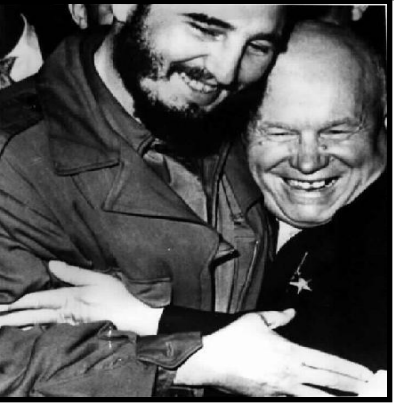
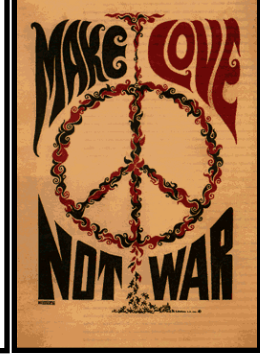
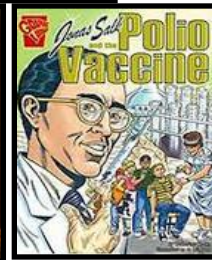
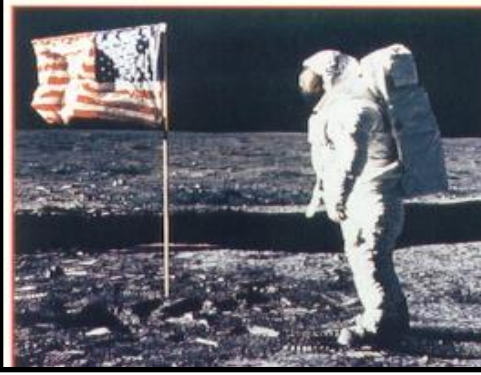
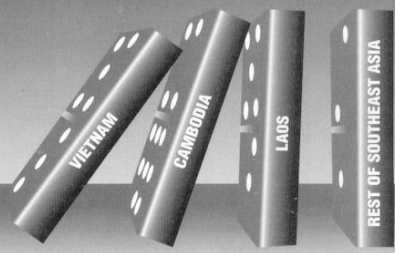


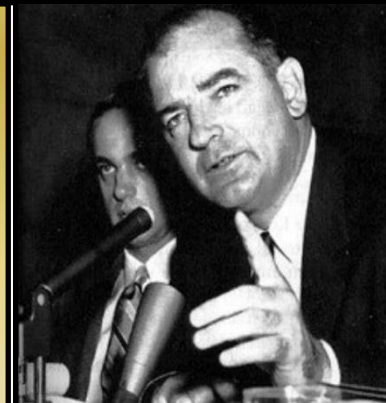
THE DOMINO THEORY

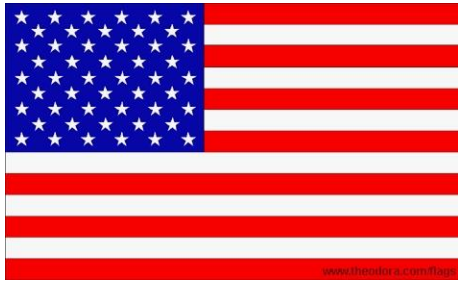


The Cold War

1945-1989

STAAR Review 10





The Cold War



- Although the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union were allies during World War II, these two Superpowers soon became rivals during the Cold War.
- It was called a 'Cold War' because they never confronted each other directly in open warfare, that was because of the nuclear weapons each side had pointed at the other.
- They did engage in a war of words, threats, spying and one-upsmanship that led to frequent conflicts on every continent.



The Roots of the Cold War

- The roots of the Cold War lay in the competing ideological systems between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union.
- The **United States** wanted to spread its system of **Democracy** (the people rule) and free enterprise.
- The **Soviet Union** (USSR or Russia) wanted to see nations adopt **Communism** (the government rules).
- These major differences caused the two Superpowers to clash.

