COLD WAR
Using your textbook, identify the following countries on the map.

- United States
- Cuba
- U.S.S.R.
- China
- Vietnam
- North Korea
- South Korea
- Cambodia
- South Africa
- Germany
- Israel

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Using the map on page 472 of your textbook, show how the conflict between Communist and non-Communist countries had begun to spread by coloring in the opposing sides.

- Non-Communist
- Communist
The Cold War
1945-1990

US/USSR RELATIONSHIP
- 1939: Stalin (USSR) makes a deal with Hitler (Germany).
- 1941: Hitler breaks deal & attacks USSR.
- Stalin changes sides & fights with US and other allies.

YALTA CONFERENCE
- Before end of WWII, Stalin, Churchill & Roosevelt met at Yalta to plan end of war. Agreed on:
  1.
  2.
  3.
  4.
  5.

UDHR
- In the United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - Provided code of conduct for treatment of people under the protection of their government.

A DIVIDED GERMANY

UNITED STATES

SOVIET UNION

SUPERPOWER AIMS IN EUROPE
THE COLD WAR

1. What is a "cold war"? How does it differ from a normal war?

2. Why did the United States and the U.S.S.R. see each other as a threat to their way of life?

3. Why do you think each country felt it was important to show that their way of life was "the best"? Why was it not acceptable to have "two right ways"?

4. Do you think the U.S. possession of an atomic bomb helped to minimize conflict, or actually create conflict?
## Cold War Characteristics

### Six Major Strategies of Cold War

1. Brinkmanship
2. Espionage
3. Foreign aid
4. Alliances
5. Propaganda
6. Surrogate wars

### Soviet Union Creates a Buffer Zone
- Soviets want to be shielded from another invasion
- Took over countries of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, & Yugoslavia → wanted to build buffer zone, called
  - Pres. Truman viewed this as a violation & Truman/Stalin agreed communism & capitalism couldn’t exist together

### Post WWII/Cold War Goals for USSR
- Create greater security for itself
  - lost tens of millions of people in WWII & Stalin’s purges
  - feared a strong Germany
- Establish defensible borders
- Encourage friendly governments on its borders
- Spread communism around the world

### Iron Curtain

### US Counters Soviet Expansion
What Do I Know About the Cold War...???

- United Nations
- "Iron Curtain"
- Containment
- Truman Doctrine
- Marshall Plan
- NATO
- Warsaw Pact
- Brinkmanship
- U-2 Incident
- Mao Zedong
- Cultural Revolution
- Douglas MacArthur (Korea)
- Ho Chi Minh
- Domino Theory
- Proxy War
- Vietcong
- Vietnamization
- Khmer Rouge
- Fidel Castro
- Nikita Kruschev
- Destalinization
- John F. Kennedy
- Ronald Reagan & Star Wars
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TRUMAN DOCTRINE</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MARSHALL PLAN</strong></th>
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<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>BERLIN AIRLIFT</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>- 1948: three western zones of Germany united; grew in prosperity due to Marshall Plan</td>
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<td>- West wanted East to rejoin; Stalin feared it would hurt Soviet</td>
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<tr>
<td>- June 1948: Stalin decided to gain control of West Berlin, which was deep inside the Eastern Sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Cuts road, rail &amp; canal links w/West Berlin, hoping to starve it into submission</td>
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<tr>
<td>- West responded by airlifting supplies to allow West Berlin to survive</td>
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<tr>
<td>- May 1949: USSR admitted defeat, lifted blockade</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>COLD WAR &amp; BERLIN WALL</strong></th>
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<th><strong>ARMS RACE</strong></th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SPACE RACE</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Cold War tensions increased in the US when USSR launched Sputnik I, the first artificial satellite into geocentric orbit on October 4, 1957.</td>
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<td>- Race to control space was on.</td>
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<td>- April 12, 1961: Yuri Gagarin became first human in space &amp; first to orbit Earth.</td>
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<td>- US felt a loss of prestige → increased funding for space programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>- May 25, 1961, President John F. Kennedy (JFK) wanted to land man on the moon → Apollo 11 landed on the moon on July 16, 1969.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. What are 3 causes of the Cold War? (Ch 12-1)

