

**Bellringer: What do you remember from yesterday's lesson? Write down FIVE things you learned about the Cold War.**

Put the Five Things on your first page of notes for today's presentation.

# **The Cold War**

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AP World History

Citrus High School

# What is the cold war?



The power struggle and state of hostility between the U.S. and the Soviet Union (and their allies) after WWII.



## Cold War Alliances

Pattern of 1950s and 1960s shown

### Key to Alliances

<i>The U.S. and its Allies</i>	
<i>Communist Nations</i>	
<i>Non-aligned Nations</i>	



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# Origins of Cold War

- The **West is** staunchly **anti-communist**
    - Capitalism & Democracy vs. Communism
  - World War II
    - Russia resents delay in opening a second front
    - At Yalta, Allies agree on free elections in Poland; becomes a communist government
    - Disagree on the post-war administration of Germany
    - **After WWII, Europe split between communist occupied East and capitalist occupied West**
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# Symbols of the Cold War



- **Capitalism vs. Communism**
- “Iron Curtain” coined by Winston Churchill
- **Berlin Wall**
  - Fall of Wall in 1989 symbolized end of Cold War
- **Proxy Wars**
- **United Nations**

# Cold War (1947-1953)

- **U.S. adopts policy of containment**
    - Truman Doctrine pledges to prevent the spread of communism
  - **Marshall Plan**
    - Provided for the economic rebuilding of Western Europe; countered by the less effective Molotov Plan
  - **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**
    - Military alliance between the U.S. and western European nations; **countered by the Warsaw Pact**
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# The Start of the Cold War (1947-1953)

- **Berlin Airlift** of 1948-1949
    - Brinkmanship
  - **Communists takeover China in 1949**
    - U.S. supports Chinese nationalists in Taiwan
  - USSR detonates first A-bomb in 1949
  - **Korean War** (1950-1953)
    - Leads to expansion of **containment theory**
      - Eisenhower Doctrine
    - Fuels **McCarthyism** in the United States
-

# Cold War Overview (1953-1972)

- **Vietnam War**
  - French Indo-China War
  - U.S. Vietnam War
- **Space Race**
- **Cuban Missile Crisis**
  - Cuban Revolution
  - Bay of Pigs
  - Cuban Missile Crisis



Nakita Khrushchev and Vice-President Richard Nixon engage in the “Kitchen Debate” in 1959



# Vietnam War (1954-1973)

- Ho Chi Minh was founder of the Vietnamese Communist Party
- Ho Chi Minh declared Vietnamese independence from France after World War II
  - Used the American Declaration of Independence as a guide



# Vietnam War (1954-1973)

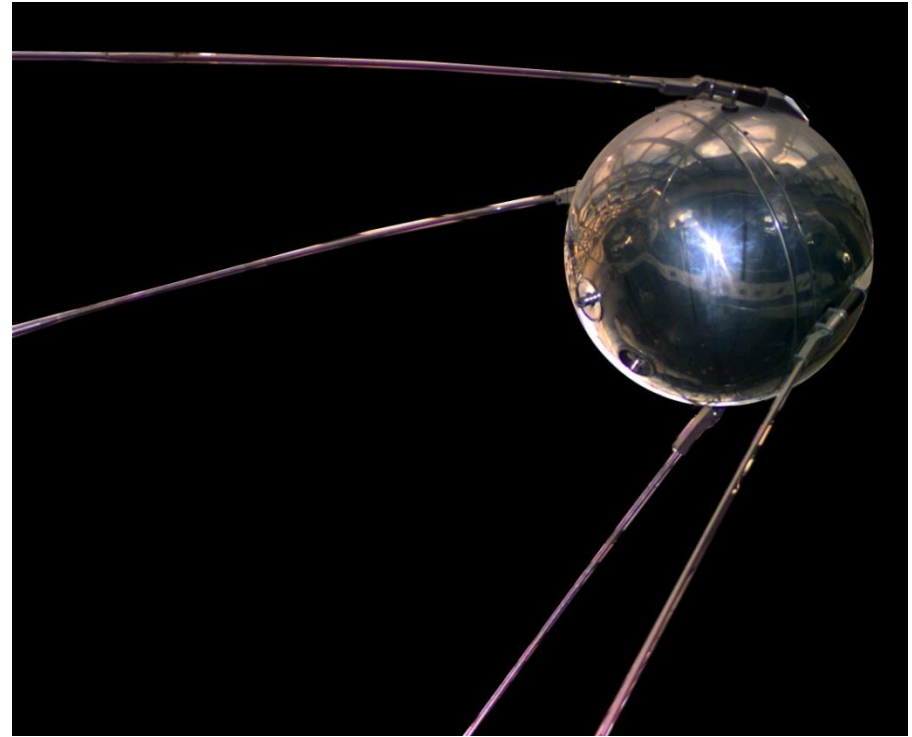
- Reason – to contain Communism
  - Spanned Three U.S. Presidencies
    - Kennedy
    - Johnson
    - Nixon
-

