

## COLD WAR IN (1960s-1980s) Answers!

1960s	Summary
The U-2 Incident (1960)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shot down by a Soviet surface to air missile on the morning of May 1, 1960, CIA pilot Francis Gary Powers had been on a top secret mission: to over fly and photograph denied territory from his U2 spy plane deep inside Russia.</li> <li>• His fate and that of the entire U2 program remained a mystery for days.</li> <li>• In the early summer of 1955, Lockheed chose deserted Groom Lake (later known as Area 51) in Southern Nevada as the U2 flight testing site. The dry lakebed at Groom proved ideal.</li> <li>• The first U2 flew at Groom on August 4th, 1955, a mere 8 months after contract approval, on time and under budget. U2s under CIA control began over flights of Soviet territory in July, 1956.</li> </ul>
The bay if Pigs (1961)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In April 1961, the United States attempted to invade Cuba and overthrow premier Fidel Castro.</li> <li>• On the 17th of April about 1,300 exiles armed with United States weapons landed at Bahia de Cochinos (Bay of Pigs) on the southern coast of Cuba. They hoped to gain support from the local populations, cross the island to Havana, and overthrow Castro. However, they were quickly defeated by Castro's army.</li> <li>• United States stopped buying Cuban sugar. Castro responded by talking over all of U.S. businesses in Cuba. This led President Kennedy to authorize the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.</li> </ul>
The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme was implemented for protecting Cuba from another United States sponsored invasion, such as the failed attempt at the Bay of Pigs in 1961.</li> <li>• With Castro's approval, the Soviet Union began building secret missile bases in Cuba.</li> <li>• On October 22, President Kennedy responded by televising an address stating the discovery of the weapons and that any attack coming from Cuba would be treated as an attack from the Soviet Union and would be treated accordingly. In addition, he imposed a naval blockade of Cuba to stop the construction of the sites.</li> <li>• On October 26, Khrushchev sent a letter to Kennedy suggesting that the sites would be dismantled if the</li> </ul>

	<p>United States gave its reassurance that it would not invade Cuba. Following on October 28, Khrushchev announced that the sites would be dismantled; as well as, the removal of light bombers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The United States agreed and responded by wanted the specific conditions of assurances for the United States not to invade Cuba.</li> </ul>
<p>John F. Kennedy Assassination (1963)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assassination of John F. Kennedy was not only a capital crime, but one which burgled Americans of their presidential vote — for on 22 November 1963 the government of the United States was changed, with no open polls, nor any votes cast.</li> <li>• In the assassination's aftermath, the Warren Commission was established ostensibly to investigate the murder.</li> </ul>
<p>The Czechoslovakia Uprising (1968)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Czechoslovakia began to stress heavy industry and consumer goods over agricultural and services.</li> <li>• By the 1950's, however, the concept of central planning had crippled the nation's fledgling heavy industries with waste and corruption resulting in high labor turnover, low productivity, and poor product quality.</li> <li>• The communist party, in addition to being burdened with a failing economy, was being toward apart by a conflict revolving around the extent to which the liberalization should be applied and an effort within the Slovak community for greater autonomy.</li> </ul>
<p>Berlin Wall Timeline (1961- 1989)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>May 1945</b> The Red Army captures Berlin and with the end of World War II, on May 8, 1945, Berlin is divided into four sectors: the American, British, and French the West; the Soviet in the East.</li> <li>• <b>May 24, 1949</b> Founding of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany).</li> <li>• <b>December 11, 1957</b> Leaving East Germany without permission is forbidden and violations are prosecuted with prison up to three years.</li> <li>• <b>July 25, 1961</b> President John F. Kennedy gives a speech just days before the border between East and West Berlin is closed.</li> <li>• <b>August 4, 1961</b></li> </ul>

	<p>Nikita Khrushchev reacts to President Kennedy's speech to the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Khrushchev was preparing to seal the borders of East Berlin with a concrete wall, but the plan was kept top secret</p>
1970s	Summary
Salt I & II (1972-1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amidst the Cold War, a series of treaties was issued under the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty to curtail the build up of nuclear weapons.</li> <li>• SALT I, as it is commonly known, was the first of the Strategic Arms Limitation talks between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev, who was the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, met with U.S. President Richard Nixon in November of 1969 to come up with a treaty that would contain the arms race.</li> <li>• SALT II was sent to the Senate to be ratified, but due to tensions between the two countries, Carter pushed the treaty aside. In the years following, some of the standards set in SALT II were voluntarily being observed by the two sides, but the treaty was never ratified.</li> </ul>
Coup d'état in Chile (1973)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chile was known for its stability in Latin America compared to its neighbors until the 1960s. By then the Cold War began to affect the mountainous nation, and Chile became a part of the Alliance for Progress. The alliance was meant as a way to keep socialistic revolutions from taking hold in Latin America.</li> <li>• By 1973, the Chilean Congress and Judiciary stood against Allende. They claimed that his government went against the Chilean constitution.</li> <li>• The military then stormed his palace and Allende died while armed. Although the U.S. appeared to have no involvement in the coup, many historians and analysts have claimed that Kissinger played a part in the death of Gen.</li> <li>• Rene Schneider, since the general was against a military overthrow of Allende.</li> </ul>
Somalia, Ethiopia, & the Ogradan (1977)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mariam's armed forces consisted of only 24,000 soldiers with limited weapons. Predictably, Barre had over twice as many fighting men and women as Mariam. The result was obvious: after two long</li> </ul>

