

End of the Cold War

@p0stc4rds_



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01

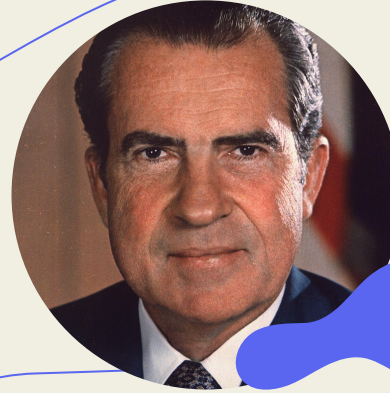
Detente Developments



Leaders during Detente pt. 1



**Leonid Brezhnev
(USSR)**



Richard Nixon (USA)



Detente!



the easing of hostility or strained relations, especially between countries

A shift in foreign policy that held that the USA and the USSR had the right to exist side by side as sovereign states and a period of time when there was reduced tensions between the USA and the USSR

Was viewed more of a means of managing superpower competition without risking Mutually Assured Destruction rather than as a step of ending the Cold War

Arms control negotiations

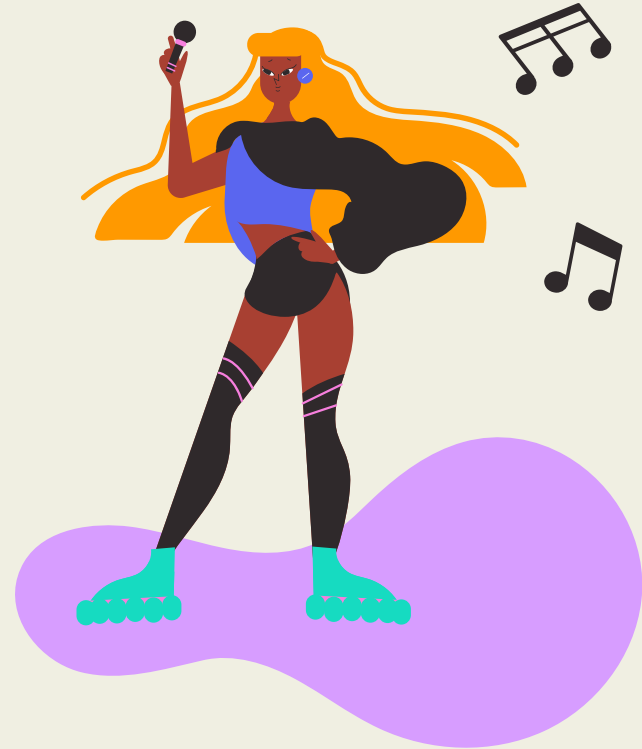
USA + USSR participated in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talk in May 1972 to reduce the number of nuclear weapons they possessed + signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (May 1972) that limited the number of nuclear anti-ballistic missile sites for both to two

Soviet cooperation ending the Vietnam War

USA's prestige had been damaged by prolonged US involvement in the Vietnam War and enlisted the support of the USSR to convince the communist North Vietnam to negotiate a peace treaty to end the Vietnam War

Trade negotiations

Brezhnev agreed to repay WW2 debts to the USA (1972) + USA granted the USSR the most-favoured nation status to the USSR

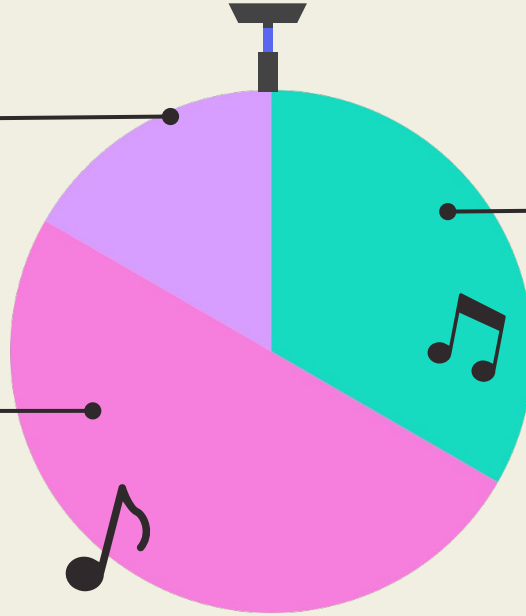


Reasons for the stalling of detente

People wanted the USA to be harsher in their support for human rights

Jimmy Carter was elected president and his criticism of perceived human rights violations increased tensions between the superpowers

