

COMPLETE THE CHART TO SHOW HOW ISSUES THAT CAME UP TOWARD THE END OF THE COLD WAR CAUSED THE UNITED STATES

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THE LATE STAGES OF THE COLD WAR WERE CHARACTERIZED BY A SERIES OF COMPLEX ISSUES AND EVENTS THAT SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCED U.S. POLICIES AND ACTIONS. UNDERSTANDING HOW THESE ISSUES INTERCONNECTED HELPS TO EXPLAIN THE PIVOTAL SHIFTS IN AMERICAN STRATEGY, DIPLOMACY, AND MILITARY POSTURE DURING THIS PERIOD. BY COMPLETING THE CHART THAT LINKS THESE ISSUES TO THEIR CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES, WE GAIN INSIGHTS INTO THE BROADER IMPACT ON THE UNITED STATES AND THE EVENTUAL RESOLUTION OF COLD WAR TENSIONS.

KEY ISSUES THAT EMERGED TOWARD THE END OF THE COLD WAR

DURING THE FINAL YEARS OF THE COLD WAR, SEVERAL CRITICAL ISSUES SURFACED THAT CHALLENGED THE EXISTING GEOPOLITICAL STABILITY AND PROMPTED THE UNITED STATES TO ADAPT ITS APPROACH. THESE ISSUES INCLUDE THE ARMS RACE, ECONOMIC STRAINS ON THE SOVIET UNION, DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS, AND THE RISE OF REFORM MOVEMENTS WITHIN EASTERN EUROPE.

1. THE ARMS RACE AND MILITARY BUILDUP

THE ONGOING COMPETITION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION TO DEVELOP SUPERIOR NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS CREATED IMMENSE FINANCIAL AND STRATEGIC PRESSURES.

2. ECONOMIC DECLINE OF THE SOVIET UNION

BY THE LATE 1980S, THE SOVIET ECONOMY WAS SEVERELY STRAINED, HAMPERED BY MILITARY EXPENDITURES, INEFFICIENT CENTRAL PLANNING, AND DECLINING PRODUCTIVITY.

3. DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENTS AND SUMMITS

LEADERS FROM BOTH SUPERPOWERS ENGAGED IN SUMMITS TO REDUCE TENSIONS, INCLUDING THE INF TREATY AND REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETINGS, WHICH AIMED TO CONTROL ARMS AND IMPROVE RELATIONS.

4. THE RISE OF REFORM MOVEMENTS IN EASTERN EUROPE

GORBACHEV'S POLICIES OF GLASNOST AND PERESTROIKA INSPIRED MOVEMENTS DEMANDING INDEPENDENCE AND REFORM ACROSS EASTERN EUROPE, THREATENING SOVIET CONTROL.

HOW THESE ISSUES CAUSED CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES

BY ANALYZING THESE ISSUES, WE CAN UNDERSTAND HOW THEY LED TO SPECIFIC ACTIONS AND POLICIES IN THE UNITED STATES, ULTIMATELY CONTRIBUTING TO THE END OF THE COLD WAR.

1. THE ARMS RACE AND U.S. STRATEGIC DECISIONS

- **INCREASED DEFENSE SPENDING:** TO MAINTAIN STRATEGIC SUPERIORITY, THE U.S. CONTINUED TO INVEST HEAVILY IN NUCLEAR AND MISSILE TECHNOLOGIES.
- **SHIFT TOWARD ARMS REDUCTION:** RECOGNIZING THE ECONOMIC TOLL, U.S. POLICYMAKERS PUSHED FOR NEGOTIATIONS TO LIMIT NUCLEAR ARSENALS, LEADING TO TREATIES LIKE THE INF TREATY IN 1987.
- **PUBLIC PRESSURE AND POLITICAL WILL:** THE ARMS RACE FUELED PUBLIC CONCERN OVER NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION, FOSTERING BIPARTISAN SUPPORT FOR DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS.

2. RESPONDING TO THE SOVIET ECONOMIC DECLINE

- **LEVERAGE DIPLOMACY:** THE U.S. USED THE SOVIET ECONOMIC CRISIS AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESS FOR ARMS REDUCTIONS AND IMPROVED RELATIONS.
- **SUPPORTING REFORMS:** AMERICAN POLICYMAKERS SUPPORTED GORBACHEV'S REFORM INITIATIVES, BELIEVING THEY COULD LEAD TO A MORE OPEN AND LESS CONFRONTATIONAL SOVIET UNION.
- **REDUCING MILITARY TENSIONS:** THE ECONOMIC STRAINS ENCOURAGED THE U.S. TO PURSUE POLICIES THAT WOULD DE-ESCALATE COLD WAR TENSIONS, INCLUDING STRATEGIC ARMS NEGOTIATIONS.

3. DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENTS AND THEIR U.S. IMPACT

- **SUMMIT MEETINGS:** HIGH-LEVEL TALKS BETWEEN REAGAN AND GORBACHEV RESULTED IN SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS, SUCH AS THE INF TREATY, WHICH MARKED A SHIFT TOWARD COOPERATION.
- **CHANGING U.S. POLICIES:** THE U.S. MOVED FROM A STANCE OF CONFRONTATION TO ONE OF ENGAGEMENT, EMPHASIZING DIPLOMACY AND MUTUAL REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR THREATS.
- **INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL POLITICS:** THESE DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS CONTRIBUTED TO EASING COLD WAR TENSIONS AND OPENED PATHWAYS FOR FURTHER COOPERATION.

4. IMPACT OF REFORM MOVEMENTS IN EASTERN EUROPE

- **SUPPORTING DEMOCRATIC ASPIRATIONS:** THE U.S. PUBLICLY AND COVERTLY SUPPORTED MOVEMENTS ADVOCATING FOR INDEPENDENCE AND REFORM, ACCELERATING THE DECLINE OF SOVIET INFLUENCE IN THE REGION.
- **REDUCING SOVIET CONTROL:** AS EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES MOVED TOWARD INDEPENDENCE, THE SOVIET UNION'S GRIP LOOSENED, DIMINISHING THE THREAT OF A SOVIET-CONTROLLED EASTERN BLOC.
- **FACILITATING THE END OF THE COLD WAR:** THE WAVE OF REFORMS AND REVOLUTIONS LED TO THE FALL OF COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS, CULMINATING IN THE END OF THE COLD WAR.

SUMMARY CHART: HOW ISSUES TOWARD THE END OF THE COLD WAR CAUSED THE UNITED STATES

ISSUE	HOW IT CAUSED THE U.S. TO ACT	RESULTING U.S. ACTIONS
ARMS RACE AND MILITARY BUILDUP	ECONOMIC STRAIN ON THE USSR AND THE DESIRE TO AVOID NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE PROMPTED NEGOTIATIONS AND TREATIES.	NEGOTIATED ARMS REDUCTION TREATIES (E.G., INF TREATY), INCREASED DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS, MAINTAINED STRATEGIC STABILITY.
SOVIET ECONOMIC DECLINE	PRESENTED AN OPPORTUNITY TO PUSH FOR NEGOTIATIONS AND REDUCE MILITARY COSTS.	ENGAGED IN DIPLOMACY, SUPPORTED REFORMS, AND PROMOTED ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS.
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENTS AND SUMMITS	FOSTERED TRUST AND COOPERATION BETWEEN SUPERPOWERS, LEADING TO CONCRETE AGREEMENTS.	HELD SUMMITS, SIGNED TREATIES, AND SHIFTED U.S. POLICY FROM CONFRONTATION TO DIPLOMACY.
REFORMS IN EASTERN EUROPE	CREATED INSTABILITY FOR SOVIET CONTROL, ENCOURAGING U.S. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.	SUPPORTED REFORM MOVEMENTS, RECOGNIZED INDEPENDENCE OF EASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS, AND REDUCED COLD WAR TENSIONS.

CONCLUSION

THE ISSUES THAT AROSE TOWARD THE END OF THE COLD WAR PLAYED A CRUCIAL ROLE IN SHAPING U.S. POLICY AND ULTIMATELY CONTRIBUTED TO THE PEACEFUL END OF DECADES OF SUPERPOWER RIVALRY. THE ARMS RACE, ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FACED BY THE SOVIET UNION, DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS, AND REFORM MOVEMENTS IN EASTERN EUROPE ALL PROMPTED THE UNITED STATES TO ADOPT STRATEGIES THAT FAVORED DIPLOMACY, ARMS REDUCTION, AND SUPPORTING DEMOCRATIC CHANGE. THESE ACTIONS NOT ONLY HELPED TO DE-ESCALATE COLD WAR TENSIONS BUT ALSO PAVED THE WAY FOR A NEW ERA OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. UNDERSTANDING THESE INTERCONNECTED ISSUES PROVIDES VALUABLE LESSONS ABOUT HOW COMPLEX GEOPOLITICAL CHALLENGES CAN LEAD TO MEANINGFUL CHANGE THROUGH STRATEGIC DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

HOW DID THE SOVIET UNION’S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DECLINE TOWARD THE END OF THE COLD WAR INFLUENCE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY?

