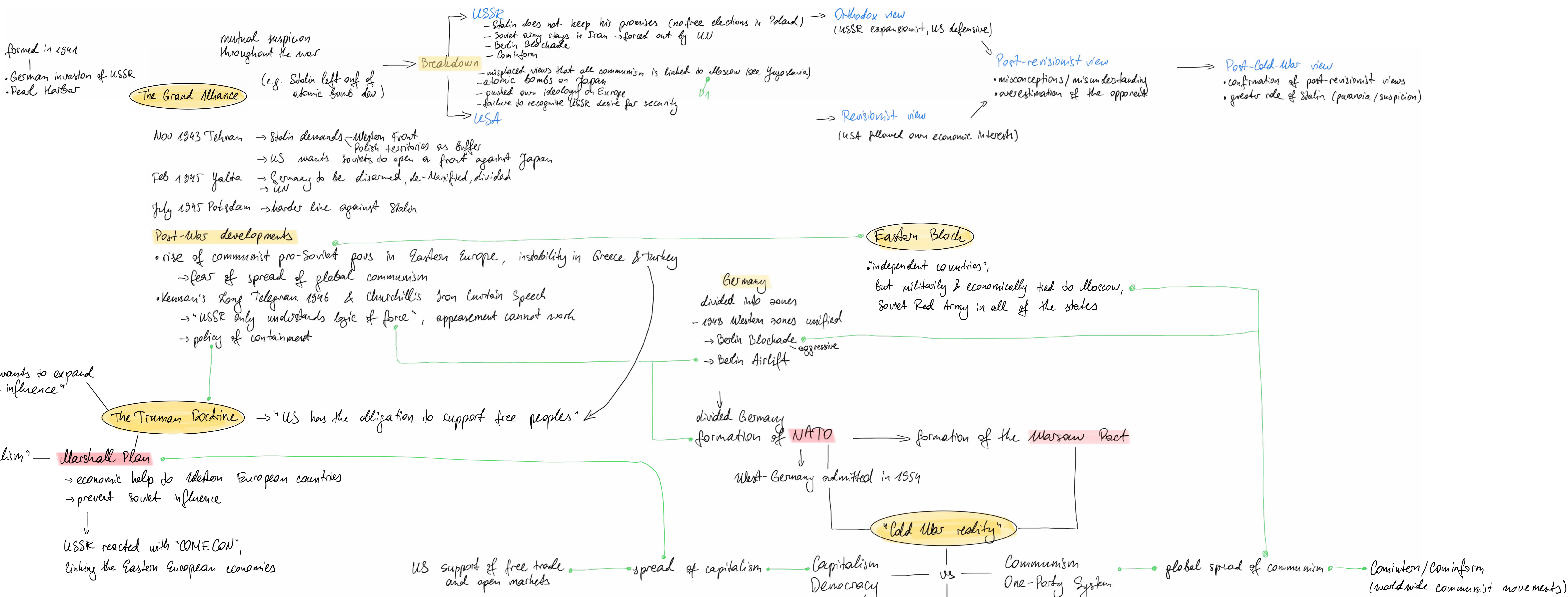
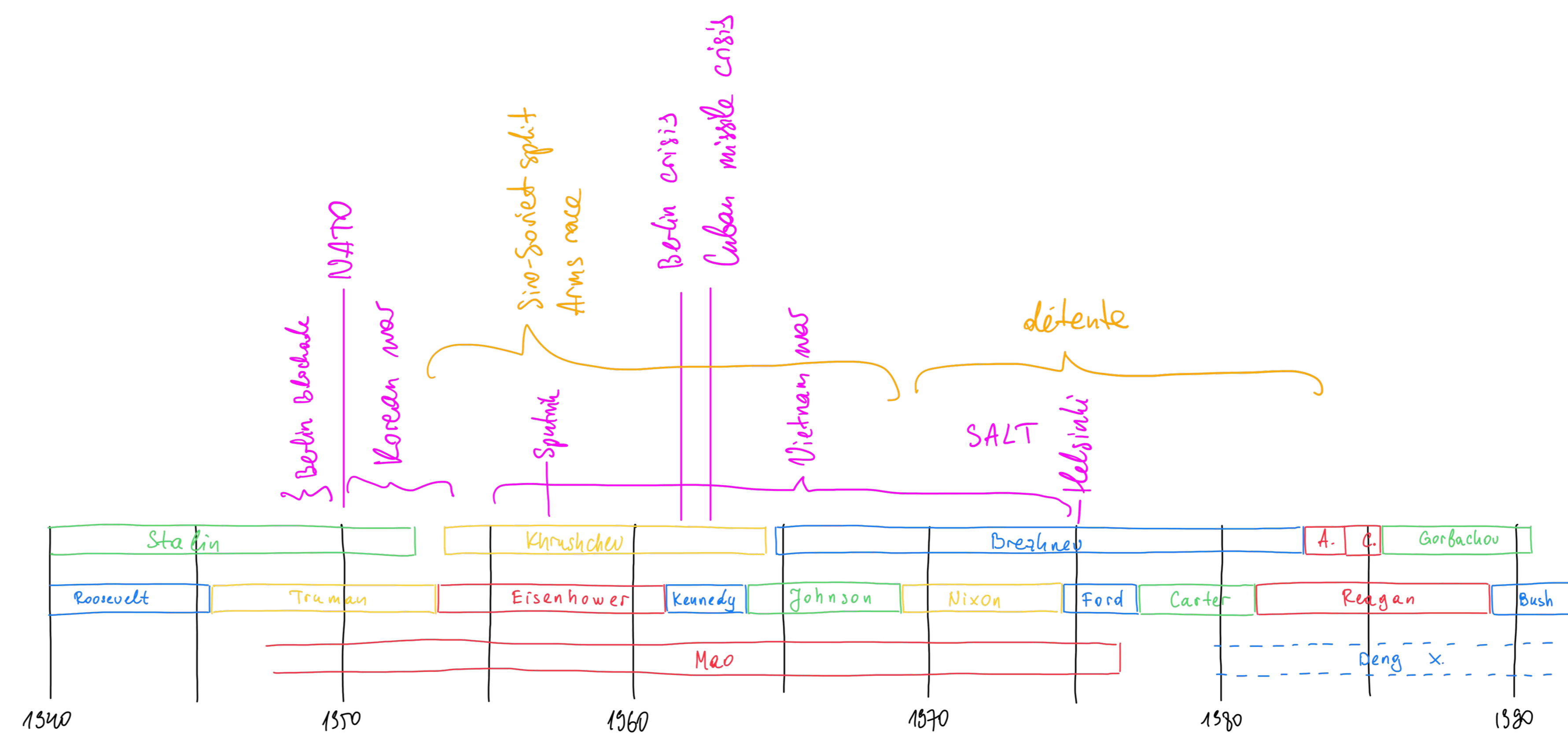


