

## End of the Cold War

### I. Ronald Reagan and Foreign Policy

#### A. Reagan wanted to restore U.S. foreign policy

1. Blamed Carter for allowing America's international \_\_\_\_\_ & influence to fall
2. Increased \_\_\_\_\_ spending
3. Confronted challenges in the Middle East & in Latin America & win the \_\_\_\_\_ with the Soviet Union

#### B. Middle East

1. Reagan intervened in \_\_\_\_\_ when violence broke out between \_\_\_\_\_ & Arabs in 1982
2. But, anti-American hostility led a \_\_\_\_\_ group to seize 6 U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ in Iran in 1983; Reagan's response was to "not \_\_\_\_\_ with terrorists"

#### C. Latin America

1. Reagan committed to fighting \_\_\_\_\_ & maintaining order in Latin America
2. In 1979, a communist group called the \_\_\_\_\_ came to power in Nicaragua
3. Congress \_\_\_\_\_ Reagan's plea to help Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) take back power

#### D. The Iran-Contra Affair

1. The Reagan administration developed a plan to solve both the problem in Iran & in Nicaragua
2. The gov't illegally sold Iran \_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for the release of the 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (arms for hostages deal)
3. The gov't then gave \_\_\_\_\_ from the profits of the arms sales to Iran to \_\_\_\_\_ Contras in Nicaragua
4. In 1987, these illegal activities were discovered & the \_\_\_\_\_ Affair rocked the Reagan administration
  - a. Reagan said he had no knowledge of the scandal & \_\_\_\_\_ admitted to running the operation behind the president's back
  - b. Reagan \_\_\_\_\_ from the scandal ("Teflon president")

#### E. Winning the Cold War

1. Reagan took a strong stand against communism & the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Reagan viewed the USSR as the "*focus of \_\_\_\_\_ in the modern world*" & as a threat to U.S. security
3. He used " \_\_\_\_\_ " & sent 572 \_\_\_\_\_ within range of Moscow to match USSR ICBMs aimed at NATO nations
4. His most ambitious plan was a massive defensive system of \_\_\_\_\_ called the Strategic Defense Initiative (" \_\_\_\_\_ " program)
5. As Reagan he was coming to power, communist nations (including the USSR) were beginning to face \_\_\_\_\_ failure
  - a. In 1985 \_\_\_\_\_ took charge of the USSR & began creating moderate reforms to save Russia
    - i. \_\_\_\_\_: Introducing moderate capitalism & allowing some business & property ownership
    - ii. \_\_\_\_\_: Freedom of speech & competitive elections
  - b. Reagan was able to \_\_\_\_\_ Gorbachev to reduce Cold War tensions
  - c. In 1987, Reagan & Gorbachev signed the \_\_\_\_\_ eliminating ICBMs in Europe
6. By the late 1980s, communism was \_\_\_\_\_ across Eastern Europe
  - a. In 1989, East Germans denounced communism & the \_\_\_\_\_ came down
  - b. In 1989 & 1990, Eastern European nations embraced \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. In 1990, states within the Soviet Union \_\_\_\_\_ & formed new democratic nations; In 1991, the USSR dissolved & the Cold War \_\_\_\_\_