

The Cold War

- **The Cold War begins in 1945 and ended in 1990. In 1945 just after the WWII the alliance between the USA and USSR fell through. There was intense rivalry between the two groups (*communist and non-communist nations*) and the Cold War broke out. It was a clash of two very different ideas: Democracy V/s communism.**

Pre-Cold War:

- The War was known as Cold War because it never led to fighting and never actually became a “hot war”.
- The Cold War was filled with *hostility*, and *suspicion* between the two sides.
- This high tension was express by dividing the world into two *Blocks Eastern and Western and between the Iron curtain*.
- The hostility between the nations was express by Arms and Space races, nationalism and threat of a nuclear war.

Why really this high tension, hostility and suspicion were born after the war?

- The answer will come from the decisions made after the WWII, or the lack of agreement on Germany unification.

THE BIG THREE





LUPI/THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

Soviet leader **Joseph Stalin**, United States president **Franklin D. Roosevelt**, and British Prime Minister **Winston Churchill**. (1943)

The meeting marked the apex of the East-West wartime alliance. **Stalin**, **Roosevelt**, and **Churchill**, the leaders of the three major Allied powers, came to be known as the "**Big Three**."

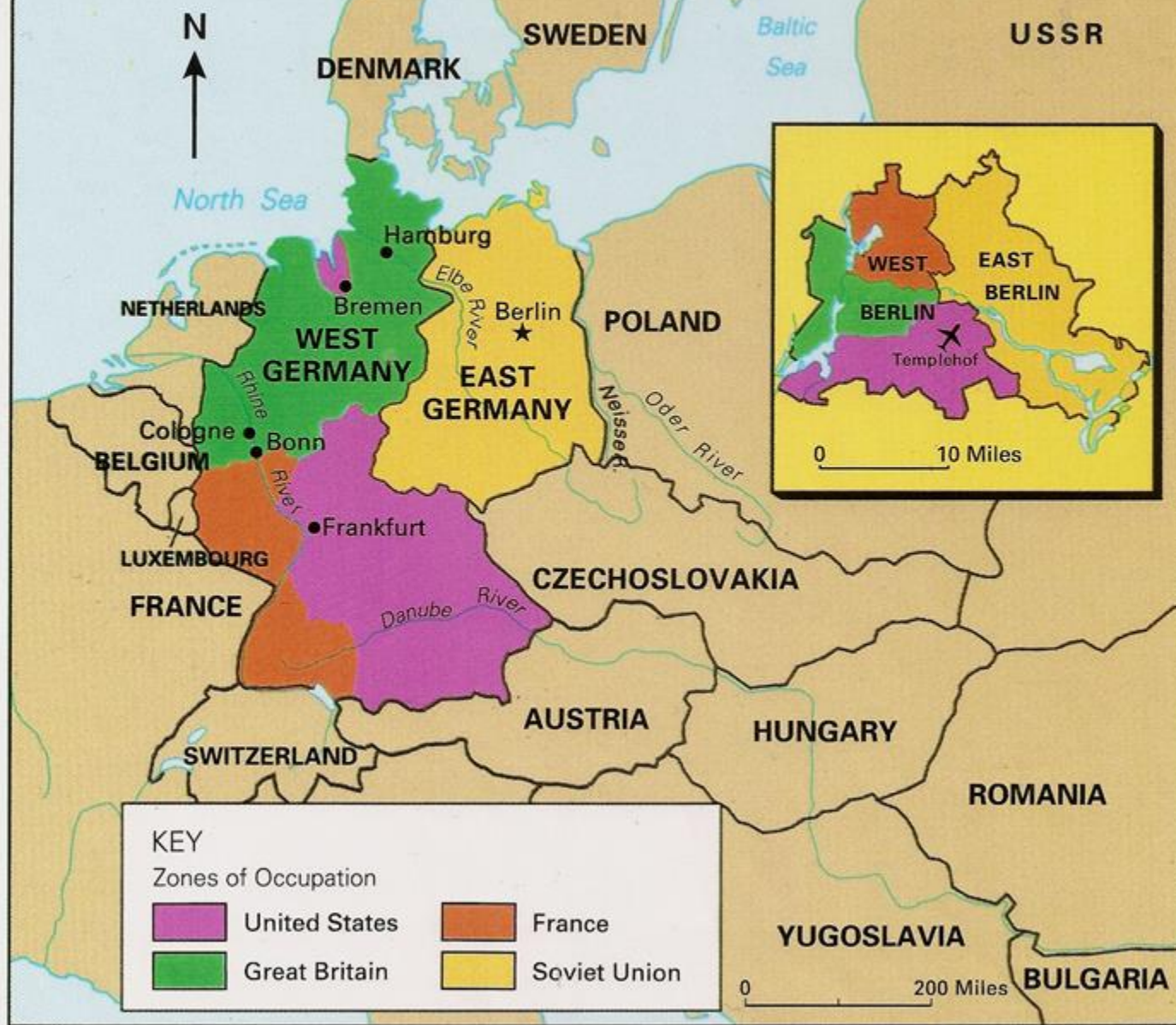
Two important conferences marked the beginning of the Cold War

1. *The Yalta conference* in February 1945 – attended by president *Roosevelt*, *Winston Churchill*, and *J.V. Stalin*
2. *The Potsdam conference* in July 1945 in Germany—attended by president *Harry Truman*, *Churchill*, *Stalin* and the French president *Atlee*.

