

1940s		
1945	February 4-11	Yalta conference between US, UK & USSR
	March 6	USSR installs puppet government in Romania
	March 7	Josep Broz Tito installed as head of Yugoslavia
	March--April	Stalin turns Poland to a communist puppet government
	April 12	Roosevelt dies and Harry S Truman becomes President
	May 2	Italian civil war ends
	July 24	Potsdam conference
	August 6	Atomic bombing of Hiroshima
	August 8	USSR honours agreement to declare war on Japan
	August 9	Atomic bombing of Nagasaki
	August 12	Japanese forces in Korea surrender
	August 17	Proclamation of Indonesian Independence
	August 19-September 1	Viet Minh seizes control of Hanoi
	September 2	Surrender of Japan
	September 5	Revelations of a Soviet spy ring operating in Canada & US

1940s (cont)		
	October 25	Taiwan transferred to China from Japan
	November	Iran crisis of 1946 begins
1946	January	Chinese civil war resumed
	January 7	Republic of Austria reconstituted
	January 11	Enver Hoxha declares the People's Republic of Albania
	February 9	Stalin makes his Election speech, in which he states that capitalism and imperialism make future wars inevitable
	February 22	George F Kennan writes his Long Telegram
	March	Greek civil war reignites
	March 5	Churchill warns of the descent of an Iron Curtain across Europe
	May 26	Communist Party of Czechoslovakia alongside the Communist Party of Slovakia receive 38 percent of the vote in the 1946 parliamentary election

1940s (cont)		
	June 2	Following a referendum the Italian Republic is born
	July 4	The Philippines gains independence from US
	September 8	In a referendum Bulgaria votes for establishment of a People's Republic
	September 24	Truman presented with the Clifford-Ealsey Report which lists Soviet violations of agreements with the US
	September 27	Nikolai Vasilevich Novikov writes a response to Kennan's Long Telegram known as the Novikov Telegram
	December 15	USSR withdraws from Iran
	December 19	French landings in Indochina began the First Indochina war
1947	January 1	American & British zones of Control in Germany are united to form the Bizone
	February 10	Establishment of the neutral state Free Territory of Trieste



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1940s (cont)

February 25	Prussia was de jure abolished
February 28	The February 28 incident in Taiwan lasting until mid March
March 7	Paraguayan civil war begins
March 12	Truman Doctrine announced
April 16	Bernard Baruch coins the term Cold War to describes the relations between US & USSR
May 22	US extends \$400 million of military aid to Greece & Turkey
June 5	Marshall Plan is outlined
August 14	Partition of India: Pakistan gains independence from UK
August 15	Partition of India: India gains independence from UK
September	USSR forms the Cominform
October 20	Legal political opposition to Polish communism is effectively at an end

1940s (cont)

November 14	UN passes a resolution calling for withdrawal of foreign soldiers from Korea
November 29	UN partitions Palestine
November 30	1947-49 & civil war in Palestine
December 30	King Michael I of Romania forced to abdicate and monarchy is abolished leading to the Romanian People's Republic
1948 January 5	Burma becomes independent from UK
January 30	Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated
February 25	The Communist party takes control in Czechoslovak coup d'état of 1948
March 12	Costa Rican civil war begins
April 3	Truman signs the Marshall Plan into effect
April 9	La Violencia begins in Colombia
May 14	The state of Israel is formed
May 15	1948 Arab-Israeli war

1940s (cont)

June 18	Communist insurgency in Malaya
June 21	British & French zones in Germany launch a common currency the Deutsche Mark
June 24	Stalin orders the Berlin Blockade
June 28	USSR expels Yugoslavia from the Cominform over the Greek civil war
June 28	Berlin airlift begins
August 15	US declares the Republic of Korea to be the legitimate government of the Korean peninsula
September 9	USSR declares the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be the legitimate government of the Korean peninsula
September 18	The Madiun affair in Indonesia begins
1949 January 5-8	Comecon is formed



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1940s (cont)

April 4	Nato is founded by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, UK & US in order to resist Communist expansion
May 11	Soviet blockade of Berlin ends
May 23	Bizone merges with French zone of control in Germany to form the Federal Republic of Germany
August 29	USSR tests its first atomic bomb
September 13	USSR vetoes the UN membership of Ceylon, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Jordan & Portugal
September 15	Konrad Adenauer becomes the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
October 1	Mao Zedong declares the foundation of the People's Republic of China

1940s (cont)

October 7	USSR declares their zone of Germany to be the German Democratic Republic
October 16	Nikos Zachariadis, leader of the Communist Party of Greece declares an end to the armed uprising. Declaration brings to a close the Greek civil war
December 27	Sovereignty is handed over to United States of Indonesia from the Netherlands

1950s (part 1)

1950	January 5	UK recognises the People's Republic of China
	January 19	China officially diplomatically recognises Vietnam as independent
	January 31	Truman announces the beginning of the development of a hydrogen bomb
	February 3	USSR establishes diplomatic relations with Indonesia
	February 9	Senator McCarthy claims without evidence that communists have infiltrated the US state department

1950s (part 1) (cont)

February 12	USSR & People's Republic of China sign pact of mutual defense
April 7	NSC 68 is issued, arguing for the adoption of containment as the cornerstone of US foreign policy
May 11	Robert Schuman issues Schuman Declaration which marks the beginning of the creation of the European Community
June 25	North Korea invades South Korea beginning the Korean War. UN votes to intervene to defend the south
July 4	UN forces engage with North Korean forces for first time
September 30	UN forces land at Inchon
October 2	UN forces cross the 38th parallel into North Korea
October 6	Forces from People's Republic of China enter Tibet, with goal of annexing the region into China
October 22	Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea falls to UN forces



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1950s (part 1) (cont)

October 22 China intervenes in Korea with 300,000 soldiers but withdraw after initial engagements

November 15 UN forces approach the Yalu River, in response China intervenes again with 500,000 strong army

1951 January 4 Chinese soldiers capture Seoul

March 14 UN forces recapture Seoul, by end of March they have reached the 38th parallel

March 29 Julius & Ethel Rosenberg are convicted of espionage for role in passing atomic secrets to the USSR during & after WWII, they were executed on June 19, 1953

April 11 Truman fires MacArthur from command of US forces in Korea

April 23 US journalist William N Oatis arrested in Czechoslovakia for alleged espionage

May 23 The seventeen point agreement is signed between Tibet & People's Republic of China

