7.1 The Two World Wars

The First World War (WWI):1914-1918

Introduction

- World War I was one of the disastrous incidents in human history.
- The main theatre of such a devastating war was the continent of Europe.
- However, soldiers from almost all continents of the world including Africa had participated in the fighting.
- The resources of these continents were also used for war purpose.
- As such, it is known as the world war.

The Basic Causes of the First World War

A. Rivalries among Imperialists

- Rivalries were economic and political in nature.
- They resulted from the development of **industrial capitalism**.
- Rivalries aimed at **expanding** political & economic **empires**.
- The conflicting interests and overlapping ambitions inevitably led them to **clashes**.
  - Exa. Rivalries b/n Britain and France over Egypt (1882).
  - Rivalries b/n Britain and France over the Sudan.
  - Germany and France over Morocco.
  - Germany and France were on the verge of fighting for the control of Morocco.
  - Britain later intervened on the side of France in 1911.

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- This incident came to be known as the **Agadir Crisis**.
- Italy and Turkey fought for the control of Libya.

B. Militarism and Arms Race

- Owing to the mutual **suspicion**, the leading European powers were engaged in arms race.
- They were eager **to get themselves ahead** of their rivals in terms of armaments and military power.
  - They allotted further military **budgets**.
  - They increased the **size** of armies.
  - They improved their war materials.
  - They (like British and German) built powerful battleships.
  - Most of them initiated national military services.
  - They made propaganda to stir up national feeling of citizen.

C. Creation of Military alliance

- **Germany & Austro-Hungarian Empire formed Dual Alliance in 1879.**
- When **Italy** joined the group in **1882**, it was renamed as **Triple Alliance**.
- **Turkey** was admitted in **1914** and then the alliance became known as **Central Powers**.
- **Bulgaria** joined this power **1915** but Italy left it the same year.

– **Britain & France formed the Entete Cordiale in 1904**.
– **Russia** joined it in **1907** and was renamed **Triple Entete**.
– In the course of the WWI it was renamed the **Allied Powers**.

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D. Nationalism

- Nationalism created tension between France and Germany.
- The French hoped to regain their lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.
- **Balkan Crises produced the immediate cause of WWI.**
- The Balkan nationalism was another source of tension.
- **Slavs** struggled to free themselves from the **Ottoman** domination.
- Several of these nations were **Slavic** and looked to Russia for support.
- Russia helped Balkans to form **the Balkan League**.

The First Balkan War (1912)

- The league defeated Ottomans and took over its territories.

The Second Balkan War (1913)

- Shortly after, members of the league **quarreled among themselves** over the division of the captured territories.
- Bulgaria lost almost all her gains from the First Balkan War.
- And Serbia became bigger and stronger.
- In 1908, **Austro-Hungarian Empire** had annexed the Serb-inhabited territories of **Bosnia** and **Herzegovina**.
- Serbia opposed such annexation.
- Tension grew up between Serbia and Austro-Hungary.

The immediate cause of the war

- The immediate cause of WWI was the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian Crown Prince Archduke **Franz Ferdinand** on 28 June 1914 at **Sarajevo**, Bosnia.

- The assassin was Gavrilo Princip, Bosnian-born Serb nationalist.
- Austria-Hungary held the Serbian government responsible.
- Austria- Hungary sent envoy to Germany to know the attitude of Germany regarding the situation.
- Emperor Wilhelm I of Germany assured that Germany would support any action Austria-Hungary might take against Serbia.
- This statement of assurance Germany gave to Austria-Hungary came to be known as a diplomatic "Blank Cheque."
- Then Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914.
- Russia, an ally of Serbia, mobilized its troops towards Austrian borders.
- Russia also mobilized along the German borders.

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- Germany declared war on Russia on 1 August and two days later on France.
- When Germany invaded **neutral Belgium**, neighbor in north to France, Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August to defend France.
- On 6 August Austro-Hungary declared war on Russia.
- Britain and France declared war on Austro-Hungary on 12 August.
- This marked the official beginnings of the First World War.
- By the mid-August 1914, the battles were clearly drawn.

Blocks

Allied Powers	Central Powers
Britain, bloc leader	Germany, bloc leader
France	Austria-Hungary
Russia, until 1917	Bulgaria
Belgium	Turkey
Serbia	
USA (joined In 1917)	
Japan	

Course of the War

The WWI was fought on different fronts.

Western Front

❖The Germans followed the **Schilieffen plan**, which was designed by the German chief of staff Alfred Von Schlieffen in 1905.

