



CHAPTER I

THE COLD WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH

At the end of this unit you will be able to:

- Explain what “Cold War” means.
- Describe differences between capitalism and communism.
- Name and identify on a map, the main countries involved in the Cold War.
- Discuss how Development Assistance and aid were used as weapons of the Cold War.
- Give two examples of regional wars which were supported by Cold War rivals.
- Discuss at least three global consequences of the Cold War.

1. COLD WAR: A DEFINITION

VOCABULARY

alliance (n) associations, friendly groups; political partners

propaganda (n) information meant to influence

arms (n) weapons

rivals (n) opponents, competitors

theory (n) explanation, unproven idea

regulate (v) control, manage, co-ordinate

distribution (n) the sharing amongst many

collectively (adv) as a group

BRAINSTORM

What are the most common ways countries settle conflicts?

What do you know about the Cold War?

What is the meaning of 'superpower'?

The Cold War was a period (1945-1989) of competition, tension, and conflict between the USSR* and the US (and their allies). This 'East-West' conflict never became a full-scale war. Each superpower formed alliances with other countries. Both superpowers supported their allies during regional and civil wars. Through propaganda, support of allies and a technological and arms build-up, the two rivals were always threatening each other's survival.

TWO SYSTEMS: IN THEORY

Communism: 19th Century German philosopher Karl Marx saw great inequality in society. He noticed that working class and poor people found it very difficult to improve



Karl Marx developed the social and political system of modern Communism.

their lives. At the same time, rich people seemed to find it easier to get richer and more powerful. He developed a theory for a new economic and social system that was later called *Communism*. In Marx's theory, the government, or "State," regulated the economy (businesses, factories, services, resources) so as to ensure an equal distribution of wealth between all member of society.

The State and the people would **collectively** own property. The State is also responsible for ensuring citizens have adequate education, health and employment opportunities.

Capitalism: In capitalist systems, the government does not control the economy. Private ownership of property and services is encouraged. Economic activities are decided by the private sector, called the "market." The price and supply of goods and services is determined by those who produce and use them. This is sometimes called a "free market system." Health, education and employment conditions may or may not be a government responsibility.

* *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – the name for greater Russia from 1920-1989*

DISCUSSION

Which theory do you prefer? Give reasons for your answer.

TWO SYSTEMS: IN PRACTICE

PREVIEW

What do you know about the practice of both of these systems?

What are some disadvantages of communism and capitalism in real life?

VOCABULARY

mismanagement (n) bad management	corruption (n) dishonesty; bribery
civil society (n) society where individuals have rights and participate freely	oppressed (adj) treated cruelly and unjustly; abused
monopoly (n) one completely dominates/controls	price-fixing (n) agreement between suppliers on prices user-pay (adj, n) paying for services each time used
vital (adj) very important	



VI Lenin,
Soviet leader

Unfortunately, the *practice* for these two systems has proven to be quite different from the *theories*. Communism, as practiced by most 20th century nations, did not always result in a fair distribution of wealth for all. Mismanagement by government-owned enterprises and corruption led to poor economic results. In different countries communist ideology was implemented into different economic policies and brought quite different results in terms of development. In Russia, for example, the government used very harsh agricultural policies and systematic forced labour. This brought about an unprecedented and extremely unbalanced economic growth. In 20-30 years the country became a military superpower. In China however, similar policies caused mass starvation and hardly any development.

Under communism, the State has a monopoly on the production of most goods. It is also the sole provider of most services. This has in many cases lead to low quality goods and services since there is no competition. In communist countries, the State controlled civil society. Various freedoms, such as democratic voting, access to open media, freedom of expression, and others were restricted. This led to many dissatisfied and oppressed people. In several cases, however, communist governments improved the health and education standards and reduced unemployment levels.



Ronald Reagan,
US president

In capitalist countries the lack of government control over business has sometimes resulted, as well as under communism, in unfair business practices such as monopoly and price-fixing. This has led to less competition and higher prices. The gap between rich and poor has grown and the level of poverty is increasing with little hope of change. Private education and health care that people have to pay for, resulted in fewer people being able to receive health care and higher education. Unemployment can be very high. Still, there are generally more opportunities for economic well-being and political participation.