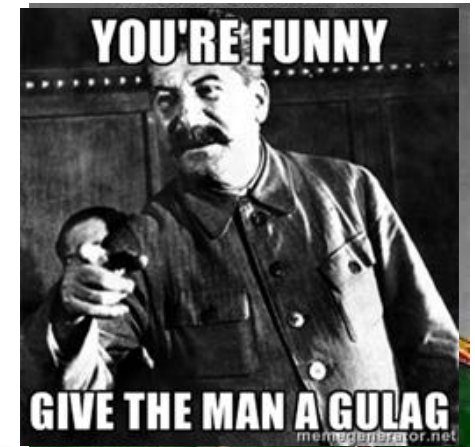


Democracy v. Communism

Category	American Democracy	Soviet Communism
Political System	A multi-party democracy ruled by the people	One Political Party, the Communist Party
Economic System	Free Enterprise, private ownership of property, supply & demand determine prices, limited government involvement	Industries & farms owned by the government, limited private property, education & health care provided by government
Religion	Freedom of Religion as guaranteed by the Constitution	Religion is discouraged
Individual Rights	Bill of Rights protect individual freedoms	No Bill of Rights, Secret police arrest dissidents, censorship, no free exercise of beliefs
Organizations	Unions and other organizations openly negotiate with employers	All labor groups are run by the Communist Party

Joseph Stalin

- **Joseph Stalin**, the leader of the Soviet Union, was supposed to create a classless society that helped all workers, instead he established a brutal dictatorship with him having absolute control.
- Anyone Stalin considered to be against him, with or without evidence, could be executed, imprisoned or sent to a **gulag** (forced labor camp) in Siberia.



The Yalta & Potsdam Conferences

- In 1945 as the end of the war neared, the **Big Three** of **Roosevelt**, **Churchill**, and **Stalin** met in **Yalta**.
- They agreed on:
 - formation of the **United Nations**.
 - a plan on **how Germany would be divided** up at the war end.
 - the nations they had liberated would have **free elections**.
 - Stalin even agreed to let Poland have free elections, ya right!



- Later when they met at **Potsdam** the Big Three disagreed.

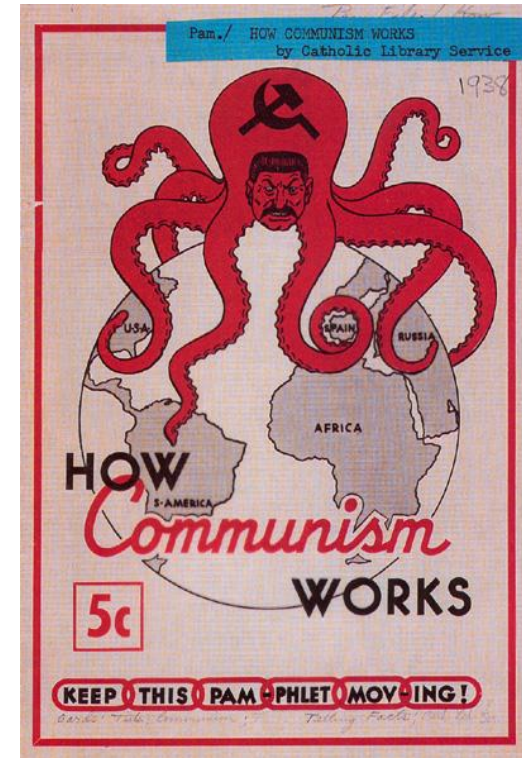
The Cold War Begins

- After World War II, the Soviets saw a growing threat from the capitalist governments in the West.
- To insure a buffer zone between the West and the East, Stalin set up communist governments in these **'satellite nations'** he now controlled.
- The Soviets occupied these nations and *prevented free elections, *seized industrial properties and *controlled all parts of the lives of the people of the USSR and eastern European nations.
- Churchill said an **'Iron Curtain'** has fallen over Eastern Europe, cutting it off from the freedoms of the West.



America's Policy of 'Containment'

- America responded to the Soviet Union's domination of Eastern Europe with a policy of containment.
- **Containment** was stopping the spread of communism to free democratic nations, but not fighting it in nations that were Communist.
- This policy of **containment** would be the basis of the **Truman Doctrine**.



