

End of the Cold War, 1985-91





ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ ИСТОРИКО-РЕВОЛЮЦИОННЫЙ ФИЛЬМ

ЛЕНИН В 1918 ГОДУ



Авторы: А. Делла...

Mikhail Gorbachev

- Became the general secretary of the Soviet Union's Communist party in 1985.
- He began a process of reforming the Communist system at home and modifying its dealings with foreign powers.
- Once begun, the reforms assumed a momentum of their own, sometimes exceeding Gorbachev's intentions.





- ● ● | Domestic Reforms, 1985-89

- **Glasnost (openness)**

- **Wanted more freedom of expression and less censorship and government secrecy**
- Many dissidents were released from prison
- Writers could criticize government
- Forbidden films, plays, and books were allowed
- Permission to emigrate and travel abroad
- Government tolerated demonstrations, strikes, and religious beliefs



Domestic Reforms, 1985-89

- **Perestroika (restructuring)**
 - **Primarily economic reforms designed to rebuild the struggling economy**
 - **Problems:**
 - Deficient Agricultural production: Had to import Western grain despite having more farmers
 - High defense expenditures
 - Lack of technology (personal computers in 1988: tens of thousand; U.S.: 20 million)



Domestic Reforms, 1985-89

- Reduced centralized control of the economy
 - In 1986-87 the government began allowing some private alternatives to state enterprises. (ex. Restaurants)
 - Foreign businesses were allowed to sign commercial agreements (ex. Pizza Hut)
- Gorbachev wanted to increase both worker productivity and quality control and to restructure prices and salaries to reflect real market values.



Domestic Reforms, 1985-89

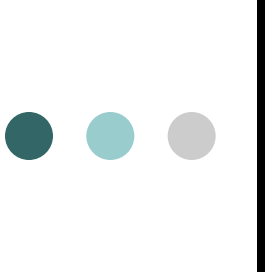
- **Democratizatsiya (democratization)**
 - **Increased participation of Soviet citizens in the political process**
 - Efforts to reduce the role of the Communist Party
 - Secret-ballot, multiple-candidate (although not multiparty) elections, term limits (10 years) for public officials
 - Gorbachev believed he could reform the Soviet system without destroying it.

Gorbachev's Three Crises,

1988-91: Crisis #1: Ethnic issues

- **Soviet Union was made up of over 100 ethnic nationalities that had been tied together by state repression and kept under the control of the Russians.**
- **The Soviet Baltic Republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania insisted on complete independence in 1990-91.**
- **Increasingly, other republics began pushing for national autonomy, including the huge Russian Republic (RSFSR), which declared itself sovereign in 1990.**





Gorbachev's Three Crises, 1988-91: Crisis #2: Political extremes

- Gorbachev had always battled against conservative forces within the Communist Party that feared change
- **By the late 1980s, Gorbachev also faced criticism from those who thought he was not enough of a reformer**
- **One critic was Boris Yeltsin who was elected as the leader of Russia**
- Gorbachev bowed to pressure and agreed to a multiparty system in 1990





Gorbachev's Three Crises, 1988-91: Crisis #3: the Economic Crisis

- **By the late 1980s, the Soviet economy was in a tailspin because of the difficulties associated with transforming the old planned economy.**
- Food supplies and consumer goods declined while inflation and unemployment increased.
- When Gorbachev enacted currency reform and price increases in 1991, his popularity fell to an all-time low.

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1990

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ИЛИ ИНЫМИ ПРАВОВАМИ АКТАМИ РСФСР

1990



Ronald Reagan



- By the time Gorbachev took power in 1985, Ronald Reagan's "Peace through Strength" program had largely succeeded.
- It was clear to Gorbachev that the Soviet economy could not continue to keep pace with U.S. defense spending. The arms race was just too expensive for the stagnant Soviet economy.
- After his reelection in 1984, Reagan began making efforts to ease U.S.-Soviet tensions.

Second Term-USSR



- ▶ Changes attitudes w/ USSR
 - ▶ Why? Mikhail Gorbachev
 - ▶ Andropov and Chernenko died within 18 months
 - ▶ Gorby seen as a savior in USSR
 - ▶ Economic Reforms
 - ▶ Glasnost-Openness
 - ▶ Allow freedom of press & to dissent
 - ▶ Perestroika-Economic Change
 - ▶ Calls for more individual involvement, choice, & private ownership



Dealings w/ USSR

- ▶ Geneva (1985)
 - ▶ Reagan and Gorby could not agree on passage of SALT II or what to do with Star Wars
 - ▶ Relations between the 2 improved
 - ▶ Reagan said that he would give up SDI technology to USSR



Dealings w/ USSR



- ▶ Reykjavik (October 1986)
 - ▶ Gorby called for an end of all Nukes by 2000
 - ▶ Reagan had to give up SDI
 - ▶ Reagan would not go through with it
 - ▶ Laid the Foundation for a successful agreement at Washington

Reagan-Berlin

- ▶ June 12, 1987
 - ▶ Reagan gave a speech at the Brandenburg Gate asking Gorbachev to “Tear Down That Wall.”



Reagan & Gorbby



- ▶ Washington (December 1987)-INF Treaty
- ▶ Eliminated all US/USSR intermediate missiles through on-site inspections
 - ▶ Removed all missiles from Europe
- ▶ 4% overall reduction in nuclear arsenals
 - ▶ An entire class was dismantled
 - ▶ US 846 dismantled, USSR 1848 dismantled
- ▶ April 1988-USSR withdrew from Afghanistan
 - ▶ US support to Mujhadeen had been successful

