**- Phase 1: Containment 1945-1953**

| EVENT | SIGNIFICANCE | EVIDENCE |
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| **Tehran Conference**  **(1943 28 Nov - 1 Dec)** | Agreed on Operation Overlord: USA and UK would liberate France from the West at Normandy (at this point the Red Army was the only army fighting the Germans on land). Meant that the USSR was free to liberate Eastern Europe and thus had a legitimate claim to it as their sphere of influence. |  |
| **Yalta & Potsdam**  **(4 Feb 1945 – 11 Feb 1945)**  **(17 Jul 1945 – 2 Aug 1945)**  Yalta:   * Joseph Stalin * Winston Churchill * Franklin D. Roosevelt   Potsdam:   * Joseph Stalin * Winston Churchill * Harry S Truman | Yalta: Gave Stalin control over Eastern Europe and the action of USSR to not follow some agreements contributed to the start of the cold war. Declaration of the Liberation of Europe was breached and justified the actions of both sides in the future   * Division of Germany * German reparations * Communist and non-Communist government Poland * Declaration on Liberated Europe - free elections in Eastern Europe * Russia to help against Japan when Germany defeated   Potsdam: The conference failed to settle most of the important issues at hand and thus helped set the stage for the [Cold War](https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war). Truman got news that the first atomic bomb was successfully detonated and hoped to use the weapon as leverage with the Soviets in the postwar world.   * Arguments about boundaries in Germany * Agreed that Russia could take whatever it wanted from the Soviet zone, and 10% of the industrial equipment of the western zones, but Britain and the US thought this was too much. * Truman disgruntled by Stalin’s arrest of non-Communist leaders in Poland * Dissatisfaction with the instalment of Communist governments through pseudo-elections in Eastern Europe. Alarmed at growing Communist influence in the East * Truman had dropped the atomic bomb on Japan - denied Russia a sphere of influence in Japan, intimidating to Russia   Legacy of previous events - Civil War Allied intervention, Nazi-Soviet Pact - led to increased mutual suspicion at the conferences  Significance of a change of leadership - hardening of attitudes at Potsdam was a reflection of Truman’s reduced tolerance of Soviet Union and Communism compared to Roosevelt. Thus, Truman’s leadership led to increased tensions. | -The long term effect the summit did have, in David Reynolds view, was to bring about a “betrayal on both sides”  -Declaration on Liberated Europe became (journalist Martin Walker) the key text ‘upon which all future accusations of soviet betrayal and bad faith were made’. |
| Iron Curtain Speech  (5 March 1946)   * Winston Churchill at Fulton Missouri, USA | First political figure to publicly recognise the dissolution of the Grand Alliance. Churchill said of the [communist](https://www.britannica.com/topic/communism) states, “From [Stettin](https://www.britannica.com/place/Szczecin) in the [Baltic](https://www.britannica.com/place/Baltic-Sea) to [Trieste](https://www.britannica.com/place/Trieste-Italy) in the [Adriatic](https://www.britannica.com/place/Adriatic-Sea), an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.” This cemented the inability to politically cooperate due to a strong ideological clash that was the anchor point during the cold war. He wanted his audience, both in Fulton and in the wider world, to recognize that geopolitical realities had fundamentally changed. The Soviet Union now exercised effective control over a large swathe of territory in Eastern Europe, and was likely to do so for the foreseeable future | -According to Harry Ryan from Cambridge Uni, “[Speech] the effect of his talk can be overestimated…it undoubtedly contributed to hardening western positions towards the Soviets. |
| Division of Germany  (1945)   * Joseph Stalin * Winston Churchill * Harry S Truman * Charles De Gaulle   Formation of FRG 1949  Formation of GDR 1949 | The postwar development of Germany turned out to be different from the settlement of the Potsdam Conference. The Powers failed to adhere to what they had decided in the conference and began to pursue their own interest in their occupation zones. By 1st Aug 1948 France, USA, Britain joined their zones to create the Trizone. As a result the 1948 Inter-Allied Control Council (that managed the quadripartite zones become unmanageable, terminated)  The Trizone facilitated elections in FRG, with Konrad Adenauer elected as the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.. Ultimately, the right of supervision enjoyed by the Western Allied powers limited German sovereignty.  As a response to the foundation of the FRG in Bonn, in October 1949 the USSR proclaimed the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in Berlin. The West refused to recognise this State. The Communist Wilhelm Pieck became President of the GDR and Otto Grotewohl, a former Social Democrat, was made head of the government. However it was Walter Ulbricht, leader of the Communist Party, who played a crucial role. | -According to Avi Shlaim from Cambridge Uni, “the search for a solution to the problem of Germany which would safeguard the security of Europe and satisfy the basic security needs of both superpowers, represented an attempt to square the circle’.  -CVCE 2016: Germany rapidly became a sparring ground for the Cold War |
| Greece & Turkey | In May 1947, two months after Truman's request, a large majority of Congress approved $400 million in military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey to defeat the Greek Communist Party. |  |
| Truman Doctrine &  Marshall Plan  (12 March, 1947)  (3 April, 1948)   * Harry S Truman | Greece civil war and inability for UK to continue economic responsibilities led to Truman Doctrine = reinforced containment  The forcible overthrow of democratic Czechoslovakia (that existed prior ww2) by USSRs is what triggered Congress to pass the Marshall Plan  The purpose of the Marshall Plan was not only to aid in the economic recovery of nations but moresore to reduce the influence of Communist parties within them by showing them the capitalist system is the best.  While Germany struggled to recover from the destruction of the War, the recovery effort began in June 1948. The [currency reform in 1948](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Mark#Economics_of_1948_currency_reform) helped Germany to restore stability by encouraging production.  Soviet response: USSR saw it as 'dollar imperialism' – USA using money to gain influence over all of Europe, including the area under Soviet influence. Soviets were suspicious of American actions and motives – saw it as undermining their 'buffer zone' by seeking to gain economic influence over Eastern Europe. Stalin did not want the Western sphere of influence coming in on his so he created his own plan called the Molotov Plan. Foreign Minister Molotov accused USA of “Dollar Imperialism”  Change in American foreign policy - from isolationism, to a commitment to protecting Europe - significant in causing mutual suspicion and tensions regarding fear of expansionism across Europe - fuelled the Cold War, saw a division of the world into bipolar geopolitical power.  \*\*money went to Yugoslavia - was seen as the last link in the defence against the spread of Communism. | -The program that transferred some $13 billion to Europe in the years 1948-51.  -The largest recipient of Marshall Plan money was the United Kingdom (receiving about 26% of the total), followed by France (18%) and West Germany (11%).  -Belgian economic historian Herman Van der Wee concludes the Marshall Plan was a "great success": “It gave a new impetus to reconstruction in Western Europe and made a decisive contribution to the renewal of the transport system, the modernization of industrial and agricultural equipment”  -Agricultural production was 83% of 1938 levels, industrial production was 88%, and exports 59%.[[29]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshall_Plan#cite_note-29) Exceptions were the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and France, where by the end of 1947 production had already been restored to pre-war levels before the Marshall Plan. Italy and Belgium would follow by the end of 1948  -The reform replaced the Reichsmark with the new Deutschemark,This wiped out 90% of government and private debt, as well as private savings. Prices were decontrolled, and labor unions agreed to accept a 15% wage increase, despite the 25% rise in prices.  -Secretary of State Geroge Marshall declared: he declared, “is directed not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos.” |
| Cominform  (22 September 1947)  Comecon (Jan 1949)   * Stalin | Delegates from the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy and France gathered near Warsaw and created the Cominform.  The Cominform actually served as an instrument for the USSR to keep close control over Western Communist parties. The aim was to close ranks around Moscow and to ensure that European Communists were in line with Soviet policies. Tito’s Yugoslavia, accused of deviationism, and became excluded from the Cominform.  Then in January 1949, in response to the Marshall Plan, the USSR created a programme of economic cooperation with the Soviet bloc countries known as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA or Comecon). | -Stalin’s right hand man, Andrei Zhdanov made his own doctrine in response to Truman Doctrine.  an ‘imperialist and antidemocratic’ camp led by the United States and an ‘anti-imperialist and democratic’ camp led by the USSR. This doctrine was the Soviet response to the Truman Doctrine. |
| Czechoslovakia  (25 February 1948)   * Stalin | The coup d’état in Prague, in which the Communists took power in Czechoslovakia by force, heightened the climate of international tension and danger that prevailed during the Cold War. |  |
| Formation of EU (1948)  Paris Agreement (1954)   * Stalin | Following coup d’état in Prague, On 17 March 1948, in Brussels, five countries signed the Treaty establishing Western Union, which aimed no longer merely to guard against a potential German threat but to prevent any armed aggression in Europe. This treaty was amended by the Paris Agreements of 23 October 1954, founding Western European Union (WEU) |  |
| Berlin Blockade  (24 Jun 1948 - 12 May 1949)   * Joseph Stalin * Harry S Truman | The blockade (retaliation for creating trizone and monetary reforms)) was the first major clash of the Cold War and foreshadowed future conflict over the city of Berlin. Soviet attempt to prevent US and UK into not forming West German state applied pressure to West Berlin - this was significant as it meant USSR could potentially claim all of Berlin which was the heart that controlled Germany.  The Allied airlift, introduced by General Lucius D. Clay, was to be the appropriate American counter-measure.  The way the superpowers managed conflict was still a form of brinkmanship, whereby each was ready to intimidate each other, and was passively aggressive towards. Evident by Berlin Artlift which was not violent. Eg: Soviet did not shoot down the USA planes. NO ARMED CONFLICT. | -US General Clay “ When Berlin falls, western Germany will be next. If we mean to hold Europe against communism we must not budge”  -West planes brought in 2.3million tonnes of food and fuel to west Berliners  -Stalin’s plan to wait for airlift to fail hadn’t succeeded by Jan 1949. By January, average tonnage per day was 5620t (WIlliamson) and had reached 8000t by April. |
| **Formation of NATO**  **(4 April 1949)**   * Harry S Truman | Nato reinforces the geopolitical sides towards the cold war. Massive change in foreign policy. The way USA committed protection of West Europe. Twelve Foreign Ministers signed Treaty and the five of Western Union were joined by the United States, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal. The five European signatories to the Brussels Pact soon realised that alone they would be incapable of mounting any effective resistance to an attack from the USSR. | -CVCE 2016: “The North Atlantic Treaty came into force on 23 August 1949 and established a transatlantic framework for the defence of Western Europe” |

