



Causes of Cold War- An overview

Author name: Shafiqullah Mushtaq

Department: M.A. History, Modern College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Ganeshkhind, Pune 411016

Name of Organization: Pune University

Country: India

Abstract

Among the events of the 20 century, the cold war and the beginning of contention and long competition between the United States and Soviet Union are particular importance. Due to the effects that this events has had on world and European developments and the role it has played in the formation of internationally polarized international system, it is necessary to study and address it. The emergence of socialist idea and the soviet revolution, on the one hand, and the entry of the United States into the war, and its role as a capitalist camp, marked the beginning of the preparation for the cold war. This descriptive-analytical article seek to answer the questions: like, what is the cold war? What is the definition of it in international relations? And also causes and factors of the cold war? What are the stages of the cold war and what are the consequences and effects on world relation?

Keywords: Cold war, Soviet Union, United States, Crisis of Berlin, Communism

1. Introduction

The second half of the twentieth century witnessed a state of international relations between war and peace, named as cold war. However, the term originated in 1947. But its roots go back to the time when communism was established in Russia and the rivalry between the two camps of socialism and the capitalist world began. The cold war, also known as the peace of fear, the balance of terror, the balance of power, and the struggle for great interests to the point of full-blown warfare, marked as gonfalonier of a new era in the history of international relations born of world war II. Most of these clashes were ideological. The Soviet Union justified its Expansionist policy with the words ideology, Marxism, Leninism, and places its world policy under the heading of struggle between communism eastern army with capitalist resilient system.

In the late 1940s, the Soviets establish mass communist governments in Eastern Europe. In 1940s, he founded the "Cominform" to exchange information between the world's Marxist parties and communist propaganda. After the victory, the Marxists established the Cominter foundation, which stands for international communism, and globalize it, and to lead Marxist parties under Moscow.

In contrast, the United Sates gained control of Western Europe through the NATO military alliance and economic ties under the Marshall plan. The Cold war was intensified by conflict over the disintegration of Germany, the emergence of a new balance of power, the emergence of an active anti-communist philosophy and policy in the United States, and the formation of reciprocal alliances.

The siege of berlin (1948-1949), threat of Soviet attainment the berlin (1950-1961), the Korean War and the Cuban Missile crisis (1962) were among the crises that brought the two power against each other; thus, in the perspective of historical order the cold war can be considered as actions that took place in the years after world war II and it took place between 1948 and 1953.

The Cold war an inevitable phenomenon in the turbulent and complex post-war period, resulting in the defeat and disintegration of nations, power vacuums, competition, ideology, large-scale reconstruction programs, nuclear weapons, and the political and military rivalry of the two superpowers. The battles unleashed by the initial hostilities of the Cold War gave the Cold War such self-made impetus that it intensified for 51 years (4:279); but in the 1960s the Cold War gradually calmed down and eased tensions.

During world war II, the red army's advance in Eastern Europe in retaliation for German aggression led the soviet Union to establish a military security zone with the west and to create an iron and impenetrable barrier between its spheres of influence and those of the capitalist countries. After world war II, relations between Western power and the communist bloc of Eastern Europe became increasingly strained and escalated into the so-called "Cold War". During this period while using intense propaganda and refraining from the coercion of the warring parties, they competed and described each other.

Conflict and confrontation, espionage and sabotage were the actions of Cold war Cold War diplomacy through bargaining, lying, breaking the covenant, Make strained the environment of international understanding.

The present article seeks to address the effects of the cold war on international relation by defining the definition of Cold War and examining its nature(Kazemi, Sayed Ali Asghar 2002)..

2. Definitions of Cold War

The Cold War refers to a period of widespread conflict between the Soviet-led communism states and the US-led Western nations, which lasted from 1945 to 1990. This conflict and struggle has had political, ideological, military and economic dimensions (Schell, Frank Al, 2004)

Alongside these views were those who saw the world system as the result of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, saying that countries should be ruled by a small group of revolutionary elites in order to get rid of the capitalist economic system (16: 1). The basis of two poles of the system is capitalism and socialism, the competition of each of which is represented. Historians and scholars have offered differing views on exactly when the Cold War began and what its exact meaning is, and each has giving different definition of Cold war. Some believe that the cold war is a battle in which spiritual forces play a major role, while the Warm War is a battle in which physical forces play a major role. While the goal of the cold war is to obtain the favorable opinion and good will of the people of the world. For the west, the cold war in 1959 was a form of harassment, trickery, and deception in all possible ways except war, in which the soviets were openly involved; so the cold war is what the two sides do against each other. War does not prohibit the use of force by a country waging a cold war. In other words, the cold war means shaking the enemy or the opposing government by magnifying the mistakes and showing its backwardness and negative aspects, and refraining from mentioning the progress and important actions of the hostile sate, as well as weakening the morale of the hostile nations and states (Happy, Abdul Hassan 1967).

