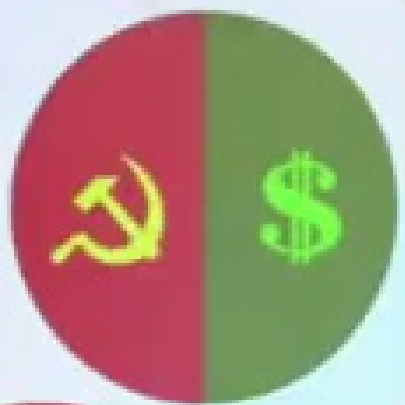
A graphic illustration representing the Cold War. On the left, the Soviet Union flag is shown with a red field, a golden hammer and sickle, and a golden star. On the right, the United States flag is shown with its characteristic stars and stripes. The two flags are positioned diagonally, creating a sense of tension or confrontation. The text 'THE COLD WAR' is overlaid on the left side in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

THE COLD WAR

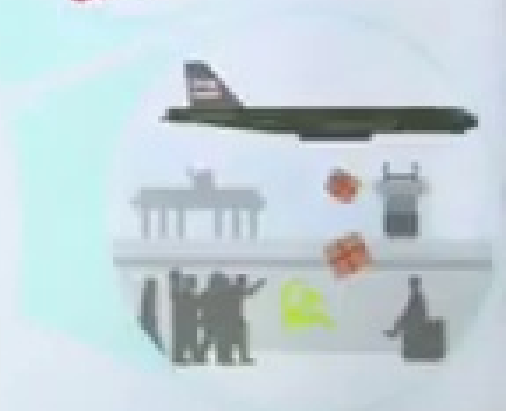
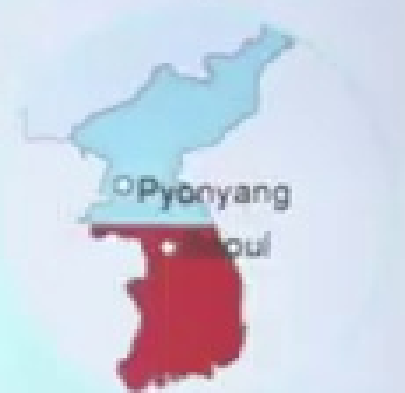


