



Original Article

The Cold War: Origins, Dynamics, and Global Impact

Tengku Syifa Maulana¹, Maulia², Charissa Naomi³, Muhammad Fadhil⁴

^{1 2 3 4} Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

Correspondence Author: maulana.kf3017@gmail.com

Abstrak:

The Cold War was a global conflict that emerged after World War II and involved two major powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. This conflict did not escalate into a large-scale open war but was manifested through ideological, political, economic, and military rivalry, as well as competition for influence in various regions of the world. This article aims to analyze the background of the Cold War, the forms of conflict that arose, and its impacts on the international political order and developing countries. The study employs the historical method with a descriptive-analytical approach through a literature review of relevant academic sources. The findings indicate that the Cold War not only shaped a bipolar pattern of international relations but also influenced regional political dynamics through the emergence of proxy conflicts and the formation of various military alliances. The end of the Cold War in the early 1990s marked the beginning of a new phase in international relations, characterized by shifts in the global power configuration and transformations in patterns of interstate interaction.

Kata kunci: Cold War, Global Impact, Ideological Conflict.

Introduction

Distrust between the Soviet Union and the West began to emerge after the Russian revolution in the early 20th century. This tension began after the fall of the Russian Tsarist government in February 1917, which was replaced by a provisional government, before finally being taken over by the Bolsheviks led by Vladimir Lenin in October 1917. The newly emerged Soviet government was deeply suspicious of Western countries, especially following the military intervention of Western countries and Japan in northern Russia and Siberia in 1918. Although the President of the United States argued that the intervention was intended to keep Russia fighting against Germany and Austria in World War I, the Bolsheviks showed a clear incompatibility with the West. As a result of this mutual

suspicion, the United States only recognized the Soviet communist government in 1933, when the Soviet Union began to feel the threat from the new European power, namely Adolf Hitler and the German Nazi regime. This distrust continued to grow until the late 1930s, when the Soviet Union and Western powers such as Britain and France hoped that Nazi Germany would attack each other first. Although the Soviet Union and the Western powers united against German aggression after Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union in June 1941, and the United States officially entered the war in December 1941, their relationship remained clouded by suspicion. The Soviet Union, which had suffered heavy losses in both men and material, accused the United States and Britain of deliberately delaying the opening of the war front in Western Europe, leaving the burden of the fighting largely borne by the Soviet army. This accusation was reinforced by the Western Allies' delay in carrying out a major invasion of mainland Europe until the Normandy offensive on June 6, 1944 (D-Day). The United States and Britain, on the other hand, were also suspicious of the Soviet Union's political ambitions, especially as the Red Army began to expand its influence in Eastern Europe after 1942. After Germany's defeat, the cooperation that had bound the two sides ended, and relations deteriorated again.

These tensions escalated when former British Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill delivered his famous speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri. In the speech, he introduced the term "iron curtain" to describe the ideological and political divide between Eastern and Western Europe. Churchill criticized the Soviet Union for its political, military, and ideological ambitions that threatened global stability. He warned that the world needed to learn from past mistakes, particularly the peaceful approach taken toward Germany before World War II, to prevent similar mistakes from being repeated. Churchill argued that a new conflict could only be avoided if Britain and the United States joined forces and demonstrated their military strength in confronting Soviet influence.

The Cold War is the term for a period of political and military tension between the world's two major powers: the Western Bloc led by the United States and the Eastern Bloc led by the Soviet Union. This tension arose from the ideological differences between the two countries. The United States championed capitalism and democracy, while the Soviet Union adhered to communism and a one-party system. Therefore, the Cold War is often seen as an ideological competition between these two major blocs. Although there was no direct conflict like the World Wars, the Cold War still had a significant impact on the international community. Both sides competed to strengthen their influence in various fields, such as technology, military, economics, and the spread of ideology and propaganda. This rivalry ultimately divided the world into two major camps for decades. The Cold War arose from the rivalry between two major ideologies: capitalism, embraced by the United States, and communism, embraced by the Soviet Union. This situation began to develop after the Allies defeated Nazi Germany in World War II. After the war, the world entered a new era marked by the presence of two superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. However, historians have varying views regarding the exact date of the Cold War's beginning. Some historians state that the conflict began near the end of World War I, but most agree that it truly began after World War II. Early indications of the Cold War were evident in the deteriorating relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union had embraced communism since the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917, which coincided with the Decree of the Soviet Union.

