of freedom in Czechoslovakia
 - ☐ Dubcek removed state controls to allow:
 - ☐ Political parties other than the communist party
 - ☐ Freedom of speech
 - ☐ Freedom of the press (no censorship)
 - ☐ It symbolized the easing of East-West tension since the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962
- ☐ The new leader of the USSR, Brezhnev, viewed these reforms as a threat to the USSR
- ☐ August 20, 1968: 400,000 Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia
 - ☐ Czechs did not fight back
 - ☐ Stood in front of the tanks and put flowers in the soldiers' hair
- ☐ Dubcek and other Czech leaders were arrested
 - ☐ Sent to Moscow to talk with Brezhnev for 4 days
 - ☐ August 27, 1968 - Czech leaders returned and told the Czechs that they were ending many of their reforms
- ☐ 1969 - Dubcek resigned
- ☐ Brezhnev replaced him with loyal communist Husak

☐ Consequences of the Prague Spring:

☐ Czechoslovakia returned to Soviet control

☐ The Brezhnev Doctrine

☐ Eastern European countries were angry

☐ Romania and Yugoslavia formed alliances with China, which was now a rival to the USSR

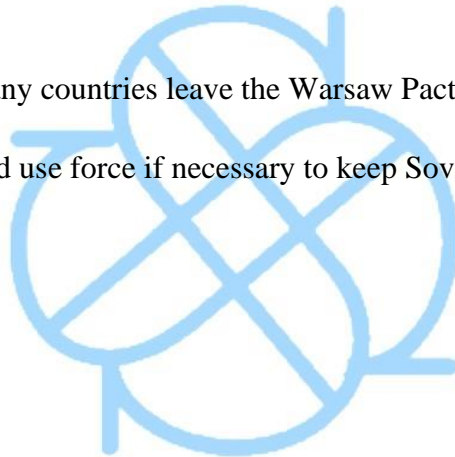
☐ Cold War worsened

☐ East-West relations between the USA and USSR became worse again

☐ Brezhnev Doctrine:

☐ Refused to let any countries leave the Warsaw Pact

☐ Brezhnev would use force if necessary to keep Soviet satellite states under Soviet control

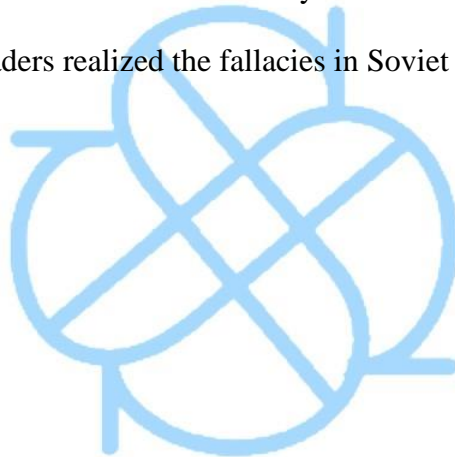


Cold War under Reagan

- ❑ Ronald Reagan: president of the Screen Actors Guild
 - ❑ His belief towards communist influence in Hollywood was that he considered communism, but decided against it -> when he became president, he left his democratic views and decided to go against communism
- ❑ Ronald Reagan made some pointed suggestions about what America should do next -> while the Kennedy administration began pursuing arms control agreements, Reagan wrote an article explaining that the goal should be not to coexist with communism but to defeat it (what Ronald Reagan think of the handling of the Cuban Missile Crisis)
- ❑ Reagan said that those protesting against him had “open mouths and closed minds” because that protestor wasn’t listening to him and just wanted to be against him
 - ❑ It was often said that he believed in “peace through” strength
- ❑ After his first press conference as president, Reagan wanted to confront, not appease the Soviets
- ❑ Reagan fired 11,000 workers -> he claimed they were breaking the law -> (in that specific job, you cannot strike because of national security) so he fired them to send a message out to the world and the Soviets -> showed people he wasn’t messing around, and that he wasn’t scared to hurt his enemies (he did this to the air traffic controllers who were on strike)
 - ❑ Reagan said Marxism and Leninism will end up “on the ash-heap of history”
 - ❑ SDI is an acronym for “Strategic Defense Initiative”

- ❑ August 1984 - Ronald Reagan made a mistake before making a radio address (making jokes and bombing)
- ❑ 1985 - Reagan met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva
 - ❑ Told Gorbachev that we were going to end the Cold War
- ❑ At Reykjavik, confessions that Gorbachev offered was the banning of all ballistic missiles, but Reagan wanted to continue research on the Strategic Defense Initiative (STI), which involved the militarization of outer space -> Reagan was stubborn
- ❑ June 1987 - Reagan said if Gorbachev sought peace, he would “tear down this wall!” (The Berlin Wall)
- ❑ December 1987 - The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF Treaty) -> agreement between the US and SU
- ❑ When Reagan visited the Soviet Union, he thought of the “Evil Empire” as it was better to talk to and not about somebody
- ❑ Reagan’s overall philosophy on negotiating strategies and how to combat the Soviet Union was peace with the power
 - ❑ Reagan wanted more of a military build-up to match Soviet Powers -> no detente -> best communicator (president)
 - ❑ Strong anti-communist instincts and powerful ability to mobilize public opinion
 - ❑ Continued the arms race
- ❑ Reagan’s policy for trying to be more involved in International affairs led him to say that he is not going to let the USSR expand to other European countries and would do anything to prevent Soviet expansion (containment)