The Cold War - Rivalry, mistrust & accord

Topic 1	Rivalry, mistrust and accord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The breakdown of the Grand Alliance and the emergence of superpower rivalry in Europe and Asia (1943-1949): role of ideology; fear and aggression; economic interests; a comparison of the roles of the US and the USSR The US, USSR and China—superpower relations (1947-1979): containment; peaceful co-existence; Sino-Soviet and Sino-US relations; detente Confrontation and reconciliation; reasons for the end of the Cold War (1980-1991): ideological challenges and dissent; economic problems; arms race
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pre-1949 US demilitarized in Europe -> USSR maintained large presence in Europe -> had the bomb

Oct 1949 USSR atomic bomb -> containment will be not realistic communist China

Red Scare

- NSC-68 -> "monolithic" view on the communist threat
- total commitment
- all communism comes from Moscow

spread of global communism -> Soviet atomic bomb -> China & Korea

US conquering Europe economically

US in far better economic position

NATO

Sino-Soviet relations

both communist but interpretation differences

- Stalin: industry
- Mao: peasants

1950 **Sino-Soviet Treaty** but Mao doesn't feel as an equal, loans with interest payments

Korean War Soviets not directly involved, want to weaken USA & China

1957 **Khrushchev** Mao sees him as weak, opposes "peaceful coexistence", wants communism to spread through force -> "Soviets betrayed communism!" Khrushchev sees Mao as fanatic -> Cultural Revolution also announced

-> **Sino-Soviet split** Great Leap Forward, partially to get more independent from USSR -> Great famine

Sino-Indian war US supports India, "neutral" USSR sells jets to India

Cuban Missile Crisis Mao: "Khrushchev weak!"

