THE COLD WAR (1948-1989)

Write 3 words you think of when you hear... Cold War?
ORIGINS of the Cold War: (1945-1948)

- Tension or rivalry but NO FIGHTING between the United States and the Soviet Union
- This rivalry divided the world into two teams (capitalism vs. communism)
1. The Yalta Conference - meeting in Yalta, U.S.S.R. Feb, 1945

Meeting of the “Big Three” (Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill)

- Met to discuss the plan of post-war Europe
- Decided to divide Germany into 2 countries
- Roosevelt and Churchill agreed that Stalin had the right to control the governments of Eastern Europe after the war
2. Rivalry between the United States and the U.S.S.R

“Communism and capitalism cannot exist in the same world” - Stalin

United States

- Encouraged democracy and capitalism
- Worked to CONTAIN or stop the spread of communism

VS.

USSR

- Encouraged dictatorship and communism
- Worked to stop the U.S. influence in West Europe.
Would you rather….

Live in a society where everyone is given an equal share of profits by the company owner, everyone has an equal salary, which makes everyone equal.

OR

Live in a society where you can choose what you want to do for a living, everyone makes a different amount of money (you have the opportunity to make more money than someone else), and not everyone can afford to buy the same things.
3. Communism vs. Capitalism

- Capitalism - an economic system where business is privately owned and money is used to make more money.
- “Free Enterprise” – everyone is free to pursue any economic activity.
- Capitalism creates social classes – upper, middle and poor.
3. Communism vs. Capitalism

- Communism — an economic system where people share work fairly and paid equally
- The goal is to get rid of social classes and make everything fair for everyone
- The USSR was communist and ruled by a dictator
- The government controlled all businesses
4. The “Iron Curtain”

- **Western Europe** and the western half of Germany and Berlin was made up of democratic nations.

- “Iron Curtain” divided them – also divided **Democracy in Western Europe** and a **Communism in Eastern Europe**.
From Stettin in the Balkans, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an Iron Curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lies the ancient capitals of Central and Eastern Europe.

-- Sir Winston Churchill, 1946
On your note guide, shade in Western Europe and Eastern Europe.

Highlight the IRON CURTAIN
5. President Truman and the Policy of **Containment**

- President Truman did not like communism.
- Truman created a policy of "containment" – to stop the spread of communism.

- Marshall Plan (created by George Marshall): provided aid (money) to countries in Europe to rebuild after WWII.
  - In order to receive money from the U.S, the country had to be a democracy.
  - The goal was to stop the spread of communism.
Policy of Containment

“The U. S. should support free peoples throughout the world who were resisting takeovers by armed minorities or outside pressures...We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.”
Marshall Plan [1948]

The U. S. should provide aid to all European nations that need it.

Secretary of State, George Marshall

$12.5 billion of US aid to Western Europe. Money was extended to Eastern Europe & USSR, but was rejected.
Why do you think Britain and France received the most aid from the USA?
SHOW ME HOW MUCH YOU KNOW!!

ANSWER THE REVIEW QUESTIONS ON YOUR PAPER!
Major CONFLICTS of the Cold War (1948-1989)
1. NATO vs. Warsaw Pact
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)

Military alliance with US, Canada, and nine Western European countries

- United States
- Belgium
- Britain
- Canada
- Denmark
- France
- Iceland
- Italy
- Luxemburg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- 1952: Greece & Turkey
- 1955: West Germany
- 1983: Spain

These nations agreed to defend one another with armed force.
Warsaw Pact (1955)

USSR viewed NATO as a threat and created the Warsaw Pact Military alliance between USSR and seven Eastern Europe countries

China (largest Communist country) distrusted USSR and remained unallied

- U.S.S.R.
- Albania
- Bulgaria
- Czechoslovakia
- East Germany
- Hungary
- Poland
- Rumania
On your paper, shade in NATO and Warsaw Pact
2. Nuclear Weapons
Theory of Deterrence

The Soviet Union exploded its first A-bomb in 1949.

Now there were two countries with nuclear weapons!
2. Nuclear Weapons

Theory of Deterrence

- Cold War led to an “armed conflict” and fear of WWII involving nuclear weapons

**Theory of Deterrence**: US was able and prepared to respond to any Soviet nuclear attack with an equally destructive strike

An attack would result in the end of the world and because this was known, an attack never occurred.

***Deterrence is the OPPOSITE of appeasement***
Theory of Deterrence
On your paper, write a one word summary explaining the theory of deterrence and one sentence explaining why you picked that word.
3. The Korean War: (1950-1953)

A Japanese colony divided into two Korean nations (38th parallel):

Communist North

Kim Il-Sung

Non-Communist South

Syngman Rhee
The Korean War

• North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950 in a surprise attack

• President Truman committed U.S. forces to defend South Korea

– Truman thought North Korean was repeating what the Axis powers tried to accomplish in the 1930’s
Korean Conflict

MacArthur led US forces against North Korea
Korean Conflict

• Mae Zedong the leader of China sent troops in to fight MacArthur and the USA

Photo of Chinese troops entering Korea
Korean Conflict

• In 1953, North and South Korea signed an armistice (cease fire) leaving Korea divided along the 38th parallel
• Korean War ended in a stalemate

Approximately 5 million civilians and soldiers died in this war, even though the war ended the same way it started - divided
SHOW ME HOW MUCH YOU KNOW!!!

