

INTERNATIONAL PANORAMA

EVENT	YEAR	STEPS	ACTORS	CAUSES	EFFECTS
* Comrades	17-45	<p>Revolution</p> <p>Depression</p> <p>Wartime Alliances</p> <p>Summits</p>	<p>Anticommunist forces, Germany, Russia</p> <p>Stalin, Roosevelt, Hitler, Churchill</p>	<p>Lenin's death, intent to oust the Bolsheviks</p> <p>Great depression of 29</p> <p>The non-aggression pact with Berlin.</p> <p>German troops storm into Poland, invade Russia</p> <p>"Big Three" meeting in Yalta</p> <p>Roosevelt's death</p> <p>US drops an atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki</p>	<p>Joseph Stalin rises to power, make the Great Purge</p> <p>Soviet Union's five-year plans for economic development by Stalin. New Deal by Roosevelt</p> <p>Start the Second World War</p> <p>Stalingrad's battle</p> <p>Soviets will attack Japan once Germany is defeated. Soviet and U.S. troops meet cutting Germany in two.</p> <p>Truman rises to power in US</p> <p>Japan is destroyed. End of the World War II.</p>
* Iron curtain	45-47	<p>Homecomings</p> <p>Conquered divided</p> <p>Soviet control</p> <p>Warnings</p> <p>Truman's doctrine</p>	<p>Allies, Germany</p> <p>Stalin, Truman, Churchill</p>	<p>End of the war</p> <p>Germany is divided in Four occupation zones by Allies setting up a sector in Berlin</p> <p>Communist and capitalist looks for control</p> <p>Stalin commented that capitalism and imperialism made future wars inevitable.</p> <p>Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech</p>	<p>American economy and government was revitalized. Troops come home</p> <p>Germans are expelled from Allies countries</p> <p>Soviets created a series of satellite states.</p> <p>US was alert. Declaration of Churchill, and Truman in college in Fulton that said that the political and ideological divide between the Soviets and the West as the Cold War began.</p> <p>The tensions grow between the Soviet Union and former allies</p>

					Truman shows his new Truman Doctrine
* Marshall plan	47–52	Post War Europe Truman Doctrine George Marshall The Plan Coup Aid to Europe Fear and Response	Truman, Europe, George Marshall, Russia	<p>Europe was in chaos, national economies remain in ruin</p> <p>Britain informs to that London is ending aid to Greece and Turkey</p> <p>George Marshall gone whit the other allies in Moscow, in an attempt to determine the future of then–occupied Germany.</p> <p>The Marshall Plan offers billions of dollars in U.S. aid to European countries including those under Soviet occupation.</p> <p>Soviets established COMECON, the Warsaw Pact's version of an economic trading bloc.</p> <p>The Marshall agency spends \$13.5 billion in 16 countries. In turn, Europe's purchase of U.S. goods and machinery brings</p> <p>The Soviet Union urges its</p>	<p>Many in Western Europe considered communism as an end to the hard life and injustices</p> <p>US authorize \$400 million in aid for Turkey and Greece. Truman establish a clear distinction between the capitalist and communist</p> <p>The talks in Moscow go nowhere.</p> <p>Russia accuses the West of working to divide Europe into two hostile camps</p> <p>A communist coup topples the government of Czechoslovakia</p> <p>Many dollars back into the American economy</p> <p>The Soviet Union put its eyes on Italy and France. US was afraid that Italy could change to the communism and started a campaign of covert operations from the newly formed CIA. Democracy won in Italy</p>

