

The Cold War – Détente and the end of the Cold War

Key dates in the 1970s and 1980s	
1972	SALT I
1975	Helsinki Accords
1979	SALT II
1979	Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
1979	Carter Doctrine
1980	US Boycott of the Moscow Olympics
1981	Reagan elected President
1985	Gorbachev new leader USSR
1987	Washington Summit – INF Treaty
1989	End of communist control in Eastern Europe
1989	Fall of the Berlin Wall
1991	Removal of Gorbachev and collapse of USSR

Key events and ideas	
Détente	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thaw/pause in the Cold War – reduced tensions • Both sides were worried about the dangers of nuclear war and needed to focus on their own countries • Increased communication – SALT I (eg. Interim Treaty limited ICBMs), Helsinki (3 baskets. 1, European borders. 2, International co-operation. 3, Human rights)
Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ended Détente – restarted the Cold War • Carter Doctrine – US would intervene if the USSR pushed towards the Persian Gulf • US Boycott of Moscow Olympics
Reagan’s ideas and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reagan Doctrine – USA would support anti-communist government and groups • Called the USSR “the evil empire” • Increase in defence spending • S.D.I. – scared the USSR
Gorbachev’s ideas and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End the Brezhnev Doctrine • Glasnost - openness • Perestroika – restructuring (of the economy) • Ideas were well intentioned but allowed for criticism of the USSR/communism by the Eastern Bloc
End of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cooperation and communication between USA and USSR – summits 1985-1989 • Collapse USSR control over Eastern Europe • Fall of the Berlin Wall • Collapse Warsaw Pact and of USSR

Reagan – USA
leader 1981-1989



Gorbachev – USSR
leader 1985-1991


