

Power, ideology, and terror in the atomic age worksheet

[History](#)



Cold War Cold War Cold war is believed to have started shortly after world war two in 1945. It involved the struggle for power between Soviet Union and United states whereby each of them tried to outdo the other in bombs and destructive weapons. However, the two never fought each other directly since one party was not aware of the nuclear power of the other. By the end of 1945, more countries had banned any nuclear practices. However, in 1950 the president of United States that time started a program of testing nuclear bombs with the aim of increasing production. By 1954, both countries had managed to test a significant number of hydrogen nuclear bombs. Therefore, nuclear development defied power, such that the more weapons and bombs a country made the more the power it gained over the others.

The number of countries producing nuclear weapons continued to increase where in 1961, UK and France had successfully produced and tested nuclear bombs. In addition, at the end of 1964 China joined the list to become the fifth in nuclear bombs production. In 1968, 21 countries approved a non-proliferation treaty that prohibited any more production of nuclear bombs with the aim of creating a nuclear weapons-free zone. Lastly by 1991 more members had joined the treaty making the treaty the world greatest arms control agreement.

There are three significant events that happened during the cold war that help define the war. These include Berlin airlift, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the fall of the Berlin wall. The first event on Berlin airlift occurred in 1948 where Germany was divided amongst the victors of World War two which are US, UK, France and Soviet. The second event on soviet invasion of Afghanistan occurred on 24th December 1979. This was a

strategy since Soviet took advantage of the counties divided focus and instability to attack it without its knowledge. Lastly, the fall of Berlin wall that occurs in 1989. The fall of this wall symbolizes the ending of the cold warfare.

The fall of Berlin wall do not only symbolize the ending of the cold warfare, but also the collapse and revolution of communism in Europe. For more than 40 years, the soviet had imposed community rules that had divided the west from the east. However, reformers under social movement and the ant-communist trade union put an end to this in 1998 to form a centralized and one Europe. The main factors that caused the collapse of communism were the reform movement and the solidarity of the reformist.

In conclusion, this paper gives a clear description of the cold war between Soviet and United States and in search for power. It also illustrates the developments in nuclear uses and its role in the cold war. Nuclear symbolized power. Lastly, it gives a description of the Berlin wall and its implications on the war.

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