- ❑ Reagan called the Soviet Union “the evil empire” because they preach the supremacy of the state declare its omnipotence over individual man and predict its eventual domination of all peoples on the Earth -> they are the main focus of evil in the modern world
- ❑ Reagan delayed negotiations with the Soviets on a variety until the US could negotiate from strength
- ❑ During Reagan’s presidency, the Soviet Union was through a rough economical and political crisis with four different Soviet leaders holding office during Reagan’s presidency -> he became president as the torch in Moscow was being passed from the old guard to the new generation of reformers led by Gorbachev which led to lower tensions as these new Soviet leaders realized the fallacies in Soviet policy



Perestroika and Glasnost

- ☐ Brezhnev died in 1982
- ☐ Leader of the USSR from 1982 - 1984: Yuri Andropov
- ☐ Leader of the USSR from 1984 - 1985: Konstantin Chernenko
- ☐ Leader of the USSR from 1985: Mikhail Gorbachev
- ☐ Problems with the Soviet economy:
 - ☐ Related to the arms race because it became so expensive that living standards fell as more money was spent on weapons
 - ☐ The USSR spent 50% on the arms race as a percentage of the GDP
 - ☐ Related to farming
 - ☐ Inefficient farming led to food shortages and millions of tonnes of grain being imported for the USA
 - ☐ Related to the Afghanistan invasion
 - ☐ Nearly bankrupted the USSR
 - ☐ Related to consumer goods
 - ☐ Very poor quality
 - ☐ Lada car (consumer good)
 - ☐ Related to industry
 - ☐ Old-fashioned industry and out-of-date mines and factories meant that there were no exports and there was hardly anything in shops

- ☐ Related to productivity
 - ☐ Major crime, alcoholism and drug issues
 - ☐ 10% of workers were drunk at work
 - ☐ The average life expectancy of a man was 62 in the USSR
- ☐ Related to corruption
 - ☐ Brezhnev lived a life of luxury
 - ☐ Party was corrupt and many felt let down by communism
- ☐ Related to Comecon
 - ☐ Propping up countries, ex: North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, and Afghanistan, ultimately bankrupted the USSR
- ☐ Gorbachev was 54 when he became the leader of the USSR
- ☐ Two major policies of Gorbachev: Glasnost and Perestroika
 - ☐ Known as “The New Thinking reforms”
 - ☐ Purpose: to revive the USSR’s struggling economy without causing the end of communism or more discontent
 - ☐ Another major part besides Glasnost and Perestroika was Foreign policy
 - ☐ Foreign policy: Gorbachev held several summits with Ronald Reagan and changed the USSR’s approach to nuclear weapons

☐ Glasnost - new freedom and openness

☐ Reforms:

☐ Political prisoners freed,

☐ People could find out about atrocities of Stalin's rule

☐ Free speech allowed

☐ Banned books were published,

☐ KGB powers became restricted

☐ Military conscription ended

☐ Prominent political prisoner, Andrei Sakharov, was released due to glasnost

☐ Perestroika - economic restructuring

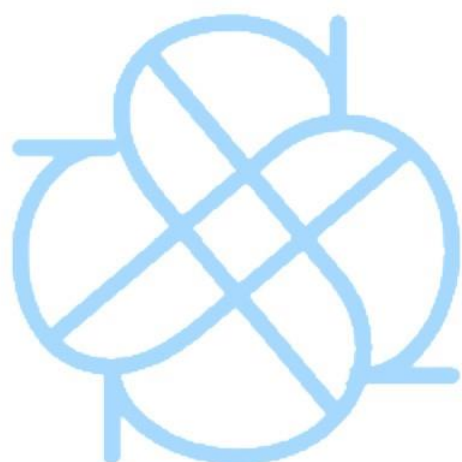
☐ Reforms:

☐ Allowed businesses to make some profits so that there would be increased competition and better quality

☐ Not successful; there was too much corruption in the Communist Party and he couldn't see the plans through

Cracks in the Soviet Union

- ❑ Leadership crisis:
 - ❑ 1920: there had only been 3 different Soviet General Secretaries
 - ❑ Deaths of Brezhnev, Yuri Andropov, and Konstantin Chernenko in short succession in the first half of the 1980s was problematic for stability and policy continuity.
 - ❑ High ranking Soviet Politburo posts had been given based in gerontocratic policy (officials are significantly older than the majority of the adult population)
 - ❑ Recognizing the irrationality of the USSR leadership apparatus, the Politburo selects 54 years old Mikhail Gorbachev to lead in 1985
- ❑ Stagnant Economy:
 - ❑ Economic struggles in the 1970s were not limited to the United States
 - ❑ Despite the Cold War representing an age of high technology, outside of military weaponry very little in the USSR was computerized due to state paranoia
 - ❑ Since the Soviet Union was a planned economy, when the planners got things wrong the entire system suffered (different from the free market)
 - ❑ There was an incentive for economic planners to rely on faulty data to paint a much more optimistic picture than the likely reality
 - ❑ During detente when military expenditures decreased, the enormous strain was put on a Soviet economy that was increasingly driven by defense spending
 - ❑ Massive scale corruption and incompetence further complicated matters (promoted based on age and connection, not merit)