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## **Phase 2: Peaceful Co-Existence 1953-19**62

| EVENT | SIGNIFICANCE | EVIDENCE |
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| Peaceful Coexistence policy   * Nikita Khrushchev | Developed a policy of peaceful coexistence. Boosted by the advances that it had made in thermonuclear power and the space race, the USSR wanted to use the new climate of peace in the world to take the rivalry between itself and the United States onto a purely ideological and economic level. |  |
| Warsaw Pact  (14 May 1955)   * Nikita Khrushchev | The decision by the United States and the other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on May 9, 1955 to make West Germany a member of NATO and allow that nation to remilitarize. The Soviets obviously saw this as a direct threat and responded with the Warsaw Pact    The mutual defense organization that put the Soviets in command of the armed forces of the member states. contradicts Khrushchev’s concept of Peaceful co-existence. Not genuine as the underlying threat to declare war was still on the table after establishment of NATO.  An attack on one was an attack on all - legitimised Soviet influence in Eastern Europe   * Meant that smaller East European nations were militarily reliant on the USSR and thus forced to cooperate with them. * Enabled the USSR to spread Red soldiers throughout Eastern Europe, albeit in small numbers and not in East Germany. * Military organisation based in Moscow, in hands of a Soviet Supreme Commander - granted authority to the Soviets for eastern satellites to use nuclear weapons (which they all possessed by the end of the 1950s) - threat of Eastern Unity cemented the divisions between West and USSR * Signed by USSR, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, East Germany (GDR), Albania. * Only worthy if USSR had the H bomb - needed to be able to defend themselves | -According to Daniel Nelson “As the events of late 1989 demonstrated, the Warsaw Pact - the institutional representation of Soviet hegemony - no longer functioned. By late 1989, the pact’s cohesion had become a fiction mainatand both to mollify the Russians and to simplify the Conventional Forces in Europe talks in Vienna.” |
| Geneva Conference  (18 to 23 July 1955)   * Nikita Khrushchev * Dwight Eisenhower * Nikolai Bulganin (USSR) * Edgar (Faure France) * Anthony Eden (Uk) | The Heads of Government of the four Great Powers (the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the USSR) met in Geneva. It was their first summit meeting for ten years. The negotiations focused on European security, disarmament and East- 4e3West relations. Although the four powers did not reach an agreement, especially as far as the fate of Germany was concerned.  Other signs that hinted at this desire for peaceful coexistence included the visit of FRG Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to Moscow in 1955, the trip by Khrushchev to the United States in 1959 and his meeting with US President John F. Kennedy in Vienna in 1961. Geneva Conference Spirit -Intended to be first of a number of conciliatory meetings to ease tensions.  Intended to reduce tension between USSR and the West  Agenda:   * Reunification of Germany * European security * Disarmament of Europe * Development of contacts between East and West   Deadlock on Germany, disarmament etc. Agreed to meet again. USSR was present at the meeting - meant that, in practice, their sphere of influence was acknowledged |  |
| Secret Speech & Destalinisation  (25 February 1956)   * Nikita Khrushchev | Khrushchev Thaw denounced Stalin and recognised right for satellite states to find their ‘national ways to socialism’.  CIA managed to obtain a copy and spread it across Eastern Europe to promise reform - fuelled fire of uprisings across Eastern Europe later. (Polish Crisis, Hungarian Rising, Suez Crisis). These uprisings and their repression demonstrated the superficial nature of the Thaw. |  |
| Poland Poznan Protests (**28 Jun 1956)** | June: riots broke out against increased work targets - put down violently. To maintain support, Polish Communists turned to popular leader, Gomulka, who had just been released from prison. Soviets feared he would restore Polish independence, sent delegation to Warsaw 19-20 October, ordered Red Army to march on city to prevent his election. Election went ahead, Khrushchev withdrew troops, could not afford another conflict. Withdrew under promise that Poland would remain a Warsaw Pact state.  Demonstrates the unwillingness of the USSR to accept deviation by the Eastern bloc states - indicative of anxieties regarding need for a ‘buffer zone’ of protective states. Demonstrates superficiality of the Khrushchev Thaw and denouncement of Stalin |  |
| Hungary Uprising  (23 October 1956 - 10 November 1956)   * Nikita Khrushchev * Imre Nagy | In late October 1956, following the news of the Polish rebellion against Soviet hegemony, Hungary’s political opposition also demonstrated its discontent by marching peacefully through the streets of Budapest before organising armed conflict. Some members of the Hungarian army fought on the side of the rebels. A new Hungarian government, led by Imre Nagy, supported the rebels. It called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops and abolished the one-party system before announcing Hungary’s unilateral withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact and proclaiming the country’s neutrality.  USA doing nothing and going against “rollback” of Communism - demonstrated that at this point, respect for peaceful coexistence was of primary importance  Effects:   * Disproved Khrushchev’s promises of a Communist rollback * Demonstrated desire for Eastern states to move away * US failure to respond as they were deeply divided and weakened by the Suez Crisis, which was happening at the same moment. = loss of confidence by Eastern Europeans and reinforced spheres of influence * Nov 5: Khrushchev threatened nuclear war on Britain and France. While at the time, it was known to the West that the USSR didn’t have necessary rockets to begin nuclear war, the surrender made it look like Soviet threats, rather than US diplomacy, had saved Egypt. USSR, rather than US, was thus able to take credit for the success in the Middle East. Khrushchev’s policy of nuclear diplomacy benefitted. | -In 10 days of fighting, up to 20,000 people were killed with 200,000 fled to Austria before the border was sealed  -25 October 1956: at a peaceful protest outside Hungarian parliament, over 100 protestors are killed by Soviet tanks.  -30,000 Soveiet troops were sent in |