Fred Halliday writes the term Cold War privately: the word cold has a dual and conflicting meaning.

A: It means that the relations between east and west are cold, frozen, depressed, and cold and the like, that is, it is not hot.

B: This means that although these relations are bad and militant, they are more or less controlled by self-control and have not reached the stage of a hot war. In one sense, the opposite concept (Cold war) is the warming of relations.

According to the classical definition of war, the cold war represents a conflict of vital interests but never a military one. The cold can be defined as a fundamental battle between interests and idea that does not go as far as a classical war (Naqibzadeh, Ahmed, 1995).

There are also differences of opinion about the start of the cold war. According to Andre Fontaine, the origins of the Cold War go back to the establishment of communism in Russia. Fontaine writes (therefore, some have called the Russian Revolution) (14:245), but the majority of historians consider the start of the war to be shortly before or after the end of the Second World War. Some other historians believe that the Cold war began in 1947 with Russia's attempt to replace Germany and France as the strongest powers in Europe (Kazemi, Syed Ali Asghar 2002).

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in his book, "Mission for my country" considers the Azerbaijan crisis of 1949 and the withdrawal of Russia forces from Iran as the first starting point of the Cold War. The term Cold War was first used in the fourteenth century by the Prince of Spain named Juan Manuel and Then used in April 1947 by a senior member of the Democratic Party of America, Bernard Baruch, before addressing the South Carolina State Assembly, he warned that let us not go astray, we are in the middle of the Cold war today

later by Walter Lipin Politically, he wrote a series of articles and a book on the Cold War(Zeberstein and others, 1991).

3. Causes of the Cold War

One of the consequences of the First World War was the Russia Revolting, which on the hand led to the intervention of countries, including the United States, in the Russian Civil War, and revolution, relying on new ideological and hostile slogans. With the capital system and the support of the world's communist parties, new conflicts and rivalries arose. With the weakening of Europe after the war and the continuation of the American policy of isolationism, according to Monroe's decree, although Stalin, by declaring socialism in the country temporarily renounced the past policies of looking abroad; but in any Marxist sense, he saw the United States as the main enemy of the masses on the grounds that it was the capitalist power of the world.

Despite dictatorship and violence at home, Stalin sought to the turn the Soviet Union into a power equal to the outside world on the eve of world war II. After the battle of Stalingrad (1942-1943), the Soviet victory in the war against Hitler became quite apparent, and this post-war European problem of how to divide the powers became a source of concern and a threat to Allied relations.

The culmination of cooperation of the powers took place at the Tehran Conference (November 1943); But Allies' deteriorated at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences (1945). The Soviet Union has grew in strength and power after the Second World War, despite the heavy casualties and financial losses. In contrast to the United States, was almost far from the war and was the world's largest industrial power after the war, and in the last week of the war against Japan, it had detonated two atomic bombs and showed its authority to the world. When Stalin refused to hold free elections in the occupied territories and Truman announced his doctrine, the Cold War dominated Europe and world affairs. The outbreak of the Cold War is often associated with the Sovietization of Eastern Europe, the Berlin blockade, and the threat policy of communism. Churchill's speech about the "Iron Curtain", which he made in Fulton on March 5, 1946, can easily be understood as the first appearance of the Cold War. Thus, the origin of our differences between the treaties and the subsequent dual confrontation, deeply in Soviet relations. And the West was buried on the eve of the war and especially during the formation stages of the

These differences not only cause which many wartime treaties have been less effective than they could have be. Rather, it directly led to the Cold War. In addition to America's economic policy, the Marshall Plan for multilateral disarmament policy caused the Cold War, and was not only main driver to America militarism as historic remark (Dulver, Jacques, 1992).

