

Paper 1 Stuff

Tips

- 1a) (2-3)
 - Write more than the number of points
- 1b) (2-3)
 - Write more than the number of points
 - Make sure you can recognize illustrations of politicians
- OPCVL (4)
 - Write a value *and* limitation for Origin, Purpose, and Content
 - Origin:
 - Date
 - Valuable if long after events discussed (access to archives, benefit of hindsight)
 - Valuable if contemporary to events discussed—provides contemporary insight
 - Person
 - Less valuable if it only represents the views of one person
 - Valuable if person is an authority on the subject
 - May have a special personal insight if they're one of the key figures
 - Might be less valuable if they have a clear stake in the matter
 - Might be less valuable based on historian's nationality
 - Purpose:
 - Audience
 - Can cater to opinions of audience (bias)
 - Text type
 - Speech
 - Less valuable as it very clearly caters to audience
 - Content:
 - Focus
 - Less valuable if not fully focused on the issue at hand
 - Less valuable if too focused on one specific aspect of the issue at hand
 - Language
 - Can be less valuable if it speaks very emotionally (*e.g.* exaggeration)
- Compare and Contrast (6)
 - Even distribution of compares and contrasts

- Paragraph form
- Don't miss obvious things
- Essay (9)
 - Synthesis of documents and own knowledge
 - Use "From my own knowledge..."
 - Short introduction—1 sentence of context and 1 sentence of thesis

Paper 2 Stuff

This document covers topics 10 (Authoritarian States) and 12 (The Cold War: Superpower tensions and rivalries)

Knowing everything here should be enough for these levels of understanding on the content:

= solid

= okay but have to BS a bit

= you have no hope

World history topic 10: Authoritarian states (20th century):

Topic	Prescribed content
Emergence of authoritarian states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions in which authoritarian states emerged: economic factors; social division; impact of war; weakness of political system Methods used to establish authoritarian states: persuasion and coercion; the role of leaders; ideology; the use of force; propaganda
Consolidation and maintenance of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of legal methods; use of force; charismatic leadership; dissemination of propaganda Nature, extent and treatment of opposition The impact of the success and/or failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power
Aims and results of policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims and impact of domestic economic, political, cultural and social policies The impact of policies on women and minorities Authoritarian control and the extent to which it was achieved

World history topic 12: The Cold War: Superpower tensions and rivalries (20th century)

Topic	Prescribed content
Rivalry, mistrust and accord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The breakdown of the grand alliance and the emergence of superpower rivalry in Europe and Asia (1943–1949): role of ideology; fear and aggression; economic interests; a comparison of the roles of the US and the USSR The US, USSR and China—superpower relations (1947–1979): containment; peaceful co-existence; Sino-Soviet and Sino-US relations; detente Confrontation and reconciliation; reasons for the end of the Cold War (1980–1991): ideological challenges and dissent; economic problems; arms race
Leaders and nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of two leaders, each chosen from a different region, on the course and development of the Cold War The impact of Cold War tensions on two countries (excluding the USSR and

	the US)
Cold War crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold War crises case studies: detailed study of any two Cold War crises from different regions: examination and comparison of the causes, impact and significance of the two crises

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Hitler (Authoritarian States)

Conditions:

- Failures of the Weimar Republic
 - Poor, weak, ineffectual parliamentary system led to public frustration and disillusionment
 - Proportional representation led to a lack of majority governments
 - Inherited many officials from the Kaiser's government who were not pro-democracy
 - Army acted independently thus not suppressing German nationalists (lots of ex-soldiers)
 - However, 1924-1929 had stability and more faith in the voting system
 - Constitutional provision allowed for rule by emergency decree, used by Hindenburg from 1930, which led to a deterioration of the Weimar democracy. Hindenburg was also feeble and senile, somewhat of a pushover
- Economic issues
 - Reparations strained the Weimar budget, who soon defaulted
 - 1923 hyperinflation, caused by Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr, caused by default
 - helped undermine confidence in the Weimar system, contributing to anti-republicanism
 - Economic issues created panic in the population, and this led to political extremism
 - High unemployment due to poor industrial production
 - Great Depression—1929
 - US investors withdrew money from Germany, bankrupting businesses and banks
 - kicked off new, deepened instability (due to disillusionment with Weimar) and changes in the public's voting patterns
 - The unemployed became more extremist
 - Republic grew reliant on US aid (Dawes Plan), withdrawn in 1929
- Treaty of Versailles
 - Sparked nationalism, a desire for revenge, and a desire to reverse the "unjust" treaty
 - Seen as a national shame
 - War Guilt Clause placed the blame of the war on Germany
 - Nationalists blamed it on the government and the "November Criminals" that signed it
- Poor opposition
 - Reactionaries to Fascism underestimated them
 - Splintered parties on the Left could not coordinate an opposition against Hitler
- Historical precedent
 - Precedent for authoritarianism