| Eisenhower Doctrine (January 5, 1957)   * Dwight D. Eisenhower | Brinkmanship  President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster made it clear that they were willing to use all military force (including nuclear weapons) to stop Soviet aggression.  Brinkmanship - willingness to go to the edge or ‘brink’ of all-out war.  Sustained Cold War tensions - neither side willing to relent  Massive Retaliation, which said they would massively retaliate to an attack by using a force disproportionate to the size of the attack. Policy of ‘rollback’ of Communism. Committed to spheres of influence - threat of Massive Retaliation if not (eg. US non-intervention in Hungary 1956) | -1953; both countries had tested th3e H Bomb |
| Khurshchev’s Ultimatum Berlin Crisis (1958) | GDR was suffering and unstable.  By Autumn 1958, Khrushchev was willing to force concessions from the West in regards to West Berlin, through the threat of military and nuclear might.  Aims of Khrushchev:   * Delay the decision by NATO to equip FRG with nuclear weapons * Show his internal critics within the USSR that he was not soft on imperialism * Divide the Western alliance * Force the West to view the USSR as a political and military equal, and thus force them to the table to draw up a German peace treaty.   10 November 1958: Khrushchev called for peace treaty between German states.  27 November 1958: Khrushchev put ultimatum demanding demilitarisation of West Berlin, withdrawal of Western troops, and its liberation into a free city.  Ultimatum failed, but managed to push Allies to negotiation table for German question. Does this indicate peaceful coexistence? To a limited extent, as demonstrates that the superpowers were more open to discussion rather than military confrontation.  Feb 1959: agreed to hold a foreign ministers’ conference in Geneva no agreement found. Khrushchev renewed ultimatum in June.  Next 2 years were characterised by punctured periods of detente and acute crisis, but no agreements were made still.  1958: relations sour with Khrushchev's ultimatum for Allies to leave Berlin: 6-month deadline passed without incident, extended indefinitely.  Khrushchev didn’t take action when ultimatum met, spheres of influence | -Between 1945-61, 1 in 6 East Germans left for West Germany. |
| U2 Incident **(1 May 1960)** | Late 1950s, CIA began secret high-altitude spy missions with U2 spy planes over Russia  Infrared cameras took detailed pictures of Soviet troop movements and missile sites.  Opened 60s with tension between USSR and USA. Eisenhower lied, saying he had been a weather scientist - faith in him from population dropped. Eisenhower denied the existence of U-2 missions over the Soviet Union, but then the USSR produced the American pilot, whom they had captured alive. Embarrassed, Eisenhower refused to apologize or promise to suspend future spy missions against the USSR.  Repolarized the Cold War, reversing the thaw that Khrushchev’s visit to Camp David in 1959 had brought and forcing the abandonment of the Paris summit. | -May 1 1960: Gary Powers’ U2 plane shot down over Russia, Powers parachuted into USSR, arrested, sentenced to 10 years prison |
| The Berlin Wall  (13 August 1961)   * Nikita Khrushchev * John F. Kennedy | Prevented people from moving East to West, preventing tension in the long term (reducing brain-drain and brinkmanship, securing the border, reducing East-West tensions.  US claimed it as a victory - showed that the USSR had to forcibly prevent people leaving because of the corruption and inherent failures of the regime.  Assured independence of the GDR  Allowed Ulbricht to contain East Germans and embark on his radical New Economic System which would garner support for socialism.  Pressure continued eg. 27 October Soviet and US tanks stood muzzle to muzzle at Checkpoint Charlie (one of only crossing points)  To lower tension, Kennedy attempted talks with Khrushchev over independence and sovereignty of GDR and FRG. Adenauer was tentative and thought that Kennedy would sacrifice FRG - drew closer to the more hard-line de Gaulle in France (signed Franco-German Treaty of Friend | -More than two million people had crossed from East to West in less than ten years.  -Kennedy: “a hell of a lot better than a war"  -By 1961, 3.5 million or 20% of East Germany’s population had fled to West Berlin |
| Cuban Missile Crisis  (16 Oct 1962 – 28 Oct 1962)   * Nikita Khrushchev * John F. Kennedy | Marked a time of heightened confrontation between superpowers and brink of nuclear war.  Led to brink of nuclear war - undesired by both sides. Led to doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction - both sides agreed to control nuclear weaponry.  Mikoyan, deputy chair of Soviet Council of Ministers, visited Cuba and offered $100 million in credit with USSR - confirmed American fears that containment had failed. Was the Soviet version of the Marshall Plan - spread Communism  Demonstrated the Khruschev, despite propaganda, knew that the USSR was far behind the US in the arms/space race. He sees Cuba as an easy way to demonstrate Soviet strength and even up the arms race (or was it actually to defend Cuba? To defend Communism?). Eventually was portrayed as a Soviet failure - but at the end, USSR won - US removed missiles from Turkey and promised to leave Cuba alone. Could also be considered a US victory - gained prestige and perceived superiority in the Arms Race.  Quarantine zone established 1200km from Cuban coast - any Soviet ships that entered were to be searched. Quarantine, not a blockade - blockade would mean an act of war  Effects:   * Kennedy’s prestige increased, Khrushchev heavily criticised by Mao and Castro in particular * Seemed to validate Soviet suspicion of US imperialism * Demonstrated US superiority in nuclear weaponry - shock and threat to the Soviets. Began their ambitious program for ICBMs and a larger navy (response to quarantine zone - US control of seas) * Brink of nuclear war - undesired by both sides. Led to doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction - both sides agreed to control nuclear weaponry. * Easing of tensions and greater quest for cooperation/detente. 1963, hotline established to directly link US and USSR leaders. Was a result of neither fully anticipating the other’s response, as well as poor diplomacy - brinkmanship, almost led to war * Led to 1963 Test Ban Treaty * Cemented a commitment to detente - had come to the brink of war which neither superpower wanted | - After US boycott of importing from Cuba, The contract between USSR & Cuba said that the USSR would buy 1 [million](https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Million) [tons](https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tons) of Cuban sugar per [year](https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Year), in exchange for Castro's Communist support; he declared himself a [Marxist](https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marxism)-[Leninist](https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lenin) on December 2, 1961.  -August 1962 Khrushchev began to secretly negotiate Soviet-Cuban accord with Castro  Soviets began to place medium range nuclear missiles on Cuba, defended by 40,000 Soviet troops, fighter planes, short-range battlefield rockets |