- It was planned to attack France through Belgium and occupy Paris within six weeks in a "**Swinging Door**" operation.
- Then it was planned attack Russia which German wrongly assumed to mobilize slowly.

❖By September, the Germans were close to **Paris**.

❖The French government evacuated Paris and moved to **Bordeaux**.

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- At this critical moment, General Joffre gave battle to the advancing Germans on the **Marne River**.
- The battle of the Marne lasted from Sept. 6 -12, and finally the Germans were driven back, though not very far.
- **By the early 1915,the war had reached a deadlock.**
- It be came clear that neither side could defeat the other quickly.
- The opposing armies had dug **parallel trenches** that run from the English Canal to Switzerland.
- The space between the opposing trenches came to be known as **"no man's land"**.
- The only significant event of 1915 was that **Italy joined the war on the Allies side**.

- ❖ It was promised that if the Allied Powers achieved victory, Italy would get her lost **territories from Austria like <u>Istaria</u> and <u>Dalmatia</u> and also Turkish Empire**.
- Then, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary in May 1915.
- But in four battles with Austria, the Italians gained little ground.
- And, with the entry of Italy, the Allies got little advantage.

<u>Eastern Front</u>

- **Russia moved faster than the Germans had expected.**
- The Russians invaded East Prussia from the south and east.
- They also invaded the province of **Galicia** in Austria-Hungary.
- In August, Russians and Germans met at **Tanenberg**, north-eastern part of Poland.

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- The outcome was heavy loss and defeat for the Russians.
- By 1916, Russian army began to be weak.
- Eventually, Germany took control of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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- The only success so far by the Allied forces was **the conquest of Germany's overseas colonies** like Tanganyika & Zanzibar.
- Soon Britain decided to open the offensive to the **Dardanelles** by taking the peninsula of Gallipoli.
- This was to put out the Ottoman Turkey from the war.
- It was decided that offensive would make it easier to supply Russia and strengthen Serbia and possibly leading to the collapse of Austria-Hungary.

- However, the Gallipoli campaign failed due to strong resistance of the Turkish army.
- The Turkish force was led by **General Mustapha Kemal**.
- The Allies had to give up their offensive war in 1916.
- Besides this, the great fleets of Germany and Britain clashed once at the Battle of **Juteland** in the North Sea in 1916.

Developments that Changed the Balance of Power

- Russia signed a treaty **Brest-Litovsk** with the Central Powers and withdrew from the war.
- On 7 May 1915 a German submarine, U-boat, had sunk the British passenger ship, **Lisutania**.
- Germany claimed that the ship had been transporting ammunitions to her enemies.

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- In January 1917, they started an all-out campaign of sinking ships trading with the Allied Powers.
- The USA declared war on Germany on 6 April 1917.
- In 1918, Allied Powers were reinforced by fresh American troops that numbered more than 2 million.
- Allied command was created in the west under Marshal Foch.
- It started offensive against German and drove them from French soil.
- They began to advance towards Germany.
- Soon Central Powers began to crumble.
- First Bulgaria then Ottoman Turkey surrendered.
- On 9 November 1918, Kaiser Wilhelm II stepped down and Germany was proclaimed republic.
- WWI ended on 11 November 1918 at 11.00 A.M.

The Consequences of World War I

- About 10 million soldiers lost their lives and over twenty million wounded.
- Millions of civilians died as a result of hostilities, famine and disease and families were dislocated.
- The war took huge money, estimated to be over $300 billion.
- Industrial plants, farmlands, bridges and other infrastructures were destroyed.
- The USA emerged as the leading world power.
- Major European dynasties like the Hohenzollerns of Germany, the Hapsburgs of Austria-Hungary and the Romanovs of Russia were dethroned.
- Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia emerged as independent states.

- Ottoman Turkey retained only the territory that is today Turkey.
- The League of Nations was promulgated in Jan 1920.
- Several peace treaties were signed.

Paris conference

- summoned in **January 1919** and lasted for some months.
- Attended by Twenty-Seven victorious Allied Nations
- Nevertheless, the most important decision makers were the so-called the “Big Four”, namely:
- Prime Minister Lloyed George of **Britain**,
- Prime Minister. Vittorio Orlando of **Italy**,
- Premier Georges Clemenceau of **France**, and
- President Woodrow Wilson of the **USA**.