- Germans not familiar with democracy
- Violent atmosphere
 - Paramilitary groups comprising ex-soldiers used by many parties

Rise to power:

- Legal methods
 - Slowly gained power in the Reichstag
 - Franz von Papen advised Hindenburg to offer Hitler the position of Chancellor
 - Hitler took power legally, though later Nazi histories would portray it as forceful
- Demonization/Scapegoats for issues
 - Jews
 - Marxists (KPD and SPD)
 - Anti-Communism drastically grew due to the USSR and the growth of communism
 - November Criminals/Weimar traitors (versailles treaty)
- Violence
 - Took advantage of ex-soldiers and paramilitary groups
 - Beerhall putsch, 1923
 - Tried to copy Mussolini (March on Rome)
 - Failure, but trial gave Hitler a national audience
 - SA and SS
 - protected NSDAP meetings
 - disrupted other party meetings
 - Intimidated SPD deputies
 - Murdered political opponents
 - Showed that he'd be able to defend against Communist revolution, a key point for many voters
- Propaganda
 - Newspaper, radio, film, marches, speeches (flew around)
 - Targeted propaganda, with different messages for different groups
 - Portrayed Hitler as the saviour of Germany in these difficult times
 - Did not work in presidential election of 1932 (Hitler vs. Hindenburg)
- Charisma and oratory
 - Captured audiences
 - Brought people personally to Hitler
- Pragmatism and a broad appeal
 - Adapted to circumstances (opportunistic)

- Used anti-capitalism when necessary, but not when talking with industrialists
- 25-point programme appealed a broad portion of the population
 - But some offers were already offered by other parties
 - Failure of their Beerhall Putsch shows that this was ineffective
 - A bit too socialist for many middle-class people
- Many Germans found National Socialism attractive
- Promised job-creation schemes, contrasting with Weimar's post-1929 austerity measures
- Industrial leaders wanted Hitler, who would eliminate social democracy and trade unions and prevent Communism
- Opportunism—took advantage of circumstances
 - Great Depression—promises of "work and bread"
 - Reichstag fire
 - Suspended civil liberties
 - Destroyed support for communist parties
 - Constant state of preparation for power
 - had established a virtual shadow government, reaching all parts of the nation and including a military arm (SA and SS)
 - Refused to be part of/create a majority coalition unless Hindenburg appointed him Chancellor (which he did in January 1933)

Consolidation of Power:

- Legal methods
 - Called for new elections on March 1933 to improve election figures
 - did not get majority but was able to form a majority coalition
 - Used post-Reichstag-fire fear to get Hindenburg to suspend basic rights
 - Legally dismissed parts of the government which were anti-Nazi or not of Aryan descent in 1933
 - Installed loyal Nazis into the opened positions
 - Encouraged public to be Nazi to get a job
 - Enabling Act of March 1933 allowed Hitler to rule by decree for 4 years and do anything:
 - Abolished trade unions in 1933
 - Abolished political parties (other than the NSDAP) in July 1933, creating a single-party state
 - Eventually abolished all parliaments
- Poor opposition
 - SPD and KPD did not recognize the danger of Hitler