GROUP WORK

Choose from the sentences and phrases below to complete the table describing capitalism and communism

- usually democratically elected by the people
- private ownership of property
- One-party rule
- many political parties allowed
- reduced government role in economy
- individual responsible for health and education costs
- collective ownership of property
- Government assists with health and education costs

Capitalism	Communism
<i>Example: private ownership of property</i>	<i>Example: collective ownership of property</i>

COMPREHENSION

1. Name two reasons for a poor distribution of wealth under Communism.
2. Why is monopoly a problem?
3. How did the State attempt to control civil society in communist countries?

DISCUSSION

How could capitalism work better? How could communism work better?

REVIEW

Can you add anything to the list you made in the preview activity before the text?

2. ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

VOCABULARY

monarchy (n) rule by royal family

civil war (n) war between groups in the same country

ally (n) partner, supporter

occupied (v) invade and take over, possess

dominance (n) superiority, overall authority over others

tension (n) pressure, strain, worry



WWII allies Churchill (GB), Roosevelt (US), Stalin (USSR) became rivals after the war.

The origins of the Cold War go back to before World War Two. In 1917, the Russian Revolution ended a monarchy and began a new kind of government based on communism. However, just after the revolution, there was a period of civil war in Russia where communist and anti-communist groups fought for power. Great Britain and the United States supported the anti-communists.

In World War Two, the Soviets suffered many more deaths than the other countries (over 20 million people). They blamed the lack of

support from Western allies (USA, Britain, France, etc) for much of their loss. Meanwhile, the West believed the Soviets wanted to spread communism all over Europe. In fact, the USSR occupied many Eastern European countries during and immediately after WWII. Free elections were promised but never happened in these Soviet occupied countries.

Another worry for the West were events in China: Mao Zedong's Chinese Communist army defeated the Western supported army of Chiang Kai Shek in 1949. Now, one more powerful communist country, China, was a challenge to the dominance of capitalism and the West.

There were a few main factors that led to the Cold War:

- belief in very different forms of government and economy and
- mutual distrust.
- perception of each other as wanting to expand their territory of influence

For the next four decades, this tension and conflict between two different economic, political and social systems was the main influence on international politics.

EXERCISE

Match the first half of the sentence in Column A with the second half in Column B

Column A	Column B
More Russians were killed in WWII than	the anti-communists in Russia.
Many Eastern European countries were	defeated by Mao Zedong.
Chiang Kai Shek was	the spread of communism.
The British and the Americans helped	controlled by the USSR after WWII.
During WWII, Russia felt it did not receive	any other nationality.
The Western allies feared	enough help from Britain, USA and France.

COMPREHENSION

Name two historical events which resulted in the Soviets not trusting the West.
Name two historical events which resulted in the West not trusting the Soviets.

3. THE ARMS RACE

Between 1945-1989, technology advanced quickly, partly as a result of the Cold War. Warfare-related technology received a lot of interest, research and government support. Computer and space technology developed with the design and production of weapons.



