

Let's Review



Look over your homework on Detente.
Take a few minutes to get your work ready to be shared.

7th January



Why did the Cold War end?
Lesson 2 - Detente in the 1970s



Learning Gain - by the end of this lesson I will to explain what detente is and show the efforts both sides made during the 1970s to create a more peaceful world.



Learning Steps:



- Explore the meaning of detente and what might be necessary to create peace between east and west.
- Investigate the agreements made between east and west in this decade of detente.

Okay lets look at the most important items you felt needed to be on the "Bradford Doctrine":



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Your teacher will create a Detente Doctrine Poster and display it in class.

As we study this unit we can compare what happened in history to our original ideas about creating a safer world.



Quick Summary of Detente



Watch the video clip and be prepared to answer some questions -

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SALT 1 Treaty:



When Nixon became President in 1969 he took a more cooperative approach to the USSR. This was shared by Brezhnev and detente began.

After three years of talks both leaders signed the -

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TREATY (SALT1) in 1972.

SALT I froze the number of strategic ballistic missile launchers at existing levels and provided for the addition of new submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers only after the same number of older intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) and SLBM launchers had been dismantled.

 U.S.	NUCLEAR LIMITS	 U.S.S.R.
 200	ABM	 200
 1,054	ICBM	 1,550
5,700 (MIRV)	WARHEADS	5,700 (MRV)
 41	NUCLEAR SUBS	 42



SALT 1 was aimed at limiting nuclear arsenals but still both sides had enough nuclear weapons to destroy the planet many times over.

SALT 2

As the nuclear arsenals of both sides were still huge and now were being modernised (MIRVS) [click below](#) talks began on a new treaty in 1972 which eventually would halve the arsenals of the two superpowers.

This treaty was signed by President Carter and Brezhnev in 1979.

Main



SALT 2:

The treaty was not agreed on by the USA Congress because 6 months after the agreement the USSR invaded Afghanistan.



Helsinki Agreement

Signed by President Ford and Brezhnev and 33 other countries in Helsinki, Finland. This document recognised the current post war borders of Europe and Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief.



Although the Helsinki Accord reduced tensions between east and west for a while nothing in the agreement was binding - no one had to actually do what they had agreed to do.



What would the US like about the agreement?

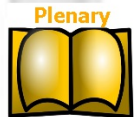
What would the USSR like about the agreement?

What might satellite states not like about the agreement?



Write a few sentences to explain whether by 1979 the world was a safer place thanks to detente.





Look back at your homework - have the world leaders agreed to any of the suggestions you made for the "Bradford Doctrine"?

