

H2 History (Paper 1)

Theme 1: Understanding the Cold War

Overall Timeline

| Date | Event | Ongoing Phenomena |
|---------------------|---|---|
| WWII | | |
| Aug 1939 | Nazi-Soviet Pact | |
| 1940 | Katyn Forest Massacre | |
| Jun-Nov 1941 | Operation Barbarossa | |
| 1941 | Atlantic Charter | |
| 1944 | Warsaw Uprising | |
| 1944 | Morgenthau Plan | |
| 6 June 1944 | Delayed opening of the Second Front | |
| Sept 1944 | Communist coup in Bulgaria | Sovietisation of Eastern Europe [BPHRC] |
| 4-11 Feb 1945 | Yalta Conference | |
| Feb 1945 | Declaration of Liberated Europe | |
| Mar 1945 | Kidnapping of the Polish Provisional Government | |
| Apr 1945 | Death of Roosevelt | |
| 12 May 1945 | End of US lend-lease aid to the USSR | |
| July 1945 | Churchill replaced by Attlee | |
| 17 July-2 Aug 1945 | Potsdam Conference | |
| July 1945 | US development of the atomic bomb | |
| 6, 9 Aug 1945 | US deployment of the atomic bomb | |
| Start of Bipolarity | | |
| Jan-Mar 1946 | Delayed Soviet withdrawal from Iran | |
| 22 Feb 1946 | George Kennan's Long Telegram | |
| 5 Mar 1946 | Churchill's Iron Curtain speech | |
| 14 Mar 1946 | Stalin's <i>Pravda</i> response | |

| Date | Event | Ongoing Phenomena |
|--------------|---|---------------------|
| 30 Mar 1946 | Start of Greek Civil War | |
| 2 June 1946 | Communist gains in French and Italian elections | |
| 7 Aug 1946 | Soviet escalation of Turkish Straits Crisis | |
| 6 Sept 1946 | Byrnes' Speech of Hope | |
| 24 Sept 1946 | Clifford-Elsey Report | |
| Feb 1947 | Communist coup in Poland | |
| 12 Mar 1947 | Truman Doctrine | |
| 29 May 1947 | Formation of Bizonia in Western Germany | |
| 5 June 1947 | Marshall Plan | |
| 2 July 1947 | Molotov Plan | |
| 8 July 1947 | Publication of the Long Telegram | |
| 22 Sept 1947 | Zhdanov's Two Camps speech | |
| 5 Oct 1947 | Creation of COMINFORM | |
| Oct 1947 | Communist coup in Hungary | |
| Dec 1947 | Communist coup in Romania | |
| Feb 1948 | Communist coup in Czechoslovakia | |
| 20 June 1948 | Operation Bird Dog | First Berlin Crisis |
| 24 June 1948 | Start of Berlin Blockade | |
| 26 June 1948 | Start of Berlin Airlift | |
| 1 Aug 1948 | Formation of Trizonia | |
| 25 Jan 1949 | Formation of Soviet COMECON | |
| 4 Apr 1949 | Formation of NATO | |
| 12 May 1949 | End of Berlin Blockade | |
| 23 May 1949 | Formation of West Germany | |
| 29 Aug 1949 | Successful atomic bomb test by the USSR | |
| 1 Oct 1949 | Formation of the People's Republic of China | |

| Date | Event | Ongoing Phenomena |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 7 Oct 1949 | Formation of East Germany | |
| 14 Feb 1950 | Sino-Soviet Friendship Treaty | |
| 7 Apr 1950 | NSC-68 | |
| 25 June 1950 | Start of Korean War | Korean War |
| 5 Mar 1953 | Death of Stalin | |
| 27 July 1953 | End of Korean War | |
| 23 Oct 1954 | Decision to allow West Germany to enter NATO | |
| 6 May 1955 | Accession of West Germany into NATO | |
| 14 May 1955 | Warsaw Pact | |
| Peaceful Coexistence | | |
| 15 May 1955 | Allied withdrawal from Austrian occupation | |
| 1955 | Removal of Soviet bases from Finland | |
| 17 Apr 1956 | Dismantling of COMINFORM | |
| 23 Oct 1956 | UN creation of International Atomic Energy Agency | |
| Heightened Tensions | | |
| 23 Oct-4 Nov 1956 | Soviet suppression of Hungarian Revolution | |
| Oct 1957 | Sputnik Crisis | |
| 1 May 1960 | U2 Incident | |
| 17-20 Apr 1961 | Bay of Pigs Invasion | |
| 4 June 1961 | Vienna Summit | |
| 13 Aug 1961 | Construction of the Berlin Wall | Second Berlin Crisis |
| 17 Oct 1961 | Formalisation of the Sino-Soviet split | |
| 22-28 Oct 1961 | Checkpoint Charlie standoff | |
| 16-29 Oct 1962 | Cuban Missile Crisis | Cuban Missile Crisis |
| Detente | | |
| June 1963 | Creation of hotline | |
| 5 Aug 1963 | Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (PNTBT) | |

