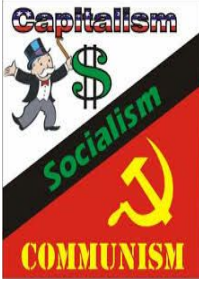


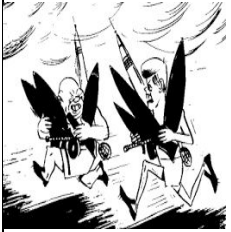



Activity 3 A: What were the causes of the failure of peaceful co-existence (including Hungary, Paris summit, U2 incident, Vienna summit and continuing tensions in Berlin)? Factors include I, E, Ind, AR and GP?

<p>Conceptual factors impacting on the emergence of peaceful co-existence</p>	<p>America (USA) Eisenhower, Dulles and the American leadership</p>	<p>Russia (USSR) Khrushchev and the Soviet leadership</p>
<p>Ideology. Democracy or Marxism (L 41-2 P 159-60)</p> 	<p>1: The United States was highly concerned that the Soviet Union would take advantage of the political vacuum in the third world to promote and expand communism.</p> <p>2: There was a belief that the free world was engaged in a struggle to survive.</p> <p>3: US stood for liberal democracy with its freedom of political expression and capitalism and its emphasis on private ownership of economy.</p> <p>4: Democracy and freedom could be guaranteed only by constitutional rules within which political parties could compete for power.</p>	<p>1: The desire to spread communism throughout the world despite the USA's stringent opposition led to intensifying conflict between the two nations.</p> <p>2: Although Khrushchev and Malenkov moved away from Stalinism they were still committed communists and all of their decisions had to be at least somewhat based or rooted in marxist-leninist ideology which made peaceful coexistence increasingly difficult to justify</p> <p>3: Differing views on democracy and freedom led to tensions and conflict where both attempted to spread their ideologies such as the third world</p> <p>4: Ideology was used as a justification while both sides truly adhered to Realpolitik leading to its myriad usages throughout the time period</p>

<p>Economic. Capitalism v Communism (P 161 )</p> 	<p>1: Restoring the economies of Europe after the second world war was a powerful weapon of the USA against the spread of communism.</p> <p>2: The Marshall Plan in 1947 resulted in large sums of US money being available to the countries of Europe.</p> <p>3: The West's decision to introduce a new currency highlighted the recovery of economic confidence in West Berlin.</p> <p>4: The USA used economic assistance to gain consent for capitalism.</p>	<p>1: The USSR continued to give both economic and military aid to countries in the third world such as Egypt, Mozambique, Angola and Ethiopia in Africa and several in central America such as Chile to establish support for communism and push back American interests</p> <p>2: The USSR used economic measures as a form of control in order to impose communism on Eastern Europe and maintain this pressure throughout the period so as to not lose control of their satellite states which formed their buffer zone with the west.</p>
<p>Role of Individuals (L 35, 41, 58 P148, 151-52 )</p> 	<p>1: In the United States, the election of Eisenhower as president in November 1952 reflected a hardening in Cold War attitudes.</p> <p>2: Dulles recommended the 'rollback' of communism and massive retaliation against the Soviet Union.</p> <p>3: Dulles appeared on television in January 1953 and promised "all those suffering under communist slavery, you can count on us."</p> <p>4: Dulles was sceptical of peaceful coexistence and expressed the</p>	<p>1: Malenkov, the new Soviet prime minister after Stalin's death in 1953 introduced a "new course" policy which instigated limited liberalisation within the Soviet Union. Terror and repression were particularly relaxed</p> <p>2: Malenkov believed that the war between capitalism and communism was no longer inevitable so decided to take away resources from the military to focus on raising living standards</p> <p>3: Khrushchev further this "new course" approach by leaning</p>

	<p>view that Lenin and Stalin might be dead “but their doctrine is not dead.” He was determined not only to prevent further communist expansion but to ‘roll back’ communism wherever possible.</p> <p>5: Eisenhower’s Domino Theory, pronounced in 1954, and the Eisenhower Doctrine of 1957 extended US military alliances worldwide in an attempt to firmly contain communism.</p> <p>6: The Policy of Brinkmanship seemed also to increase the danger of future war. Dulles explained that “the ability to get to the verge without getting into war is a necessary art.”</p>	<p>towards peaceful co-existence between the two nations, developing it into a fully formed policy as he believed that Capitalism would eventually collapse.</p> <p>4: Castro and Khrushchev decided to put a nuclear missile base on the isle of cuba, so that cuba would be safe for an american invasion and that the Soviets had missiles based close to America.</p>
<p>Arms Race and security (L 42 P 161, 171-2)</p> 	<p>1: Eisenhower described the bomb as a weapon “used just exactly as we use a bullet for anything else.”</p> <p>2: Secretary of defense, Wilson, summarised the approach as “more bang for the buck” meaning a reduction in costs and American casualties by deploying the bomb rather than GI’s in future conflicts.</p> <p>3: They believed that the threat of the nuclear bomb would prevent communism sweeping through Asia and Europe.</p>	<p>1: The USSR was still determined to maintain their military authority over Eastern Europe as shown in their crushing of the Hungarian Rising and the workers rising in eastern Europe</p> <p>2: The USSR was also determined to maintain a nuclear monopoly in terms of communist nations as shown by their refusal to gift several nuclear bombs to Communist China, the reasoning being that they could not be trusted but we must also take into account that doing so would have reduced</p>