Nuclear arms race Mao: "we don't fear nuclear war!" USSR did not assist China in nuclear development

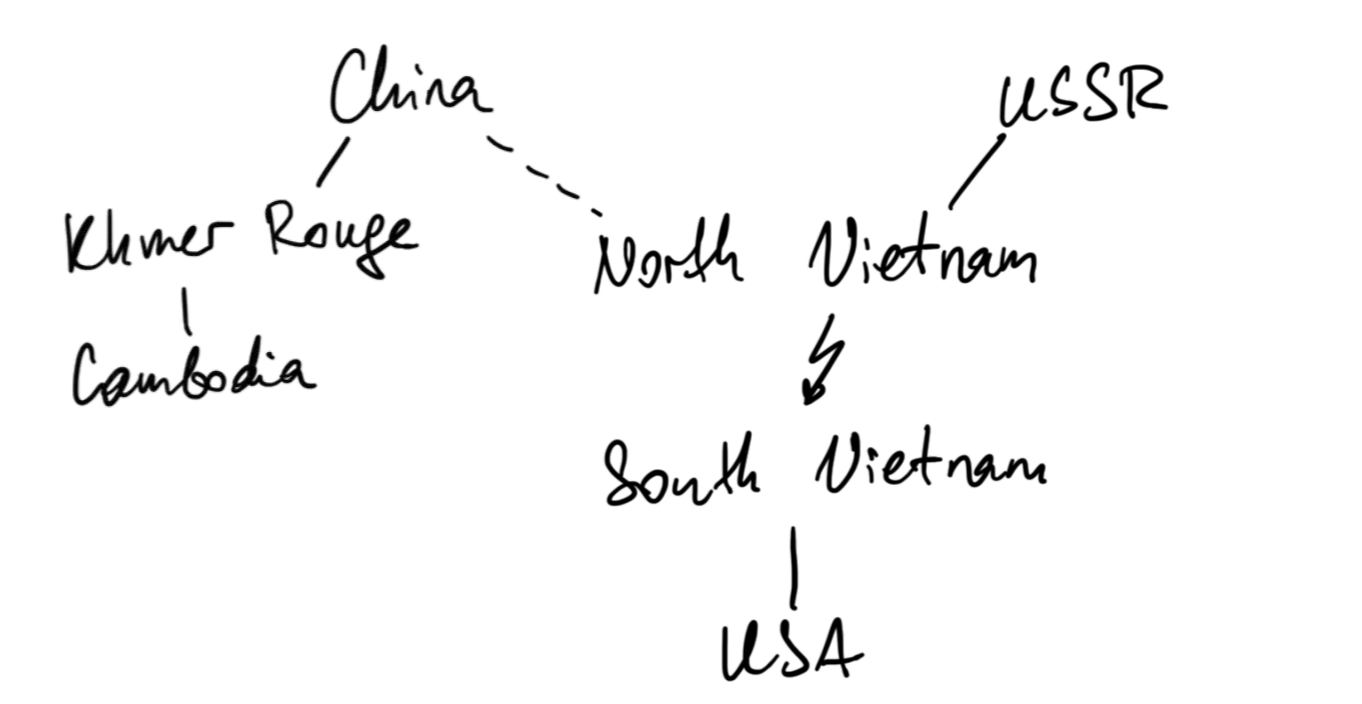
1964 Chinese nukes

1970 Chinese satellites

1964 **Brezhnev** crushing of uprisings in Soviet satellite states

1965 **Sino-Soviet border war** -> lowest point in relations

Vietnam War



1970s easing of relations Deng Xiaoping vs Gorbachev

Fall of the USSR, China sees its course confirmed

Sino-American relations

USA supports RMD, but more focused on Europe

Communist gov not recognized

Tibet

1950 Tibet invaded by PLA -> condemned by US

Korean War

tensions rise, China fights on side of North Korea -> US pledged to Taiwan's defense -> China weakened

Taiwan

China tries shelling small islands several times, faces nuclear threats from the US

Domino Theory

China as threat, containment, isolation

US: "failure"