Booklet cover shows how communism was spreading its evil tentacles around the world.

The Truman Doctrine

- When Communist rebels threatened to take Greece and Stalin threatened Turkey, Pres. Truman decided to offer these two nations military aid.
- Truman did not want to make the same mistake Britain and France made in trying to appease Hitler by giving into their demands.
- Truman promised to support any country fighting Communism.
- Truman had street credibility!



“I believe it must be the policy of the U.S. to support free peoples who are resisting attempts by armed minorities or by outside pressures.”



The Marshall Plan, 1948

- After World War II, most of Europe was in shambles and many faced famine.
- Entire cities were destroyed & farm production non-existent.
- Pres. Truman believed people who were desperate might be attracted to Communism.
- Secretary of State George Marshall proposed a plan to aid these war-torn nations of Europe.



The Marshall Plan, 1948



- **George Marshall** believed that aid would create strong European allies and trading partners for the U.S.A..
- Unlike WW I, where the enemy was treated severely, this plan also included helping rebuild Germany and Italy.
- The **Marshall Plan** was successful in rebuilding Europe and also in benefitting the American economy.



The Division of Germany

- At the end of WW II, Germany was divided into an eastern bloc and a western bloc.
- The **Soviets** controlled the eastern bloc, **East Germany**.
- The **USA, Britain, & France** controlled the western bloc aka **West Germany**.
- The city of Berlin was located entirely within the country of East Germany.
- Berlin itself was divided into a **West Berlin** and an **East Berlin**



The 'iron curtain' separated
east from **west**
Communism from **Democracy**

Berlin: a Divided City

- Although there was no actual wall separating the two sides, **Berlin** was a divided city.
- In the democratic, western half the people lived good, had many choices, and enjoyed life.
- In the communist eastern half life was not as good, the choices in all parts of their lives was limited by the government.
- As a result of the huge differences between the two halves of the city, the people living in **East Berlin** started moving to **West Berlin**.
- The Russians became concerned that too many people were leaving the **east** for the **west** and they aimed to stop it!

Berlin: a Divided City

This map shows how Germany was divided as a country.



This map shows how Berlin was divided as a city.



This small white area shows that the city of Berlin is located inside of East Germany.

The Berlin Wall

- In 1961, the Soviets starting building what would become known as the Berlin Wall.
- The Berlin Wall was not designed to keep **West Berliners** out, but to keep the **East Berliners** in!
- Those who tried to escape from the east to the west were put in prison or shot!
- The Berlin Wall became a symbol of the iron curtain and the separation of **democracy** from **communism**.



Scenes of the Berlin Wall

On the left – No Man's Land on East Berlin side

On the right – West Berliners graffiti the wall



Scenes of the Berlin Wall

An unsuccessful escape attempt



Scenes of the Berlin Wall



Even the East German guards want out!

Scenes of the Berlin Wall

Memorials to East Germans killed attempting to escape to the West.



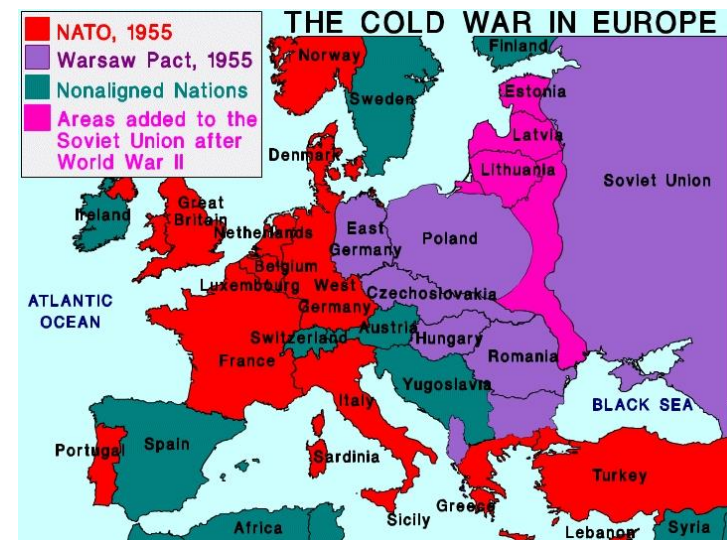
The Berlin Blockade & the Berlin Airlift

