

Afghanistan 1979

they try to rebel and Soviets crush them; Carter puts embargo on grain; boycotts Moscow Olympics

Alexander Dubcek

Communist Party Secretary of Czechoslovakia; loosens strict rules; permits criticism of government; assures loyalty to USSR; gets kicked out

Alliance for Progress

Kennedy's Marshall Plan for Latin America to establish democratic governments, land reform, economic and social planning; US pledges \$20 billion contribution; money wasn't used the way it was intended

Bay of Pigs

Kennedy allows CIA to send Cuban exiles in to take out Castro but it fails badly

Berlin airlift

Efforts, primarily by the US, to fly in millions of tons of food and heating fuel to over 2 million isolated residents of West Berlin in 1948-49. In an attempt to force Allied nations out of Berlin, the Soviets blockaded all access to the city, which had been partitioned between Western powers and the Soviet Union at the end of WWII. The US made deliveries until the Soviets finally lifted the blockade. This incident led to the division of Germany into the Federal Republic of Germany in the west and the German Democratic Republic in the east.

Berlin Wall

A 28 mile wall built by the Soviet Union in 1961 along the border of East and West Berlin to prevent East Germans from leaving for the West. Initially barbed wire, it was soon replaced by a concrete wall topped with barbed wire and gradually extended beyond the two cities to encompass the entire boundary between East and West Germany. It became emblematic of the cold war and kept Germany separated until the Soviets agreed to remove it in 1989, in part as a gesture they hoped would keep the faltering Communist Party in power.

Brezhnev Doctrine

Brezhnev says USSR has the right to help communist governments fighting against rebels; results in Czech 1968 and Afghanistan in 1979

Carter Doctrine

Warning that any attempt by outside forces to gain control of the Persian Gulf would be met with military force from the US; created because Soviets were in Afghanistan and too close to Persian Gulf oil

Christian Democrats

Powerful center to center-right political parties that evolved in the late 1940s in Europe from former Catholic parties of the pre-WWII period. Christian parties gained increasing support in the postwar era, winning elections in part because of their participation in wartime resistance. A vital component of postwar politics, these groups shifted from their decades-old emphasis on advocating church interests to welcoming non-Catholics among their ranks and focusing on democracy, anti-communism, and social reform.

containment

US would work in military and non-military ways to prevent communism from spreading around the world

Cuban missile crisis

the 1962 confrontation between US and the Soviet Union over Soviet missiles in Cuba

Czechoslovakia 1968

Dubcek's reforms worry Soviets so they crush his reforms August 21; example of Brezhnev Doctrine in action; condemned by world as extreme

Detente

Period of increased cooperation between the US and the USSR. This was undertaken by Pres. Nixon and his Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, in the 1970s. It was a factor in the end of the Cold War and of the USSR.

Glasnot

policy in the Soviet Union of speaking openly about problems.

Korean War

the cold war conflict in which UN soldiers fought to defend South Korea from takeover by Communist North Korea, ending a stalemate in 1953

Marshall Plan

a massive American aid program announced in 1947 to help European nations recover from World War II

NATO

Formed in 1949, was the West's military organization designed to discourage further Soviet expansion and to counter the Warsaw Pact.

Non-alignment movement

started in India of countries that did not want to be on either side of the Cold War; irony in Cuban's membership shows its uselessness

Non-Proliferation Treaty

UN General Assembly treaty that nuclear weapons will not be spread or developed, only nuclear energy could be improved

Nuclear test ban treaty

July 1963 all powers except France and China agree to stop testing in atmosphere, space and underwater

Reagan Doctrine

US would support freedom fighters trying to overthrow Communist regimes; applied in Nicaragua, Angola, Cambodia and Afghanistan

SALT I

Treaty signed in 1972 between the U.S. and the USSR. This agreement limited the number of missiles in each nation and led to the SALT II discussions and a slowdown of the arms race between the two countries.

SALT II

planned reduction in missiles that is canceled when Soviets invade Afghanistan

Satellite nation

nation that is dominated politically and economically by a more powerful nation.

Sino-Soviet Split

Mao disagrees with Khrushchev's cooperation with US; struggling for dominance among communists

Solidarity

Polish labor union formed in 1980 after major protests against the Communist labor system in place at the time. In 1981 it was shut down by the Polish Communist leadership, but regained strength in 1989 and openly opposed the Soviet-backed party.

Sputnik

First satellite launched into space by the Soviet Union

Star Wars

President Reagan's proposed weapons system to destroy Soviet missiles from space.

START

dealt with long-range missiles; Bush and Gorbachev; reduction in long-range nuclear missiles

Strategic Defense Initiative

Reagan's Star Wars defense system to shoot down missiles while they're in space

Truman Doctrine

President Truman's 1947 promise that the US would defend peoples from subversion or outside pressure

U2 affair

An American secret spy plane that was shot down in 1960 while spying on the USSR. The pilot, Gary Powers, was captured alive. The US had insisted it was not spying on the USSR, and the event caused great embarrassment to the US and increased tensions in the Cold War.

United Nations

international organization founded in 1945 to promote world peace and progress

Warsaw Pact

alliance formed in 1949 by Soviet Union and nations of Eastern Europe

Willie Brandt

Cold War mayor of West Berlin who served as chancellor of West Germany (1969-74). He instituted a policy of greater cooperation with eastern communist nations.