September 1 Australia, New Zealand & UK sign the ANZUS treaty

1950s (part 1) (cont)

October 10 Truman signs the mutual security act

November 14 Truman asks Congress for US military & economic aid for Yugoslavia

December 12 The international authority for the Ruhr lifts part of the remaining restrictions on German industrial production

1952 February 6 George VI dies & Princess Elizabeth becomes Queen

February 18 Greece & Turkey join NATO

April 28 Treaty of San Francisco signed by Japan comes into effect

June 14 US lays the keel for the world's first nuclear powered submarine, USS Nautilus

June 30 The Marshall Plan ends

July 23 Gamal Abdel Nasser heads a coup against King Farouk of Egypt

October 2 The UK successfully tests its first atomic bomb

November 1 US tests their first thermonuclear fusion bomb

November 4 Dwight D Eisenhower wins the 1952 presidential election

1950s (part 1) (cont)

1953 January 20 Eisenhower becomes president

February 3 The Batepá massacre occurred in São Tomé & Príncipe

February 28 Balkan Pact is signed by Yugoslavia, Greece & Turkey

March 5 Stalin dies, setting off a power struggle to succeed him

May 31 - June 2 The 1953 Plzeň uprising was violently suppressed by the Czechoslovak government

June 2 Elizabeth II crowned Queen of UK

June 17 Uprising of 1953 in East Germany is crushed by Soviet troops

July 26 Cuban Revolution begins as the 26th of July Movement led by Fidel Castro

July 27 An armistice agreement ends fighting in Korean war after Eisenhower threatened use of nuclear weapons

August 19 The CIA & MI6 assists a royalist coup that restores Pahlavi to power as the Shah of Iran

September 7 Nikita Khrushchev becomes leader of the USSR



1950s (part 1) (cont)

September 23 The pact of Madrid if signed by Spain & US

December 4-8 Eisenhower meets with Churchill & Laniel of France in Bermuda

1954 January 21 US launches world's first nuclear submarine

March 8 US & Japan mutual defense assistance agreement is signed

March 13 The KGB is created as successor agency of NKVD

April-June The Army-McCarthy hearings are broadcast on US TV leading to loss of support for McCarthyism

May 7 The Viet Minh defeat the French at Dien Bien Phu, France withdraws from Indochina

May 17 The Hukbalahap revolt in the Philippines is defeated

June 2 McCarthy claims that communists have infiltrated the CIA & atomic weapons industry

June 18 The elected leftist Guatemalan government is overthrown in a CIA backed coup

July 22 India annexes the Portuguese territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli

1950s (part 1) (cont)

August 11 The Taiwan Strait Crisis begins

September 8 Foundation of the South East Asian Treaty Organisation

October 5 The free territory of Trieste is dissolved

October 10 The Jebel Akhdar war begins in Oman

November 1 The fight for independence in French Algeria begins

December 2 Sino-American mutual defense treaty is signed

December 15 Suriname becomes a Dutch constituent state

1950s (part 2)

1955 February 24 The Baghdad Pact is founded by Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey & UK

March Soviet aid to Syria begins

April 18 The Asia-Africa conference is first held in Bandung, Indonesia

April The non aligned movement is pioneered

May 5 Allies end the military occupation of West Germany

May 6 US begins formal diplomatic relations with West Germany

May 9 West Germany joins NATO & begins rearmament

1950s (part 2) (cont)

May 14 The Warsaw pact is founded in Eastern Europe. It includes East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Albania, Bulgaria & USSR

May 15 Austria is neutralised & allied occupation ends

July 18 Geneva summit occurs

August 15 The first Sudanese civil war begins

November 1 Official beginning of Vietnam war

1956 February 25 Beginning of de-Stalinisation

March 20 Tunisia becomes independent

June 28 Anti communist protests in Poznań in Poland

October 23 Hungarian revolution of 1956

October 29 Suez Crisis

November 6 Eisenhower wins re-election in 1956 presidential election

December Viet Cong insurgency begins in South Vietnam supported by north



1950s (part 2) (cont)

1957	January 5	The Eisenhower doctrine commits the US to defending Iran, Pakistan & Afghanistan
	March 6	Ghana becomes independent
	May 2	McCarthy dies
	May 15	UK detonates its first hydrogen bomb
	August 31	Malaya gains independence
	October 1	Strategic air command initiates 24/7 nuclear alert
	October 4	Sputnik 1 satellite launched, beginning of space race
	November 3	Sputnik 2 was launched with Laika the dog on board
	November 7	Eisenhower special committee urges a vigorous campaign to build fallout shelters to protect US citizens
	November 15	Khrushchev claims that the USSR has missile superiority over US
	December 16-19	NATO holds first summit in Paris
1958	January	Mao initiates the Great Leap Forward
	January 29	NASA was founded
	January 31	US army launches Explorer 1, the first US artificial satellite

1950s (part 2) (cont)

	February 1	United Arab Republic formed
	July 14	The 14 July revolution in Iraq
	July 15	Political crisis in Lebanon
	August 23	Second Taiwan strait crisis begins
	September 1	Iceland expands its fishing zone which UK opposes leading to the cod wars
	October 8	Guinea becomes independent
	October 11	Pioneer 1 was launched
	November	Start of the 1958-59 Berlin crisis
	November 8	Pioneer 2 was launched
	December 6	Pioneer 3 was launched
1959	January 1	Castro wins the Cuban revolution & becomes dictator
	January 2	Luna 1 was launched
	March 3	Pioneer 4 was launched
	March 10-23	Tibetan uprising occurs
	March 24	Iraq leaves central treaty organisation
	May 23	Laotian civil war begins
	July 24	The kitchen debate between VP Richard Nixon & Khrushchev

1950s (part 2) (cont)

	July 31	Basque conflict officially begins
	August 7	Explorer 6 was launched
	September	Khrushchev visited US
	September 13	Luna 2 was launched & becomes first man made object to reach surface of moon
	October 4-22	Luna 3 was launched & took photos of the far side of the moon but issues with signal strength
	November	Rwandan revolution begins
	December	formation of NLF (Viet Cong) by North Vietnam

1960s (part 1)

1960	February 16	France successfully tests its first atomic bomb
	May 1	American pilot shot down in U-2 spy plane leading to the U-2 incident
	June	Sino-Soviet split
	July 5	Congo crisis begins
	July 31	Communist insurgents in Malaya are defeated
	August 3	Niger becomes independent
	August 9	The Pathet Lao revolt in Laos begins
	August 11	Chad becomes independent
	August 17	Gabon becomes independent