However, the influence of the atomic bomb and the eventual defeat of Japan should not be ignored in the investigation of the causes of the Cold War. In other words: the conflicts over the disintegration of Germany, the emergence of a new balance of power at the end of World War II, the communalization of Eastern European countries and their transformation into the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union, the emergence of an active anti-communist philosophy and policy in the United States of America, and the formation of alliances and anti- alliance The alliance that created an atmosphere of fear and suspicion among the allies during the war was among the factors that can be mentioned as the causes and roots of the Cold War(Pleno, Jack C and Roy Alton 1978).

4. The nature of the Cold War

Morton Kaplan In his book (System and dynamics of international politics), draws six systems at the international level, which in his opinion, the flexible bipolar system as the second, expressive and weak system after the 1945 international system. For this model, Kaplan considers 12 essential rules (general communication between the actors of the system) which are: 1-Increasing the ability of two blocks 2- The desire to destroy the competitor means accepting the minimum risk. 3- Preventing each other's international dominance and ambitious desire for war. 4- Both blocs try to subordinate the goals of international organizations to their own goals. 5- In order to improve their capabilities, they refrain from starting major wars. 6- The non-committed members of the international system, with the support of the international organization, try to control the power of the two blocs. 7- Also, non-aligned members want to prevent war between the two blocs. 8- In the flexible bipolar system, non-aligned actors take a neutral position between the two blocs in case of UN goals. 9- Both blocs take steps to increase their union membership. 10- In this system, international organizations act to reduce inconsistency between blocs and deal with deviations by one of the blocs. 11- Both blocs tend to eliminate the rival bloc. 12- Non-bloc players in this system refuse

to support the policies of one bloc against the other). Fred Halliday attributes six characteristics to the Cold War era, which are: 1- preparation of military forces relying on nuclear weapons. 2 highly intense propaganda struggles from both opposing camps in order to tarnish each other. 3 There was no successful discussion about the topics of interest to the parties. 4-The struggle between capitalism and communism was manifested in the revolutionary conditions of the third world. 5- The internal controls of the two camps of capitalism and communism were increased. 6- More pressure to equip and vision East and West (Holiday, Fred, 1983).

The most obvious indicator of the Cold War was the increased sense of danger in a hot war. English historian Paul Michael Kennedy introduces four factors as elements of the Cold War: 1) Intensification (split) between two blocs in Europe. In late 1946 and early 1947, as the gap widened and the differences became more obvious, the closing of treaties and military alliances were among the measures that made the rift between the two blocs a reality. 2) Its partial expansion from Europe to the rest of the world was the second characteristic of the Cold War, the first conflict outside of Europe between Russia and the West from 1941 to 1943 regarding Iran, Turkey, and Greece in the East, Indonesia, India and China and the communalization of China. Among them was 3- the growing arms race between the two blocs and the formation of various organizations along with it. 4 The last important element in this competition was what was created by Russia and Western alliances around the world, and they were trying and competing to find new patterns or at least to prevent third world countries from joining the other side, including the Anzus Pact, Sino, Baghdad (Kennedy, Paul, 1982).

5. Stages of the Cold War

The stages of the Cold War can be divided into several stages from the first years after the war to 1962. The first stage: Eastern Europe and Germany, after the Yalta conference in February 1945 and Potsdam in July and August 1947, the darkness of relations between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other hand deepened over Eastern Europe and Japan. During this period, the Soviet Union occupied Western Europe, Eastern Europe and the eastern part of Germany in return for its influence in Japan. America's acquisition of the atomic bomb and the dual and antagonistic characteristics of Truman and Stalin from 1947 onwards made the relations between the West and the East difficult. It was at this stage that the Berlin crisis occurred (Seifzadeh, Syed Hussein, 1967).