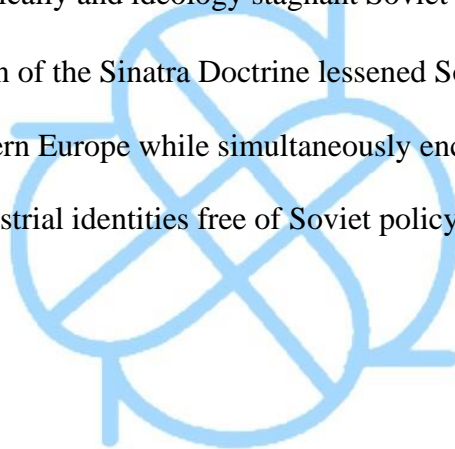


☐ Afghanistan:

- ☐ In an effort to fortify a weak pro-communist regime, the USSR invaded Afghanistan in 1979 -> officially bringing detente to a close
 - ☐ Justification is grounded in the Brezhnev Doctrine -> the Soviet version of American hard-line containment policy
 - ☐ Afghanistan's challenging topography and lack of tangible infrastructure complicate matters for the USSR
 - ☐ Although Moscow hoped the campaign would be brief, guerilla warfare and Islamic Extremist dedication perpetuate the conflict for nearly a decade
 - ☐ This cost coupled with other massive defense commitments took a significant toll on the Soviet economy
 - ☐ Carter's cut off of grain shipments to USSR in aftermath of initial invasion also threw Soviet economic plan into flux
- ## ☐ Costs of Maintain Eastern Bloc
- ☐ Much like the United States had subsidized much of Western Europe in the immediate aftermath of World War II, the USSR had massive economic commitments to the Eastern Bloc
 - ☐ Any economic or political crises in Eastern Europe became the de facto responsibility of the Soviet Union as a result of the structure of the Warsaw Pact
 - ☐ While democratic uprisings were relatively infrequent until the 1980s, beginning in Poland in the early 1980s democratic fervor sweeps through Eastern Europe
 - ☐ Because of a struggling domestic economy, the Soviet Union lacks the resources or ability to focus whole-heartedly on struggles in its Eastern European "allies"

☐ Gorbachev Reforms:

- ☐ Compared to previous Soviet leaders, a relatively young Mikhail Gorbachev became General Secretary in 1985
- ☐ Gorbachev's extensive travels fundamentally shaped his political ideology
- ☐ Unlike his predecessors, Gorbachev candidly discussed challenges facing the Soviet Union (alcoholism, morale, stifling of talent)
- ☐ His two most famous policies: glasnost and perestroika
 - ☐ Brought increased transparency and economic liberalization to an economically and ideology stagnant Soviet state
- ☐ His introduction of the Sinatra Doctrine lessened Soviet military commitments to nations in Eastern Europe while simultaneously encouraging those same nations to develop industrial identities free of Soviet policy



How the Cold War ended

☐ Economic factors:

- ☐ Soviet economy was under great pressures and clearly failing
- ☐ Couldn't compete in the NAR and withdrew from Afghanistan
- ☐ \$1,000 billion spent on each year on NAR since the CW began
 - ☐ This made SU improve relations with the US as they couldn't keep spending that much on military
 - ☐ Gorbachev left with no choice but to cooperate
- ☐ Throughout this period, prosperity in EE was significantly less than the West:
Soviets prioritized heavy industry over consumer goods
- ☐ Felt isolated, and this was due to the economic cooperation amongst Western powers, who had much higher standards of living -> envied this especially in divided Germany
 - ☐ This with other Communist failures led to the discontent with Poland

☐ Poland:

- ☐ Due to economic and social problems, protests increased
- ☐ Consequently, 'solidarity' was created, the 1st TU in a Communist satellite state -
> Communist government was losing control, Poles expected an invasion but they were too preoccupied with the Afghanistan war and economic problems ->
Communist leader did regain power over Poland, which increased tensions more

- ❑ When Gorbachev took power, he announced an end to the Brezhnev Doctrine ->

Catalyst -> was a turning point in the CW

- ❑ Solidarity restored and they could now have free elections -> significant as it inspired revolutions in other EE countries and it was the primary reasons why the CW ended

- ❑ Pope delivered speeches as well as played a role in resistance

- ❑ Encouraged others to stand up to Communism and inspired revolutions

- ❑ Failures of Communism:

- ❑ Most responsible for the end of the CW and economic problems
- ❑ Failed to deliver the freedom as well as economic prosperity that the 1917 revolution promised
- ❑ Harsh repressive rule with a police state, repressive machinery, codlin be sustained, which therefore led to resistance which served as the catalyst for change

- ❑ Change of leadership: Reagan

- ❑ Staunch anti-Communist who exploited SU weaknesses -> embarked on NAR (star wars) knowing that the SU couldn't compete

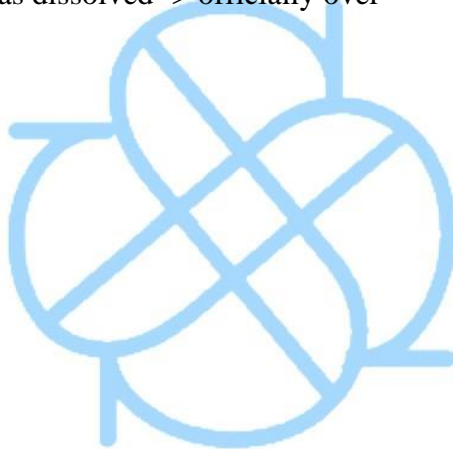
- ❑ This forcing Gorbachev into negotiations with the US to improve relations

- ❑ Reagan gave full commitment to NATO and forged relations with Thatcher

- ❑ Continued emphasize the Communism immortality -> SU continued to break the Helsinki agreement

- ❑ Constant anti-Communist rhetoric added moral dimensions to the CW and encourage others to break the Helsinki agreement
- ❑ Credit to the end despite his stance on Communism, and he was prepared to negotiate with Gorbachev -> Fresh approach
- ❑ Attempted to improve economic military to end the NAR -> argued that he only reciprocated Gorbachev's good faith
- ❑ Change of leadership: Gorbachev
 - ❑ 'Gorbachev factor' -> new and modernized way of thinking, different to all soviet leaders before him
 - ❑ Introduced 2 new policies: glasnost and perestroika, which had a significant impact to reducing CW tensions
 - ❑ Glasnost -> closeness -> introduced democracy, SU slowly moved towards a more democratic state, the communist party began to lose power in both Russia and satellite states
 - ❑ Perestroika -> reconstructing the economy -> didn't try to compete with the US in the NAR, instead admitted defeat and cut military spending, opened trade links with the West
 - ❑ Ending of the Brezhnev Doctrine -> Gorbachev no longer supported the Communist government and encouraged the 'Sinatra Doctrine', the new Soviet policy of dealing with the Warsaw Pact
 - ❑ Withdrawal from Afghanistan -> withdrew Soviet forces which helped economically as the war was too costly, led to stronger ties between US and SU

- ☐ CW officially came to an end:
 - ☐ Soviet control of EE began to collapse
 - ☐ Gorbachev annoyed that the Red Army would no longer provide support to crush internal opposition
 - ☐ 'Velvet Revolution' -> Hungary removed barriers with Austria which was inspired by Poland -> chain reaction of activity throughout EE against Communist rule
 - ☐ EG tore down the Berlin Wall
 - ☐ Warsaw Pact was dissolved -> officially over



The Fall of Communism in Eastern Europe

☐ Causes:

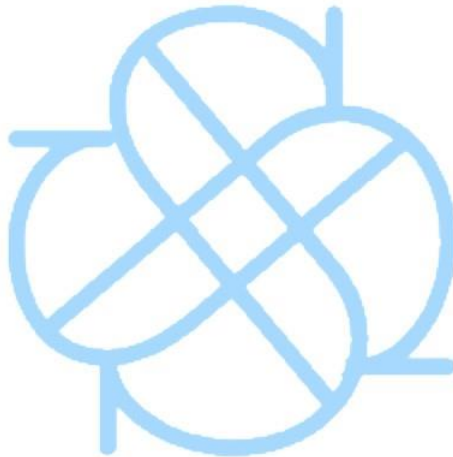
- ☐ Marshall Plan - built up Western Europe and USA's economies
- ☐ Treatment of Eastern Europe by USSR - USSR controlled Eastern Europe, but put no care, wealth, or planning into their nations or future
 - ☐ Money, equipment, and scientists from Eastern Europe were taken and then used it for themselves
- ☐ Envy of economic freedom/success in Western Europe -> when people are not thriving well as other people, people revolt
- ☐ USSR sent troops to Czechoslovakia to stop the spread of Capitalist ideas
- ☐ The SU fought in Afghanistan to gain oil-producing lands
- ☐ Great Britain (Margaret Thatcher - leader) joined the USA in its fight for Communism
- ☐ Ronald Reagan instilled the principle of spending money on the military
- ☐ Ronald Reagan's military spending broke the Soviets because they couldn't keep up
- ☐ 1st elected president of the Soviet Union: Gorbachev
- ☐ Gorbachev wanted political and economic reform for the SU

☐ Reforms:

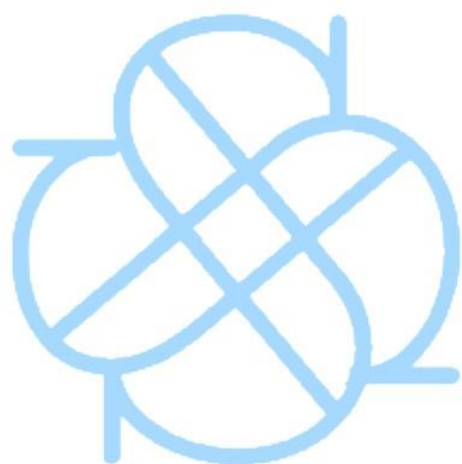
- ☐ Did not want to interfere with Eastern European nations
- ☐ Privately owned business in USSR
- ☐ Held free elections
- ☐ To get votes for president, Gorbachev told the people the truth that the leader who counted votes, lied, and made whoever they wanted to win, the winner

☐ Independent nations that the SU broke into:

- ☐ Russia
- ☐ Slovakia
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Georgia
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Kaliningrad
- ☐ Belarus
- ☐ Ukraine
- ☐ Moldova
- ☐ Armenia
- ☐ Azerbaijan
- ☐ Turkmenistan
- ☐ Uzbekistan
- ☐ Tajikistan
- ☐ Kyrgyzstan
- ☐ Kazakhstan



☐ The fall of communism in Yugoslavia was different from every Eastern Block nation because they were communist but were not linked with SU and all the others were connected by Warsaw Pact



- ☐ The 1st 2 nations to break away from Yugoslavia: Croatia and Slovenia
 - ☐ Croatia was violent
 - ☐ Slovenia was peaceful
- ☐ Yugoslavia put up a fight to keep Croatia because the government made lots of money off tourism in Croatia
- ☐ Lead state of Yugoslavia: Serbia
 - ☐ Leader: Slobodan Milosevic
 - ☐ Arrested: he violated war crimes and commanded a genocide of ethnic groups in Yugoslavia
- ☐ Balkan nickname: the powder keg of Europe
- ☐ Independent nations that broke away from Yugoslavia:
 - ☐ Croatia
 - ☐ Serbia
 - ☐ Slovenia
 - ☐ Bosnia
 - ☐ Macedonia
 - ☐ Montenegro
- ☐ Eastern Bloc nation to break away from Communism
 - ☐ 1st. Poland
 - ☐ 2nd. Hungary
 - ☐ 3rd. East Germany
- ☐ Bulgaria and Romania broke away as less strict communist nations

- **Decolonization** - lead to violence

- 20 century - empires died, WWII got rid of dictatorships, weakened strong colony nations
- **India** - Bangladesh, Pakistan, India
- **French Indochina** - Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam
- **Dutch East Indies** - Indonesia (Dutch exploited, Dutch police actions; 1950 independence)
- **Africa** - resources exploited, traditional elites undermined
- **Egypt** - independence in 1950, a king who took orders from British, overthrown by the army

- Nasser

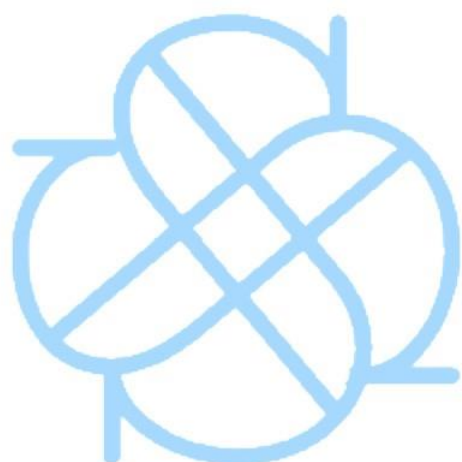
- Banned Muslim brotherhood

- *India* - controlled by Britain

- Who:

- Mohandas Gandhi

- Hindu, Indian National Congress leader
 - Advocated nonviolence, peace
 - Tried to bring Hindus and Muslims together
 - Satyagraha - soul force
 - Hunger strikes
 - Salt March (Indians not allowed to make salt)
 - Hindu-Muslim Cooperation



- Muhammad Ali Jinnah

- Muslim, Indian National Congress leader, founder of Pakistan

- Cause(s):

- Indian Nationalism

- Sepoy Mutiny (rebellion) (1800)
- Indian National Congress (1885)
 - Intellectuals have more control, but not independence
- Why do we have to fight? (In WWI, WWII)

- Independence 1947

- Partition

- India = maj. Hindu
- Pakistan/Bangladesh = maj. Muslim

- Religious violence

- Democracy

- **Communism in China**

- Who: Mao Zedong (communist) vs. Chiang Kai (nationalist)
- 1949 - Nationalists to Taiwan

- Causes:

- Political, international problems (China mostly communists)

- Cause(s): Mao promised:
 - Land to peasants
 - Reject gender inequalities
 - Guerrilla warfare
 - Corrupt nationalist gov (propaganda movement of nationalist gov)
 - Foreign influence
- Communist Rule: (early 1950s)
 - Modern industrial nation
 - Literacy increase
 - No more, landlord, business class
 - Rural Chinese given health care
 - 1 party, eliminated all other
 - Denial of rights/freedoms
 - Control of all of China
- Impact(s):
 - Speed economic growth
 - Collective farms to communes, speed growth crop production
 - Peasant resentment + bad weather - famine
- Cultural Revolution - to buy into communism
 - 1966 - renew loyalty to communism
 - Red Guards
 - Troops arrest, kill, hurt disloyal (anti-communists)
 - Attack intellectual

- Eliminate 4 olds
 - Ideas, cultural, customs, habits
 - Destroy temples

- **Causes of the Cold War**

- Basics:
 - Standstill between two major superpowers, US vs SU with nuclear weapons (1947-1991)
 - Iron Curtain - the separation of superpowers
- Nuclear weapons and tensions between superpowers?
- **Manhattan Project** - US building nuclear powers
- Growing tensions from World War II, the bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, without letting the Soviet Union (SU) know
- Different worldview, communist vs. democracy (capitalist)
- WWII
 - Potsdam Conference
 - Truman, Churchill, Stalin conflicts
 - Stalin remove troops from Europe and Asia but rejected