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1960s (part 1) (cont)

September 30 Sukarno gives speech and criticises the UN for not being neutral & questions location in New York

November 13 The Guatemalan civil war begins

November 28 Mauritania becomes independent

1961 January 3 Eisenhower severs diplomatic relations with Cuba

January 13 Patrice Lumumba the elected president of the Republic of the Congo is assassinated

January 20 John F Kennedy becomes president of the US

January 31 Ham the chimpanzee is launched into space as part of project mercury

February 4 Beginning of the Portuguese colonial war

February 12 Venera 1 is successfully launched by USSR

April 12 Yuri Gagarin becomes the first human in space when USSR launches Vostok 1

April 17-19 Bay of pigs invasion

April 21 Sierra Leone becomes independent

1960s (part 1) (cont)

May 5 Alan Shepard becomes first American to go into space on Freedom 7

May 19 Venera 1 successfully reaches Venus

May 25 Start of project mercury, America's first human spaceflight program

June 4 Kennedy meets with Khrushchev in Vienna

June Jupiter IRBM deployment to Turkey

July 11 North Korea & China sign the Sino-North Korean mutual aid & cooperation friendship treaty

July 19 The Nicaraguan revolution begins

August 13 Berlin Wall is built by USSR

August 17 Alliance for progress aid to Latin American from US begins

September 1 Eritrean war of independence begins

September 28 Syria withdraws from the United Arab Republic

October 17 22nd Soviet party congress held in USSR

October 27 Beginning of checkpoint charlie standoff between US & Soviet tanks

1960s (part 1) (cont)

October 31 USSR detonated the Tsar Bomba, the most powerful thermo-nuclear weapon ever tested

December 2 Castro openly describes himself as a Marxist-Leninist

December 18 Republic of India invades the former Portuguese territory of Goa

1962 January 15 Confrontation between Indonesia & the Netherlands over imperialism

February 20 John Glenn launched into space aboard Friendship 7

July 1 Rwanda & Burundi become independent

July 20 Neutralisation of Laos

August 2 Jamaica granted independence

August 27 Mariner 2 is launched to make a flyby of Venus

August 31 Trinidad & Tobago is granted independence

September 8 Himalayan war

September 26 North Yemen civil war begins

October 9 Uganda becomes independent

October 16 Cuban Missile Crisis



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1960s (part 1) (cont)

October 20	The Sino-Indian war begins
November 1	The USSR successfully launches Mars 1
November 20	End of Sino-Indian war
December 7	The Brunei People's Party launched a rebellion against the British protectorate
December 14	Mariner 2 reaches Venus, becoming the first US spacecraft to reach Venus
1963 January 20	Indonesia declares it rejects the formation of Malaysia
January 23	Kim Philby, leader of the Cambridge Five, defects to USSR from Beirut. The fight for independence in Portuguese Guinea begins
February 10	Overthrow of Abd al-Karim Qasim
June 9	Dhofar rebellion
June 13	Mars 1 likely reaches Mars conducting flyby
June 16	Vostok 6 was launched, with Valentina Tereshkova becoming the first woman in space
June 20	The US agrees to set up a hotline with the USSR

1960s (part 1) (cont)

June 21	France announces that is withdrawing its navy from the North Atlantic fleets of NATO
June 26	Kennedy gives his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech
July 31	The Manila accord was signed
August 5	The partial test ban treaty is signed by the US, UK & USSR
September 16	Malaysia was formed
September 25	A border war was fought between Morocco & Algeria
October 14	The Aden emergency begins against British rule
November 2	South Vietnamese president Ngo Dinh Diem is assassinated in a coup
November 22	Kennedy assassinated in Dallas, Lyndon B Johnson becomes President
December 12	Kenya becomes independent
1964 January 12	Government of Zanzibar Sultanate is overthrown
January 27	France recognises the People's Republic of China
February 10	The Republic of China severs diplomatic relations with France

1960s (part 1) (cont)

March 31- April 1	Military coup d'état overthrows president in Brazil
April 20	Johnson & Khrushchev both announce plans to cut back production of materials for making nuclear weapons
May 27	Colombian conflict begins
July 4	Rhodesian Bush war begins
July 4	Malawi becomes independent
August 4	The Gulf of Tonkin incident
September 21	Malta becomes independent
September 24	Mozambican war of independence
October 12	First spaceflight to carry multiple crewman into orbit on Voskhod 1
October 14	Leonid Brezhnev succeeds Khrushchev as leader of USSR
October 16	China tests its first atomic bomb
October 24	Zambia becomes independent
November 28	Mariner 4 was launched



1960s (part 2)

1965	January 24	Churchill dies
	February 18	The Gambia becomes independent
	March 18	Alexei Leonov conducts the first extravehicular activity or spacewalk in history from his spacecraft, Voskhod 2 in space
	March 23	Ranger 9 transmitted live footage of the surface of the Moon before crashing into its surface
	April 24	Dominican civil war
	June 3	Ed White conducts the first American spacewalk from his spacecraft, Gemini IV
	July 14-15	Mariner 4 successfully takes pictures of the surface of Mars
	August 5	Beginning of the Indo-Pakistani war of 1965
	August 9	Singapore gains independence after being expelled from Malaysia
	October 1	30 September movement in Indonesia

1960s (part 2) (cont)

	November 1	Chadian Civil War was waged between rebels and the Chadian government
	November 11	Rhodesia declares independence
	November	Venera 3 was launched
	December 4	The Gemini 7 completes 206 orbits around the Earth, equating to roughly one trip to the Moon
1966	January 31	Luna 9 is launched
	February 3	Luna 9 successfully lands on the Moon becoming the first spacecraft to softly land on another extraterrestrial body
	March 1	Venera 3 becomes the first man-made object to impact another planet
	March 10	France withdraws from NATO command structure
	May 8	China detonates a third nuclear device
	May 26	Guyana becomes independent
	May 30	Surveyor 1 is launched

1960s (part 2) (cont)

	June 2	Surveyor 1 becomes the first American spacecraft to softly land on another extraterrestrial body
	August 11	The Jakarta accord is signed
	August 26	South African Border War begins
	September 30	Botswana becomes independent
	October 5	Beginning of low-level armed clashes in Korean DMZ between North Korea and South Korea backed by the United States
	November 30	Barbados becomes independent
1967	March 11	Cambodian civil war begins
	April 25	33 Latin American and Caribbean countries sign the Treaty of Tlatelolco
	May 18	Yuri Andropov becomes chairman of the KGB