1970s

Detente

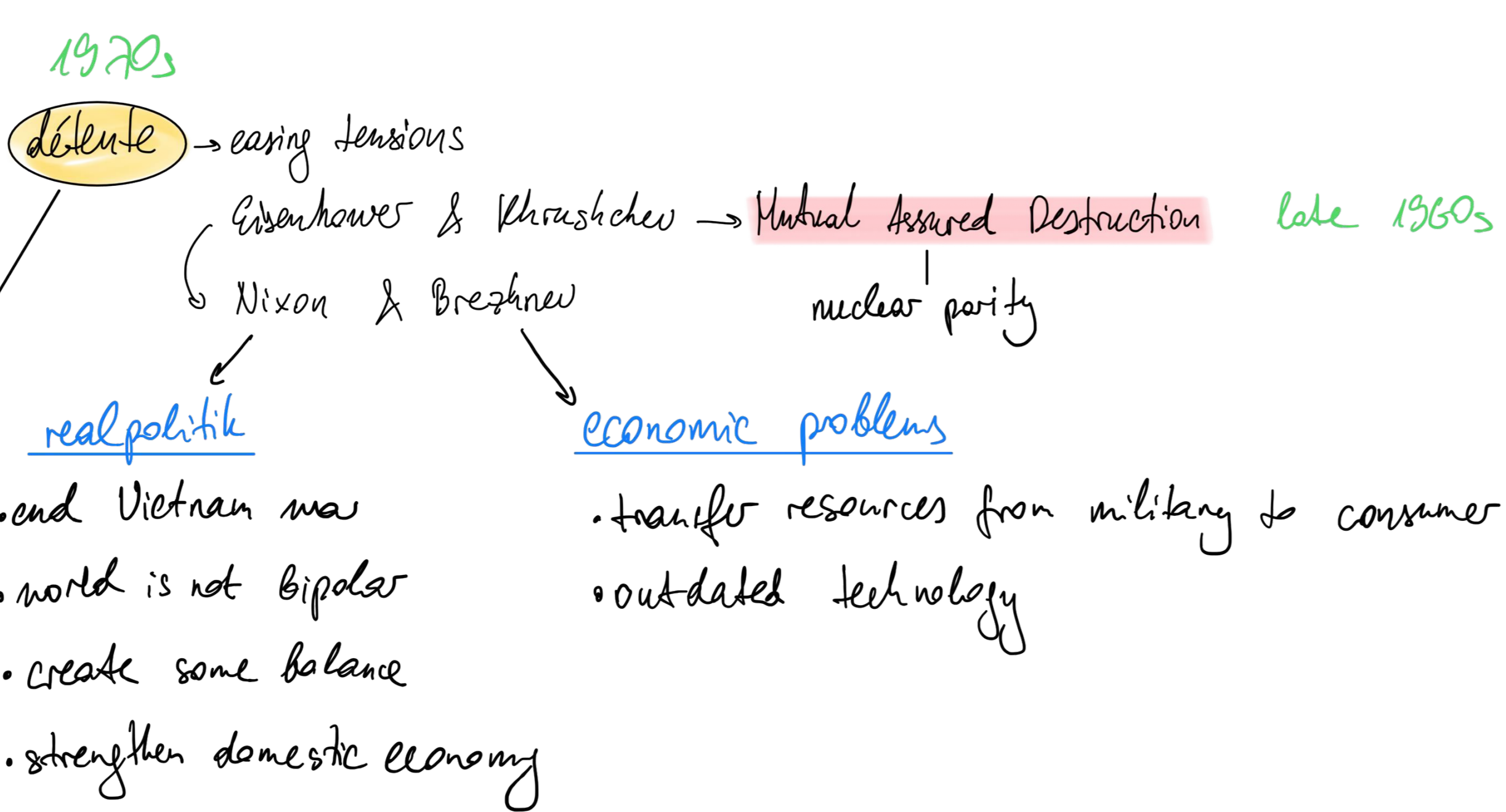
more constructive strategies

China now has nukes also

Ping-Pong Diplomacy

- eased trade restrictions
- P.R.C recognized as China internationally

Reagan then takes a harder approach, get not the tensions as before



SALT Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

- several agreements
- SALT I - 50s
- SALT II - no, because Afghanistan

end of detente

European detente

- several agreements concerning Germany
- Helsinki Accords
- security: borders not to be altered by force
- cooperation: scientific & cultural
- human rights

But

still wars in Middle East & Africa

US supports right-wing gov in Latin America

Reagan

"Second Cold War"

- detente was a one-way street
- new weapons, support for regimes in Latin America
- aggressive language "evil empire"