The Cold War

What Was the Cold War?
COLD WAR -- FOREIGN POLICY - (1945-1993)

Understanding the Cold War
After WWII, the traditional powers of the world regressed and the United States and the Soviet Union arose as the dominant superpowers. Both nations were polar opposites in ideologies.

Soviet Union = communism, police state/
United States = capitalism, democracy

Cold War was more of a “war of words” rather than outright conflict, however, the Cold War includes episodes of “hot” conflicts in various regions around the world.

United Nations - General Assembly
Member nations convened to develop a postwar world to combat global issues while respecting sovereignty and peace.

Security Council - 15-member body to authorize peacekeeping and promote international security

Iron Curtain
German Occupation Zones

- Democratic Republic of Germany (East Germany)
- Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)

Truman & Containment (1945-1953)
George F. Kennan - Strategies to prevent the spread of communism

Truman Doctrine - Provide economic and military support for nations threatened by communism - Greece and Turkey

Truman (1945-1953) Marshall Plan
European Recovery Program - $13 billion in grants
Rebuild and develop European infrastructure

Truman & Containment (1945-1953) NATO
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- Permanent alliance between U.S., Canada, and W. Europe
- If one member is attacked, all treaty nations will defend

Warsaw Pact

- Soviet Union’s version of NATO
- Eastern European satellite nations

Truman & Containment (1945-1953)
The Fall of China to Communism led by Mao Zedong

Korean Conflict (1950-1953)
- North Korean Invasion (1950) - Advised by Soviet Union and China

Truman and United Nations Intervention

- General Douglas MacArthur launched successful counterattack
- Repulsed to 38th parallel by Chinese support troops

Armistice (1953)
-38th parallel: Communist North and Democratic South -- Truman win/lose -- Containment worked -- “soft on Communism”

Second Red Scare (1947-1957)

House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
Investigate Americans for pro-communist beliefs and blacklisting -- Senator Joseph McCarthy (R) -- McCarthyism

Espionage

- Alger Hiss
- Klaus Fuchs
- Julia and Ethel Rosenberg

Eisenhower & Brinkmanship (1953-1961)
Secretary of State John F. Dulles -- “New Look” -- ________________________________

Domino Theory

Eisenhower Doctrine -- Extension of Truman Doctrine to ________________________________

Eisenhower & Brinkmanship (1953-1961) - Soviet Union
a. ________________________________ (1957)  b. ________________________________ (1960)

Eisenhower & Brinkmanship (1953-1961) - Vietnam and Cuba

Vietnam

- Ho Chi Minh and North Vietnam  American Embargo
- Cuban Alliance with Soviet Union

Kennedy & Flexible Response (1961-1963)
Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara; 1) Develop conventional military strategies and policies, 2) Nuclear weapon escalation as last phase

______________________________ (1961) -- Volunteer organization for developing nations

Military Advisors in Vietnam (1963) -- American troop support for South Vietnam and Ngo Dinh Diem

Kennedy & Flexible Response (1961-1963) – Cuba

Space Race
National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) (1958) -- Response to Sputnik and Yuri Gagarin

Mercury Program

Kennedy’s Race to the Moon
Apollo Program - Apollo 11 (1969) - “One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind” - ___________________________

Gulf of Tonkin (August 1964) -- Incident - North Vietnamese fired upon U.S. warships
      Resolution - Congress authorized combat troops through Johnson’s urging

Escalation
Operation Rolling Thunder
      Troops increases from 1964 to 1969

Hawks and Doves
__________________________ - contain communist aggression                  __________________________ - internal conflict and unpopular draft and results (January 1968)

Vietcong launch surprise attack
U.S. military victory but political and popular victory for Minh and North Vietnamese

Secretary of State
Nixon Doctrine - Assist allies, but not assume all the world’s defense

Visit to China (1972) Soviet Union and Leonid Brezhnev
Met with Chairman Mao              Visit to Moscow (1972)
Virtual recognition of Communist China Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I) (1972)

Nixon & Detente (1969-1974) - ___________________________
Purpose
      • Expand, equip, and train South Vietnamese
      • Reduce American troop involvement
      • “Peace with honor”

Cambodia bombings – Protests back home – ___________________________
My Lai Massacre (1968) - U.S. troops slaughtered women and children


War Powers Act (1973) – 1) 48 hours advance notice 2) 60 day military authorization, 30 day withdrawal

Paris Peace Accords (1973)
Fall of Viet Nam – Fall of Saigon

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1. Camp David Accords (1978)
   a. Peace between Egypt and Israel
2. SALT II (1979)
3. Soviet Union and Afghanistan (1979)
4. Iranian Revolution (1979)
   a. Ayatollah Khomeini
   b. 55 American hostages for 444 days
   c. Operation Eagle Claw (1980)

Reagan Doctrine - Provide support for resistance movements against communist governments -- “peace through strength”

Iran-Contra Affair
Iran-Iraq War -- U.S. sold weapons to both sides; mostly to Saddam Hussein and Iraq
Nicaragua – 1) Sandinistas 2) Contras 3) Boland Amendment (1985)

Iran-Contra Affair - Weapons sales to Iran funded Contras against Sandinistas -- Colonel ___________________________

Reagan & Rollback (1981-1989) - Soviet Union and Gorbachev
“Evil Empire”
      • ___________________________ (SDI) - “Star Wars”
      • Brandenburg Gate - "Mr. Gorbachev, Tear Down This Wall."

Mikhail Gorbachev’s Reforms
__________________________ - Openness and freedom of expression                  __________________________ - Gradual capitalist reforms
      (Social)                        (Economic)

End of Cold War (1989-1993) - Iron Curtain Falls
Germany - Berlin Wall falls (1989) and Reunification (1990)
Eastern Europe - Poland and Solidarity
Soviet Union - Dissolution (1991)
Cold War Vocab

• arms race

• Berlin airlift

• cold war

• containment

• domino theory

• glasnost

• Hollywood Ten

• iron curtain

• Nikita Khrushchev

• Mao Tse-tung

• Marshall Plan
• McCarran-Walter Act

• McCarthyism

• NATO

• Potsdam Conference

• Rosenberg, Ethel and Julius

• satellite nation

• Sputnik

• Truman Doctrine

• Warsaw Pact

• 38th Parallel

• Yates v. U.S. (1957)
Chapter 26, Section 3: Cold War at Home

As you read about how and why the fear of communism swept the United States, answer the following questions.

(1) What were the causes of the fear of communism in the United States?

(2) Explain the House Un-American Activities Committee. What was it and what did it do?

(3) Why was Hollywood a target of anti-communist investigations by Congress?

(4) Who were the Hollywood Ten? What did they do?

(5) Explain blacklisting

(6) Who was Alger Hiss? What was he convicted of?

(7) Who were the Rosenbergs? What were they convicted of?

(8) Why did the cases of Alger Hiss and the Rosenbergs heighten the anti-communist mood of Americans?

(9) Look at the political cartoon on page 826. What does this political cartoon suggest about the methods and tactics of HUAC?

(10) Who was Joseph McCarthy? What did he do?

(11) Look at the chart on page 827. How did world events help lead to McCarthyism?

(12) How did McCarthyism affect the behavior of individual Americans?

(13) Fill in the chart below with examples of anti-communist fear in the United States.

Anti-communist fear gripped the country.

[Chart with empty ellipses for students to fill in examples]
1. What was the main goal of the Truman Doctrine?

2. What did the Soviet Union set up in response to efforts from the West to reunify Germany?

3. Who investigating communism in the film industry?

4. Who were defeated in the civil war in China despite 2 billion dollars in aid sent to them from the US?

5. Who was the leader of the Communists in China?

6. Where did General Douglas MacArthur command U.S. forces?

7. Who appeared to be winning the Korean War until China actively entered the conflict?

8. What was the United States response to fear of Soviet military action in the Middle East?

9. Why was George MacArthur fired?*

10. When the Soviet Union exploded an atomic bomb, the US intensified efforts to develop what?

11. Who controls economic activity in a capitalist system?

12. What was the main goal of the Truman Doctrine?

13. What was the Soviet blockade of West Berlin a response to?

14. Why did the Bay of Pigs Invasion fail?*

15. What was the name of the first Russian satellite in space?*

16. What happened as a result of the armistice signed ending the Korean War?

17. Who was Lee Harvey Oswald?*

18. Who made accusations that communism was widely present in the U.S. government and military?

19. What was the Strategic Defense Initiative?

20. When Nixon resigned, who became president?

21. Mikhail Gorbachev announced plans for a restructuring of the Soviet economy and government known as?

22. After investigating the assassination of JFK, the Warren Commission concluded what?

23. Which was not a factor working against Kennedy in the 1960 election?

24. What were the Pentagon Papers?

25. What was the main purpose of the flexible response military strategy?

26. How did America react to news that the Soviet Union was the first to put a man in space?
27. Who were the Vietcong?

28. When Nixon resigned, who became president?

29. What reflects the findings of the Warren Commission?

30. What was the United States' main goal in Vietnam?

31. Who served as the commander of U.S. troops in Vietnam?

32. How could people be deferred from the draft?

33. What is the Reagan Doctrine?*

34. What set off a major student protests in the US, most notably at Kent State?

35. After World War II, Who did the United States aid in its efforts to keep control of Vietnam?

36. What was the supply line from North to South Vietnam?

37. What is the domino theory?

38. What was the goal of the program known as Star Wars?

39. What event was most effective in convincing the American public that the war was not winnable?

40. What is Détente?*

41. Which of the following did President Nixon say would bring about "peace with honor" in Vietnam?

42. Why did Congress pass the War Powers Act?

43. Which president asked Congress for the Tonkin Gulf Resolution?

44. Who made the famous speech, “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall...”?*

45. Which infamous couple was executed for being spies?*

46. Who is Alger Hiss?*

47. Who came up with the idea of Containment?*

48. Which president created the Peace Corps?*

49. What was Eisenhower’s policy regarding the Cold War?*

50. How did the US combat the jungle overgrowth in Vietnam?*