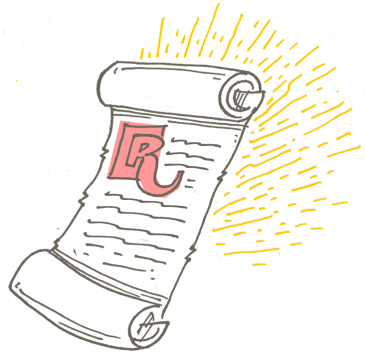
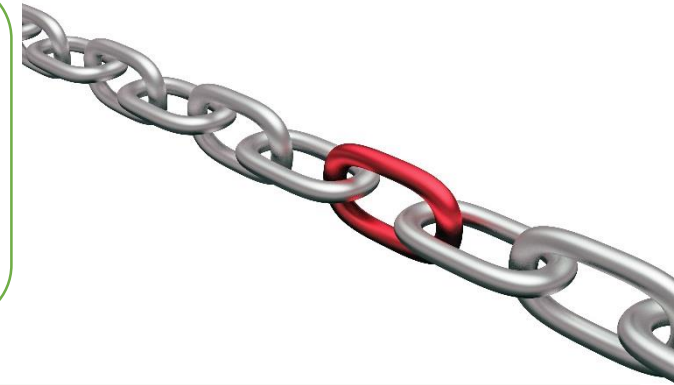




Hotline between Washington and Moscow= communication improves



Brezhnev Doctrine = USSR would put down any attempt to suppress Communist control = this alarmed USA = Communication needed!



Brezhnev (Soviet Leader) and Nixon negotiating to end Vietnam war = linkage

Reasons for detente



Test Ban Treaty (1963) signed and arms limitation agreement which reduces threat of nuclear war after Cuban Missile Crisis



Nixon sought Chinese-US alliance, concern for Brezhnev (Soviet Leader) as he wanted access to US technology, Nixon visits China in 1972

Key events in
Détente...





1972

SALT 1 (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty). The USA and USSR agreed to reduce the number of nuclear arms each side could have and test.



1972

Nixon and China: After confidential talks between Henry Kissinger and China, Nixon visited the country. It was the first time for an American President to visit since China became a Communist country in 1949.



1975

The Helsinki Treaty stated that the USA recognised the borders of the USSR and Eastern Europe. The 35 countries which signed the treaty agreed to respect human rights, freedom of opinion and religion.

CHANGING RELATIONS WITH CHINA



1960's Relations had worsened between USSR and China = Opportunity for USA



Nixon hoped that closer relations with China would help end war in Vietnam



Ping-Pong diplomacy
1971 Chinese Ping-Pong team invited US for a trip to China



1972 Nixon went to China (1st US Pres to do so) to meet with leader of China Mao Zedong



October 1971
Restoration of China into UN



April 1971 US lifted trade embargo with China.

Détente with the USSR

1972 – Nixon flew to Moscow (the first president to do so since FDR in 1944)



SALT: Strategic Arm Limitation Talks

- SALT I (1972)
- Limited number of ICBMs (missiles) and ABMs
- Agreed not to test ICBMs



Helsinki Accords, 1975

- 37 countries (including USA and USSR) signed an agreement
- High point of détente
- USA recognised frontiers of Eastern Europe and Soviet dominance there
- Promise to respect basic human rights

SALT: Strategic Arm Limitation Talks

- SALT II (1979)
- President Carter of USA tried to get further deals on arms limitations
- Slow progress
- 1979 – Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan
- Diplomatic links broken
- Carter withdrew US Olympic team from 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.



Reagan – The 80s

- Aggressive anti-Soviet policy
- Both sides developing new weapons
- USA developed **neutron bomb** – could kill many people without much damage to property



Star Wars

1983 – US scientists began working on the Strategic Defence Initiative or “**Star Wars**”.

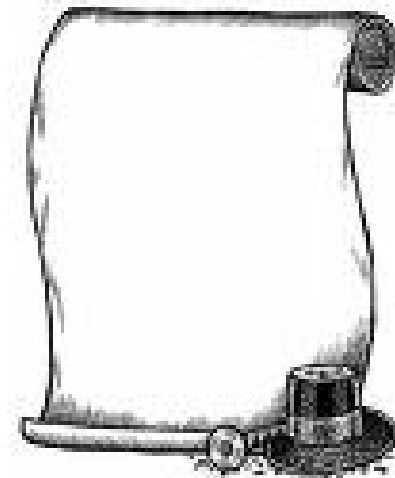
This was a kind of giant shield in space which would shoot down enemy missiles.

One reason for this was to bring down communism in the USSR by forcing the USSR to spend huge sums of money on arms rather than other investments.



Despite this, talks on reducing arms continued.

START: (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) aimed to reduce nuclear weapons but little progress was made and the treaty was never signed.



The End of the Cold War

1987 – Both USA and USSR agrees to destroy all medium- and short-range weapons in Europe within three years

1989 – Soviet troops left Afghanistan

1989 – Gorbachev tells leaders of communist-controlled Eastern Europe



We will no longer be able to defend you

In other words, the Soviet Union was removing its control from Eastern Europe

During the next 12 months, communist governments throughout Eastern Europe were overthrown.



The Cold War had ended.

Communist control of Eastern Europe had collapsed.

Revision activity: Put these events into chronological order and add key detail to each one – what was the event, when did it happen, and what were the main consequences?

Nixon flies
To Moscow

Helsinki
Accords

Star Wars

SALT I

End of Cold War

1979

Soviet invasion
of Afghanistan

1980
USA boycott
Moscow Olympics

SALT II

Soviets leave
of Afghanistan

Gorbachev
wants detente

START

Berlin Wall
falls