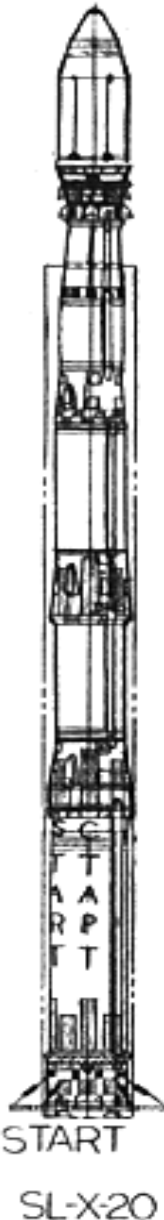
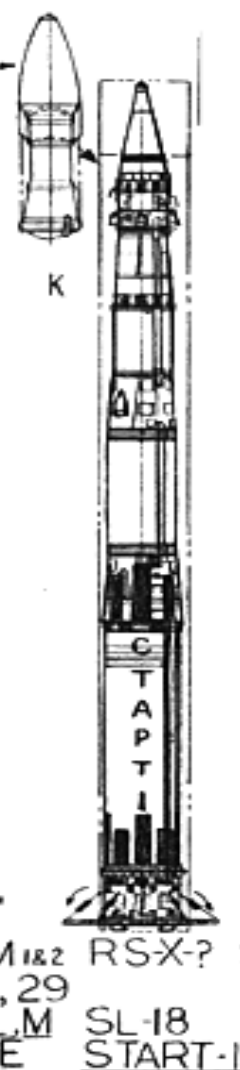
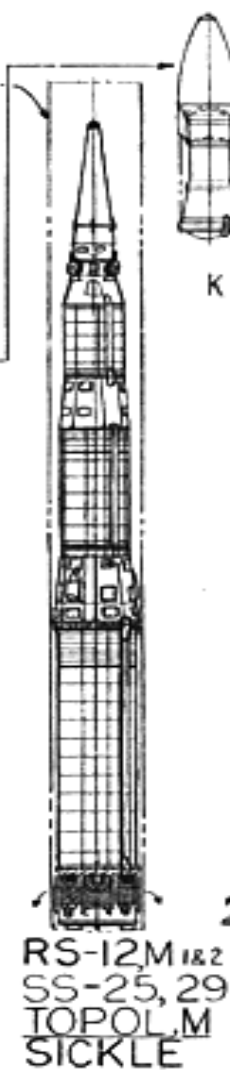
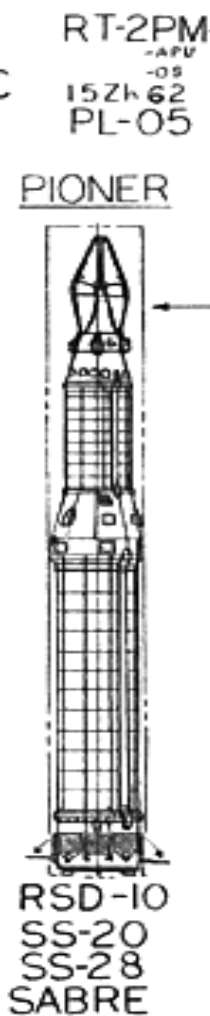
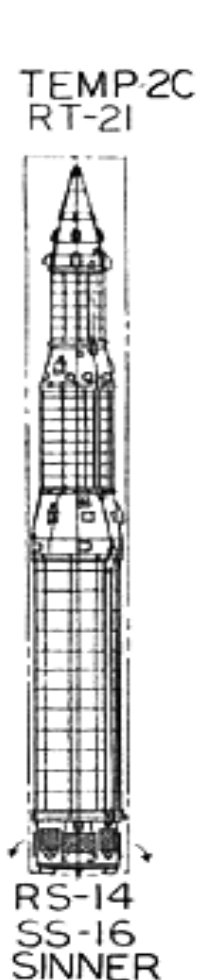
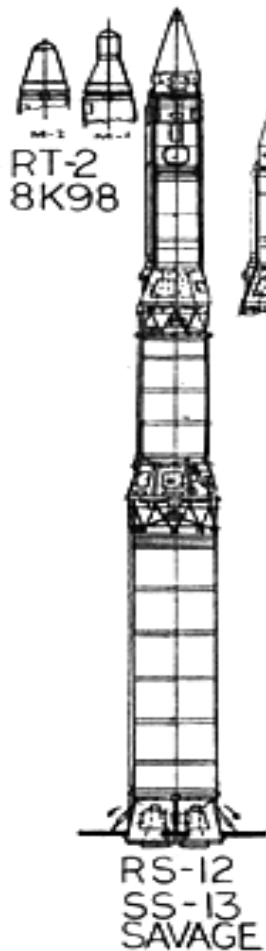




Gorbachev and Foreign Policy

- **Gorbachev called his foreign policy “new thinking”**
- **He renounced “ideological struggle”**
- By the end of 1988 Gorbachev had met with Reagan on 5 occasions in 3 years, producing limitations on arms and improved U.S.-Soviet relations.

10 Feet
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ACAD. S. P. KOROLYOV
 ACAD. IGOR SADOVSKIY
 1958-1965

ACAD. A. D. NADIRADIZE, OKB
 1965 -



George H. W. Bush



- Bush and Gorbachev continued summit diplomacy and disarmament talks after Bush's election in 1988.
- The two leaders quickly became involved in a "disarmament race," as the two leaders began to reduce arms.
- At their meeting at the Malta summit (Dec. 2-3, 1989) Bush and Gorbachev agreed that they were no longer enemies.



Eastern Europe

- Gorbachev stressed Soviet links to Western Europe in what he called our “common home”
 - **Gorbachev’s domestic reforms in the Soviet Union encouraged political reforms throughout Eastern Europe.**
- **Gorbachev did not intervene because any intervention would damage his efforts at reform at home and his relations with the West.**
 - Economic stagnation in the Soviet bloc and a costly arms race appeared to him more threatening to Soviet security than Eastern Europe political reforms.