Disagreements over Germany

Ideological differences



Crisis over Korea



The Nuclear Arms Race

Superpower foreign policy



USA

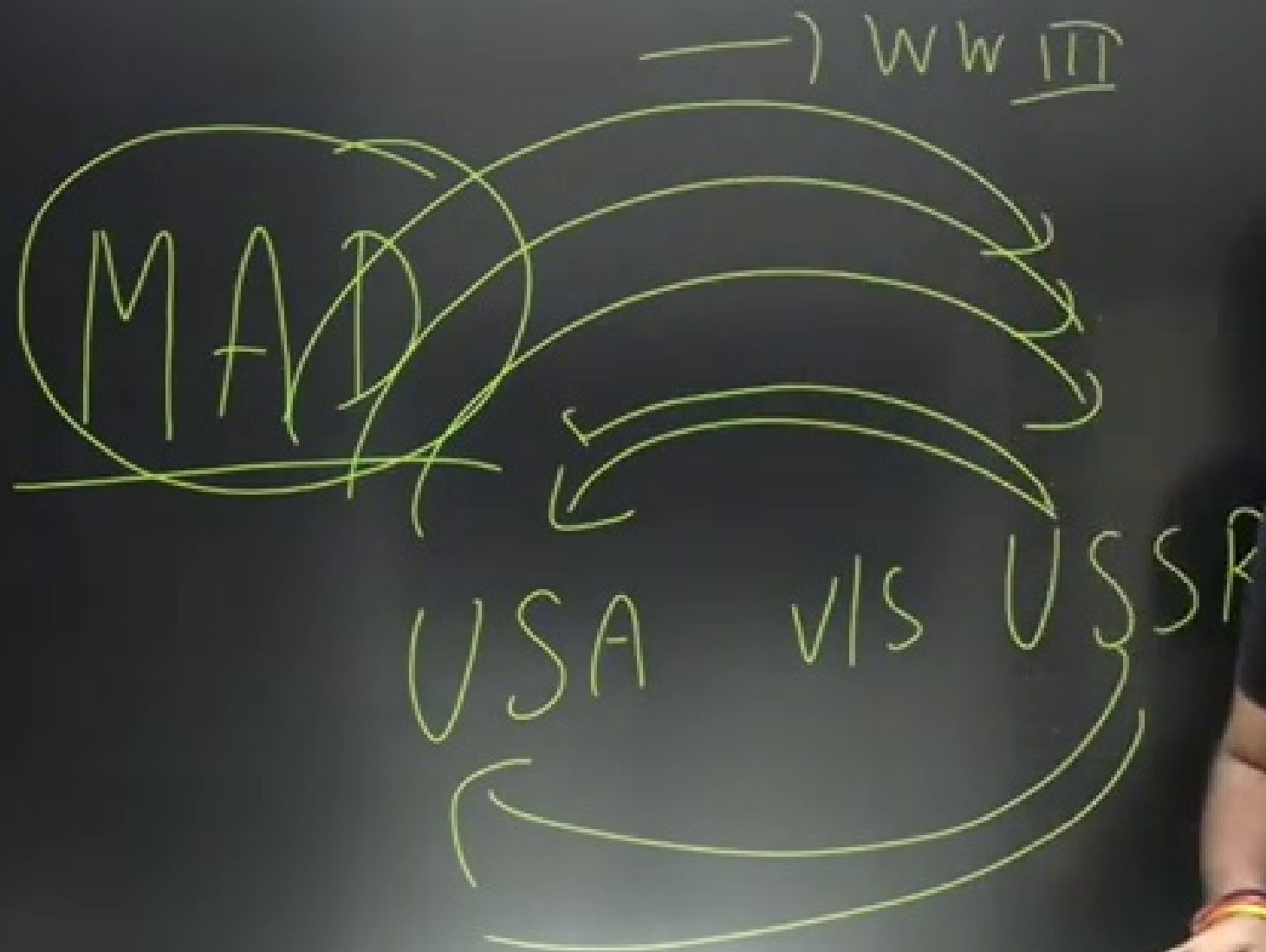


USSR

An Intro

- The Cold War was a period (1945-1991) of **geopolitical tension** between the Soviet Union and its satellite states (the Eastern European countries), and the United States with its allies (the Western European countries) after World War II.
- After world war II world was divided in two blocks and a **race between capitalism and communism** started.
- The term "**Cold**" is used because there was **no large-scale fighting** directly between the two sides, **however it affected the whole globe**.
- The **MAD doctrine** prevented the cold war turning into an actual war.





An Intro

- High level of **mistrust** with inability of countries to operate.
- **USSR was always against the west** until Hitler attacked USSR (**operation Barbarossa**), therefore USSR fought along the allied powers in WWII.
- The seeds of cold war were **sworn** in the end of WWII.

WWI

USA | USSR

FY | UK

II
Front

D-Day

UK

USSR



Mistrust during and after WWII

1949

1950

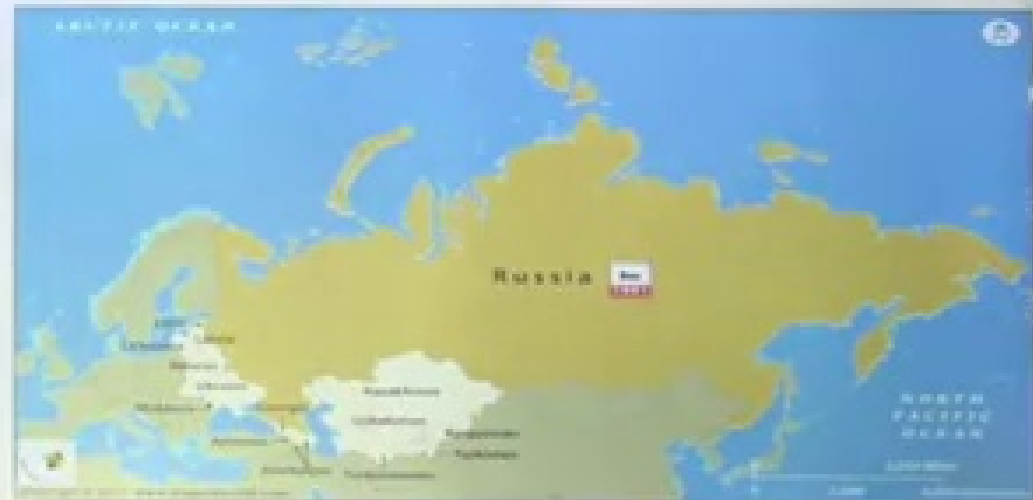
1. Delay in opening the western front against Germany by allied powers, finally it was opened in June 1944 on Normandy know as D-day.
2. Under Manhattan project US informed UK and Canada about atomic bomb but not to USSR.
3. The war time conference specially the future and type of govt in Germany, Poland etc.
4. The USA began to view every development in the world as either supportive of or against the rise of communism.
5. Baruch Plan 1946 where USA wanted every other nation to surrender its nuclear arsenal to UN first.
6. USSR denoted its first nuclear bomb in 1949 resulting into a nuclear arms race.
7. In 1949 U.S formed NATO and in 1955 USSR formed Warsaw Pact.

MARSHALL PLAN 1947

- The Marshall Plan (officially the European Recovery Program, **ERP**) was an American initiative to aid Western Europe, in which the United States gave over **\$12 billion (approximately \$120 billion in present value)** in economic support to help rebuild Western European economies after the end of World War II.
- The goals of the United States were to rebuild war-devastated regions, remove trade barriers, modernize industry, make Europe prosperous again, and prevent the spread of communism.
- 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%)**.
- Some **18 European countries** received Plan benefits.
- The years **1948 to 1952** saw the fastest period of growth in European history.

MOLOTOV PLAN 1947

- The **Molotov Plan** was the system created by the Soviet Union in 1947 to provide aid to rebuild the countries in Eastern Europe that were politically and economically aligned with the Soviet Union.
- Soviet foreign minister **Vyacheslav Molotov** rejected the Marshall Plan (1947), proposing the Molotov Plan – the **Soviet-sponsored economic grouping** which was eventually expanded to become the **COMECON**.
- The plan was a system of **bilateral trade agreements** that established **COMECON** to create an economic alliance of socialist countries.

