

8.1 Setting the Stage for the Cold War and Decolonization

Bringing the War to an End

- During ww1 Big Three, soviet union, us, and great britain held meetings to plan for post war world

The Tehran Conference

- Allies agreed that soviet union would focus on freeing eastern europe and britain and us would focus on western europe

The Yalta Conference

- Roosevelt wanted soviets to join war against japan, stalin wanted influence over east europe as a buffer zone
- Conference ended with soviets pledging to fight against japan but only offering vague assurances of free elections in eastern europe

The Potsdam Conference

- Truman insisted on free elections in eastern europe but stalin refused
- Communists gained control and by 1945 us and soviet union lacked trust setting the stage for a cold war

Shifting Balance of Power

Massive Destruction in Europe

- East and central europe suffered more greatly than western europe, the worst hit were the soviet union poland and germany
- Great britain and france remained strong and provided the foundation for western europe to become a global leader
- However europe became less influential and powerful while us and soviet union grew in power

The U.S.-Soviet Rivalry

- Us mainland was untouched by attacks leaving it strong and allowing it to provide financial aid to european countries
- Us also developed atomic weapons making them even more formidable
- By end of 1940's only the soviets (who had made an atomic bomb) could challenge the US in military might and political influence

Advances During the War

- Air pressure systems in airplanes, refrigeration, stronger plywood, plastics, penicillin, and atomic bomb

The Start of the Cold War

- High costs of war made them settle into a cold war, it led to the countries splitting into sides
- 1950's us and soviets developed a hydrogen bomb and president eisenhower expresses concerns about competition for nuclear armaments
- He warned against military-industrial complex, alliance between government and defense contractors, citizens agree and began protesting the stockpiling of nuclear weapons

Breakdown of Empires

- After ww2, efforts resumed to stop colonialism, austro-hungary and ottoman empires collapsed
- But china, india, africa europeans maintained power and expanding to territories part of the ottoman empire
- Movements for self determination grew, ww2 weakened european powers so they had fewer resources to resist independence, cold war gave anti-colonial activists two superpowers

8.2 The Cold War

Cooperation Despite Conflict: The United Nations

- Allies built new organization to replace league of nations, league of nations failed because it lacked support from superpowers, it lacked a mechanism to stop small conflicts from escalating

- In 1943, leaders discussed UN and it was established in 1945

Rivalry in Economics and Politics

- Iron curtain, split between eastern and western europe

Capitalism and Communism

- Us, economic assets owned privately so private interest determined economic decisions and people had freedom to act in their own interest
- Soviet union, economic assets owned by government, system emphasized equality and fairness

Democracy and Authoritarianism

- Us, people chose leaders through free elections and relied on independent press to provide accurate info
- Soviet union, press was operated by government and a single party dominated instead of 2

Criticisms and Similarities

- Us, soviet union attacked for restricting rights of people to speak/worship freely, elect their own reps, and allow businesses to operate efficiently
- Soviet union, us attacked for “giving poor the freedom to starve”, discrimination, and women;s equality
- Similarities: control of big economic decisions was in the hands of groups, government or shareholders; both countries acted out of fear of the other, making the military powerful in both

Conflicts in International Affairs

The USSR and Its Satellite Countries

- Soviets were determined to make the east europe countries like them so they outlawed all political parties in their governments besides the communists
- Because they were dependent on the soviet union they were called satellite countries and were forced to import only soviet goods and export only to the soviet union

World Revolution

- Soviet union viewed capitalism as a threat, world revolution was the concept that workers would overthrow capitalism
- Soviets supported these uprisings

Containment

- US diplomat believed soviets would continue expanding borders so he advocated a policy of containment, not letting communism spread farther

Truman Doctrine

- Said that us would do what it had to to stop the spread of communism

The Marshall Plan

- The US provided assistance to european countries to get them back on their feet economically
- They built europe into a strong prosperous region so it could stand up against a communist revolution
- It offered 12 billion dollars in aid to all of europe including germany
- Soviets developed their own plan COMECON which was limited to trade and credit agreements

The Space Race and the Arms Race

Space Race

- The soviet union launched Sputnik (satelite) and us launched one a year later

Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD)

- 1959, soviets and US tested missiles and realized they had reached a point of mutaully assured dstuction, that no matter who started a war, both would get obliterated
- As long as both sides kept improving their tech, peace would be kept

The Non-Aligned Movement

- Many african and asian countries wanted to stay out of the cold war so at the Bandung Conference 27 countries passed resolutions banning colonialism
- Member states tried to combine support for stronger international institutions to advance their own interest and become closely allies with superpowers

8.3 Effects of the Cold War

Allied Occupation of Germany

- 3 western allies wanted to combine their side of germany but soviets didnt want to

Berlin Blockade

- Berlin was also divided into 4 zones which 3 combined but soviets didnt want them to control berlin so they set up a blockade to prevent the west from moving in
- Western allies started Berlin Airlift which flew supplies in

Two Germanys

- After blockade ended, germany split into 2, west was Federal Republic of Germany whil east was German Democratic Republic

Berlin Wall

- East german and soviet government wanted to keep people in the east so they built the Berlin Wall

NATO, the Warsaw Pact, and Other Alliances

- Several western nations creates North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which pledged mutual support within alliance during conflicts/war
- Soviet's response was the Warsaw Pact, these nations were known as the communist bloc
- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) formed
- Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) formed
- During cold war, us formed alliances with more than 40 states

Proxy Wars

- Cold war was accompanied by hot wars in asia africa latin america and caribbean
- Called proxy cuz the smaller countries were standing in
- Two biggest confrontations were korean war and vietnam war

Korean War

- Began when North Korea invaded South Korea, UN voted to defend South Korea which soviets could have vetoed but they were boycotting cuz they were pissed that china had a seat
- US provided the most support for Korea with troops and stuff, soviets sent money an weapons to north korea

Vietnam War

- US troops sent to vietnam as President Johnson believed in domino theroy, if one country in region became communist, other countries would follow

The Bay of Pigs Crisis

- Fidel Castro set up dictatorship in Cuba, people who opposed asked for help overthrowing him, US helped but they failed at the Bay of Pigs invasion, this cemented the Cuba-Soviet alliance

The Cuban Missile Crisis

- Soviets began to support cuba and they sent missiles to cuba but when US found out they bloced the missiles almost starting anuclear war between the 2 superpowers
- Soviets removed missiles from cuba and in return US removed missilles from turkey
- They realized they needed better communication so they Hot Line (direct telgraph link) was set up between US and Soviet leaders

Test-Ban Treaty

- People worried about environmental harm from nuclear testing so 1963, US, soviets and others signed agreement outlawing testing nuclear weapons
- 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty enforced this

Angola

- Portuguese colony won its independence in 1975 but faced a great ethnic conflict
- USSR and Cuba backed Mbundu tribe, South africa backed Ovimbundu tribe, US backed Bakongo tribe

Contra War

- In nicaragua, US backed the Contras

Antinuclear Weapon Movement

- People opposed nuclear weapons

8.4 Spread of Communism after 1900

Communism in China

Victory by the Communists

- Chinese civil war was won by the communists who peasants saw as more nationalist and less corrupt than nationalists

Great Leap Forward

- Peasant lands organized into communes where state held the lands, those who protested were killed
- Though failing harvests caused food shortages, china exported grain to africa and cuba
- 20 million chinese died from starvation, the great leap forward plan was abandoned

Cultural Revolution

- Cultural revolution attempted to reinvigorate china's commitment to communism by sending officials to reeducation camps

Relations with the Soviets

- China and soviets were hostile despite both being communist states

Turmoil in Iran

Foreign Influence

- In ww2, leader of iran considered supporting hitler so russia and britain invaded Iran and forced the leader to abdicate to his son
- Iranians objected to their western puppet of a leader, forced him to flee and elected a prime minister but US and britain engineered an overthrow and returned the shah to power

Land Reform in the White Revolution

- Shah instituted positive reforms like White Revolution which recognized women, created social welfare system and funded literacy programs
- Land ownership, government bought land and resold it to peasants

The Iranian Revolution

- 1979, revolution toppled the shah and theocracy was formed where religion is the supreme authority

Land Reform in Latin America

Venezuela

- Government redistributed land which was state owned and privately owned

Guatemala

- Democratically voted government began land reform and a fruit company felt threatened so they got the US to remove the president

Land Reform in Asia and Africa

Vietnam

- Vietnam declared independence from Japanese and French, communists vowed to free the land and distribute it among peasants and when they took power they carried out these policies violently

Ethiopia

- Ethiopian leader aligned with western powers but he was overthrown and new socialist government got help from Soviet Union

India

- After gaining independence in WW2, India instituted land reforms but results were mixed and the programs were stopped or reversed

8.5 Decolonization After 1900

Movements for Autonomy: India and Pakistan

- India drove the British out

Division and Conflict

- Distrust between Muslims and Hindus led to India-Pakistan split

Decolonization in Ghana and Algeria

- Ghana got independence
- Organization of African Unity (OAU) founded

Algeria

- Algerian war for independence in 1954 and the French Communist Party favored Algerian independence helping them break out and gain independence

Algerian Civil War

- In reaction to the one party rule, Islamic Salvation Front won election and civil war followed

Comparing Ghana and Algeria

- Both experienced pains under military rule and struggled between multiparty states and single-party socialism
- Algeria banned religion based political parties

Negotiated Independence in French West Africa

- Britain negotiated independence with African colonies as did France

Nationalism and Division in Vietnam

- After communists took over North Vietnam, France tries to reestablish its colonial war sparking a Vietnamese independence war whose peace treaty split the country into North and South Vietnam
- US supported the South against the Communist North when war broke out among the 2

Struggles and Compromise in Egypt

- Egypt became independent but British army continued to influence internal affairs

Nasser

- Egypt became founding member of Arab League
- Nasser's domestic policies blended Islam and socialism
- He nationalized the Suez Canal

The Suez Crisis

- Suez Canal was under lease to France which Egyptians saw as colonial exploitation so Nasser seized the canal but US and Soviet Union opposed British and French actions and used the UN to broker a resolution to the Suez Crisis
- The agreement was for Suez Canal to be an international waterway

Independence and Civil War in Nigeria

- Gained independence from Britain and in an effort to prevent tribalism the government established a federation of 36 states with borders that cut across ethnic and religious lines
- Tensions grew between Christian and Islamic groups

Canada and the “Silent Revolution” in Quebec

- Quiet revolution involved social and political change in Quebec with the Liberal party gaining power and reforming economic policies
- Later a referendum to make Quebec an independent nation failed by a narrow margin

8.6 Newly Independent States

Israel’s Founding and Its Relationships with Neighbors

- Zionist movement encouraged the creation of a separate Jewish state

Birth of Israel

- Zionists wanted the new state to be Palestine and British government issued declaration which favored Palestine being the home for Jewish people but a British officer promised some Arabs an independent state as well
- The UN divided Palestine into Jewish and Arab sections with the Jewish section declaring itself a new country, Israel

Multiple Wars

- Israel had support from US while Palestine had support from other Arab countries
- Several more wars between the 2 followed

Israeli-Egyptian Peace

- After 30 years of conflict US mandated a peace treaty but Palestine and other Arab states rejected it

Ongoing Violence

- Palestine split into 2 factions, Fatah and Hamas and without a peace process, violence continued

Cambodia Gains Independence and Survives Wars

- Cambodia got independence and following the Vietnam war the Khmer Rouge took control, Vietnamese troops supported the Khmer Rouge and took control of Cambodian government
- A peace agreement led Vietnamese forces to withdraw

India and Pakistan Become Separate Countries

- 1947, British divided colonial India into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan, people fled to get to the country of their religion
- Distrust grew and India became a democracy while Pakistan had authoritarian rule

Kashmir Conflict

- Border region in the north, both Pakistan and India claimed it
- Eventually India controlled 45%, Pakistan controlled 35% and China controlled 20%

Women Gain Power in South Asia

Sri Lanka

- World's first female prime minister in Sri Lanka

India

- Indira Gandhi (not related to Mahatma) became 2nd prime minister

Pakistan

- 1988, Benazir Bhutto elected prime minister

Tanzania Modernizes

- Gained independence from Britain in 1961, had an egalitarian approach based on agriculture

Emigration from Newer Countries to Older Ones

- People from new independent countries sometimes moved to former colonial powers, in this way economic and cultural ties between the colonial power and newly independent countries remained strong

8.7 Global Resistance to Established Power Structures

Nonviolent Resistance as a Path to Change

Mohandas Gandhi

- Led nonviolent marches, boycotts, and fasts to oppose british colonial rule

Martin Luther King Jr.

- Court decisions, Brown V Board Education banning racial segregation, boycotts of buses, masive marches

Nelson Mandela

- Led a black resistance against reacial segregation codified by a white government

Challenges to Soviet Power in Eastern Europe

Poland

- 1956, polish workers rebelled against soviet domination, Wladyslaw Gomulka pursued independent domestic policy in poland but they continued to be loyal to soviet uninoin so troops stayed

Hungary

- Imre Nagy declared freedom from soviet control and announced neutrality in cold war and withdrew from warsaw pact
- Soviet leaders invaded hungary and executed nagy

Czechoslovakia

- Secretary of communist party increased freedom of speech and press after reform movements in czechoslovakia grew
- Soviet leaders feared their independence so the armies of the warsaw pact nations crushed it
- Soviet union used the brezhnev doctrine that said soviet union and its allies would intervene if action by one member threatened other socialist countries

1968: The Year of Revolt

- Many other upheavals in yugoslavia, poland, northern ireland, brazil, japan
- After WW1 higher education opened up to more, leading to most of these issues taking place at university campuses or being about student issues

France

- Hundred thousands students took to streets + 10 million workers went on strike

The United States

- Protests for rights of women and african americans and against country's involvement in vietnam war

An Age of Terrorism

- Post cold-war, large scale open conflict between sovereign states was rare

Conflict in Northern Ireland

- Most of ireland's gained independence from UK in 1922
- Catholic-protestant conflict in northern-ireland (part of UK), set off bombs in major cities including London

Separatists in Spain

- ETA organization wanted independence for Basque region, killed more than 800 people

Peru's Shining Path

- Former philosophy prof built organization, Shining Path, that began bombings and assassinations in Peru to overthrow government and start communist one

Islamic Terrorism

- Used fundamentalist interpretation of islam to justify terrorism
- Al-Qaeda was one of deadliest groups, carried out attack on Sept 11 2001

Terrorism in the United States

- Domestic groups in US associated with white-nationalist or extreme right-wing views, anti-government extremists bombed federal building in Oklahoma in 1995

Response of Militarized States

The Franco Dictatorship in Spain

- Overthrew an elected government but his anti-communism made him ally of US
- When Franco died, Spain moved forward to democracy

Intensified Conflict in Uganda under Idi Amin

- Idi Amin was a brutal dictator in Uganda, denied basic human rights and is responsible for up to 500,000 deaths
- Ugandan nationalists joined with Tanzanian troops to force him into exile after he threatened Tanzania

The Military-Industrial Complex

- Conflicts intensified because of fear and economic pressure
- International weapons trade expanded as did the jobs in this sector so cutting back on defense spending became difficult

8.8 End of the Cold War

- Ronald Reagan's appeal to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came 2 years before the Berlin Wall fell
- Two years after a coup removed Gorbachev from power collapsing the Soviet Union and ending the Cold War
- The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked the end of the Cold War era.
- The U.S.-Soviet Union rivalry, which had dominated global politics for nearly five decades, came to an end.
- Remaining communist countries included China, North Korea, Cuba, and Vietnam, but the global political landscape shifted significantly.

The Final Decades of the Cold War Era

- Diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union were maintained inconsistently during the last decades of the Cold War.
- Proxy wars and support of opposing sides in international conflicts remained common, highlighting the ideological differences between the two superpowers.
- Agreements to limit nuclear weapons, such as the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT), played a crucial role in easing tensions.

Detente and a Colder War

- Détente was a period during the 1970s characterized by a thaw in U.S.-Soviet relations.
- It involved a reduction in tensions and increased diplomatic dialogue between the two superpowers.
- Significant events included President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union in 1972 and the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT).
- Nixon's visit to China also played a role in balancing global power dynamics.
- Détente served the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union by providing an opportunity to reduce tensions and focus on domestic reforms.

Soviet-Afghan War

- The Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan to support the communist government against Muslim fighters.
- The war resulted in significant civilian casualties, displacement, and internal conflict within Afghanistan.
- The Soviet Union faced economic strain and internal challenges, contributing to its eventual collapse.

Reagan and Gorbachev

- Ronald Reagan's presidency (1981-1989) was marked by a confrontational stance towards the Soviet Union.
- Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or "Star Wars," aimed to develop a missile defense system, leading to strong opposition from the Soviet Union.
- Mikhail Gorbachev's rise to power in 1985 signaled a shift in Soviet leadership towards progressive policies like perestroika and glasnost.
- Gorbachev's willingness to engage in dialogue with the United States led to a series of summits with Reagan, where the two leaders forged a personal rapport.
- One of the key achievements of Reagan and Gorbachev's negotiations was the signing of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) in 1987, which eliminated an entire class of nuclear missiles from Europe.
- The INF Treaty represented a significant step towards reducing nuclear tensions and ushered in a new era of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Thaw

- The thaw in U.S.-Soviet relations was facilitated by agreements such as the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) in 1987
- Gorbachev's reforms and willingness to negotiate led to a reduction in nuclear tensions
- The thaw allowed for greater political and economic reforms within the Soviet Union.

The End of the Soviet Union

- Gorbachev's reform policies, including the end of economic support for Eastern European satellites and implications regarding Soviet military intervention, weakened Soviet control
- Democratic reform movements swept through Eastern Europe, leading to events like the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany.
- Lithuania, Georgia, and other Soviet republics declared independence, ultimately leading to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991.

The Spread of Reforms

- Democratic reforms in Eastern Europe inspired similar movements within the Soviet Union itself.
- The dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the overthrow of rulers in Soviet republics signaled the end of communist control.
- Gorbachev's reforms ultimately led to his political downfall and the emergence of independent countries from former Soviet republics.

New Challenges

- The end of the Cold War presented both opportunities and challenges, including shifts in political alliances and expanded economic interactions.
- Global interconnectedness increased, but challenges such as economic inequality, ethnic conflict, terrorism, and environmental degradation emerged.
- The post-Cold War era saw the rise of new democracies alongside the persistence of global epidemics and other pressing issues.

8.9 Causation in the Age of the Cold War and Decolonization

- World War II led to the rise of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers.
- Western Europe recovered economically through the Marshall Plan, while colonial empires crumbled.
- Anti-imperialist sentiment fueled independence movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Challenges to Existing Social Orders:

- Ideological and economic rift among Allied powers emerged post-WWII.
- The division of Germany and Europe into democratic Western and communist Eastern portions.
- Establishment of Soviet influence over Eastern European countries, forming the Soviet bloc.

Three Alignments:

- First World: United States and allies.
- Second World: Soviet Union, Eastern European countries, and other communist nations.
- Third World: Non-aligned countries with no close ties to either superpower.

Superpower Rivalries:

- Division of Europe into democratic West and communist East.
- Establishment of military alliances like NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- Nuclear arms race and brinkmanship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Arms Race:

- Development of nuclear weapons by both the United States and the Soviet Union post-WWII.
- Formation of military alliances like NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- Tensions heightened due to fear of nuclear annihilation.

Hopes for Greater Self-Government:

- Desire for self-government and independence spread worldwide after World War II.
- Acceleration of decolonization post-WWII, leading to the rise of independent states.

