

A2 History - Cold War Key Individuals

Stalin	USSR General Secretary Very hostile relationship w/West post-WWII Paranoid and suspicious Berlin Blockade, Comecon
Molotov	Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs 1939-49
Roosevelt	POTUS 1933-45 Good rapport with Stalin, died
Truman	POTUS 1945-53 Aggressively anti-Communist Dropped nukes without telling Stalin Insecure at foreign politics
Churchill	Good rapport with Stalin, irrelevant post WWII Iron Curtain Speech, 1946
Bevin	British Secretary of Foreign Affairs 1945-51 Strongly anti-Communist Almost attacked Molotov in 1946 Contributed significantly to NATO and Marshall Plan Encouraged East-West divisions
Mao	Chairman of CCP Critical of Khrushchev's policies Initially committed to global domination Unsatisfied w/relationship w/USSR US-Sino rapprochement put pressure on USSR during negotiations in 1970s
Eisenhower	POTUS 1953-61 Believer in Domino Theory Implemented 'containment' foreign policy - CIA missions to prevent spread of Communism 'New Look' - relies more on nukes than conventional military force
Dulles	US Secretary of State 1953-59 Advocate of containment and brinkmanship VERY anti-Communist
Kennedy	POTUS 1961-63 :'(Continued policy of brinkmanship Carried out BoP op Berlin Wall Cuban Missile Crisis Assassinated
Khrushchev	USSR General Secretary 1953-64 Secret Speech 1956 Implemented policy of DeStalinisation and 'Thaw' Not a very good relationship w/Mao Hungarian Uprising Visited US in 1959 (not allowed in Disneyland) Berlin Wall Cuban Missile Crisis
Macmillan	UK Prime Minister 1957-63

	<p>Very close relationship w/Kennedy Very critical of Thatcher</p>
Brezhnev	<p>USSR General Secretary 1964-82 Return to Stalinist foreign policies Gerontocracy and bureaucracy led to slow responses and long-winded negotiations with West</p>
Gromyko	<p>USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs 1957-85 Strong supporter of disarmament Became increasingly inflexible in his later years Took over as policy-maker in Brezhnev's final years Supported Gorbachev after Chernenko death Kind of cute in a sweet way <33</p>
Nixon	<p>POTUS 1969-74 US-Sino rapprochement Supported containment - interference in Latin American countries SALT I and ABM Treaty, 1972 Improvement in US-Soviet relations, visited USSR</p>
Kissinger	<p>US Secretary of State 1973-77 Subscribes to Realist school of thought Key figure in orchestrating US-Sino rapprochement Implemented detente policy Very close relationship with Soviet Ambassador to US Played significant role in relaxation of Sino-US tensions</p>
Andropov	<p>USSR General Secretary 1982-84 'Evil Empire' Speech Died</p>
Gorbachev	<p>USSR General Secretary 1985-91 Played significant role in ending Cold War Good relationship w/Western leaders Strong advocate of disarmament and rapprochement w/the West Worked to increase communication with US</p>
Deng Xiaoping	<p>Chairman of CCP 1987-97 Wanted to improve China's international relationships Responsible for China's economic reforms</p>
Reagan	<p>POTUS 1981-89 Aggressively anti-Communist and outspoken Star Wars Programme Wanted to restart Arms Race Willing to negotiate with Gorby Facilitated US-Soviet rapprochement - good relationship w/Gorby</p>
Thatcher	<p>UK Prime Minister Firmly anti-Communist Facilitated US placing missiles in UK Good rapport with Reagan and Gorbachev Ding dong witch is dead</p>
Pope John Paul II	<p>Very popular in Poland Supported Solidarity Not a huge fan of Communist regime Contributed to removal of Polish Communist Party</p>

A2 History - Cold War Key Policies

Appeasement	Pre-WWII policy which allowed Hitler to invade central Europe, inspiring more aggressive foreign policies
Marshall Plan	US economic aid sent to Europe in return for their purchase of American goods; an effort to stop widespread poverty in Europe and cement US influence.
Containment	US policy to stop the spread of Communism, sparked by Domino Theory. Won't become involved in already Communist countries
McCarthyism	Hysterical fear of Communist spies or sympathies within the US, prompting many politician to adopt more aggressive policies to appease the public, mostly during the 50s
Massive Retaliation	The use, or threat of use, of nuclear weapons in response to Communist aggression. Strongly advocated by Dulles during the Korean War.
New Look	Eisenhower's foreign policy. More aggressive, placing greater emphasis on nuclear weapons and the use of covert ops to undermine Communist regimes
Roll-Back	Actively pushing back Communist regimes. More aggressive than policy of containment.
Brinkmanship	US policy started by Eisenhower to further American interests by pushing events to the brink of active conflict. Continued by Kennedy.
Peaceful Coexistence	Soviet policy stating that as the fall of Capitalism is inevitable, there is no need to actively fight it. Introduced under Khrushchev in an effort to improve relations with the West
Great Leap Forward	Mao Zedong's policy for reforming the PRC's economy and society. Largely unsuccessful, causing millions of deaths. Criticised by Khrushchev.
Detente	Actively trying to lessen tensions and improve international relations between the superpowers. Policy pursued by both following Cuban Missile Crisis
Militarised Counter-Revolution	Reagan's foreign policy. Much more aggressive than Carter's, increasing spending on nuclear arms and covert ops
Ping-Pong Diplomacy	The improving relations between the US and the PRC of China, initially through the use of sporting events as a means of backchannel diplomacy