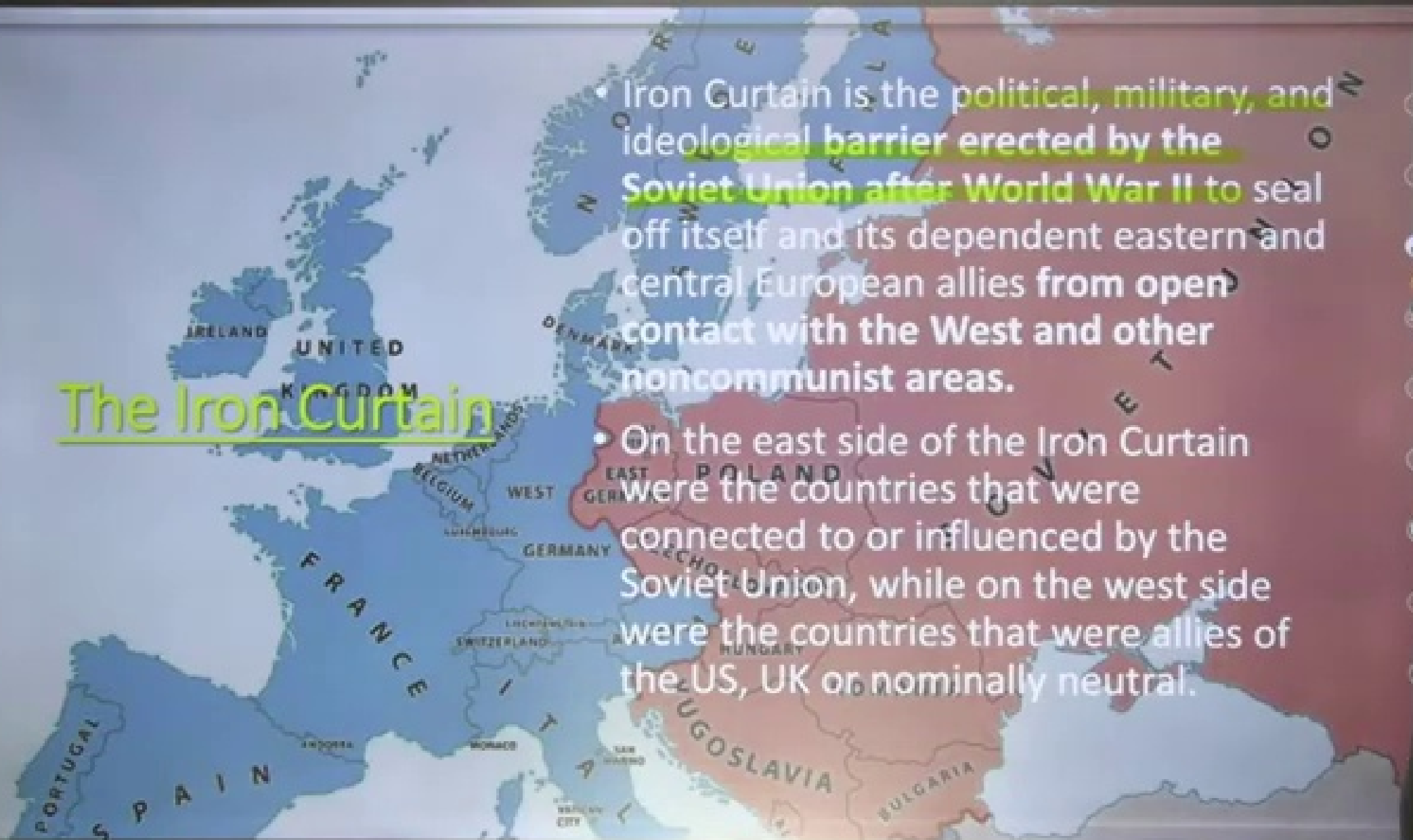




The Iron Curtain

- Iron Curtain is the political, military, and ideological barrier erected by the Soviet Union after World War II to seal off itself and its dependent eastern and central European allies from open contact with the West and other noncommunist areas.

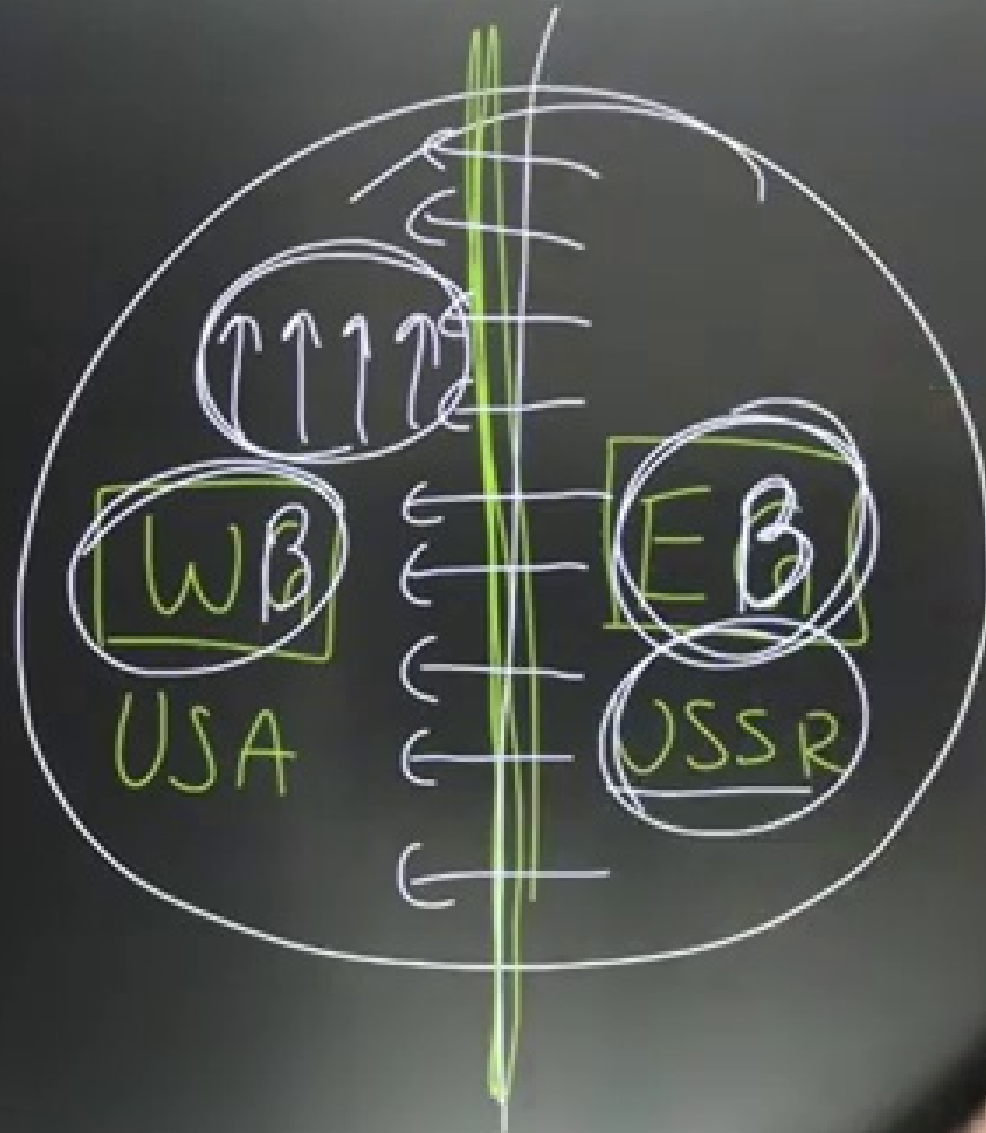
- On the east side of the Iron Curtain were the countries that were connected to or influenced by the Soviet Union, while on the west side were the countries that were allies of the US, UK or nominally neutral.



