

The Cold War

Chapter 30

Two Side Face Off in Europe

- Each superpower formed its own military alliance
- NATO – USA and western Europe
- Warsaw Pact – USSR and eastern Europe
- Berlin Wall – 1961
- Anti-Soviet revolts in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia



Nuclear Weapons Threaten the World

- Arms race
- By 1953 both sides had developed hydrogen bombs
- Mutually assured destruction
- Disarmament treaties set limits
- SALT
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

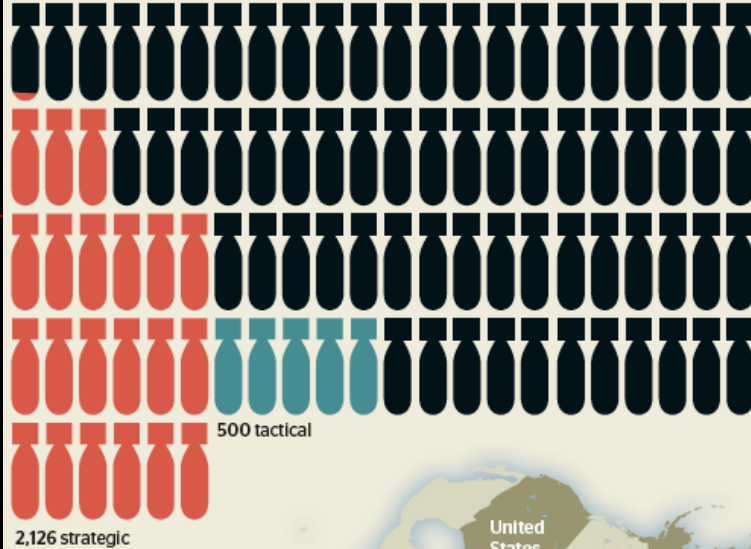
United States 9,400 total warheads

Heading downwards

World's most powerful and reliable arsenal. Some 200 warheads deployed in Europe; additional 2,500

warheads are spares and not counted as operational. Years of balanced reductions with the Russians in both strategic and tactical

warheads. Committed under President Obama to new talks to limit each side to 1,000 strategic warheads



France 300 total warheads



300 strategic

Stable A recently renewed arsenal. Small reduction announced in 2008 to less than 300 warheads, but no pressing need for change or updates. Strong political attachment to independent deterrent

China 240 total warheads



180 strategic

Stable Strong commitment to enough weapons to deter attack on its heartland, but no attempt at parity with the US or Russia. Many "strategic" weapons for regional use

UK 185 total warheads



160 strategic

Stable Despite talk of including small arsenal in multilateral talks, no firm commitment to do so. One submarine probably will be cut, but no guaranteed change in total of 160-185 warheads

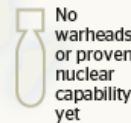
Israel 200 total warheads



200 strategic

Stable Nuclear weapons never admitted and no details published, but arsenals thought to be about double those of India and Pakistan. A last-resort weapon against Arab invasion

Iran



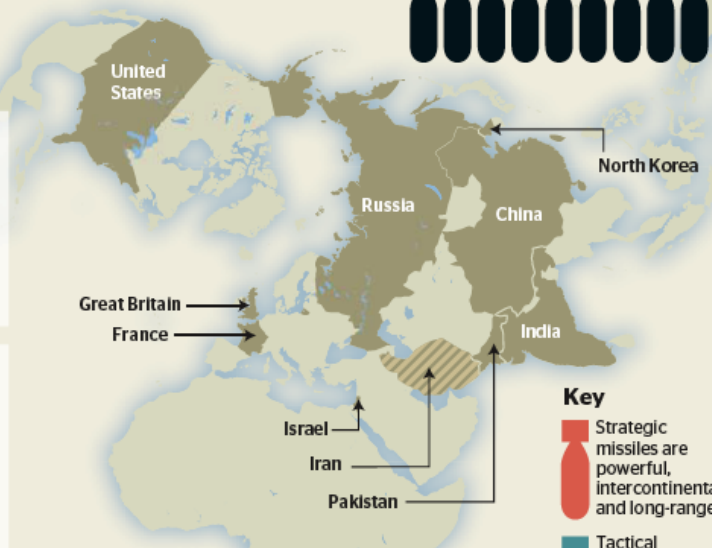
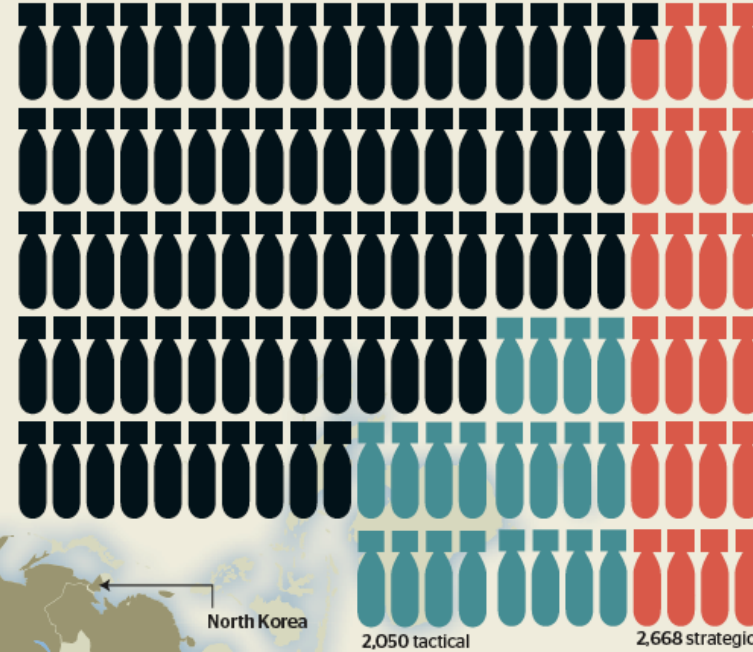
No warheads or proven nuclear capability yet

Russia 13,000 total warheads

Heading downwards

Big reduction from 1991 total of 15,000 warheads. A quarter of present total probably awaiting

dismantling. An ageing arsenal, expensive to maintain and update. Every incentive for further deep cuts



Key

Strategic missiles are powerful, intercontinental and long-range

Tactical missiles are short-range and battlefield

Weapons in store or awaiting dismantling

Pakistan 70-90 total warheads



60 strategic

India 60-80 total warheads



60 strategic

Slowly increasing Approximate equilibrium and no new nuclear arms race likely. All details and number are secret. Only strategic, not tactical missiles, held by each side

North Korea Fewer than 10 total warheads

Fewer than 10 strategic

Political dependence on hugely expensive nuclear capability. Wants to increase but probably has no more than one or two warheads operational. Intentions depend on present six-power talks to scrap nuclear weapons programme

The Cold War Goes Global

- US established military bases around the world
- USSR felt encircled by the enemy
- Communist revolution in China
- Cuban revolution led by Castro
- Sought help from USSR – Cuban Missile Crisis

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- Soviets built 42 missile sites in Cuba
 - The US demanded removal of missiles and blockaded Cuba
 - Khrushchev backed down
 - Loss of Soviet aid to Cuba weakened the economy
 - The US refuses to lift its trade embargo



Goals of the Superpowers

USA

USSR

Encourage democracy Prevent communist	Encourage communism
Access to markets and raw materials	Rebuild war-ravaged economy
Rebuild European governments	Control Eastern Europe
Reunite Germany	Keep Germany divided

The Soviet Union

- Communist Party controlled all aspects of public life
- Sought to spread ideology around the world
- Command economy
- Khrushchev called for “peaceful coexistence” with the West
- Brezhnev imprisoned critics

The United States

- Free market economy
- Foreign policy of containment – not allowing the expansion of communism
- Fallout shelters and air raid drills
- “Red scare” and McCarthyism
- UN HQ in NYC
- Baby Boom, suburbanization
- Struggle for civil rights

Germany

- Division of Germany
- Wide gap between East and West
- East Germany had a communist government
- West Germany enjoyed an economic boom
- 1990 – German reunification



Toward European Unity

- European Community – dedicated to free trade among member nations



Japan

- American occupation after WWII
- New constitution established a democracy
- Japan and US became allies
- With American military protection, Japan could invest in its economy
- Huge economic success – electronics
- Educated, skilled workforce

Communist Triumph in China

Mao vs. Jiang

- Mao Zedong – Communist leader
- Communists won the loyalty of the peasants by teaching literacy and improving food production



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- Jiang Jieshi – Nationalist leader
 - Nationalists did little to win popular support
 - Thousands deserted to the communists
 - 1949 – Mao proclaimed the People's Republic of China





CHINA
1946-1999
 THE PEOPLE'S
 REPUBLIC OF CHINA

REP. OF
 CHINA-Taiwan

- Autonomous Region (Zetian)
- Province, Municipality and Special Administrative Region
- Autonomous Prefecture (Zetian)
- Autonomous County (Zetian) and Autonomous Banner in Inner Mongolia (Zetian)

Two Chinas and the Cold War

- The US helped Jiang set up a nationalist government on Taiwan
- The Soviet Union sent aid to PRC
- Communist China expanded into Mongolia, Tibet and India

Transformation Under Mao

- Mao determined to reshape the Chinese economy based on Marxist socialism
- Opponents were beaten, sent to labor camps or killed
- Forced peasants onto collective farms
- Nationalized all private companies



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The Great Leap Forward

- Communes – large collective farms
- Peasants worked the land together, ate in communal dining rooms, slept in communal dormitories, raised children in communal nurseries
- They owned nothing – no incentive to work
- Failure – crop failures unleashed a famine that killed over 55 million people

走合作化的道路



coll. IISH

The Cultural Revolution

- Determined to revive the revolution, Mao urged young people to “learn revolution by making revolution”
- Red Guards led the Cultural Revolution with the goal of creating a society in which everyone was equal
- Intellectual and artistic activity was seen as useless and dangerous

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- Red Guards targeted anyone who seemed to have privileges
 - Exiled intellectuals had to do hard labor in remote villages
 - Thousands were executed or died in jail
 - Mao admitted that the Cultural Revolution was a failure and had to stop



中国人民解放军是毛泽东思想大学校



China, the Cold War's "Wild Card"

- Uneasy alliance with USSR during the 1950s
- Border clashes and ideological difference led to division
- The US improved its relationship with China in an attempt to isolate the USSR
- Nixon visited China in 1971

War in Korea and Vietnam

Korea

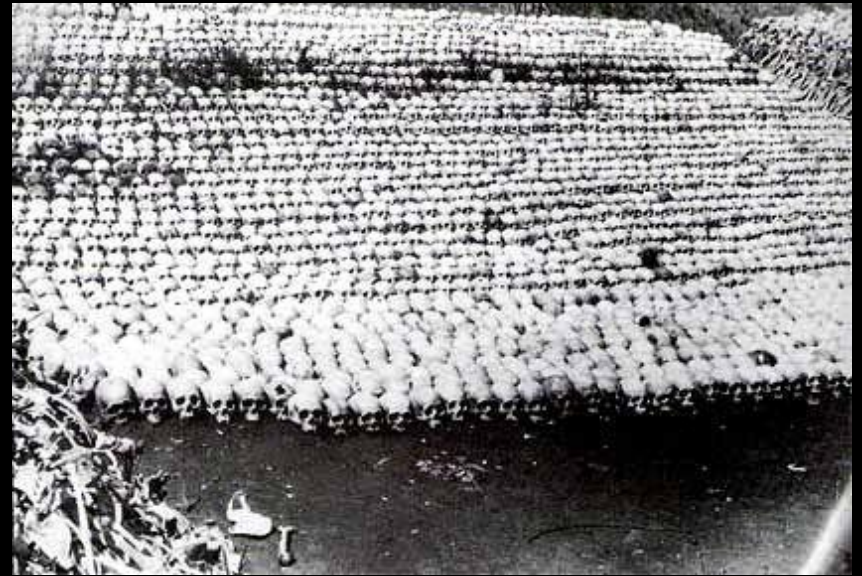
- Divided after WWII
- North – communist; South – non-communist
- Northern invasion of the south led to intervention by the UN
- Korean War – 1950 to 1953
- The border remained at the 38th parallel
- Reflection of Cold War realities and divisions
- South Korea has rebuilt its economy
- North Korea developed nuclear technology



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|  | International boundaries, 1950 |  | UN offensive, Sept.-Nov. 1950 |
|  | North Korean invasion, June-Sept. 1950 |  | Communist Chinese offensive, Nov. 1950-Jan. 1951 |

Cambodia

- 1975 – Khmer Rouge led by Pol Pot set up a communist government
- 2 million people were killed - genocide
- Cambodia is a democracy today



Vietnam

- After WWII, nationalists and communists fought to overthrow the French who withdrew in 1954
- Divided at the 17° north latitude
- North – communist/South – non-communist
- Corrupt South Vietnamese gov't was unpopular

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- Vietcong (communist guerillas) won the support of the peasants
 - The US sent American troops
 - Tet Offensive – turning point in US public opinion
 - North Vietnam overran the south in 1975
 - Remains a communist country today but welcomes foreign investment



Afghanistan

- Soviet invasion in 1979
- Determined Afghan rebels outmaneuvered and overpowered a military superpower
- Soviets withdrew in 1989



Destalinization

- Khrushchev denounced Stalin for killing and jailing loyal Soviet citizens
- He called for “peaceful competition” with capitalist states
- Command economy stagnated
- Inferior quality of consumer goods
- Soviet control over satellite states was not relaxed

Gorbachev Tries Reform

- Signed arms control agreements
- Glasnost – openness – end of censorship
- Perestroika – restructuring of the economy
- Economic turmoil brought shortages and inflation
- Unrest spread throughout the Soviet empire
- 1991 – fall of the Soviet Union

Cummings



"Thank goodness, General, you never destroyed Capitalism..."

Hungary

- Imre Nagy led a popular uprising against Soviet control
- He promised free elections
- Thousands joined the protests, but the Soviets overpowered them
- Nagy was eventually executed

Poland

- Lech Walesa organized Solidarity – labor union that demanded political as well as economic reform

Czechoslovakia

- Alexander Dubcek loosened control on censorship - Prague Spring
- 1992 – split into Czech Republic and Slovakia