| Date | Event | Ongoing Phenomena |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 2 Aug 1964 | Start of Vietnam War | Vietnam War |
| 14 Oct 1964 | Removal of Khrushchev | |
| 20 Jan 1968 | Start of Tet Offensive | |
| 1 July 1968 | Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) | |
| 21 Aug 1968 | Soviet suppression of Prague Spring | |
| 12 Nov 1968 | Brezhnev Doctrine | |
| 3 Nov 1969 | Nixon Doctrine | |
| 22-30 May 1972 | Nixon's visit to Moscow | |
| 26 May 1972 | Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT I) | |
| 26 May 1972 | Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM) | |
| 27 Jan 1973 | Paris Peace Accords | |
| 22 Nov 1973 | Mutual Balanced Force Reduction Proposal (MBFR) | |
| 30 July- 1 Aug 1975 | Helsinki Accords | |
| 18 June 1979 | Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT II) | |
| The Second Cold War | | |
| 11 Feb 1979 | Iranian Revolution | |
| 17 July 1979 | Sandinista Coup in Nicaragua | |
| 4 Nov 1979 | Start of Iran Hostage Crisis | |
| 24 Dec 1979 | Soviet invasion of Afghanistan | Soviets in Afghanistan |
| 4 Jan 1980 | Carter's grain embargo | |
| 23 Jan 1980 | Carter Doctrine | |
| May 1981 | Operation RYAN | |
| 18 Nov 1981 | Zero Option Proposal | |
| 8 June 1982 | Reagan's address to the British Parliament | |
| 12 June 1982 | Nuclear Freeze rally at Central Park | |
| 8 Mar 1983 | Reagan's Evil Empire speech | |
| 23 Mar 1983 | Strategic Defence Initiative | |
| 1 Sept 1983 | Shooting of KAL 007 | |

| Date | Event | Ongoing Phenomena | |
|--------------------|---|--|------------------|
| 11 Nov 1983 | US-NATO Exercise Able Archer 83 | | |
| 6 Feb 1985 | Reagan Doctrine | | |
| End of Bipolarity | | | |
| 11 Mar 1985 | Gorbachev comes to power | | |
| 19-20 Nov 1985 | Geneva Summit | | |
| Sept 1986 | Daniloff-Zakharov Affair | | |
| 11-12 Oct 1986 | Reykjavik Summit | | |
| Mar 1987 | Iran-Contra Scandal | | |
| 28 May 1987 | Mathias Rust Incident | | |
| 12 June 1987 | Reagan's "Tear down this wall!" speech | | |
| 19 Oct 1987 | Black Monday | | |
| 11 Nov 1987 | Yeltsin Affair | | |
| 8-10 Dec 1987 | Washington Summit | | |
| 8 Dec 1987 | Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) | | |
| 29 May-3 June 1988 | Moscow Summit | | |
| 15 May 1988 | Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan | | |
| 8 Dec 1988 | Unilateral Soviet troop reductions | | |
| May 1989 | Hungary dismantles its fence with Austria | Democratisation of E. Europe [PRGHCBA] | |
| 4-18 June 1989 | Polish elections | | |
| 23 Aug 1989 | Human chain from Talinn to Vilnius | | Collapse of USSR |
| 25 Oct 1989 | Sinatra Doctrine | | |
| 9 Nov 1989 | Fall of the Berlin Wall | | |
| 16-25 Dec 1989 | Romanian Revolution | | |
| 2-3 Dec 1989 | Malta Summit | | |
| 18 Mar 1990 | East German elections | | |
| 25 Mar 1990 | Hungarian elections | | |
| Mar-May 1990 | Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia unilaterally declare independence | | |
| 20 May 1990 | Romanian elections | | |