The Berlin Wall 1961

- Berlin wall was constructed overnight **realised the iron curtain.**
- It primarily served the objective of **stemming mass emigration from East Berlin to West Berlin.** Therefore, the **communist government of east Germany** constructed this wall.



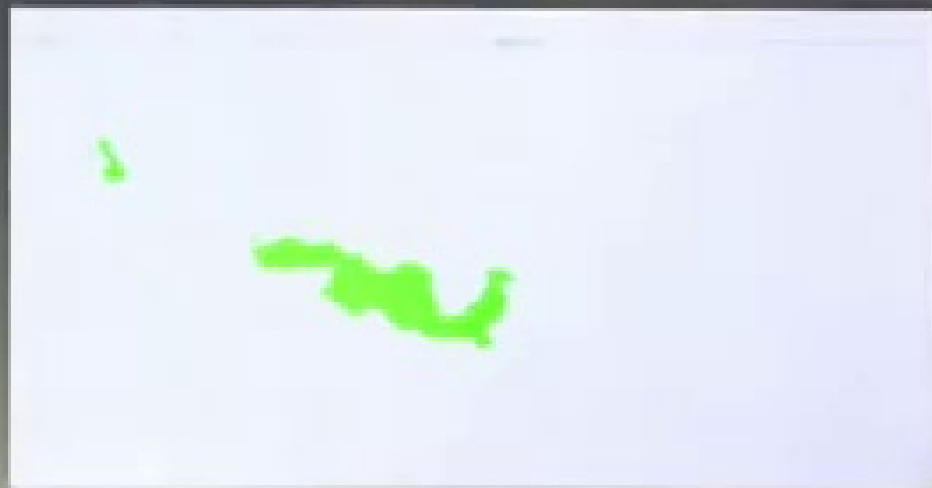


Cold War events in Asia

- Victory of communism in **China 1949**.
- **Korean crisis 1950's** no ultimate winner.
- **Vietnam war 1955 to 1975** a definite defeat for USA.
- **The Suez Crisis.**
- **Baghdad Pact** → led by USA (name changed to Central Treaty Organization (**CENTO**) in 1958)

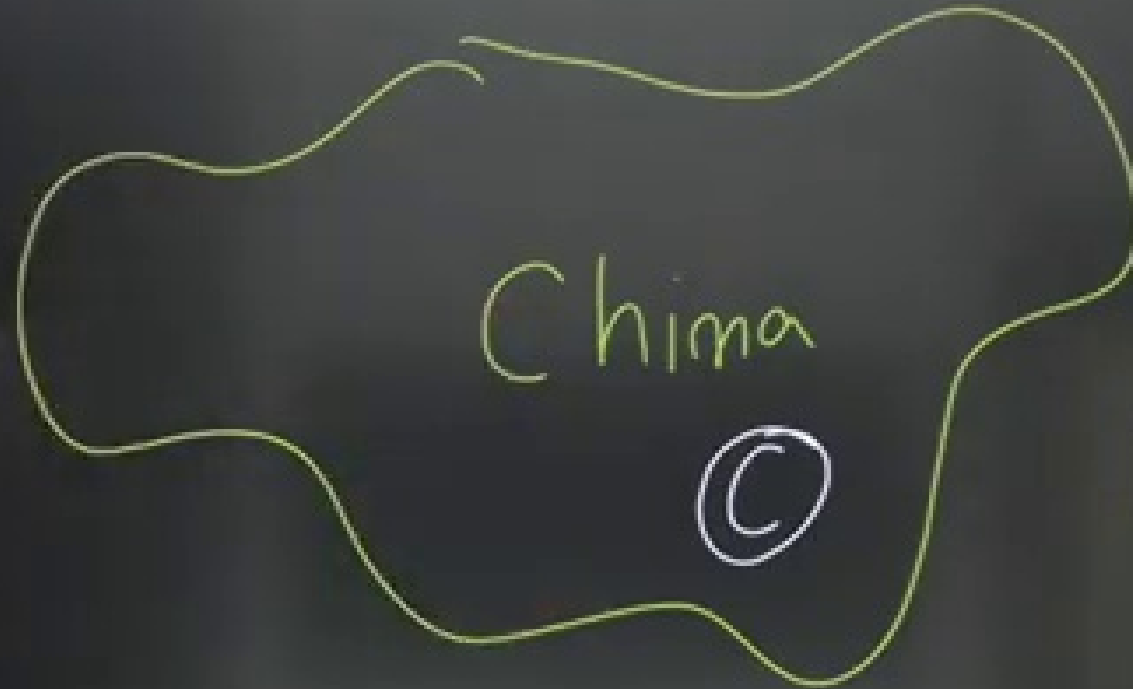
1. Britain
2. Turkey
3. Iraq
4. Pakistan
5. Iran