2. Why was the Soviet Union interested in supporting Communist governments in Eastern Europe? Think about how the World Wars had impacted Russia, as well as what the United States might want after WWII was over. (Ch 12-1)

3. What kinds of reforms were implemented by Mao Zedong in China? Think about changes to agriculture, industry, and family. (Ch 17-2)

4. Compare and contrast the causes of the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Compare their endings as well. (Ch 17-3)

5. Summarize the US actions in the following places: Nicaragua, Cuba, and Iran. (Ch 17-4)
THE COLD WAR BECOMES A HOT WAR

- President Eisenhower breaks off diplomatic relations with Cuba in January 1961
- Castro conquers Cuba & US humiliated

Bay of Pigs failed → new Soviet leader, ________________ said US wouldn’t interfere in takeover of Latin America
- July 1962, built 42 secret missile sites in Cuba as a plan of __________ → American spy plane discovered it
- JFK said it was a threat & mobilized troops to Florida to prepare for war against Cuba

Closest world ever came to nuclear war

- North China/Mainland
- 
- 

- Small part of South China/Island of Taiwan
- 
- 

- Decided to divide Korea
6. What did each of the following presidents do to increase or lessen Cold War tensions? (Ch 17-5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Increased Tension?</th>
<th>Decreased Tension?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John F. Kennedy</td>
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<td>Lyndon B. Johnson</td>
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<td>Richard Nixon</td>
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<td>Ronald Reagan</td>
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7. Why did some Americans oppose the Truman Doctrine? (Ch 17-1)

8. Which sides did the superpowers support in China's revolution? Why? What was the outcome? (Ch 17-2)

9. How did the Soviet Union respond to the Bay of Pigs invasion? (Ch 17-3)
THE COLD WAR BECOMES A HOT WAR

- Vietnam was a French colony, aka French Indochina (along w/Cambodia & Laos)
- Began to fight for independence from France during WW II

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- Communists go to war with France at ____________________ → Communists win
- Vietnam divided North/South

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- War started under Eisenhower ("Ike"), went on through JFK, and intensified under Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ)
- Congress approved sending in over 500,000 soldiers in to help South Vietnam (after Gulf of Tonkin Incident), but US never actually declared war on Vietnam
- 500,000 U.S. soldiers sent to Vietnam → BIG protests against this decision in U.S.!

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- Allowed troops to gradually pull out while South Vietnamese increased their combat role
- Last forces left in 1973

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- Vietnam War is longest conflict in history...not actually a war!
- Within 2 years later, new Communist Vietnam named new capital of South Ho Chi Minh City in honor of their dead leader
- Communists still govern Vietnam, but welcome foreign investment, mostly from US → America lifted trade embargo in 1994 & moving toward recognition of country
# COLD WAR THAWS

## A NEW LEADER FOR SOVIET UNION
- Stalin died March 5, 1953, & ________________, became new Soviet leader.
  - Started policy of ________________ → purging the country of Stalin’s memory
  - New reforms didn’t go to satellite nations; led to uprisings/protests, which Soviets stopped

## SPLIT WITH CHINA
- 1950 - Mao Zedong & Stalin signed 30-year treaty of friendship → but Soviets thought Chinese would follow their leadership
  -
  -
  -

## US & SOVIET UNION LOWER TENSIONS
- 1970’s US & SU stop brinkmanship move toward lowered tensions
- JFK assassinated in 1963, Lyndon B. Johnson became president → committed to stopping spread of communism
- LBJ decided to escalate involvement in Vietnam War → very unpopular move

## DÉTENTE

## PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON

## STAR WARS
- Presidents Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, all had to deal w/ continuing tensions w/ Soviet Union
- Ronald Reagan took office in 1981 & announced program to protect against enemy missiles called **Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)** → named program **Star Wars**, after the popular movie, but never done

## COLD WAR THAW CONTINUES
- ________________ becomes Soviet premier & understands Soviet economy cannot compete with West & increasing tensions
- He tries to reform USSR with ________________ (openness: think “glass” because you can see through it) and ________________ (restructuring: think “structure/stroika”)
- Gorbachev further pressured to reform USSR when Reagan gives his speech in Germany challenging Gorbachev to “tear down this wall”
The Cold War Cheat Sheet

What is it? A rivalry between the U.S.S.R. (Soviet Union) and the U.S. to be the dominant world power. It became, however, and argument between democracy and free enterprise (supported by the U.S.) and dictatorship and communism (supported by the U.S.S.R.)

