

Hist. 2c, L 19: The Cold War [& 3 Worlds]

What forces shaped the post-World War II world?

0. Election Day today—be sure to vote!

- Props 98/99; Bearman-Farr-Pappas-Smyser; Measure V
- Paper: corrected versions due Thu.: *WITH ORIGINAL* (no "e")
Paper prizes
- Final Exam Study Guide

1. Sobibor, History, and Causes of Genocide
2. The Cold War [& "Three Worlds"]
3. Jean Smith: Origins & Demise of Apartheid
4. Nicole Pacino: Globalization in Latin America

Final Exam Study Guide

- 21 IDs (on exam: 3 of 9), 30 mins.
 - Apartheid, Globalization, Export-oriented dev.
- 3 post-midterm questions (on exam: 1), 45 m.
 - resistance to colonization, 3 examples
 - Compare causes & effects of WWI & WWII
 - Three Worlds: def & goals, 4 examples
- 1 comprehensive question (45 min.):
 - 3 developments (1700s, 1800s, 1900s) in 3 regions (more on Thursday)

The Cold War: Origin of Term

- 1893, German socialist Eduard Bernstein: arms race was "a kind of 'cold war' where there is no shooting but bleeding"
- October 1945, George Orwell, "You and the Atom Bomb": invention of the atom bomb brought a "peace that is no peace" in which the United States and USSR would be both "unconquerable and in a permanent state of 'cold war' with each other."
- 1947: Truman's financial advisor Bernard Baruch used it during a debate to describe the geopolitical situation
- 1947: Walter Lippmann, *The Cold War: A Study in U. S. Foreign Policy* (New York: Harper), 62 pages. (12 newspaper columns)

The Cold War: WCiv Definition

What was it?

- **Britannica**: "the open yet restricted rivalry that developed after World War II between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies. The Cold War was waged on political, economic, and propaganda fronts and had only limited recourse to weapons."
- **Wikipedia**: "the period of conflict, tension and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies from the mid-1940s until the early 1990s."

The Cold War: beginnings

When did the Cold War begin?

- after World War II
- after World War I
 - Western support of the counterrev. "Whites"
 - Soviet-German alliance in 1922 (Rapallo)
 - Hitler's anticommunism, 1930s
 - Hitler-Stalin pact, August 1939
 - Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union, June '41

The Cold War: end

When did it end? Matter of perspective

- Stalinism and rigidity (hard-line)
 - 1948 Czechoslovakia
 - 1956 Hungary
 - 1961 Berlin/East Germany
 - 1968 Prague
 - 1980 Poland (Solidarity)
- 1986 Gorbachev's reforms:
 - Perestroika (restructuring)
 - Glasnost (openness)
- 1989 revolutions (Poland, E. Germany, CSSR)

Limited Weapons?: Proxy Wars

- superpowers supported opposing sides
 - 1948 Berlin Blockade; 1961 Berlin Wall
 - 1962: Cuban Missile Crisis--direct confrontation
 - Civil Wars: Greek (1946-1949): GB/US vs. KKE
 - Korean War (1950-1953)
 - Vietnam War (1956/63-1975)
 - Soviet-Afghan War (1979-1989)
 - Peripheral conflicts in:
 - Angola (1975-2002): Marxist MPLA vs. UNITA
 - El Salvador Civil War (1979 coup - 1991 truce)
 - Nicaragua (1961/79-1990): Somoza / Sandinista

The 6 Wonders of Communism

1. There is no unemployment,
but no one works.
2. No one works,
but the production quotas are always overfulfilled.
3. All quotas are overfulfilled,
but there is nothing to buy.
4. There is nothing to buy,
but everyone has all they need.
5. Everyone has everything they need,
but everyone always complains.
6. Everyone complains,
but when there are elections,
everyone votes for the system.