India
↓
NAM



Emergence of China

- Unlike many other nations, almost whole of China was under a single authority for many centuries. Several dynasties ruled China like **Xia, Shang, Han, Tang** etc.
- The last dynasty which ruled China was **Qing Dynasty** (also known as **Manchu Dynasty**).
- The Chinese Communist Revolution or The 1949 Revolution was the culmination of the Chinese Communist Party's drive to power since its founding in 1921 and the second part of Chinese Civil War (1946–1949). In the official media, this period is known as the **War of Liberation**.



©



Taiwan

©





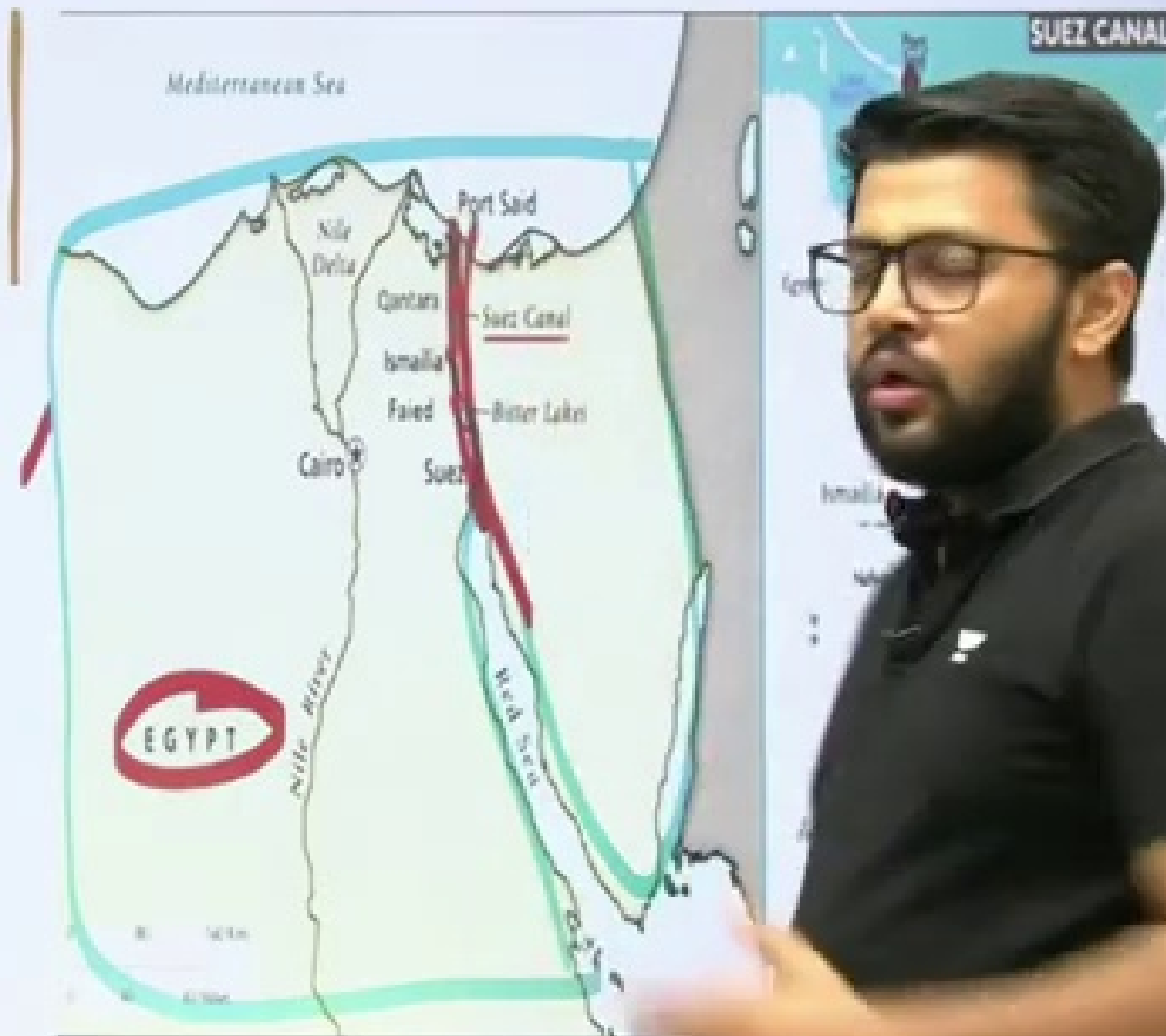
~~19th → Br / Fr~~

✓ 20th → US A

21th → Asian

China

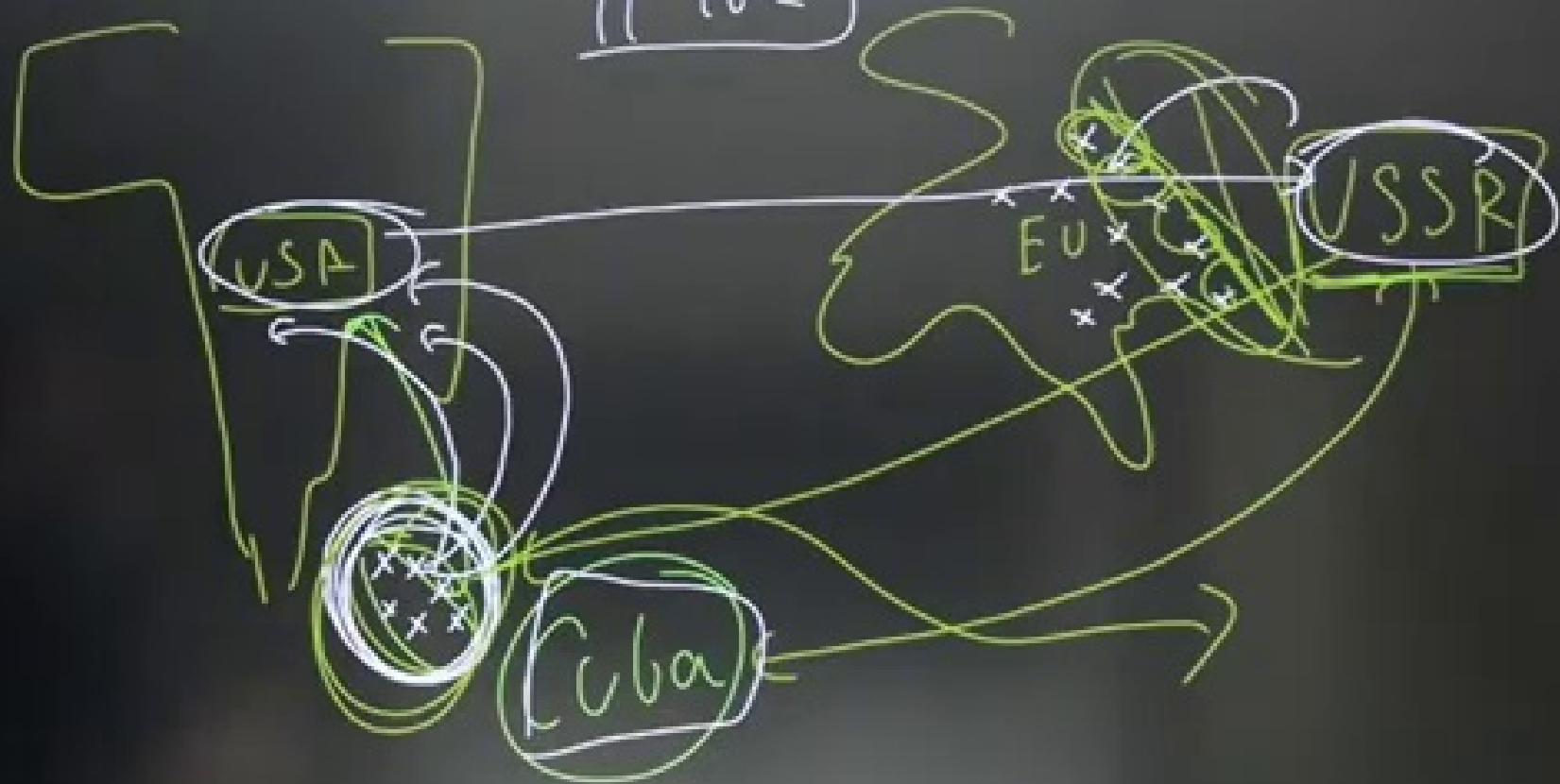
Indian ✓



Suez Crises

- The Soviet Union eager to gain influence in the middle east supplied arms and ammunition to the Egyptian army. He went as far as threatening to rain nuclear missiles on Western Europe should the Israeli-French-British force not withdraw in time.
- The USA President Eisenhower also stated that his government would impose economic sanctions on all three. F ✓
