**Cold War, 1945-1991***(covers 2 chapters: Cold War Conflict and Consensus, 1945-1965 & Challenging the Postwar Order, 1960-1991)*

Objectives

1. Explain the origins of the Cold War.
2. Trace the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the West during the Cold War. Identify periods of tension and periods of cooling, and key events associated with each.
3. Analyze how and why the Cold War came to an end.
   1. Describe Gorbachev’s reforms in the Soviet Union, and analyze their impact.
   2. Identify the important leaders and pivotal events in the 1989 revolutions throughout Eastern Europe– in Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Romania.
   3. Explain how and why Germany reunified in 1990.
   4. Explain how and why the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991.
4. Western Europe
   1. Trace political trends in Western Europe during the Cold War era.
   2. Trace economic trends in Western Europe during the Cold War era.
5. Soviet Union & the East Bloc
   1. Explain how the Soviet Union and communist Eastern Europe recovered from World War II. Compare and contrast their recovery to that of Western Europe.
   2. Identify the key Cold War era Soviet leaders and their policies.
6. Analyze the factors that led to decolonization after WWII, and how the Cold War influenced that process.
7. Analyze the challenges and the successes in the movement toward European unity.
8. Identify and describe the Cold War era social (and to some extent economic and/or political, depending on the topic) transformations in the areas of: class structure, migration, the consumer revolution, youth culture/counterculture (including the 1960s student revolts - especially 1968), women’s roles (including the birth of feminist movement in the 1970s), the environmental movement, and separatist movements. Note where these transformations took place (Western vs. Eastern Europe, or both; if both, were there distinctions between the social change in each region). Explain why each of these transformations took place and their consequences.

Terms and People

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| *Cold War Origins*  Tehran Conference (Nov. 1943)  Yalta Conference (Feb. 1945)  Potsdam Conference (July 1945)  Big Three: Churchill, FDR, Stalin  “iron curtain” (1946 speech)  Truman Doctrine (1947)  containment  Marshall Plan (1947)  COMECON (1949)  Berlin blockade & airlift (1948)  division of Germany (1949-1990)  NATO (1949)  Warsaw Pact (1955)  Big Science  space race  *Cold War Developments*  détente (1970s)  Willy Brandt’s Ostpolitik (1970s)  Helsinki Accords (1975)  *Cold War Ends*  Pope John Paul II  Gdansk shipyard strike  Solidarity  Lech Walensa  Revolutions of 1989  Velvet Revolution  Václav Havel  Paris Accord (1990) | *Western Europe*  economic miracle (late 1940s-late 60s)  Christian Democrats  Social Democrats  welfare state  Charles de Gaulle (France, Pres.1959-1969)  OPEC  oil shocks (1970s)  stagflation  neoliberalism  Margaret Thatcher (UK, 1979-1990)  Helmut Kohl (Germany, 1982-1998)  Francois Mitterand (France, 1981-1995)  *Soviet Union & the East Bloc*  Joseph Stalin (1924-1953)  Nikita Khrushchev (1955-1964)  de-Stalinization  Hungarian Revolution (1956)  Berlin Wall (1961)  Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)  Leonid Brezhnev (1964-1982)  re-Stalinization  Prague Spring (1968)  Alexander Dubček  Brezhnev Doctrine (1968)  Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-1991)  perestroika  glasnost  Boris Yeltsin (1991-1999)  Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia)  socialist realism | *Decolonization*  neocolonialism  *Social Transformations*  guest worker programs  postcolonial migration  Vatican II (1962-1965)  counterculture  New Left  France - May 1968 revolt  Simone de Beauvoir / *The Second Sex* (1949)  Betty Friedan / *The Feminine Mystique* (1963)  separatist groups: ETA, IRA  *European Unity*  European Coal and Steel Community  (1951)  Treaty of Rome (1957)  EEC / Common Market (1958-1993) |