

Chapter 1 : Soviet Union - HISTORY

Cold War Politics. You may recall that, during the war, Stalin of the Soviet Union had insisted on the Allies opening a Western Front.

Please use another browser to hear audio. Gender and Sexuality One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman. Her life is interesting. She was a teenager during the freedom of the s, and was frequently at odds with her bourgeois parents regarding appropriate fashion and independence. Since they had no dowry for her, her family sent her to university at Sorbonne. There she became a teacher, novelist, and activist. She led a sexually free life, her middle-class money allowing her to obtain both birth control and abortion although they were illegal in France. In her book *The Second Sex*, she noted Western culture as male-dominant and oppressive to women, who are born free but made to see themselves as secondary in society. She criticized the reassertion of traditional values that followed World War II. In showing how traditional science, history, and social sciences relegated women to a role as "the other" in society, she laid the groundwork for scholarly studies demonstrating the exclusion of women from the products of intellectual endeavor: Today there are plenty of reflections of what she began; for example, the current movement to include women in medical drug studies. Homosexuality submerged The post-war era saw the simultaneous evolution of the gay community and the anti-gay movement. World War II had caused changes in sexual contacts: Same-sex contact was thus increased, and provided an environment for exploring sexual identity and developing close friendships. But the Cold War era environment was highly restrictive, emphasizing a reassertion of traditional gender roles and behaviour. Women were supposed to be in the home, men in the public workplaces. Homosexuals were attacked, especially in the U. These cultural rebels against the suburban "Leave it to Beaver" mentality of the s created an option that would set the pattern for the social rebellion of the 60s. But during the s, there were basically two options for gays. You could "come out", going public with your sex life, frequenting known gay bars and dressing in the clothes expected in that particular gay area. Doing this would pave the way for the future by bringing forth injustice and discrimination. Groups formed like the Daughters of Bilitis and The Mattachine Society to help gays create communities. The other option, taken by most, was to publicly deny your homosexuality, keeping friendships but ignoring or denying any sexual context. Because this was the most frequent response, post-war homosexuality is hard to study, as it became submerged in literature and public culture.

The post-war era saw the simultaneous evolution of the gay community and the anti-gay movement. World War II had caused changes in sexual contacts: the combat military was mostly male, the home front workers mostly female.

The dictator ruled by terror with a series of brutal policies, which left millions of his own citizens dead. During his reign—which lasted until his death in — Stalin transformed the Soviet Union from an agrarian society to an industrial and military superpower. Stalin implemented a series of Five-Year Plans to spur economic growth and transformation in the Soviet Union. The first Five-Year Plan focused on collectivizing agriculture and rapid industrialization. Subsequent Five-Year Plans focused on the production of armaments and military build-up. Between and , Stalin enforced the collectivization of the agricultural sector. Rural peasants were forced to join collective farms. Those that owned land or livestock were stripped of their holdings. Hundreds of thousands of higher-income farmers, called kulaks, were rounded up and executed, their property confiscated. The Communists believed that consolidating individually owned farms into a series of large state-run collective farms would increase agricultural productivity. The opposite was true. The Great Purge Amid confusion and resistance to collectivization in the countryside, agricultural productivity dropped. This led to devastating food shortages. Millions died during the Great Famine of For many years the USSR denied the Great Famine, keeping secret the results of a census that would have revealed the extent of loss. Stalin eliminated all likely opposition to his leadership by terrorizing Communist Party officials and the public through his secret police. Millions more were deported, or imprisoned in forced labor camps known as Gulags. The Americans and British feared the spread of communism into Western Europe and worldwide. In , the U. The alliance between countries of the Western bloc was a political show of force against the USSR and its allies. The Cold War power struggle—waged on political, economic and propaganda fronts between the Eastern and Western blocs—would persist in various forms until the fall of the Soviet Union in He became Communist Party secretary in and premier in At home, however, Khrushchev initiated a series of political reforms that made Soviet society less repressive. During this period, later known as de-Stalinization, Khrushchev criticized Stalin for arresting and deporting opponents, took steps to raise living conditions, freed many political prisoners, loosened artistic censorship, and closed the Gulag labor camps. Members of his own political party removed Khrushchev from office in Many early projects were tied to the Soviet military and kept secret, but by the s, space would become another dramatic arena for competition between dueling world superpowers. The success of Sputnik made Americans fear that the U. He inherited a stagnant economy and a crumbling political system. He introduced two sets of policies he hoped would reform the political system and help the USSR become a more prosperous, productive nation. These policies were called glasnost and perestroika. It addressed personal restrictions of the Soviet people. Glasnost eliminated remaining traces of Stalinist repression, such as the banning of books and the much-loathed secret police. Newspapers could criticize the government, and parties other than the Communist Party could participate in elections. Under perestroika, the Soviet Union began to move toward a hybrid communist-capitalist system, much like modern China. The policy-making committee of the Communist Party, called the Politburo, would still control the direction of the economy. Yet the government would allow market forces to dictate some production and development decisions. Collapse of the Soviet Union During the s and s, the Communist Party elite rapidly gained wealth and power while millions of average Soviet citizens faced starvation. Bread lines were common throughout the s and s. Soviet citizens often did not have access to basic needs, such as clothing or shoes. The divide between the extreme wealth of the Politburo and the poverty of Soviet citizens created a backlash from younger people who refused to adopt Communist Party ideology as their parents had. In the s, the United States under President Ronald Reagan isolated the Soviet economy from the rest of the world and helped drive oil prices to their lowest levels in decades. A loosening of controls over the Soviet people emboldened independence movements in the Soviet satellites of Eastern Europe. Political revolution in Poland in sparked other, mostly peaceful revolutions across Eastern European states and led to the toppling of the Berlin Wall. By the end of , the USSR had come apart at the seams. The Soviet Union ceased to exist on December 31,