Methods

This study employs a literature review method to analyze the dynamics of the Cold

War as well as the development of research related to the ideological conflict between the Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc. The initial stage of the study begins with defining the objectives, namely identifying the main causes of the Cold War, the patterns of international relations that emerged, and its impacts on various regions of the world, including Southeast Asia.

The literature sources used consist of modern history books, international journals, scholarly articles, official documents, and relevant digital archives. The literature was selected based on the following criteria: (1) published between 2000 and 2024, (2) directly relevant to Cold War studies, and (3) originating from reputable academic publishers and journals. The search for sources was conducted through databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and Cambridge University Press using keywords such as "Cold War," "US–Soviet relations," "ideological conflict," and "global impact of the Cold War." From an initial search of 20 articles, selections were made by reviewing abstracts and relevant content, resulting in 10 articles included for analysis.

The literature analysis process was carried out using a thematic analysis approach, categorizing the literature into several themes: the causes of the Cold War, political strategies of both blocs, major crises (Berlin, Korea, Cuba), and global impacts. Each source was compared to identify recurring patterns, differences in perspectives, and the evolution of historical interpretations over time. The synthesis stage then integrated findings from each theme to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the nature of the Cold War conflict and its influence on the global political structure. This synthesis forms the basis of the discussion presented in this article.

Results

Sub 1 Formation of the Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc

The Cold War is a term referring to the political, ideological, and military conflict between the two major world powers after the end of World War II: the Western Bloc led by the United States and the Eastern Bloc led by the Soviet Union. This conflict did not take the form of open warfare like World Wars I and II, but rather involved tension, competition for influence, and power in various aspects, including military, economic, and technological. This period lasted from 1945 to the early 1990s, when the Soviet Union collapsed.

After World War II ended in 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as two superpowers that dominated the new world order. Both contributed significantly to the defeat of the Axis Powers, consisting of Germany, Italy, and Japan. During the war, the United States provided substantial aid to Western European countries, particularly in countering German and Italian aggression in western Europe. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union fought against German forces in Eastern Europe and played a crucial role in liberating Nazi-occupied territories.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union felt they had contributed significantly to this shared victory. However, this success actually sparked a new rivalry between the two. Each considered itself the true victor and entitled to determine the future direction of the world. The sharp ideological differences between the United States, with its liberalism and capitalism, and the Soviet Union, with its communism and socialism, made cooperation during the war unsustainable.

After World War II, a kind of "unofficial agreement" emerged between Washington and Moscow to divide Europe into two main zones of influence. On April 4, 1949, the United

States, along with liberal nations, formed a defense pact called NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). It was formed in Brussels, Belgium, and initially consisted of twelve members: the United States, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Italy, and Portugal. NATO's headquarters were in Brussels, while its Executive Committee was in Washington, D.C. The organization had three main commands: the European Command, the Atlantic Command, and the Northern Sea Command. Each member was required to contribute to the funding and provision of military forces.

The formation of NATO was a strong signal to the Soviet Union to build a counter-power. In response, on May 14, 1955, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries formed the Warsaw Pact in Warsaw, the capital of Poland. This pact included communist countries such as Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania, and East Germany. Its headquarters were in Moscow, Soviet Union. The formation of this military alliance was a reaction to West Germany's accession to NATO through the ratification of the Paris Agreement. With the formation of these two major alliances, the polarization of world power became increasingly apparent and reinforced the division of Europe into two opposing ideological camps. The presence of NATO and the Warsaw Pact marked a new phase in the Cold War. The competition between these two major world powers was not only political, but also increasingly institutionalized, militarized, and universal. This meant that the conflict was no longer limited to Europe but spread to various parts of the world through a struggle for political and ideological influence. Countries with liberal democratic systems such as Australia, New Zealand, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand generally aligned with the United States. Conversely, countries with authoritarian political systems such as Cuba, Yugoslavia, North Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Nicaragua tended to fall under the influence of the Soviet Union.

World political developments during the Cold War were marked by the emergence of conflict and fierce competition between the Western and Eastern blocs. Both blocs sought to expand and maintain their political, economic, and ideological influence over other countries. This competition does not always occur through direct war, but through various means, both diplomatic and peaceful, as well as those involving violence, military pressure, or armed conflict in other countries.