| Date | Event | Ongoing Phenomena | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| 30 May-3 June 1990 | Washington Summit | | |
| 1 June 1990 | Chemical Weapons Accord | | |
| 8-9 June 1990 | Czechoslovakian elections | | |
| 10-17 June 1990 | Bulgarian elections | | |
| 3 Oct 1990 | Reunification of Germany | | |
| 19-21 Nov 1990 | Paris Summit | | |
| 19 Nov 1990 | Conventional Forces of Europe Treaty (CFE) | | |
| 31 Mar 1991 | Albanian elections | | |
| 31 Mar 1991 | Dissolution of Warsaw Pact | | |
| 12 June 1991 | Yeltsin is elected as President of Russia | | |
| 12 June 1991 | Russia declares itself 'autonomous' | | |
| 31 July 1991 | Bush visits Yeltsin and Nazabaev in Moscow | | |
| July 1991 | Moscow Summit | | |
| 31 July 1991 | Strategic Arms Control Talks Treaty (START) | | |
| 19 Aug 1991 | August Coup | | |
| 6 Sept 1991 | Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia recognised as independent | | |
| 1 Dec 1991 | Ukraine votes for independence | | |
| 8 Dec 1991 | Minsk Declaration / Belovezha Accords | | |
| 21-22 Dec 1991 | Alma-Ata Protocols | | |
| 25 Dec 1991 | Gorbachev resigns | | |
| 27 Dec 1991 | Yeltsin replaces Gorbachev at the Kremlin | | |
| 31 Dec 1991 | USSR ceases to exist | | |

Reasons / Manifestations of Tensions

| US / West | Soviets |
|---|--|
| Early suspicions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed opening of the Second Front | Early suspicions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazi-Soviet Pact |

| US / West | Soviets |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early end of US lend-lease aid to the USSR • Deployment of the atomic bomb | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the Katyn Forest Massacre • Refusal to help during the Warsaw Uprising • Kidnapping of the London Poles |
| Provocations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron Curtain speech • Rehabilitation of Germany, repudiating the Morgenthau Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Byrnes' speech ◦ Formation of Bizonia and Trizonia ◦ Operation Bird Dog (provoking the Berlin Blockade) • Truman Doctrine • Marshall Plan (provoking the Molotov Plan) • Publication of the Long Telegram (provoking Zhdanov's Two Camps speech, creation of COMINFORM) • Formation of NATO • Accession of West Germany into NATO (provoking the Warsaw Pact) | Provocations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran Crisis • Sovietisation of Eastern Europe, repudiating the Declaration of Liberated Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Bulgaria ◦ Kidnapping of the London Poles ◦ Hungary ◦ Romania ◦ Czechoslovakia • Turkish Straits Crisis (provoking the Truman Doctrine) • Molotov Plan, and preventing states from accepting Marshall Aid • Berlin Blockade (provoking the Berlin Airlift) • Formation of COMECON • Warsaw Pact |
| Interests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US need for open markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Atlantic Charter ◦ Rehabilitation of Germany ◦ Marshall Plan • US desire for democratic government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Atlantic Charter ◦ Declaration of Liberated Europe ◦ Truman Doctrine | Interests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soviet insecurity due to geographical vulnerability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ North European Plain ◦ Operation Barbarossa ◦ Insistence on German reparations ◦ Sovietisation as a security curtain |

Korean War

| US | Soviets | China | Local Actors |
|---|---|---|---|
| Initial reluctance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal of US troops from South Korea • Acheson's Press Club speech | Initial reluctance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal of US troops from South Korea • Refusal of Kim's first entreaties | Initial reluctance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protracted civil war that just ended in 1949 • Preoccupation with regaining Taiwan | Consistent desire for reunification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudden partition after WWII • Kim requested for permission thrice • Rhee initiated border skirmishes |

| US | Soviets | China | Local Actors |
|--|---|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditional support based on Mao's agreement | | |
| Reasons for entry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSC-68 McCarthyism Fall of China Aversion to appeasement after Chamberlain Reasons for relying on the UN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misguided belief in South Korea's ability to defend itself Delayed recognition of Korea's direct importance to US national security Wanted to shore up UN legitimacy Soviets were boycotting the UNSC, making this possible Reasons for rollback <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expectations of a quick morale-boosting victory Hope of expelling communism from the Korean peninsula Miscalculation of Chinese and USSR non-entry MacArthur's military successes gave him latitude to pursue hawkish policy | Reasons for permission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of the Berlin Crisis Nuclear parity achieved US withdrawal PRC victory Sino-Soviet Friendship Treaty US alliances with Japan Miscalculation of US non-entry Professed reasons for delight at US/Chinese entry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desire to prevent Sino-US rapprochement, to leave the Chinese dependent on the USSR Desire to distract the US from the European theatre | Reasons for entry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical insecurity as US forces pushed towards the Yalu US 7th fleet in the Taiwan Straits Sense of communist solidarity to avoid a major military setback | Driver of invasion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiator of the June 25 attack Aid from superpowers was limited <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soviet advisors and equipment Chinese training and equipment But conditional on superpower backing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kim's repeated requests for permission |
| Reasons for armistice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mounting military costs Political pressure from NATO allies Domestic opposition to war led to electoral losses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% disapproval by Feb 1952 Truman needed to save face after the MacArthur affair Eisenhower elected on the promise of an armistice | Reasons for armistice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mounting military costs Stalin's death created domestic priorities | Reasons for armistice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mounting military costs Increasing need for Soviet aid | Restrained from opposition to armistice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US silencing of Rhee after POW saga <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhee unexpectedly released 27,000 POWs and enlisted them into the South's army \$200m economic aid and a mutual security pact USSR and Chinese pressure on North Korea to accept an armistice Signing of armistice in spite of Rhee's refusal to put pen to paper |
| Legacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US rising defence presence and spending in Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US 7th fleet in the Taiwan Straits Mutual defence pact with South Korea | Legacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laid the foundations for the Sino-Soviet split | Legacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Chinese prominence Laid the foundations for the Sino-Soviet split | Legacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased aid from superpower backers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$200m economic aid and a mutual security pact for South Korea Development assistance for |

| US | Soviets | China | Local Actors |
|--|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased aid to Japan ● Expansion of NATO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greece, Turkey and West Germany | | | the battle-stricken North |

Cuban Missile Crisis

| US | Soviets | Cuba |
|--|--|---|
| Provocation of Cuba <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monopolistic dominance of industries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 90% of mineral wealth ○ 80% of utilities ○ 50% of railways ○ 40% of sugar ○ 25% of land ● Elimination of sugar quota ● Elimination of foreign aid ● Imposition of trade embargoes ● Cutting diplomatic relations ● Repeated attempts at deposition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bay of Pigs invasion ○ Operation Mongoose ○ Operation ORTSAC | | Provocation of US <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● La Coubre incident ● Nationalisation of oil refineries — then all US property |
| Reasons for involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kennedy needed to rehabilitate his foreign policy record <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bay of Pigs invasion ○ Berlin Wall ● Kennedy's continued rhetoric about a 'missile gap' | Reasons for involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ideological affinity with communist Castro ● Genuine fears of a US invasion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bay of Pigs invasion ○ Operation Mongoose ○ Operation ORTSAC ● Khrushchev wanted to use Cuba as a bargaining chip <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Over US missiles in Turkey ○ Over Western control of West Berlin ● Khrushchev wanted to redress USSR's missile disadvantage by reducing ICBM dependence ● Kennedy perceived as weak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Berlin Crisis | Reasons for involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● US military domination in the region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guatemala ● US economic domination in the region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inter-American Development Bank ○ Kennedy's Alliance for Progress ● US diplomatic domination in the region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organisation of American States ● Genuine fears of a US invasion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bay of Pigs invasion ○ Operation Mongoose ○ Operation ORTSAC |
| Aggravated the crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 22 Oct: Kennedy addresses the | Triggered the crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 14 Oct: U2 spy plane detects | |