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- The Big four came up with their own proposals.
  - **Clemenceau** insisted on imposing harsh terms on Germany so as to prevent it from becoming a strong military power again.
  - **Orlando** of Italy demanded the rest of the Allied powers to fulfill what they had promised to Italy when she joined the war in 1915.
  - **George** hoped to maintain a balance of power in Europe without weakening Germany too much.
  - **Wilson** stood for an enduring world peace that would be realized by applying his Fourteen Points.
- Germans only were presented the draft treaty in the **May**.
- The terms of treaty were really harsh and dictating.
- Thus German pleaded for revision but no one listened to them.

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- On 28 June 1919, the major **Treaty of Versailles** was signed between Allies and Germany.
- According to this treaty:
  - Germany lost all her colonies in Africa. These colonies were given to Britain, France, Belgium and South Africa.
  - Samoan Islands and Marshal Islands were given to New Zealand, Pacific Island and Marshal Islands north of Equator to Japan and New Guyana to Australia.

German ex-colonies were treated as mandates territories under the League of Nation's supervision.

  - Alsace and Lorraine were given back to France.
  - Schleswig was restored to Denmark.
  - The Rhineland was made a demilitarized zone.

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- Germany was forced to eliminate its air force and sea fleet.
- Germany was also forced to pay a reparations that amounted to $ 6,600,000,000.
- The German army was reduced to 100,000 men.

Some writers often refer to Versailles Treaty as "A peace treaty that ended peace".

- Treaty of Trianon (June 4, 1920) signed between the Allied powers and **Hungary** which was formed as a separate from the dismembered of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- The Treaty of Sevres (August 10, 1920). According to this treaty, the former Ottoman territories were made trust territories. Syria and Lebanon went to France, while Iraq, Palestine and Trans-Jordan were given to Britain.

- Treaty of Saint German (September 10, 1919) was signed between the Allies and Austria which had already become a state on its own.
- The Treaty of Lausane (1923) declared independent Turkish Republic.

- In general, the terms of most of these treaties were harsh and unjust which caused strong reaction and resentment in the defeated nations.
- Specially the Versailles treaty was extremely harsh which was denounced by the Germans as the 'diktat' i.e, a dictated peace forced on Germany.
- Indeed, as it is pointed out by many scholars, the Treaty of Versailles sowed sees of future war rather than establishing peace in Europe.

The Second World War (WWI II): 1939-45

The WW II was fought between two major military blocs.

a.The Allied Powers consisted mainly of France, Britain, the U.S.A. (from December 1941) and the U.S.S.R.

b.The Axis Powers was made up of Germany, Japan and Italy (after June, 1940).

❖The roots of the international crisis went back to the preceding two decades (1918-38).

I. The Issue of Territorial Gains after WWI

In April 1915, Italy was promised territorial gains. Thus Italy left the Central Powers and joined the Allied. But it didn't get more territories.

II. Great Depression (1929 – 1939)

- **It was** economic trouble originated in the USA that affected every part of the world. It hard hit all industrialized and other
- nations of the world.
- It resulted in social and political instabilities.
- The problem was severe in Italy and Germany.

III. The Rise of Fascism in Italy

- **Fascism** was an extreme form of nationalism that advocates chauvinism, violence and imperialism.
- According to fascism, national goals could be advanced by means of war and conquest.
- Led by Benito Mussolini, Fascists promised to build a great Italian empire in Africa.

IV. The Rise of Militarism in Japan

- ✓ Japanese militants decided to expand Japanese Empire by means of conquests.
- ✓ Beginning from 1931, they started to invade China.

V. The Rise of Nazism in Germany

- Nazism is a form of fascism associated with Nazi Party of Germany.
- Nazi came to its prominence under Adolf Hitler.
- Nazi swept to virtual state power in 1933.
- It continued to complain the Treaty of Versailles.
- In March 1935, Germany announced that it would not obey restrictions on her army and it proclaimed the creation of a new air force.

VI. The Rise of Dictatorship in Spain

- General Francisco Franco revolted against Spanish republican government. International voluntary forces stood on the side of the Government.
- Mussolini and Hitler wanted to demonstrate their Fascist solidarity.
- Therefore, they sent helps to Franco and the republican govt. was defeated.

VII. The Weakness of the League of Nations

- The league could not take reliable actions against the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and the Italian aggression on Ethiopia.
- Its power remained just up to condemnation.

➢ USA was not the member of the League of Nations.

➢ Japanese withdrew the league on 27 May, 1933

The World towards the War

- By 1937, Germany reoccupied the Rhineland
- the League of Nations could not take significant measure
- Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement.
- The USA preferred a policy of isolation
- In March 1938, it annexed Austria.
- Germans were guaranteed Sudetenland, through Munich Deal Sept. 29, 1938).
- Germans violated Munich Deal and in March 1939, they occupied the whole Czechoslovakia.

Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact (August 1939)

- The USSR agreed to divide Poland and other parts of Eastern Europe.

On 1 Sept. 1939 Germany invaded Poland.

Two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany.

German invasion of Poland resulted the beginning of WW II.

The Course of World War II

The "Blitzkrieg" (lightening war):

- It was a war operation applied over Poland.
- It involved German air force strike and fast ground force attack.
- Blitzkrieg shattered whatever Polish resistance.
- Germans annexed the western half of Poland.
- On 17 Sept. 1939 Soviet troops to occupy eastern half of Poland.
- The USSR also annexed the Baltic countries and Finland

- On 30 Sept. German troops entered Warsaw.
- Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact and invaded the USSR in June 1940.
- Hitler hoped to get what he called the "**Lebensraum**" or living space_for German settlers.
- He thought blitzkrig would force Russia surrender before winter.
- September 1941, The Nazi occupied many Russian territories.
- The Soviets responded by applying scorched earth tactic.
- They also counterattacked Germans.
- They beat Germans at Stalingrad and Kursk.
- They drove the invaders out and pursued offensives.
- ***Over all, Hitler's "blitzkrig" failed to bring the desired results in Russia.***

“Phoney” war/ Sitting War (“Sitzkrieg” _German):

- The Phoney period began with the declaration of war by the Britain and France against Nazi Germany. on 3 September 1939.
- There was only little or no real fighting for months.
- It ended with the German invasion of France on 10 May 1940.
- The end of Phoney also led to the Nazi army invasion over Denmark and Norway on April 29, 1940.
- This brought an end to Phony war.

The Nazi Invasion Over France

- The German army bypassed the **Maginot Line** through Luxembourg, Holland, and Belgium.

- They invaded France in May 1940.
- The British retreated to **Dunkirk**.
- In the **June** Germany took control of northern France and captured **Paris on 14**.
- The French signed an armistice with Germany, which came to effect on 22 June, 1940.
- In unoccupied southern France, the Nazi formed puppet government headed by Marshal Philippe **Petain, at Vichy**.
- Nevertheless, General Charles **de Gaulle** set up a government-in-exile in **London**.
- He organized the **Free French Military Force** and went on to fight Germans.

- German success on the Western Front prompted **Mussolini to declare war on Britain & France on 10 June, 1940**.
- Mussolini mistakenly calculated that the war was closer to its end.
- He was eager to be on the winning side.
- From Libya, Italians expanded to Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria.
- Beginning from September 1940, they were also attacking Egypt.

The Battle of Britain

- The Battle of Britain had two phases.

The First Phase

- In early August “Luftwaffe” (the German Air Force) began to attack southern Britain.

- It was a daylight bombing.
- It targeted the British airfield, aircraft factories.
- But the British RAF used the new, “Radar” (then called RDF).
- It hit back German hard.

The Second Phase

- It started in early October, 1940.
- It chose night time air strike.
- It targeted major cities and factories there.
- Germans sought to horrify the public and induce the British government to ask for peace.
- The Nazi were repulsed.
- Therefore, Germany had lost the Battle of Britain.
- This was Hitler’s first major defeat since the outbreak of World War II.

The Attack on Pearl Harbour

- The USA disliked Japanese interest and activities in the Southeast Asia.
- It was unhappy of Japanese moto "Asia for the Asians"
- It feared the Japanese plan of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere".
- Thus, it prevented Japanese request for loans.
- It banned the sale to Japan of materials such as iron, steel, and oil for airplanes.
- This move angered Japanese.
- **This prompted Japan to sign "Berlin -Rome-Tokyo Triangle"27 September 1940 in Berlin.**
- On 7 September 1941, Japan destroyed Pearl Harbor, a US naval base on the Hawaii islands.

- It also started bombing raids on US-controlled Guam, Philippines, and Wake islands.
- The Japanese sank 19 American ships & destroyed 188 planes.
- Enraged by these incidents, US soon declared war on Japan.
- It began to supply Britain, France, the USSR and other allies.

- **The Allied Victories**
- The Allied counteroffensive in Africa was part of the Allied overall plan of WWII.
- Britain decided to attack Italy in East Africa.
- The Gedeon Force, Anglo-Ethiopian troops attacked Italians from the West.
- Major General Platt attacked the Italians in Eritrea.
- Lieut. General Cunningham attacked the Italians from Kenya.