				communist colleagues in Western Europe to take action against the Marshall Plan.	
* Berlin	48–49	<p>The Nazis' once-proud capital, reduced to a pile of rubble by Allied anger, is down to its bare essentials.</p> <p>The Western Allies impose a counter-blockade on the Soviet zone. The Soviets hope to starve the West out of Berlin</p>	<p>Divided Germany</p> <p>Currency reform</p> <p>Airlift</p> <p>New allies west east</p> <p>Blockade ends</p>	<p>The Berlin airlift brings a new mindset to the Western Allies, who start thinking of West Germany as an ally, rather than an occupied territory.</p>	<p>Soviet troops harass West Berliners who go to the eastern zone. And in September, a communist attempt to take over the city council sparks mass protests -- which end in violence.</p> <p>At least 79 people, including 31 Americans, 39 British and nine Germans, had lost their lives, mostly in plane crashes. But the confrontation proved to be only the opening act in the decades-long Cold War.</p>
* Korea	49–53	<p>Both North Korean leader Kim Il Sung and his South Korean counterpart, Syngman Rhee, dreamed of reunifying the peninsula under their respective governments. But Kim acted first. He pleaded with Stalin, who -- after first rejecting the idea -- helped North Korean forces plan for the invasion of the South.</p> <p>In November 1950, after</p>	<p>The conflict on the Korean peninsula with the intervention of Germany, China, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.</p>	<p>The surrender of Japan at the end of World War II also meant an end to 35 years of Japanese occupation in Korea. As they had in Germany, Soviet and U.S. troops liberated Korea -- and agreed to divide the nation along the 38th parallel as a temporary measure.</p> <p>But as both sides withdrew their troops, they also set up rival governments,</p>	<p>The United States took advantage of a Soviet boycott of the United Nations to have the U.N. Security Council condemn North Korean aggression -- and create a U.N. military force that would defend South Korea.</p> <p>Stalin also was heartened by the communist victory in China in 1949 and believed it was time to open an Asian front against capitalism. On June 25, 1950, the North Korean army rolled south in a surprise assault.</p> <p>By the summer of 1951 armistice talks began. It wasn't until July 1953,</p>

		repeated warnings through diplomatic channels, China attacked — sending the surprised U.N. forces reeling southward.		creating the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the North, and the Republic of Korea in the South.	after months of pointless fighting and the death of Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, that a cease-fire was finally agreed to. Despite the armistice, the Korean peninsula remains divided to this day — and a potential global flashpoint.
* Reds	47–53	Fear Hollywood Whitch hunts Rosenbergs Conformity Stalin	USSR and USA	To influence the nations about the communism by massive campaigns.	Dead or dissapeer of important people of the countries. USSR erected walls in the cities to close theirs limits. Dead of Stalin USSR obtained the secrets to make nuclear weapons and guns.
* After Stalin	53–56	Stalin East Germany, nato/polan, Hungary crackdown.	Nikita Khrushchev, Walter Ulbricht, Konrad Adenauer, Britain and France, Imre Nagy.	In 1953, the death of Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin creates a power vacuum in the Kremlin's leadership. It also unleashes a wave of unrest in Eastern Europe, as some Soviet satellites test the limits of Moscow's tolerance. DEAD OF STALIN AND A VACUUM OF POWER.	Nikita Khrushchev, would soon rise to the top of the Soviet hierarchy. Anger over strict production quotas boiled over in June 1953. In September 1953, Konrad. Adenauer was re-elected chancellor of West Germany. With U.S. backing, Adenauer persuaded Britain and France to allow West Germany into NATO, the Western military alliance. Students in Hungary's capital of Budapest launched a more serious challenge to Soviet rule, Hungarians believed they had won their revolution. Thousands were killed in the crackdown. Nagy was arrested and eventually executed. Two hundred

					thousand Hungarians fled the country. Khrushchev had re-enforced the Iron Curtain.
* Sputnik	49-61	Duck-Cover, Sputnik Catch-Up, U-2, Disaster/ Triumph	United States, USSR, Dwight Eisenhower, Werner von Braun,	United States, Sovietic Union, Dwight Eisenhower, Werner von Braun,	<p>The start of the nuclear arms race between the Cold War rivals. U-2 was shot down by the Soviet military.</p> <p>On April 12, 1961, Gagarin achieved international acclaim when he became the first human to be launched into space. They tested the world's first intercontinental ballistic missile in May 1957.</p> <p>And on October 4 of that year they surprised the world by launching Sputnik -- the world's first satellite.</p>
* The wall	58-63	Berlin Khrushchev, East Germany The Wall Divided.	United States, West Berlin, East Germany, Khrushche, Eisenhower-Khrushchev, German leader Walter Ulbricht, John F. Kennedy,	For years, West Berlin was an escape route for East Germans seeking to flee communism. But growing Cold War tensions forced the Soviet bloc to erect a deadly blockade across the city -- a Wall that divided Berlin for nearly three decades.	<p>Khrushchev issued a new demand, calling on the Western powers to withdraw from Berlin, he met with President Eisenhower.</p> <p>A second Eisenhower-Khrushchev summit collapsed, Every month, thousands of East Germans fled across the open Berlin border and took refuge in the West. ,</p> <p>Kennedy's attempted invasion of Castro's Cuba, at the Bay of Pigs, failed miserably. On the morning of August 13, 1961, East German and Soviet troops sealed the East Berlin side of the border, closing crossing points and erecting barricades.</p>