- Public popularity
 - Strong popularity by the time he is Chancellor
 - Acted upon previous NSDAP promises
- Opportunism
 - Took advantage of the burning of the Reichstag by blaming Communists and thus preventing voting for Communists
- Violence/force
 - SA attacked KPD and SPD paramilitaries, deputies, and offices
 - Helped prevent KPD and SPD deputies from attending parliament
 - Night of Long Knives (June-July 1934) purged the SA
 - caused by SA and SS rivalry, claims of a planned SA revolution, and fear of Rohm's ambitions
 - Pleased the Army, which was afraid of Rohm
- Enabling the Enabling Act
 - Made promises to the Catholic parties
 - Alliance with DNVP
 - Banned KPD
- Military
 - Hitler able to easily expand the military as it was personally responsible to the Chancellor, and not the parliament
 - Army swore loyalty to Hitler
 - They looked forward to rearmament and an increase in numbers

Policies:

- Economic
 - Corporatist
 - Drastically decreased unemployment, but this can be attributed to economic recovery
 - Trade
 - Prices of manufactured goods (their exports) falling as raw materials (their imports) rise
 - Limited trade to mostly happen with Southern European nations, to make them dependent on Germany
 - Import substitution with synthetic materials
 - Rearmament
 - Helped heavy industry
 - Caused deficits

- Private businesses grew a lot
 - Lack of trade unions
 - Huge govt. contracts
- Public works projects provided jobs
- Autarky
 - Directed economy towards military
 - Decreased quality of life
- Four Year Plan
 - Expanded matériel production
- Strong industry, but limited resources in the wartime economy
- Very decentralized economic planning
 - Unable to mobilize resources effectively
- Forced labour
 - Provided a huge source of labour
 - Served a double purpose
 - Cheap, efficient labour
 - Killing workers
 - ¼ of workforce by 1944
- Conquered land
 - Provided valuable resources
 - War-caused destruction limited the productive possibilities
- Social
 - Emphasized race and community above individuality
 - Eugenics
 - Killed minorities
 - Traditional roles for women (Kinder, Kirche, und Kuche)
 - Successful, though eventually forced to rely on women for war production
 - Increasing the birth rate
 - Somewhat successful, though could be attributed to boosted economy
- Police State
 - Gestapo, SA, SS
 - Concentration camps
- Youth and Education
 - Propaganda
 - Youth groups supporting fascism and race policy
 - Mostly successful, though some alternative-ideology groups remained

- Holocaust
 - Institutionalized anti-Semitism
 - Economic suppression
 - Ghettos
 - Consistent policy on Jews throughout reign
 - Resulted in deaths of millions
 - Kristallnacht
- Propaganda
 - Created a cult of personality around Hitler
 - Mass-produced radios
 - Censored films
 - Nazi-controlled news agency
 - Rituals and rallies
 - Disgust for modern artistic movements, supported traditional art
 - Book burnings
- Opposition
 - Imprisonment of communists
 - Imprisonment of priests
- Foreign Policy
 - Positives and Negatives (Successes and Failures with regards to maintenance of power)
 - +
 - Reversal of Versailles
 - Slowly took greater and greater concessions from foreign powers
 - Appeasement
 - Anschluss
 - Domestic support
 - Invasion of Poland & Allies
 - Domestic support
 - Early successes
 - Allowed fulfilling of social policies (Jews)
 - -
 - Invasion of USSR
 - Drained economic and human resources
 - Led to ultimate defeat
 - Aims
 - Lebensraum

- Seizing needed resources
- Superiority of Aryans over Slavs & other Eastern Europeans

Breakdown of the Grand Alliance (Cold War)

Causes:

- Ideology
 - Stalin was ideologically obligated to be against capitalist nations
 - Stalin saw conflict between capitalist nations as inevitable, and he could wait peacefully (*Cold War*) until that happens then entice nations to become communist
 - US and USSR had two completely different economic systems
- Stalin
 - Wanted to dominate Europe
 - Wanted territory, but the USSR was also quite weak immediately after the war, and as such did not want a hot or cold war.
 - Triggered (along with the rest of the Soviet population) by the Iron Curtain speech
- Yalta — February 1945:
 - Trust
 - Yalta was the high point in relationship, but set up the Allies for future mistrust
 - Stated that Poland (and all liberated European and former Axis satellite countries) would have free elections—Stalin did not fulfill this
 - Led to more fear of Communism and lack of trust
 - Led to Containment and West's defensive policies
 - Ratification of the division of Germany
 - Led to conflicts emerging like the Berlin Blockade
 - Weapons developed as a result of recruited scientists allowed for worldwide power projection, the dominance of nations which possessed them, and may have prevented the "Cold" War from becoming "Hot"
 - Stalin saw USSR's amount of participation in the war as justification for receiving the most reparations—burned by these expectations when other Allies refused
 - Churchill and FDR were unwilling to give all of Poland if it had a Communist government, so Stalin agreed to make it democratic, but then Stalin did not allow free elections
- Potsdam — July 1945
 - USA tested an atomic weapon days before the conference, demonstrating power and furthering mistrust (SU knew that they had tested, but USA did not tell anyone)
 - Truman new, was more skeptical towards USSR and Stalin than Roosevelt was
 - Truman changed foreign policy from isolationist and was afraid of Communism