At the Yalta Conference the Big 3 agreed:

- **To divide Germany and Berlin into 4 zones occupied by USA, USSR, Britain and France;**
- **Also that the USSR should regain its land lost in Poland;**
- **To hold free elections in the countries freed from the Nazi rule;**
- **The United Nations was set up to try to maintain world peace.**

Division of Germany/Berlin, 1945



***There were disagreements about :**

- 1) the exact position of Poland's border with Germany and**
- 2) the amounts of war reparations that Germany should pay the USSR.**

In Potsdam, the 4 countries agreed:

- To have Germany demilitarized and denazified;
- The USSR was to receive 25% of machinery or industrial equipment from West Germany in return for food from Russia for the German people;
- Stalin promised to hold free elections in East European countries that were controlled by Russia, and to hand over half of Berlin to USA, Britain and France.

***The two sides were disappointed from each other:**

-USSR- Because USA dropped the atomic bomb

-USA, France and Britain-because USSR and Poland signed a treaty regarding the new border

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTALITARIANISM

Dictatorship
One-party rule
Primacy of state over individual
Control by state of most aspects of life

FASCISM/NAZISM

COMMUNISM

Basic Principles

Authoritarian; action-oriented; leader identified with state

Leninism, Marxism; dictatorship of proletariat

Political

Nationalist, militarist; racist (nazism)

Nationalist, internationalist

Social

Supported by industrialists and military

Supported by workers (USSR) and peasants (China)

Economic

Private property; control by state corporations or state

Collective ownership; centralized state planning

Cultural

Censorship, indoctrination, secret police

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Examples

Fascism in Italy and Spain; nazism in Germany

Communism in USSR and in China

Postwar Europe



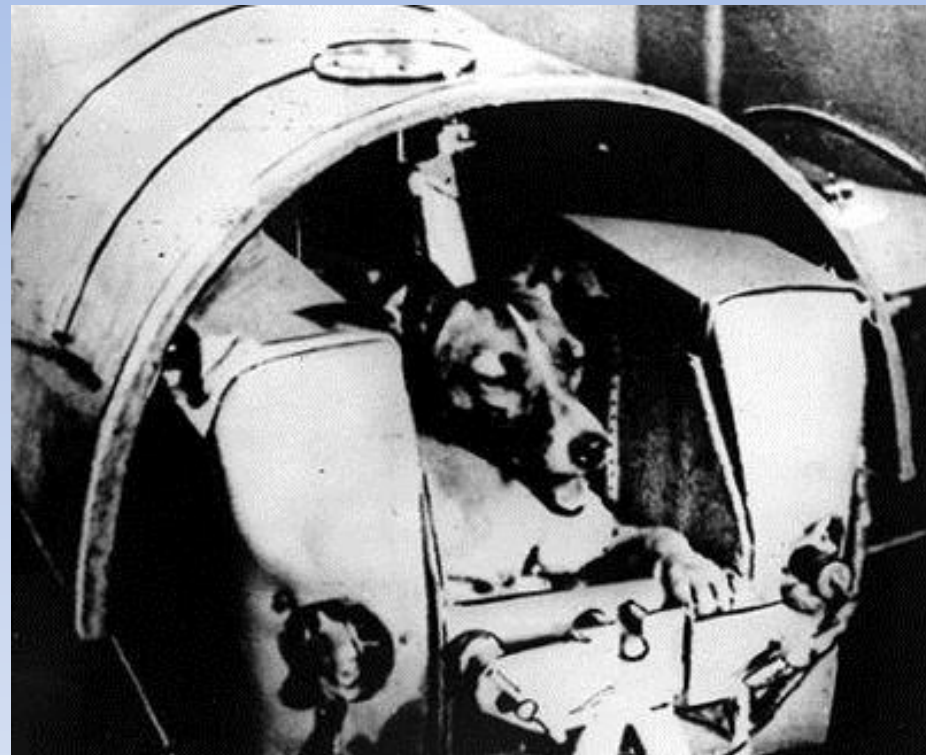
The Growth of the Soviet Union (Europe), 1939–1945