A2 History - Cold War Key Doctrines

1947	Truman Doctrine	Announces US intent to contain Communism, officially ending their previously isolationist foreign policy.
1957	Eisenhower Doctrine	US willing to send economic aid to Middle Eastern countries threatened by armed aggression. Specifically mentions 'international Communism'
1968	Brezhnev Doctrine	Announces intent to intervene in Warsaw Pact countries if Communist regime is threatened
1980	Carter Doctrine	US announces intent to use military force to protect its interests in Persian Gulf
1988	Sinatra Doctrine	Gorbachev announces end of Brezhnev Doctrine, will no longer interfere in Eastern Europe.

A2 History - Cold War Key Treaties

1950	Treaty of Friendship	USSR and PCR formal alliance. USSR promises military support and economic aid, maintains Mongolia under Sol
1963	Partial Test Ban Treaty	US, UK, USSR agree to only test nukes underground
1970	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	International treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote peaceful use of nuclear energy
1972	SALT I	Enforced limits on SLBMs, ICBMs, each only allowed one anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system
1975	Helsinki Accords	Attempt to increase ties between East and West, signing security, cooperation, and human rights baskets
1979	SALT II	Signed by Jimmy Carter and Brezhnev, never ratified
1987	INF Treaty	First arms reduction treaty, signed by Gorbachev and Reagan
1991	START Treaty	Signed by Bush and Gorbachev, significant reductions and limitations on arms

A2 History - Cold War Key Summits

1954	Geneva Accords	US and USSR diplomats participate in international conference on Korean War and Vietnam situation
1959	Khrushchev visits US	Successful diplomatic visit
1960	Paris Summit	Superpower leaders meet to discuss future of Germany. Talks ultimately a failure because of U2 incident
1961	Vienna Summit	Kennedy and Khrushchev meet
1972	Nixon visits PRC	Successful diplomatic visit
	Nixon visits Moscow	Successful diplomatic visit. ABM Treaty signed
1985	Geneva Summit	Reagan and Gorbachev meet for the first time, discuss diplomatic ties and Arms Race
1986	Reykjavik Summit	US refuses to end SDI. Agree to make significant reductions in nuclear arsenals.
1987	Washington Summit	Gorbachev and Reagan discuss Afghanistan, START, and arms limitations. INF treaty signed.

A2 History - Cold War Key Events

1943	Tehran Conference	Shows willingness to work together and that cooperation wasn't impossible
1944	Percentages Deal	Stalin and Churchill agree on spheres of influence, US not aware of this.
1945	Yalta Conference	More tensions between leaders now. Disagreements over reparations and Soviet buffer zone.
	Potsdam Conference	Considerable increase in tensions. Agree to hold free elections in Eastern Europe. Truman doesn't tell Stalin about Atomic bomb
	Atomic Bombs dropped	Stalin not told, still under impression that USSR was assisting in making Japan surrender. Very offended. Threat of nuclear weapons firmly established
1946	Iron Curtain Speech	Highlighted growing divides between east and West
1947	Truman Doctrine	Announces US intent to contain Communism, officially ending their previously isolationist foreign policy.
	Cominform	Intended to coordinate international Communist parties under Soviet direction
	Marshall Plan	Stalin forbids East from participating. Criticises US 'Dollar Imperialism'
1948	Berlin Blockade	In response to the introduction of the deutschmark in West Germany and the merging of western zones, Stalin tries to starve the West out of Berlin by blocking roads, canals, and trains into/out of the city.
	Berlin Airlift	The US responds by sending fuel and supplies to West Berlin by planes. The USSR does not shoot them down.
1949	End of Blockade	Seen as a victory for the US.
	Formation of NATO	Western countries agree to send aid if one of them is attacked
1950	Communist takeover of China	Seen as evidence of Domino Theory in the West. Mao Zedong eager to spread world revolution.
	Sino-Soviet Alliance signed	Terms much more favourable for USSR. Economic aid and promise of military support to China. Mongolia remains in Soviet sphere of Influence, Stalin refuses to help conquer Taiwan and prevents Mao from sending troops to assist Vietnam
	Korean War	UN troops sent in. Introduction of US' roll-back policy. Stalin refuses direct involvement, discourages Mao from sending troops.
1953	Ceasefire in Korea	Evidence of Khrushchev's commitment to the Thaw?
	Superpowers test Hydrogen bombs	Arms Race escalating. Soviet nuclear capabilities caught up with US'
1954	Geneva Accords	US and USSR diplomats participate in international conference on Korean War and Vietnam situation
	Taiwan Straits Crisis	Mao starts shelling Taiwan in effort to solidify alliance with USSR, doesn't tell Khrushchev before hand but Khrush. supports anyway. US sends support to Taiwan and PRC backs down, negotiations start.
1955	Formation of Warsaw Pact	In response to NATO, members agree to send aid if one is attacked.
1956	Suez Crisis	US and USSR cooperate - both against French and British

