Chapter 8: Ideologies in Conflict: The Cold War

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End of World War II Ideologies:

As the war was ending the Allied countries began to plan for Europe’s future after the downfall of the Nazi’s. Britain and USA don't share the same views as the Soviet Union therefore creating tension between the governments.

**Common Goal** --> unconditional surrender and removing military power from Germany

**1943:** The war comes to an end as the Allied forces begin to defeat Nazi Germany and Japan. Countries lost power as USSR and USA gained more power. Both countries are trying to compete for the best technology, more territory and more power.

**Similarities Between USA and USSR:**

a. Strong military power
b. Stable and thriving economies

**Differences Between USA and USSR:**

a. Ideological conflict
The Yalta Conference (February 1943):

**Objective:**
Planning on how to end the war
Redraw Europe

**Agreements Made At The Conference:**

1. Dividing Germany into four parts amongst British, USA, USSR, and France

2. “the right to all people to choose the form of government under which they will live.” (Noesgaard, 2010, P. 187)
The Potsdam Conference (July 17 - August 2, 1945):

May 8, 1945: Germany formally surrendered by signing an contract
ONLY USA, USSR, and Britain were a part of this meeting
Unstable European countries because of chaotic political, economic and social systems
April 1945: Roosevelt died making Harry. S. Truman the new president of USA
USA finished work on atomic bomb
July 1945: Churchill lost elections making Clement Atlee the new prime minister of Britain
Truman and Atlee were anti-communists until they gained power
USA and Britain are openly anti-communist countries, while the USSR is an communist government
Led to the Cold War

Left to Right: Clement Atlee (Britain), Harry Truman (USA) and Joseph Stalin (USSR)
The Beginning of The Cold War:

Friendly relations between USA and USSR didn't live long
Countries began to be influenced politically in their circle
   Ex. Countries liberated by Western Allies were influenced by USA, while the
countries liberated by Eastern Allies were influenced by the USSR

1947: USA President Truman wants to stop USSR expansion to prevent communist
ideas from spreading

USSR’s Postwar Expansionism:

Way to get “command of the world economy” (Noesgaard, 2010, P. 189)
Stalin wanted to keep Germany divided to avoid having Germany come together
    and take over the USSR
Stalin also wanted to expand USSR influence to have more support and safety for
    the USSR
The Truman Doctrine (March 12, 1947):

Foreign policy created by American President Harry S. Truman
Support anti-communist forces in Greece and Turkey
Provides economic and military support to defeat communism within the country
Supports countries that feel threatened by communism (USSR)
The Marshall Plan (April 3, 1948):

$13 billion plan to help European countries recover from war
Offered to all European countries regardless their political status
USA believes that if Europe becomes prosperous, communism wouldn't expand as much
Provided technical and economic support as long as certain conditions were followed
USSR rejected the plan claiming that it is dollar imperialism
USSR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany developed their own plan under the name, The Molotov Plan:

It provided aid to Eastern European countries with USSR values to rebuild
The Cold War (1941 - 1947):

Countries felt **pressured to choose** between communism (USSR) or a capitalist liberal democracy (USA) Countries joined because of similar ideologies, financial and military aid, or more national security

**March 17, 1948:** Western European Countries (Britain, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands) signed the Brussels Treaty:
- Assist one another if the USSR attacked

**1949:** Creation of NATO
- To collectively protect against USSR attack

USA and USSR tried spreading their ideology instead of enforcing it upon countries to gain more support

No physical contact between USA and USSR

Fought with propaganda, insults, and advancement in technology and weaponry

During and after the war, espionage is a common practice in order to discover secrets of other nations
Deterrence

A belief that when two superpowers are armed with enough nuclear weapons to kill each other, they will not start a war because it is not desirable or winnable.

**Mutually Assured Destruction** (MAD) is a situation where both parties agree winning is not possible. Supporters said this threat would keep a balance of power between America and the Soviet Union.

France decided to make their own nuclear weapons, because they wanted some independence from what they believed was an American-dominated NATO.

President of France Charles de Gaulle said  “*No country without an atom bomb could properly consider itself independent***”
Production of WMDs

During Cold War
**Cuban Missile Crisis**

**Brinkmanship** is pushing a dangerous conflict to the tipping point, where it is about to end in disaster.

Fidel Castro led socialist revolution in Cuba and overthrew the US-supported government Fulgencio Batista in 1959. US refused to lend Cuba money, so USSR stepped in. CIA trained 1500 Cuban exiles to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro at Bay of Pigs. They failed and were killed or caught. Relations got even worse after a US got pictures of missiles in Cuba that could hit almost every major US city. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade around Cuba, so USSR could not deliver supplies.
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As the ships came closer to the blockade, the world hope that one would back down rather than go to war. Eventually Kennedy and USSR leader Nikita Khrushchev negotiated a deal.