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1960s (part 2) (cont)

May 23	Egypt blocks the Straits of Tiran, then expels UN peacekeepers and moves its army into the Sinai Peninsula in preparation for possible attack on Israel
May 25	Uprising in Naxalbari, India marking the expansion of Maoism as a violent, anti-US and anti-Soviet, revolutionary movement across a number of developing countries
May 30	Nigerian state of Biafra secedes from the rest of Nigeria, declaring itself as the Republic of Biafra.
June 5	In response to Egypt's aggression, Israel invades the Sinai Peninsula, beginning the Six-Day War
June 17	China detonates its first hydrogen bomb

1960s (part 2) (cont)

June 23	US President Lyndon B. Johnson meets with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin in Glassboro, New Jersey for a three-day summi
July 1	Beginning of the war of attrition
July 6	The Nigerian civil war begins
August 8	Bangkok Declaration is established to quell the communist threat in Southeast Asia. This creates ASEAN.
October 8	Che Guevara is captured in Bolivia by U.S. trained Bolivian rangers
October 9	Che Guevara is executed after being captured the day before
1968 January 30	Tet Offensive in South Vietnam begins
March 1	The years of Lead start in Italy with the Battle of Valle Giulia clash between far-right and far-left militants
March 12	Mauritius becomes independent

1960s (part 2) (cont)

March 18	The Moro conflict begins in Southern Philippines
March 30	Johnson suspends bombings over North Vietnam and announces he is not running for reelection
June 8	Tet Offensive ends; while an American military victory, it raises questions over America's military chances in Vietnam
June 17	Second Malayan Emergency begins
July 1	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is opened for signature
July 17	Abdul Rahman Arif, the President of Iraq at that time was overthrown by a coup
August 20	Prague Spring Reforms in Communist Czechoslovakia result in Warsaw Pact, led by Soviet Red Army, crushing Czechoslovakian revolt
September 6	Swaziland becomes independent



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1960s (part 2) (cont)

October 3 Peruvian General Juan Velasco Alvarado overthrows President Fernando Belaunde Terry in a military coup

October 12 Equatorial Guinea becomes independent

December 21-27 The launch of Apollo 8, the first crewed spaceflight to enter the gravitational influence of another celestial body and to orbit the Moon. The crew would complete ten orbits, then return to Earth without landing on the Moon

1969 January 20 Richard Nixon becomes President of the United States

March 2 Border clashes between the Soviet Union and China

March 17 US begins bombing Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia

July 16 Apollo 11 is launched

July 20 US accomplishes the first crewed Moon landing, Apollo 11

1960s (part 2) (cont)

July 24 Apollo 11 returns to Earth

July 25 "Vietnamization" begins with U.S. troop withdrawals from Vietnam and the burden of combat being placed on the South Vietnamese

September 1 Muammar Gaddafi overthrows the Libyan monarchy and expels British and American personnel. Libya aligns itself with the Soviet Union

September 2 North Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh dies. It was a significant and decisive event for both the Vietnam War and the Sino-Soviet border conflict

October 21 Siad Barre overthrows the government of Somalia in a bloodless coup. He declares himself President of Somalia and reorganizes the country into a one-party communist state; the Somali Democratic Republic

1960s (part 2) (cont)

November 17 Strategic Arms Limitation Talks begin in Helsinki

November 27-Dec-ember 6 The al-Wadiah War was fought between South Yemen and Saudi Arabia

December 12 The Piazza Fontana bombing in Milan Italy during the years of lead

1970s (part 1)

1970s January 15 Nigerian civil war ends

March 5 Treaty on the non proliferation of nuclear weapons enters into force

March 18 Lon Nol takes power in Cambodia and establishes the Khmer Republic

August 7 War of Attrition ends with a ceasefire

August 12 USSR & West Germany sign treaty of Moscow

August 17 Venera 7 is launched

September 6 Black September begins in Jordan

October 24 Salvador Allende becomes president of Chile after being confirmed by the Chilean congress

November 18 United States' aid to Cambodia to support the Lon Nol regime begins



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1970s (part 1) (cont)

December 15 Venera 7 lands on Venus becoming the first spacecraft to softly land on another planet

1971 January 25 Idi Amin launches a successful coup d'état against Milton Obote in Uganda

February 8 South Vietnamese forces enter Laos to briefly cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail

February 11 Seabed Arms Control Treaty is signed

March 10 Dominion of Ceylon declared under emergency conditions after communist People's Liberation Front attacks the American embassy

March 25 Bangladeshi genocide from the West Pakistani Troops until 16 December

March 26 Bangladeshi Declaration of Independence And Bangladesh Liberation War Begin

April 19 Salyut 1 is launched becoming the first space station

May 15 Anwar Sadat's Corrective Revolution purges Nasserist members of the government and security forces, and eventually expels Soviet military from Egypt

1970s (part 1) (cont)

May 28 Mars 3 is launched

May 30 Mariner 9 is launched

July 19-22 A communist-backed coup attempted unsuccessfully against Jaafar Nimeiry in Sudan

September 105 Soviet officials expelled from Great Britain by Prime Minister Edward Heath in Operation FOOT

September 3 Four-Power Agreement on Berlin is signed by the UK, USSR, France, and US

September 11 Khrushchev dies

October 11 Salyut 1 burns up in the atmosphere

October 25 United Nations General Assembly passes Resolution 2758, recognizing the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China, causing Taiwan to lose its membership

October 26 Mathieu Kérékou takes control of the Republic of Dahomey, renaming it Benin and declaring it a Marxist-Leninist state

1970s (part 1) (cont)

November 14 Mariner 9 arrives at Mars orbit becoming the first spacecraft to orbit another planet

December 2 Mars 3 arrives in Mars orbit and deploys its lander. The lander is successful in becoming the first spacecraft to softly land on Mars but transmits for 20 seconds before losing contact

December 3 India enters the Bangladesh Liberation War after Pakistan launches preemptive air strikes on Indian airfields

1972 February 21 Nixon visits China, the first visit by a U.S. president since the establishment of the People's Republic of China

March 30 Viet Cong goes to the offensive in South Vietnam, only to be repulsed by the South Vietnamese regime with major American air support