- Shown in change of advisors from pro-soviet (Davies) to anti-soviet (Stimson, Marshall, Eisenhower)
 - Truman had doubts that using Roosevelt-like friendliness would work, and was unsure if agreements would ever be found
 - Successful atomic test made him confident, balance of power shifted, and he could now address the issue of Communism
 - US, Britain, and China issued Potsdam declaration without signature of SU
 - Led to Marshall Plan
- Division of Germany detailed here
 - “The United States, Great Britain, and... France wound up controlling two-thirds of Germany... because of geographical proximity of their advancing armies” -Gaddis
- Stalin refused Allied interference with countries with installed Communist governments
- US Policies
 - Development, testing, and use of atomic weapons
 - Created Soviet mistrust
 - Cock-blocked Soviets from getting significant concessions from Japan
 - Secretary of State Byrnes said that the administration “hoped that the bomb might prove to be a ‘master card’ in subsequent diplomatic dealings with with the Soviet Union”
 - Did not work; Russians were “stubborn, obstinate, and they don’t scare”
 - Pushed other nations, including SU, to make the development of atomic weapons a high priority, leading to the “cold” nature of the war
 - Contributed to the arms race for global power projection
 - Containment
 - US’ economic power threatened by entry of Communism into the markets for its goods
 - Restricting spread of Communism
 - Creation of NATO solidified parts of Western Europe as pro-US, contributing to high tensions
 - Berlin Crisis
 - Allies began economically and politically reunifying West Germany
 - Violates Potsdam Agreement
 - USSR leaves Allied Control Council, claiming incompatibility of joint control with a unified West Germany
 - Created the Deutsche Mark
 - Soviets opposed this

- Interpreted as an unjustified unilateral decision
 - Wanted to keep Germany in recession—new currency had potential to revitalize economy
- June 1948—Soviets halt all non-air traffic from the Allied occupation zones of West Germany to Berlin
- Allies manage to airlift enough supplies
- Does not lead to much tension
 - Soviets busy with post-war rebuilding→did not attack
 - Soviets had local superiority in conventional weapons→Allies did not attack
- Allies strengthen their military power in the region as a result (due to some fear of Soviet expansion)
 - Create NATO
 - Create the Federal Republic of Germany
- Reduced tensions between Germans and the West
-
- Marshall Plan
 - Restore global economy with reparations to European countries
 - “Dollar imperialism” created Western European dependence on the US, preventing them from siding with SU
 - Included Greece and Turkey, which SU saw as a threat to its territorial integrity
 - USSR did not allow Eastern Bloc nations to receive loans
 - The loans required inspection of financial records and allowing free enterprise
 - USSR counter-offered with Comecon
 - Lack of Eastern Bloc Nations’ attendance (Poland and Czechoslovakia almost attended, but Stalin counter-offered his own aid) solidified Soviet control over Eastern Bloc nations
 - Truman said that the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine were “two halves of the same walnut”. Thus, Marshall Plan was simply a play along with Containment to help prevent spread of Communism
 - Set a precedent for US strong anti communist stance
- Truman stated “it must be the policy of the United States to support free people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures”
- Threat to any independent state = threat to America
- Soviet Policies
 - Mostly just reactions to US policies, but exacerbated the outbreak and development of the Cold War