- NATO vs WARSAW
- 1. Germany was divided into four sections, Berlin as well, divided separately and equally between the big three.
- 2. Stalin wanted to punish Germany with paid repressions just like after WWI, the US wanted to help rebuild Germany. (If Germany was forced to pay repressions Stalin was hoping they would later become desperate and resort to communism)
- 3. US in Nato, USSR in Warsaw Pact.
- 4. Iron Curtain
- 5. Truman Doctrine
 - Expanded the Containment policy
 - Helped Greece, who was fighting with communism vs. West monarchy gov.
 - To stop SU's geological advances
- 6. Containment Policy
- 7. Domino Theory
- 8. Marshall Plan - by George Marshall
 - Created to aid Europe
 - Financial support
 - Stop spread of communism
- 9. Berlin Airlift

- **Containment policy and Domino Theory**

- Foreign policy, try to stop communism, “contain” communism, 1947, without war
- **Domino Theory** - after one area became communist, the communism would spread to nearby countries

- **Proxy Wars (Korean, Vietnam, Soviet-Afghan War)**

- **Korean (1950-1953)**

- North vs South, tried to take full control (North attacked South)
 - North - communist, Kim Il-sung
 - South - Capitalist, Syngman Rhee
- June 25, 1950 - 38th parallel
- Push and pull, back and forth movement
- Armistice - July 27th, 1953
- UN involved in South

- **Vietnam (1954-1975)**

- From Indochina
- Ho Chi Minh (nationalist, communist, North) vs. Ngo Dinh Diem (South, roman-catholic, capitalist) [corrupt, not nice]
- International Conference at Geneva - divide at 17th parallel, independence of Indochina
- US involvement - due to Domino Theory and Containment

- USSR and China support North

- At first, only some involvement, supplies, no troops, then troops were sent

- Ground War (1965-1968)

- No territorial goal
- Contain communism
- Viet Cong
 - South people who were communist
 - Supplies and allied with North
 - Did not want democratic help
 - Farmers and fighters
- Tet Offensive (1968)
 - General Westmoreland
 - Southern cities destroyed by Vietcong and Vietnamese Army
- Operation Rolling Thunder (1965)
 - End North V support of Vietcong
 - Bombing offense
 - FAILED

- USA Failure
 - Fall of South Vietnam
 - Could not contain communism
 - Many suffered psychological effects
 - Lost people's support due to news from tv
 - US abandon embassy

- **Soviet-Afghan**

- 10-year war
- Afghanistan neutral, but other nations wanted it cause of resources and location
- New republic - Khan overthrew Muhammad Shah
- Communists of Afghan - People's Democratic Party fo Afghan
- Amin lead coup, who overthrew gov and create communist gov
- Dec 25th, 1979: USSR invades and Arab ask to draw out
 - Religious Guerilla War
- Siege of Khost City
 - Stalemate; natives vs. Arabs countries vs. USSR
- 1986 - US gave missiles to natives
- Geneva Accords
 - 1985, SU demand leave
- 1989 - Russian troops leave

- **Nuclear weapons**

- SALT (Strategic Anti Limitations Talk)
 - Helsinki, Finland 1969 first meeting
 - FAILED
 - Nov 17 1st phase, May 26, 1972, signed in Moscow
 - 1971 - reached agreement
 - Limit anti ballistic missiles they had
- SALT II (1977-1979)
 - Jimmy Carter and Brezhnev
 - Limit # of weapons
 - Only 2,250 of each missiles
- Both sides did not follow and did NOT WORK
 - Missiles were back in Cuba
 - Afghan invasion
- 1986 - President Reagan backed from SALT saying USSR violated the pact

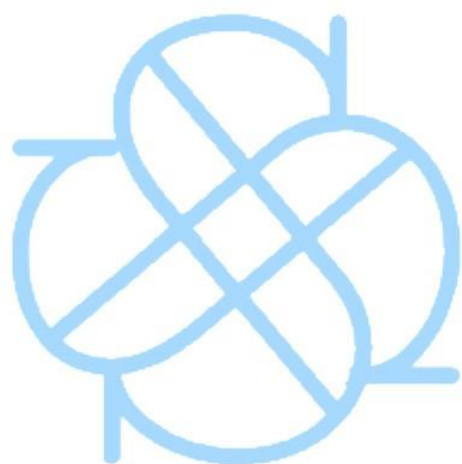
- **Cuban Missile Crisis**

- Cuban Revolution (1959)
 - Fidel Castro comes to power
 - America dislikes as previous leader was supported by America
 - Stop trades and buying goods
- Bay of Pigs Operation (1961)
 - Cuban exiles try to defeat Cuba (FAILED)

- Support of USSR
- Gov filled with communists
 - USSR started to place missiles in Cuba
 - US and USSR higher tensions
 - Blockade
 - Negotiation - USSR remove missiles in Cuba, then US does not invade Cuba and remove missiles in Turkey

- **Period of Detente**

- A period of time when the tensions between USSR and US calmed down
- China and the US started to form a better relationship, which the USSR feared, so grew relationship
- Reasons
 - Economic decline
 - Save \$
 - US - inflammation
 - USSR - poor harvest
 - Propaganda - wanted to be peacemakers
 - Responding to protests, antinuclear movements
- Agreed on weapon limitations
 - Salt I - 1972
 - Helsinki - 1975
 - Salt II - 1979
- Had joint space flight



- FAILED:

- As the Soviet Union invaded Afghan

- **Cold War in the Middle East**

- Iran

- Oil Industry

- 1939 - Outbreak of war

- Allied alliances of oil-critical
- British threats to Iran

- USSR created Republics

- Azerbaijan
- Tehran

- Relied on SU protection

- USSR leaves Republic, Iran recognizes

- Iran says no, USSR stay

- US protest to UN

- Passed resolutions 2, 3, 5 to solve the issue and remove troops

- USSR said yes, we will leave, but delayed for 2 months

- Pressuring Iran to give 51% of its oil share

- Iran looked like they will say yes, USSR leave, but then Iran said no

- Israel and Palestine
 - Islam vs. Judaism
 - When the Ottoman Empire ruled, both sides lived peacefully together
 - British took control
 - Balfour Declaration
 - Promise to Palestinians and Jews
 - Over-promisers promised free land to both, but the British negotiated with France that they would take control of Palestine
 - Also promised Mecca, Palestine would be there if they revolt against Ottoman rule
 - British separated land into three, Christians, Jews, and Muslims
 - Harder for all three to combine and go against British
 - More Jews in Palestine: Palestinians angry
 - Used resources
 - Evicted living and working
 - 1936 - Palestine revolt
 - British WON with Jew help

- White Paper
 - Made by British
 - Jewish immigration decrease - unhappy Zionists
 - Joint Arab and Jewish state
 - Unhappy, they wanted their own land
- UN help
 - 1947 - partition
 - 2 States
- 1948 - Arab-Israeli War
 - **Israel (won)** vs. Palestinians and Arab states
- 1949 - armistice - Israel got $\frac{1}{3}$ more land than in the partition
- 1967 - Israel-Arab War
 - 6-day war
 - Israel took
 - Golan Heights
 - Sinai Peninsula
 - Central West Bank
 - Gaza Strip
- UN Resolution 242
 - Israel take back land they gained from war and create Israel and Palestine state

- Intifadas
 - Boycotts, suicide bombings, refuse to pay taxes
 - Oslo Accords
 - 2 state resolution
 - Between Israel and Palestinian Liberation Organization
 - Palestinians thought Israel had more than they did
 - Water right
 - Land
 - Signed after several meetings in Norway
 - Opposed by many people
 - Oslo I
 - Area A - Palestinian control
 - Area B - Civil control, joint security control
 - Area C - Israeli control
 - Oslo II
 - Signed in May 1994 in Egypt
 - More land to Palestine
- **Post-WWII Berlin**
 - Iron Curtain: boundary name which divided Europe into two different areas from the ending of World War II in 1945, until the end of the Cold War in 1991

- Berlin Blockade (1948)
 - Who: Soviet Union
 - What: limit the ability of the US, Great Britain, and France to travel to their sectors of Berlin, which lay within Russian occupied East Germany
- US Policy: mainly giving economic aid to struggling European nations and German, made efforts (Western Allies) to introduce a single currency to zones they occupied in Germany and Berlin,
 - The Soviets blocked all rail, road, and canal access to the western zones of Berlin
 - 2.5 million civilians were left with had no access to food, medicine, fuel, electricity, and other basic goods
- Western powers instituted an airlift that lasted nearly a year and delivered vital supplies and relief to West Berlin
- First major conflict: Berlin Blockade, and the Allied response in the form of the Berlin Airlift
- End of WWII: US, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union divided defeated Germany into four occupation zones which was outlined in the Yalta Conference ---> Formalized at Potsdam
 - Berlin, located within the Soviet-occupied zone, was divided with the Western part of the city in Allied hands and East under Soviet control

- The Soviet Union wanted to economically punish Germany, by forcing the country to pay war reparations and contribute its industrial technology to help Soviet recovery
 - Allies saw Germany's economic recovery as crucial to preserving it as a democratic buffer against the spread of communism from Eastern Europe → Stalin consolidated Soviet influence
- 1948: representatives from the US, Britain, and France met in London to discuss the future of Germany
- Allies: to combine their occupied zones to create Bizonia → unified West German state
 - Soviets withdrew from the Allied Control Council
- 2 days after the blockade was announced, the US and Britain planes carried out the largest air relief operation in history, transporting 2.3 million tons of supplies into West Berlin on more than 270,000 flights over 11 months
 - 700 aircraft were used during the Berlin Airlift, more than 100 belonged to Civilian operators

- Stalin helped the Berlin Blockade would force the Allies to abandon their efforts to create a West German state
 - When the Soviets lifted the Berlin blockade crisis in, it had hardened the East/West division of Germany and all of Europe, ushering in the Cold War not too after
- Berlin Airlift
 - 1948: Germany hopes to drive his Western adversaries out of Berlin, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin orders his troops to cut off all access to the city
 - Blocked by land and sea → Allies use the massive airlift in history
 - June 26, 1948: US Airforce carries 80 tons of food into Berlin
 - To keep the population alive: resources, energy, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cargo was coal — Soviets shut off electricity supply to the Western parts of the city — problem, especially in the winter
 - US Navy and British Royal Air Force
 - April 16, 1949: Allies organized the “Easter Parade” airlift that will be the dramatic climax of Operation: Vittles
 - Every 30 sec. Planes lift-off (12,940 cargo+coal)
 - May 12, 1949: Soviet Union ends the blockade