1970s (part 1) (cont)

April	Mass killings known as the Ikiza occurred in Burundi committed by the Tutsi-dominated army against the Hutus
April 10	Biological Weapons Convention is signed banning the production, development and stockpiling of biological weapons
May 26	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I) agreement signals the beginning of détente between the U.S. and USSR
September 1	Bobby Fischer defeats Russian Boris Spassky in a chess match in Reykjavík, Iceland, becoming the first official American chess champion
September 2-28	Summit Series, an ice hockey tournament between Canada and Soviet Union.
September 21	Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos declares martial law, officially in response to the growing communist threat in the Philippines

1970s (part 1) (cont)

September 26	Short border war occurred between the Yemen Arab Republic and South Yemen
December 18	Richard Nixon announces the beginning of a massive bombing campaign in North Vietnam
1973 January 27	Paris Peace Accords end American involvement in the Vietnam War
February	Balochi separatists launched a five-year long guerilla war against the Pakistani government in order to create a separate Balochistan nation
February 21	Vientiane Treaty is signed as a cease-fire agreement for the Laotian Civil War.
June 21	West Germany and East Germany are each admitted to the United Nations
July 10	The Bahamas becomes independent
September 11	Chilean coup d'état
October 6	Yom Kippur War — Israel is attacked by Egypt and Syria, the war ends with a ceasefire

1970s (part 1) (cont)

October 14	Uprising in Thailand
October 22	Egypt defects to the American camp by accepting a U.S. cease-fire proposal during the October 1973 war
November 11	Soviet Union announces that, because of its opposition to the recent overthrow of the government of Chilean President Salvador Allende, it will not play a World Cup Soccer match against the Chilean team if the match is held in Santiago
1974 February 7	Grenada becomes independent
April 25	Portuguese Armed Forces revolt against the authoritarian regime of Estado Novo
June	SEATO formally ends after France leaves the organization
June 26	NATO holds a summit in Brussels, the first one since 1957 to be held
June 28	Moscow summit begins
July 20	Turkey invaded Cyprus after the coup d'état conducted by the Greek junta



1970s (part 1) (cont)

August 9 Gerald Ford becomes President of the United States upon the resignation of Nixon

September 4 United States and East Germany begin diplomatic relations

September 12 Pro-Western monarch of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, is ousted by a Marxist military junta known as the Derg

November 24 SALT II Agreement is drafted at the Vladivostok Summit Meeting on Arms Control

1970s (part 2)

1975 January 3 The trade act of 1974 is signed into law in US

April 13 Lebanese civil war begins

April 18 Beginning of the Cambodian genocide

April 30 North Vietnam wins the Vietnam War. The South Vietnam regime falls with the surrender of Saigon and the two countries are united under a Communist government

May 12 The Mayagüez incident

1970s (part 2) (cont)

June 8 Venera 9, a Soviet uncrewed space mission to Venus, is launched

June 25 Portugal withdraws from Angola and Mozambique, where Marxist governments are installed, the former with backing from Cuban troops. Civil war engulfs both nations

July 5 Cape Verde becomes independent

July 6 Comoros becomes independent

July 12 São Tomé & Príncipe becomes independent

July 15 Apollo-Soyuz Test Project takes place. It is the first joint flight of the US and Soviet space programs. The mission is seen as a symbol of détente and an end to the "space race"

1970s (part 2) (cont)

August 1 Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe signed by the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union and Europe

October 9 Andrei Sakharov is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize

October 30 Western Sahara War begins between Morocco, Mauritania and Polisario Front

November Beginning of Operation Condor in South America

November 11 Angolan Civil War begins immediately after Angola achieved independence from Portugal

November 20 Francisco Franco dies

November 25 Suriname officially gains independence

November 28 After a small-scale civil war, Timor-Leste under the Fretilin declares its independence

November 29 Pathet Lao takes power in Laos



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1970s (part 2) (cont)

December 7	Operation Seroja, the Indonesian National Armed Forces invades East Timor
1976 January 8	Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai dies of cancer
February	Soviet and Cuban forces install a communist government in Angola
March 24	National Reorganization Process takes power in Argentina following a successful military coup
May 4	Corsican conflict begins, with the aim of an independent Corsican state against the French government by Corsican nationalists
June 29	Seychelles becomes independent
July 2	Vietnam was reunited
July 20	Military personnel withdraw from Thailand
September 1	Inception of Safari Club
September 9	Death of Mao Zedong
December 4	Insurgency in Aceh begins

1970s (part 2) (cont)

1977 January 1	Charter 77 is signed by Czechoslovakian intellectuals
January 20	Jimmy Carter becomes President of the United States
March 8	A rebellion occurred in the Shaba Province, Zaire
May 30	Mozambican Civil War begins
June 6	US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance assures skeptics that the Carter administration will hold the Soviet Union accountable for its recent crackdowns on human rights activists
June 27	Djibouti becomes independent
June 30	The Carter administration cancels the planned Rockwell B-1 Lancer bomber
July 21-24	Egypt and Libya fought a war at the Egyptian--Libyan border
July 23	Ogaden War begins when Somalia attacks Ethiopia

1970s (part 2) (cont)

1978 January 29	Chadian-Libyan conflict begins over the Aouzou Strip
March 15	Ogaden War ends with a cease-fire
March 16	Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro is kidnapped in Rome by a far-left extremist terrorist group called the Red Brigades. His body would be found on the 9th of May after 55 days of captivity
April 27	President of Afghanistan Sardar Mohammed Daoud's government is overthrown when he is murdered in a coup led by pro-communist rebels.
May 11	The second rebellion in the Shaba Province, Zaire occurred
October 1	Tuvalu becomes independent
November 3	Dominica becomes independent
December 18	Deng Xiaoping announces the reform and opening up of China.



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1970s (part 2) (cont)

December 25 Communist regime is installed in Afghanistan. Vietnam invades Cambodia

1979 January 1 United States and China normalize diplomatic relations

January 7 Vietnam deposes the Khmer Rouge and installs a pro-Vietnam, pro-Soviet government known as the People's Republic of Kampuchea

January 16 Iranian Revolution ousts the pro-Western Shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and installs a theocracy under Grand Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The Central Treaty Organization dissolves as a result

February 17 Sino-Vietnamese War, China launches a punitive attack on Vietnam to punish it for invading Cambodia

February 22 Saint Lucia becomes independent

February 24 A war broke out between Yemen Arab Republic and South Yemen

1970s (part 2) (cont)

May 4 Margaret Thatcher is elected Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, becoming the first female to lead a major Western democracy

May 9 Civil war breaks out in El Salvador between Marxist-led insurgents and the U.S.-backed government.