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## Phase 3: Détente 1963-1979

| EVENT | SIGNIFICANCE | EVIDENCE |
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| **Causes of detente** | Economic and political:   * Stimulated by developments in USA and USSR * Initiatives taken by European leaders to reduced tensions * Reaction to social threat of nuclear attack * Reflected an increased likelihood of war due to increasing efficiency in the nuclear arms race. * By 1969 US and USSR had reached nuclear parity, both had potential to destroy the other on first strike. * Two sides: economies threatened by increased costs, but balance of terror acted as a deterrent * Detente had to be brought about - because innovations and developments could upset this delicate balance * After Khrushchev’s dismissal, Soviets needed to increase living standards in order to preserve the support and loyalty for the state - meant spending on defence had to decrease, detente would allow this. Would allow access to Western technology and grain supplies * Desire to stabilise Eastern Europe and gain credit from the USA for the legitimacy of Soviet influence in the Eastern bloc. Americans were fearful of recognising Soviet sphere for fear of the domino effect * Vietnam war: large inflation, budget deficit, opposition to American foreign policy - domestic issues in the USA disincentivised conflict with the USSR * Detente offered an opportunity to uphold the interests of the USSR without resorting to confrontation * Would enable the influence of the MIC to be reduced * Social reform plans in the USA were undermined by a lack of resources that had gone to the MIC - internal opposition * Internal dissatisfaction on both sides which were concerning to the superpowers in that they threatened their spheres of influence - Czechoslovakia 1968, internal protests against De Gaulle’s stalling of the EU in 1968 |  |
| **Effects of detente** | Achievements were achieved as a result of superpowers agreeing to accept compromise on issues of mutual concern eg. proliferation, increase in defence budgets  Achievements such as SALT I and Helsinki were limited in success and significance  Success of detente, although limited, was that talks such as SALT I at least prevented superpowers from escalating tensions, and kept both parties at the negotiating table  Limits on nuclear arms: Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Non-Proliferation Treaty, SALT, ABM - all to maintain parity.  Interim Treaty - only meant to be short term, expired in 1977 because it was expected to be superceded by Helsinki and SALT II - never happened. Soviets were allowed more ICBMS than US because US was already far ahead - demonstrates the willingness of the US to negotiate and the desperation of the USSR. US was not prepared to deal with the diplomatic challenge of a completely destroyed Russia - vacuum of power like denazification.  Basic Principles Agreement: regulated nuclear war, called for peaceful coexistence and end of claims for spheres of influence  Trade increased between US and USSR - mainly limited to grain provided by US to USSR - used as leverage by US  Spirit of cooperation manifested in Helsinki, SALT, visits between nations - show off facade of cooperation  Helsinki: all European nations attended conference to recognise post-WWII borders |  |
| **Internal conflicts** | US in Vietnam: neo-conservatives in the US saw both that the US’ loss to Communism in Vietnam, and the declining US economy, was compounded by detente to demonstrate an increasing failure of the US and a more soft stance towards the USSR.  Distractions on both sides: USA > Vietnam, USSR > China, France > anti-American rhetoric |  |
| **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty**  **(10 October 1963)**   * Nikita Khrushchev * John F. Kennedy * Harold Macmillan   **The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**  **(1 July 1968)**   * Lyndon Johnson * Leonid Brezhnev | Banned nuclear-weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater but permitted underground testing. But it did not remove the threat of Nuclear as it didn’t reduce nuclear stockpiles, halt the production of nuclear weapons, or restrict their use in time of war. Showed some desire to genuinely cooperate but in effect countries still wanted power to arm.  This Treaty had the goal to further achieving [nuclear disarmament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_disarmament). The treaty prohibits states that don’t have nuclear weapons from acquiring them. It also prohibits the five nuclear state parties from helping others to acquire them, while pledging to work toward nuclear disarmament themselves. |  |
| **Charles De Gualle**  **(1959 - 1969)** | President was a French patriot and extremely nationalistic who was sceptical about US hegemony through US military command leadership of NATO. De Gaulle played a divisive role in Western European affairs by withdrawing France from the NATO command structure which resulted in NATO headquarters leaving France. |  |
| **Prague Spring**  **(5 Jan 1968 - 21 Aug 1968)**   * Lyndon Johnson * Leonid Brezhnev * Alexander Dubcek | Alexander Dubček, a liberal Communist who sought to reconcile Socialism and freedom. The liberalisation of the regime began in the spring of 1968. Censorship was abolished, and Czech citizens were permitted to travel abroad.  On 21 August 1968, troops from the Warsaw Pact countries, with the exception of Romania, took advantage of extended training operations to invade Czechoslovakia and arrest the ‘deviant’ leaders. Although Dubček retained his post for a while after his release, he was soon to be replaced by the pro-Soviet Gustáv Husák, who oversaw a return to normality.  Western Powers & NATO did nothing  Significance in suppression of democratisation, The USSR had demonstrated once more that it would grant only limited sovereignty to its Socialist brothers. | -In August 1968, approximately 250,000 Warsaw Pact troops from the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Hungary [invaded Czechoslovakia](https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/soviet-invasion-czechoslavkia). |
| **Brezhnev Doctrine**  **(September 1968)**   * Leonid Brezhnev | [Soviet foreign policy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_foreign_policy) that proclaimed any threat to socialist rule in any state of the Soviet bloc in Eastern Europe was a threat to them all, and therefore justifies the intervention of satellite states. It was proclaimed in order to justify the Soviet-led occupation of Czechoslovakia earlier in 1968. Was significant in legitimising Soviet influence in Eastern Europe   * Showed the extent to which the USSR was prepared to defend their own spheres of Influence |  |
| **Willy Brandt’s Ostpolitik**  **(Chancellor 1969-1974)**   * Willy Brandt (FRG)   -West German Chancellor 1969-74  -Brought about a stabilisation of Eastern European relations and an easing of tensions  - move not approved by USA | On 28 November 1969, the FRG signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty with the USSR. This policy of normalising relations and openness towards the East, known as ‘Ostpolitik’, was established within the overall context of East-West détente and sought to restore the economically powerful West Germany to its rightful place on the international stage  The key to the East-West rapprochement lay in the treaties with the East, the Ostverträge, of which the first was concluded between the FRG and the USSR in Moscow on 12 August 1970. This treaty formed the basis for the Ostpolitik by opening the way for diplomatic relations. It was rapidly followed by a number of trade agreements — the FRG was the largest Western importer of Soviet goods — and the leaders of the two countries began to meet more and more frequently.  West Germany subsequently recognised the new western borders of Poland, known as the Oder-Neisse Line, which it had hitherto rejected. After the signing of the treaty with the USSR, the FRG went on to sign a treaty with Poland in Warsaw on 10 December 1970 which included a clause allowing Polish nationals of German origin to settle in the FRG.  On 21 December 1972, in East Berlin, the two Germanys signed the **Basic Treaty** in which the two states recognised one another and established normal political and trade relations. This opened the way for recognition of the GDR by the Western countries, and both Germanys were admitted to the United Nations (UN) in September 1973.  He tried to develop closer relations with the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR and thus promote detente. |  |
| **Basic Treaty (1972)** |
| **Helsinki Accords (1 August 1975)**   * Leonid Brezhnev * Gerald Ford | The 35 participants, including members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact, as well as non-aligned states, recognised the de facto borders established in Europe following the Second World War. The Helsinki Agreement covered noninterference in internal affairs, military issues, economic, technical and scientific cooperation, democratic principles and even environmental protection.  Soviet just glossed over human rights but then people started to hold them to account. Carter was told not to take a pro-HR stance in order to not agitate the Soviets.  Human rights & civil rights movement in USA  Helsinki was a fail  Strong focus on human rights by the Carter administration - largely ignored ideological differences, focus on restoring the living standards and human rights of citizens. |  |
| **SALT Talks**  **SALT I: (26 May, 1972)**   * Richard Nixon * Leonid Brezhnev   **SALT II: (18 June 1979)**   * Jimmy Carter * Mikhail Gorbachev | Paradoxically, the SALT I agreement fuelled the arms race: development of missiles with multiple nuclear warheads, tactical weapons, bombers and the ‘neutron bomb’ was stepped up because these weapons were not covered by the 1972 agreement. This meant that negotiations for a second SALT agreement dragged on and Soviet and US military expenditure increased. The SALT II agreement, which limited the number of missile launchers and bombers, was finally signed on 18 June 1979, but was never ratified by the USA. It did not enter into force because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Moreover, it did not prevent the deployment of new Soviet medium-range missiles, the SS-20s, in Europe: the late 1970s saw the start of the Euromissile crisis. |  |