					Berlin was divided. the Wall remained a symbol of the Cold War's cruelty and Europe's division.
* Cuba	59–62	<p>Revolution</p> <p>Nationalization</p> <p>Bay Of Pigs</p> <p>Missile Crisis</p> <p>At The Brink</p> <p>A Way Out</p>	<p>USA,Cuba, USSR,</p> <p>Batista, JFK, Castro</p>	<p>Defeat Batista.</p> <p>Nationalized the U.S.–owned refineries</p> <p>Castro takes government.</p> <p>Cuba decides buy oil to USSR</p>	<p>Complete trade embargo against Cuba.</p> <p>Cubans leave their country.</p> <p>USA invades cuba.</p> <p>Cuba resists and attack Usa army. Cuba wins.</p> <p>USSR helps Cuba giving missiles that are discovered.</p> <p>USA promises not attack Cuba, they make a deal and panic is over. Missiles are retired from Cuba and peace come back.</p>
* Vietnam	54–68	<p>Divided</p> <p>Iron fists</p> <p>Overthrow</p> <p>Gulf of ton kin</p> <p>Escalation</p> <p>Quagmire</p>	<p>Vietnam</p> <p>USA</p>	<p>The nationalist movement led by Ho Chi Minh</p> <p>Groups such as the Viet Cong were encouraged by Moscow. U.S.</p> <p>President John F. Kennedy, after suffering a setback against the communists in Cuba and trying to control the crisis in Berlin, wanted to show U.S. resolve in Asia. the primitive but highly effective supply line that linked North Vietnam with its fighters and supporters in the South. But the</p>	<p>Kennedy sent American military advisers to South Vietnam.</p> <p>While the people of Saigon initially responded with enthusiasm to Diem's overthrow, the coup left the country with no clear leader.</p> <p>The incident prompted Johnson to push the Gulf of Ton kin Resolution through Congress. The measure allowed LBJ to wage war in Vietnam. The war cost thousand morelives.</p>

				tactic failed.	
* Mad	60-72	On alert, buildup, close call, deterrence, anti-missiles	The United States and the USSR (John f. Kennedy)	<p>With Cold War tensions heightening at the start of the 1960s, the superpowers are drawn into an escalating arms race.</p> <p>The world's safety depends on a nuclear paradox known as "mutual assured destruction."</p>	The consequences in this period, final with the creation of anti-missils between the two nations EUA and USSR, because they need a protection after the desarmy in Cuba, they want to maintain the peace in his own nations with the anti-missils
* Make love, not war	60'S	<p>Kennedy's Election</p> <p>Economic depression</p> <p>Discrimination</p> <p>Kennedy's death</p>	<p>John F. Kennedy</p> <p>George Wallace</p> <p>Edgar Hoover</p>	<p>Kennedy was assassinated in November 1963.</p> <p>American ideals of political freedom were now being extended into the personal realm</p> <p>While some Americans went off to war in Vietnam, others were challenging what was termed "the Establishment."</p> <p>The protesters gathered in city parks in preparation for a march on the convention hall. But Chicago Mayor Richard Daley had no intention of allowing them to take over the convention . On the day the Democrats were due to nominate</p>	<p>Young men of draft age were turning on, tuning in and dropping out.</p> <p>Protests against the war were growing, some black activists trained as paramilitaries in what they saw as a civil war against a racist police force</p> <p>The Cold War, and the war in Vietnam</p>