# Vietnam War (1954-1973)

- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964) allows President Johnson (LBJ) to escalate U.S. presence in Vietnam
    - U.S. never declares war
  - Nixon escalated U.S. presence in Vietnam
    - Invasion of Cambodia triggers rise of Khmer Rouge
      - Pol Pot purges Cambodia of 1/3 of its population
  - **U.S. ends involvement in 1973**
    - U.S. declared “Victory with Honor”
    - South Vietnamese government fell to North Vietnam
    - Ho Chi Minh unites Vietnam in 1975
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# Space Race

- Space race was about NOT losing face (national pride) and....
- Space race used as a means to develop advanced rocketry for nuclear weapons
- USSR wins—Sputnik 1957 (or did they?)
- U.S. lands a man on the moon 1969



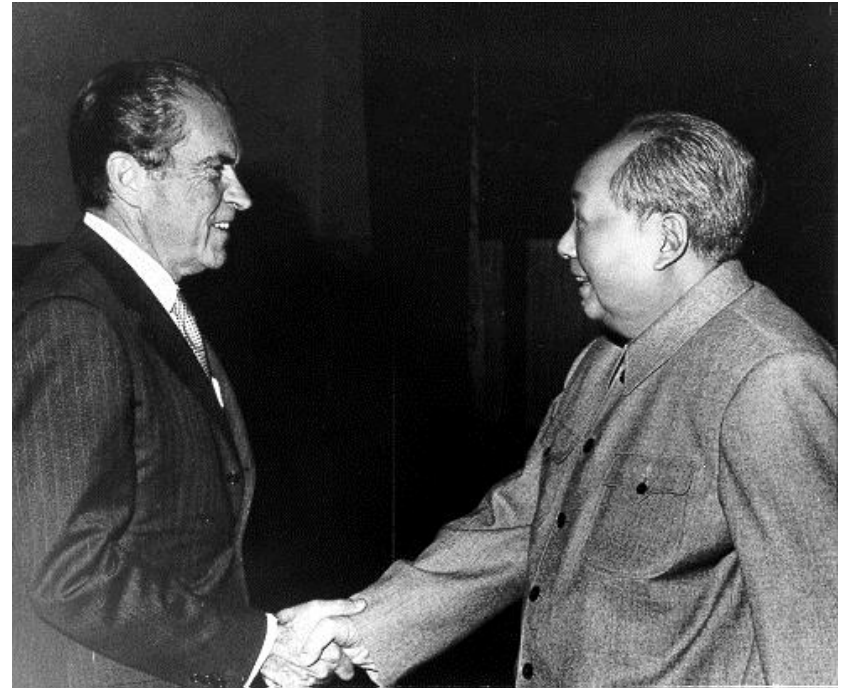
Sputnik was the first satellite in space

# End of the Cold War (1973-1989)

- Détente
    - SALT Treaty
    - Helsinki Accords
  - USSR in Afghanistan
  - **Fall of Communism**
    - Mikhail Gorbachev, Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, Pope John Paul II
    - Collapse of the Soviet Union & the Communist East Europe
-

# Détente – the easing of tensions

- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)
  - First major nuclear arms treaty signed in 1972
- President Nixon visits China in 1972
- Helsinki Accords (1975)
  - No political boundaries should be changed by military force
  - Paved way for dialogue between U.S. and USSR



U.S. President Richard Nixon meets with Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong

# Afghanistan (1978-1989)

- Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979
  - “USSR’s Vietnam”
- Resistance led by U.S. supported Osama Bin Laden
- Soviets eventually successful in creating a puppet government
- Overthrown by the Taliban in 1996