6. Berlin Crisis

The future of Germany and the problems arising from it revealed the first differences between the allies of the war. The issue of the division of Germany was raised for the first time during Eden's visit to Washington in March 1942, when the British deeply wanted the separation of Prussia from the rest of Germany, the principle of joint and complete occupation of German territory, which was the logical result of unconditional surrender. In October 1943, it was accepted by the foreign ministers of three major countries (America, Soviet Union, England) at the Moscow Conference without any problems, with the understanding that their respective governments would jointly take over the responsibility of managing the affairs of that country after Germany surrendered. Finally, at the Quebec Conference in September 1944, Roosevelt and Churchill were able to agree on the division of the occupied zones of the two countries, and on November 14, 1944, Anna's representatives in the European Consultative Commission signed a protocol with their Soviet counterparts regarding the three occupied zones and Berlin. In the Yalta conference, the aforementioned protocols were approved after allocating one point to France from England and America. With the surrender of Germany in June 1945, the powers gathered in Potsdam, the Soviets ceded parts of East Prussia. West Nice was recognized as the border between Poland and Germany, and the silica mines were given to the Netherlands. A council composed of foreign ministers proposed a better treatment with the countries of Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. At the same time, they provided a better environment for the formation of the new Germany. With the secrets of the American presidency, Harry Truman and other powers agreed to collect compensations in their occupied areas. Also, it was agreed that 25% of the war reparations from the western regions would be paid to the Soviet Union (Kennedy, Paul, 1982).

Likewise, the three victorious Allies agreed on the following matters regarding Germany in the Potsdam Conference. 1) The German army must be completely destroyed.

2) Germany must be completely disarmed

3) Hitler's party should be declared officially and legally banned and all political organizations of that party should be crushed.

4) Serious bans should prevent the revival of National Socialists

5) Germany's war industries must be dismantled forever it was also agreed that measures should be taken to modernize Germany's agriculture and peaceful industries. The German monopolists and their collaborators should be completely destroyed and the territorial integrity of Germany should be ensured, despite the division of this country into occupied areas (Deborin, G,A 1990).

In Stalin's opinion, the struggle between capitalism and socialism prevailed in Germany, and only Germany could be safe if its previous political and social patterns were transformed and did not return to the past power. As always, the Soviet dictator had put two sticks on the fire in dealing with Germany, one was unity and the other was the division of this country. Azain's first hypothesis was that he did not like the establishment of the regime of Eastern European countries in the Soviet-occupied areas and wanted to implement this plan by creating a People's Unity Front in East Germany. The second hypothesis was based on the fact that despite the democratic appearances, the levers of power remained in the hands of the Russians or the German communists (Fonten: 392) and the result was the same.

Finally, Berlin's air corridor was broken to the end by the creation of an air corridor by America, and the Soviet Union gave up the air corridor after 300 days in 1049, but the situation did not return to its former state. Western governments created the Federal Republic of Germany within a year in 1949. In the elections that took place, Konrad Adenauer became the first Prime Minister of the new Federal Republic of Germany in Bonn, and the following month, the Soviet-occupied zone also founded the German Democratic Republic in October 1949.

The Berlin crisis encouraged Western Europe to renew its forces, and with the formation of NATO, the authority of European countries was better shaped in the new formations (Breniski, Zbigniew, 2008).

The second stage: Truman's doctrine and more developments in Europe, attention to Turkey and Greece, Soviet interest in safe crossing of the Dardanelles, pressure on Turkey, Greek civil war, Czechoslovakia and Berlin events, the conclusion of the Kumkon Treaty and Conform, So that Truman reacts against the Soviet Union and counters by announcing his doctrine and implementing the Marshall Plan and helping Greece-Turkey and Europe.

Third stage: nuclear diplomacy was global. The Cold War of 1949 intensified with the change in American diplomacy, the events in Czechoslovakia and Berlin convinced the American leaders that the Soviet Union was the permanent threat of aggressive aggression in Europe, which was countered by the permanent presence of the American military in this continent and the support of a system of alliances. . It was in this direction that the Treaty of Rio, NATO Sinto, was formed. Air bases were established in Spain, Libya. In Japan, Okinawa was developed, while the Soviet Union expanded its military forces and increased its number in Europe, and started trying to obtain nuclear weapons. At this stage, both superpowers achieved intercontinental range bombers. Against the superiority of the Soviet Union in terms of medium-range missiles in Europe, West Germany joined NATO. The Soviet Union also recognized East Germany and established the Warsaw Pact and oppressed the people of Poland and Hungary. From 1953, with the death of Stalin and Khrushchev's announcement (peaceful policy) until 1957, there was a brief pause in the Cold War.

The fourth stage: The Cold War intensified with the launch of the Sputnik rocket by the Soviets into the earth's orbit, and the United States also increased military spending, and in 1958 launched the first satellite into space and established the Space Agency (NASA). With the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, it became competitive against the Soviets and their military threats. The last stage of the Cold War until the end of 1962 was the Cuban Missile Crisis, when the two powers showed that they were ready to take any action to protect their vital interests, and put the world on the verge of a nuclear war. Cold War goals During the Cold War, the goals of the two blocs were diverse and they pursued different goals. In order to achieve the goals of the Cold War, the two superpowers were looking for ways to benefit. One of the methods was organizing and equipping the police force and army of small countries, which was often used by America during the Cold War (1: 223), in addition to that, multiple techniques with similar names were used in different political, economic and political ways. It was used to include: 1) Technocracy: in this method, the course of the struggle was carried out with many small steps, like thin slices of sausage, so as not to cause new enmity. 2) Trojan horse technique (fifth column) through infiltration, infiltration and actions that lead to control the other side's political and economic operations.

Penetration and actions that led to the control of the other side's political and economic operations. 3) The art of verbosity and lengthening of the minutes, by throwing the majority of the sessions, legal evasion and postponement, creating disorder by appealing to the law, along with the desire to discuss the controversy. 4) The halo of light and the horn technique: This describes the executor as innocent and the enemy as a sinner. Sentences like (we are progressive and they are reactionary) have a common theme. 5) The trick of baiting the wise, exaggerating self-praise in order to deceive the gullible and gullible. 6) The trick of hypocrisy: fueling the class struggle between rich, poor, black and white, workers, and employers, urban and rural. The technique of de-rationalization, which increased political power by manipulating the meanings of writings, languages and signs in an insidious way and tried to control the opponents' thoughts with different mental images, the situation of the Cold War required that between The two powers always had hostile encounters and armed pressure, the two superpowers were inclined to do the most fascist things, each was constantly watching out for the other, using spies, intelligence agents, high-flying reconnaissance planes, and possibly space facilities, each was diligent. To divert the public opinion of the people of another country with radio, newspapers, advertisements, organized sabotage.

Each had a finger on the trigger, ready to pull it in less than a second; no expense seemed out of place, if it was for safety from another action. The era of confrontation and competition moved from central Europe to the outskirts of Europe, to Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and even to space, and it kept going back and forth between all regions. Armed limitation turned into bombs and nuclear weapons, competition Dignity had many faces. Political maneuvers, diplomatic disputes, psychological warfare, ideological conflicts, overseas wars, and other power struggles that did not rise to the level of a hot war (Brzeniski, Zbigniew, 2008).

In a pamphlet called (The Fifth Weapon), Robert Byfield has identified two of the basic objectives of the Cold War, which can be extended to other nations, including the United States. According to Bayfield, the first goal of the Cold War is called (mutilation), which seeks to weaken the enemy in the world arena. The six secondary and smaller goals related to it are: (1) Depriving the enemy of access to raw materials, 2) Depriving the enemy of foreign markets for products, 3) Eliminating or reducing the enemy's capital flows and property outside of his homeland abroad 5) make the enemy's friends and allies lose interest in him 6) tempt the enemy to harm himself with random and scattered parts).

The second goal of the basic goals of the Cold War is called (paralyzing oneself), which tries to create controversial internal issues in his country by resorting to certain methods and by the enemy himself. Actions that increase the national debt, reduce the country's current currency rate, slow down and disrupt the industry, force him to impose back-breaking taxes, limit innovation and reforms, and fuel internal conflicts. All these factors are suitable for this part of the Cold War and their effect is confusion, indifference, self-analysis and fear in the enemy's camp (Jamli, Hassan 1988).

7. Consequences of the Cold War

One of the consequences of the Cold War was the division of the world into two poles, East and West, which took place due to the division of Europe. By occupying Eastern Europe, the Soviets drew an iron curtain around the areas under their influence and prevented any communication with the West in competition with the West. With the division of Europe, Germany was finally divided into two parts after many arguments. The construction of the Berlin Wall, which was a clear sign of the separation of the two Germanys, is actually one of the consequences of the Cold War. The appearance of military and economic agreements was one of the consequences of the Cold War. Both powers tried to weaken and control the other side through various alliances and treaties. In order to deal with communism and prevent its dangers, the United States of America and the West formed military alliances in Europe (NATO), Latin America, and the Rio Treaty.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, along with the Eastern Bloc, formed the Warsaw Pact, Kumkon, Coliform, etc. As a result of the Cold War, the arms race, atomic, hydrogen, space, satellite, increased significantly and huge expenses were spent on nuclear tests. Missiles and nuclear warheads did not conquer space, and the use of the bases of neighboring countries to target the enemy and the establishment of medium-range missile launch platforms were among the other effects of the Cold War on the relations between the two poles. As a result of the Cold War, several regional and global crises occurred, which resulted in the two powers testing their force and maintaining the balance of terror, leading to new divisions