Detente was seen as a huge compromise in favour of the Soviet Union



Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979) : an

international development that contributed to the stalling of detente as both superpowers continued to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries

- USSR backed an inefficient but ruthless government, while the people supported rebellion religious fighters called the Mujahideen
- USSR sent troops to restore order in Afghanistan
- Invasion was heavily criticised and made Carter cancel ongoing arms limitation talks and imposed embargoes on grains and technology
- When Thatcher (British PM) and Reagan (US Pres) came into power, they became more confrontational towards the USSR, ending detente

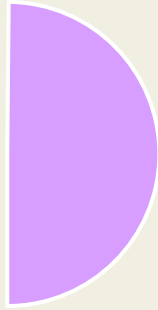


02

Long-term developments



How did the USA + allies gain economic superiority?



Economic Liberisation Reagan

Individual enterprise was encouraged instead of people relying too much on the government



Slashing of national budgets Reagan + Thatcher

Cutting national budgets and selling off national assets such as phone companies, oil companies and airlines



Following the USA

Western Europe + Allies

Placed similar measures in terms of their budget + grown after the success of the Marshall Plan and helped contribute to USA's economy growth

How did the USA establish military superiority?



Economic boom

Enabled Reagan to renew the arms race and exert pressure



NATO stationed missiles in West Germany

Over a hundred were stationed and were aimed at targets in the western part of the USSR and were considered by USSR to be considerable threats



Strategic Defense Programme/Star Wars Programme

It's the farthest planet from the Sun



a 10-day joint military exercise with NATO allies that was so realistic the USSR believed that it preceded an actual nuclear attack and USA/USSR faced the possibility of another CMC

Able Archer 83



What was the effect of Able Archer 83?

- Made Reagan rethink his attitude towards the USSR and made him realise that aggression + militaristic policy would only push both sides closer to nuclear war
- Made him realise the USSR wanted peace rather than conflict
- Internal public opposition + renewed fears of a nuclear war made Reagan adopt more of a favourable stance towards the Soviets



Factors that contributed declining confidence in communist ideology and failure of the Soviet economy



Structural weaknesses of the command economy compared to the free market economy



Continued lack of consumer goods and low quality



External economic burdens of the Soviet Union



Increasing resistance within the communist bloc



Structural differences between USSR/USA economy

Command Economy

Government owned and controlled industries decided how resources should be distributed and fixed all production quotas

Command Economy

No freedom of information enterprise and individual creativity + citizens not allowed to start companies

Free Market Economy

Individual producers were free to decide how to allocate resources depending on how much they can sell for a profit

Free Market Economy

Freedom of information, enterprise and individual creativity fostered among production + emphasis on private ownership of companies and competition among producers to stimulate economic growth