Chapter 3 : History Lecture: Cold War and Social Revolution

The "competition" between economic systems, the propaganda war, the spy activities, the social upheavals in east and west are the product, not the cause of the Cold War. Furthermore, the Cold War can be attributed to one person to the same degree we could say that World War II had a main instigator.

Allied troops in Vladivostok , August , during the Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War While most historians trace the origins of the Cold War to the period immediately following World War II, others argue that it began with the October Revolution in Russia in when the Bolsheviks took power. Since the time of the formation of the soviet republics, the states of the world have divided into two camps: There " in the camp of capitalism " national enmity and inequality, colonial slavery, and chauvinism, national oppression and pogroms, imperialist brutalities and wars. Here " in the camp of socialism " mutual confidence and peace, national freedom and equality, a dwelling together in peace and the brotherly collaboration of peoples. This conflict after took on new battlefields, new weapons, new players, and a greater intensity, but it was still fundamentally a conflict against Soviet imperialism real and imagined. As for the two cold wars thesis, the chief problem is that the two periods are incommensurable. To be sure, they were joined together by enduring ideological hostility, but in the post-World War I years Bolshevism was not a geopolitical menace. Even with more amicable relations in the s, it is conceivable that post relations would have turned out much the same. Britain signed a formal alliance and the United States made an informal agreement. According to this view, the Western Allies had deliberately delayed opening a second anti-German front in order to step in at the last minute and shape the peace settlement. Thus, Soviet perceptions of the West left a strong undercurrent of tension and hostility between the Allied powers. Tehran Conference and Yalta Conference The Allies disagreed about how the European map should look, and how borders would be drawn, following the war. Winston Churchill , Franklin D. Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin , The Soviet Union sought to dominate the internal affairs of countries in its border regions. Soviet agents took control of the media, especially radio; they quickly harassed and then banned all independent civic institutions, from youth groups to schools, churches and rival political parties. With the Soviets already occupying most of Central and Eastern Europe, Stalin was at an advantage, and the two western leaders vied for his favors. The differences between Roosevelt and Churchill led to several separate deals with the Soviets. In October , Churchill traveled to Moscow and proposed the " percentages agreement " to divide the Balkans into respective spheres of influence , including giving Stalin predominance over Romania and Bulgaria and Churchill carte blanche over Greece. At the Yalta Conference of February , Roosevelt signed a separate deal with Stalin in regard of Asia and refused to support Churchill on the issues of Poland and the Reparations. The memorandum drafted by Churchill provided for "eliminating the warmaking industries in the Ruhr and the Saar It directed the U. The Soviet Union was not allowed to participate and the dispute led to heated correspondence between Franklin Roosevelt and Stalin. Wolff and his forces were being considered to help implement Operation Unthinkable , a secret plan to invade the Soviet Union which Winston Churchill advocated during this period. Truman , who distrusted Stalin and turned for advice to an elite group of foreign policy intellectuals. In Germany and Austria , France, Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States established zones of occupation and a loose framework for parceled four-power control. The Soviet leader said he was pleased by the news and expressed the hope that the weapon would be used against Japan. Shortly after the attacks, Stalin protested to US officials when Truman offered the Soviets little real influence in occupied Japan.

Chapter 4 : The Iranian Revolution: Cold War to Gulf Wars | Sascha's Intro to the Middle East

Most studies of the Cold War, beginning as they do with a discussion of the breakdown of the anti-fascist grand alliance between and , tend to overlook the impact of the Bolshevik Revolution on the international system and historical developments between and the end of the Second World War.

Please use another browser to hear audio. In , the U. Vietnam, like Korea, had been divided into a communist north and a capitalist south. But there were important differences. This led to a nationalist rebellion against the French, the Indochinese War, which lasted until when France mostly using American money had lost. The division had taken place in the aftermath of this war, at the Geneva Accords, where the nation was temporarily divided between the south, ruled by Catholic aristocrat Ngo Dinh Diem, and the north. Elections were promised for , but were nixed by the U. American troops arriving in South Vietnam discovered that they were poorly organized compared to the communist government in the north, which was continuously supplying communist Viet Cong in the south by going around the Demilitarized Zone DMZ through Laos and Cambodia. In , a monk did the same protesting communist oppression. In addition, troops were unprepared for the guerilla warfare conducted by the communist Vietnamese, who could rely on public support. In , a coordinated and televised Viet Cong offensive against the U. There have since been no freely televised American military actions. In the United States, civil rights groups, radicals, and students came out against the war. An entire site of European media in English, French, German and Spanish sorry, site removed is a good place to research the Revolutions of One reason for all the action was the sheer number of young people, who had been born in the "baby boom" following the Second World War. That was certainly true of the s and s. Czechs appeal to the Soviet tank soldiers also saw events called Prague Spring, in Czechoslovakia. His government instituted freedom of speech, and autonomy for Slovaks. Limited capitalism was permitted, and ties with the Soviets were loosened. This indeed killed the hopes of many wanting democratic reforms in eastern Europe. In , the last U. At the same time, the U. Unemployment was rampant, and there was little money to invest in infrastructure. The result was a political move toward the right, best represented by President Ronald Reagan of the U. In contrast to the social program funding of the s, conservative governments cut social services and promised economic recovery. Calls for social reform were repressed or ignored during this crisis, and the era of Social Revolution ended. Sexual Revolution Twiggy, the British model who represents the "mod" s The Sexual Revolution was tied into all the other kinds of radical social change occurring between and There was a prevailing idea among the younger generation that to have sex with whomever one wished was a right as significant as more political notions of freedom. Personal freedom in general was a rallying cry, and sexuality just another way of expressing it. It even promoted the idea that women should remain unmarried to protect this freedom. Although such freedom did help women in terms of sexual satisfaction, they seem throughout the s to still have been treated with something less than equality. Stonewall In the United States in , at a gay bar in New York, police raiding and trying to make arrests faced a group of gay and transgender Americans who fought back. This event marked the beginning of the modern gay rights movement throughout the West. But Stonewall, unlike the Institute, led to an instant response from older gay groups and the formation of more. We see the persecution of homosexuality as part of a general attempt to oppress all minorities and keep them powerless. Our fate is linked with these minorities; if the detention camps are filled tomorrow with blacks, hippies and other radicals, we will not escape that fate, all our attempts to dissociate ourselves from them notwithstanding. A common struggle, however, will bring common triumph. This type of thinking put gays on the same ground as other groups trying to achieve equality during this time of social revolution. Interestingly enough, SNCC ignored the issues of its own female members, who tried to point out that women had as few or fewer rights than blacks. Similarly, the group Students for a Democratic Society, whose goal was "participatory democracy", had all male leadership; the women made coffee. Fed up, women left black civil rights groups and created modern feminist organizations. They criticized the gap between ideals of freedom in the U.. In a interview, Greer defined a female eunuch: A eunuch is any person who has been castrated. The female eunuch is the woman who has been castrated in

order to function as the feminine stereotype. That is, the glamorous, supermenial who is expected to be all things to all men, and nothing to herself. She considered marriage to be a form of legalized slavery. In this sense, she was and still is much in the tradition of Wollstonecraft and de Beauvoir, in that she sees society as suppressing and preventing the actualization of its female citizens. Concerns included contraceptive rights, which were opposed by churches, the medical establishment, and public opinion. Similar campaigns in Italy and Spain led to legal changes. On this issue, an International Tribunal of Crimes Against Women met in Brussels in with representatives from 40 nations. They campaigned for rape to be considered an act of violence rather than sex , a view which changed popular opinion and led to harsher penalties against offenders. But during the s, with the conservatism in politics on both sides of the Atlantic, many gains were reversed. This was true despite the presence of women in politics, such as Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister of Britain.