UK
- In the eyes of the world, the crisis and its aftermath signalled the end of Britain and France as superpowers as their influence weakened with the United States and the Soviet Union taking on a more active role in affairs.

1962



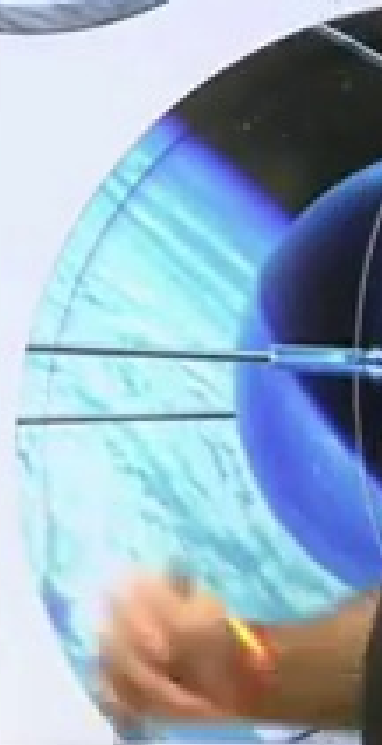
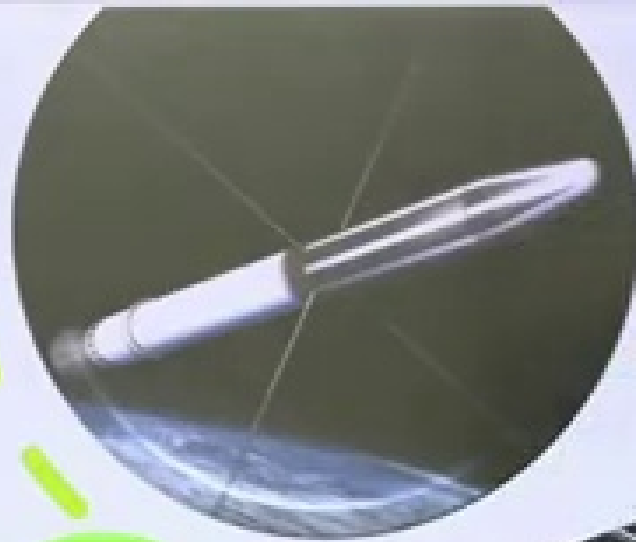
The Cuban Missiles Crisis, 1962

- The Cuba got involved in the Cold War when US broke off its diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1961, and Soviet Union increased their economic aid to Cuba.
- In 1961, the USA planned Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, intending to overthrow the head of Cuban state (Fidel Castro), who was backed by the Soviet Union . However, the operation failed.
- Fidel Castro then appealed to the Soviet Union for military help, to which Soviet Union decided to set up a nuclear missile launchers in Cuba aimed at the USA.
- Cuban Missile Crisis, brought two superpowers on the brink of a nuclear war. However, the crisis was averted diplomatically.