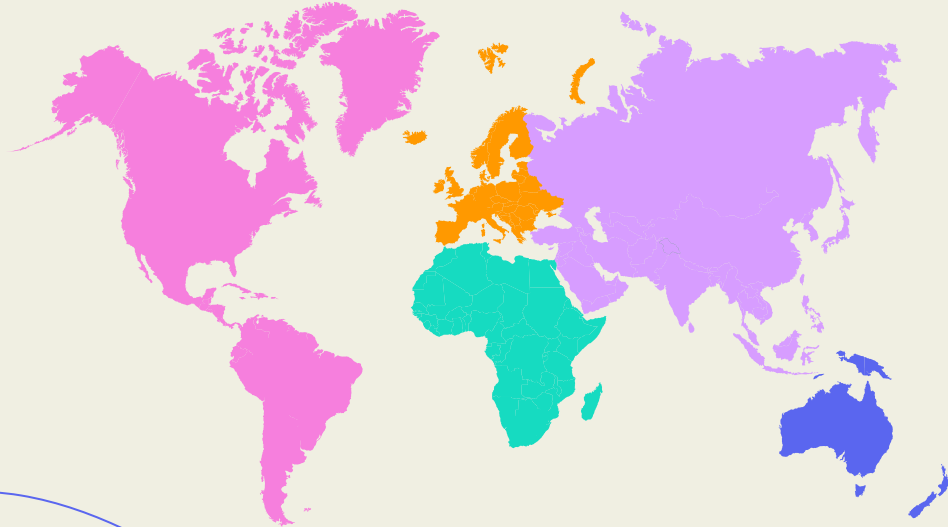
Results of the difference between USA/USSR economy

Free-Market Economy (Productivity)

Intellectual freedom provided opportunities for innovation and creativity + competition spurred companies to improve both the quantity and quality of their goods

Free-Market Economy (Money)

Statistics were more reliable + open debates encouraged effective reform + economy of the USA grew at a faster rate than that of the Soviet Union



Command Economy (Information)

Poor quality of information available to economy decision makers + lack of checks and balances encouraged officials to falsify statistics + engage in corrupt practices to meet quotas

Command Economy (Quality)

Overemphasis on quantitative indicators + lack of innovation and creativity led to poor quality of Soviet goods

Command Economy (Money)

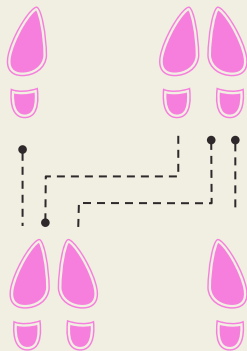
One-party state stifled debate and made economic reform more difficult + could not keep up with the economic growth of the USA



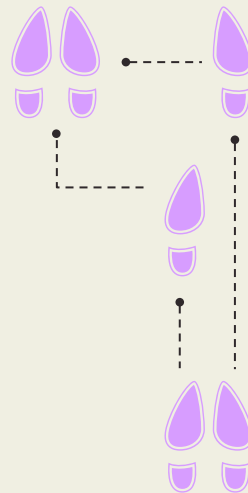
While USA suffered a downturn in the 70s + USA went through economic growth in the 80s, the USSR experienced these things and undermined the claim of the communists to be adequately caring for all its citizens + fuelled further dissent against the Soviet government



Low morale among the workers



**Poor efficiency
in its
agricultural
sector**



**Rising fuel costs
+ inferior quality
of its exports**



Why did the USSR suck economically

01

USSR diverted many resources to the production of military goods and weapons to keep up with the military capabilities of the USA + allies

Fewer resources were allocated to produce consumer goods in the Soviet Union + Eastern Europe as compared to the abundance of Western European countries

02

USSR produced more nuclear missiles, but the cost of the arms race was higher and less sustainable as compared to US military spending

This led to less government spending on their own citizens but the Soviet government established special stores only for high-ranking Party officials and staff from foreign embassies

03

At the height of the arms race, US spent 6% of their GDP on defence while the USSR spent 16% of theirs

USSR had an economy half the size of the USA's

External economic burdens of the USSR

Economically weaker alliance

USSR supported poorer communist economies through economic bartering (not payment) + subsidised around US \$3 billion for the Warsaw Pact

External commitments

Soviet-Afghan War drained the USSR in terms of money resources and human casualties / USA also had its own resource draining war but could support itself as they didn't have to worry about weak allies



Evidence of the Soviets leadership willingness and capacity to interfere in the external and internal affairs of the warsaw Pact countries



