Third World: often newly independent & developing nations
- Africa, Latin America, Asia
- Traded assistance from the USSR or US in return for their support in the Cold War

Nonaligned nations: the independent countries that remained neutral in the Cold War competition between the U.S. & Soviet Union
- India, Indonesia

How was the Cold War fought

- 1. Foreign Aid: $$
- 2. Espionage: Spies
- 3. Multinational Alliances: NATO v. Warsaw Pact
- 4. Propaganda: Radio
- 5. Brinkmanship: Threats
- 6. Surrogate Wars: Korea, Vietnam etc.

The Cuban Revolution

- Important People
  - Batista: American supported, but unpopular Cuban dictator
  - Castro: leader of the communist revolution-overthrew Batista

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The Cuban Revolution Events

- 1959: Castro overthrows Batista
- Castro nationalizes Cuba (it becomes Communist)
- Eisenhower places trade embargo on Cuba
- Castro turns to the Soviets for aid
- CIA begins to train anti-Castro exiles to overthrow Castro

Bay of Pigs Invasion

- Exiles invade at the Bay of Pigs

- Castro's forces easily defeat the invaders

Havana

Cuba

Bay of Pigs

Guantánamo Bay

The Cuban Missile Crisis

- Important People
  - Khrushchev: Soviet leader

- Kennedy: American President

TIME

The Cuban Missile Crisis

- Events
  - Khrushchev secretly places 42 missiles in Cuba
  - American spies discover the missile site
  - Kennedy demands the removal of the missiles and initiates a naval blockade of Cuba
  - This was the closest the world came to nuclear war
  - Khrushchev agrees to remove the missiles if the America promises not to invade Cuba

Civil War in Nicaragua

- Important People
  - Somoza: U.S. supported Nicaraguan dictator
  - Ortega: leader of communist Sandanistas in Nicaragua
- Events
  - Communists overthrow Somoza and are supported by the Soviets
  - U.S. supports anti-communist rebels called the Contras
  - Civil War in Nicaragua lasted until the 1990s

Confrontation in Iran

- Important People
  - Shah Pahlavi: Iranian leader who embraced Western values & oil companies
  - Prime Minister Mossadeq: leader of nationalists who forced the shah to flee
  - Ayatollah Khomeini: Religious leader who encouraged Muslims to overthrow Iran's secular government

Confrontation in Iran cont'd

- Events
  - Iranian nationalists resented the Shah's foreign alliances
  - Prime Minister Mossadeq led a revolution that forced the shah to flee
  - The U.S. helps restore the shah to power
  - The shah westernizes Iran and tries to weaken the influence of Iran's Muslim leaders (ayatollahs)
  - Ayatollah Khomeini inspires Iranian Muslims to revolt against the shah until he flees again
  - Khomeini establishes a Muslim state in Iran and establishes many anti-US policies
  - Khomeini encourages other Muslim countries to overthrow their secular governments

The Superpowers Face off in Afghanistan

- Important People
  - Jimmy Carter: American President
  - Mikhail Gorbachev: Soviet leader
- Events
  - In the 1950s Soviet influence begins to increase
  - An attempted Muslim revolt led to a Soviet invasion in 1979
  - The Soviets found themselves "stuck" in Afghanistan
  - Forced to fight the mujahideen (holy warriors) who were supplied by the United States
  - Carter organizes a boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow
  - Gorbachev withdraws Soviet troops in 1989

Notebook

- 6 Left
- Page 549 Copy Major Strategies of the Cold War

- 7 Left
- Summarize Confrontations in the Middle East, (page552-553) include both Iran and Afghanistan

6th Set of Notes - Don't Copy

The Cold War Thaws

Ch. 17.5

The Cold War begins to thaw as the superpowers enter an era of uneasy diplomacy.
The major events of the Cold War from the 1950s – 1980s.

Soviet Policy in Eastern Europe and China

Destalinization and Rumblings of Protest
- **Nikita Khrushchev**—leader of Soviet Union after Stalin dies (1953)
- Khrushchev condemns Stalin; Soviets, West can peacefully compete
- Citizens of Soviet-controlled governments begin protesting communism
- (1956) Khrushchev sends Soviet military to put down Hungarian protesters

The Revolt in Czechoslovakia
- **Leonid Brezhnev**—Soviet leader after Khrushchev—represses dissent
- In Czechoslovakia, the Communist leader, Dubcek, loosen restrictions on speech & press = Prague Spring
- In 1968, Warsaw Pact troops block reforms in Czechoslovakia: sends in tanks to stop them

Nikita Khrushchev

continued Soviet Policy in Eastern Europe and China

The Soviet-Chinese Split
- In 1950, Mao and Stalin sign friendship treaty, but tensions grow
- Chinese and Soviets each want to lead world communism
- Khrushchev ends economic aid and refuses to share nuclear secrets
- Soviets and Chinese fight small skirmishes across the border

Today, the Russia & China have good relations

From Brinkmanship to Détente

Brinkmanship Breaks Down
- Brinkmanship causes repeated crises; nuclear war a constant threat
- **John F. Kennedy**—U.S. president during the Cuban Missile crisis
- **Lyndon Johnson**—president who increases U.S. involvement in Vietnam

Kept relations tense w/ the Soviet Union

The United States Turns to Détente
- Vietnam-era turmoil fuels desire for less confrontational policy

Détente—policy of reducing Cold War tensions to avoid conflict

Richard M. Nixon—U.S. president who launches détente
- Détente grows out of philosophy known as realpolitik

"realistic politics"—recognizes need to be practical, flexible

Nixon Visits Communist Powers
- Nixon visits Communist China and Soviet Union, signs SALT I Treaty
- **SALT**—Strategic Arms Limitation Talks—limit nuclear weapons
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?

The Collapse of Détente

Policy Changes
- Nixon and Gerald Ford improve relations with Soviets and China
- Jimmy Carter has concerns about Soviet policies but signs SALT II
- Congress will not ratify SALT II due to Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

Reagan Takes an Anti-Communist Stance

Ronald Reagan—anti-Communist U.S. president takes office in 1981
- Increases military spending, proposes a missile defense program called "STAR WARS"
- In 1985, new Soviet leadership allows easing of Cold War tensions