Space Race

- Space exploration served as another dramatic arena for Cold War competition. ✓
- In **1957**, **Soviet Union** launched **Sputnik I**, the world's first artificial satellite and the first man-made object to be placed into the Earth's orbit.
- In **1958**, the U.S. launched its own satellite **called Explorer I**.
- However, this space race was won by the **US**, when it **successfully landed**, the first man (Neil Armstrong) on the surface of the moon in 1969.



Korean War 1950's

- After WWII, the Japanese lost control of the Korean Peninsula which eventually was divided up between the US and the USSR.
- The line that divided the peninsula was named the "38th parallel."
- North Korea was given to the Soviet Union and South Korea was then handed to the U.S. Each country was to decide what happened to their half of the territory.

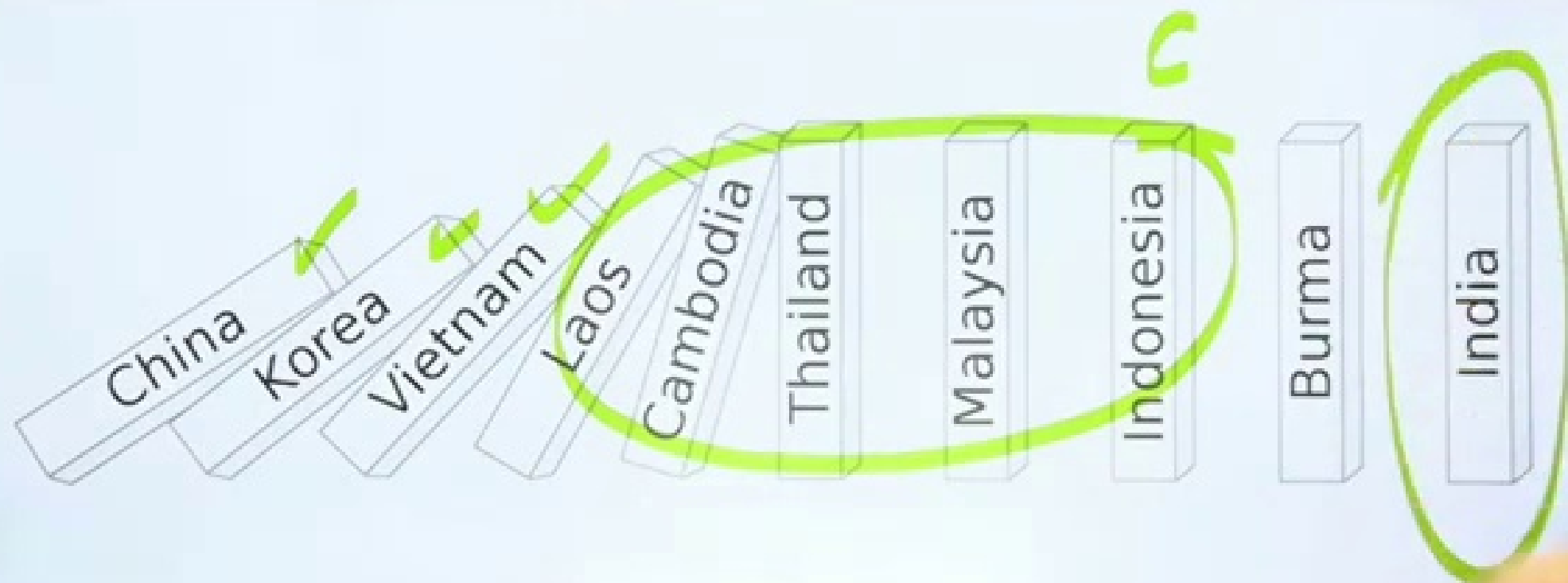


Korean War: India's lesser-known role in halting it

- India played a unique role throughout the Korean War, having no **specific geo-political** interests in the Korean Peninsula and maintaining a **neutral position before and during the war years**, yet **believing in the reunification** of the peninsula.
- **Custodian Forces of India** was dispatched to the Korean Peninsula for the protection and repatriation of prisoners of war.
- The **armistice** was only the beginning of a complex set of issues implemented by India.
- In a final operation called '**Operation Big Switch**', POWs were exchanged.
- **Infantry Brigade & the 60 Para Field Ambulance**, that had already been present in Korea under the UN Command provided much required services.