In every conflict between nations during that period, the two superpowers, the United States, as leader of the Western Bloc, and the Soviet Union, as leader of the Eastern Bloc, were almost always indirectly involved. Both often supported one side in the conflict, providing full military, economic, and political assistance. The countries in conflict often became the arena for a struggle for influence between the two blocs. The United States and the Soviet Union competed to demonstrate their strength and generosity by providing the latest weaponry, military training, experts, and even intelligence to the side they supported.

This phenomenon was clearly evident in several major conflicts in Asia, such as the one between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan, the war between South Korea and North Korea, and the war between South and North Vietnam. In each of these conflicts, the United States and the Soviet Union exploited the situation to demonstrate their military might. The modern weapons they produced not only aided their allies but also served as a means of testing the combat capabilities and effectiveness of military technology on the real battlefield.

Thus, the small wars during the Cold War were not merely conflicts between states, but rather part of the global geopolitical strategies of the two great powers. For the United

States and the Soviet Union, conflicts in Third World countries served as political and military "laboratories" to test the strength of their ideologies and technologies in influencing the world order. Economically, these wars also benefited both countries' arms industries. Weapons proven effective on the battlefield served as "living advertisements," boosting sales and strengthening their military industries' dominance in the global market. This demonstrates that behind the ideological fervor, there were also substantial economic interests in every conflict during the Cold War.

Sub 2 Social, Economic, and Political Conditions During the Cold War

The United States continuously sought to outmaneuver the Soviet Union and become the initiator in both political and economic matters, especially in military affairs. Initially, they rushed to capitalize on their advantage in possessing the atomic bomb, then in developing new types of military equipment and weapons, thus prodding the Soviet Union to take appropriate and adequate action. Their primary goal was to weaken the Soviet Union, disintegrate it, and tear its allies away from it. By drawing the Soviet Union into an arms race, the United States forced it to strengthen its military at the expense of funds intended for internal development and improving the welfare of its people.

In addition to competing for military and political influence, the Western and Eastern blocs also had fundamental differences in the political and economic systems they implemented. These differences became one of the main causes of tensions that persisted for more than four decades.

1. Political Conditions

The political conditions during the Cold War were characterized by ideological competition between the Western bloc (US-led capitalism), whose system emphasized the importance of individual freedom, human rights, and a government based on the principle of popular sovereignty. Countries within the Western bloc generally adopted a multiparty system, in which every political party had an equal opportunity to compete in elections. Elections were held periodically, and the results determined who had the right to govern. Changes in government were carried out peacefully based on the results of popular elections. This system was believed to create an open and accountable government, as political power could change hands without resorting to violence or coups. In contrast, countries in the Eastern Bloc (communism led by the Soviet Union) adopted a monopolistic system. In this system, only one political party held power, namely the Communist Party. This party was the center of all political activity, government, and state ideology. Although Eastern Bloc countries also recognized changes in leadership, this process was not carried out through competitive elections like in Western countries. Leadership changes were usually carried out through internal party mechanisms, where party members determined who would hold power. Thus, the political system in the Eastern Bloc tended to be centralized and authoritarian, where people's political freedoms were severely limited and all decisions were made by the state through a single party.

The differences in political views between these two blocs reflected the profound ideological conflict between liberalism and communism. The Western Bloc believed that individual liberty and free markets were the keys to progress, while the Eastern Bloc believed that social equality and state control of the economy were the best means of achieving social justice. This situation led to high political tensions, proxy wars like the Vietnam and Korean Wars, the formation of military alliances like NATO and the Warsaw

Pact, and an escalating nuclear arms race.

Both superpowers sought to expand their influence throughout the world, particularly in newly independent developing countries. The United States sought to spread capitalism, which emphasized individual freedom and a market economy. In contrast, the Soviet Union championed the ideology of communism, which rejected private ownership of the means of production and emphasized social equality through state control of the economy.

This rivalry was not only fought through diplomacy but also manifested in various conflicts and proxy wars. These two major powers did not fight directly, but instead provided military, economic, and logistical support to those aligned with their ideologies. The most prominent examples are the Korean War (1950–1953) and the Vietnam War (1955–1975). Through these conflicts, each side sought to expand its political and ideological influence in strategic regions. In addition to being a struggle for influence, these conflicts also served as testing grounds for new weapons and military strategies, and as a means to strengthen their economic positions through arms trade.

This rivalry intensified with the emergence of an arms race, particularly in the development of nuclear weapons. Both countries competed to demonstrate military and technological superiority as a form of global supremacy. This competition created international tension and fears of a nuclear war that could threaten global security. The peak of tensions occurred during the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, which nearly triggered open war between the two great powers.

2. Social Conditions

Social conditions during the Cold War were characterized by widespread fear and suspicion, ideological competition between communism and liberalism, the psychological impact of the threat of nuclear war, and social conflict and civil war in various countries due to the intervention of great powers. These conditions fueled public anxiety, discrimination, and cultural change in various parts of the world. The social conditions during the Cold War had several social impacts, including:

Fear and suspicion; the threat of nuclear war created global anxiety. People were suspicious of each other for fear of spies or enemy influence within their vicinity, which could fuel fear and threaten peace within a country.

Ideological Competition: The Cold War was an ideological struggle between communism (the Soviet Union) and liberalism (the United States), which sought to spread their influence in developing countries. This sparked internal conflict in many countries around the world.

Cultural and social changes occurred. A militaristic culture, namely the fear of war, shaped the military culture in major powers like the US and the Soviet Union, and impacted the media, educational policies, and even budgeting, prioritizing defense. Fear of communism, in the United States, gave rise to the "red scare," where many suspected communists became prime targets for accusations.

Fear of foreign intervention: People at that time often lived with the fear that their peace could be threatened by foreign intervention and internal conflict exacerbated by the rivalry between the two great powers of the time.

3. Economic Conditions

The economic conditions during the Cold War were characterized by competition between the capitalist system led by the United States and the communist system led by the Soviet Union. This resulted in the spread of a liberal economic system, massive

economic aid (such as the Marshall Plan by the US and the Molotov Plan by the Soviet Union), substantial military allocations, and global economic competition. This competition created significant economic influence from the superpowers over developing countries through investment and loans.

The United States' economic system (capitalism) provides individuals and corporations with the greatest possible freedom to own and develop their own businesses. The main principle of the capitalist system is economic liberalism, which emphasizes that markets regulate themselves through the mechanisms of supply and demand. The government acts only as a general regulator without much interference in economic activity. The capitalist system provides significant benefits to those with large capital (capitalists), as they can expand their businesses and increase profits without hindrance. However, on the other hand, this system also creates an economic gap between the rich and the poor. Large investors become richer, while small investors struggle to compete and are potentially eliminated from the market. As a result, significant social and economic inequality emerged in countries adopting capitalist systems. While the Soviet Union supported a centralized, state-controlled economy (communism), in this system the state played a significant role in regulating the economy. The government was fully responsible for ownership of the means of production, distribution of goods, and pricing. The goal was to avoid free competition, which was considered to create social inequality. All economic sectors were directed towards the common good and the overall welfare of the people. However, this highly centralized economic system also had its drawbacks. Due to the lack of free competition, productivity and innovation often declined. Eastern Bloc countries struggled to adapt to technological developments and global needs. As a result, economic growth in this region slowed. Meanwhile, countries in the Western Bloc experienced rapid progress due to the encouragement of high competition and innovation.

The United States spread a liberal, capitalist economic system throughout the world through economic aid to developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Western Europe. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, spread a communist economic system to Eastern Europe and other communist countries. Developing countries that received economic aid from the United States tended to side with the Western Bloc.

Economic aid and competition between the Western and Eastern blocs included the Marshall Plan, a massive aid program from the United States to restore Western Europe after World War II. The Molotov Plan was aid from the Soviet Union to its allies in Eastern Europe. The Truman Doctrine was economic and military aid from the United States to countries threatened by communism, such as Greece and Turkey.

Economic growth in developing countries, driven by foreign aid and investment, fueled growth in various sectors, such as mining, automotive, and plantations. Both the Western and Eastern blocs allocated significant funds to the military, which burdened their domestic economies. The Soviet Union's economic instability weakened due to high military spending and the collapse of oil prices in the 1980s, leading to its collapse.

Sub 3 Impact of the Cold War

The Cold War, which lasted from the end of World War II until around 1991, brought changes to various aspects of global life. The ideological competition between the United States, with its capitalist system, and the Soviet Union, with its communist system, divided the world into two main blocs. Although there was no superpower war, the resulting tensions had a broad and complex impact on many countries, including developing nations.

The impact of the Cold War can be seen in the following areas:

1. Political Field

The Cold War triggered political divisions in many countries due to the influence of capitalist ideology. The world was divided into two major camps competing to establish government systems in various regions. An example is the Korean War, which took place from 1950 to 1953. Korea was divided into two countries: South Korea, which adhered to a liberal-capitalist ideology, and North Korea, which adhered to a communist ideology. This division occurred because the two major powers sought to influence the government in the Korean region, resulting in the two Koreas remaining politically separate. Furthermore, the Vietnam War was also a political impact of the Cold War. Following the Geneva Conference, Vietnam was divided into communist North Vietnam and anti-communist South Vietnam. This ideological conflict sparked a civil war until North Vietnam finally unified the country and adopted a socialist-communist orientation.