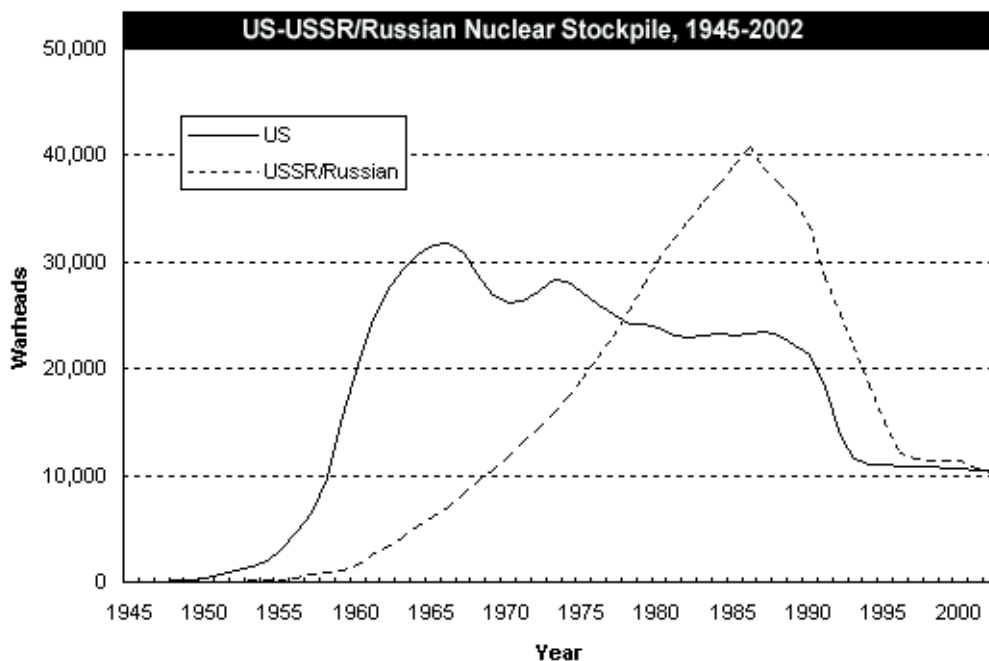
technology of war

BRAINSTORM

What are some examples of "warfare related technology?"

Nuclear Weapons

In 1945, the United States tested the first nuclear weapon and then used it twice in Japan (at Hiroshima and Nagasaki) in order to help end WWII in the Pacific. Over 200,000 people were killed by the first two 'atomic bombs' and thousands more suffered from injury and radiation related diseases. Today, one nuclear warhead is over 10 times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima and has the ability to kill over a million people.



COMPREHENSION

Questions for the graph:

1. Which country had the most nuclear warheads in 1960?
2. How many warheads did the USSR have in 1975?
3. In what year did the USSR pass the US in size of nuclear stockpile?
4. What was the difference in size of nuclear force between the US and USSR in 1980?
5. At the *peak*, how many nuclear warheads did each country have?
6. Describe the **trend** between 1955 and 1975.

(Trend: the general direction or movement in a general direction)

Countries with Nuclear Warheads 1989

USA (1945)	22000	India (1974)	30
Great Britain (1953)	300	USSR (1949)	35000
Israel (1967)	100	France (1964)	400
China (1964)	450	South Africa (1978)	6

Note: In brackets () is the year when it is believed the country first acquired a nuclear bomb

Questions for table and graph:

1. Which Asian country possessed the most nuclear weapons in 1989?
How many did it have?
2. Using the graph and the table, write one or two sentences, which describe the changes between 1960 and 1989.

DISCUSSION

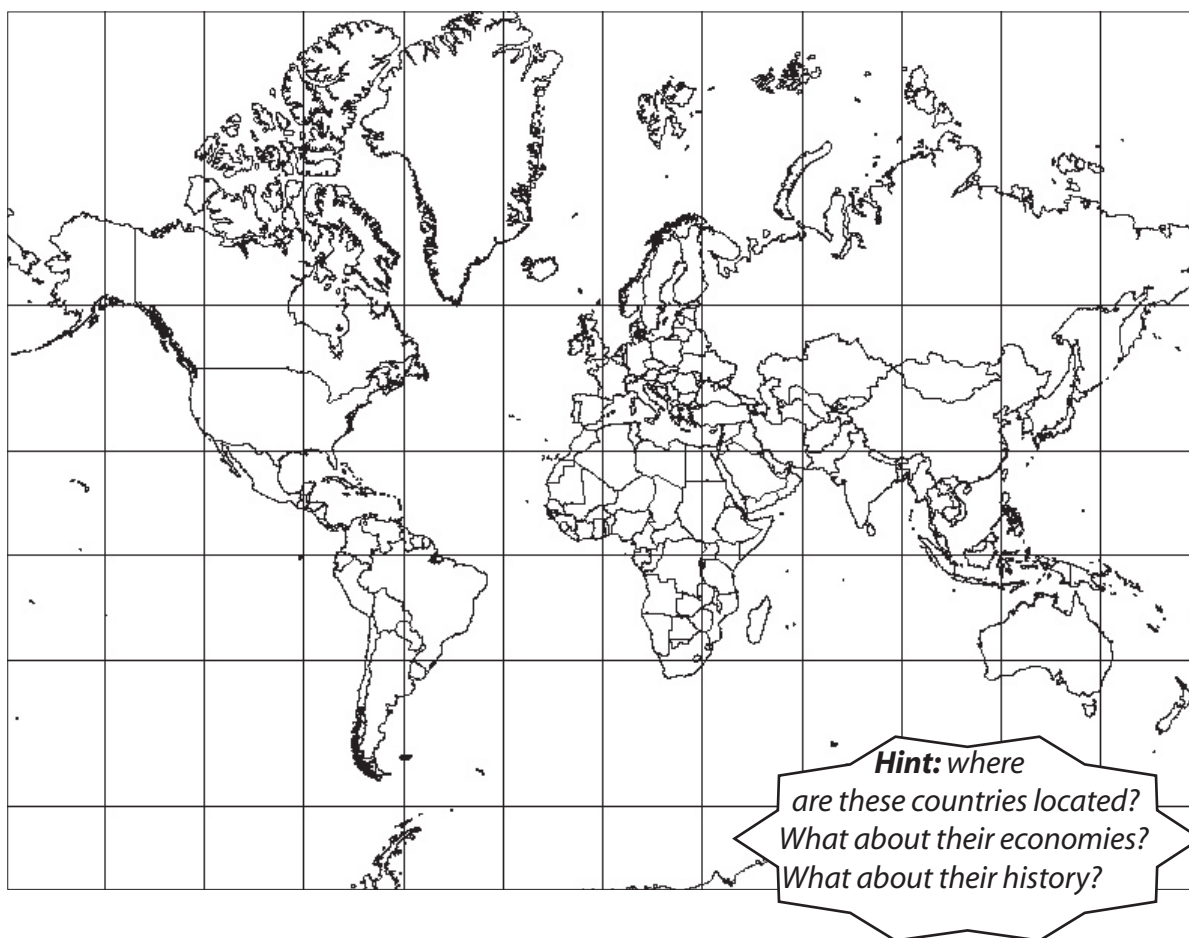
It has been said that by 1975 the US and USSR each had enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world many times. Why do you think the two sides continued to make more and more nuclear weapons?