- According to Arthur Schlesinger, “given the resistance of the capitalists to this development of Communist societies across the world], the existence of any non-communist state was... a threat to the Soviet Union
 - Led to deportation of Polish citizens into SU done by the SU
 - Instituted puppet government in Poland and many other countries
- Stalin recognized Western fear of Soviet expansion and the creation of West Germany as the deterrent, and thus took the remaining Eastern European countries
- Salami tactics—divide and conquer using threats and alliances to defeat parties in elections
- Katyn
- Coup in Czechoslovakia is when the UK and US truly realize the Soviet threat and how far the Soviets are willing to go
- Truman condemned this coup

Nasser (Authoritarian States)

Rise to power:

Non-Cleveland:

- Imperialism
 - British protectorate
 - desired independence
 - Gained independence, but British troops still in country (Canal Zone)
 - Suez Canal described by Nasser as a “State within a State”
 - Used as a site for military activities in WW2
 - Weak king and Wafd party
 - Bent to British demands
 - Anti-British sentiment
 - Black Saturday
- Ineffective government
 - Minority government, little popular support
 - Naguib said "[because of Farouk's] bad behaviour, toying with the constitution, and disdain for the wants of the people, no one rests assured of life, livelihood, and honor"
 - Aristocratic government, no reforms
 - Egyptians lost faith in democracy and voting, and became open to authoritarian ideas
- WW2
 - Egypt used as staging ground for British actions
 - Caused more anti-British sentiment
- First Arab-Israeli War (1948)
 - Free Officers believed that they could fix Egypt's weakness
 - Defeat blamed on corrupt army and politicians by FO
 - Gave Nasser and Co. an immediate set of relationships they could use to spread their message
- Action by Free Officers
 - Operated clandestinely
 - Cell-based structure
 - Secretly spread their message
 - Appealed to middle class
 - Naguib used as figurehead as he was a 1948 war hero and was trusted (and not young)
 - Nasserism appeals to public
 - Pan-Arabism appeals to anti-British sentiment

- Arab Socialism appeals to economic issues
- Economic
 - Large population of urban poor
 - High unemployment rates
 - Worsening living conditions
 - Urban centres became the center of the revolution—Nasser rapidly gained power base in them
 - Inequality
 - Land distribution
 - Foreign investors siphon money out of the economy
 - Suez Canal
 - Urban businesses
 - Exacerbates growing nationalism
 - Economic issues not addressed by politicians, exacerbating anti-imperialism and disdain for govt.

Cleveland:

- Economic
 - Inequality: "One of the main causes of the alienation of the masses from their ruling elite was the alienation of the rich and the poor"
- Opposition
 - "In this volatile atmosphere, the Muslim Brotherhood reached the apogee of its power"

Consolidation and Maintenance of Power

Non-Cleveland

- Free Officers did not need to do much to convince people
 - People tired of old govt, open to authoritarianism
- Force/violence
 - Army suppressed Leftist workers and a newspaper in 1952
 - "We decided that the only way to deal with the situation was to make an example of those who started to riot"
 - Arrested the civilian government (which they created) in 1952, allowing RCC to take full power
 - Communists repressed later in rule
 - Arrested Muslim Brotherhood members and banned it in 1954
 - Used force to deal with resistance to this

- Naguib was against this. Nasser managed to turn public opinion against him as a member of the old guard and arrested him, thus assuming ultimate power
- Propaganda
 - Speeches
 - Gave more speeches than any Egyptian head of state, ever
 - Took advantage of an assassination attempt
 - Radio
 - Voice of the Arabs
 - Engaged listeners with a variety of programs
 - Broadcast across the Arab world—most powerful radio antenna in the region
 - Broadcast his speeches
 - Gave him broad international support, allowing for success in the Suez Crisis
 - Eventually declined in popularity, due to Nasser's decline in popularity (1958-1967, due to lack of successes) and lies in the Six Day War (1967)
 - Not much print content (due to illiteracy) and not much television (due to poverty)
- Pragmatism
 - Appealed to all opposition groups (e.g. Muslim brotherhood, left reformists)
 - Used fear and propaganda when necessary, and populism otherwise
- Legal methods
 - Coup was made legal through use of an old-guard prime minister
 - Everything (at first) was done through the legal civilian government, though the RCC held ultimate power
 - Outlawed all political parties, blame put on the parties (e.g. Wafd) which resisted new political laws
 - Liberation Rally created as the single party
 - Rewrote constitution to give the govt. legitimacy and the ability to sidestep the parliament (similar to Hitler)
- Long-term domestic support
 - Replaced Old Guard in govt. and army with younger people who supported the Free Officers
 - Agrarian Reform Law acquired rural support
 - Cult of leader built around Nasser, portraying him as infallible
 - Nationalization of Suez Canal puts Nasser at the apogee of his power by giving him total domestic support
- Nasser's leadership
 - An ordinary Egyptian—able to connect the population