Comparing Political Effects of the Cold War:

- Political conflicts and revolutions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Proxy wars and interventions by superpowers to influence political outcomes.
- Division of countries into pro-communist and anti-communist factions.

Political Effects in Asia, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere:

- Armed conflicts and communist revolutions in various countries.
- Interventions by superpowers to support or oppose governments.
- Rise of communist regimes and anti-communist crackdowns.

Comparing Economic Effects of the Cold War:

- Economic disparities between Western and Eastern bloc countries.
- Establishment of welfare states in Western Europe to counter communist influence.
- Transition of Eastern bloc countries from state-controlled to free-market economies.

State Response to Economic Challenges:

- Implementation of welfare programs in Western Europe.
- Transition from state-controlled to free-market economies in Eastern bloc countries.
- Struggles of developing countries to break free from economic dependency.

Comparing Social and Cultural Effects:

- Social tensions and suspicions fueled by Cold War fears.
- Cultural rebirth in Western Europe contrasted with restrictions on cultural expression in Eastern Europe.
- Movement of people and blending of cultures, especially in former colonies.

Development of Global Institutions:

- End of the Cold War led to the growth of globalization and global interdependence.
- Establishment of global organizations like the United Nations to promote cooperation.
- Addressing transnational issues such as environmental degradation, human rights, and epidemic diseases.

Causation in the Age of the Cold War and Decolonization:

Rise of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers after World War II.

- Western Europe's economic recovery through initiatives like the Marshall Plan.
- Soviet influence over Eastern Europe, forming the Soviet bloc.
- Anti-imperialist sentiments leading to independence movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Challenges to Existing Social Orders:

Ideological and economic conflicts among Allied powers post-WWII.

- Division of Germany and Europe into democratic Western and communist Eastern portions.
- Yalta and Potsdam agreements setting the stage for post-war territories.
- Emergence of the Soviet bloc in Eastern Europe.

Three Alignments:

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Superpower Rivalries:

Division of Europe into democratic West and communist East.

- Formation of military alliances like NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- Nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Arms Race:

Development of nuclear weapons by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

- Formation of military alliances like NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- Fear of nuclear annihilation heightened tensions between superpowers.

Hopes for Greater Self-Government:

- Desire for self-government and independence after World War II.
- Acceleration of decolonization leading to the rise of independent states.

Comparing Political Effects of the Cold War:

Political conflicts and revolutions in Asia, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere.

- Proxy wars and interventions by superpowers to influence political outcomes.
- Division of countries into pro-communist and anti-communist factions.

Political Effects in Asia:

Armed conflicts and communist revolutions.

- Interventions by superpowers to support or oppose governments.

Political Effects in Africa:

Communist revolutions and government resistance.

- Proxy wars between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Political Effects in the Western Hemisphere:

Communist revolutions and insurrections.

- Intervention by superpowers to stop the spread of communism.

Comparing Economic Effects of the Cold War:

Economic disparities between Western and Eastern bloc countries.

- Implementation of welfare programs in Western Europe.
- Transition from state-controlled to free-market economies in Eastern bloc countries.

State Response to Economic Challenges in the West:

Implementation of welfare programs in Western Europe.

- Economic recovery and prosperity through free-market principles.

State Response to Economic Challenges in the Eastern Bloc:

Transition from state-controlled to free-market economies.

- Struggles to overcome economic crisis and unemployment.

State Response to Economic Challenges in Developing Countries:

- Dependence on former colonial powers for economic support.
- Efforts to gain control of resources and achieve economic independence.

Comparing Social and Cultural Effects:

Social tensions and cultural repression during the Cold War era.

- Proxy wars leading to loss of lives and displacement of populations.
- Fear and suspicion among populations due to the threat of nuclear war.
- Cultural suppression in Eastern Europe and promotion of Western culture in the West.

Development of Global Institutions:

Rise of global cooperation and institutions post-Cold War.

- Establishment of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization.
- Addressing transnational issues such as environmental degradation and human rights violations.