June 2 Pope John Paul II begins his first pastoral visit to his native Poland

June 18 President Jimmy Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev sign the SALT II agreement

July 3 President Carter signs the first directive for financial aid to opponents of the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul, Afghanistan

July 16 Saddam Hussein becomes President of Iraq after Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr steps down

1970s (part 2) (cont)

July 17 Marxist-led Sandinista revolutionaries overthrow the U.S.-backed Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua. The Contra insurgency begins shortly thereafter

August 3 Francisco Macias Nguema was deposed by a coup led by Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo

September Nur Mohammed Taraki, The Marxist president of Afghanistan, is deposed and murdered. The post of president is taken up by Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin

November 4 Islamist Iranian students take over the American embassy in support of the Iranian Revolution. The Iran hostage crisis lasts until January 20, 1981

November 20-Dec-ember 4 Juhayman al-Otaybi and his followers seized the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia



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1970s (part 2) (cont)

December 12 NATO Double-Track Decision – NATO offers mutual limitation of ballistic missiles combined with the threat that in case of disagreement NATO would deploy more middle-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe

December 21 Rhodesian Bush War ends with the signing of the Lancaster House Agreement. Zimbabwe is granted independence

December 24 Soviet Union invades Afghanistan to oust Hafizullah Amin, beginning the Soviet–Afghan War and resulting in the end of Détente

1980s (part 1)

1980s January 3-4 Carter withdraws the SALT II treaty from Senate confirmation

January 27 The Carter doctrine commits the US to defending the Gulf States

1980s (part 1) (cont)

February 13 Britain's MI6 commences its indirect and direct covert operations in Afghanistan, to support the Afghan mujahideen against Soviet intervention

February 25 A military coup occurred in Suriname eventually lead to the establishment of a military regime in the country

March 21 United States and its allies boycott the 1980 Summer Olympics (July 15 – August 3) in Moscow

April 17 Robert Mugabe becomes Prime Minister of Zimbabwe

April 30 Iranian Embassy in London is taken over by DRFLA militants starting a 6-day-long hostage situation

May 4 Josip Broz Tito, communist leader of Yugoslavia since 1945, dies at the age of 87 in Ljubljana

May 17 Peru begins experiences a civil conflict between the government and the Marxist–Leninist guerilla groups, most notably the Shining Path

1980s (part 1) (cont)

May 18-27 An anti-government uprising occurred in Gwangju, South Korea

July 3 CIA begins Operation Cyclone - a program to arm and finance the Afghan mujahideen fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan

August 31 In Poland, the Gdańsk Agreement is signed after a wave of strikes which began at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdańsk. The agreement allows greater civil rights, such as the establishment of a trade union, known as Solidarity, independent of communist control

September 22 Saddam's Iraq started to invade Iran, which ignites the Iran–Iraq War

October 23 Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin resigns due to ill-health; he dies on December 18

1981 January 17 Martial law was lifted by Ferdinand Marcos in preparation for the visit of Pope John Paul II.



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1980s (part 1) (cont)

- January 20 Ronald Reagan inaugurated 40th President of the United States. Reagan is elected on a platform opposed to the concessions of détente. Also that day the Iran hostage crisis ends
- April 1 United States suspends economic aid to Nicaragua
- April 6 Somaliland War of Independence was waged by the Somali National Movement in northern Somalia
- August 19 Gulf of Sidra Incident: Libyan planes attack U.S. jets in the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya has illegally annexed. Two Libyan jets are shot down; no American losses are suffered
- September 21 Belize becomes independent from the UK. 1,500 British soldiers remain to deter Guatemala from attacking the country over territorial disputes
- October 6 President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is shot and killed in Cairo during the annual victory parade

1980s (part 1) (cont)

- October 27 A Soviet submarine, the U137, runs aground not far from the Swedish naval base at Karlskrona.
- November 23 US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) begins to support anti-Sandinista Contras
- December 13 Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, having been appointed First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, introduces martial law, which drastically restricts normal life, in an attempt to crush the Solidarity trade union and the political opposition against communist rule
- 1982 February 24 President Ronald Reagan announces the "Caribbean Basin Initiative" to prevent the overthrow of governments in the region by the forces of communism
- March 22 President Ronald Reagan signs P.L. 97-157 denouncing the government of the Soviet Union that it should cease its abuses of the basic human rights of its citizens.
- April 2 Argentina invades the Falkland Islands, starting the Falklands War

1980s (part 1) (cont)

- May 30 Spain joins NATO
- June 6 Israel invades Lebanon to end raids and clashes with Syrian troops based there
- June 14 Falkland Islands liberated by British task force. End of the Falklands War
- November 10 Death and state funeral of Leonid Brezhnev
- November 14 Yuri Andropov becomes General Secretary of the Soviet Union
- 1983 January Soviet spy Dieter Gerhardt is arrested in New York
- March 8 In speech to the National Association of Evangelicals, Reagan labels the Soviet Union an "evil empire"
- March 23 Reagan proposes the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI, or "Star Wars")
- June 5 Second Sudanese Civil War begins



1980s (part 1) (cont)

- July 7 Ten-year-old American child Samantha Smith accepts the invitation of Soviet leader Yuri Andropov and visits the Soviet Union with her parents. Smith had written to Andropov to ask if he would "vote to have a war or not?". Smith's letter, published in the Soviet newspaper Pravda, prompted Andropov to reply and invite the girl to the USSR. The widely publicized event leads to other Soviet-American cultural exchanges
- July 22 Martial law in Poland is lifted
- July 23 Sri Lankan Civil War begins between the LTTE and the Sri Lankan government
- July 30 Sri Lankan government bans all its major communist parties claiming they were involved in ethnic riots, Soviet Union intervenes to unban the parties

1980s (part 1) (cont)

- August 4 Thomas Sankara overthrows Jean-Baptiste Ouédraogo and becomes president. He also renamed the country of Upper Volta to Burkina Faso a year later
- August 21 Former senator Benigno "Ninoy" S. Aquino was assassinated at Manila International Airport
- September 1 Civilian Korean Air Lines Flight 007, with 269 passengers, including U.S. Congressman Larry McDonald, is shot down by Soviet interceptor aircraft
- September 26 The 1983 Soviet nuclear false alarm incident occurs
- October 25 US forces invade the Caribbean island of Grenada in an attempt to overthrow the Communist government, expel Cuban troops, and abort the construction of a Soviet-funded airstrip

1980s (part 1) (cont)

- November 2 Exercise Able Archer 83 – Soviet anti-aircraft misinterpret a test of NATO's nuclear warfare procedures as a fake cover for an actual NATO attack; in response, Soviet nuclear forces are put on high alert
- December 10 National Reorganization Process military junta of Argentina is dissolved by democratically elected president Raúl Alfonsín
- 1984 January Reagan outlines foreign policy which reinforces his previous statements
- January 1 Brunei gains independence
- February 13 Konstantin Chernenko is named General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.
- May 24 Congress ratifies the Boland Amendment banning U.S. aid to the contras
- June 1-10 Operation Blue Star begins
- July 28 Various allies of the Soviet Union boycott the 1984 Summer Olympics (July 28 – August 12) in Los Angeles



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1980s (part 1) (cont)

August 11 During a microphone sound check for his weekly radio address, President Ronald Reagan jokes about bombing the Soviet Union. "My fellow Americans", Reagan says. "I'm pleased to tell you today that I've signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes." The quip is not aired but is leaked to the press. The Soviet Union temporarily puts its defense forces on high alert

October 31 Indira Gandhi assassinated

December 16 Margaret Thatcher and the UK government, in a plan to open new channels of dialog with Soviet leadership candidates, meet with Mikhail Gorbachev at Chequers.

1980s (part 2)

1985 February 6 Reagan Doctrine commits the United States of America to supporting anti-Communist insurgencies in the Third World

1980s (part 2) (cont)

March 10 General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Konstantin Chernenko dies

March 11 Mikhail Gorbachev becomes leader of the Soviet Union

March 15 Military rule ends in Brazil

March 24 Major Arthur D. Nicholson, a US Army Military Intelligence officer is shot to death by a Soviet sentry in East Germany. He is listed as the last US casualty in the Cold War

April 11 Enver Hoxha dies. Ramiz Alia takes over as First Secretary of the Party of Labor of Albania, becoming the de facto leader of Albania

April 22 Trial of the Juntas convenes to prosecute the members of the National Reorganization Process (the military junta that governed Argentina from 1976 to 1983) for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during its existence

May 20 John Anthony Walker is arrested by the FBI

1980s (part 2) (cont)

August 6 Coinciding with the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Soviet Union begins what it has announced is a 5-month unilateral moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons. The Reagan administration dismisses the dramatic move as nothing more than propaganda and refuses to follow suit. Gorbachev declares several extensions, but the United States fails to reciprocate, and the moratorium comes to an end on February 5, 1987

November 21 Reagan and Gorbachev meet for the first time at a summit in Geneva, Switzerland, where they agree to two (later three) more summits

1986 January 13 South Yemen civil war begins

February 13 France launches Operation Epervier in an effort to repulse the Libyan invasion of Chad



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1980s (part 2) (cont)

February 25	People Power Revolution takes place in the Philippines, overthrowing President Ferdinand Marcos. The Philippines' first female president, Corazon Aquino, was installed as president
April 15	US planes bomb Libya in Operation El Dorado Canyon
April 26	Chernobyl disaster: a Soviet nuclear power plant in the Ukraine explodes, resulting in the worst nuclear power plant accident in history
July 22	Surinamese Interior War occurs.
October 11-12	Reykjavik Summit: a breakthrough in nuclear arms control
October 19	The pro-Marxist interim President of Mozambique, Samora Machel, is killed when the aircraft he is travelling in crashes in South Africa

1980s (part 2) (cont)

November 3	Iran–Contra affair: the Reagan administration publicly announces that it has been selling arms to Iran in exchange for hostages and illegally transferring the profits to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua
1987 January 16	Natives within the Party who oppose his policies of economic redevelopment (Perestroika). It is Gorbachev's hope that through initiatives of openness, debate and participation, that the Soviet people will support Perestroika
February 25	Phosphorite War breaks out in Estonia
April 15	An insurrection occurred in Sri Lanka by the Marxist–Leninist group, JVP.
June 12	During a visit to West Berlin, U.S. President Ronald Reagan challenges Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in a speech: "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" (The Berlin Wall)

1980s (part 2) (cont)

June 15	Famous Italian Singer and Songwriter Adriano Celentano lands in Moscow to present his movie Joan Lui in Soviet theaters, another step that opens the Soviet world to the Western one
September 10	Battle of Cuito Cuanavale, Angola begins and further intensifies the South African Border War
September 30	Mohammad Najibullah becomes President of Afghanistan and implements a policy of National Reconciliation as a means of putting an end to the Soviet–Afghan War as well as beginning an end to Soviet influence in the country
December	A short war was fought between Thailand and Laos
December 8	Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty is signed in Washington, D.C. by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Some later claim this was the unofficial beginning of the end of the Cold War. Gorbachev agrees to START I treaty



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1980s (part 2) (cont)

December 9	First Intifada was waged by Palestinians against the Israeli government
1988 February 20	First Nagorno-Karabakh War was fought between Armenia and Azerbaijan.
February 22	USS Yorktown and USS Caron are rammed off the Crimean Peninsula after entering Soviet territorial waters
May 11	Kim Philby (Harold Adrian Russell Philby), the high-ranking UK intelligence officer who defected to the Soviet Union, dies in Moscow
May 15	Soviets begin withdrawing from Afghanistan
May 29-June 1	Reagan and Gorbachev meet in Moscow. INF Treaty ratified. When asked if he still believes that the Soviet Union is still an evil empire, Reagan replies he was talking about "another time, another era"
October 5	Chile's Augusto Pinochet loses a national plebiscite on his rule
November 3	A coup attempt occurred in the Maldives

1980s (part 2) (cont)

November 6	Soviet scientist and well-known human rights activist Andrei Sakharov begins a two-week visit to the United States
November 15	State of Palestine was formally established through the Palestinian Declaration of Independence
December 7	Gorbachev announces in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly that the Soviet Union will no longer militarily interfere with Eastern Europe
December 22	South Africa withdraws from South West Africa (Namibia)
1989 January 4	Gulf of Sidra incident between America and Libya, similar to the 1981 Gulf of Sidra incident
January 7	Emperor Hirohito dies, marking the end of the Showa era in Japan
January 11	Communist Hungary introduces political reforms
January 19	The trade union Solidarity is legalized by the Polish government

