

The cold war (1945 - 1991)

[History](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

History and Literature Through scholarly research, history and literature are inseparable. Literature portrays itself as a necessity in history especially during the cold world war. It was a period of conflict short of full-scale war, which was natured by mutual perceptions of hostile intentions of democracy and capitalism against communism and command economy between the U. S and the Soviet Union (Smith 18). This was due to greed for leadership. It is clear that subsequent wars known as the ' proxy ' always broke out between two military-political alliances. The activities of the " The cold war (1945 - 1991)" prove the fact that literature overlaps with history and each is dependant of the other.

Firstly, propaganda is used for opposition. Through spread of propaganda, an individual draws supporters who believe in him/her. In relation to the cold world war, the Soviet Union historically experienced frequent invasions from Russia, and immense death with subsequent destruction (Shaw 21). They sought to increase security by seeking assistance form neighboring countries. It is depicted that both the U. S and Soviet Union competed in building of nuclear bombs, which they used in their attacks. For instance, rockets developed were used to send astronauts and satellites in space. Joseph Stalin, a subsequent leader had his own version of the Soviet Union as a ' Socialist island'. The Soviet propaganda was enhanced. From his perspective, he had the notion that the Soviet Union was to attract other countries to capitalism during the period of temporary capital stability before its ultimate collapse. He believed that in order for the Eastern Bloc countries to escape Soviet control, it was necessary to establish an economic integration with the west.

The manner in which information exists in both history and literature and <https://assignbuster.com/the-cold-war-1945-1991/>

further how knowledge is distilled proves how each overlaps with the other. In both, how a story is presented is as important as it is the subject matter (Dean 5). It was during February 1945 when allied negotiations attributed to the post-war balance at the Yalta Conference took place. The main aim was to enhance multi-national peace, but the efforts were paralyzed by the individual's ability to use veto power.

Further still, both allow a fundamental distinction between history and memory. This is because whatever is portrayed in both is then, as opposed to memory, which is now. Through critical management of documentary, it is possible for history and literature to get close to history as possible (Dean 7). Therefore, both history and literature present information as it was then. For instance, courage that led to creation of mutual aid between the East and West was through Geneva pinnacle of 1955 in conjunction with Camp David pinnacle that took place in 1959. All efforts towards the co-operation resulted to further hostile acts that threatened broader conflict. However, due to fear of entire obliteration via nuclear vengeance, they were not prepared to use the nuclear weapons. During 1985, there was renewal of the arms control negotiations (Irwin 128). The reduction of these arms facilitated a growing sympathy amongst the communist leaders for further cooperation, conflict-oriented view of the world and rejection of the class-based. This information is presented as it was during the cold war just like literature does.

In conclusion, this paper has brought to light how history and literature overlaps. Since both aim at bringing a lesson to the present generation, the manner of presentation is the same. For instance, the events of the cold as presented by historians and authors serves as prove of how both are related.

Work Cited

Dean, John. Adapting History and Literature into Movies. *American studies Journal*. 2009, 53. Print.

Irwin, Wall. France in the Cold War. *Journal of European Studies*. June 2008 Vol. 38 no. 2. 121-139.

Shaw, Tony. *British Cinema and the Cold War: The State, Propaganda and Consensus*. Geneva: I. B. Tauris, 2006. Print.

Smith Joseph. *The Cold War, 1945-1991*. New York: Wiley-Blackwell, 1998. Print.