| US | Soviets | Cuba |
|---|---|---|
| <p>nation and informs the USSR to remove its missiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">24 Oct: US naval blockade of Cuba begins24 Oct: US Strategic Air Command was ordered to DEFCON 2; rest of armed forces at DEFCON 3 | <p>construction of Soviet missile launcher at San Cristabel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">15 Oct: U2 spy plane spotted Soviet missiles in Cuba19 Oct: U2 spy plane showed 4 operational missile sites | |
| <p>Reasons for backing down</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Fears of a nuclear confrontationUS Jupiter missiles in Turkey were antiquated anyway | <p>Reasons for backing down</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Fears of a nuclear confrontation<ul style="list-style-type: none">162 nuclear warheads were on CubaCuban violations of Soviet orders made de-escalation pressing<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cuban rebels' shooting of a U2 spy planeSoviet missiles were not deployed yet, leading to minimal costs to dismantle | |
| <p>Legacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reputational boost for Kennedy<ul style="list-style-type: none">Removal of Turkey missiles was kept secretVictories in the 1962 electionsStrained relationships with allies<ul style="list-style-type: none">French unhappiness over lack of consultation led to its pursuit of independent nuclear capabilities | <p>Legacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reputational loss for Khrushchev<ul style="list-style-type: none">Removal of Turkey missiles was kept secretKhrushchev's removal in 1964Sino-Soviet split | <p>Legacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Successfully retained power and fended off any US invasionDeterioration of relations with the USSR<ul style="list-style-type: none">Khrushchev's non-consultation with CastroStatus of Guantanamo not addressedBecame a Soviet proxy<ul style="list-style-type: none">AngolaAccession into COMECON |
| <p>Legacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">New period of detente<ul style="list-style-type: none">HotlinePartial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (PNTBT)Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT)Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM)Mutual Balanced Force Reduction Proposal (MBFR) | | |

Vietnam War

| US | Vietnamese | Communist powers |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| First Indochinese War (1946-54) | | |

| US | Vietnamese | Communist powers |
|---|--|---|
| Reasons for French support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of communism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Feared Soviet support of Vietminh ◦ Fall of China ◦ Communist insurgencies in Malaya • Economic gain from Vietnam • US need for French support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cooperation on German rehabilitation | Reasons for war <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harsh colonial repression • French reluctance to decolonise • Pervasive Vietnamese nationalism under Ho Chi Minh | Reasons for limited support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China was preoccupied with its own conflicts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Civil War ◦ Korea • USSR regarded Vietnam as a lesser priority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Korea ◦ Stalin's death • USSR wanted to avoid a direct confrontation with the US |
| The Forgotten Years (1954-64) | | |
| Eisenhower's restraint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No confidence in fighting a land war • Need for restraint after the Korea debacle • Refused to send US troops • Main assistance in the form of aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ \$1bn in aid ◦ Military advisors ◦ Special forces ◦ Training Kennedy's escalation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennedy needed to redeem his foreign policy image <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Overthrow of pro-US government in Laos ◦ Failed Bay of Pigs invasion ◦ Weak response to Berlin Wall ◦ Cuban Missile Crisis • Increased aid and advisors • Defoliants • Strategic Hamlet Programme | South Vietnamese unpopularity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diem's background <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Catholic ◦ French-speaking ex-colonial administrator ◦ Ex-Japanese collaborator • Diem's nepotism • Strategic Hamlet Programme • Buddhist Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Diem's sister-in-law described the self-immolation as a 'barbeque show' | |
| Second Indochinese War (1964-73) | | |
| Reasons for Johnson's entry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domino theory stoked fears of a red flood • Assumed the Vietcong could be defeated easily by a limited war • Goldwater accused Johnson of inaction and weakness in Vietnam ahead of the 1964 elections • Hoped to widen the Sino-Soviet split | | |

| US | Vietnamese | Communist powers |
|--|---|--|
| as China and the USSR compete over Vietnam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid a humiliating US defeat | | |
| Reasons for Nixon Doctrine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military failures, exposed by the televisisation of war <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation Rolling Thunder Search and Destroy missions Tet Offensive My Lai massacre Mounting war costs, leading to debt, deficits and inflation Increasing public opposition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26% support after the Tet Offensive Decreasing morale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quadrupling of desertion rates from 1966 "Search and evade" operations Larger policy of detente (Later) Pentagon Papers | Forced to negotiate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American bombing campaigns Pressure from USSR and China | Reasons for peace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military stalemate USSR and China each wanted improved relations with the US <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detente Sino-Soviet split |
| Legacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing disillusionment with US role in the Cold War Return to neo-isolationist restraint in foreign commitments | Legacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened legitimacy of the VCP Reunification of Vietnam | |