## Phase 4: New Cold War 1979-1985

| EVENT | SIGNIFICANCE | EVIDENCE |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Poland Crisis (1980-1981)**   * Mikhail Gorbachev | Saw emergence of the [Solidarity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solidarity_(Polish_trade_union)) mass movement illegal trade union, challenged the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union)'s control over its [satellite states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satellite_states) in the [Eastern Bloc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Bloc). For the first time however, the [Kremlin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kremlin) abstained from military intervention and left the Polish leadership under General [Wojciech Jaruzelski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wojciech_Jaruzelski) to impose [martial law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martial_law_in_Poland) to deal with the opposition on their own. |  |
| **1980 Olympics**     * Mikhail Gorbachev * Jimmy Carter | President Carter ordered a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow and an embargo on grain exports to the USSR in response to USSR invading Afghanistan. |  |
| **Arms Race:**  **-USA Military Industrial Complex**  **-Euromissile crisis**  **-Strategic Defence Initiative Star Wars Program**  **(23 March 1983)**   * Ronald Reagan | USA faced humiliations and voted in Reagan who relaunched the arms race. He wanted to reassert the USA as a superpower and supported the United Kingdom in the Falklands War (1982), offered its support to counter-revolutionaries in Latin America (for example the Contras in Nicaragua) and overthrew the pro-Soviet regime in Grenada (1983).  The late 1970s saw the start of the Euromissile crisis. The focus of this tenseeeeeee rrrrre diplomatic battle was the installation by the United States of Pershing II cruise missiles and rockets in Europe as a counterbalance to the threat posed by the deployment of Soviet SS-20. The deployment of IRBMs in Europe first became an arms-control issue in the late 1970s, when the Soviet Union began replacing its older single-warhead SS-4 and SS-5 IRBMs with newer and more accurate SS-20s, which could deliver three nuclear warheads apiece from a distance of 5,000 km. Mounted on mobile launchers based in the European part of the Soviet Union, the SS-20s could strike targets anywhere in western Europe in less than 10 minutes.  Under pressure from its western European allies in NATO,, the United States in 1979 committed itself to deploying two intermediate-range weapons systems of its own in western Europe: the Pershing II and the Tomahawk cruise missile. Mounted on mobile launchers, the Pershing II was an IRBM that could carry a single nuclear warhead a distance of about 2,000 km and strike within the vicinity of Moscow in less than 10 minutes.  The SS-20 and the Pershing II could deliver warheads to their targets with unprecedented accuracy. They thus had the capability to destroy reinforced command bunkers and missile silos deep within enemy territory. Such missiles, it was argued, were not defensive in nature but were actually destabilizing “first-strike” weapons that directly threatened both the military command structure of NATO and prime targets within the Soviet heartland. This created the political incentive for both sides to curtail such weapons through arms-control negotiations.  Ronald Reagan announced the launch of a vast technological programme known as the ‘Strategic Defense Initiative’ (SDI), or ‘Star Wars’: the United States would be 23/28 protected from enemy nuclear weapons by a space-based shield that would detect and destroy enemy ballistic missiles as soon as they were launched. This project drew the USSR into a frenzied arms race which led the country to the brink of financial and economic collapse.  Reagan didn’t believe in MAD - had a destabilising effect, esp. with SDI. Return of containment ideology. (Evil Empire speech in 1983). | -Spend $39.5billion on nuclear weapons research, testing and production which was a 39% increase over the previous eight-year period  -One day’s worth of expenditure on the arms race was enough to solve world hunger.  -Under Reagan, US defence spending almost doubled from $164 billion to $300 billion a year (Williamson 2011)  - The USSR was spending 50% of GDP on defence compared to USA 5% (Lightbody)  -Reagan increasing Military Industrial Complex from $17.4 billion under Carter to $300 billion (Aldred 2010) |
| **Reagan Doctrine**  **(6 February 1985)**   * Ronald Reagan | USA provided aid to [anti-communist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-communist) [guerrillas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guerrilla_warfare) and [resistance movements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resistance_movement) in an effort to "[roll back](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rollback)" Soviet-backed pro-communist governments in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The doctrine was designed to diminish Soviet influence in these regions as part of the administration's overall strategy to win the Cold War. | - "We must not break faith with those who are risking their lives--on every continent from [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan) to [Nicaragua](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicaragua)--to defy Soviet-supported aggression and secure rights which have been ours from birth." |

