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Query Text: what made the united states and the soviet union emerge from the war as superpowers

Retrieved Documents:

- 0 doc117126 History of the United States. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as rival superpowers in the aftermath of World War II. During the Cold War, the two countries confronted each other indirectly
- 0 doc1705443 Origins of the Cold War. Following the Allied victory in May, the Soviets effectively occupied Eastern Europe, while the US had much of Western Europe. In occupied Germany, the US and the Soviet Union
- 0 doc440186 History of Russia. Collaboration among the major Allies had won the war and was supposed to serve as the basis for postwar reconstruction and security. However, the conflict between Soviet and U.S. na
- 0 doc211523 History of communism. Relations with the United States and Britain went from friendly to hostile, as they denounced Stalin's political controls over eastern Europe and his blockade of Berlin. By 1947,
- 0 doc117248 History of the United States. The United States emerged as a world economic and military power after 1890. The main episode was the SpanishAmerican War, which began when Spain refused American demand
- 0 doc190435 Cold War. American policymakers, including Kennan and John Foster Dulles, acknowledged that the Cold War was in its essence a war of ideas.[107] The United States, acting through the CIA, funded a lon
- 0 doc20178 History of U.S. foreign policy. During the Cold War, U.S. foreign policy objectives, seeking to limit Soviet influence, involved the United States and its allies in the Korean War, the Vietnam War, an
- 0 doc342799 History of the Soviet Union (19271953). U.S. officials quickly moved to expand the containment policy. In a secret 1950 document, NSC-68, they proposed to strengthen their alliance systems, quadruple
- 0 doc415535 History of the United States (196480). Detente had both strategic and economic benefits for both superpowers. Arms control enabled both superpowers to slow the spiraling increases in their bloated de
- 0 doc2053082 Cold War (19531962). What is new, what makes the continuing crisis, is the polarization of power which inescapably confronts the slave society with the free... the Soviet Union, unlike previous aspiran
- 0 doc1426654 Presidency of Richard Nixon. Nixon made detente, the easing of tensions with the Soviet Union, one of his top priorities. Through detente, he hoped to "minimize confrontation in marginal areas and pro
- 0 doc89207 International relations of the Great Powers (18141919). The long-term result was heightened tension in the Balkans. Relations between Austria and Serbia became increasingly bitter. Russia felt humili
- 0 doc136564 Military history of the United States during World War II. The year 1940 marked a change in attitude in the United States. The German victories in France, Poland and elsewhere, combined with the Battl
- 0 doc2419328 Hegemony. The French Socialist politician Hubert Vedrine in 1999 described the US as a hegemonic hyperpower, because of its unilateral military actions worldwide.[34]
- 0 doc89223 International relations of the Great Powers (18141919). The First World War was a global conflict that lasted from 1914 to 1918. It saw the Central Powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary, later joined b
- 0 doc1163149 SovietAfghan War. The war created a cleavage between the party and the military in the Soviet Union where the efficacy of using the Soviet military to maintain the USSR's overseas interests was now p
- 0 doc2053161 Cold War (19531962). The United States reacted with alarm as it watched developments in Iran, which had been in a state of instability since 1951.
- 0 doc72536 Events leading to the attack on Pearl Harbor. Japan would take advantage of Hitler's war in Europe to advance its own ambitions in the Far East. The Tripartite Pact guaranteed assistance if a signator
- 0 doc33277 Aftermath of World War II. A number of allied leaders felt that war between the United States and the Soviet Union was likely. On 19 May 1945, American Under-Secretary of State Joseph Grew went so far