- In April 1941, Italians surrendered Addis Ababa.
- In May 1943 Britain, France, and the US finally drove German and Italian forces out of North Africa.
- Thereby, WWII in Africa ended.
- In July 1943, Allied forces crossed the Mediterranean Sea and invaded Italy.
- They entered Rome in June 1944.
- The new Italian government signed armistice.
- In April 1945, Italian communists murdered Il Duce Benito Mussolini.
- Soviet Army took the first counteroffensive on the Nazi forces.
- In 1942/43, it scored victories at the battle of Stalingrad.

- In February 1943, German troops surrendered to the Soviets.
- Soviet troops continued to advance towards Germany.
- On 6 June, 1944 US, British and Canadian forces landed on Normandy, North France.
- By September 1944, the Allied had liberated France, Belgium, and Luxembourg.
- This was a major break through in the Allied reconquest of Europe.
- This invasion was named **Operation Overlord**.
- American **General Dwight Eisenhower** commanded the operation.
- While the Western Allies were advancing through Rhineland into Germany, Marshal Zhukov launched the final attack on Berlin. Soviets entered Berlin.

- After two weeks on 30 April 1945, *Fuhrer* Adolf Hitler committed suicide.
- On May 2, 1945, Berlin was in the hands of the Soviet troops.
- Germany unconditionally surrendered. WWII in Europe ended.
- In the Pacific, the USA, New Zealand and Australia were confronting Japanese.
- In 1942, the battle of Midway resulted in defeat of the Japanese navy.
- They enjoyed land, naval and air superiority over Japan in the next two years.
- On 6th and 9th of August 1945, the US dropped atomic bombs on the two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively.

- The USSR invaded Manchuria and the US troops occupied Tokyo, capital of Japan.
- On 2 September 1945, Japan unconditionally surrendered.
- The World War II ended.

What reasons contributed to the defeat of Axis bloc in the WWII?

Consequences of the World War II

- World War II caused immense loss in human and material wealth.
  - Millions of fighters and civilians lost their lives.
  - Buildings, factories, roads, bridges and other infrastructures were destroyed.
  - The war speeded up the decolonization of Asia and Africa.
  - The USA and the USSR emerged superpowers of the world.
  - WWII led to the beginning of the Cold War.
  - It also resulted in the formation of the United Nations.

7.2. Formation of UNO

- In August 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the USA and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain held a historic meeting on the Atlantic coast of Canada.
- They issued a joint declaration known as the Atlantic Charter.
- From among others the charter demanded the importance of global cooperation for the overall betterment.
- It recommended the creation of an international organization.
- This laid the foundation for the establishment of the United Nations (UN).
- In January 1942, twenty-six members of Allied Powers met in **Washington** DC and agreed to accept the Atlantic Charter.

- The next year the representatives of the USA, the USSR, Britain and China met in **Moscow** and pledged to set up an international organization that could take the place of the League of Nations.
- In January 1942, twenty-six members of Allied Powers met in Washington DC and agreed to accept the Atlantic Charter.
- The next year the representatives of the USA, the USSR, Britain and China met in Moscow and pledged to set up an international organization that could take the place of the League of Nations.
- Between August-November 1944 delegates from Allied countries met at Dumbarton Oak in USA to implement the Moscow pledge of 1943.

- In January 1945, at **San Francisco**, representatives of 50 nations met to draft charters for the future UN.
- Then the UN was formally set up on 25 April 1945

The Goals of the UN:

- maintain international peace and security
- take collective measures on aggressors.
- encourage international cooperation.
- develop friendly relations among states.
- promote human rights etc.

Organs of the UN

1. General Assembly:

It is a large body composed of all member states each with one vote in the assembly.

It elects non-permanent members to the Security Council and the members of other councils and committee.

2. Security Council:

- It is a much smaller body with real power to investigate and settle disputes.
- It has five permanent members: Britain, France, the USSR (now Russia), the USA and China (which replaced Taiwan in 1971).
- The permanent members have the right of veto.
- The number of non-permanent members was originally six, later grew to ten and then to fifteen.
- They are elected every two years.

- The Security Council has a military staff committee and has the power to mobilize an armed force.
- The council may also order sanctions against offending nations.
- It also controls the election of secretary general and the admission of new members to the UN.

3. **The Secretariat:** It draws workers from various member states. It is centered at New York and its major duties include:

- implementing the decisions of the assembly and the councils.
- bringing issues of major concern to the General Assembly.
- drawing an annual report of the organization.

