

# Cold war major aspects and events essay

[Countries, United States](#)



Conflicts of interest between the United States and the Soviet Union were the main cause for the cold war which replaced the Second World War in the year 1945. The war started as a major dispute about how Europe could end up in future but became a major confrontation that affected the entire world later on.

Those wars of words were almost always carried out through substitutes. Most of the cases occurred through economic strain, discriminatory aid, diplomatic contrive, misinformation, political assassination, low strength military actions among others. The main aim of this tactics was in order to steer clear of a direct conflict that could have shown the way to a nuclear warfare. In fact, on more than a few occasions, the two states came very near to just such a disaster, but through mutual luck and policy they made to keep away from it.

The wartime coalition between the United States and the Soviet Union was a coalition of expediency. The United States granted military aid to the Tsarist government, best known as the White factor. This side attempted to tumble the Bolsheviks subsequent to Vladimir Lenin's pulling out from World War I and had remained up to 1933 to award diplomatic acknowledgment to the Soviet Union's government (Graham, 67).

As the Second World War approached a close, the Soviet Union clarified that they deemed Eastern Europe to be contained within their area of influence and a powerless Germany to be a non flexible outcome of the disagreement. To make sure their intentions, the Soviet Union founded the “ Soviet Alliance

System” in 1943, which facilitated them to introduce military and opinionated power over Eastern European states.

The Soviet Union had considered the nuclear power possession by the United States as a potential threat which was also strategic. This led to the Soviets exploding their atomic bomb in 1949. The explosion prompted the United States to produce an extra powerful H-Bomb. This was against some vehement opposition from the people who had created the bombs. It followed suit that barely a year after the bomb was tested; the Soviets had come up and exploded such a bomb too (Graham, 65).

Throughout the 1950's, the United States boasted of greater numerical power over the Soviets in nuclear power. This was due to production of more superior weapons which were aided by computer proliferation. The Eastern side had more of other kinds of weapons. The Soviets later came up with Sputnik in 1957. This was a missile that could be able to reach America without any defense in place. This prompted a reaction from the United States which led to a race that led to a race of weapons.

Conditions within the Soviet Union and how they related with the United States changed with the rise of Mikhail Gorbachev as the communist secretary. He brought about a line of thinking that despised the arms race and considered a point of uselessness in whichever military prowess a country could assume. He nullified the race and offered a concession to the United States due to an imminent collapse of the Soviet's economy.

The war helped create a stable political atmosphere as it was evident that there were no uprisings, civil wars and other upsurges during this period. The military buildup that was as a result of the war caused some great positive changes in the world's economy. The American "Marshall Plan" and the communists' "Molotov Plan", the arms race, the military buildup created some political stability and prosperity in the economy (Hopkins, 921).

Graham, Loren. "Big Science in the Last Years of the Big Soviet Union." *Osiris* 7 (1992): 49-71

Hopkins, Michael F. "Continuing Debate and New Approaches in Cold War History," *Historical Journal*, 2007, 50(4): 913-934.