Social Revolution Fashion The Late Sixties Fashions reflected the easing of gender restrictions, the sexuality of the youth movement, and a heightened awareness of other cultures during the s. Plastic was in, with transparent clothes part of "radical chic" for women. Here the plastic example is also a mini-skirt. Created by British designer Mary Quant, mini-skirts emerged in the 60s to become a fashion sensation, though they were worn a couple of inches shorter in Europe than in the U. For men, the Nehru jacket Indian influence was popular. This may have reflected a demographic trend in which there were more women than men, forcing men to dress the way women preferred in order to find mates. The loose shirts, intricate patterns, and bell-bottom pants men wore created a feminine silhouette similar to that of men in the s, or any era where they had to attract women. Facial hair was also back and sideburns were in. Note how the Beatles have changed from the last time you saw them this is Platform shoes were worn by both sexes. The tight physique-showing fashion indicates the continued need for men to attract women. Note the natural hair. British rocker Elvis Costello and band at the height of early 80s new wave fashion, showing the super-slim ties and jacket lapels, with colorful shoes. Male hair went short again in the s, as it tends to in conservative times since World War I like now. Deriving from the U. In their early songs, like "I Want to Hold Your Hand", the "mop tops" wrote fun but clean lyrics about being in love with girls. But by , their music was changing. The tunes and the lyrics reflected alienation and became much more personal. Eleanor Rigby Lyrics In , they stopped performing live. They experimented with drugs like LSD, and with Indian mysticism. They visited the Maharishi Yogi in India, their hair grew longer, and their music became psychedelic. In they created a drug-trip animated feature, Yellow Submarine, a story about a voyage to find Sgt. All You Need is Love on Vimeo The message was love and music could save the world, which fit right in with the anti-war protests of the day. Though they broke up in , their last songs together combined music and peace. Of course, there was more to music than rock. Folk music began in America and travelled to Europe. Bob Dylan was a folk music artist who focuses on social responsibility and the anti-war movement, and noted that the times were changing: Early in , I heard it sung at peace marches protesting the U. But American protest music was innovative because the U. In Paris in , 50, people sang the Internationale, which was too radical literally for the U. The "I Am Woman" themes of feminist s music were dying. Here I consider Postmodernism as a cultural movement that consciously rejected utopian, abstract, rational modernism. Postmodernism accepts the ugly and the disorganized in a way modernism does not, and thus provided a channel of expression for subjects previously submerged in society.

Art One of the most important things about postmodern art is that it can be intensely political, intensely personal, or both at the same time. As John Lennon recalled: I climbed the ladder, looked through the spyglass, and in tiny little letters it said: So it was positive. That YES made me stay. Lennon stayed and they married. In , they staged a "bed-in" for peace, which some have called "honeymoon as performance art". Knowing how radical the couple were, reporters thronged in hoping for something sexy, but found John and Yoko serious in discussing world peace. It was a feminist statement, designed to educate as well as intrigue.

Place settings for the Primordial Goddess, Christine de Pisan, and Mary Wollstonecraft Film I realize I have done little with film so far, except for movie star role-models of the s. With the postmodern era the contributions of European and American film-makers provided a mirror on concerns ranging from the Cold War to personal inadequacy. British director Alfred Hitchcock set ordinary people in extraordinary, and often deadly circumstances.

Chapter 5 : Revolution in the Terra do Sol: The Cold War in Brazil | Sarah Sarzynski

United States - Following the end of the Cold War, the United States became the world's sole superpower. It ceased to support many of the military dictatorships it had during the Cold War, pressing more nations to adopt democracy. Zaire - Civil War in Countries that emerged into socialist-styled governments beyond