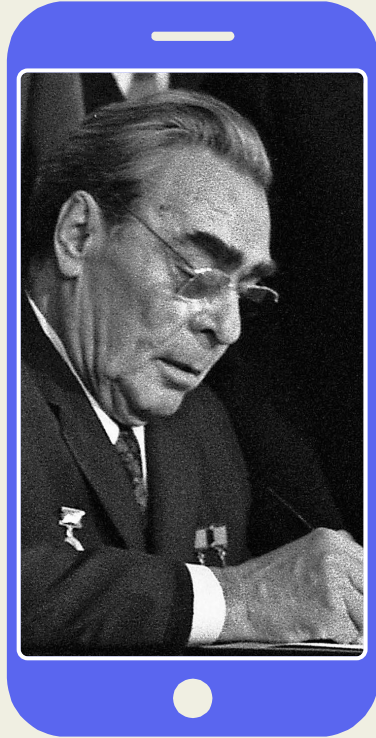
Hungarian Revolution (1956)

- Soviet forces occupied Hungary after WW2 + established a repressive and unpopular communist government
- After loud unrest, a nationalist PM Imre Nagy replace communist Matyas Rakosi
- Nagy announced that Hungary would withdraw from the Warsaw Pact + become a multiparty social democracy
- USSR forces invaded Hungary + crushed the popular revolution + overthrew Nagy's government



Prague Spring (1968)

- Period of liberal reforms in Czechoslovakia under the leadership of communist leader Alexander Dubcek
- Dubcek believed that authoritarian political control + centralised economic planning were not working and began introducing democratic and human rights reforms
 - Warsaw Pact countries invaded Czechoslovakia and replaced Dubcek with a more compliant leader



Brezhnev Doctrine (1968)

- Meant that no country within the Warsaw Pact was allowed to leave the Pact or threaten the cohesiveness of the Soviet bloc
- USSR signed many treaties with the Warsaw Pact to reassert these points and strengthen mutual cooperation and ensured that the ruling communist parties in the Eastern European countries stayed in power
 - Used to justify the invasion of Czechoslovakia + earlier Soviet military involvements in other countries
 - was abandoned when Gorbachev came into power



The continuation of resistance within the communist bloc

The poor treatment of dissidents by the communist governments in Eastern Europe was a persistent issue in CW relations

- ♪ People who critiqued the USSR government were arrested/barrred from jobs/harassed/sometimes imprisoned or executed
- ♪ Lech Walesa (Poland) + Vaclav Havel (Czechoslovakia) constantly criticised the hypocrisy of the 'people's dictatorships' in Eastern Europe

The failure of the Soviet leadership to stop economic decline and harsh treatment of dissidents meant that its political legitimacy was slowly eroding by the 1980s

03

Short-term Developments



Meet the places to celebrate



DAY 1 **Bogotá**
You can describe the topic of
the section here

DAY 2 **Buenos Aires**
You can describe the topic of
the section here

DAY 3 **Barcelona**
You can describe the topic of
the section here

DAY 4 **Paris**
You can describe the topic of
the section here

DAY 5 **Cairo**
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the section here

DAY 6 **Tokyo**
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the section here

DAY 7 **Shanghai**
You can describe the topic of
the section here

DAY 8 **Melbourne**
You can describe the topic of
the section here



Dance evolution timeline

It has a beautiful name,
but it's terribly hot

Mid 1800s



Despite being red, Mars is
a very cold place

2010



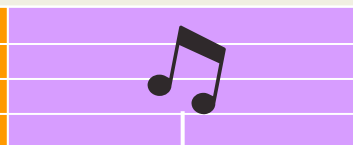
1920s

Mercury is the closest
planet to the Sun



2019

Jupiter is the biggest
planet of them all



Leaders who succeeded Brezhnev: Andropov + Cherenko

Committed to the communist ideology + saw the need to maintain a strong defence against the threat of invasion and were from a generation that fought for the ideals of international socialism + traumatised by German invasion in WW2 ->> leading them to take a hard line against the USA



Mikhail Gorbachev:

part of the younger successors who saw a need to reform the country's domestic and foreign policies + military force was no longer a viable option for addressing social dissent



Things Gorbachev (RIP) did



Diagnosed key failings of the USSR economy

Realised he had to employ reforms to the USSR + end military competition with the USA to solve the problems the USSR faced



Shifted the USSR from a military-industrial focus

He replaced the old supporters of the Soviet military industrial complex with his own supporters who did not, like how he replaced the Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko with Eduard Shevardnadze



Did not want to dissolve the USSR

Simply wanted to end the Cold War and firmly believed that it was possible to reform the communist system without abandoning it totally

Glasnost

Purpose

Called for greater transparency + freedom of speech and expression

Evidence

Started launching a series of public debates in 1986 + instructed Soviet censors to relax the censorship of books/journals/newspapers + permitted new discussions on and reconstructions of Soviet Union

Design

He wanted the Communist Party + USSR to view socialism as a work in progress rather than having been perfected by previous leaders such as Stalin

Outcome

Soviets were exposed to aspects of the outside world + popular critiques of the USSR and the positive picture of Soviet life that the government presented fell apart + believed that the USSR had lied to them and deprived them of what the world had access to



Perestroika

Purpose

A programme of economic and political reforms which Glasnost was meant to pave the way for and wanted to encourage greater interest + productivity + investment among Soviet workers

Evidence

Econ: Permitted private ownership of small businesses in service + prices of goods and services were to be set by the enterprises themselves / Political : called for elections of candidates to local Party positions + General elections for the newly-formed Congress of People's Deputies to be held in 1989 where candidacy was no longer only restricted to CP members

Design

Advocated that cooperative ownership was vital to the new Soviet economy + believed that these reforms were consistent with socialism + believed that the CP would be rejuvenated only by admitting leaders who would carry out his institutional and policy forms

Outcome

Government may have relaxed its control over goods and services but still retained control over the means of production + shortages of food and necessities were still very common + paved the way for opposition groups who felt that Gorbachev did not go far or fast enough

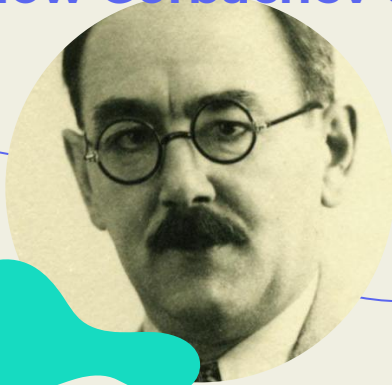


Foreign policy reforms

- Introduced 'New Thinking': global problems ought to be solved based on shared moral and ethical principles instead of the conflict between communism and capitalism
- Gorbachev sought to cultivate friendly relations with the West
- Believed that the Eastern European states should be allowed to handle their political affairs without Soviet interference
- Hastened the disintegration of the communist bloc + hailed as a great reformer



How Gorbachev did his foreign policy reforms



Nuclear disarmament talks with Reagan

- Nov 1985: Geneva, Switzerland
 - Notable for the friendly and personal relationship it established between the two leaders even though they did not come to a compromise on the issue of arms race
 - 1986: Reykjavik, Iceland
- Both sides were surprised by the sacrifices each was now willing to make towards nuclear disarmament
- Established goodwill that had been lacking after the abandonment of detente
- Laid the groundwork for subsequent treaties and discussions on nuclear disarmament
- Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (Dec 1987): significant as it was the first agreement between the superpowers which actually led to arms reduction + significant improvements in superpower relations because of negotiations between Reagan and Gorbachev



'De-ideologisation' of Soviet foreign policy

- End the ideologically-driven policies that had brought the Soviet foreign policy
- Intended to end the ideologically-driven policies that had brought the Soviet Union into conflict with the USA
- Included intervention in other countries to support communist revolutions or regimes
- Ev. Gorbachev withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan from May 1988 to February 1989 ending the Soviet war in Afghanistan which had lasted for 10 years

The slide features a blue background with decorative elements. In the top left, there is a black musical staff with three notes. A white curved line starts near the staff and ends near a black musical note in the bottom left. A pink abstract shape is in the top right, and a green starburst shape is in the bottom right.

