

COLD WAR

KEY:

Bold: Important Vocab	<u>Underlined:</u> Important Concept	<i>Italics:</i> Definitions and Explanations
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- At the end of WWII, Europe was replaced by the US and USSR, the new world superpowers.
 - Both countries were largely unscathed by the war
 - Feed from economic boom during the war

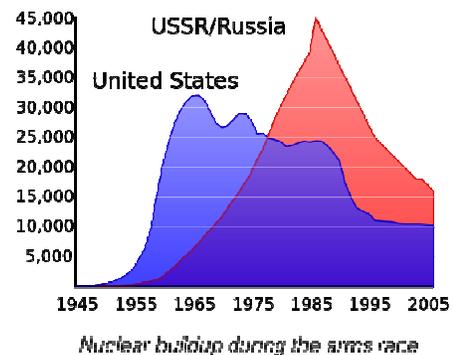


- War solidified allies
 - Communist **Warsaw Pact** (USSR)
 - **Comintern** (*Communist International: created to spread communism*)
 - Capitalist **NATO** (US and Western Europe)
 - Created to respond to communist growth
 - Practiced **Containment** (*Slowing down communist expansion*)
 - Eisenhower Doctrine: US will give aid to any country fighting against the spread of Communism

- The Cold War was a global a war of ideas:

Communism	Capitalism
USSR Command Economy Dictatorships Warsaw Pact Comintern	US Free Market Economy Democracy NATO Containment

- The **Space Race** and **Arms Race** between the US and the USSR
 - The USSR created the nuclear arms race after making atomic bombs
 - The USSR did this to catch up to the US's nukes
 - Neither countries wanted to have less nukes than the other, so they created thousands of missiles
 - Practiced brinkmanship, or driving the other country near the point of war, and then backing down
 - Limited by MAD theory (Mutually Assured Destruction)
 - Eventually died down during SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks)
 - The Space Race was a way for the US and USSR to compete without using military force. It also improved the economy by providing jobs.
 - Each country tried to one up each other, until the US landed on the Moon

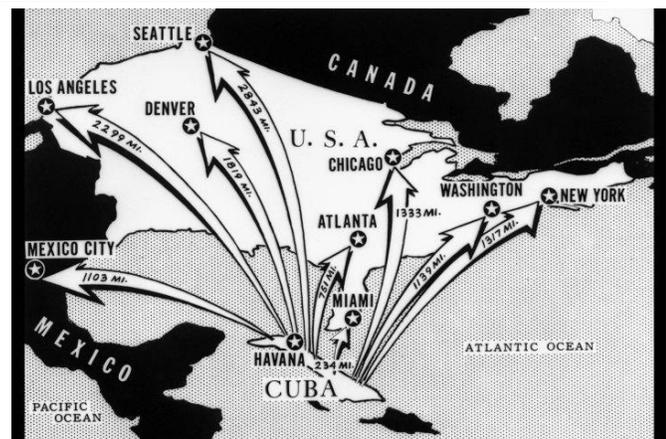


- The Cold War never had fighting between the US and USSR, but instead was fought by **proxy wars**

- The US and USSR aided certain countries fighting against or for communism, but the US never fought a war with the USSR. The effect was the shifting of the war to other countries.

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Korean War (1950 - 1953)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communist North Korea (supported by China) vs. Capitalist South Korea (supported by US) ● <u>Resulted in... a stalemate!</u> ● <u>Resolved by splitting the country in two</u> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vietnam War (1955 - 1975)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communist North Vietnam (supported by China) vs. Capitalist South Vietnam (supported by US) ● War was extremely unpopular in the US <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Led to the withdraw of US military support ● <u>Resulted in... a unified communist Vietnam!</u>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Africa & Middle East</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● US and USSR tried to convince African and Middle Eastern nations to join them ● Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Iranian government overthrown by CIA and installed a dictator ● Congo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gained its independence from Belgium, but still occupied ○ Went to USSR for support after being ignored by US ○ US staged a coup ○ Civil war ensued 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Latin America</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Latin America's proximity to US made it a site of intense struggle ● Nations attempting to switch over to communism (Nicaragua and Guatemala) ● Cuban Missile Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ USSR worked with Cuba to help it become communist ○ USSR installed nukes in Cuba (very close to US) ○ US found out, almost started nuclear war, but resolved by a compromise ○ (US agreed to let Cuba be communist, and USSR agreed to remove the nukes)

- China
 - Led by **Mao Zedong**, head of the **CPC** (Communist Party of China)
 - **Great Leap Forward**
 - Wanted to modernize agriculture, and collectivize agriculture as well (*no private farms*)
 - The decrease in food as farms were moved was accompanied by a drought, causing millions of deaths from starvation.
 - Horrible Failure
 - **Tiananmen square massacre** was a military crackdown on students protesting for democracy



Potential nuclear threat from Cuba

- Russia/USSR
 - Russian revolution of 1917 was led by **Lenin** (*made Russia the first communist state in the world*)
 - Shortly after the revolution, Lenin died and was replaced by **Stalin** who led the USSR for the majority of its history (he was also a horrible person, but that's beside the point)
- Fall of the USSR
 - Stalin died, and was replaced by **Mikhail Gorbachev**
 - Enacted **Glasnost and Perestroika**
 - Glasnost increased the freedom of speech, press, and made the government more open.
 - Perestroika enacted economic reforms, making the USSR more capitalist.
 - Communist governments were either overthrown or lost the elections, starting in Eastern Europe and moving West to Russia