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### **Introduction**

The Cold War is considered as the period of political and military tension between Soviet Union and the United States of America regarding the World War 2. The word Cold War was used for this condition because there was no direct battle or fighting between these two super powers of the world. US Diplomacy can be defined as the abilities and potentials of the country to discuss on the international level between groups of nations or nations. Moreover, it can be defined as the political contract between two national governments. Diplomacy is considered as the most important thing that should be achieved by the governments. Furthermore, diplomacy is also considered as the feedback loop through which foreign standards and policies are continuously changed. The paper will discuss the role and position of President Ronald Reagan on the Cold War and United States of America.

### **Discussion**

#### **Situation required US Diplomatic Efforts**

The position and role of Ronald Reagan was very clear on the US diplomacy and Cold War. Ronald Reagan was the 40<sup>th</sup> president of the United States of America. His tenure period was from 1981 to 1989. Moreover, President Ronald Reagan is considered as the present that ended the Cold War. Reagan became the president of America on 20<sup>th</sup> January 1981 by beating President Jimmy Carter. It was described by a study that when Ronald Reagan was elected as the President of America in 1981, he firstly inherited the military that was fighting and struggling to prevail over the damage caused by the Vietnam War. Reagan had a clear vision for America, and

he designed such strategies to overcome these barriers. In addition to overcome these barriers, Ronald Reagan also focused on the event of calling the “Evil Empire”. This was the major event that happened during the tenure of Reagan. The statement of “Evil Empire” was regarding the United States of America that makes a direct impact over the decision regarding Star wars defense system. There were a number of situations that make a direct impact over the decisions regarding diplomacy. Ronald Reagan blamed Soviet Union for all the unrest situations in the world. The first situation was regarding the increasing tension between both countries. Moreover, another situation was regarding the presence of most brutal president at the Soviet Union (Bacevich & Bacevich, 2009).

Gorbachev was a different type of communist commando. The new leader of Soviet Union realized that the Soviet Union was dividing from inside, and tried to reconstruct Soviet Communism by changing it. He formulated new and different policies of reconstruction and openness, guaranteeing a closure to the most exceedingly awful misuses of the Soviet state police by conceding subjects more stupendous political and financial opportunities. In the meantime, Gorbachev tried to tone down the unfriendliness of the Cold War to arrange a close to the weapons contest with the United States. Reagan did not accept that Gorbachev was not kidding since Reagan decade’s old conviction that all communists were liars controllers who may as well never be trusted. Notwithstanding, Reagan’s credit, he chose to put aside their own feelings anticommunist, and meet with Gorbachev. The rest, as is commonly said, is history. Between 1986 and 1988, Reagan and Gorbachev held an arrangement of summits astonishing numerous spectators manufacture solid working relationship, as well as even a nearby particular fellowship (Van Ham, P. (2003)).

### **Diplomatic Doctrine**

The two guides arrived at an arrangement of arms control understandings. At one, focus, Reagan acknowledged in rule a proposal to Gorbachev that the two superpowers should wreck all atomic weapons on the planet. The information demonstrates the proposal unworkable, and it never happened, since the principle counsels of both Reagan and Gorbachev were sickened by the thought. Nonetheless, the simple certainty that Reagan came to envelop even the notion of atomic demilitarization should go down as one of the incredible stunts of present day American political history. In 1988, Gorbachev, Reagan welcomed to visit him at his home in Moscow, where an enormous number of Soviet subjects welcomed the U.S. president as an extraordinary courageous person (Robins, 2003).

At Gorbachev's appeal, Reagan even gave an address on the profits of free enterprise and vote based system to the understudies of the prestigious Moscow State University. The president standing soon after a goliath bust socialist revolutionary Lenin gave a discourse lauding the ideals of the free market economy and overwhelmingly extolled Soviet people. The point when working with Mikhail Gorbachev and not against him, Ronald Reagan served to reinforce the developing soul of change in the Soviet Union. Near the finale, the change development improved an exceptionally specific dynamic, pushing past even Gorbachev destinations, prompting the quiet crumple of the Soviet Union and the quick destroying of the Soviet domain in Eastern Europe between 1989 and 1991. The part of Ronald Reagan in that extraordinary triumph will not be denied however has regularly been misconstrued. There is most likely that Ronald Reagan left office with the American guard much bigger and preferable provided over the one he inherited in 1981 (Robins, 2003).

### **Effects of Diplomatic Doctrine**

It was a major breakthrough between both countries by the use of certain diplomatic doctrines. These all doctrines made a direct and positive impact over various countries. The major effect of diplomatic doctrines was the event of peace that broke the level of tension in the world. The placement of peace also leads to the better financial and economic status of the governments. Moreover, many of the countries started the trade process with Untied States of America and Soviet Union. The major effect of diplomatic doctrines was over the citizens of both countries. The citizens of both countries started to visit different countries. It was the great achievement from the diplomatic doctrines (Westad, 2005).

### **Conclusion**

Since Reagan's enduring underpin for the U.s. military, the real comes about of the military In conclusion, leeway of the Reagan period might, a large portion of Reagan's most amazing fans celebrate today their solid against the -Soviet stance, contending that Reagan solidness in completing the Cold War headed specifically to the breakdown of the Soviet Union in 1991. Reagan's combative strategy around the Soviets, they say, wound up winning the Cold War for the United States. Then again, a genuine hindrance; Reagan 's spoilers, however, contend that it was incautious and unnecessarily aggressor, and just the favorable lack of normal initiative in Moscow spared all of us from atomic end of the world. Be that as it may, Reagan discovered triumph when he discovered the valor to submit. Going about as both accomplices Gorbachev as their foe, Reagan helped the Soviet pioneer to disassemble the old "insidious realm" gently from within.

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