4. A WORLD DIVIDED

GROUP WORK

On the world map outline:

1. Colour in red the following countries: USSR, China, North Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania
2. Colour in blue the following countries: USA, Great Britain, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the rest of Europe
3. Colour in the rest of the world with another colour
4. Give your map the title "The World During the Cold War"
5. a) What do you notice about the first and second group of countries?
b) What do you notice about the third group?



DEVELOPMENT: HUMANITARIAN OR POLITICAL?

VOCABULARY

ruins (n) wrecked, destroyed

instability (n) unsettled situation

severely (adv) seriously

aligned (adj) taking the same political side

GROUP WORK

1. You are the government of one of the most powerful countries in the world to stop the spread of communism? What will be your post-war politics towards countries that have been devastated by the war?

Work with your group to devise a list of policies.

With the end of World War Two (1945), much of the world was left in ruins from either warfare or from severely weakened economies. After the war, the US began the task of helping to rebuild defeated Germany and Japan. The reconstruction of Japan and Germany was part of an economic and political plan to stop the spread of communism. The Americans believed that a strong and *pro-American* Japan and Europe would be an ally of the West.

Another section of the world was struggling for independence from colonial rule. This created a serious degree of social, political and economic **instability**.

2. What can you add to your list of international relations policies to facilitate stability in the countries struggling for their independence? Remember, your goal is to stop the spread of communism and make sure that capitalism around the world is not threatened. What would your policy towards these countries be? Start by brainstorming a list of things that could threaten a capitalist system.

You are the US government after the end of WWII. The USSR has just occupied a number of Eastern European countries and a communist regime has also come to power in China. You are very worried about the spread of communism in the world. You are afraid that it will threaten the Western world and capitalism

“HELP” FOR NEWLY INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

In this unstable global environment that the practice of foreign aid or “development aid,” became an important aspect of international relations. The Cold War soon became a major factor in foreign aid decision-making.

The superpowers used foreign aid to develop alliances with newly independent nations. Many of the newly independent countries went through civil war and they wanted weapons. Foreign aid was often in the form of military aid. Soon, the US and the USSR were providing weapons as well as development aid to countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. During the Cold War, the so-called “Third World” consisted of countries with fairly undeveloped economies. Most of these countries have at some point been under colonial rule. The USSR and the USA competed for influence in these countries. This is where a lot of the Cold War was fought.