Castro was joined in his endeavor by diverse elements – from Communists to dignitaries of the Catholic Church. These divergent social and political forces, along with some members of the business community combined to unseat Batista, thought by many to be a repressive dictator. Arms shipments were finally suspended in March. On the other hand, the US refused to recall the military advisers who were assisting the Cuban Air Force, engaged at the time in the bombing of Cuban dissidents. Although the Soviet response was initially hesitant and carefully measured, the USSR soon acquiesced. One must assume that they were seduced by the opportunity to obtain a foothold only 90 miles from the Florida shores as well as by a desire to alter the strategic balance of power between the two superpowers. By July the relationship was well established. Deliveries included MIG jet fighters, helicopters, tanks, rocket launchers, and various assault and heavy machine guns. Soviet and Czech advisers also arrived. Castro declared himself a Marxist-Leninist in December. The Soviets saw this announcement as an example of metamorphosis from a national bourgeois leader to a revolutionary democrat. Like Mao, he was aware that he needed to have strong superpower support to consolidate his revolution. Meanwhile, the United States passed through the predictable phases of disenchantment with Castro, warnings about him, and – finally – scheming against him. Many Cubans also reacted negatively. From – , a steady stream of officials from the deposed Batista regime, along with other professionals and technicians opposed to the revolution, left the island. Masquerading as Cuban Air Force defectors, the group of exiles was organized and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency, and used American B bombers to carry out their surprise air strike. As a result, the incursion failed to incite the expected response. Moreover, the defeat came at the same time as a Soviet success, the first manned orbital spaceflight around the earth. Although the United States found itself in a weakened public position, President Kennedy was bolstered by the emerging knowledge that the purported missile gap between the two superpowers was nonexistent. Shortly after this information became public, the Soviets began sending missiles and personnel into Cuba. Join Havana Project Sign up to receive email updates and our latest blog posts. Areas of particular interest and expertise include Cold War Studies, sustainable development, heritage, and the environment. You can view her Cuban agriculture videos on You Tube. E-Mail Address We respect your privacy and will never share your information. The on Me Scholar. More about Havana Project Top posts.

Chapter 6 : The Cold War and the Cuban Revolution

Seeds of Change. WWII, The Cold War, and TV. The Social Revolution. Home Seeds of Change The Sixties: Years that Shaped a Generation Cold War's role.

These culminated in the early 20th century when several states and colonies formed their own communist parties. Many of the countries involved had hierarchical structures with monarchic governments and aristocratic social structures with an established nobility. Its champions suffered persecution while people were discouraged from adopting it. This had been the practice even in states which identified as exercising a multi-party system. During the period between the world wars, communism had been on the rise in many parts of the world, especially in towns and cities. This led to a series of purges in many countries to stifle the movement. Violent resistance to this repression led to an increase in support for communism in Central and Eastern Europe. Germany then turned against and invaded the USSR: The USSR fought the Germans to a standstill and finally began driving them back, reaching Berlin before the end of the war. Nazi ideology was violently anti-communist, and the Nazis brutally suppressed communist movements in the countries it occupied. Communists played a large part in the resistance to the Nazis in these countries. As the Soviets forced the Germans back, they assumed temporary control of these devastated areas. The Soviets retained troops throughout these territories. The Chinese Revolution established communism in China in 1949. During the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, a spontaneous nationwide anti-authoritarian revolt, the Soviet Union invaded Hungary to assert control. Emergence of Solidarity in Poland[edit] Main article: On 13 December 1981, Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski started a crackdown on Solidarity by declaring martial law in Poland, suspending the union, and temporarily imprisoning all of its leaders. Mikhail Gorbachev, Perestroika, Glasnost, and Democratisation in the Soviet Union Although several Eastern bloc countries had attempted some abortive, limited economic and political reform since the 1960s. During the 1980s, a younger generation of Soviet apparatchiks, led by Gorbachev, began advocating fundamental reform in order to reverse years of Brezhnev stagnation. After decades of growth, the Soviet Union was now facing a period of severe economic decline and needed Western technology and credits[clarification needed] to make up for its increasing backwardness. The costs of maintaining its military, the KGB, subsidies to foreign client states etc. The first signs of major reform came in when Gorbachev launched a policy of glasnost openness in the Soviet Union, and emphasized the need for perestroika economic restructuring. While glasnost ostensibly advocated openness and political criticism, these were only permitted within a narrow spectrum dictated by the state. The general public in the Eastern bloc was still subject to secret police and political repression. Gorbachev urged his Central and Southeast European counterparts to imitate perestroika and glasnost in their own countries. However, while reformists in Hungary and Poland were emboldened by the force of liberalization spreading from the east, other Eastern bloc countries remained openly skeptical and demonstrated aversion to reform. In November 1988, the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic issued a declaration of sovereignty, [17] which would eventually lead to other states making similar declarations of autonomy. The Chernobyl disaster in April 1986 had major political and social effects that catalyzed or at least partially caused the revolutions of 1989. One political result of the disaster was the greatly increased significance of the new Soviet policy of glasnost. Third Wave Democracy In February 1989, in one of the first peaceful, mass-movement revolutions against a dictatorship, the People Power Revolution in the Philippines peacefully overthrew dictator Ferdinand Marcos and inaugurated Cory Aquino as president. The domino effect of the revolutions of 1989 affected other regimes as well. Exact tallies of the number of democracies vary depending on the criteria used for assessment, but by some measures by the late 1990s there were well over 100 democracies in the world, a marked increase in just a few decades. On 9 March 1997, both sides agreed to a bicameral legislature called the National Assembly. The already existing Sejm would become the lower house. The Senate would be elected by the people. Traditionally a ceremonial office, the presidency was given more powers [21] Polish Round Table Agreement. By 1991, the Soviet Union had repealed the Brezhnev Doctrine in favor of non-intervention in the internal affairs of its Warsaw Pact allies, termed the Sinatra Doctrine in a joking reference to the Frank Sinatra song "My Way". Poland became the first Warsaw

Pact country to break free of Soviet domination. National political movements[edit].

Chapter 7 : The Cold War and after : capitalism, revolution and superpower politics in SearchWorks catalog

Rethinking Theory and History in the Cold War: The State, Military Power and Social Revolution (review) Paul W. Schroeder Journal of Cold War Studies, Volume 5, Number 2, Spring , pp.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Journal of Cold War Studies 5. Reviewing a book involves judging it not merely on the standard grounds research, writing, organization, originality, importance, and so forth but also asking oneself more informal questions: Does this teach me much? Is it changing my thinking? Would it be worth finishing were I not reviewing it? The answers, often difficult and nuanced, are clear in this case: This is not because the book attempts too little. It promises nothing less than "an alternative understanding of the Cold War based on a reconceptualization of existing theoretical categories through an engagement with history and sociology" p. This interpretation purports to show that the Cold War resulted from the transformation of international politics wrought by the Bolshevik Revolution and the totally new kind of state founded by it, as well as the ensuing clash between two fundamentally different brands of internationalist politics pursued by it and by capitalist states. More than half the book pursues this reconceptualization theoretically. After attempting to redefine the Cold War, Saull reviews existing schools of international relations theory, loosely categorized as realist, pluralist and ideas based, and historical-materialist in approach, all being found more or less inadequate or, as he likes to say, "problematic". Three long theoretical chapters reconceptualize the politics of the state, military power and strategic conflict, and social revolution in the Cold War. A briefer historical section analyzes the international relations of the Soviet Union and the United States in the Cuban and Vietnamese revolutions, respectively—events that the author contends both defined the Cold War and demonstrated its true dynamics. A concluding chapter sums up how this Marxist analysis illuminates both the Cold War and the nature of modern international politics under the capitalist world order. Unfortunately, the book fulfills none of its claims, for various reasons. The research is a contributing factor. The book is based on fairly wide reading, but all in English-language secondary literature, mainly political science and international relations works of the English school, above all the left. This provides no basis for serious engagement with realist theory or its alternatives liberal institutionalism, social constructivism, etc. The situation in regard to history is far worse. Style is another problem. No one of course expects the book to be a compendium of facts or a narrative history. But if the Cold War is to be reconceptualized, this surely requires the reinterpretation of elements universally seen as central to it. What can one make of a theoretical and historical "rethinking" of the Cold War that despite disclaimers to the contrary reduces it to a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, treating everything else as a function of this standoff? Although the book purports to "globalize" the conflict, it in fact almost totally ignores Europe and the North Atlantic and discusses China mainly and France solely in relation to Vietnam. Japan and Korea play no role at all in the book, which also barely mentions Germany and never examines the German question. Nor does Great Britain which British historians have shown to be an important independent actor throughout the Cold War ever get mentioned. The main problem with the book, however You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 8 : The End of the Cold War [calendrierdelascience.com]

The Cold War was absolutely necessary, and it was better than any Hot War. The Cold War was a kind of economical and political embargo against the socialist countries, and forced the socialist countries to spend harmfully much money to the armament. Whe one talk about the Cold War, one can remember.

Chapter 9 : Revolutions of - Wikipedia

The s were an era defined by conservative politics, the rise of computer technology and the end of the Cold War, as well as s fashion and music. Learn more on calendrierdelascience.com