# Mikhail Gorbachev

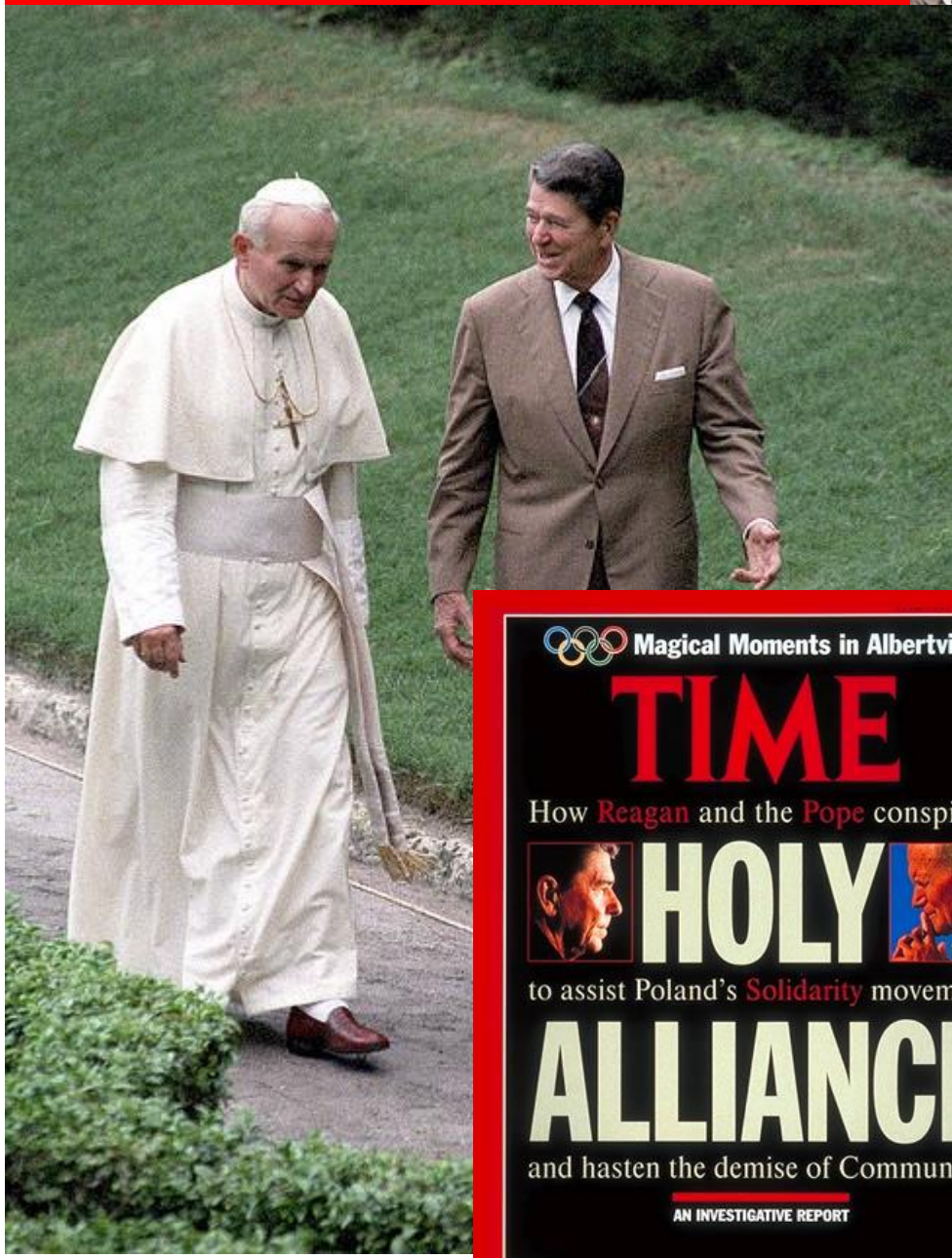
- Last leader of the Soviet Union
- **Begins series of reforms** in 1985
- **Glasnost**
  - Opened government to criticism
  - Provokes criticism by minority nationalities (nationalism)
- **Perestroika**
  - Free-market reforms
- Russia's 1<sup>st</sup> free election (1990)
- Replaced by Boris Yeltsin






