

AP Exam Review Unit Eleven

Cold War and European Unity

Ca. 1945 – Present

Organization of Presentation:

- 1) Cold War
- 2) Economy and Society in the West
- 3) Economy and Society in the East
- 4) Fall of Communism

Origins of Cold War

- Cold War (1945-1991)
 - State of diplomatic hostility between the Superpowers, USA and USSR, in the latter half of the 20th century
- Causes
 - Long-term, dating back to WWI, hostility between Western democratic nations and communist USSR
 - Developing distrust within the Grand Alliance during World War II
 - Military Strategy at Teheran Conference 1943
 - Differing political and economic ideologies, especially concerning reconstruction of postwar Europe
 - US and Britain: Fulfill pledge in Atlantic Charter
 - USSR: Create “buffer zone” of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe
 - Iron Curtain descends at Potsdam Conference 1945
 - Stalin refused to allow free elections in Eastern European states
 - Division of Europe best personified through the division of Germany

American Containment Policy in Europe

- Truman Doctrine 1947
 - Cause: Existence of communist insurgent groups in Greece and Turkey
 - What: US military aid, in the form of \$400 million, to both countries to prevent communist takeover
 - Effect: Successful containment!
- Marshall Plan 1948
 - Cause: Postwar Europe economically devastated and growth of communist parties
 - What: US foreign aid in the form of \$13 billion to rebuild economically (and contain communism)
 - Effect: Economic Miracle and Successful containment!
- Berlin Crisis, aka Berlin Airlift 1948-49
 - Cause: US, Britain, and France politically and economically united their three zones of Western Germany
 - What: Stalin blockaded access to West Berlin to prevent this unification and/or seize control of West Berlin
 - Effect: Berlin Airlift and Successful Containment! NATO formed!

American Containment Policy in Asia

- Chinese Civil War 1945-1949
 - Cause: End of WWII ignited an unfinished conflict between Communists and Nationalists
 - Effect: Communists win! Containment unsuccessful!
- Korean War 1950-1953
 - Cause: North Korea invaded South Korea after peninsula was divided at 38th parallel
 - Effect: UN forces help South Korea defeat the North and keep division at 38th parallel! Containment successful!
- First Vietnam War 1946-1954
 - Cause: France tries to re-colonize Vietnam
 - Effect: Vietnamese win and Vietnam is divided at 17th parallel with Communists in North! Containment unsuccessful!
- Second Vietnam War 1964-1973
 - Cause: North Vietnam support for Vietcong in bringing down South Vietnam's government
 - Effect: US military support proves ineffective and by 1975, North Vietnam conquers the South! Containment unsuccessful!

“Peaceful Coexistence”

- Khrushchev’s attempt to destalinize relations with the West
 - Peaceful Coexistence = Peaceful Competition
- NATO 1949 → West German Rearmament 1954 → Warsaw Pact 1955
- Arms Race → Mutual Deterrence due to “massive retaliation”
 - Hydrogen Bombs, ICBMs, MIGs
- Space Race
 - Sputnik satellite
 - Yuri Gagurin
 - American Man on the Moon
- Continual Competition at Summer and Winter Olympic Games

The Frost in the Early 1960s

- Increase in tensions between the US and USSR due to Eisenhower's policy of Brinkmanship
- U-2 Incident 1960
 - Cause: Arms Race
 - Effect: Four Powers Paris Summit cancelled
- Berlin Wall 1961
 - Cause: Millions emigrate from east to west
 - Effect: Wall symbolized Cold War and communist oppression
- Bay of Pigs 1961
 - Cause: Cuban Revolution
 - Effect: Soviets place missiles in Cuba
- Cuban Missile Crisis 1962
 - Cause: Bay of Pigs and Brinkmanship
 - Effect: World War III barely averted and Superpower leaders agree to decrease tensions between two nations

The Thaw → Détente

- Détente – the attempt to purposely reduced Cold War tensions
- The Thaw Begins post Cuban Missile Crisis
 - Hot Line established 1963
 - Nuclear Test Ban Treaty signed 1963
- Willy Brandt adopts Ostpolitik in 1970
 - Improvement in relations with Eastern European states through acceptance of current boundaries
- Nixon officially adopts Détente
 - Cause: US failure in Vietnam, desire to take advantage of rift between USSR and China, and economic crisis in West
 - US Ping Pong diplomacy in China
 - Nixon visits China and USSR in 1972
 - SALT I signed in 1972
 - US withdraws final troops from Vietnam in 1973
 - Helsinki Accords finalized in 1975
 - Officially ended World War II