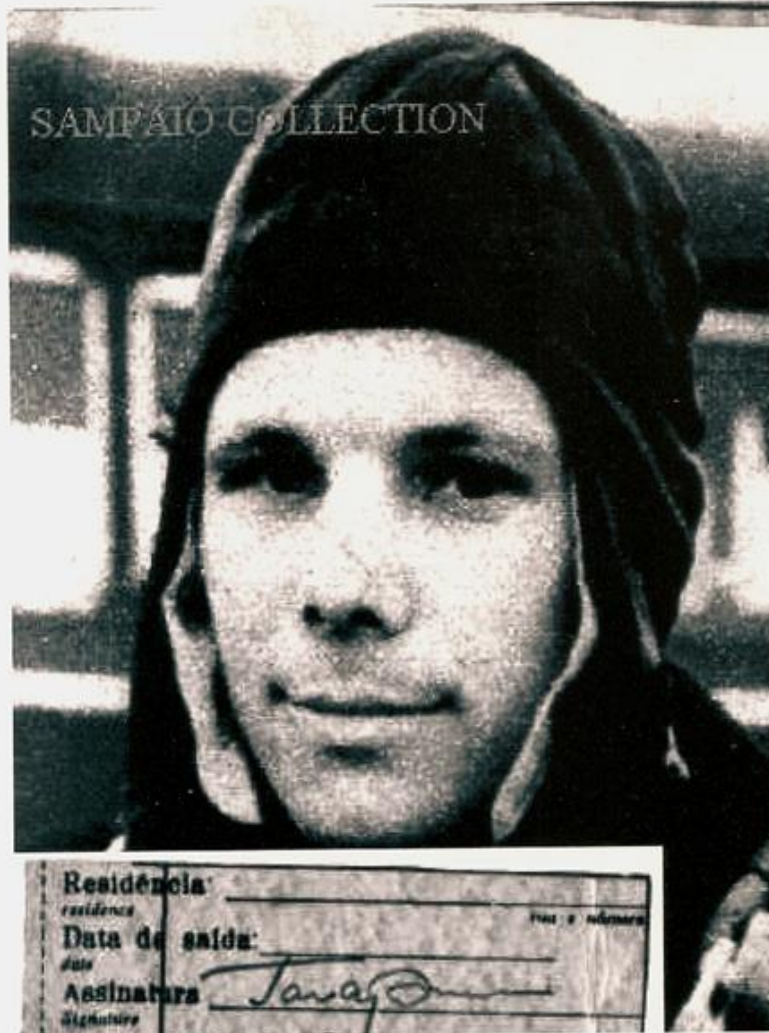


USSR

v/s

USA





Yury Gagarin was born in 1934 near Smolensk in the *Soviet Union*. He graduated from vocational and technical schools and enrolled in the Soviet Air Force. He received pilot training in 1957 at the Orenburg facility in Russia. **On April 12, 1961, Yury Gagarin became the first man to travel in space.** Gagarin's flight was aboard the Russian satellite Vostok I. His trip consisted of one earth orbit at a height of 203 miles above the earth. His 1 hour and 48 minute trip took him at a speed of 17,000 miles per hour. Yury Gagarin died in an airplane crash in 1968.



On May 5, 1961, **Alan Shepard** became the first American in space.

He flew on a Mercury spacecraft. There was just enough room for one person. He named his capsule Freedom 7.

On this flight, Shepard did not orbit Earth. He flew 116 miles high. Then he came back down. The flight lasted about 15 ½ minutes.



VALENTINA VLADIMIROVNA TERESHKOVA,

1937-, Soviet cosmonaut. She was the first woman to orbit the earth, in *Vostok 6* on June 16-19, 1963. She left the Soviet space program soon after and married cosmonaut *Andriyan Nikolayev*. She was president of the Committee of Soviet Women (1968-86) and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (1971).



Sally Ride (1951–2012)

(Astronaut, Physicist, Educator)

In 1983, astronaut and astrophysicist Sally Ride became the first American woman in space aboard the space shuttle Challenger.

Ride died on July 23, 2012 at the age of 61



Space Mission **Apollo 11** was the spaceflight that landed the first humans on the Moon, Americans **Neil Armstrong** on July 20, 1969.

Armstrong became the first to step onto the lunar surface six hours later on July 21.



The Shuttle–*Mir* Program

1993-

The Shuttle–*Mir* Program was a collaborative space program between Russia and the United States, which involved American Space Shuttles visiting the Russian space station *Mir*, Russian cosmonauts flying on the shuttle, and an American astronaut flying aboard a Soyuz spacecraft to engage in long-duration expeditions aboard *Mir*.

The Reunification of Germany, 1990



