

NOTES -

3.2A -

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## Late Cold War Events.

3.2A -

### Pinochet's Coup in Chile.

1970 - Salvador Allende elected.  
(a socialist)



Pres. Nixon believes this to be a threat - because Soviets support the Socialist party.

U.S. Actions -

(limiting/withdrawing)

- 1) CIA - destabilization.
- 2) funds to newspapers critical of Allende
- 3) military support to coup & Pinochet.
- 4) U.S. actions assisted American Corp's. due to Pinochet's pro-U.S. attitude.

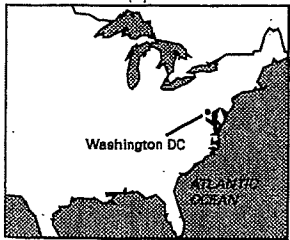
# Nixon's Policy of Détente

Nixon & Kissinger - Foreign Policy to promote global balance of power.

Policy = Détente - French meaning "relaxation of tensions"

Policy goals - Peaceful, friendly co-existence with the Soviet Union & China.

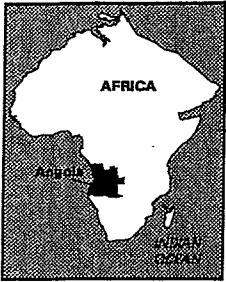
## U.S. Actions -



- 1) Nixon makes trip to China (1972) and makes an agreement with them, that the Soviets should not be permitted to expand in Asia.
- 2) Nixon expands trade with Soviet Union
- 3) - Nixon initiates the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) A treaty with the Soviet Union that (A) limited systems to defend nuclear attacks (B) placed a 5-year freeze on missiles.

## Civil War in Angola

1975 - civil war between several groups for power.



- Soviets provide support to a communist group.

### U.S. Actions -

1) - Pres. Ford used the CIA to provide military & financial aid to an anti-communist group. (secretly)

2) Congress finds out and stops all assistance to the anti-communist forces in Angola.

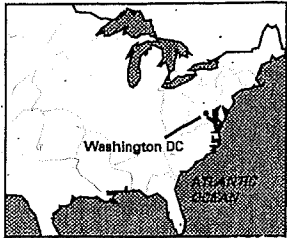
Result - Communist government takes power in Angola

3) U.S. works to improve its position in the rest of Africa - supplying arms & economic assistance to friendly states.

# Carter's Human Rights Initiatives

PRES - Jimmy Carter - Foreign Policy  
respect for human rights.

## U.S. Actions -



- 1) Outspoken about political repression; imprisonment without trial, torture, murder.
- 2- 1977 - Carter cut off aid to Argentina & Brazil to protest repression.
- 3- Carter - Set up the office of Human Rights.
- 4- Carter criticized the Soviets for human rights violations, angering the Soviets.
- 5- Carter was criticized for doing little to stop the arms race and for supporting dictators such as the Shah of Iran.

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# Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

1979 - Soviet Union invades Afghanistan to provide support to the weak Communist gov. in control.



- U.S. views this as a threat, because the location is close to oil resources & ports of the middle East

## U.S. Actions.

- 1) 1980-1981 - Pres. Carter pressures the Soviets to withdraw
- 2 - Stop Exports of grain & tech. equipt to Soviets.
- 3 - Boycotts 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.
- 4) Suspends nuclear reduction talks.
- 5) Press. for U.N. resolution to condemn the Soviet Invasion.
- 6) - 1980's - Pres. Reagan - C.I.A works out Secret deals with Egypt and Pakistan to provide arms to anti-Communist forces in Afghanistan called the Mujadeen.

# Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

## Cont:

### U.S. Actions Cont:

7) - U.S. encouraged China & Saudi Arabia to send arms to the Mujadeen.

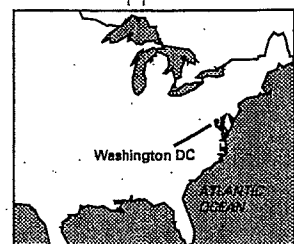
results - 1988 - Soviets pull out of Afghanistan.

# Reagan's Defense Buildup

1980's - Pres. Reagan - American-Soviet relations became increasingly tense -

### U.S. Actions -

- 1) Reagan says the Soviets are the "focus of Evil in the world"
- 2) Reagan believes a military build up would strengthen the U.S position and intimidate the Soviets.
- 3) Reagan pushes congress to approve an 8 year \$2.3 trillion defense budget.



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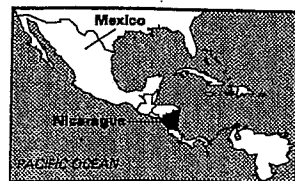
## Reagan's Defense Buildup - Cont:

U.S. Actions Cont:

4) - 1983 Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)  
A.K.A (Star Wars) - a satellite & laser - set up to detect and intercept incoming missiles.

## Revolution in Nicaragua -

- 1979 - a Communist revolution <sup>↓ (Sandinista's)</sup> overthrew a U.S. backed dictator, Somoza.
- Somoza had ruled through terror and anti-democracy, (corruption)
- Somoza's gov. was profitable for U.S. businesses.



## U.S. Actions -

1) - Reagan attempts to overthrow the Soviet & Cuban-backed (Sandinista) - Communist gov. by supporting the Contras - counter-revolutionaries.

## Revolution in Nicaragua Cont:

### U.S. Actions Cont:

- 2 - U.S. supplied arms & training to the Contras.
- 3 - U.S. cut off economic aid to Nicaraguan gov.
- 4 - Most U.S. actions secretly carried out by the C.I.A.
- 5 - 1984 - Discovery that the C.I.A. had provided an assassination manual to the Contras.
- 6 - Reagan, without the consent of Congress, secretly sold arms to Iran and gave the profits to the Contras.  
(Iran-Contra Affair)

Results - 1987 - Sandinistas agree to free elections.

- 1990 - Sandinistas, defeated in a presidential election, a leader who supported a more balanced plan.



## The Reykjavik Summit

1985 - Reagan's 2nd term,  
Mikhail Gorbachev was  
 elected leader of the Soviet Union.



Gorbachev introduced reforms into the Soviet Union that promoted economic restructuring and a more open society.

Gorbachev's actions told the U.S. that Cold War differences might be lessening.

### U.S. Actions-

1) - 1986 - Reagan & Gorbachev met in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Results - 1) Gorbachev proposes a reduction in both sides nuclear arsenals by 50% or more

2) INF Treaty - U.S. & Soviets agree to eliminate intermediate-range missiles based in Europe - (★ most significant since start of)