- Berlin is located entirely within communist East Germany.
- In 1948 the Russians attempted to limit access to our sector of the city.
- The U.S had been trucking in all needed supplies to West Berlin before this '**Berlin Blockade**' by the Russians.
- The U.S. responded to this blockade with the '**Berlin Airlift**'.
- The U.S. flew tons of food, fuel, and other materials into West Berlin.



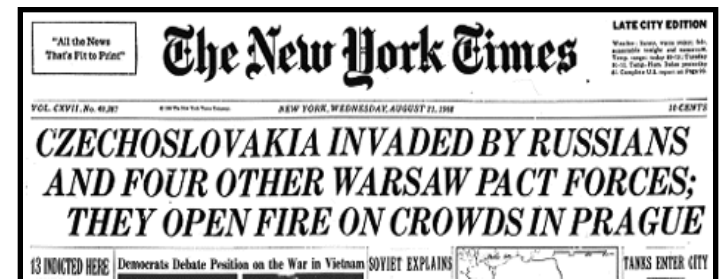
N.A.T.O. - North Atlantic Treaty Organization

- In response to the Soviets blockade of Berlin, the **U.S.A.** and other non-communist nations that surrounded the North Atlantic Ocean, formed a military alliance called NATO.
- **NATO** was based on the concept of **collective security**, where each NATO member pledged to defend other NATO nations from attack.
- The **Soviet Union** responded by creating the **Warsaw Pact** with its eastern allies and satellite nations.



Friction Behind the Iron Curtain

- Although, America loudly condemned the Soviets aggressive behaviors after World War II, we never directly intervened behind the Iron Curtain.
- The U.S. didn't directly interfere when the Soviets:
 - Suppressed an anti-communist revolution in Hungary (1956).
 - Built the Berlin Wall (1961)
 - Invaded Czechoslovakia (1968)



Containment in Asia

- America believed the policy of containment was working and stopping the spread on Communism in Europe.
- Then in 1949, China the world's most populous nation became communist.
- **Communist China** led by **Mao Zedong**, and helped by the Soviets, overthrew the Nationalist government.
- Pres. Truman refused to recognize the Communist government in China.
- The U.S. also prevented Red China from entering the United Nations.



The Korean War, 1950-1953

- **Korea**, a former colony of Japan, was divided into two zones after World War II.
- **North Korea** became a **communist** nation supported by **China** and the **U.S.S.R.**
- **South Korea** became a **democratic** nation supported by the **U.S.A.**
- The dividing line was the **38th Parallel line.**



The Korean War

- 1950, North Korea invaded the South.
- These aggressive actions reminded Pres. Truman of the Nazi during WW II.
- Pres. Truman sent U.S. troops into South Korea to resist the invasion.
- The U.S. was able to pass a resolution in the United Nations to send U.N. troops (mostly Americans) to South Korea.
- Korean War became the first war to use an international peace keeping force (United Nations) to halt an aggression.



The Truman-MacArthur Controversy

- Pres. Truman sent **General Douglas MacArthur** to command U.S. forces.
- MacArthur landed at Inchon, surprising the North and advancing northward to the Yalu River on China's border with North Korea.
- The Chinese became alarmed and sent large numbers of troops to aid the North.
- MacArthur wanted to liberate China from Communist control by invading China, even if it took the bomb!



The Truman-MacArthur Controversy

- Pres. Truman disagreed with MacArthur over the issue of invading China and the use of the bomb.
- MacArthur made the mistake of publically criticizing Truman.
- Pres. Truman relieved MacArthur of his command believing it was needed to keep civilian control over the military.



End of the Korean War

- 1952, **Dwight Eisenhower** is elected President of U.S.A..
- “**Ike**” was popular and won on the campaign promise of ending the war.
- 1953, the U.S. and North Korea signed an armistice ending hostilities.
- The agreement called for a DMZ, (demilitarized zone) as a buffer between the two Koreas.
- The result of the war was that the border between the two, remained the same as before it began.