				their presidential candidate, the demonstrators battled with police.	
* Red spring	60'S	khrushchev, Catching up, Ouster/Unrest, Red Spring, Bear Claw.	Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet people, Leonid Brezhnev, Czechoslovak, Alexander Dubcek.	In the 1960s, as dissent and protest swept through the West, nations of the Warsaw Pact were experimenting with reforms. But hopes for change were crushed by palace coups and, in the case of Czechoslovakia, outright invasion. Actors: Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet people, Leonid Brezhnev, Czechoslovak, Alexander Dubcek.	: Khrushchev boasted the U.S.S.R. would overtake America in production of meat, milk and grain. More and more Russians, meanwhile, were getting a taste of such amenities as the company picnic — and paid vacations at resorts run by the Communist Party and trade unions. In October 1964, Khrushchev was deposed. Stability was restored in the Soviet Union. One of the first changes in Czechoslovakia that year was an end to censorship. The Czechoslovak experiment, the most daring attempt to marry communism with democracy, had failed.
* China	49–72	China's new rulers embarked on radical land reforms One million people lost their lives.	China	Led by Mao Tse-tung, the communists establish the People's Republic of China. Actors:	China feared an attack on its own territory. In conclusion what we can say is that the war between oriental countries and the Americans and Europe countries was a terrible success
* Détente	69–75	SLOW DOWN COMP	All the world	<i>Soviet leaders hoped to guarantee the U.S.S.R.'s security and world-power status with a treaty that would recognize the postwar division of Europe</i>	The most public symbol of the new relationship between the rival superpowers was the Apollo-Soyuz project. In space, cooperation was replacing years of Cold War confrontation.
* Good and bad guys	67–78	NIXON PRESIDENT	Richard Nixon	The Cold War takes on a new dimension as the Soviet Union, the United States and	The Arab threat from Egypt against Israel had become intense, Nasser and the Arab states wanted to destroy Israel but the

				<p>their allies become involved in wars between rivals in Africa and the Middle East.</p>	<p>Soviet Union did not.(1967)</p> <p>For the Soviets, better ties with America outweighed Moscow's commitments to the Arabs.</p> <p>Against Moscow's advice, Somalia prepared for war with Ethiopia.</p>
<p>* Backyard</p>	54-90	ANTI-WAR	<i>Nixon</i>	<p>After World War II, growing nationalism in Central and South America led to greater resentment against the United States.</p> <p>In 1950, Jacobo Arbenz was voted Guatemala's president.</p>	<p>Che Guevara -- who went to Mexico, where he met Cuban rebel leader Fidel Castro. Arbenz wasn't a communist, but some of his allies were. The superpower struggle in Central America had given way to a quiet revolution at the ballot box.</p>
<p>* Freeze</p>	77-81	DÉTENTE RECOGNITION	<u>Communist Party</u>	<p>Looking for a Panacea that could stop the Cold War, USA and the Soviet Union promised to reduce the tensions reducing and controlling the arms.</p>	<p>Arms Talks: The governors of the two nations made a meet for solve all the frictions between the countries in order to protect the human rights establish the limits of the arsenals.</p> <p>Human Rights: A reason for the aparent relax was the brutal break of the human rights, like in mental hospitals, where mind-control drugs were used to make them recant.</p> <p>Salt II: The Salt II was the negotiation for a new arms limitation that paid special attention to the new medium-range nuclear missile.</p> <p>Malaise: The people from the two sides feel bad with the desicion, especially</p>

					<p>because it didn't do what was promised.</p> <p>Solidarity: As support for Solidarity spread throughout the world, the movement became increasingly defiant. Moscow watched with growing alarm.</p> <p>Martial law: On December 2, 1981, in a warning to Solidarity, riot police crushed a firemen's strike. Ten days later, Solidarity met to plan a nationwide strike. But that night, the Polish government sent in the army, arrested Solidarity's leaders and banned the trade movement. Jaruzelski declared martial law, suspending civil rights. Moscow had reimposed its will. East–West relations were fractured once more.</p>
* Soldiers of god	75–88	DIPLOMATIC GAMES	Henry Kissinger, were the architects of the new U.S.	<p>In the 1970s, Afghanistan became a focus of superpower rivalry. Geographically strategic — near Persian Gulf oil and Indian Ocean ports, and bordering the Soviet Central Asian republics — a friendly Afghanistan was vital to Moscow's interests.</p> <p>Coup: The Soviet Union sent hundreds of advisers to Kabul following an April 1978 military coup that brought a left–wing regime to power. But a group of rebels called themselves the Mujahedeen, or Soldiers of God were mostly peasants, organized by village mullahs and landowners, with weapons captured from the communists. But a lot of muslimans deserted each month.</p> <p>Invasion: Hafizullah Amin, launched a campaign of terror, then flew to Moscow to talk with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev about how to curb Amin's excesses, but</p>	