Cleveland:

- Nasser's leadership
 - Nasser was "assertive, independent, and engaged in the construction of a new society freed of the imperial past and oriented towards a bright Arab future"

Nasser's Policies

Aims:

- Development
- Decreased inequality
- Diversification
- Arab unity
- Anti-imperialism

Policies:

- Arab unity
 - Created the United Arab Republic, which ultimately failed
 - Contributed to Arab independence from the West and collaborated with other Arab states
- Aswan High Dam
 - Incredible boost to Egyptian economy—though mostly realized after his death
 - Successfully played CW powers off each other (even though, according to US archives, they recognized he was doing this)
 - contrary to expectations, completed the dam on time and under budget
 - Showed Egypt's technical capability
 - Prevented Brain Drain
 - Justified nationalization of Suez Canal
- Land Reforms
 - Distributed land to promote equality, compensating former owners
 - Only a small proportion of land redistributed—half of rural population still landless
 - Rent freeze disincentivized efficiency and hurt yield growth
 - Cooperatives helped farmers become more efficient by teaching them
 - "[The Revolution] wanted to liberate the fellah by abolishing large landownership...but it handed over the political, economic, social, and cultural leadership...not to the fellah but to the state bureaucracy"—Louis Awad
- Industrialization and Nationalization
 - Encouraged foreign investment through tax credits

- unsuccessful due to poor investor expectations
- Nationalization used to control economy and invest in development
 - The nationalizations were a "zero-sum game"—Waterbury
- Eventually, once much of the industry was nationalized, the economy became inefficient
 - govt. ran huge deficit
 - socialist policies somewhat reversed in the end
- Nationalization of Suez Canal
 - Established Egypt as a sovereign state able to resist intervention
 - Brought Nasser to the apogee of his popularity in the Arab world
 - Brought significant revenues, allowing for the construction of the Aswan High Dam
 - Done legally
 - Nationalization Law
 - Paid shareholders
- Women
 - Muslim Brotherhood wished to suppress women's rights
 - hijab
 - Nasser suppressed MB
- Six Day War
 - Needless hostility provoked Israel
 - Resulted in defeat and weakness
 - Hold on power still strong
- Non-alignment
 - Attended Bandung Conference
 - Forged ties with Nehru
 - A founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement
 - Signed Declaration of Brijuni along with Tito and Nehru (India) (1956)
 - Allowed Nasser to play CW powers off each other
 - Strengthened his message of Arab Unity

Suez Canal Crisis (Cold War Crisis)

Causes:

Cleveland:

- "Eden...regarded Nasser's nationalization of the canal as theft"
- "Each country had its own reasons for [invading Egypt], but they all shared a common desire to overthrow Nasser"

Stoessinger:

- goes further than Cleveland in saying that the British and French saw Nasser as another Hitler
- goes further than Cleveland in saying that Britain and France had a legal right to the Canal
- goes further in saying that Britain needed the canal as a symbol of its imperial power

Nasser:

- "Egypt became the property of the Canal and the Canal Company became a state within a state. But now the days of alien exploitation are over; the Canal and its revenues will belong entirely to Egypt. We shall build the High Dam and shall gain our usurped rights"

Consequences:

Cleveland:

- "Egypt's military defeat was transformed into a political triumph for Nasser"
- "He emerged from the crisis as an Egyptian and Pan-Arab hero"

Stoessinger:

- Emphasizes the role of personalities (Eisenhower, Dulles), and their shocked reactions and subsequent chastisement, in resolving the conflict

Non-historian:

- Closer ties between US and USSR as they jointly oppose the intervention
 - Submit very similar draft resolutions

Sino-Soviet Split (Cold War)

Causes:

Gaddis:

Overall emphasizes Mao's responsibility, without much talk of Khrushchev.

