

## Knowledge Organiser: Unit 2, Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941 - 91.

### Part 3: The end of the Cold War, 1970 - 1991.

#### Sum

Although the events of 1958 to 1970 showed the extent of the division between the USA and USSR, it also proved how dangerous it could be. Both sides realised the need to improved relations which led to the period of 'détente'. Treaties were signed and agreements made to reduce tension but by 1979 tensions had returned with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In 1985 Gorbachev became General Secretary and began a new phase for the Soviet Union. He recognised that the cost of the Cold War could not be maintained, and his policies led to its ending but sparked the collapse of the Soviet Union itself.

#### Key events.

1	<b>1972</b> – SALT I.
2	<b>1973</b> – Brezhnev visited Washington
3	<b>1975</b> – Aug: Helsinki Accords and the Apollo-Soyuz space mission
4	<b>1979</b> – SALT II (signed but never ratified by the US Congress) Invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops.
5	<b>1980</b> – USA boycott the Moscow Olympics
6	<b>1983</b> – SDI programme announced by Reagan
7	<b>1984</b> – USSR boycott the Los Angeles Olympics
8	<b>1986</b> – Reykjavik Summit with Reagan and Gorbachev
9	<b>1987</b> – Washington Summit and the INF Treaty
10	<b>1988</b> – Moscow Summit
11	<b>1989</b> – Malta Summit Fall of the Berlin Wall (Nov)
12	<b>1991</b> – Gorbachev overthrown in a military coup (Aug)

#### Key terms.

<b>Glasnost</b> – 'Openness'. Gorbachev's new and open attitude to Government and foreign relations. This was aimed to move the Soviet Union forward.
<b>Perestroika</b> – 'Reconstruction'. Gorbachev's plan to re-organise the Soviet state and economy. This was aimed to build a stronger economy.
<b>Detente</b> – When two previously conflicting sides aim for peace and avoid conflict.
<b>Carter Doctrine</b> – A policy to use force to stop the spread of communism

#### Key words

ABM	Anti-ballistic Missile. A missile able to shoot down ICBM's.
Coup	When a government or leader is replaced illegally
Economic sanctions	Measures taken to damage a country's economy, usually by limiting trade.
ICBM	Inter-continental Ballistic Missiles. Long range nuclear missile able to travel 5,500km.
MAD	Mutual Assured Destruction
MIRV	Multi targeted re-entry vehicle. Missile that carried several nuclear warheads on one weapon.
Martial Law	When a regime uses the military to keep law and order
Mujahideen	Muslim fundamentalists in Afghanistan who fought against the Soviet troops.
Politburo	Name of the Governing body in the USSR.
Satellite States	Countries that came under the control of the USSR.
SDI	Strategic Defence Initiative. US defensive plan to place satellites with lasers in space to destroy any Soviet missile fired.
SLBM	Submarine launched ballistic missile – missile with a nuclear warhead launched from a submarine.
Summit	Term used for the meetings between USA and USSR

#### Key people.

Brezhnev	Soviet General Secretary 1964 - 1982
Nixon	American President 1969 - 1974
Ford	American President 1974 - 1977
Carter	American President 1977 - 1981
Reagan	American President 1981 - 1988
Andropov	Soviet General Secretary 1982 - 1984
Chernenko	Soviet General Secretary 1984 - 1985
Gorbachev	Soviet General Secretary 1985 - 1991
Bush snr	American President 1989 - 1993

Concept: Cause and Consequence