

Day 144
The Global Impact of the Cold War

- **The global balance of economic and political power shifted after the end of World War II and rapidly evolved into the Cold War. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological struggles between capitalism and communism throughout the globe.**

Two examples are...

Cuba:

A revolution led by _____ and _____ occurred in 19____. This revolution overthrew _____ whose regime allowed the Cuban economy to be dominated by _____ especially the _____ industry. Once in power, _____ nationalized most the _____ owned assets, this led the _____ to impose severe _____. Cut off from the _____, Cuba began to receive massive economic aid from _____. With this support, Cuba's leader announced in the UN General Assembly "I have been a _____ all along, and will remain one until I die." With this declaration, the Containment policy of the _____ sprang into action and president _____ authorized a CIA orchestrated invasion of Cuba by _____. The invasion was a total failure and became known as the _____.

Ethiopia:

In the early 19____, Ethiopia was ruled by _____. Public confidence in this government weakened in this period because of _____. This public discontent facilitated the rise of _____ in the mid 1970s who embraced _____ which was becoming popular among other revolutionary groups and nationalist in Africa. As _____ consolidated his power he proceeded to nationalize _____. In the 1980's he renamed Ethiopia _____ and allied Ethiopia with _____ and _____.

- **The Cold War produced new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and promoted proxy wars in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.**

NATO Members: _____

Warsaw Pact Members: _____

Two examples of proxy wars:

Guatemala

Guatemala's democratically elected president _____ announced in 1953 his government's intent to _____ owned by _____ . The president of Guatemala intended to _____ this land to _____. This land was uncultivated and the government intended to compensate the company based on _____. However profits from the cultivation of _____ in the region and rear of the spread of _____ ideology led to US government intervention. US President Eisenhower authorized the _____ to orchestrate the overthrow of the _____ government. The US provided _____, _____ and _____ to _____ which enabled him to overthrow the democratically elected government and establish a _____.

Angola

As soon as Angola gained its independence from _____, a civil war broke out between three rival groups, the MPLA, UNITA, and FHLA. The MPLA supported _____ ideology and as a result garnered financial support from _____ and military support including a very large contingent of troops from _____. With time FNLA's importance declined and the UNITA became the MPLA's chief rival. As a result, the _____ supported the UNITA with financial and diplomatic aid. Support for the UNITA conformed with the _____ policy of containment. The UNITA also received military support including troops from _____ in part a product of US diplomatic pressure. In essence, the Cold War transformed the Angolan Civil War into a battle between _____ and _____ funded by _____ and _____.

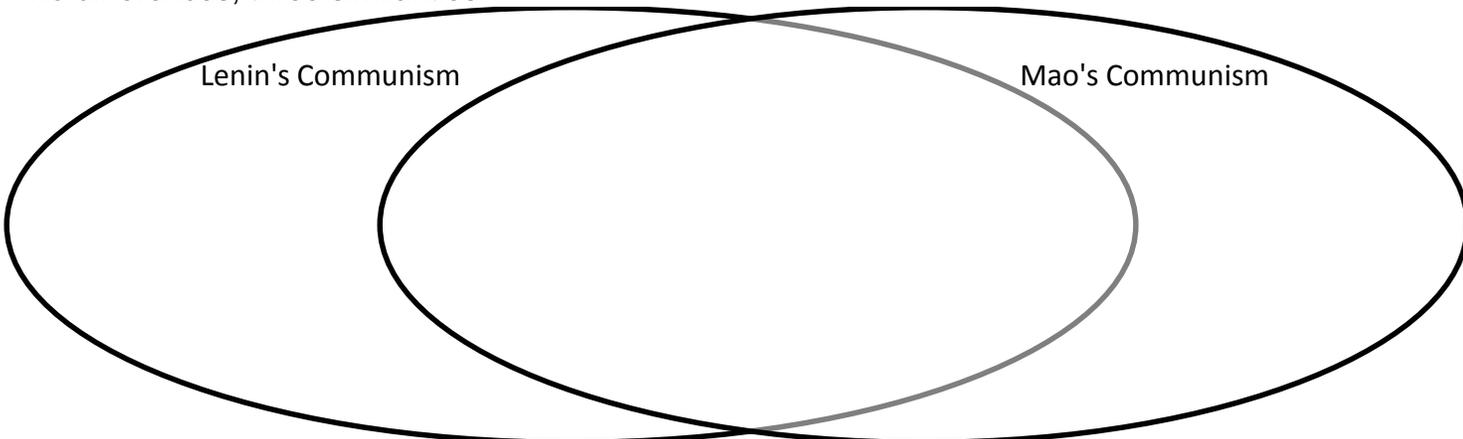
Other examples of Cold War Proxy wars include:

Asia: _____

Latin America: _____

- **Groups and individuals opposed and promoted alternatives, like Communist leaders such as Vladimir Lenin and Mao Zedong to the existing economic, political, and social orders.**

Two differences, three similarities



- ***Militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict like The promotion of military dictatorship in Chile, Spain, and Uganda***

Chile

The success of the _____ revolution intensified fear of similar revolutions among Latin America governments and escalated US support for anti-communist regimes in Latin America. Brazil's _____ overthrew the constitutional government claiming that they could not protect the nation from _____. What followed was termed the Brazil Solution which included _____, _____, and _____. In 1970 Chile started down a similar path. President Salvador Allende instituted several _____ reforms that which prompted concern in the US. The US supported a military coup by _____ in 1973. Once in power he _____
_____. Further, violent suppression followed which included _____.

Spain

Spain was ruled by a fascist military dictator named _____ from 1936 to 1975. In the years that followed some in Spanish society wished for a return to dictatorship in the wake of leftwing reforms. In 1977 members of the then illegal communist party of Spain were killed in the _____ Massacre by _____.

Uganda

Uganda gained its independence in 1962 from _____. Stability after independence was short lived. In 1966 the elected president started to consolidate his power at the expense of local leaders. In 1971 he was over thrown by _____ in a military coup. This transition led to several years of erratic leadership. The _____ middle class population was expelled leading to economic chaos and he killed some 100,000 of his own people. Another _____ occurred in 1980 which led to many years of political and economic chaos. Finally in 1986, law and order was restored to much of the country when _____ seized power. However, Northern Uganda remained unstable largely due to attacks by the _____ of Joseph Kony.

- ***Movements to redistribute land and resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism and socialism.***

Where was this evident in the information provided above, give one example for each region noted in the Material to Master?

- ***The dissolution of the Soviet Union effectively ended the Cold War.***

Glasnost

- What:
- Link to decline:

Peristroika

- What:
- Link to decline:

Demokratizatsiya

- What:
- Link to decline: