# Timeline of the Cold War: Early Stage, 1917 - 1953

### Roots/Background (WWI - WWII)

1917	1918-192 I	22	Aug 1939	Nov 1943	Feb 1945	July 1945
1. Russian Rev       1. Treaty of         (Feb-March)       Brest-Litovsk         2. Bolsheviks       (Feb 1918)         seize power (Oct)       2. US/British         intervention in       Civil War         3. Red Scares,       Russophobia         Beginning of Cold War (1945-1953)			1. Ribbentrop- Molotov Mutual Non-Aggression Treaty with Hitle		I 1. Yalta Conf. (seeds of Cold War sown here) 2. Post-war division of Europe, Soviet "spheres of influence" in E. Europe	<ol> <li>Potsdam Conf</li> <li>US wants Japan to itself, cannot have another E.</li> <li>Europe</li> <li>Secrecy of the "master card" that Stimson/Truman want to use w/ Soviets (A-Bomb)</li> </ol>
1945		1947	1948-1949	1949	1950-1953	1953
<ol> <li>Victory in Europe (May 8)</li> <li>Victory in Pacific (Sept 2)</li> <li>Germany/Berlin Divided (4 occupation zones)</li> <li>Soviet desire for "Buffer states" (safety)</li> <li>United Nations Dems and Commies both need votes (seek influence)</li> </ol>		<ol> <li>Greece &amp; Turkey both "falling" to Communism <u>Response</u> =</li> <li>Truman Doctrine</li> <li>Marshall Plan</li> </ol>	1. Stalin closes road to Berlin 2. US/Brit planes drop supplies to W.Berliners	<ol> <li>Comecon - response to Marshall Plan</li> <li>NATO forms (Warsaw Pact a response in 1955)</li> <li>Soviets test first A-Bomb</li> <li>China goes communist (viable fear of Domino Effect)</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Korean War</li> <li>UN votes for joint effort while Soviet diplomats not present</li> <li>Soviets provide weapons/ planes/pilots</li> </ol>	1. Stalin dies 2. Reforms needed

### Timeline of the Cold War: Middle Stage, 1953-1970

### Khrushchev-Detente (1953-1970)

1953-1957 L	1954-1956 I	1958-1959 I	1961-1965 I	1960s	1964-1968
<ol> <li>Khrushchev assumes full control (1955)</li> <li>Need for reforms:         <ul> <li>a. Stalinist terror (1930s)</li> <li>b. Diplomatic isolation</li> <li>c. Guns &amp; Butter (economy in bad shape)</li> </ul> </li> <li>20th Party Congress (1956) - "de-Stalinzation"</li> <li>Diplomatic "peaceful coexistence" (1955-57)</li> <li>"Iron fist with a velvet glove" in E. Europe</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>1. 1954 - French pull out of Vietnam (Dien Bien Phu)</li> <li>2. 1956 - Suez Crisis distract democracies</li> <li>3. 1956 - Poland wants autonomy</li> <li>4. 1956 - Hungary "goulash socialism" (nat'lized version)</li> <li>5. Soviet tanks crush rebellions by Oct. 1956</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>1. 1958 - Sputnik, send educational shock waves</li> <li>2. 1959 - Khrushchev &amp; Nixon have "war of words on TV</li> <li>3. Khrushchev - what you've done in 200 years, we've done in 20</li> <li>4. Cuban Communist Revolution</li> </ol>	Berliners in) 2. Khrushchev at UN (w/ his shoe): "We will bury you!" 3. 1961 - Kennedy's failed "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba	for indirect influence (votes in UN)	<ol> <li>1. 1964 - Brezhnev and conservative response a. Re-stalinization b. Arms race</li> <li>2. 1968 - Czech Revolt a. Dubcek - "communism with a human face" b. Aug - Tanks roll into Prague c. Brezhnev Doctrine</li> </ol>
Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Joseph Stalin		Georgy Malen	kov Nikita Khrushchev	Yuri And Leonid Brezhnev	Konstantin Chernenko Iropov Mikhail Gorbachev
 1920 1	 930 1940	 1950	 1960	l 1970 19	<b>   </b> 80 1990

# Timeline of the Cold War: Final Stage, 1970-1991

#### Detente-Disintegration (1970-1991)

1970s (Detente)	1985-1989	1989 - Poland	1989 - Hungary	1989 - Germany	1989 - Czechoslovakia
<ol> <li>1. 1970 - Ostpolitik, Willy Brandt (W.German Chancellor) visits Warsaw Ghetto Uprising Memorial and kneels</li> <li>2. USSR border disputes with China</li> <li>3. 1971 - Ping Pong Diplomacy</li> <li>4. 1972 - Nixon visits China</li> <li>5. 1972-75 - Agricultural Crisis, USSR purchases grain on credit from US</li> <li>6. 1975 - US withdrawal from Vietnam</li> <li>7. 1979 - Soviet invasion of Afghanistan</li> <li>8. 1980 - Marshall Tito dies (Yugoslavia)</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>1. 1985 - Gorbachev elected General Secretary of Communist Party</li> <li>2. Perestroika (econ/ pol restructuring) and Glasnost (openness, soc)</li> <li>3. Rising nationalist sentiment in USSR</li> <li>4. 1987 - Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan</li> <li>5. 1988 - "Sinatra Doctrine" (E. Europe can do it their way)</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Feb - Solidarity legitimized (Lech Walesa), free elections</li> <li>Aug - Solidarity reps take over cabinet, remove Communism</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>May Day - celebrate the uprising of 1956</li> <li>Oct - Hungarian Communist Party becomes Socialist Party, free elections</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Oct-Nov - Skilled laborers leave E. Germany for Hungary a. crowd W. German embass</li> <li>Nov 9 - Berlin Wall destroyed</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Oct - Riot against Communist Party (300K)</li> <li>Dec - Vaclav Havel elected president</li> </ol>
9. 1980 - Solidarity movement in Poland	1989 - Bulgaria/ Romania	1989 - USSR	1991 - USSR A	Aug 1991	Oct 1991
gains strength	suppression of e Communist Party c	elected President	President of (c Russian Republic 2. Y	conservative) Kaz	sia, Ukraine, Belarus, akhstan vote to solve the Soviet Union