The Collapse of Détente

- Soviets invade Afghanistan in 1979
 - Cause: Brezhnev Doctrine
 - Effect: US refuses to ratify SALT II agreement, boycott of Summer Olympics in Moscow, and use of Truman Doctrine in Afghanistan
- Return of Conservative Politics in Western nations → Reunion of Atlantic Alliance
 - Thatcher (UK), Kohl (West Germany), Reagan (US)
 - USSR considered the “Evil Empire”
- SDI – “Star Wars” 1983
 - Reagan launches massive increase in defense spending

The Return to Détente → Fall of Communism

- Cause: Election of reformer Mikhail Gorbachev as Soviet Premier
- INF Treaty 1987
 - Reduction in nuclear weapons
- Soviets withdraw from Afghanistan in 1989
 - Gorbachev repudiates Brezhnev Doctrine
- Paris Accords 1990
 - Soviets agree to reunification of Germany
 - Further reductions in nuclear weapons

Economy and Society in the West

Outline of Postwar Governments

- Britain
 - 1946-1951 Labour Party (Clement Atlee)
 - 1950s and 1960s Conservative Party
 - 1970s Labour Party
 - 1980s Conservative Party (Margaret Thatcher)
- France
 - Creation of Fourth Republic under leadership of Catholic Party (French version of Christian Democrats)
 - Falls in 1958 due to Algerian Crisis
 - Creation of Fifth French Republic by Charles de Gaulle
 - Resurgent nationalism → Non-aligned status
- West Germany
 - 1949-1969 Christian Democrats (Konrad Adenauer)
 - 1969-1982 Social Democrats (Willy Brandt)
 - 1980s Christian Democrats (Helmut Kohl)
- Italy
 - Republic established in 1946
 - Led by Christian Democrats (Alcide De Gasperi)

Decolonization

- Causes:
 - Spread of liberalism and nationalism from Western world to colonial territories during WWI
 - Wilson's 14 Points
 - Success of Gandhi's movement in India
 - WWII causes decline in European belief in superiority
 - UN "Universal Declaration of Human Rights"
 - Economic devastation of World War II and huge postwar debts → Elimination of unnecessary spending (imperialism)
 - Labour Party election in Britain in 1946
 - Strength of violent resistance groups in French colonial territories

Economic Miracle – Recovery and Renewal

- What: Unprecedented growth and prosperity into the 1960s by gov'ts adopting “mixed economies” and welfare responsibilities
- Causes:
 - Marshall Plan Aid
 - Adoption of Keynesian Economics
 - Unions accepted low wages
 - Increasing demand for consumer goods
 - “Big Science”
 - End of economic isolationism
- Effects:
 - Consumer Society
 - Less rigid social structure
 - Success of Modern Welfare State
 - 1960s Counter Culture Movement
 - Continuing Secularization of Society

Modern Welfare State

- Provision of “cradle to grave” services to all people within a nation
 - Labour in Britain
 - Christian Democrats on continent
- Aspects:
 - “Mixed economy” – nationalization of major industries
 - Use of progressive income tax
 - Services:
 - Employment
 - Unemployment and disability insurance
 - Social Security
 - Socialized medicine
 - Subsidized education
 - Low-income housing
 - Family allowances
- Effects:
 - Contributes to significant reduction in class tension (social leveling)
 - Prevents major devastation during 1970s economic crisis
 - Expansion in size of government and debt

Social Consequences of Economic Miracle

- Less rigid social structure
 - More permeable middle class
 - “Big Science” + Welfare = Increased access to education
 - Irrelevance of property
 - Transition to Post-Industrial Economy
- Consumerism
 - Cars
 - “Gadget Revolution”
 - Popular Culture and Entertainment
 - Growth in tourism
- Secularization
 - Attempt by Second Vatican Council to reverse this trend leads to use of vernacular and development of ecumenism

Counter-Culture of the 60s

- Baby boom generation reacts against the status quo!
 - Non-conformity to conservative 50s culture
 - Sexual Revolution and Drug Experimentation
 - Growth of Rock Music
- Effects:
 - Student Protests of late 1960s
 - “Paris Spring” in 1968
 - Women’s Rights Movement
 - Betty Friedan and NOW
 - Green Movement
 - Rachel Carson

Demographics Post-WWII

- 1945-1960
 - Population growth
 - Women return home after working during WWII
 - Baby Boom (Increasing birth rates)
- 1960-2000
 - Zero population growth in Europe
 - Declining birth rates > Immigration + Declining mortality
 - Smaller, nuclear families
 - Improved birth control gives women more control over the reproductive process
 - 2 children per family
 - More women working – marry early and have children early
 - Culmination of a 100+ year process

Economic Crisis and Recovery

- Economic Crisis of the 1970s
 - Causes
 - Nixon takes US off the Gold Standard and ends international monetary predictability
 - OPEC placed oil embargo on US and increases prices to Europe due to Yom Kippur War in 1973
 - Results
 - Stagflation → Western Pessimism → Détente
 - Accumulation of debt due to liberal governments use of welfare state to alleviate negative effects
 - Development of nationalist groups in reaction to guest worker programs
- Recovery in the 1980s
 - Election of conservative governments due to failure of liberal governments to solve economic crisis
 - Reduction in government spending through selective cuts in welfare state programs
 - Privatization of industries that were nationalized after World War II

Move towards European Unity

- Council of Europe 1948
 - Creation required by Marshall Plan
 - Christian Democratic Federalists desired political unity, but idea blocked by Britain
- ECSC 1950
 - Designed by French Christian Democrat Robert Schuman
 - Eliminated tariff barriers on coal and steel between six member nations
- EEC 1957
 - With the Treaty of Rome, the ECSC evolves to become the EEC
 - Eliminated tariff barriers on all economic goods with goal of not only similar economic policies but also similar political policies
 - Talks of political unity disrupted by nationalistic France in 1960s
 - Twice vetoed application of Britain to the EEC
- EEC → EC in 1973
 - With entrance of Great Britain

European Union

- Who?
 - Work of Helmut Kohl and Francois Mitterand
 - Becomes reality with resignation of Margaret Thatcher
- Treaty of Maastricht 1991
 - Set financial and cultural standards for future members
 - Sought true economic union through free exchange of people, goods, services, and captial
 - Sought monetary union, though one currency
 - Anticipated the development of common defense and foreign policies
- Integration of Western European and Eastern European states
- Eurodollar introduced in 2002
- Political unity has yet to be truly established

Economy and Society in the East

Stalin's Eastern Sphere Post-WWII

- Re-introduction of five-year plans to USSR
 - Emphasis on heavy industry at expense of consumer goods
 - Exploitation of resources from Eastern European satellite nations
 - Consolidation of political power through new party and society purges
- Stalinization in Eastern Europe
 - With help of Red Army, communist party dictatorships established in all East Bloc nations by 1948
 - Not Yugoslavia!!
 - Marshall Plan and Tito's defiance led to Stalin's purges throughout Eastern European nations
 - Experienced Stalin's "Revolution From Above"
 - Stunted economic recovery after the war

Khrushchev's De-Stalinization

- Secret Speech to 20th Party Congress in 1956
 - Denounced the crimes and police terror of Stalin
 - Called for liberal reforms, relaxation of censorship, to revive Soviet morale and economy
 - Gosplan shifted economic focus from military and industry to agriculture and consumer goods
- Effects
 - Rapprochement with Yugoslavia
 - Worsening relations with more conservative China
 - Increase in Eastern Bloc Nationalism
 - Poland 1956 – Allowed to follow its own path
 - Why? Promised to remain a part of Warsaw Pact
 - Hungary 1956 – Brutally crushed by Red Army
 - Why? Imre Nagy threatened to align Hungary with the West

From Khrushchev to Brezhnev

- Fall of Khrushchev 1964
 - Foreign policy blunders agitated Politburo
 - Agricultural reforms failed
 - Dislike for de-Stalinization policies among conservative Politburo members
- Brezhnev and Re-Stalinization
 - Politburo dictatorship rather than individual
 - Massive arms buildup took place
 - Put an end to Khrushchev's liberal reforms
 - Promotion of Really Existing Socialism
 - The Party had achieved its goals!
 - Constant revolution was over! Maintain status quo!