0	doc1705444	Origins of the Cold War. At the Potsdam Conference starting in late July 1945, the Allies met to decide how to administer the defeated Nazi Germany, which had agreed to unconditional surrender nine we
0	doc1709205	Southern Europe. The Nazi regime under Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933, and along with Mussolini's Italy sought to gain control of the continent by the Second World War. Following the Allied victor
0	doc866963	Propaganda in the Soviet Union. This continued after the war in a campaign to remove anti-patriotic elements.[190]
0	doc1218606	American exceptionalism. Marilyn B. Young argues that after the end of the Cold War in 1991, neoconservative intellectuals and policymakers embraced the idea of an "American empire," a national missio
0	doc888908	Naval warfare. Roughly parallel to the development of naval aviation was the development of submarines to attack underneath the surface. At first these ships were only capable of short dives, but soon
0	doc561999	Military history of the United States. The so-called Polar Bear Expedition was the involvement of 5,000 U.S. troops, during the Russian Revolution, in blocking the Bolsheviks in Arkhangelsk, Russia as
0	doc849166	History of the United States (177689). The American victory at Saratoga led the French into an open military alliance with the United States through the Treaty of Alliance (1778). France was soon joi
1	doc31104	Superpower. The term was first used to describe nations with greater than great power status as early as 1944, but only gained its specific meaning with regard to the United States, the United Kingdom
0	doc1800231	Nuclear warfare. A revolution in nuclear strategic thought occurred with the introduction of the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), which the Soviet Union first successfully tested in August 1
0	doc290266	Foreign relations of the Soviet Union. On June 5, 1967 the Six-Day War commenced.[34] Immediately, the Soviet Union went to the United Nations to stop the war and remove Israeli forces from the border
0	doc459337	Nation state. In some cases these states were simply overthrown by nationalist uprisings in the 19th century. Liberal ideas of free trade played a role in German unification, which was preceded by a c
0	doc1822278	History of the world. Ongoing national rivalries, exacerbated by the economic turmoil of the Great Depression, helped precipitate World War II. The militaristic dictatorships of Europe and Japan pursu
0	doc1731272	The War in the Air. The German aerial forces, comprising airships and Drachenflieger, are mounting their surprise attack on the United States before the Americans can build a large aerial navy; the p
0	doc1014214	Soviet Empire. Overall, the Soviet Empire was a political-military construct. Its hub, Russia, was not a colonial state in the classical sense of holding colonies and exploiting their natural resource
0	doc213468	Korean War. After his statement caused concern in Europe, Truman met on 4 December 1950 with UK prime minister and Commonwealth spokesman Clement Attlee, French Premier Rene Pleven, and Foreign Minist
0	doc770987	Soviet Union and the United Nations. Western media reported in 1987 that Eastern European and Asian communist countries that were allies of the Soviet Union, had received more development assistance f
0	doc201322	Warsaw Pact. As the last acts of the Cold War were playing out, several Warsaw Pact states (Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary) participated in the U.S.-led coalition effort to liberate Kuwait in the
0	doc1800219	Nuclear warfare. Many proposals were suggested to put all American nuclear weapons under international control (by the newly formed United Nations, for example) as an effort to deter both their usage
0	doc644469	History of the foreign relations of the United Kingdom. After 1900 Britain ended its policy of "splendid isolation" by developing friendly relations with the United States and European powers - most n
0	doc190499	Cold War. The term second Cold War refers to the period of intensive reawakening of Cold War tensions and conflicts in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Tensions greatly increased between the major powe
0	doc2572058	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. However, from the start of the crisis, Tito began making overtures to the United States and the West. Consequently, Stalin's plans were thwarted as Yugoslavia

0	doc190452	Cold War. More broadly, one hallmark of the 1950s was the beginning of European integrationa fundamental by-product of the Cold War that Truman and Eisenhower promoted politically, economically, and
0	doc136658	Military history of the United States during World War II. U.S. submarines participated in the majority of naval battles in the Pacific theatre, but the submarines were most decisive in their blockade
0	doc458982	Russian Civil War. United States Japan France China Czechoslovakia
0	doc475281	Latin America. In efforts to help regain global economic strength the U.S. began to heavily assist countries involved in World War II at the expense of Latin America. Markets that were previously unop
0	doc1688826	Self-determination. Woodrow Wilson revived America's commitment to self-determination, at least for European states, during World War I. When the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia in November 1917, t
0	doc606685	Red Army. Even in American terms the Soviet defense budget was large. In 1940 it was the equivalent of \$11,000,000,000, and represented one-third of the national expenditure. Measure this against the
0	doc137121	Causes of World War I. Marxists typically attributed the start of the war to imperialism. "Imperialism," argued Lenin, "is the monopoly stage of capitalism." He thought the monopoly capitalists went t
0	doc15467	American entry into World War I. The American steel industry had faced difficulties and declining profits during the Recession of 19131914.[19] As war began in Europe, however, the increased demand f
0	doc440174	History of Russia. The years from 1929 to 1939 comprised a tumultuous decade in Soviet historyaa period of massive industrialization and internal struggles as Joseph Stalin established near total co
0	doc825098	Western imperialism in Asia. Following the entente, Russia increasingly intervened in Persian domestic politics and suppressed nationalist movements that threatened both St. Petersburg and London. Aft
0	doc190400	Cold War. The Allies disagreed about how the European map should look, and how borders would be drawn, following the war.[22] Each side held dissimilar ideas regarding the establishment and maintenanc
0	doc1800250	Nuclear warfare. In the late 1970s and, particularly, during the early 1980s under U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the United States renewed its commitment to a more powerful military, which required a
0	doc1438711	ChinaUnited States relations. In line with power transition theory, the idea that "wars tend to break out...when the upward trajectory of a rising power comes close to intersecting the downward traje
0	doc527487	NATO. The incorporation of West Germany into the organization on 9 May 1955 was described as "a decisive turning point in the history of our continent" by Halvard Lange, Foreign Affairs Minister of No
0	doc817904	Francis Gary Powers. The primary mission of the U-2s was overflying the Soviet Union. Soviet intelligence had been aware of encroaching U-2 flights at least since 1958 if not sooner[3]:47,59 but lacke
0	doc20124	History of U.S. foreign policy. The military and financial alliance with France in 1778, which brought in Spain and the Netherlands to fight the British, turned the American Revolutionary War into a w
0	doc206941	List of wars involving the United States. Co-belligerent:A Great Britain
0	doc290290	Foreign relations of the Soviet Union. When Mikhail Gorbachev succeeded Konstantin Chernenko as General Secretary of the Communist Party in 1985, it signaled a dramatic change in Soviet foreign policy
0	doc251359	Containment. Truman's motives on that occasion have been the subject of considerable scholarship and several schools of interpretation. In the orthodox explanation of Herbert Feis, a series of aggress
0	doc1791921	History of Russia (18921917). The Russo-Japanese War accelerated the rise of political movements among all classes and the major nationalities, including propertied Russians. By early 1904, Russian l

Non-retrieved Relevant Documents: