Cold War:

The state of tension without actual fighting between the United States and the Soviet Union, which divided the world into two camps
5. Improving Equality

- African Americans felt they deserved equal rights, especially after hundreds of thousands served in WWII
- Truman took action in 1948 by desegregating the armed forces
- Additionally, Truman ordered an end to discrimination in the hiring of governmental employees
NATO FORMED

SAFARI Montage chap. 4 The Cold War

• The Berlin blockade increased Western Europe’s fear of Soviet aggression

• As a result, ten West European nations joined the U.S and Canada on April 4, 1949 to form a coalition of countries known as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The NATO flag
THE WARSAW PACT

- To counter the U.S. defense alliance (NATO), six years later, in 1955 the Soviets formed their own mutual defense coalition known as the Warsaw Pact
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cold War &quot;Hot Spots&quot;</th>
<th>Principal Combatants</th>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berlin Airlift (1948–1949)</td>
<td>Great Britain and United States; Soviet Union</td>
<td>Soviets blockaded West Berlin to prevent reunion of divided Germany</td>
<td>Americans and British airlifted supplies to Berlin for 11 months; Soviets backed off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea (1950–1953)</td>
<td>China and North Korea; South Korea, UN forces, and United States</td>
<td>North Korea invaded South; aginst UN forces to intervene; China sent its troops to support N. Korea</td>
<td>Cease fire signed, borders set at 38th parallel; Korea remained divided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)</td>
<td>Cuba and Soviet Union; United States</td>
<td>Soviet Union erected missile sites on island of Cuba</td>
<td>Kennedy blockaded Cuba and forced Soviets to remove the missile bases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Race (1957–1969)</td>
<td>Soviet Union; United States</td>
<td>Race to develop the technology to control moon, explore space, and develop ballistic defense systems</td>
<td>Soviets launched Sputnik, artificial satellite; first U.S. manned lunar landing; spin-off technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam (1964–1973)</td>
<td>France; China and North Vietnam; South Vietnam and United States</td>
<td>Vietnamese sought independence from France; trying to limit communism, U.S. backed the anti-Communist regime of South Vietnam</td>
<td>United States withdrew troops; N. Vietnam invaded the South; Vietnam reunited under Communists; refugees fled, many to the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan (1979–1989)</td>
<td>Afghan rebels; Soviet Union</td>
<td>Soviets invaded to stop a Muslim revolt against the Communist regime in Afghanistan</td>
<td>Soviet Union became mired in a 10-year guerrilla war; Soviet forces finally withdrew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHINESE CIVIL WAR: 1944-1947

• After Japan left China at the end of the War, Chinese Nationalists and Communists fought a bloody civil war.
• Despite the U.S. sending billions to the Nationalists, the Communists under Mao won the war and ruled China.
• Chiang and the Nationalists fled China to neighboring Taiwan (Formosa).
• Mao established the People’s Republic of China.
AMERICA STUNNED

• The American public was shocked that China had fallen to the Communists
• Many believed containment had failed and communism was expanding
• American fear of communism and communist expansion was increasing
KOREAN WAR

- Japan had taken over Korea in 1910 and ruled it until August 1945
- As WWII ended, Japanese troops north of the 38th parallel surrendered to the Soviets
- Japanese soldiers south of the 38th surrendered to the Americans
- As in Germany, two nations developed, one communist (North Korea) and one democratic (South Korea)
The Korean War (1950-53)

- On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces backed by the Soviet Union swept across the 38th parallel in a surprise attack on South Korea supported by the U.S.
- With only 500 U.S. troops in South Korea, the Soviets figured the Americans would not fight to save South Korea.
- The confrontation between democratic and communist blocs turned into open military struggle.
- Surprise, America sent troops, planes and ships to South Korea under the leadership of the UN.
MACARTHUR’S COUNTERATTACK

At first, North Korea seemed unstoppable

- However, US General MacArthur launched a counterattack with tanks, heavy artillery, and troops
- Many North Koreans surrendered; others retreated across the 38th parallel
CHINA JOINS THE FIGHT

• Just as it looked like the Americans were going to score a victory in the North: 300,000 Chinese soldiers joined the war on the side of the North Koreans after MacArthur crossed the Yalu River.

• The fight between North and South Korea had turned into a war in which the main opponents were communist China and democratic America.
MACARTHUR RECOMMENDS ATTACKING CHINA

- To halt the bloody stalemate, General MacArthur called for an extension of the war into China
- Furthermore, MacArthur called for the U.S. to drop atomic bombs on several Chinese cities
- President Truman rejected the General’s requests
- MacArthur continued to urge President Truman to attack China and tried to go behind Truman’s back – by crossing the Yalu river; Truman was furious with his general
- On April 1, 1951, Truman made the shocking announcement that he had fired MacArthur
AN ARMISTICE IS SIGNED

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- Negotiators began working on a settlement as early as the summer of 1951.
- Finally, in July 1953, an agreement was signed that ended the war in a stalemate – no winner or loser (38th parallel).
- America’s cost: 54,000 lives and $67 billion.