

The End of the Cold War

Housekeeping

Paper due tonight. Can turn it in later to me via email

Final: QUESTIONS:

THE END OF THE COLD WAR

REVIEW: 1979-1985: The End of Détente

The Invasion into Afghanistan

Solidarity

Reagan elected, calls USSR an “evil empire” and pushes
buildup with changed strategy

Gas prices go down

Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars)

Computer weapons technology at all levels

The new social contract in Soviet bloc wears thin

Soviet leaders start dying off

Gorbachev Comes To Power

Committed Communist

“Child of the 1960s” / Knows something has to change

DOMESTIC POLITICS

“Acceleration”= Discipline, anti-alcohol

“Perestroika”= Reform

“Glasnost” —Ability to criticize

Very uneven: Moscow and Leningrad in 1987

“Demokratizatsiia”



Gorbachev's Foreign Policy

“The New Thinking”

Abandons the position of strength argument

Calls for mutual interdependence, peace: Europe from Vancouver to Vladivostok

Wants to “deprive the United States of its image of the USSR as an enemy”

Unilateral concessions for arms control talks

Reykjavik Summit, 1986

The Zero-Zero Option in Europe in 1987

The unilateral arms concession in 1988

Eastern Europe:

Rejects Brezhnev Doctrine in March 1988 in Yugoslavia

In October, 1989: The “Sinatra Doctrine”

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ielyVJUgXK8>

Reagan's Role

Defense spending and getting Saudi Arabia to lower oil prices— a little

Strategic Defense Spending—no

Gorbachev was most important

Reagan recognized an opportunity

Eastern Europe

Roundtables in Poland, Hungary

Poland: Stalemate between regime and society

Opponents emboldened by Gorbachev, hardliners

weakened

Communists submit to roundtable talks as only way out

Regime offers somewhat free elections

Solidarity win wherever elections provide a choice

Hungary: Communist reformers come to Nagy:power, try to reform

The reburial of Imre Orban emerges

The Roundtable begins in June, completed in fall, 1989

East Germany: Hungary opens up border with Austria

East Germans travel to Hungary, then Austria, then Germany

Demonstrations grow

Gorbachev makes it clear reforms are necessary

Wall opens up by accident

Czechoslovakia's Velvet Revolution

Romania's violent revolution



Back in the USSR

Gorbachev continues reforms

- Weakens role of the party vis-à-vis the state

- Allows elections with multiple candidates for Natl. Congress

Soviet institutions weakening

- The ritual as glue

Nationalist arguments arise in USSR as well

- Baltics, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia

- Nagorno-Karabakh

- Yeltsin proclaims Russian sovereignty

The Coup Attempt

The Belovezha Accords

Boris Yeltsin comes to power

What is the legacy of the cold war?