		involvement in Middle East
	Hungarian Uprising	Crushed by Khrushchev, seen as proof that he's like Stalin. US doesn't intervene, highlighting how policy of containment won't interfere with already Communist countries.
1958	Great Leap Forward	Khrushchev criticises Mao economic and cultural reforms, sends minimal support.
	Taiwan Straits Crisis	Mao starts shelling Taiwan again. Khrushchev unhappy but still supports him. Mao uses Taiwan to increase international tensions
	Berlin Ultimatum	Khrushchev demands Western powers leave West Berlin
1959	Khrushchev visits US	Almost causes international incident when not allowed into Disneyland. Meeting goes well, Khrushchev views Kennedy as inexperienced.
	Castro comes to power in Cuba	Further evidence of Domino Theory. Eisenhower begins planning covert op to overthrow him.
1960	U-2 Incident	US spy plane shot down in Soviet territory days before Four Powers' Summit in Paris. Caused significant increase in tensions and failure of Summit.
1961	Berlin Wall	Erected to stop brain drain in East Berlin, used by the West as proof of the failure of Communism. No interference, although Kennedy sends US troops to West Berlin.
	Bay of Pigs Invasion	Attempt to overthrow Castro fails spectacularly, causing huge embarrassment for Kennedy
	Vienna Summit	Kennedy and Khrushchev meet to discuss things
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	Lowest point in Cold War relations, prompts Detente
1963	US sells grain to Soviet Union	Part of detente efforts to reduce tensions by increasing economic links
	Kennedy assassinated	
1964	Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	LBJ has power to oppose "Communist aggression" in Vietnam
1965	First US troops sent to Vietnam	
1968	Prague Spring	Crushed again by the USSR. Leads to Brezhnev Doctrine declaring that Warsaw Pact countries will intervene in communist countries if regime is threatened.
	Albania leaves Warsaw Pact	Not a huge deal - Albania didn't provide important resources to USSR, strategically insignificant.
1969	Ussuri River Dispute	USSR was going to give Damansky Island to PRC in 1964, Khrushchev cancels after Mao's comment on future victories of PRC. Now Chinese forces attack Soviet border guards, resulting in 800 dead Chinese and 60 dead Russians. Border dispute unresolved but used by Mao to justify change in foreign policy and US-Sino rapprochement, signalling end of Sino-Soviet relations.
1972	SALT I ratified	More a gesture than a significant limitation on arms; MIRVs still in production. Difficult to coordinate as US technology is more advanced than USSR. Agree to limit production of SLMB and ICBM, and each country only allowed two ABM sites.
	Nixon visits China	First president to visit PRC, marked US-Sino rapprochement
	Nixon visits Moscow	ABM Treaty signed

1973	Paris Peace Accords	US leaves Vietnam War
	Arab-Israeli War	Soviet Union supports Arabs and cuts relations with Israel, US sends aid to Israel - proxy war?
1974	Watergate Scandal	
1975	High Handshake	Cooperation between cosmonauts and astronauts.
	Helsinki Accords	Some tension over Human Rights Watchdogs in Soviet Union, still a symbol of cooperation between superpowers
	US pulls troops from Vietnam	
1978	Carter increases defence budget	Indication of deteriorating relations/end of Detente
1979	SALT II signed	Never ratified :(
	Iranian Hostage Crisis	US loses influence in Iran
	Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	Catalysing end of Detente as US becomes more aggressive in response to USSR's growing influence in Middle East
1980	US boycotts Moscow Olympics	
	Carter Doctrine	US announces intent to use military force to protect its interests in Persian Gulf
1981	Reagan increases military spending	Indicative of his hostile foreign policy
1982	'Evil Empire' Speech	
1983	Reagan proposes SDI	Heavily criticised internationally and domestically. USSR cannot afford to restart Arms Race, general who suggests it is fired.
1984	USSR boycotts US Olympics	
1985	Geneva Summit	Reagan and Gorbachev meet for the first time, discuss diplomatic ties and Arms Race
1986	Chernobyl disaster	
	Reykjavik Summit	Reagan and Gorbachev meet again
1987	Washington Summit	Gorbachev and Reagan discuss Afghanistan, START, and arms limitations. INF treaty signed
	INF Treaty signed	First arms-reduction treaty since start of the Cold War.
1988	Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan	
	Sinatra Doctrine	Gorbachev announces end of Brezhnev Doctrine, will no longer interfere in Eastern Europe.
1989	Collapse of communist regimes in the East	Gorbachev proves his commitment to Sinatra Doctrine by not interfering. Increase in nationalism within Soviet Union, inspired by Eastern Europe.
	Berlin Wall falls	Gorbachev not informed, doesn't react.
1990	Germany reunified	
1991	Warsaw Pact dissolved	
	Dissolution of USSR	Gorbachev steps down after protests against Communist Party.