COMPREHENSION

1. Why did so many countries need financial assistance in the 1950s and 1960s?
2. How did the superpowers hope to make new friends in the “Third World?”
3. If a newly independent country wanted to become communist, who would they most likely receive Aid from?

WARS BY PROXY

VOCABULARY

proxy (n) using others to act for you

fuel (v) keep going, provide for

partition (n) separation, division

rivalry (n) competition; opposition

advisor (n) an “expert” giving assistance and information

In wars by “**proxy**,” the superpowers provided military assistance to countries at war with their neighbours. They hoped to stop the influence of the rival superpower. Sometimes the military support was to fighting groups from the same country involved in civil war. In Asia, the superpowers provided support and added to the **rivalry** between India and Pakistan. In the Korean War, the United States and some allies fought the North Koreans who were supported by the Chinese and Soviets. In Africa, civil wars in Angola, Congo, Mozambique and Ethiopia were **fuelled** by aid from the Soviets and the Americans. Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chile, and Guatemala became Cold War battlegrounds in Latin America. In two such wars, one superpower fought against local armies supported by the other superpower: They were the Vietnam War and the Afghanistan War.

COMPREHENSION

Name three regions in the world where civil wars were fought by opposing groups supported by the superpowers. Find them on the map

CASE STUDY:



Ho Chi Minh was the leader for Vietnamese independence.

The Vietnam War

Vietnam was part of the French colony of Indochina from 1883 until the defeat of the French by Vietnamese nationalists in 1954. The leader of the nationalists, Ho Chi Minh, had fought against the Japanese in WWII and was an ally of the US. However, Ho preferred a more socialist style of government, so the US refused to support his struggle for independence from France.

The US supported the French. Communist China gave support to the North Vietnamese. After the French left in 1954, the United Nations at first agreed to national elections for Vietnam. But they changed the plan and organised the partition of Vietnam into a communist North and a capitalist South.

Soon the North and the South Vietnamese were involved in civil war. The United States feared a communist take-over of Vietnam would lead to the rest of Asia falling to the communists. They called this belief the “Domino Theory.” The US began aiding the South Vietnamese government with military equipment and military advisors. By 1964, the US was fully engaged in war in Vietnam.

Although Ho Chi Minh was not originally an ally of the USSR or China, the involvement of the USA in the civil war brought greater support from the two communist powers. By the late 1960s, the much stronger military power of the US was not making progress against the much smaller but determined North Vietnamese who were using guerrilla warfare. The American public no longer supported a foreign war on foreign soil, as it did not threaten America or its people. During the





US soldiers in Vietnam were told they were fighting communism.

end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, hundreds of thousands of people all over the world demonstrated and protested to end the war.

Finally, the Americans and the North Vietnamese agreed to a peace settlement, and the last American military official left in 1975. The Vietnam War resulted in the deaths of over three million Vietnamese, over a hundred thousand Cambodians and 58,000 American soldiers. Much of the countryside was ruined from intensive bombing and cities were destroyed. Millions of people from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos became refugees. It

was a humiliating defeat for the most powerful country in the world. A few years later, in another part of Asia, the other superpower made the same mistake.

COMPREHENSION

1. Where is Vietnam?
2. Who did Ho Chi Minh fight during World War Two?
3. Why did the US support the French against Ho Chi Minh?
4. Why were the Americans afraid of the North Vietnamese?
5. What countries supported the North Vietnamese during the Vietnam War?
6. Can you guess what conflict the last sentence in the text refers to?

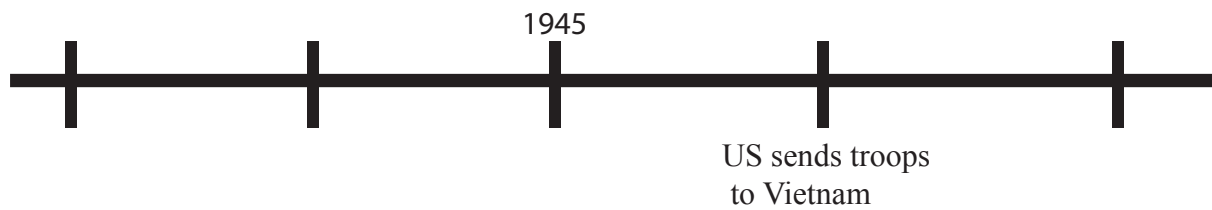
EXERCISE

Match the actors in the Vietnam War and the conflict surrounding it with their actions:

US	... fought against the Japanese in WWII alongside the US
North Vietnamese (or Vietcongs)	... refused to support Vietnamese Nationalists' and Ho Chi Minh's struggle for independence from the French
Ho Chi Minh	... supported the North Vietnamese army in the 1960's
Communist China	... broke their promise for national elections in Vietnam and divided the country into North and South instead
Vietnamese Nationalists	... defeated the French colonisers in 1954
American public	... used guerrilla warfare tactics during the civil war
United Nations	... towards the late 1960's did not support the Vietnam War

GROUP WORK

Fill in the key dates and events for the Vietnam War on the timeline



CASE STUDY : AFGHANISTAN VOCABULARY

coup (n) unannounced and undemocratic change of leadership, usually with use or threat of violence

casualties (n) injuries; those who are hurt

strain (n) difficulty, burden

overthrow (v) to change or remove from power

rebels (n) people against authority in armed struggle for change

inferior (adj) not as good as; poor quality

In the 1980s, Afghanistan became the USSR's "Vietnam." Afghanistan is located on the southern border of the former USSR. When a military coup (1978) brought in a communist government, Soviet Russia gladly provided support. Civil war began between the Soviet-backed government and rebel groups sponsored by the USA. The Afghan government was losing control so the Soviet army entered Afghanistan in 1979. For the next ten years, Soviet forces battled Afghan rebels, known as mujahideen.

These rebels received increasing amounts of military support and training from the US. Many of these rebels would later rise to power and become enemies of the US (in the US attack on Afghanistan in 2001). As the Soviet casualties grew, the war became unpopular with the Russian people. By 1988, the war had become too large a strain on the Russian economy and the USSR agreed to leave Afghanistan. The last Soviet soldier left Afghanistan in February 1989.

Following the departure of the Soviets, civil war in Afghanistan would continue for at least another seven years. Over 15,000 Soviet soldiers and one million Afghans died. During the conflict, over three million refugees left the country, many never to return. Once again, a superpower had suffered an embarrassing defeat by a smaller and supposedly inferior opponent. This was a war and part of the Cold War.



Afghan fighters fought the Soviets with American aid.

COMPREHENSION

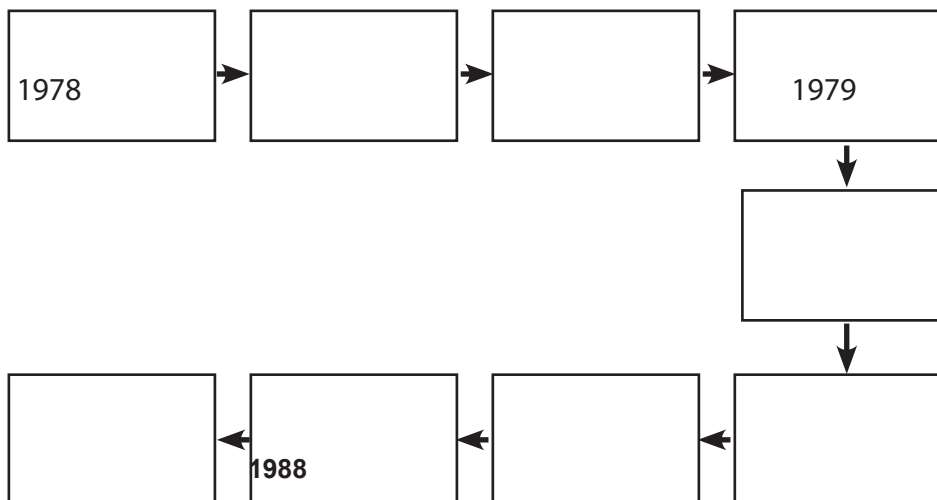
1. Where is Afghanistan?
2. Who supported the new communist Afghan government?
3. True or False? The USA opposed the communist government in Afghanistan.
4. Why did the Soviets enter Afghanistan?
5. Why did the US support the Afghan rebels?
6. Did the USSR win the war? explain

GROUP WORK

Flow Diagram

Another way to show the progression of historical events is by using a flow diagram. Use the events below to fill in the flow diagram.