How did the Korean War end? Explain in your own words.
Premier Nikita Khrushchev

• Stalin dies in 1953 – Nikita Khrushchev emerges as the leader of the Soviet Union

About the capitalist states, it doesn't depend on you whether we (Soviet Union) exist. If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations, and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you. -- 1956

De-Stalinization Program was created

Khrushchev denounced Stalin’s genocide
Post-War Germany

A map showing the division of Germany into West Germany, East Germany, and the Soviet zone. The map highlights Berlin and major cities such as Hamburg and Frankfurt.

To stop people from moving to West Berlin and from Communism, a wall was built on the border of East and West Berlin to separate the two. Called the Berlin Wall.

Divided into 4 zones.

Berlin, Germany
President Kennedy tells Berliners that the West is with them!
On your paper, answer the following:

What does *Ich bin ein Berliner* mean?

Who said it?
5. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

- Fidel Castro became the dictator of Cuba in 1959.
- Cuba is now a Communist nation.
- US Intelligence discovered that the Soviet Union (led by Khrushchev) began building nuclear missile sites in Cuba.
Khruschev Embraces Castro, 1961
Khrushchev & JFK meet to discuss Berlin and nuclear weapons. Khrushchev thinks that JFK is young, inexperienced, and can be rolled.
Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

Cuba is only 90 miles from the US

President Kennedy demanded that the missiles be removed

Soviets want to test Missiles
Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

U.S. sets up a naval blockade to stop the Soviets from bringing more weapons into Cuba.

The US also set up missiles in Turkey.

The blockade caused Khrushchev to remove the missiles.

We went eyeball-to-eyeball with the Russians, and the other man blinked!
We went eyeball-to-eyeball with the Russians, and the other man blinked!

What do you think this quote means? Answer in one to two sentences.

• During Imperialism, Vietnam became a French colony in the 1880’s

• Communist leader Ho Chi Minh took over the colony in 1950
Vietnam War: 1965-1973

• Fear of Communism created the “Domino Theory” – the belief that if one country became communist, others would fall like a row of dominos.

• So, an international peace conference was held and Vietnam was divided; pending the outcome of elections.

• U.S. ignored peace conference and installed a puppet government in South Vietnam led by Ngo Dinh Diem.
Vietnam War: 1965-1973

Vietnam and the Vietcong were supported by China and USSR.

US was no match for guerilla warfare taking place in North and South Vietnam.
President Nixon began a plan called "Vietnamization" – gradual pull out of US troops

- 1973 – a cease fire was signed
  - North and South Vietnam divided along the 17th parallel.

Today, Vietnam is a united Communist country
Vietnam War: 1965-1973

- In the United States, Americans were divided on whether our military should be involved in Vietnam.
SHOW ME HOW MUCH YOU KNOW!!!

ANSWER THE REVIEW QUESTIONS ON YOUR PAPER!
1. Soviet Economic Collapse

- War in Afghanistan – 10 year war was very expensive for the USSR.

- 1980s – poor people formed long lines to get food.

- 1986 – a nuclear disaster of Chernobyl in Ukraine furthered Soviet’s economic decline.

- Hundreds died – most costly non-natural disaster in modern history.
Mikhail Gorbachev
1985-1991

General Secretary and wanted a change for the Soviet People

• **Glasnost** – Soviet policy to open the free flow of ideas and information
  *Gave Soviet’s the chance to discuss ways to improve society:
    * Churches re-opened
    * Allowed publication of books
    * Allowed to openly speak out against politics
Mikhail Gorbachev

- Perestroika – restructuring Soviet economy to permit more local decision making (1985)

Ultimate Goal – not throw out communism, but to make the system more efficient and productive.
2. Tearing down the Berlin Wall

Gorbachev let the East Germans know the Soviet Soldiers would no longer be used to hold the two Germany’s apart and they took the wall down.

Wall Comes Down - 1989
FALL OF THE WALL
3. Break up of the USSR

Numerous conflicts throughout U.S.S.R gave states the chance to break away and form their own independent nation.

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
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2006 populations of 15 successor states of the Soviet Union
With the coming to office of US President Ronald Reagan, the US increased diplomatic, military, and economic pressure on the Soviet Union, who were suffering severe economic problems. The fall of the Berlin Wall also added to the weakening of the Soviet power, and free elections ended Communist rule everywhere in eastern Europe, this all helped to end the war. The Soviet Union collapsed, leaving the United States as the sole superpower of the world.