## Phase 5: The Beginning of the End 1985-1991

| EVENT | SIGNIFICANCE | EVIDENCE |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Perestroika “restructuring” & Glastnost “openness”**  **(1985-1991)**   * Mikhail Gorbachev | He aimed to carry out a root-and-branch reform of the Soviet system, the bureaucratic inertia of which constituted an obstacle to economic reconstruction (‘perestroika’), and, at the same time, to liberalise the regime and introduce transparency (‘glasnost’), i.e. a certain freedom of expression and information.  In order to implement this ambitious policy successfully, Gorbachev had to limit the USSR’s international commitments and reduce its military expenditure so as to curb the country’s moral and economic decline.  The policy was popula r with the West but not in USSR. Ineffective planning resulted in reduced production, shortages and social discontent, which led to strikes. This discontent could be all the more strongly expressed within the system of ‘transparency’; all previously withheld information concerning the activities of the state and its administrative bodies might henceforth be disclosed and publicly debated.intellectuals and liberated dissidents took full advantage, allowed critical judgment to be passed on the history of the Soviet Union and on its political, economic and social structure. | - “His reforms resulted in the disruption of the centralised planning system without the implementation of any real market mechanisms.” |
| **Geneva Conference**  **(19 November 1985)**   * Ronald Reagan * Mikhail Gorbachev | Represented a desire for cooperation the two leaders met for the first time to hold talks on international diplomatic relations and the [arms race](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_race). Becomes turning point between superpowers. | -Gorbachev "We viewed the Geneva meeting realistically, without grand expectations, yet we hoped to lay the foundations for a serious dialogue in the future." |
| **Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty**  **(8 December 1987)**   * Ronald Reagan * Mikhail Gorbachev | The United States and the Soviet Union signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, which provided for the destruction of all nuclear and conventional ground-launched missiles with ranges between 500 and 5 500 km, including the famous SS-20s and Pershing IIs, within three years. INF negotiations began in October 1980, three years after the first SS-20s were deployed in the Soviet Union and three years before the first Pershings and Tomahawks were deployed in western Europe under NATO auspices. The treaty as finally approved was based upon the “zero option” proposed by the United States in November 1981. Under this proposal, NATO would forgo deploying its intermediate-range missiles if the Soviets dismantled their SS-20s and the older IRBMs it was replacing. After five years of interrupted negotiation, in 1987 the Soviet Union accepted the concept of elimination (rather than mere reduction) of all land-based IRBMs and, in July 1987, expanded it to include a “double-zero” option. This proposal called for the elimination not only of all of the superpowers’ intermediate-range missiles but also of their shorter-range missiles as well. These SRBMs consisted of the U.S. Pershing 1A and the Soviet SS-12 and SS-23. The United States agreed to this proposal. The Soviet Union also agreed to on-site verification of the missiles’ destruction.  The treaty incorporating these commitments was signed in Washington, D.C., on December 8, 1987, by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. It was ratified by the U.S. Senate and the Supreme Soviet the following year.  Significance:   * This treaty is seen as the first real nuclear disarmament agreement and marked the end of the arms race between the two superpowers. * It was the first arms-control treaty to abolish an entire category of weapons systems | The INF Treaty called for the progressive dismantling, over three years, of 2,619 missiles, about half of which were deployed at the time of signing. About two-thirds of the missiles affected were Soviet, and the rest were American. |
| **Sinatra Doctrine**  **(25 October 1989)**   * Mikhail Gorbachev | End of the Brezhnev Doctrine - reduced USSR influence in Eastern Europe, beginning of the end of Communist hegemony in the East. UN speech in 1988 renounced the Brezhnev Doctrine and validated the Sinatra Doctrine of enabling European nations to choose their own way. While Gorbachev was important, it was the Eastern European countries pushing for reform which saw the end of the geopolitical power of the USSR. |  |
| **Malta Summit**  **(2 December 1989)**   * George W. Bush * Mikhail Gorbachev | Meeting took place a few weeks after the fall of the Berlin Wall. No agreements were signed at the Malta Summit. Its main purpose was to provide the two [superpowers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superpower), the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) and the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union), with an opportunity to discuss the rapid changes taking place in Europe with the lifting of the [Iron Curtain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron_Curtain), which had separated the [Eastern Bloc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Bloc) from [Western Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Europe) for four decades. Viewed by some observers as the official end of the [Cold War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War). | - Bush "We can realise a lasting peace and transform the East-West relationship to one of enduring co-operation. That is the future that Chairman Gorbachev and I began right here in Malta." |
| **Conventional Forces in Europe Pact signed in NATO & Warsaw Pact**  **(19 November, 1990)** | Often referred to as the "cornerstone of European security. eliminated the Soviet Union's overwhelming quantitative advantage in conventional weapons in Europe by setting equal limits on the amount of tanks, armored combat vehicles (ACVs), heavy artillery, combat aircraft, and attack helicopters that NATO and the Warsaw Pact could deploy between the Atlantic Ocean and the Ural Mountains. | -The 30 States Parties completed and verified by inspection the destruction or conversion of over 52,000 battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery pieces, combat aircraft and attack helicopters. |
| **Fall of the Berlin Wall**  **(9 November 1989)** | It began in May 1989, when Hungarian border guards began to permit East Germans to cross the border into Austria, from where they entered the Federal Republic. Other East Germans appealed to West German embassies in Budapest.  The fall of the Communist bloc brought about the end of a bipolar world built around the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. Economic and military structures such as Comecon (the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) and the Warsaw Pact were dissolved in 1991. The Soviet Union imploded and was unable to prevent the wave of national independence in the Baltic states and in most of the republics making up the USSR. | - (Robert Berdahl Berkely Law)  eight thousand crossed the border in the first twenty-four hours and by the end of the month 30,000 East Germans had fled to West Germany through Hungary and Austria. |
| **Collapse of the Communist boc** | Satellite states were entirely swept away by the desire for political democracy and economic liberty. Within three years, the Communist regimes collapsed and individual nations gained freedom, initially in the USSR’s satellite countries and 25/28 then within the Soviet Union itself. The structures of the Eastern bloc disintegrated with the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and Comecon. The Soviet Union broke up into independent republics.  In 1990, the newly formed Russian Congress amends Article 6, ending the Communist party’s monopoly of power and multi-party elections are allowed for the first time in Soviet history.  In october 1990 he is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize |  |
| **Poland (1988)** | In Poland, economic reforms led to strikes in the spring and summer of 1988. The Solidarity movement (‘Solidarność’) called for trade union pluralism. The Polish Communist leaders recognised the social movement in April 1989. Solidarność was therefore able to take part in the first semi-legal elections since the Second World War. The elections, held on 4 and 18 June, saw the collapse of the Communist Party, and Tadeusz Mazowiecki became the first non-Communist head of government in Eastern Europe since the 1940s. The victory of the trade union’s candidates in these elections triggered a wave of peaceful anti-Communist revolutions in Central and Eastern Europe. |  |
| **Hungary (1989)** | In Hungary, demonstrations against the regime increased during 1987 and 1988. The Opposition became more organised, and reformers entered the government in June 1988. On 18 October 1989, the Stalinist Constitution was abandoned, and Hungary adopted political pluralism. Earlier that year, in May, the ‘Iron Curtain’ separating Hungary from Austria had been dismantled, enabling many East Germans to flee to the West. |  |
| **Czechoslovakia**  **Velvet Revolution: (November 1989)** | In Czechoslovakia, peaceful student protests commemorating a student who was killed under Nazi influence 50 years prior took place, but then students started to protest about current political disoncontent. The Communist regime became more oppressive and suppressed demonstrations. However the mass opposition (by Civic Forum) was able to negotiate with the communist government and peacefully changed regime after Nov 24 when leaders resigned (as no backing from USSR & other democratisation of Eastern Europe)  Peaceful splitting into Czech Republic and Slovakia 1993. Demonstrates tolerance of uprisings in Eastern Europe - acknowledgement of right of Eastern Republics to independence. |  |
| **Velvet divorce:**  **(1 January 1993)** |
| **Romania (1989)** | In Romania, following violent demonstrations, the Communist dictator Nicolae Ceauşescu was executed on 25 December 1989 and a new Constitution establishing pluralism was adopted on 8 December 1991. |  |
| **Bulgaria (1990)** | In Bulgaria, a coalition government was formed on 7 Dec 1990, and new Constitution was adopted 9 July 1991. |  |
| **GDR** | German Democratic Republic (GDR) appeared to be an invincible fortress, solidly constructed by the Communist Party, which was supported by the army and the secret police, the leaders of which were set against any change and counted on the support of the Soviet troops stationed in the GDR. But a series of vast demonstrations took place, calling for freedom of thought, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly. The people wanted more than simply a reform of the GDR and Socialism; they wanted a share of the prosperity enjoyed by West Germany, which had seen a massive influx of refugees from East Germany.  reunification which was being called for more and more vociferously by the people in the GDR. For instance, on 11 December alone, over 300,000 people demonstrated in the streets of Leipzig. Many of them were carrying black-red-and-gold flags, including some bearing the federal eagle, and chanting “Deutschland! Deutschland!” According to a survey carried out by the Leipziger Volkszeitung on the same day, approximately three-quarters of the city’s 547,000 population supported reunification.  the elections for the East German parliament on 18 March 1990 – the first free elections ever to be held in the country – resulted in a landslide victory for the CDU which had entered an electoral alliance with the Demokratischer Aufbruch (Democratic New Beginning) and the Deutsche Soziale Union (German Social Union) | In the summer of 1989 alone, 120,000 people applied to leave for the Federal Republic.  Protests growing in GDR: By 25 September the number of people taking part in the Monday demonstrations had risen to around 5,000; on 2 October they had already reached over 20,000  Apart from a budget deficit of 120 billion DM and a foreign debt of 20 billion dollars, the country’s productivity figures were particularly alarming: since 1980, productivity in the East German factories had declined by about 50 per cent |