- Millions of refugees flee civil war
- Soviets offer support to communist Afghan gov't
- Soviets agree to leave
- US increases supports to opposition rebels
- Afghan Communists gain power
- Soviet Army enters
- Military Coup
- civil war continues 7 more years
- Soviet forces suffer many casualties



DISCUSSION

Why did the Americans fail in Vietnam? The US provided a lot of support in money, military equipment and troops to the US-backed South-Vietnamese government. The USSR failed in Afghanistan even though it was much more powerful and rich than the Mujahedeen. Why did they fail?

5. FROM BI-POLAR TO UNI-POLAR

VOCABULARY

theorist (n) person who develops theories
wear down (v) to tire, exhaust, use up
union (n) united group; coalition
unrest (n) unsettled; dissatisfaction
intense (adj) very serious; extreme
authoritarian (adj) using extreme power/force to control
collapse (n) falling down; destruction; failure

THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION



M. Gorbachev was the last leader of the Soviet Union and helped to open Soviet society

There are many reasons why the one-time superpower USSR fell apart. Many capitalist theorists believed that it was evidence of the failure of communism, as an economic/political system. It was actually political and economic *reality*, not *theory*, which eventually caused the collapse of the Soviet Union. The intense rivalry and conflicts between the Cold War superpowers, combined with economic and leadership problems, eventually wore down and defeated the Soviets.

In order to keep up with and fight its rival for over forty-five years, the USSR was pushed beyond its economic capability. In the end, the Soviets could not continue spending money on weapons, technology, propaganda and war.

Another important factor was that the Soviet Union was made up of numerous republics/states and ethnic groups, which had a long history of conflict and rivalry with each other. Only through strong authoritarian methods, the “union” was kept together. The impact of the international conflict (Cold War) began to weaken the power of the Soviet central government. In this weakened condition, the dissatisfied population of the “union” were able to rise up and demand change. In 1989, the symbolic Berlin Wall, which separated East and West Germany, was torn down. Immediately following the destruction of the Wall, many former Soviet republics gained independence. Soon the Soviet Union was officially ended, and the communist system was replaced by a form of free market capitalism.

EXERCISE

Complete the paragraph explaining the chain of events which led to the collapse of the Soviet Union. Use the phrases below to fill in the gaps.

change of government and economic system, standard of living declined, revolted, weak economy, Cold War (Arms Race, Proxy wars, Space Race), political and social unrest

The _____ cost a lot of money and resources which resulted in a _____. When the economy weakened the _____. As the standard of living got worse, the people became unhappy which caused _____. Because there was political and social unrest the people eventually _____ and demanded a _____.



A NEW WORLD ORDER

PREVIEW

What do you think “new world order” means here?
What importance did the collapse of the Soviet Union have for the rest of the world?
Read the text and see if you can answer these questions then.

Germans celebrate the destruction of the Berlin Wall which divided their country during the Cold War.

VOCABULARY

un-checked (adj) without control; not monitored

shift (v) move, change position

hegemony (n) leadership, domination by a stronger power

For over forty-five years, international relations were based on the power struggle between the two superpowers and their allies. During the Cold War period, there were many regional conflicts and wars. However, the much-feared “World War Three” never happened *because* of the presence of two rival superpowers. A ‘balance of power’ existed, as everyone was afraid of the superpowers directly challenging each other with the threat of nuclear war.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, this balance of power shifted. Now only one superpower remained. A so called “new world order” was established. The United States held supreme power and dominance. The old fears of global nuclear war between the two powers ended. However, there were new concerns of un-checked power and influence by one country. Now, the sole superpower was in full control. A new era of American hegemony had begun. The possible effects of this new order have presented new challenges for stability and peace.

DISCUSSION

List some reasons and explain the consequences.

1. Why was there never war between the two superpowers?
2. How was the world “balanced” during the Cold War?
3. Name some of the advantages of ending the Cold War.
4. Name some disadvantages of ending the Cold War.
5. What are some consequences?