- drawing an annual report of the organization.
- coordinating the activities and directs funds for the UN agencies.
- The Secretary General is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the Security Council.
- It serves for a period of five years.

No	Secretary General	Nationality	Period of Service
1	Trygive Lie	Norway	1946-52
2	Dag Hammarskjold	Sweden	1953-61
3	U-Thant	Burma	1961-71
4	Kurt Waldheim	Austria	1972-81
5	Perez de Cuellar	Peru	1982-91
6	Butros Butros-Ghali	Egypt	1992-96
7	Kofi Anan	Ghana	1997-2007
8	Ban Kimoon	South Korea	2008-2018

4. Economic and Social Council:

Its duty is to handle matters related to social, economic, environmental, humanitarian and other issues.

It accomplishes remarkable works through its specialized agencies. These agencies are:

- International Labor Organization (ILO).
- Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).
- The World Health Organization (WHO).
- UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and others.

5. International Court of Justice:

- It is the principal judicial organ of the UN seated at Hague.
- The General Assembly and the Security Council elect its 15 judges for nine years terms.
- The court's primary function is to settle legal disputes between sovereign states.

6. Trusteeship Council:

- It is still another organ of the UN.
- It was designed to supervise the government of trust territories and to prepare them to self-government or independence.

- It is the only UN body that is no longer active. It ended in the 1990s.

The UN Successes

- It stopped civil war in Greece and the Korean War.
- It halted the religious bloodshed between India and Pakistan.
- It arbitrated the Arab-Israeli conflicts.
- In 1948 the UN adopted the Declaration of Human Rights.
- In 1948, too, it had approved the Genocide Convention.
- The UN Limitationsia left the League of Nations.

- The veto power is enjoyed by few members only.
- Differences among veto powers have kept the UN from taking timely actions against unlawful bodies.
- The UN is unable to establish a permanent international armed force.
- There were, and are political and military blocs within the UN members.

PW: Read about the League of Nations and identify:

A. The purpose of its establishment

B. Its headquarter and some of its organs

C. Limitations before it was replaced by the UN

7.3. The two superpowers during the Cold War

- During World War II, the Soviet Union and Western nations cooperated to a common goal-defeating Axis Powers.
- By 1945, however, the wartime alliance was crumbling and ended by 1947.
- The cooperation gave way to the Cold War.
- The Cold War was used to describe a state of warless tension and hostility between the two power blocs: the Eastern and the Western.
- The first was headed by the Soviet Union and the second by the USA.
- The Cold War was resulted from conflicting ideologies and mutual distrust between the Soviet Union and the West.

- Ideologically, the Soviet Union spoke of strengthening communism against capitalism, while the USA did the same thing against communism.
- By 1948, Stalin had installed pro-Soviet communist states throughout Eastern Europe.
- These states became Russian satellites during the years of the Cold War.
- They were Czechoslovakia, Poland, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Eastern Germany.
- Yugoslavia under Marshal Joseph Broz Tito broke away from this assemblage of satellite states in 1948.
- China emerged a communist state in 1949.
- It assisted in the formation of communist state in N. Korea.

- Westerners described the Soviet control of Eastern Europe as an “iron curtain” dividing the European continent.
- Containment policy also included the idea of forming defensive military alliances. On 4 April 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
- Other Western-sponsored alignments were also formed. South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).
- In 1955 the Soviet Union responded by forming its own alliance, the Warsaw Pact.
- Furthermore, the Cold War led to the competition in technologies. The USA already had atomic bomb.

✓ In 1949, the Soviet Union exploded its own atomic weapon.

- ✓ In 1952, the USA tested the first H-bomb, the more powerful than atomic bomb.
- ✓ In 1957, the Soviet Union sent Sputnik, the first unmanned satellite to the sky.
- ✓ In 1958, the USA launched its own satellite.
- Not every country joined the new East-West Cold War blocs. Some chose not to align with either side.
- They rather instituted the Nonaligned Movement, a policy that prevented member states from propagating propaganda of major power blocs.

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- This policy had been advocated by Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia, Nasser of Egypt, Tito of Yugoslavia and other figures.
- The advocate states of such neutralism preferred nonalignment because:
- they feared that close relations with anyone of the two Cold War blocs could threaten their political sovereignty and economic stability.
- they believed that their neutral position could enable them get necessary assistance from both sides.
- they hoped to relax the East-West tensions before developing into destructive armed conflicts.
- Anti-colonialism was a commonly shared stance by the members of Nonalignment.