Political divisions due to ideological influences also occurred in Germany. After World War II, the country was divided into communist East Germany and democratic West Germany. To limit the influence of Western ideology, the East German government erected the Berlin Wall in 1961. The wall became a symbol of global political division during the Cold War until it was finally torn down in 1989.

From these events, it can be concluded that the Cold War had a significant impact on the political landscape of various countries. Competition between the Western and Eastern blocs caused many countries to split due to ideological differences.

2. Economic Sector

The Cold War not only created political competition but also influenced the global economic system. After World War II, the two major powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, sought to spread their respective economic systems. The United States introduced a liberal or capitalist economic system, based on market freedom and private ownership. This system was later adopted by countries that supported the West Bank, such as those in Western Europe, Asia, and several countries in Africa and the Americas. With its strong economy, America also provided financial aid and loans to newly independent countries to encourage them to adopt this economic system.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union promoted a socialist-communist economic system, in which the government controlled all economic activity. The Soviet Union supported its Eastern European allies through the Molotov Plan, an economic aid program to strengthen countries that sided with it.

In short, the economic impact of the Cold War was the emergence of two major economic systems in the world: capitalism and socialism, which competed to influence many countries, especially developing nations.

3. Military Field

During the United States War, the United States and the Soviet Union competed to expand their military influence. Western nations allied with the United States established a defense organization called NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) in 1949. Its primary goal was to protect its members from threats from other countries, particularly those from the Eastern Bloc. However, relations between members were not always smooth. For example, France withdrew from NATO's military structure because it felt the United States was too dominant. In Southeast Asia, Western nations also formed SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization) in 1954.

This organization was established to prevent the spread of communism in Asia, including Indonesia. However, SEATO was ultimately disbanded in 1975 due to its perceived ineffectiveness. The Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact in 1955, consisting of Eastern Bloc countries that adhered to communism.

Furthermore, significant competition arose in the development of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons. The United States and the Soviet Union both believed that possessing nuclear weapons could guarantee security and intimidate opponents into attacking. However, this actually created global tension, as the risk of nuclear war always loomed. One incident that demonstrated this tension was the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, when the two countries nearly engaged in nuclear war due to the Soviet Union's deployment of nuclear missiles in Cuba, which was adjacent to the United States. Consequently, the United States signed the NATO agreement.

4. Space

The Cold War also spurred rapid scientific progress, particularly in the field of space exploration. Competition between the United States and the Soviet Union was not limited to the Earth's surface but also extended into outer space. The two countries vied to showcase their technological advancements by launching rockets and satellites into orbit. This competition became known as the "space race." The Soviet Union achieved a major milestone by launching the world's first satellite, Sputnik I, in 1957, followed by Sputnik II. The United States responded by launching the Explorer I and Explorer II satellites. The rivalry continued when the Soviet Union successfully sent the first human into space, Yuri Gagarin, aboard the Vostok I spacecraft in 1961. Gagarin successfully circled the Earth for 108 minutes. The United States, not wanting to be left behind, sent its first astronaut, Alan Shepard, who completed a 15-minute spaceflight.

This achievement spurred both countries to continue developing space. The Soviet Union once again demonstrated its superiority through its cosmonaut, Gherman Titov, who orbited the Earth for 25 hours aboard the Vostok II spacecraft, while the United States countered with the Friendship VII mission, piloted by John Glenn, which successfully circled the Earth three times. Although initially driven by ideological and power rivalries, this space race had positive benefits for the world. From there, knowledge of the solar system, satellite technology, and space exploration experienced rapid development. Innovations from this period later became the foundation for contemporary advances in space technology.

5. Socio-Cultural Field

The social and cultural fields of various countries experienced changes due to the Cold War. One of the main impacts was increased awareness of human rights. After World War II and throughout the Cold War, several countries began prioritizing individual freedom, social justice, and equal rights. These human rights principles then spread throughout the world and became crucial components of both national and international policies.

Furthermore, cultural exchange between blocs was inevitable; artistic works such as film and music, as well as lifestyles and social customs from the West and East, began to influence global society. Although initially driven by ideological rivalry, this cultural interaction actually enriched the heritage of world civilization and provided opportunities for societies to understand and respect diversity.

6. Technology

During the Cold War, technological progress accelerated tremendously due to

the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both countries competed to demonstrate superiority in science and technology. Their respective governments were willing to allocate large budgets to fund research and development, particularly in the military sector and space exploration.

From this competition emerged various innovations, such as rockets, satellites, and computers. Technology originally designed for wartime purposes was eventually applied in everyday life.

For example, satellites, originally used for military purposes, have now contributed to advances in global communications and television broadcasting. Furthermore, the fields of transportation, health, and information have also experienced extraordinary developments. This technological competition not only strengthens military capabilities but also enhances understanding of various scientific disciplines for national advancement. As a result, several countries have begun to strengthen education and research to keep up with the advancement of science and technology. Thus, the Cold War, despite its tensions, also had a positive impact through technological advances that are extremely beneficial to humanity to this day.

7. The Formation of New Nations

The Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. After the Soviet Union's demise, the United States became the sole remaining superpower, shifting the world structure from bipolar (two major powers) to unipolar (one dominant power). The collapse of the Soviet Union gave rise to several independent states in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, including Ukraine, Belarus, Latvia, Estonia, Kazakhstan, and several others. These countries were once under Soviet control but later gained independence with democratic, non-communist, governments. However, Russia still maintains the strong influence of the Soviet Union. The emergence of these new states also increases the number of developing countries in the world, particularly in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Conclusion

Tensions between the Soviet Union and Western countries stemmed from the Russian Revolution of 1917 and foreign intervention which gave rise to long-standing mutual suspicion. Although the two sides united during World War II to fight Nazi Germany, relations deteriorated again after the war ended. This distrust grew stronger as the Soviet Union expanded its influence in Eastern Europe, while the United States and its allies viewed the move as a threat to democracy and global stability.

Differences in ideology capitalism and democracy on the part of the United States, and communism and a one-party system on the part of the Soviet Union were at the heart of the conflict that became known as the Cold War. This competition was not realized through direct war, but through political, economic, military and ideological power struggles over several decades. Thus, the Cold War was born from a combination of historical trauma, the political ambitions of each country, and the fear of global domination that continues to haunt relations between the two great powers.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the study in this article, it is recommended that further research develop Cold War analysis with an interdisciplinary approach, such as combining historical perspectives, international relations and global political studies, so that understanding of the dynamics of the conflict can be more comprehensive. In

addition, further research needs to pay more attention to the role of developing countries in the Cold War, especially in the context of proxy conflicts and non-aligned movements, which have so far tended to receive less attention.

It is also recommended that studies of the Cold War not only focus on political and military aspects, but also examine the social, economic and cultural impacts they had, especially on people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Thus, it is hoped that research on the Cold War can make a broader contribution to scientific development and be relevant to the study of international relations and contemporary history.

References

Luerdi, Luerdi, & Faruki, Ahmad. (2017). The Cold War and its Implications for the International Political System in High Politics Review. *International society*, 4(1), 1–12.

Muhaimin M.Y. et al. (2023). The cold War. History Education Study Program, Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, UNM (Makassar State University).

Djaja, W. (2012). European History: From Ancient Europe to Modern Europe. Wave Publishers.

Mansbach, R, W. & Rafferty, K, L. (2021). Cold War: An Introduction to Global Politics Series. Nusamedia Publishers.

A.M, Sudirman. (2008). History 3 SMA Class XII Social Sciences Program. Quadra Publishers.

Bakry, U, S. (2007). Fundamentals of International Relations. Jl. Kebayunan No 1 Tapos- Cimangi, Depok 16457. Kencana Publishers.

Wordoyo, B. (2015). Developments, Paradigms, and Concepts of International Security & Their Relevance for Indonesia. Ngestirejo RT 02 RW 05, Karanganom, North Klaten, Klaten 57438, Central Java, Indonesia. Nugraha Media Publisher

Rahmad Ardiansyah. (2018). Formation of the Western Block and the Eastern Block. <https://idbisnis.idhistori.net/2018/06/terbesarnya-blok-barat-dan-blok-timur.html>

The Origins of the Cold War." NCpedia. State Library of NC. 2009. <https://www.ncpedia.org/anchor/origins-cold-war>.

Kurnia, A, & Suryana, H, M. (2007). History of 3 Middle Schools Class IX. YUDHISTIRA