THE DECLINE LED THE UNITED STATES TO ADOPT A MORE DIPLOMATIC AND LESS CONFRONTATIONAL APPROACH, FOCUSING ON SUPPORTING DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS AND REDUCING MILITARY TENSIONS, ULTIMATELY FACILITATING THE END OF THE COLD WAR.

IN WHAT WAY DID THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL IMPACT U.S. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES DURING THE LATE COLD WAR PERIOD?

THE FALL SYMBOLIZED THE COLLAPSE OF COMMUNIST CONTROL IN EASTERN EUROPE, PROMPTING THE U.S. TO PUSH FOR REUNIFICATION OF GERMANY AND PROMOTE DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, THEREBY REDUCING SOVIET INFLUENCE IN THE REGION.

WHAT ROLE DID THE ARMS REDUCTION TALKS TOWARD THE END OF THE COLD WAR PLAY IN SHAPING U.S. DEFENSE POLICIES?

THESE TALKS LED TO TREATIES LIKE START, ENCOURAGING THE U.S. TO PURSUE ARMS REDUCTION, EASE MILITARY TENSIONS, AND PROMOTE GLOBAL STABILITY, MARKING A SHIFT FROM COMPETITION TO COOPERATION.

HOW DID THE INCREASING INTERNAL ISSUES WITHIN THE SOVIET UNION, SUCH AS ECONOMIC CRISES AND POLITICAL UNREST, AFFECT U.S. STRATEGIC POSITIONING?

THEY ALLOWED THE U.S. TO CAPITALIZE ON SOVIET VULNERABILITIES, ADVOCATING FOR POLICIES THAT SUPPORTED INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS AND FURTHER DIMINISHED SOVIET GLOBAL INFLUENCE.

WHAT IMPACT DID THE END OF COLD WAR CONFLICTS HAVE ON U.S. MILITARY ENGAGEMENT AND DEFENSE SPENDING?

WITH THE COLD WAR ENDING, THE U.S. REDUCED MILITARY TENSIONS, LEADING TO DECREASED DEFENSE SPENDING AND A SHIFT TOWARD DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING GLOBAL LEADERSHIP.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

COMPLETE THE CHART TO SHOW HOW ISSUES THAT CAME UP TOWARD THE END OF THE COLD WAR CAUSED THE UNITED STATES

THE FINAL YEARS OF THE COLD WAR WERE MARKED BY A COMPLEX INTERPLAY OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND MILITARY CHALLENGES THAT SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCED U.S. FOREIGN POLICY AND DOMESTIC DYNAMICS. AS TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION BEGAN TO EASE, NEW ISSUES EMERGED THAT TESTED AMERICA'S STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND ITS ABILITY TO ADAPT TO A RAPIDLY CHANGING GLOBAL LANDSCAPE. UNDERSTANDING HOW THESE ISSUES CONTRIBUTED TO THE UNITED STATES' RESPONSE INVOLVES ANALYZING KEY EVENTS, POLICY SHIFTS, AND DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS THAT SHAPED THE CONCLUSION OF THIS DECADES-LONG IDEOLOGICAL CONFRONTATION.

INTRODUCTION: THE CONTEXT OF THE COLD WAR'S FINAL PHASE

THE COLD WAR, SPANNING FROM THE LATE 1940S TO THE EARLY 1990S, WAS CHARACTERIZED BY A BIPOLAR RIVALRY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION. WHILE DIRECT MILITARY CONFLICT WAS AVOIDED, THE COMPETITION MANIFESTED THROUGH ARMS RACES, PROXY WARS, ESPIONAGE, AND IDEOLOGICAL BATTLES. BY THE LATE 1980S, SEVERAL ISSUES CONVERGED THAT PROMPTED THE U.S. TO REEVALUATE ITS STRATEGIES AND POLICIES, ULTIMATELY CONTRIBUTING TO THE END OF COLD WAR HOSTILITIES. THESE ISSUES RANGED FROM ECONOMIC PRESSURES AND INTERNAL REFORMS WITHIN THE USSR TO REGIONAL CONFLICTS AND GLOBAL DIPLOMATIC SHIFTS.