The Arms Race



- In 1945 at the end of WW II, the U.S.A. was the sole atomic power in the world.
- The U.S. refused to give up the secret of the bomb.
- By 1949, the U.S.S.R. had developed their own bomb.
- The nuclear '**arms race**' had begun.
- During the 1950s, the U.S. leaders decided to rely more on nuclear weapons for defense, rather than building up a large military force.



Massive Retaliation

- The U.S. used its nuclear weapons as a **deterrent** to stop the U.S.S.R. from attacking.
- The reason it worked was because we threatened to ‘nuke’ the Russians if they attacked us.
- **Massive retaliation** was cheaper than a large military, but it doesn’t always work in every situation.
- Soon we realized that such mass destruction could only be used if our nation’s survival was at stake.



1957

The year was 1957.

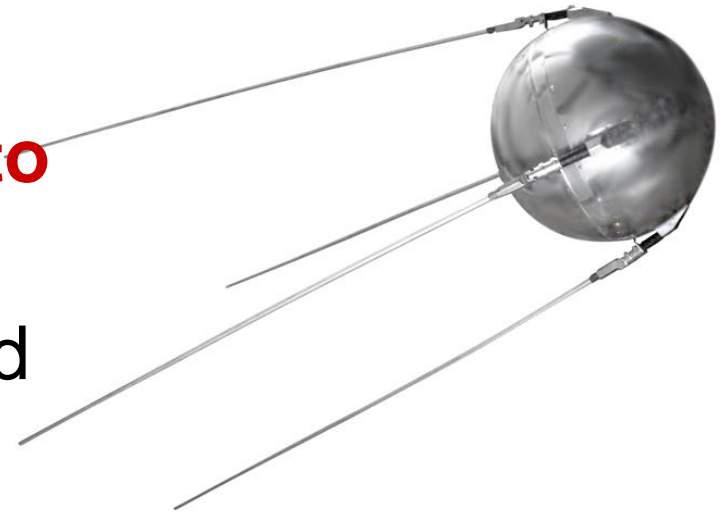
I was two years old and not in the least concerned with the Cold War.

...and then the Russians launched Sputnik.



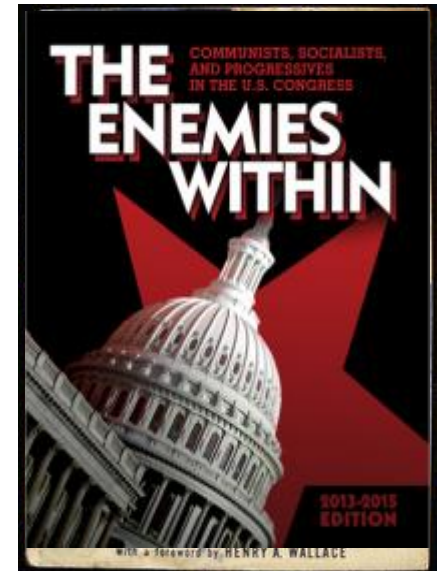
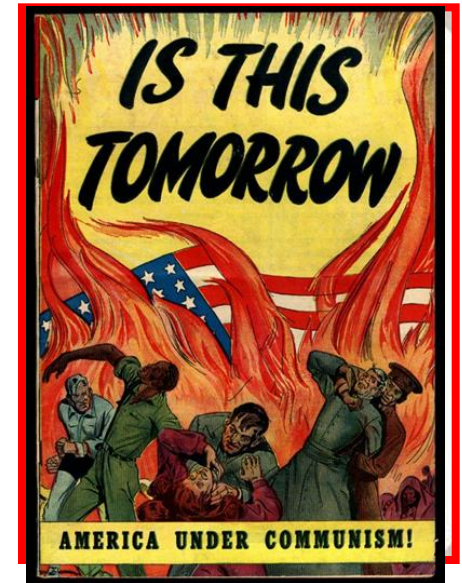
The Soviets Launch Sputnik, 1957

- **Sputnik was the world's first artificial satellite to be sent into space.**
- The satellite was small and could do almost nothing, but it was a wake up call for America.
- Suddenly we realized we were falling behind the Russians in space technology.
- The '**Space Race**' had started!
- America started placing a higher emphasize on science in schools.