## Phase 6: The Post-Cold War Era 1991-2001

| EVENT | SIGNIFICANCE | EVIDENCE |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Collapse of Soviet Union** | Gorbachev’s conciliatory measures were seen as a threat by some hard-line conservative Communists:   * Glastnost and perestroika encouraged criticism of repressive Soviet reign * IMF Treaty - removal of missiles in Europe * Removing Soviet troops from Afghanistan * Allowed anti-Communist movements eg. Solidarity in Poland - Soviet non-intervention encouraged peaceful uprisings to overthrow Communism   August 1991 - conservative Communist military coup placed Gorbachev under house arrest, took over governance of the USSR for 3 days. Yeltsin’s key moment - stood on top of a tank amongst civilian protests against the coup, made a speech condemning the military action. Due to popular opposition, the coup was crushed. Result was that popular opposition weakened the hegemony of Communism in the USSR, Communst Party’s dominance and power deteriorated.  December 26, 1991, Supreme Soviet voted to dissolve itself - end of the dysfunctional Soviet Union  Internal problem: Muslims living in Chechnya (place in Russia) wanted to break away from Russia |  |
| **S**  **TART** | START I   * Successor of SALT, negotiations opened in 1982 after the failure of SALT II * Abandoned by USSR in 1983 in response to US deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe * Re-commenced in 1985 * Signed in 1991 and ratified by both superpowers * Arms reduction, mutual checks and access to information on arms production   START II never ratified due to sluggish process in Russia | * By the end of 2001, when both sides were to get down to 6,000 warheads on a maximum of 1,600 delivery vehicles (Freedman, 2018) |
| **Reunification of Germany**  **The Two Plus Four Treaty 1990**   * Helmut Kohl (FRG) * George W. Bush * Mikhail Gorbachev * Margaret Thatcher * Francois Mitterrand * Ergon Krenz (GDR) | On November 20, 2 ½ weeks after the wall fell Helmet Kohl gave a speech to reunify Germany. He struggled to convince other superpowers because they had to return power they had over Germany. But managed in the end.  The Two Plus Four Treaty 1990:  was negotiated between the FRG and GDR as well as quadripartite superpowers. In the treaty the Four Powers renounced all rights they held in Germany, [allowing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_reunification) a [united Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) to become fully [sovereign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_state)  -”Undeniably, German reunification revived persistent questions about continuity and change in Germany. It pushed to the surface, once again, the multidimensional "German question." In the context of international relations in Europe, the German question was whether Germany, with the largest population, most robust economy, and potentially the strongest military, would be fully integrated into Europe and provide stability, or whether it would pursue its traditional aim of establishing hegemony over the continent.” (Robert Berdahl Berkely Law) | - (Robert Berdahl Berkeley Law)  “Yet, various political leaders could not resist the opportunity to take credit for reuniting Germany. Chancellor Kohl, hoping to claim a place in the pantheon of German heroes next to Bismarck, saw himself as the great unifier. Willy Brandt saw it as a culmination of the Ostpolitik he had initiated two decades earlier. Admirers of Presidents Reagan and Bush saw it as a consequence of their defeat of the Soviet Union in the Cold War. “ |
| **Yugoslav Wars (1991-2001)**   * Slobodan Milosevic | Context: 25% Serbs lived outside Serbia but within Yugoslavia, Milosevic wanted a remodelled “Federation of Yugoslavia” with all the Serbian population united in a single state. Serbs would have the most power as they were the largest ethnic group  Significance of Nationalism that swept Yugoslav after fall of communism. Serb rebel militia groups were given an ultimatum by EC, but continued to seize Bosnia and Croatia.  Nato’s Role:   * Only occurred post-Cold War as the USSR had collapsed, meaning there was no competition for influence over the region - vacuum of power in Eastern Europe. * Dec 16, 1995 - NATO launches largest military operation to date, in support of the Bosnian peace agreement. * NATO's intervention gradually expanded to include large-scale air operations and the deployment of approximately 60,000 soldiers under Operation Joint Endeavour. * March 24, 1999 - NATO begins air strikes against Yugoslavia over Kosovo, the first time it has used force against a sovereign state without U.N. approval.   Brioni agreement: The agreement put an end to hostilities between the Yugoslav and Slovene forces in the [Ten-Day War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ten-Day_War). Slovenia and Croatia agreed to suspend activities stemming from their 25 June declarations of independence for a period of three months. | -"The declaration inaugurated the model of international conflict management in former Yugoslavia in which an international mediator threatens one or, more rarely, all parties to the conflict with military action unless it (or they) cease military action, while at the sa1ne time it invites all sides, without any particular threat or incentive, to accept what it deems a compromise solution. "  “The bombing of Yugoslavia marked a Turning Point in the expansion of U.S military Hegemony” |
| War in Slovenia   * June 1991 – Slovenia and Croatia both declare independence * This was despite the fact that the USA did not recognise the countries and EU was against it * vYugoslavian Army (JNA) and Slovenian Territorial Defence Force were in combat * vPeace was negotiated by 7th July – Brioni Agreement – with JNA troops withdrawn |
| War in Croatia   * Croatian Serb Paramilitaries launched an offensive on Croats * Lasted for 6 months with 10,000 + loss of life * Serb assault on Dubrovnik (place) made headlines across the world * Atrocities were committed by both sides * United Nations sent in 14,000 peace keeping troops in 1992 |
| War in Bosnia - Causes:   * European Community recognised Croatian independence in Jan 1992 forced Bosnia to choose between remaining in Yugoslavia or NOT? * If they declared independence, this would mean 1.3 million Serbs would be taken out of Serbia against their will – going against Milosevic’s Serbian Question * Bosnia-Herzegovina's President thought western powers would guarantee sovereignty so held a referendum on the subject Feb 1992 * Serbia reacted by attacking * Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Croats fought to gain territory in Bosnia. |
| War in Bosnia - Phase 1: April 1992 - April 1993   * Vance-Owen Plan of Jan 1992 tried to find a political solution for Bosnia * Cyrus Vance was the UN Special Envoy and Lord Owen was the EC representative) * Bosnia would be divided into 10 cantons (provinces) – with central govt from Sarajevo * Cantons would be ethnically mixed * Serbs used policy of ethnic cleansing against Bosnian Muslims |
| War in Bosnia - Phase 2: April 1993 - Feb 1994   * International community were against this worried that it would trigger claims for sovereignty by the Albanians in Kosovo * Plan came close but was not successful * Debate on whether NATO should use air strikes, as recommended by Bill Clinton * NATO put power at the disposal of UN early in 1994 * Mid 1993 sanctions the Security Council had imposed on Serbia and Montenegro, were having a big impact on the economy |
| War in Bosnia - Phase 3: Feb 1994 - Jan 1995   * NATO act for first time ‘out of area’ – issued an ultimatum to Serbs to remove heavy weaponry from exclusion zone around Sarajevo or NATO would use air strikes * New mediation group as established – called the Contact Group – was full of diplomats from USA, Russia, France, UK and Germany * During 1994 NATO used air strikes against Serb targets in Bosnia and Croatia |
| War in Bosnia - Phase 3: Jan 1995 - Nov 1995   * Bosnian Serbs refused to   return stolen UN weapons –   * NATO destroyed ammunition   dump near Pate   * Serbs took 400 UN personnel as hostages and used them as a human shield * Led to more British, French and US troops being deployed |
| Kosovo Intervention 1999   * 1998 after 9 years of the abolition of Kosovo’s autonomy, the Kosovo Liberation Army rebelled against the Serbian rule * Serbs, ethnic Albanians fought over control of area * 1999, NATO airplanes bombed Serbian targets to stop conflict * NATO peacekeepers eventually maintained order there, although Kosovo remains Serbian province today * International pressure on Milosevic to end escalating violence * West threatens military action * NATO air strikes – first attack on a sovereign European country * Ended up with Milosevic in the Hague for war crimes |
| **Maastricht Treaty**  **(7 February 1992)** | The treaty founded the European Union. In France, ratification of the treaty was barely successful, with 50.8% in favour the referendum was held in 1992 and in Denmark, with only 49.3% in favour. However, in both nations, the Maastricht Treaty went on to be ratified in spite of strong public opposition. Furthermore, resistance to unity became evident when the Maastricht Treaty in Britain was ratified in Parliament without a referendum at all, overriding public opinion. Maastricht Treaty specified an agenda for a common currency, unified foreign and security policy and common citizenship rights through cooperation in immigration, asylum and judicial affairs. Created the EU in 1993. | “marks a new stage in the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe” |