When did it start? 1945-1948

- Yalta Conference- Soviets will control Eastern Europe despite U.S. resistance
- President Truman establishes the policy of containment (don’t let communism spread)
- Eastern Europe becomes satellite nations (independent countries controlled completely by the U.S.S.R.) and Winston Churchill declares an iron curtain divides free people and unfree people in Europe
- The Soviet Union develops nuclear weapons- now there are two superpowers in the world

Characteristics of the War: 1948-1989

- NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)- security alliance of the western countries vs. Warsaw Pact- security alliance of the U.S.S. R. and the satellite countries
- Korean conflict- After WWII Korea is divided into a communist north controlled by the U.S.S. R. and a democratic south controlled by the U.S. The Soviet Union tries to unite them and begins a war. No one really wins and the north stays communist and the south gets built up by the U.S.
- Vietnam war- After WWII Vietnam gets freedom (it was controlled by the Japanese during WWII) and a communist party comes to power. The U.S. is worried about the spread of communism and installs a separate government in the south of Vietnam and begins a war. This is a long war for both sides that costs a lot of money and a lot of human life. The U.S. ends up pulling out in the end (Nixon does this). This is a foreign policy failure for the U.S. Vietnam stays communist
- Berlin Wall- 1961 the wall gets built to stop the flow of people between east and west Germany but it becomes another symbol of the separation of two worlds in Europe. Reagan famously told Gorbachev, “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!” The wall falls in 1989.
- Cuban Missile Crisis - After the Cuban revolution when Fidel Castro takes over Cuba and turns it into a communist country, the Soviet Union wants to place missiles on the island. This makes the U.S. nervous since the island is so close to the U.S. President Kennedy and Kruschev get into a game of bluff threatening to use nuclear weapons. The Soviets back down and remove the missiles.
- Theory of deterrence- the idea that if both sides have nuclear weapons the consequences of using them are so bad that they won’t be used, thus deterring a war

Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

- Soviet economy (communism) collapses in the 1980s
- Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev begins reforms that open up the Soviet Union
- U.S. President Reagan takes a hard line on Gorbachev
- Warsaw pact countries in central Europe (Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania have strong nationalism and keep protesting the Soviet influence in their countries- sometimes to dramatic ends)
- 1989 the Berlin Wall comes down
- The Soviet Union breaks up and the territory goes back to being Russia
- NATO gets expanded to include Warsaw Pact countries- which upsets Russia (and still does)
THE WALL FALLS
1989
- A wave of rebellion against Soviet influence occurs throughout its European allies.
- Poland's movement breaks Soviet hold
- Hungary removed border restrictions w/ Austria
- Riots and protests break out in East Germany.
- East Germans storm the wall. Confused and outnumbered, border guards do not fight back
- The wall is breached
- Eventually East and West Germany are reunited in 1990

COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION
- For 1st time in decades, Soviet people free to make choices about government
- More than 100 ethnic groups lived in Soviet Union, w/ Russians being largest group non-Russians forming majority in 14 Republics

A NEW SET OF COUNTRIES
Leaders of the Cold War

**Describe how each of these men contributed to WWII. Describe a major accomplishment or explain how they were viewed after the war.

United States:
- Douglas MacArthur (Korea)
- John F. Kennedy
- Richard Nixon
- Ronald Reagan

Soviet Union:
- Nikita Kruschev
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- Boris Yeltsin

Cuba:
- Fidel Castro

Vietnam:
- Ho Chi Minh

China:
- Mao Zedong
- Chiang Kai-Shek

Africa:
- Nelson Mandela (South Africa)
- Jomo Kenyatta (Kenya)

India:
- Mohandas Gandhi

Egypt:
- Gamal Nasser