	<p>months of fighting, Barre controlled ninety percent of the Ogaden. He started pushing his military units and forcing Mariam's units into non-Ethiopian territories and countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allies of Ethiopia saw this as a huge threat and helped out. North Korea, Cuba, and the Soviet Union supported Mariam and his troops by giving Ethiopia dozens helicopter pilots, thousands of soldiers, weapons and military aid. Finally, after thirteen long, bloody months, Ethiopia (with help from its allies) gained back control over the Ogaden, and the Ogaden war was finally over.</li> </ul>
<p>Gerald Ford (1974-1976)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the United States of America was thrust into war, however, Ford put his fledgling law practice aside and joined the US Navy. After a year of teaching physical training at a base in Chapel Hill North Carolina, Ford was transferred to the aircraft carrier U.S.S Monterey in the South Pacific.</li> <li>• Ford served aboard the Monterey as the physical training director and the assistant navigation officer for the remainder of the war without distinction and was honorably discharged from the Navy in 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.</li> <li>• Although Gerald Ford was successful in many of his legislative and international policy endeavors during his brief stint as President, the Ford will be forever remembered as the man who pardoned President Nixon and for being the only man to ever serve as both the President and the Vice-President without ever winning a national election.</li> </ul>
<p>1980s</p>	<p>Summary</p>
<p>The Strategic defense initiative (SDI): Star Wars (1983)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), also known as Star Wars, was a program first initiated on March 23, 1983 under President Ronald Reagan.</li> <li>• The intent of this program was to develop a sophisticated anti-ballistic missile system in order to prevent missile attacks from other countries, specifically the Soviet Union. With the tension of the Cold War looming overhead, the Strategic Defense Initiative was the United States' response to possible nuclear attacks from afar.</li> </ul>

<p>Chernenko – General Secretary (1984 - 1985)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chernenko’s ambitions for the General Secretary were, however, revived on February 9th 1984, when Andropov died.</li> <li>• Four days after Andropov’s death, on February 13th, 1984, Chernenko was elected General Secretary; two months later, on April 11th 1984 was elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet after he was nominated for the position by Gorbachev. Chernenko’s reign would, however, come to an end after little more than a year with his death on March 10th, 1985.</li> <li>• Chernenko’s administration was, despite its extreme brevity, marked with numerous significant events that shaped the remainder of the Cold War.</li> <li>• The most significant of these actions came on June 4, 1984, when he met with Ceausesceau and ordered what came to be known as the October Revolution. Chernenko also negotiated and signed treaties with Poland concerning economic and scientific cooperation, and with China concerning commercial, scientific and technologic matters.</li> </ul>
<p>Mikhail Gorbachev (1985)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gorbachev’s second famous program was Perestroika. Known as the “dismantling” of Soviet Communism, this program fixed economic, social, and political problems.</li> <li>• Perestroika’s main goal was to make the Soviet Union more Americanized by allowing more choice and freedom to the public. Glasnost, Perestroika, and the ending of the Cold War all contributed to the downfall of communism. which had lasted nearly 80 years.</li> </ul> <p>Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990.</p>
<p>George Bush (1988 - 1992)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• George Bush brought to the White House a dedication to traditional American values and a determination to direct them toward making the United States “a kinder and gentler nation.” In his Inaugural Address he pledged “a moment rich with promise” to use American strength as “a force for good.”</li> <li>• Despite unprecedented popularity from this military and diplomatic triumph, Bush was unable to withstand discontent at home from a faltering economy, rising violence in inner cities, and continued high deficit spending. In 1992 he lost his bid for reelection to Democrat William Clinton.</li> </ul>

Fall of Berlin Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On July 1, 1990, an economic, monetary and social union between East and West Germany was formed, and all restrictions concerning travels were dropped.</li><li>• The wall vanished almost completely until 1991; there are a few remainders at the Bernauer Straße, the Niederkirchnerstraße (near the building of the former Prussian parliament, now housing the parliament of Berlin) and as the 1.3 km long “East-Side-Gallery” near the railway station “Hauptbahnhof”.</li><li>• On February 1997, a red line was painted on the pavement at the former “Checkpoint Charlie” to mark the course of the former Berlin Wall. This line reached a length of 20 km and shall be replaced by two rows of paving stones.</li></ul>
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