UN Speech + Party Conference in 1988

- Soviet recognition of the right of all people to determine their own political and economic system
- Amendments to the Soviet criminal code to respect human rights
- End to barring foreign radio and television broadcasts in the Soviet Union
- Soviet armed forces in Hungary + East Germany and Czechoslovakia would now only adopt 'purely' offensive positions
 - continued dialogue with the USA towards peace and nuclear disarmament
- 50 k Soviet troops would be unilaterally withdrawn from Eastern Europe and 500 000 Soviet troops would be unilaterally demobilised



04

Final developments



End of Soviet Control in Europe

Poland (1988)

Polish government hold semi-free elections which allow prominent Communist Party to not gain the minimum number of votes to win the seats reserved for them + inspiring peaceful revolutions in other parts of Eastern Europe

Czechoslovakia (Dec 1989)

Demonstrations led to leaders of the Czech Communist Party agreeing to hold elections and they also resigned

Hungary (Oct 1989)

The Hungarian government began democratic reforms + Hungarian government agreed to hold free elections

Bulgaria (Dec 1989)

Demonstrations led to Bulgarian Communist Party abandoning power and free elections were held in 1990

East Germany (Oct 1989)

Many East Germans held peaceful demonstrations and paved the way for the reunification of East and West Germany

Romania (April 1990)

Romanian revolted and overthrew communist leader and free elections were announced



Fall of the Berlin Wall

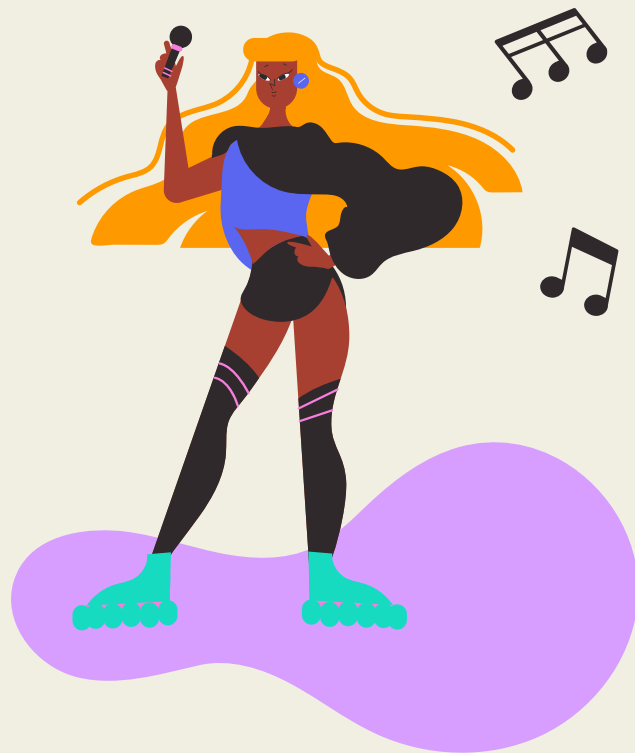
9 Nov 1989: Guenter Schabowski announced that the Berlin Wall would be open for 'private trips', and thousands of east Berliners stormed the wall and the physical wall was gradually demolished

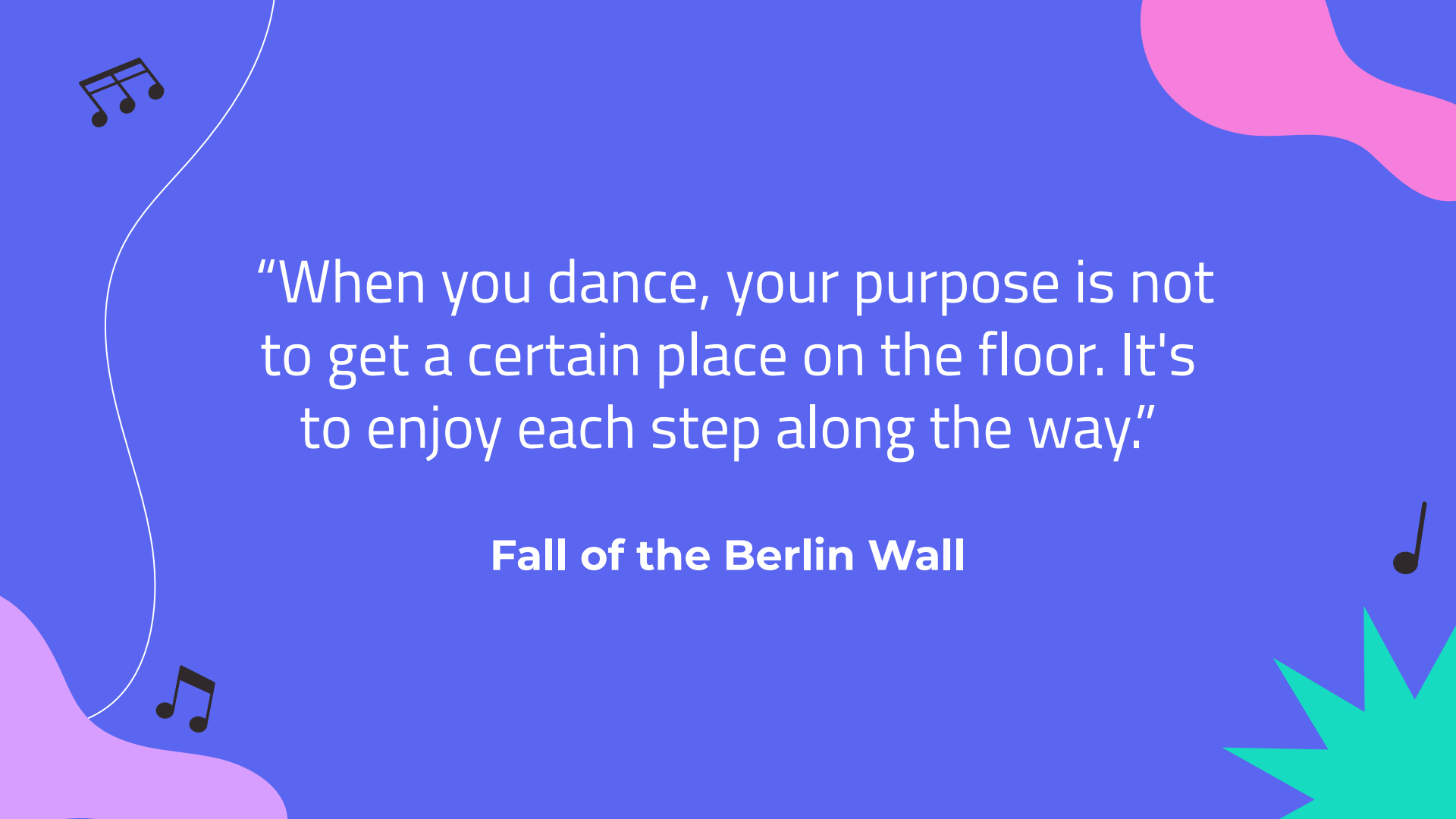
Increased cooperation between the superpowers

They resolved issues of tension like reunification of Germany + First Gulf War + Strategic Army Reduction Treaty (START I) + Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)

Disintegration of the Soviet Union

The Communist Party was felt to be irrelevant and unable to lead the USSR and Yeltsin was elected as President of Russia (rather than the USSR) and suspended the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and on 8th December 1991, Russia + Ukraine + Belarus signed the Belavezha Accords agreeing to dissolve the USSR + Gorbachev resigned as the President of the USSR



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“When you dance, your purpose is not
to get a certain place on the floor. It's
to enjoy each step along the way.”

Fall of the Berlin Wall

Thanks!

Do you have any questions?

i cant ans them

i probably missed abunch

i am so tired

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