

## ***Chapter 24***

# **COEXISTENCE, CONFRONTATION, AND THE NEW EUROPEAN ECONOMY**

### 24.112 CONFRONTATION AND DÉTENTE, 1955–1975

#### *Study Questions*

1. How would you characterize Soviet-American relations in the years 1955 to 1964? What policies did Khrushchev follow?
2. What was the nature and outcome of the Cuban missile crisis?
3. How did Europe view America's involvement in the Vietnam War?
4. Describe Soviet domestic and foreign policies under Brezhnev. How did he react to the attempt at reform in Czechoslovakia? What does the illustration on p. 968 tell you about the Czech response?
5. How did President Nixon and Henry Kissinger analyze the international scene? What were the results for American foreign policy?
6. Of what significance was the Helsinki conference of 1975? Why was the Soviet Union willing to sign the Helsinki agreements?

#### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. In the years after 1953 U.S.-Soviet relations see-sawed between conciliation and crisis.
2. A new kind of arms race, based on mutual deterrence, emerged in the late 1950s.
3. The Berlin Wall built in 1961 stood as a grim physical reminder of the Cold War.
4. The gravest direct Soviet-American confrontation came over the Cuban missile crisis.
5. De Gaulle rejected the rigid patterns of the Cold War.

6. The “Brezhnev Doctrine” was in its own way a kind of mirror image of the Truman Doctrine.
7. The Nixon-Kissinger policies grew out of a reassessment of global realities.
8. Helsinki was the high point of the era of détente.

### *Identifications*

Peaceful coexistence	Spirit of Camp David	Berlin Wall
Cuban missile crisis	Alexander Dubcek	Ho Chi Minh
Prague spring	Brezhnev Doctrine	Sputnik
SALT I Treaty	Mutual deterrence	Détente
Helsinki accords		

### *Map Exercises*

1. Study the map on pp. 962–963, *The World About 1970*. What major changes can you find in the world map in the period between the end of the Second World War and 1970?
2. Study the map on p. 967, *Vietnam and Its Neighbors After The Era of French Colonialism, Showing Boundaries In 1970*. What major developments had occurred in Southeast Asia in the years 1946–1975?

## 24.113 COLLAPSE AND RECOVERY OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY: THE 1970s AND 1980s

### *Study Questions*

1. Why did the Arab oil embargo of 1973–1974 have so serious an impact on the world economy? How did it affect Western Europe?
2. Explain the nature of the recession that began in 1974. How did it compare to the Great Depression of the 1930s? Why did the economic situation make it difficult to apply Keynesian theory?
3. Discuss political changes from the mid-1970s to 1990 (a) in Britain, (b) in France, (c) in the Federal Republic of Germany, (d) elsewhere in Western Europe.
4. Discuss the continuing strengths and weaknesses of the American economy. What special

problems did it face? What were the possible consequences?

5. How would you characterize the Japanese economy in this period?
6. Explain the debate over the contemporary welfare state. What views did Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan share?
7. Describe the expansion of the European Community after 1969. What new tensions arose? What key changes occurred in the early 1990s?
8. Explain the concerns about the future direction of international trade.
9. What were the arrangements were confirmed in a Treaty of European Union signed at Maastricht in the Netherlands in 1991?

### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. Never had an essential commodity risen in price so rapidly; the entire global industrial complex seemed vulnerable.
2. The oil crisis and recession interrupted the spectacular growth of the West European economies.
3. The established tenets of Keynesian economics were now challenged as never before.
4. The return of prosperity in the 1980s reinforced confidence in the free-market economy despite the vicissitudes of the business cycle.
5. West European Socialists and Social Democrats holding office in Western Europe in these years championed modernization, economic growth, and market economies.
6. Enlargement of the European Union brought new difficulties and a slowed pace of political integration.
7. In the world as a whole, a return to protectionism was always a lurking international danger for Europe's increasingly integrated commercial system.

### *Identifications*

OPEC

Falkland Islands

Helmut Kohl

Stagflation	François Mitterrand	Keynesian theory
Cohabitation	Common agricultural policy	Welfare state
Bettino Craxi	Trickle down theory	Felipe Gonzalez
Maastricht Treaty	Margaret Thatcher	Postindustrial age
European Union		

## 24.114 THE COLD WAR REKINDLED AND DEFUSED

### *Study Questions*

1. What form did the Cold War assume under the Carter presidency? How did President Carter react to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? What was the outcome of that invasion?
2. What approach did President Reagan take to the Cold War? What actions did he take in the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere?
3. Discuss the escalation of the nuclear arms race from the 1960s to the mid-1980s. What was the doctrine of deterrence and the balance of terror? What form did the debate take between proponents and critics of these policies? What position did President Reagan take?
4. What does the illustration on p. 985 tell us about the people's response to the possession of nuclear weapons by the superpowers? How did the Cold War come to an end?

### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. Under President Carter, détente with the Soviet Union was linked to respect for human rights, which he said must be “the soul of our foreign policy.”
2. Afghanistan turned out to be the U.S.S.R.'s Vietnam.
3. There was no doubt of President Reagan's commitment to a hard line in the Cold War.
4. Guided missiles became the key strategic weapons of the modern age.
5. Nuclear arms were built not for use but for deterrence.

### *Identifications*

Antiballistic missiles	Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	MAD
Nonproliferation treaty		

## GENERAL ESSAY QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 25

1. How would you sketch the history of the Cold War during the years 1945–1975? Include (a) wartime origins, (b) the immediate postwar era, (c) the Krushchev and Brezhnev years. In what sense did relations see-saw between crisis and conciliation?
2. Describe and discuss the nuclear arms competition in the years since 1945. What strategic doctrines evolved? What successes and what failures were there in arms limitation?
3. What major challenges did the global economy face in the years following 1974? How successfully did it overcome them?
4. Discuss the reaction in the 1980s to the kind of welfare state that had emerged after the Second World War. How was the reaction manifested (a) in Britain, (b) in the United States, (c) elsewhere?
5. Describe the successive steps in the European unification movement from the 1950s to the mid-1990s. How would you evaluate the successes and failures of the movement?

## GENERAL DISCUSSION PASSAGES FOR CHAPTER 25

1. The stockpiling of nuclear arms and the development of sophisticated long-range delivery systems led to the accumulation of unparalleled destructive power. The nuclear missiles supposedly were built for deterrence and not for use, and a new kind of balance of power emerged that preserved the peace. weapons could not be used without unleashing unspeakable damage. (p. 959)
2. American foreign policy in the Cold War remained based on the premise that unrest on every continent was Soviet-inspired. (p.961)
3. Interdependence is a form of dependency, and the expansion of the global economy after the Second World War made each country vulnerable to events in distant places. (p. 970)
4. The British Conservative party leader Margaret Thatcher attacked the welfare state as costly, wasteful, paternalistic, and bureaucratic, and blamed it for eroding individual initiative and responsibility. (p. 972)
5. Defenders of the European welfare state systems continued to stress the importance of supplementing market economies with direct action by governments to manage business

cycles, help unemployed workers, and provide essential health care. (p. 972-973)

6. While the more ambitious dream of a United States of Europe went unrealized, the European Community, for all its problems, remained an important institution, poised for further growth. (p. 978)