Revolutions of 1989

- 1989 brought an end to the Communist domination of Eastern Europe that had lasted for over 40 years.
- Soviet troops would not be used to prop up Communist governments.
 - Soviet troops left Afghanistan in 1989.
 - Gorbachev repudiated the “Brezhnev Doctrine”
- By the end of 1989 old-line Communist leaders had been replaced throughout the former Eastern European bloc nations in a series of revolutions. Communist party rule ended in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania.

The Reunification of Germany

- The **Berlin Wall**, which had stood as a symbol of the Cold War, fell on **November 9, 1989**
- Helmut Kohl, who had been the Chancellor of West Germany, became the head of a reunified Germany in October 1990.





**The
dismantling
of the wall
was a
symbolic
end to the
Cold War**



BERLIN WALL TUMBLES

'Beginning of the End' for Communism

Germany Re-unified

By Our Newshill in Berlin, Bonn and London

The Berlin Wall was breached on the stroke of midnight but night could not extinguish waves of jubilation and joy.

The 1300-ft-long wall, the ugly symbol of the divide between Communist Eastern Europe and democratic Western Europe, was finally opened after a day of political confusion in the leadership of the new East German leader, Egon Krenz.

When the news came through at midnight, thousands of people who had been waiting for the wall gave a great cheer of approval and began to surge towards the checkpoints marking the border between east and west.

Thousands of curious East Germans clustered into the hotel roof and began to look over at the westward, with flags, music and candles. Cheers, shouts and whistles in the streets below, sounding like a storm, accompanied falling off fireworks and drinking champagne.

Symbols

The Brechtlingg gate, the symbol of the German people, was left open and within three weeks of East Germans poured over the border, forcing the night to look

West Berlin for its freedom.

Chancellor Kohl, the German leader, and his Foreign Secretary, Christian Krause, from West Germany, and East German leader, Egon Krenz, met about an official visit to Poland in Bonn in December and advised the other side.

The Berlin Wall was built in August 1961. Counted day and night and technology was not needed at the division of the Cold War, it took 28 months to build the wall when with support for East Germany's 1945-1989 leader, Egon Krenz, had been brought to power.

COMMUNIST Party - a party of 1.5 million members, and was expected to have an all-out war with the West. The party would have to be a political party, not a party of the people, as the party of the people was the party of the people.



Celebrating East Germans near hole in Berlin Wall

Breaching the Wall

Monday's historic breaching of the Berlin Wall is simply one of the many of Communist East Germany's

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After GUNSE and Wlozka what about a career on Sea level?



The ship is a large naval vessel, possibly a submarine or a large patrol vessel, at sea. The image shows the ship's hull and superstructure against a dark background.



● ● ● | Iron Curtain dissolves

- The Warsaw Pact dissolved in 1991 and Soviet troops began leaving Eastern Europe.
- NATO remained; however, the U.S. promised to make it more of a political alliance, not strictly a military alliance

НАРОД И АРМИЯ ЕДИНЫ!



Gorbachev Criticized at Home

- By 1991 Gorbachev was admired far more abroad than at home.
- His domestic economic policies seemed to only worsen conditions.
- As Yeltsin and other leaders of national republics criticized Gorbachev, he finally gave ground and agreed to a new compromise union treaty, officially transferring many powers to the republics.



August Coup, 1991

- **Fearing the disintegration of the Soviet Union, conservative leaders attempt to reverse the changes. They placed Gorbachev under house-arrest and tried to take control of the government.**
- **Foreign pressure from George Bush and domestic demonstrations by Boris Yeltsin led to the failure of the coup attempt as Gorbachev was released.**
- **It created an immediate backlash against the Communist part and Gorbachev resigned as its general secretary.**

The Collapse of the U.S.S.R.



- On December 8, 1991, **Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus** agreed to disband the union and instead form the **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)**. They then phoned George Bush and received his “approval”.
 - On December 21, eight other republics joined the CIS.
- Now a president without a country, Gorbachev resigned his office on December 25, 1991.



COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