East Bloc Reform Movements

- “Prague Spring” 1968
 - Alexander Dubcek promotes the idea of “socialism with a human face”
 - Sought internal party democracy and freedom of speech and press
 - Sparks the rapid growth of reform movement throughout Czechoslovakia
 - Brezhnev responds violently with Warsaw Pact invasion
 - Establishment of Brezhnev Doctrine!
- “Solidarity” 1979
 - Inspired by visit of Pope John Paul II and led by Lech Walesa
 - Achieved great concessions in Gdansk Agreement after shipyard strike
 - However, Solidarity is banned in 1981 by Polish government at the insistence of Leonid Brezhnev

Reforms of Mikhail Gorbachev

- Causes:
 - Severe economic stagnation worsened by energy crisis of late 1970s
 - Declining standard of living
- Reforms:
 - Perestroika
 - Economic restructuring through adoption of limited free market practices within an overall socialist system
 - Glasnost
 - Expansion of Khrushchev's de-Stalinization policies through greater free speech, press, and communication with West
 - Demokratiztsiya
 - Creation of Congress of People's Deputies in 1989 through first Free Elections since 1917
 - Televised debates!
 - Elimination of Article 6 from Soviet Constitution in 1990
 - Defeat of Communist party in local Soviet elections
 - Election of Gorbachev as President of USSR in 1990
 - Separation of Party from Government

Fall of Communism

Revolutions of 1989

- Poland
 - Solidarity legalized and free elections provided in 1989
 - Elected a non-communist leader in August 1989
- Hungary
 - Communist party calls for free elections and opens border with Austria in summer 1989 to win support
 - They lose anyway in March 1990
- East Germany
 - East German flight through Hungary into Austria
 - Reaction: Closed border with Hungary
 - Protests lead to collapse of East German leadership and dismantling of the Berlin Wall in November 1989
 - Free elections held in March 1990
 - Victory of Christian Democrats
 - Reunification of Germany in October 1990

Revolutions of 1989 Continued

- Czechoslovakia – “Velvet Revolution”
 - Inspired by fall of Berlin Wall
 - Led by Vaclav Havel (leader of “Charter 77”)
 - Ethnic tension leads to split of Czechoslovakia in 1993
- Bulgaria
 - Inspired by fall of Berlin Wall
 - Bulgarian Politburo move towards liberalism
- Romania
 - Nicolae Ceausescu attempts to suppress mass revolt
 - Army commits mutiny and Ceausescu is assassinated in December 1989

Fall of the Soviet Union

- Long Term Causes
 - High costs of maintaining control of satellite nations
 - Development of a highly-critical professional, educated, urban class
 - Severe economic crisis of 1980s and low standards of living
 - Resurgence of nationalism within the many Soviet republics
 - Failure of War in Afghanistan
 - Of course, Gorbachev's Reforms!!!

Immediate Cause: August Coup 1990

- Background Information
 - Lithuania declared independence in March 1990
 - Gorbachev sends army but refuses to violently repress local calls for reform...mostly used economic sanctions
 - Boris Yeltsin elected President of the Russian Soviet Republic in June 1991
 - Increased calls for sovereignty from several Soviet republics led by Yeltsin
 - Gorbachev works with local Soviet presidents to create a decentralized Soviet Union in August 1991
- What?
 - To prevent decentralization, conservative Communists kidnap Gorbachev and order military to seize control of Moscow
 - Led by Yeltsin, thousands of Muscovites stand up to Soviet tanks, and the army refuses to follow the orders of the party
- Results
 - Gorbachev resigns as General Secretary of Communist Party
 - Russia and 14 other Soviet republics declare independence from the Soviet Union
 - Official on December 25, 1991
 - Remain economically connected through the CIS

Dissolution of Yugoslavia

- Cause – Desire for national autonomy in wake of Milosevic's attempt to increase central control of country
- What?
 - Croatia and Slovenia successfully gain independence from Yugoslavia in 1991
 - Inspires Bosnia to do the same in 1992
 - Development of Bosnian Civil War as Bosnian Serbs refused this break with Yugoslavia
 - Led to ethnic cleansing, or genocide
 - Montenegro and Kosovo follow suit
 - All that's left of Yugoslavia is Serbia!