Soviet Union would remove its missiles from Cuba

US would promise not to invade Cuba, and withdraw missiles from Turkey
Proxy Wars

It is a war that occurs when two countries use third parties as an alternative to fighting each other directly.

- Korea was split into two by US and USSR, where the north became a communist government, and the south a republic.
- Kim Il-sung decided to take over the south, and they were supplied weapons by the USSR.
- After they were approved by Stalin, they forced into the 38th parallel and the invasion began.
- USA became involved but UN led the way.
- US and 15 other UN member countries sent troops to support the south.
- Near the end China joins in and the war ends on July 27, 1953.
Vietnam and Afghanistan War

Similar to Korean war where both US and USSR are on opposite sides.

When America invades Vietnam to keep the north from winning a free election, North Vietnam is supported by the USSR with weapons and supplies.

US retreats because of strong opposition, and the capital of South Vietnam falls to North Vietnam.

Soviet Union invades Afghanistan to help pro-Soviet regime PDPA against Mujahedeen a Jihadist.

Mujahedeen is supported by the US with rifles and other WWI arms

This operation was inforced to inflict minor wounds on the Soviet giant
Reducing International Tensions

DIPLOMACY + LIBERATION MOVEMENTS + DËTENTE AND TREATIES = END OF COLD WAR
Diplomacy

A way for governments to reduce ideological conflicts.

Canada is a country that has a history of resolving conflicts. The minister of external affairs Lester B. Pearson was known for his negotiation in the Suez Canal crisis.

Some countries choose completely different ideologies, for example the Bandung conference.

It was meeting between Asians and Africans states on April 1955.

Aim to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural co-operation.

Blocked any attempt to allow US, USSR and any imperialistic country (China) to get involved in the sphere of influence.
Liberation Movements

People’s military and political struggles for independence from countries that have colonized or oppressed them.

During the Cold war, ideology and the desire to change them had a large impact on European countries, especially those under Soviet control.
Hungarian Revolution, 1956

When police shot at students activists, a protest broke out where thousand of Hungarians fought against state police and Soviet troops.

New government formed saying it would pull out from the Warsaw Pact and re-establish free elections.

Soviet Union’s communist party sent out troops to invade Hungary, where there were 20,000 casualties, and 700 Soviet soldiers dead.

By January 1957 Soviet-controlled government eliminated all opposition.
Czechoslovakia, 1968

Prague Spring started when government reformist Alexander Dubcek came to power in January 1968.

Reforms included: Additional rights for citizens, partial decentralization of economy, loosening restrictions on media, speech, and travel

Continued until Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact allies invaded to stop reforms.

After negotiations failed, they occupied the country until 1990

Dubcek replaced, and new leaders reversed all of his reforms.
Poland, 1980

Trade Union called Solidarity (shared feelings, and acting together) was formed by shipyard worker Lech Walesa.

First non-communist trade union in a communist country.

It was so strong that the Soviets could only negotiate with the union, rather than destroy it.

Led to semi-free election where Walesa was elected president of Poland.
East Germany, 1989

Berlin wall built to keep east Germans from escaping to the west, by the Soviet

It was a political, economic, and cultural iron curtain between the communist east and democratic west.

In October 1989 communist leaders were forced out of power, and in November the borders between East and West Germany-including Berlin Wall- were opened.

The fall of the Berlin Wall signified the end of the Cold War, and caused Soviet Union to collapse and by 1991 it had broken into independent countries.
Détente and Treaties

For the superpowers themselves easing tensions was not easy, however after the death of Stalin the new leader Nikita Khrushchev promoted peaceful coexistence.

Both countries were depleting their economy because of high tensions.

The terms Détente was used to refer to the means of diplomatic methods to reduce spending arms to calm Cold War tensions.

During this time the leaders met and signed various treaties to limit nuclear weapons.
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ABM Treaty signed in 1972, recognized the risk of one country succeeding in making a working ABM system.

Deterrence policy would no longer work because then winning would seem possible.

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<th>Achievements of SALT I</th>
<th>Achievements of SALT II</th>
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<tr>
<td>● Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty</td>
<td>● Further limitation of anti-ballistic missiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>● 5 year freeze on number of long-range land and sea ballistic missiles that could be possessed by each side</td>
<td>● Limitations on long-range bombers and missiles</td>
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End of Cold War

Did not officially end until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Officials from both sides understood that rising tensions could lead to a war that neither could win.

Some believed that the political and economic changes made by Gorbachev contributed to the end of the war.

Others say it was because the Soviet Union couldn’t keep up with spending in 1980s, and were forced to negotiate with US given the military gap.