- Berlin Wall

- When: August 13, 1961
- How long: 87 miles long
- Surprise: On June 1961, Walter stated that “no one has the intention of creating a wall”
 - August, a wall had to be built under instruction from the Soviet Union
- Why: To prevent the mass movement of people from East to West
 - Nearly 2,600,000 East Germans left for West Berlin (15% population)
- West Germany: received financial help through the Marshall plan (USA) → helped to rebuild after WWII
- East Germany: suffered under communism after the control of the Soviet Union was established

■ Mass Movement:

- Affect East Germany socially
 - Those leaving tended to be young and educated
 - The Communist government in East Germany had fears of a “brain drain” when the more intelligent left East Germany
- Affect East Germany economically
 - Lost many skilled workers
- Affect East Germany politically
 - Many leaving made the communist regime look unpopular
 - Negative: to compete with capitalist West
- Prevention: before the first wall, East used barbed wired

How did life change for Americans after WWII?

Labor unions merged, which led to Americans who bought more consumer goods with credit, leading to a technology boom

Communism

An economic system where people share work fairly and are paid equally (USSR)

Capitalism

An economic system where a business is privately owned and money is used to make more money (US)

Cold War

Cold War was tense and rivalry but no fighting between the US and the Soviet Union. Two superpowers were the US and the USSR.

What was decided at the Yalta Conference?

Germany would be divided and the USSR would control a government in Eastern Europe.

Two military alliances during the Cold War

Warsaw Pact = USSR and NATO = USA

Events

Yalta Conference, Korean War, Creation of the Berlin Wall, the Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam War, and the Destruction of the Berlin Wall

What did the Iron Curtain divide?

The iron curtain divided Western and Eastern Europe and divided democracy and communism

Policy of Containment

A policy to stop the spread of communism. President Truman was its leading supporter

Marshall Plan

A plan to give aid to help the European countries to rebuild after WWII. To stop the spread of communism. President Truman was its leading supporter

Why did the United States get involved in the Korean War?

North Korea invaded South Korea. The US believed North Korea was repeating what the Axis powers did in the 1930s. To stop the spread of communism

How did the Korean War end?

Ended in a stalemate and remained divided

Why was the Berlin Wall built?

To separate East and West Berlin. To stop people from moving to West Berlin which was non-communist, from East Berlin, which was communist

Why was the Cuban Missile Crisis considered a “crisis” in the USA?

Cuba is not that far from the US. A Soviet nuclear attack on the US was possible. The event was the closest we had come to nuclear warfare

President Kennedy’s response to nuclear missiles in Cuba

Ordered a blockade surrounding Cuba to limit trade and access the Soviet Union’s supplies

End of the Cuban Missile Crisis

The Soviet Union removed missiles from Cuba as a response to the blockade

US involvement with Vietnam

North Vietnam attacked the South. Domino theory: the fear that if one country becomes communist, they will all eventually fall to communism

End Result of the Vietnam War

The US signed a cease-fire in 1973, and by 1975 North Vietnam took over the South and Vietnam became a unified communist country

Was the decision to divide Berlin a smart decision made by the Allied powers at the end of World War II? Explain.

Although the Allied powers had divided Germany into multiple sections, ultimately, the decision to divide Berlin at the end of World War II was not a smart decision because it led to the Soviets taking total control and isolating Berlin, Berlin Wall, the suffering of people under Soviet control. The Soviets originally wanted Germany to pay war reparations to help the Soviets recover from the war, so putting so much control and restrictions on Berlin could've been their way of revenge or punishment. The Soviets had eventually isolated Berlin completely, trying to prevent the people from going in or out... completely controlling the people's lifestyle. The Berlin wall was created as another way to isolate Berlin and keep it under Soviet/Communist control. This is exactly what the Allies did not want because they feared the spread of communism and didn't want Berlin to fall to it. After the Soviets blocked off all access through land and sea not letting anyone in or out, the people inside of Berlin had no access to needed supplies to survive such as food, water, and medicine. This caused more problems for the Allies when they had to send supplies to Berlin by air and by sea, trying to get the supplies to the people inside. Overall, the decision to divide Berlin was not a wise one for the Allied powers to make.

How did Cold War tensions shape events in the Middle East between 1945 and 1979?

Although Cold War tensions had major effects on other areas of the world, ultimately, they affected the Middle East greatly between 1945 and 1979 because the SALT plan fell through causing the two superpowers to resort back to weaponry, a need for more resources causing conflict in Iran, and a war along with many issues with Israel and Palestine when the British took control. After SALT fell through, the US and Soviet Union's tensions rose once again causing them to eventually resort back to creating more weaponry and get involved in more battles. The US and Soviet Union had both decided to get involved in the Middle East in order to gain resources and for the US, prevent further spread of communism. Now that the tensions between the two superpowers had returned, they needed new resources to fuel their weaponry. Once they discovered Iran's oil, they immediately got involved and caused major conflict in Iran. Britain had also taken control of Israel and Pakistan and lost the peace in the process. The more that the British had done to try and solve the problem such as creating the White Papers failed and made the issues worse. This caused major wars to occur and also caused Palestine to not be a state and this issue is still present today. Overall, the tensions that occurred in the Cold War had disastrous effects on the Middle East and shaped many events and wars that occurred there.