1980s (part 2) (cont)

January 20	George H. W. Bush is inaugurated as 41st President of the United States
February 2	Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan
February 3	Alfredo Stroessner was deposed in a coup led by Andrés Rodríguez
February 14	Contra war effectively ends with the Tesoro Beach Accords happening in El Salvador with Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua participating
February 15	Afghan Civil War begins after Soviet troops withdrawing from Afghanistan
February 19-21	Jakarta Informal Meeting II was held in Jakarta
March 26	Soviet Union holds the first round of legislative elections to the Congress of People's Deputies
June 3	Ayatollah Khomeini dies
June 4	Tiananmen Square Massacre: Beijing protests are crushed by the communist Chinese government, resulting in an unknown number of deaths



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1980s (part 2) (cont)

June 4 Elections in Poland show complete lack of backing for the Communist Party; Solidarity trade union wins all available seats in the Parliament and 99% in the Senate

August 19 Opening of the border gate between Austria and Hungary at the Pan-European Picnic set in motion a chain reaction, at the end of which there was no longer a GDR and the Eastern Bloc had disintegrated

August 23 Baltic Way: independence protesters in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania set up a human chain across the three Baltic states, from Tallinn to Vilnius via Riga

August Parliament in Poland elects Tadeusz Mazowiecki as leader of the first non-communist government in the Eastern Bloc

October 7 Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the ruling party of Hungary, is dissolved

1980s (part 2) (cont)

October 18 Hungarian constitution is amended to allow a multi-party political system and elections. In East Germany, the nearly 20-year term of communist leader Erich Honecker comes to an end.

November 7 Civil unrest occurred in Moldova

November 9 Revolutions of Eastern Europe: Soviet reforms have allowed Eastern Europe to change the Communist governments there. The Berlin Wall is breached when Politburo spokesman, Günter Schabowski, not fully informed of the technicalities or procedures of the newly agreed lifting of travel restrictions, mistakenly announces at a news conference in East Berlin that the borders have been opened

November 10 Todor Zhivkov, the Communist leader of Bulgaria, is removed from office after 35 years in power

November 17-28 Velvet Revolution brought the end of the authoritarian one-party rule in Czechoslovakia

1980s (part 2) (cont)

December 2 End of the Second Malayan Emergency with the Peace Agreement of Hat Yai 1989

December 3 At the end of the Malta Summit, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and US President George H. W. Bush declare that a long-lasting era of peace has begun. Many observers regard this summit as the official beginning of the end of the Cold War

December 10 Mongolian Revolution begins when Mongolians held peaceful demonstrations to end the one-party rule in the country

December 14 Democracy is restored in Chile

December 16-25 Romanian Revolution: rioters overthrow the Communist government of Nicolae Ceaușescu, executing him and his wife, Elena. Romania was the only Eastern Bloc country to violently overthrow its Communist government or to execute its leaders

December 20 United States invades Panama



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1980s (part 2) (cont)

December 24	First Liberian Civil War begins
December 25	Romanian Communist Party, the former ruling party of Romania, is dissolved
December 29	Václav Havel becomes President of the now free Czechoslovakia

1990s

1990 January 19-20	Soviet troops kill at least 131 Azerbaijanis for demonstrating for independence in Baku
January 30	The Polish United Workers' Party is dissolved, allowing democracy to be restored in Poland
January 31	US operation just cause ends
February 12-14	The Dushanbe riots occurred in Tajikistan
March 11	Lithuania declares independence from USSR
April 3	Bulgarian communist party is dissolved
May 22	North & South Yemen unified
May 29	Boris Yeltsin becomes president of Russia
May 30	The Washington summit begins

1990s (cont)

June 12	Russia issues the declaration of sovereignty but never officially declares its independence from the USSR
August 2	Gulf war begins
August 20	Estonia declares independence from USSR
August 23	Armenia declares independence from USSR
October 1	Rwandan civil war begins
October 3	Germany is reunified
October 4	Mozambican civil war ends
October 15	Gorbachev is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize
October 25	Kazakhstan issues a declaration on state sovereignty
November 2	The Transnistria war begins in Moldova
November 21	The Paris Charter is ratified
December 23	Slovenia holds an independence referendum with a majority vote in favour
1991 January 5	First South Ossetia war begins
January 26	Start of Somali civil war
February 9	Lithuania holds independence referendum with majority voting in favour

1990s (cont)

February 28	Gulf War ends
March 1	Post Gulf war uprisings in Iraq occurred
March 3	Estonia & Latvia hold independence referendum with majority voting to restore independence
March 23	Sierra Leone civil war begins
March 31	Georgia holds an independence referendum with majority voting for independence but is boycotted by most Abkhazians & South Ossetians
March 31	The Croatian war of independence
April 9	Georgia declares independence from USSR
May 19	Croatia holds independence referendum with majority voting in favour
June 12	Party of Labour of Albania is dissolved
June 27	Slovenia fought a ten day war against Yugoslavia
July 1	Warsaw pact is dissolved
July 31	The START I treaty is ratified
August 19	Soviet coup attempt of 1991



1990s (cont)

August 22	The Soviet coup is ended
August 24	Ukraine declares independence from USSR
August 25	Belarus declares independence from USSR
August 27	Moldova declares independence from USSR
August 31	Uzbekistan declares independence from USSR
August 31	Kyrgyzstan declares independence from USSR
September	1991 Zaire unrest occurred
September 7	Macedonia holds an independence referendum with majority voting in favour
September 9	Tajikistan declares independence from USSR
September 21	Armenia holds independence referendum with majority voting in favour
October 26	Turkmenistan holds an independence referendum with a majority voting in favour
October 27	Turkmenistan declares independence from USSR
October 31	Djiboutian civil war begins
November 1	Chechnya declares sovereignty

1990s (cont)

November 12	The Indonesian Army massacred at least 250 East Timorese pro-independence protesters during the Indonesian occupation of East Timor
December 1	Ukraine holds an independence referendum with a majority voting in favor
December 16	Kazakhstan declares its full independence from the Soviet Union
December 22	The Georgian civil war begins
December 25	Mikhail Gorbachev resigns as President of the USSR, The flag of the Soviet Union is lowered for the last time over the Kremlin and is later replaced by the Russian flag
December 26	The Council of the Republics of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dissolves the Soviet Union



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