	<p>4: In the USA the arms race provided large sums of money to manufacturers, scientists and the armed force to the extent that it lead to the employment of over 30 million US civilians</p>	<p>the influence of the USSR on many communist nations in favour of the Chinese.</p> <p>3: By 1957, the US had pulled away in the arms race and that the missile gap had widened the launching of Sputnik by the USSR confirmed these fears, the US air force predicted 100 missiles by the end of the 60s as opposed to the Us's 30 leading to a sudden buildup of nuclear weapons and launch systems in America.</p> <p>4: The soviet response was to increase their own nuclear arsenal including developing an anti-ballistic missile that would prevent the US being able to use or even threaten to sue nuclear missiles against mainland soviets</p>
<p>Geopolitical balance of power (L 41-4, P 160 )</p> 	<p>1: After 1950, the rise of Red China turned the cold war into a triangular conflict and China increasingly pursued an independent policy at odds with peaceful coexistence, emphasising the US's concern that the soviet union would take advantage of the political vacuum in the third world.</p> <p>2: The intervention of communist chinese troops had produced a stalemate and many americans favoured all out war against communist China including the use of nuclear</p>	<p>1: So the ending of the war in Indochina and the establishment of the North and South Vietnam mirroring the beginnings of the korean war establishing a Soviet Supported communist party in the south and a US supported dictatorship in the South</p> <p>2: The civil rights movement in the US undermined the US case for them promoting freedom and added to the idea that the USSR were actually the ones promoting a fairer and more just system and added to the criticisms of the USA</p>

	<p>weapons if necessary to achieve victory.</p> <p>3: A significant dispute remained as the United States refused to recognise the government of Mao Zedong and blocked the admission of communist China to the United Nations.</p> <p>4: This simmering dispute between communist China and the United States mitigated against Chinese acceptance of peaceful coexistence as China expected robust Soviet diplomatic and military support to force a change in US policy.</p> <p>5: The focus of the tension was Indochina and in April 1954, Eisenhower's Domino Theory predicted the fall of all South-East Asia to communists in the alarmist image of unstoppable communist expansion.</p> <p>6: The defence of democracy in Asia meant that the United States supported the corrupt dictatorships of Diem in Vietnam, Rhee in South Korea and Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa.</p> <p>7: To counter the advance of Soviet diplomacy, the United States attempted to dominate each region and deny communism opportunities for</p>	<p>3: The Suez crisis of 1956 wherein the USA, France and Israel began bombing Egypt in response to Nasser wanting to be a force for the Arab people against Israel further promoting the USSR as they supported Nasser against the reach of the capitalist Western Europeans who were once again placing their own interests above others.</p> <p>4: The Chinese development of both their military and their investment in nuclear research began to drive a wedge between the two main communist powers, fuelled by the USSR's distant relationship with them viewed as hypocritical as they cosied up to the USA who should have been their worst enemies leading to increasing tensions especially after the USSR both refused to shelter China under its nuclear umbrella after the US threatened to nuke them if they continued their war against the Chinese nationalists and their refusal to give them even one bomb</p>
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	<p>expansion. In the wake of the Indochina war, Asia was secured against communism by the formation of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) in September 1954.</p> <p>8: After the debacle of Suez in 1956, Western influence was sharply reduced and Eisenhower announced the Eisenhower Doctrine in January 1957 to combat Soviet involvement in the region.</p> <p>9: The Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) served this purpose by linking the key Middle Eastern states into a defence alliance and completed the world-wide encirclement of the Soviet Union.</p>	
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***Which factor is most important?***

Economics and arms race

***Is it the same throughout the period 53-62?***

Yes it changes depending on the circumstances of the exact time and date as well as the other tertiary factors affecting the event or time

***At what point does the deterioration in relations begin to accelerate?***

1960 following the U2 plane crisis and subsequent paris summits as both sides broke away from their peaceful positions and both sides became even more antagonistic towards one another leaving behind many of the unspoken agreements that governed the majority of this time period

***What are the interrelations between factors?***

Economics and arms race are inherently joined as a country's economy may dictate how much they can afford to invest into their military and in particular their nuclear arsenal and likewise once a country has a significant nuclear arsenal they can refocus on their economy so it is the will of a country to find a balance between the two especially during the cold war to create a significant nuclear arsenal without sacrificing their economy

***Discuss question is it appropriate to join economics and arms race and individuals and ideology?***