# Thatcher, Reagan and the Pope



- Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan reinvigorated their national defense and their nations' commitments to contain communism.
    - Ronald Reagan's famous quote, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall." Referencing the Berlin Wall.
  - Pope John Paul II was a moral inspiration to the Polish people in their struggle against communism.
    - Inspired Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish Solidarity movement.
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 **Magical Moments in Albertville**

# TIME

How **Reagan** and the **Pope** conspired


 **HOLY** 

to assist Poland's **Solidarity** movement

# ALLIANCE

and hasten the demise of Communism

**AN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT**



## THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN EUROPE 1989 –1991



This was how the map of Eastern Europe looked in 1989. Over the next three years, the influence of the Soviet Union and the rule of Communist parties throughout the region was to disappear.

## THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN EUROPE 1989 – 1991



Poland and Hungary were the first in the Eastern Bloc to remove Communists from power. In August 1989, following success at the polls for the Solidarity trade union movement, Poland gained a non-communist head of government. Two months later Hungary formally abolished the Hungarian People's Republic.

## THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN EUROPE 1989 – 1991



Revolutions in Czechoslovakia and Romania led to a swift change in government during November and December 1989. Czechoslovakia's Velvet Revolution saw the peaceful handover of power that installed dissident Vaclav Havel as president.

## THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN EUROPE 1989 –1991



A few months after the dramatic collapse of the Berlin Wall and the resignation of the East German politburo, free multi-party elections were held in March 1990. By October of the same year, East and West Germany had reunited and all trace of Communist rule had begun to disappear.

## THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN EUROPE 1989 –1991



During 1990 Yugoslavia staged a series of elections that saw the Communists rejected in favour of nationalist parties in each of the federation's six republics. Four of the republics soon declared independence from what was left of the Yugoslav state which by 1991 comprised just Serbia and Montenegro.

## THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN EUROPE 1989 –1991



Bulgaria and Albania slowly threw off Communist rule during 1990 and 1991. In Bulgaria, the process began in 1989 with the sudden departure of longtime leader Todor Zhivkov. Albania's Communist leadership had also begun reforms but they were too timid and slowly implemented. Elections were subsequently held in both states though renamed Communist parties won the votes.



## THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN EUROPE 1989 – 1991



With the Eastern Bloc free of the Soviet Union, the Soviet empire itself began to crumble. In April 1991, Georgia voted to secede from the USSR while Moscow eventually recognised the independence of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, its Baltic republics.

## THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN EUROPE 1989 –1991



Following the failed coup attempt against Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in August 1991, the Soviet Union began to fully disintegrate. Within days of the coup's demise, Ukraine declared independence followed by the Soviet Union's Central Asian republics. On 8 December, the Soviet Union ceased to exist.

# Quiz Time

Fill in the blank.

1. The four key figures associated with the fall of Soviet Communism were Pope John Paul II, the U.S. President \_\_\_\_\_, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.
  2. Pope John Paul II was a moral inspiration to the \_\_\_\_\_ people in their struggle against communism. He inspired Lech Walesa, the leader of the Solidarity labor movement.
-

3. In 1985, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev instituted a series of reforms, including Glasnost, which opened the government to criticism, and \_\_\_\_\_, which brought about limited free market reforms in the Soviet economy.
4. What was the reason for the Vietnam War?
5. The U.S. Policy of \_\_\_\_\_, which sought to stop the spread of Communism, is related to the Truman Doctrine.
6. Name the post WWII plan in which the U.S. sought to rebuild Western Europe.

7. Name the military alliance between the U.S. and the free Western European nations.
8. What was the Soviet response to the military alliance in question 7?
9. What dates are most closely associated with the Cold War, 1945-1991, 1914-1918, 1939-1945, or 1975-1998?
10. Name the crisis in the Caribbean that almost brought the world to Nuclear War in the early 1960s, involving Soviet Nuclear Missiles in Cuba.

# Quiz Time

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4. What was the reason for the Vietnam War?  
**To Contain Communism!**
5. The U.S. Policy of CONTAINMENT, which sought to stop the spread of Communism, is related to the Truman Doctrine.
6. Name the post WWII plan in which the U.S. sought to rebuild Western Europe. **The Marshall Plan**

7. Name the military alliance between the U.S. and the free Western European nations.

**NATO or North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

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**The Warsaw Pact**

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**1945-1991**

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**Cuban Missile Crisis**, Dude!