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## 8Tracking Themes

| THEME | SIGNIFICANT EVENT/S |
| --- | --- |
| European Unity | 1947: Marshall Aid  1948: Brussels Pact  1949: Council of Europe  1950: Schuman Plan, ECSC and EFTA  1952: EDC and Spofford Compromise  1955: Warsaw Pact  1957: Treaty of Rome - Common Market  1959: first reduction in internal tariffs between EEC nations  1961: De Gaulle  1961: Berlin Wall  1972: Britain joins the EEC  1972: Britain applies for EEC  1973: Helsinki Accords  1979: Exchange Rate Mechanism  1985: Schengen Area  1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall  1989-90: Autumn of Nations  1992: Maastricht Treaty  1992: Copenhagen Criteria  1992: Single European Act  1999: Euro |
| NATO | 1949: Washington Treaty to create the North Atlantic Treaty Organization  1955: West Germany joins NATO  1966: De Gualle removes France from NATO’s integrated military structure.  1990: NATO and the Warsaw Pact issue a joint non-aggression declaration  1995: NATO launches largest military operation to date, in support of the Bosnian peace agreement.  1999: NATO begins air strikes against Yugoslavia over Kosovo, the first time it has used force against a sovereign state without U.N. approval.  Role of NATO: consolidation of Western sphere of influence and containment of Communism (eg. non-intervention in Hungary and Czechoslovakia) → forcing the end of the Cold War (eg. nuclear weapons stationed throughout Europe, demonstrated in France’s opposition to US dominance in NATO in 1966) → post-1991, NATO expanded as an active peacekeeping force rather than a passive defensive alliance (eg. through their role in Yugoslavian conflicts, first active conflict and first use of NATO forces in combat) |
| Arms Race | 1945: USA - nuclear bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, largely seen as threatening to USSR  1949: USSR - drop first A bomb. Parity reached  1949-51: USA - expenditure on arms increased from $4.4 billion to $8 billion  1952: USA - first H-bomb  1953: USSR - first H-bomb  1954: USA - MIC 12%  1955: USSR - MIC 33%  1960: USA - had 4 ICBMs  1962: USA - had 8 submarines capable of firing 144 nuclear missiles  1962: Cuban Missile Crisis - USA withdraws missiles from Turkey, USSR withdraws missiles from Cuba  1963-79: USA - spent $39.5 billion on nuclear weapons research and testing, a 39% increase over the previous 8 years  1972-80: USA: number of warheads doubled  1972-80: USSR: number of warheads tripled  1976: USSR - places mid-range nuclear weapons in central Europe, can reach all NATO states  1978-1985: USSR - 18% GDP spent on arms, almost double that of the USA (Harrison, 2003)  1983: USA - Reagan announces SDI  1983: USA - installs nuclear missiles in Europe  1985: USA - MIC 30%  1986: USSR - had 40,000 nuclear weapons, while US had only 23,000  1986: USSR - begins to reduce number of nuclear weapons in central Europe  1989: USA - Reagan’s military budget reached $300 billion, compared to Carter $17.4 billion  1990: USSR - MIC 33% |
| Negotiations | 1945: Yalta  1945: Potsdam  1948: Brussels Pact  1949: NATO  1950: ECSC 1952: EDC 1955: Warsaw Pact  1963: hotline between Washington and Moscow  1963: Franco-German Treaty  1963: Test Ban Treaty  1963: France vetoes British membership of EC  1966: France withdraws from NATO  1970: 4-power talks and agreement on free flow of traffic through West Berlin  1972: Moscow Summit - SALT I, ABM Treaty, Basic Principles Agreement  1973: Agreement on the Prevention of Nuclear War - Basic Principles Agreement enacted  1973: FRG and GDR join the UN  1979: SALT II (never ratified)  1980: US boycotts Moscow Olympics  1983: Soviets reject INF Treaty on removal of European weapons  1985: Geneva Summit, agree to abolish nuclear weapons by 2000, agree to avoid nuclear war (little effect)  1986: Reykjavik Summit (largely unsuccessful)  1990: ‘Two Plus Four’ Treaty ends occupation of Germany  1990: Conventional Forces in Europe Agreement: mutual arms reductions and checks, annual meetings for heads of state  1991: START I (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, reduced warheads)  1992: Maastricht Treaty |

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## 11 **Im**portant Leaders **of** the **whole era**

| EVENT | SIGNIFICANT EVENT/S |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stalin**  (1928 - 1953) | 1. Yalta 2. Cominform 3. Comecon 4. Czechoslovakia 1948 5. Berlin Blockade |  |
| **Harry S. Truman**  (1945 - 1953) | 1. Truman Doctrine / Marshall Plan 2. Allied Airlift 3. Formation of Nato |  |
| **Charles De Gaulle**  (1944 - 1946) | 1. Withdrawing from NATO 2. European regionalism - opposing the influence of the US and the UK in European affairs eg. 1963 reject UK’s application to the EC 3. Attempting a shift away from bloc mindset |  |
| **Nikita Khrushchev**  (1958 - 1964) | 1. Warsaw Pact 2. Poland 1956 3. Hungary Uprising 1956 4. Berlin Crisis > Wall 5. Suez Crisis 6. Cuban Missile Crisis |  |
| **Dwight D. Eisenhower**  (1953 - 1961) | 1. Eisenhower Doctrine 2. U2 Incident |  |
| **John F. Kennedy**  (1961 - 1963) | 1. Bay of Pigs Invasion 2. Cuban Missile Crisis 3. Being shot in the head |  |
| **Leonid Brezhnev**  (1964 - 1982) | 1. Prague Spring 1968 2. Brezhnev Doctrine 1 |  |
| **Willy Brandt**  (1969 - 1974) | 1. Ostpolitik |  |
| **Richard** **Nixon**  (1969 - 1974) | 1. SALT I 2. Acting largely in the interests of detente rather than strongly ideological policies 3. Generally being a dick ie Watergate |  |
| **Ronald Reagan**  **(1981 - 1989)** | 1. End of detente 2. More ideological policies 3. Forcing an end of Communism in the USSR 4. Arms Race 5. Star Wars |  |
| **Mikhail Gorbachev**  (1985 - 1991) | 1. Perestroika & Glastnost 2. Fall of the Berlin Wall 3. Collapse of Communist bloc |  |
| **Helmut Kohl**  (1e982 - 1998) | 1. Reunification of Germany |  |
| **Boris Yeltsin**  (1991 - 1999) | 1. Liberal reforms and removal of Communism 2. Being a drunk - poor health failing him, leading to the ascension of Putin 3. Overseeing Russia’s economic plunge, and weathering a subsequent beating from the parliament including evading an attempted impeachment by the parliament |  |
| **Slobodan Milosevic**  (1989 - 2000) | 1. Serbian nationalism in Croatia, Bosnia, Kosovo 2. War crimes against ethnic minorities eg. Albanians in Kosovo |  |