					<p>he was discovered and the executed. And with the cooperation of some leaders, Urss invade Afghanistan.</p> <p>Response: In a secret way, Us sent its money and troops to help Afghanistan and make a real resistance, but that was always in a secret way sending the supplies through other countries.</p> <p>Civil War: The real fight was released, the Soviets took the control and bombed all the territory, always trying to cut the Mujahedeen's escape routes.</p> <p>Withdrawal: The war in Afghanistan was taking its toll on the Soviets. With increasing ruthlessness and daring, the Mujahedeen attacked Soviet convoys bringing oil and weapons to their army. As many as 2,000 Soviets were killed each year. In March 1985, an energetic new leader took power in the Kremlin. As Mikhail Gorbachev met crowds around the country, opposition to the war could finally be expressed. Gorbachev told the United Nations that the Soviets would consider withdrawing from Afghanistan under a U.N. agreement. Afghanistan was to endure more years of bloodshed. Although the Soviet troop withdrawal was completed by February 1989.</p>
* Spies	45-90	VIETNAM AGREE	<u>Hanoi had presented Kissinger with a draft</u>	The Cold War was fought on	Unknown to one another, scientists Klaus Fuchs and

			<u>agreement</u>	two fronts. In public, it was a series of confrontations and crises. But the East and West also battled in the shadows, as intelligence agents risked their lives to steal secrets.	Ted Hall both passed on details of how to detonate nuclear weapons by "implosion" -- a principle so new to Soviet science that there was no equivalent word in Russian. The intelligence war was lopsided. The CIA dug a long tunnel under the Soviet sector to tap telephone cables. Penkovsky revealed the Soviets' lack of atomic warheads and their problems with guidance systems. He provided information that proved critical to the United States during the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis. On February 21, 1994, nearly five years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Ames was arrested for spying, along with his wife, Rosario, after years of high living. During his nearly nine years on the KGB payroll, Ames was paid \$2.7 million. He identified 25 CIA agents in the Soviet Union, 10 of whom were executed
* Star wars	80-88	A NEW RELATIONSHIP	<u>As Vietnam came under communist control</u>	In 1981, Ronald Reagan -- a strident Cold Warrior -- enters the White House on a platform of "making America strong again." Convinced the United States is lagging in the arms race, Reagan increases defense spending and proposes a "Star Wars" anti-missile system --	First with the decision of Reagan for make a new army with more power for his country, he try to make a deal with the urss. With the war and the fight in the iron curtain appear the human rights and this contributed for stopped the creation of more arm, the name of the deal was saltII. The "Star Wars" plan said "All attempts at achieving military superiority over the U.S.S.R. are futile,".

				<p>alarming leaders in Moscow.</p>	<p>The meeting ended without an agreement --- but each delegation realized the discussions had crossed a historic line. In 1987, Reagan and Gorbachev in Washington to sign the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty eliminating an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms . Reagan's defense of "Star Wars" prevented further progress in arms talks for the remainder of his presidency.</p>
<p>* The wall comes down</p>	89	<p>Economic reforms had met with disaster, and the Communist Party was losing control.</p>	<p>George Bush USSR</p>	<p>For nearly three decades, the Berlin Wall symbolized the Iron Curtain that separated East from West. But by 1989, the Wall was starting to crumble --- and by the end of the year it would collapse.</p>	<p>Economic reforms had met with disaster, and the Communist Party was losing control. The Poles, like the Hungarians, were breaking with the communist system, In June, elections were held, The economy was running down, The refugees could go to West Germany, but only if their train crossed East German territory first., Weekly demonstrations in Leipzig soon swelled into mass protests.</p> <p>Gorbachev suggested to Honecker that the way to stop public protest engulfing his government would be to introduce a German version of perestroika. West Berliners arrived from the other direction and began to demolish the Wall in front of the Brandenburg Gate.</p> <p>Across the Wall, two worlds had faced each other in arms.</p>