End of Bipolarity

| US | USSR | People's Power |
|---|---|----------------|
| Renewed Containment (1980-84) | | |
| Reasons for renewed containment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soviet invasion of Afghanistan Soviet restoration of arms parity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loopholes in arms treaties Developments in technology Reagan wanted to rehabilitate the US's foreign policy record <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vietnam Iranian Revolution Sandinista Coup Iran Hostage Crisis | Strains on the Soviet budget... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in defence budget Mounting costs in Afghanistan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$20bn a year ... but holding their own <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remained in Afghanistan Matched US missile increases Operation RYAN KAL 007 Unconcerned about the SDI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long time before it could see | |

| US | USSR | People's Power |
|---|--|--|
| Renewed containment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doubling of defence budget • Arms race <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ INF race / Pershing missiles ◦ B-1 Bomber project ◦ MX ICBMs ◦ Trident submarines ◦ Strategic Defence Initiative • Aggressive speeches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To the British Parliament ◦ Evil Empire • Reagan Doctrine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Poland ◦ Afghanistan | any fruition | |
| Thawing Relations (1985-89) | | |
| Reasons for cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walter Mondale's criticism of Reagan's lack of arms treaties during 1984 elections • Domestic criticism of Evil Empire speech • Able Archer 83 • Iran-Contra Scandal • Black Monday • Working relationship with Gromyko and Gorbachev <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1984 talks with Gromyko ◦ Annual summits with Gorbachev Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brandenburg Gate speech • Annual summits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ INF Treaty ◦ CFE Treaty ◦ START | Reasons for cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasnost unleashed resentment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Resentment towards party elites ◦ Resentment due to declining standards of living ◦ Resentment towards Brezhnev's Russification • Stagnation of Soviet economy and failure of perestroika • Unsustainable military expenditure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ \$20bn in Afghanistan • Mathias Rust incident • Yeltsin Affair Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasnost and perestroika • Annual summits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ INF Treaty ◦ CFE Treaty ◦ START • Unilateral withdrawals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Afghanistan ◦ 1988 reductions ◦ Exemption of the SDI and asymmetric reductions under the INF Treaty | Western activism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for a nuclear freeze (shaped the Zero Option Proposal) • Opposition to the SDI (staleminated the SDI) Reasons for communist-bloc activism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasnost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sinatra Doctrine ◦ Gorbachev's acquiescence in Berlin ◦ <i>Contrast to Hungary and Czechoslovakia</i> • Economic stagnation and failure of perestroika • Snowball effect Communist-bloc activism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poland • Romania • East Germany • Hungary • Czechoslovakia • Bulgaria • Albania |
| Collapse of the USSR (1985-89) | | |

| US | USSR | People's Power |
|----|---|---|
| | <p>Reasons for collapse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasnost unleashed resentment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Resentment towards party elites ◦ Resentment due to declining standards of living ◦ Resentment towards Brezhnev's Russification • Stagnation of Soviet economy and failure of perestroika • Gorbachev's alienation of both reformists... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Creation of Executive President position seen as imminent dictatorship ◦ Glasnost seen as limited <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Delayed information regarding Chernobyl ■ Dismissal of Yeltsin ◦ Perestroika seen as limited <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No real privatisation of land ownership ■ Large state enterprises remained ◦ Gorbachev's vacillation back to include hardliners • ... and conservatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Demoted conservatives ◦ Proposal to elect all government posts ◦ Allowed Soviet republics to secede under the confederation model ◦ Perestroika • Yeltsin's demonstration of Gorbachev's weakness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ August Coup ◦ Declaration of Russian sovereignty ◦ Minsk Declaration ◦ Alma-Ata Protocols | <p>Baltic separatism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human chain / Baltic Way • Declaration of independence |