- Ideology/goals
 - China was a "difficult ally", with Mao's goal to "break up the bipolar Cold War international system"
 - Khrushchev and Mao both "nationalists"
 - De-stalinization
- Mao's self-interest
 - During Khrushchev, Mao used Stalin as a tool, supporting him to help his own authority, and rejecting him to reject Soviet hegemony
 - more complex than simply favouring Stalin
 - Mao's picking fights abroad (e.g. with USSR) bolstered his domestic authority and created unity

- "Mao sought a different kind of equilibrium: a world filled with danger...could minimize the risk that rivals within China might challenge his authority"
 - Mao's personality—self-confidence and gall.
- Chinese Independence
 - "By the 1960s...China had become sufficiently strong that [it] no longer suffered from the insecurities that led [it] to seek [the] alliances"
 - Mao angered by Soviet offers to station submarines in China, did not want to bow down to Soviet control
- History
 - Tension due to a "long history of hostility between Russia and China"

Bown, Mooney:

Emphasizes more the USSR's actions as a leading cause, and speaks more of the PRC as a whole rather than just Mao

- Ideology
 - Ideological differences between Mao and Stalin, even back in the 1920's.
 - Mao in favour of a peasant revolution
 - Stalin wants him to use the (almost non-existent) Proletariat
 - Ideological differences between Khrushchev and Mao:
 - China sees Asia as more important in advancing Communism, while USSR sees Europe as more important
 - Peaceful (Khrushchev) vs. Violent (Mao) paths to socialism
 - PRC disagrees with Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence.
 - Khrushchev's de-stalinization "defamed the socialistic system", in the eyes of Mao
 - Mao took it as an implicit denouncement of himself
 - Mao did not believe in this as true Marxist-Leninism
 - Split USSR and PRC into ideological "revisionists" (USSR) and "dogmatists" (PRC)
 - Ideological disapproval of Brezhnev doctrine
- USSR's actions
 - Poor instructions from Stalin in the 1920's:
 - e.g. to cooperate with Chiang Kai-shek (Mao refused, and Kai-shek later massacred communists)
 - Stalin gave PRC less aid per capita than Poland. Set a bad precedent
 - PRC forced to pay back the USSR for its Korean War aid
 - USSR neutral stance on Sino-Indian border dispute, then pro-Indian stance during Sino-Indian war

- China saw the US-Soviet Partial Test Ban Treaty as hurting poorer nations by making tests (now underground) more expensive
- Cuban Missile Crisis seen as Soviet adventurism and subsequent capitulation
- USSR unable to control PRC, like with Yugoslavia, as it had not helped create it
- Independence
 - Mao preferred being another great power, rather than subordinate to the USSR
 - wanted an independent foreign policy
 - China wanted to be the one on the "first line of defence" of the socialists, and did not want Soviet intervention in Taiwan or Korea.
 - China felt that they couldn't rely on Soviet military support → forced to be strong on their own
 - led to Great Leap forward, which cast doubt on Soviet economic practice
 - USSR withdrew economic aid, again accidentally encouraging PRC to seek greater independence
- Lack of trust
 - Border clashes in Sinkiang in 1962
 - Khrushchev did not want to trust Mao with nuclear weapons, and China refused Soviet control over future Chinese warheads and joint control over foreign policy, which led Khrushchev to withdraw support for nuclear development
- History
 - "Unequal treaties" which ceded territory to Russia in the past

Consequences:

Gaddis:

- Domestic
 - Mao's domestic position eventually weakened by reactionaries
- Personal
 - Mao loses his nerve, and is never so self-assured again
- Sino American rapprochement (1971)
 - Mao seeks closer ties with US for security against newly hostile USSR
 - US and China have a common enemy: USSR
 - US begins protecting China, a communist country
 - relevant to Brezhnev Doctrine: "When forces that are hostile to socialism try to turn the development of some socialist country towards capitalism, it becomes not only a problem of the country concerned, but a common problem and concern of all socialist countries."