Domino Theory

Prominent from 1950 to 1980's



Vietnam War 1955-75

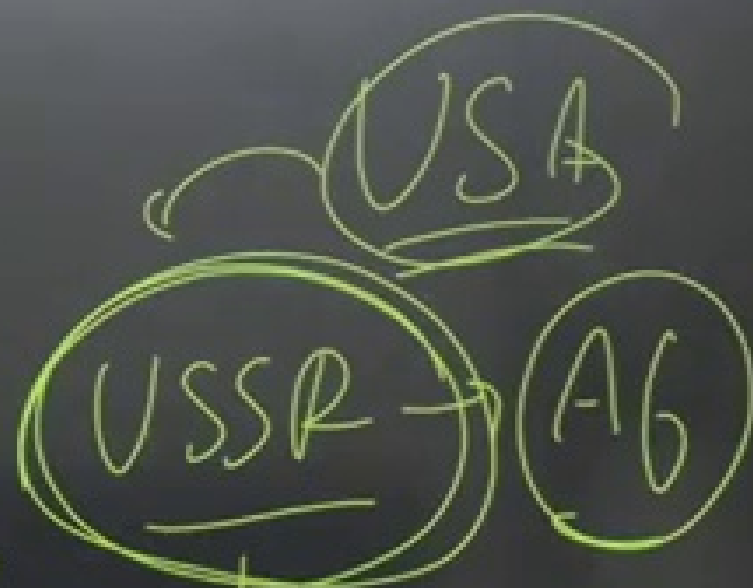
- North Vietnam (USSR) vs South Vietnam (US).
- US got involved to stop the spread of communism, and fear of the '**Domino Theory**'.
- U.S. troops used a substance known as **napalm and Agent orange (dioxin)** from about 1965 to 1972 in the Vietnam War.
- North and South Vietnam are formally **unified as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam** under hardline communist rule. The war attracted a lots of criticism from American societies.





The fall of Berlin wall 1989

- The year 2019 marked 30th anniversary.
- Civil unrest across East and West Germany put pressure on the East Germany administration to loosen some restrictions specially on travelling.
- This issue got exploded and the wall was bulldozed in 1989 leading to further integration of the west and east.
- It also singled the weakened USSR which was unable to stop this integration, after the fall, east Germany withdraw from the Warsaw Pact.

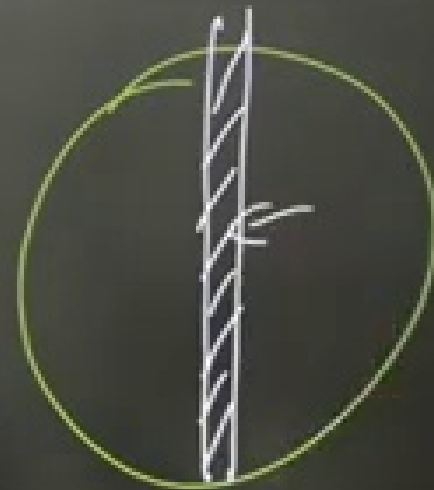
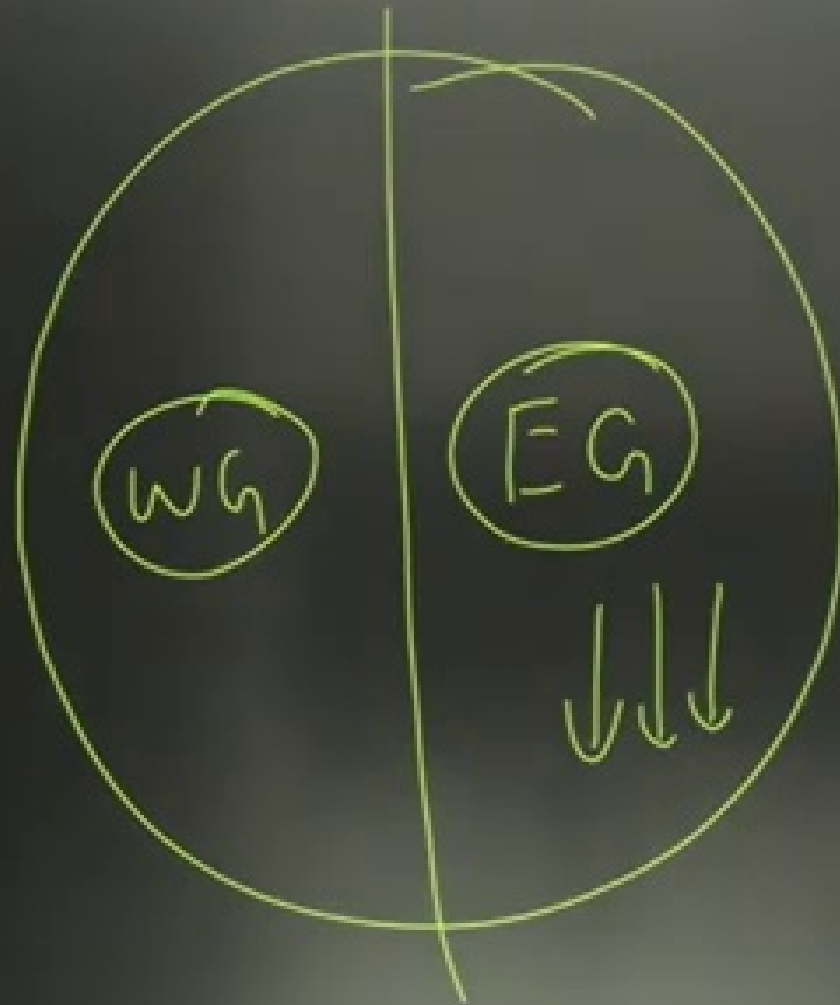


1980



Red Army





The fall of Berlin wall 1989



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The Breakup of the Soviet Union, 1991



Reasons for collapse and the end of cold war

✓ ✓
The space and arms race sucked much required funds to maintain a political stability.

Gorbachev instituted the policies of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring).
Glasnost was intended for liberalization of the political landscape.

The state lost control of both media and public.

Also, there was growing disenchantment in the public due to falling economy, poverty, unemployment, etc. This made the people of the Soviet Union attracted to western ideology and way of life.

The Soviet-Afghan war 1979 to 1989 also played a crucial role in break up.

Also, the Chernobyl disaster, debunked the idea of Soviet technological supremacy.

The end of the cold war gave birth to unipolar world, however in recent time with rise of many new nations like Russia China India etc the world is heading towards a multipolar world.