MAJOR ISSUES TOWARD THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE UNITED STATES

1. THE SOVIET ECONOMY AND ITS DECLINE

ECONOMIC STRUGGLES OF THE USSR:

ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL ISSUES THAT EMERGED WAS THE DETERIORATING SOVIET ECONOMY. BY THE 1980S, THE USSR FACED SEVERE ECONOMIC STAGNATION, CHARACTERIZED BY INEFFICIENT CENTRALIZED PLANNING, DECLINING PRODUCTIVITY, AND

TECHNOLOGICAL LAG BEHIND WESTERN NATIONS. THE ARMS RACE, ESPECIALLY THE ENORMOUS MILITARY EXPENDITURES, STRAINED SOVIET RESOURCES AND CONTRIBUTED TO ECONOMIC HARDSHIP. THIS ECONOMIC DECLINE WAS A DIRECT THREAT TO THE SOVIET UNION'S STABILITY AND CAPACITY TO SUSTAIN ITS GLOBAL INFLUENCE.

IMPACT ON U.S. POLICY:

THE U.S. CAPITALIZED ON THESE ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES BY PURSUING STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION NEGOTIATIONS (START TREATIES) AND DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT, BELIEVING THAT ECONOMIC PRESSURES COULD LEAD TO SOVIET REFORM OR COLLAPSE. THE U.S. ALSO INCREASED ITS MILITARY SPENDING INITIALLY TO MAINTAIN STRATEGIC SUPERIORITY BUT SHIFTED TOWARD DIPLOMACY AS THE SOVIET ECONOMY WEAKENED, FOSTERING OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGOTIATIONS AND COOPERATION.

2. THE RISE OF MIKHAIL GORBACHEV AND POLICY REFORMS

GORBACHEV'S REFORMS:

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV'S ASCENT TO POWER IN 1985 BROUGHT SIGNIFICANT CHANGES WITH HIS POLICIES OF PERESTROIKA (ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING) AND GLASNOST (OPENNESS). THESE REFORMS AIMED TO REVITALIZE THE SOVIET ECONOMY AND IMPROVE TRANSPARENCY BUT INADVERTENTLY LOOSENED THE TIGHT CONTROL THAT HAD KEPT THE USSR STABLE FOR DECADES.

IMPACT ON THE U.S.:

GORBACHEV'S LEADERSHIP OPENED NEW AVENUES FOR DIPLOMACY. HIS WILLINGNESS TO ENGAGE IN ARMS REDUCTION TALKS, REDUCE SOVIET MILITARY COMMITMENTS IN EASTERN EUROPE, AND PROMOTE INTERNAL REFORM SIGNALLED A DEPARTURE FROM COLD WAR HOSTILITY. THE U.S. RESPONDED BY ENGAGING MORE ACTIVELY IN NEGOTIATIONS, NOTABLY WITH INITIATIVES LIKE THE INF TREATY, WHICH AIMED TO ELIMINATE INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

3. THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN REVOLUTIONS

SYMBOLIC AND GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL IN 1989 SYMBOLIZED THE EROSION OF EAST-WEST DIVISION AND WAS DRIVEN BY POPULAR UPRISINGS ACROSS EASTERN EUROPE. COUNTRIES LIKE POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND HUNGARY EXPERIENCED PEACEFUL REVOLUTIONS THAT ENDED COMMUNIST REGIMES, SIGNALING A SIGNIFICANT SHIFT IN THE GEOPOLITICAL LANDSCAPE.

IMPACT ON THE UNITED STATES:

THIS WAVE OF POLITICAL CHANGE PROMPTED THE U.S. TO REASSESS ITS COMMITMENTS TO NATO AND ITS APPROACH TO EUROPEAN SECURITY. IT ALSO REINFORCED THE IDEA THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS LOSING ITS GRIP ON ITS SATELLITE STATES, PAVING THE WAY FOR A MORE DIPLOMATIC AND LESS CONFRONTATIONAL U.S. STANCE TOWARD THE REGION.

4. THE STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION AND NUCLEAR NEGOTIATIONS

ARMS CONTROL EFFORTS:

THROUGHOUT THE LATE 1980S, THE U.S. AND USSR ENGAGED IN LANDMARK ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATIONS. THE INF TREATY OF 1987 WAS A HISTORIC AGREEMENT THAT MARKED A TURNING POINT IN COLD WAR DIPLOMACY, AS BOTH SUPERPOWERS AGREED TO ELIMINATE AN ENTIRE CLASS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

IMPACT ON U.S. STRATEGY:

THESE NEGOTIATIONS REFLECTED A SHIFT FROM CONFRONTATIONAL POLICIES TO COOPERATIVE SECURITY EFFORTS. THEY DEMONSTRATED U.S. COMMITMENT TO NUCLEAR ARMS REDUCTION, REDUCING THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION, AND FOSTERING MUTUAL TRUST. THIS PROCESS ALSO HELPED TO DIMINISH COLD WAR TENSIONS, ENCOURAGING FURTHER DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.