and demarcations that determined the fate of many regions. The first regional crisis was the Soviet action to intervene in Iran in the case of Azerbaijan, and then in Turkey and Greece, which was met with a stubborn response from the West. The Korean crisis of 1950 ended with the division of the two countries into two parts, the North and the South, in 1953, in Indochina. France and Vietnam were divided in the 17 degree orbit and suffered the fate of Korea. After the Cold War, many crises occurred in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

The formation of space research organizations (NASA), the formation of the CIA, and its use in setting up governments and interfering in the writing of different countries in order to prevent communism, were other consequences of the Cold War. In Iran, the national sovereignty of Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh was ended and in the same year, Angola joined Iran's annals. The involvement of two superpowers in the nationalization of the Suez Canal, the military equipment of the Middle East countries, fueling the Arab-Israeli crisis, creating alignments among the Arab countries and attracting their friendship against the other rival, took place following the competition between the West and the East. The establishment of friendly relations between Communist China and Moscow since 1949, and then the emergence of a deep gap after Stalin's death (1953), creating a gap between the two countries claiming socialism and communism, was one of the other consequences of the Cold War. During this period, the superpowers repeatedly displayed the art of going to the edge of the abyss, which culminated in the Cuban Missile Crisis, the biggest lesson of which for the two powers was the beginning of a new era in international relations, which became known as the era of (de-escalation) and many future developments in Europe changed the world.

The Cold War and the conflict between the West and the East had a general impact on the situation of the Asian (African) colonies. Although these effects did not have a single direction, but in general, the colonial nations used it to their advantage. With the propaganda of the parties against each other, the independence struggles of the colonial nations intensified, it seems that the only positive effect of the Cold War was its decolonization aspect (Portion, Hugo, 1988).

8. Conclusion

Immediately after the First World War, the capitalist system was dominated by the United States of America. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which entered the field as a result of the First World War and following the October Revolution of 1917, established a communist system and advocated world revolution, competing and confronting the capitalist system, and formed the beginnings of the Cold War. During World War II, it was created because of the common enemy (Grand Alliance). With the collapse of the front and the weakness of Europe, the two great winners of the war, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, faced each other.

The issue of Germany was at the heart of the differences between the Soviets and the Westerners. This issue was the first seed of disagreement. While the Soviet leaders, whose country was destroyed by the war, intended to turn Germany into an agricultural country, so that it could not be defeated again, the United States and the British quickly put an end to the Nazis' policy of industrial destruction and purification. In fact, they were afraid that the poor and deprived former (Reich) would be dissatisfied with its fate and take refuge in the bosom of communism. According to Stalin, this stance showed a strategic change on the part of the Westerners, and since then the Westerners wanted to have a strong and united imperialist Germany and after some time re-arm it and face the Soviet Union. This is how Stalin started preparing the establishment of the communist regime in the eastern region under his control, and the first phase of the Cold War began with the pressure of communism in Eastern Europe and then Asia. In addition to the German crisis, which fueled the disputes and conflicts, the broken strategic relations between the US and the Soviet Union were based on the hypothesis that the enemy is our enemy, our friend. It gradually passed and gave way to the relations of the Cold War era. Suspicion and uncertainty, constant threat towards each other cast a shadow on the relations of the two powers and different reactions started from the sides, which finally led to the descent of the Iron Curtain. The competition between the two blocs in an attempt to dominate Europe intensified the Cold War and led to the announcement of the Truman Doctrine, the implementation of economic plans for the emergence of crises, and the construction of the Berlin Wall between the two camps. A wide network of military alliances was formed, space competitions were realized, and (NATO) and (Warsaw) were confirmed and acknowledged as constant aspects of the global vision in Europe. The Cold War changed the face of Europe from different dimensions, it changed the political systems ruling Europe, new economic and social patterns prevailed and the fate of many ethnic groups

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