GLOBALISATION

VOCABULARY

prevail (v) succeed

competitors (v) those trying to succeed in the same contest; opponents

The end of the Cold War not only meant that the two superpowers stopped their competition for dominance, but it also meant that the ideology of the winner prevailed. In this “new world order,” capitalism has become the economic model for all countries. Part of the process that spreads this global economic system is globalisation. Globalisation involves the ending of trade barriers* that many countries use to protect their local economies. Entry into a global economy requires that a country reforms its economy. The market has to be open to all competitors regardless of nationality. Participation in the global economy allows the “free market” to determine what and how goods are produced, sold and purchased.

Some positive opinions about Globalisation

All countries compete with the same rules and the same benefits

Globalisation makes the world into one big marketplace

Competition will create the best products for the best prices

In practice, globalisation does not always produce the results that its supporters promise. Globalisation has affected different countries in different ways. The opinions and attitudes toward globalisation are many.

Some realities about Globalisation

The gap between rich and poor countries continues to grow

Cultural identity is lost by advertising and consuming the same products

Small local industries can't compete successfully with large trans-national companies.

DISCUSSION

What aspects of life are stressed in the quotes about the positive aspects of globalisation?
What aspects of life are stressed in the quotes about its realities?

Trade Barriers

Traditionally, most governments protect their economies by making sure imported goods (goods coming from another country) are more expensive than ones made locally. They do this by charging import duties, which is a kind of government tax on all imports.

GROUP WORK

What examples of globalisation can you find in your life? Do they support the positive view of globalisation?

GROUP WORK

Points of View:

Look at the quotes about globalisation. Decide which are in favour and which oppose globalisation.

“The historical record is very clear that free trade bestows many benefits to the average person. Those countries that lower trade barriers and open their markets enjoy higher economic standards of living. Consumers have access to a wider range of higher quality products at prices lower than they would otherwise pay” *The Cato Institute, Center for Trade Policy Studies*

“..... post-Cold War globalisation that once promised a new world order that would bring freedom and prosperity for all. Instead, globalisation has brought worker exploitation and economic instability to many countries . . . “ *Pierre Sane – Secretary General, Amnesty International*

“ Markets promote efficiency through competition and the division of labor—the specialization that allows people and economies to focus on what they do best. Global markets offer greater opportunity for people to tap into more and larger markets around the world. It means that they can have access to more capital flows, technology, cheaper imports, and larger export markets.” *International Monetary Fund*

“ People in Third World countries, as well as the poor and excluded sectors of industrialised countries suffer the devastating effects of economic globalisation and the dictatorship of international institutions such as the IMF, the World Bank, the WTO and the governments that serve their interests.” *World Social Forum, Background note, 2002*

‘The average American in 1985 made over 30% more than the average German, 40% more than the average Japanese, nearly 50% more than the average citizen of the United Kingdom, and 5,500% more than the average Ethiopian... These gaps defy the imagination... and will double in a century-and-a-half at the current trend.’ *World Trade Organization study, Trade, Income Disparity and Poverty, 1999*

“ The Cold War system was built exclusively around nation-states, and it was balanced at the center by two superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. In the globalisation system, the United States is now the sole and dominant superpower and all other nations are subordinate to it to by one degree or another.” *Thomas Friedman*

“Globalization’s benefits have been unevenly distributed, with many of its burdens falling hardest on those who can least protect themselves. . . Too many people, particularly in developing countries, feel excluded and threatened by globalization, . . . They feel that they are the servants of markets, when it should be the other way around.” *Kofi Anan Secretary-General, United Nations*

DISCUSSION

How has globalisation affected Burma? How might it affect Burma in the future?

GROUP WORK

In groups, first discuss the question of globalisation—what seems good and what seems bad. Then fill in the chart listing all the advantages and the disadvantages that you can think of.

Globalisation

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>

GROUP WORK

Team A

Prepare a presentation about the 'balance of power' in the Cold War. Include information about the superpowers, their allies, the arms race, wars by proxy, and any other information you find relevant. Use information from this module, supplementary readings, or any outside sources.

Team B

Prepare a presentation on the 'new world order'. How has the collapse of the Soviet Union change the balance of power in the world? What changes have occurred? Talk about political, economic, and social changes. Include information from this module, and the War on Terror module. You can also use any other sources (supplementary readings, library materials, etc.)