5. THE AFGHANISTAN CONFLICT AND ITS EFFECTS

SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN:

THE SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN IN 1979 WAS A SIGNIFICANT ISSUE THAT AFFECTED U.S. FOREIGN POLICY. IT PROMPTED A U.S.-LED BOYCOTT OF THE 1980 MOSCOW OLYMPICS, INCREASED MILITARY AID TO AFGHAN MUJAHIDEEN, AND INTENSIFIED COLD WAR HOSTILITY.

IMPACT ON THE UNITED STATES:

THE CONFLICT INTENSIFIED U.S. EFFORTS TO CONTAIN SOVIET EXPANSIONISM. HOWEVER, BY THE LATE 1980S, THE SOVIET UNION'S DIFFICULTIES IN SUSTAINING THE AFGHAN WAR, COMBINED WITH GORBACHEV'S REFORMS, CONTRIBUTED TO A DE-ESCALATION OF TENSIONS AND THE EVENTUAL SOVIET WITHDRAWAL IN 1989. THIS DEVELOPMENT WAS SEEN AS A SETBACK FOR SOVIET GLOBAL AMBITIONS AND BENEFICIAL FOR U.S. STRATEGIC INTERESTS.

6. THE GLOBAL SPREAD OF DEMOCRACY AND IDEOLOGICAL SHIFT

END OF COMMUNIST DOMINANCE IN EASTERN EUROPE:

THE COLLAPSE OF COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS ACROSS EASTERN EUROPE SIGNALLED A PROFOUND IDEOLOGICAL SHIFT. THE U.S. SUPPORTED THESE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS AND SAW THEIR SUCCESS AS A VALIDATION OF ITS IDEOLOGICAL STANCE AGAINST COMMUNISM.

IMPACT ON U.S. POLICY:

THE U.S. ADOPTED POLICIES ENCOURAGING DEMOCRATIC REFORMS, ECONOMIC INTEGRATION THROUGH INITIATIVES LIKE NATO EXPANSION, AND FOSTERING INSTITUTIONS THAT PROMOTED POLITICAL STABILITY. THIS IDEOLOGICAL VICTORY WAS CRUCIAL IN CEMENTING THE END OF COLD WAR HOSTILITIES AND ESTABLISHING A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER FAVORING DEMOCRACY AND CAPITALISM.

CONCLUSION: HOW THESE ISSUES SHAPED U.S. ACTIONS AND THE COLD WAR'S END

THE ISSUES THAT SURFACED TOWARD THE END OF THE COLD WAR PLAYED A PIVOTAL ROLE IN SHAPING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONS. THE ECONOMIC DECLINE OF THE SOVIET UNION, GORBACHEV'S REFORMIST POLICIES, REGIONAL REVOLUTIONS, ARMS REDUCTION TREATIES, AND THE END OF IDEOLOGICAL CONFRONTATION ALL CONTRIBUTED TO A STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT CONDUCIVE TO DIPLOMACY AND PEACEFUL RESOLUTION. THE U.S. ADAPTED BY SHIFTING FROM A POLICY OF CONTAINMENT AND MILITARY BUILDUP TO ONE OF NEGOTIATION AND COOPERATION, RECOGNIZING THAT THE SOVIET UNION'S INTERNAL STRUGGLES AND THE GLOBAL WAVE OF DEMOCRATIZATION CREATED AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A PEACEFUL TRANSITION.

IN ESSENCE, THESE ISSUES UNDERScoreD A FUNDAMENTAL TRANSFORMATION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—MOVING FROM RIVALRY TO RECONCILIATION. THE UNITED STATES' ABILITY TO LEVERAGE THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, ENGAGE DIPLOMATICALLY, AND SUPPORT DEMOCRATIC REFORMS WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN BRINGING ABOUT THE CONCLUSION OF THE COLD WAR. TODAY, THE LEGACY OF THESE ISSUES CONTINUES TO INFLUENCE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, EMPHASIZING DIPLOMACY, STRATEGIC ARMS CONTROL, AND THE PROMOTION OF DEMOCRATIC VALUES ON THE GLOBAL STAGE.

NOTE: THIS ARTICLE PROVIDES AN ANALYTICAL OVERVIEW OF KEY ISSUES AND THEIR IMPACTS. FOR A COMPREHENSIVE CHART, THESE THEMES CAN BE SUMMARIZED IN A TABLE WITH COLUMNS SUCH AS "ISSUE," "DESCRIPTION," "IMPACT ON U.S. POLICY," AND "OUTCOME" FOR CLARITY AND VISUAL REFERENCE.

[Complete The Chart To Show How Issues That Came Up Toward The End Of The Cold War Caused The United States](#)

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