- *Ostpolitik*, in that closer ties with Communist states will eventually tear down Communism
- Sino-Soviet border hostility
- China no longer wanted to be involved in supporting North Vietnam
 - end of war expedited as US withdraws (now that China was no longer involved)

Born, Mooney:

- Sino-Soviet border hostility
 - came close to all-out war, even nuclear war
- Peaceful Coexistence
 - USSR encouraged to be even more peaceful with the West due to shifting its military to the East

Afghanistan (Cold War Crisis)

Causes:

Gaddis:

- Marxist coup in Afghanistan in 1978, overthrowing the pro-US government
- USSR sent aid to the new government (which was challenged by tribal rebels)
- USSR invaded to intervene in favour of the government
- Newly unfavourable Afghan government (which is feared to be favourable to the US) overthrown by USSR

Non-Gaddis:

- Soviet desire for power-projection
 - it had built the strongest (by numbers) military in the past few years

Consequences:

Gaddis:

- Pershing II missiles deployed in Europe
- SALT II treaty stalled in US Senate
- Failure of Détente
- Boycott of Moscow Olympics

Non-Gaddis:

- Economic
 - Arms race, leading to further economic strain (when combined with oil glut) on USSR
- Political
 - Withdrawal (1988-1989) proved weakness of Red Army to Warsaw Pact nations

- Even further divide between USSR and PRC as PRC supports Mujahideen
- The "Second Cold War"
- Millions of Afghans killed
- Eventual end of the Cold War

End of the Cold War (Cold War)

Causes:

- Reagan
 - President 1981-1989
 - Fiercely anti-Communist. Sees USSR as an "evil empire" (ideological motivations)
 - Aims to confront the USSR and Communism everywhere (e.g. Grenada)
 - Took aggressive actions against the USSR
 - Contributed to an arms race he knew he could win
 - Star Wars
- Gorbachev
 - General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union 1985-1991
 - Realized that deep structural changes were necessary to save the stagnant economy (Perestroika)
 - More privatization and capitalism
 - More foreign investment
 - Proved weakness of Communism
 - Freedom of the press (Glasnost)
 - Meant to increase transparency, allowing citizens to come up with solutions to government's inefficiency
 - Citizens get more access to Western culture
 - Increased public dissent. Reminiscent of 100 flowers campaign
 - Increased dissent among deputies—ran anti-Gorbachev political ads
 - Developed good personal relations with Western leaders (Reagan, Thatcher)
 - Conducted successful arms limitation talks with Reagan (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), START I)
 - Officially declared an end to Soviet intervention in the affairs of allies (1985)
 - Withdrew from Afghanistan, allowed German reunification
 - Dissolved the CPSU, resigned, and handed over power to Yeltsin, officially ending the last remaining unifying forces (him, and the CPSU)
- Pope John Paul II
 - Created a religious reason for anti-communism

- Stimulated the Solidarity movement in Poland
- Brezhnev's (1964-1982) failures and legacy
 - Key military inferiorities, due to a lag in technology
 - Invasion of Afghanistan
 - Became a quagmire, kept dragging on at a stalemate, weakening Soviet military
 - eventual withdrawal shows weakness of Red Army to Warsaw Pact members
 - Arms race
 - Unsustainable
 - Able to build the strongest, by numbers, military on the planet
 - Shows weakness of planned economy
- Economic
 - 1980's oil glut damaged Soviet economy
 - decreased export revenues and supplies of foreign currency
 - Poor living standards compared to West
 - Were the catalyst for Gorbachev's reforms
 - Perestroika
 - Glasnost
 - Unilateral arms limitations
 - Caused more peaceful coexistence
- Social
 - Nationalism and a desire for self-determination in Warsaw Pact nations

New Imperialism

- Technology allows for faster communication
- Needed new markets to export to

Meiji Constitution

- Established a constitutional monarchy

Commodore Perry's contact led to militarization, as the nation realized it was behind and the outside world is a threat -> education as the people are uneducated -> nationalism as people learn of their nation's strengths

Japan wanted to grow into a Western-style power, which led to an imperialist foreign policy (to secure their power and gain resources and new markets) and militarism to support that policy

Nationalism makes people want to dominate and project power, to gain a sense of security -> war and New Imperialism