

## The Cold War of 1946-1980

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the desire of the Soviets and Americans to clash in many places and spread their ideology to the world, among the main reasons for the Cold War.

**Keywords:** political, economic, social, information and scientific confrontation between the USA and the USSR, the Cold War.

### Introduction

It is a name given to a historical period that began after World War II and ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union. This stage was characterized by political, economic, social, informational, and scientific confrontations between the United States and the USSR. Although both powerful states did not achieve open military confrontation, they were indirectly involved in many conflicts and ideologically supported the closest side. The most important was the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cuban Missile Crisis. For decades, the world lived in fear of a nuclear conflict. The arms race soared to the skies and almost all countries were forced to position themselves at one point and another. Finally, the economic imbalance caused by military spending and low productivity led to the collapse of the Soviet Union. After the wars of territorial redistribution, the balance of power in the world changed dramatically. Conflicts between the liberal democracies of the West and the USSR intensified. After the war, the United States threatened to use nuclear weapons against the USSR for the first time in the history of Soviet-American relations. Although retired, Churchill rose to prominence during the war years in March 1946 in Westminster College, Fulton, USA, where he led the United States in its struggle against the "Soviet aggression of peace-loving peoples." offered to do. The term "Iron Curtain" used by Churchill in this speech has long been a symbolic boundary between West and East.

### Relevance of the topic:

One of the main reasons for the Cold War was the conflict between the Soviets and the Americans in many places and the desire to spread their ideology around the world. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, feared that the United States would acquire nuclear weapons. Soon after, he began a rapid armament race and began producing his own atomic bomb. The previous two factors intensified the fear of war between them. To this was added the hatred of American President Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union.

**Topic News:** Any war has a purpose, and surprisingly, our historians often do not try to determine the purpose of the Cold War. On the one hand, this is justified by the fact that the sole purpose of the USSR was to expand and strengthen socialism in any way. But the Western countries were more intelligent. They sought not only to spread their global influence, but also to inflict moral blows on the USSR.

### ***The beginning of the Cold War:***

*The beginning of the Cold War was officially marked on March 5, 1946, when Winston Churchill delivered his famous speech in Fulton, USA. Tensions between the Allies began earlier, but by March 1946, the situation was exacerbated by the Soviet Union's dissatisfaction with the withdrawal of occupying forces from Iran. The Cold War was accompanied by a race for conventional and nuclear weapons that threatened to lead to World War III. One such example was the 1962 Caribbean Crisis. Then, in the 1970s, both sides sought to "alleviate" international tensions and limit armaments.*

*The gradual technological backwardness of the USSR, along with the stagnation of the Soviet economy and the huge military expenditures of the late 1970s and early 1980s, forced the Soviet government to carry out political and economic reforms. Reconstruction and transparency, proclaimed by Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985, led to the loss of the leadership of the CPSU and a severe economic and social crisis, which in 1991 led to the disintegration of the USSR.*

To properly understand the processes that took place during the Cold War, you need to understand what happened in the history of this war. Today, it is increasingly being said that this is indeed the third world war. And that is a huge mistake. The truth is that all the wars of humanity before, including the Napoleonic Wars and the 2 World Wars, were fighters for the rights that the capitalist world ruled in a particular region. The Cold War was the first global war, where a conflict arose between two systems: capitalist and socialist. Here they may object to me that there have been wars in the history of mankind where capital, not religion, has come first: Christianity against Islam and Islam against Christianity. This objection is partly true, but only out of happiness. The point is that any religious conflict has engulfed part of the population and the world, while the global Cold War has engulfed the entire world. All the countries of the world could be divided into 2 main groups:

1. Socialist. He recognized the superiority of the USSR and received funding from Moscow.
2. Capitalist. He recognized the superiority of the United States and received funding from Washington.

There were also "unspecified". Such countries were rare, but they were. Their main peculiarity is that they cannot decide which camp to join from the outside, so they received funding from two sources: Moscow and Washington.

Conclusions:

Crisis

Cold War crises

<b>Event</b>	<b>date</b>
	1948
Vietnam War	1946-1954
	1950-1953
	1946-1949
	1948-1949
	1956
	Mid-50s - mid-60s
	Mid-60s
The war in Afghanistan	

These were the main crises of the Cold War, but there were also minor ones. Next, we will briefly look at what these crises were all about and what consequences they had on the world.

#### Military conflicts

Many in our country do not take the Cold War seriously. We have in our minds the notion that war is “checkers,” arms and weapons in trenches. But the Cold War was different, although it also had no regional conflicts, some of which were very difficult. The main conflicts of that time were:

- The partition of Germany. Establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.
- The Vietnam War (1946-1954). It led to the division of the country.
- The Korean War (1950-1953). It led to the division of the country.

Features of the Cold War include fear of nuclear weapons, an increase in indirect conflicts, and the division of the world into two blocs.

The Cold War, as noted, affected the entire world. Its consequences ranged from economic instability in some countries to fears of nuclear war.

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