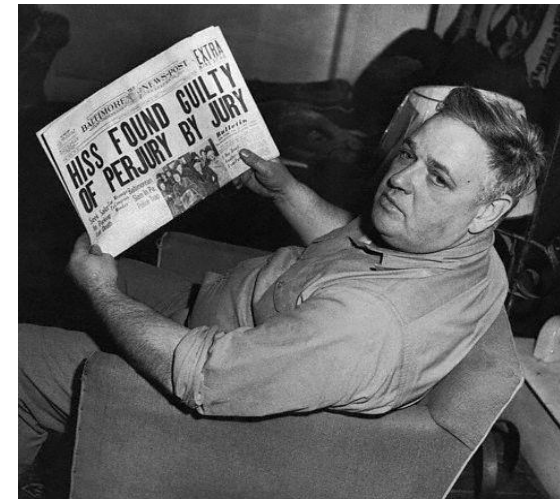
House Un-American Activities Committee

- Following World War II, Americans feared a Communist takeover from within the U.S.A..
- Pres. Truman ordered creation of **Loyalty Review Boards** to investigate un-American activities, like being in the Communist Party.
- Many Americans were accused of 'un-American' activities, often with little evidence they were Commies.
- These investigation often violated an individuals constitutional rights.



House Un-American Activities Committee

- The “House Un-American Activities Committee” aka ‘HUAC’ was created by Congress to identify current or former members of the Communist party.
- HUAC investigated movie actors, directors, and writers about their possible Communist sympathies.
- Those identified as commies were ‘**blacklisted**’, and lost their jobs.
- Some like Alger Hiss were prosecuted, others were asked to inform on others.



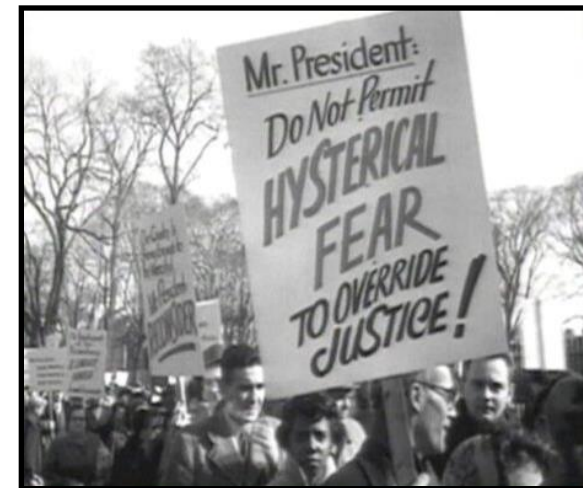
The McCarthy Hearings

- In the 1950s, Senator Joseph McCarthy led the hunt for communists in America!
- McCarthy used his power, unproven claims, and wild accusations as he ruined the lives of people he claimed were communists.
- McCarthy claimed to have hundreds of names of communists and created an air of fear like the Red Scare of the 1920s, but he never provided any real proof.
- The bullying tactic used to destroy a person's reputation without evidence is called **McCarthyism**.



The Rosenberg Trials

- **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** were charged with selling national secrets to the Soviet Union (USSR) about how to make the atomic bomb.
- In 1950, the Rosenberg's were found guilty and executed for spying.
- Like Sacco and Vanzetti many Americans actually doubted the guilt of the Rosenberg's'.
- In 1997, the U.S. government released the **Venona Papers** which proved they had been spying.



Foreign Policy Under Pres. Eisenhower

- Pres. Eisenhower gave control of foreign policy to **John Foster Dulles**, a devoted anti-Communist who wanted to stop the spread of Communism and prevent Soviets from gaining additional influence.
- Under Dulles direction, Pres. Eisenhower announced he would send U.S. troops to any Middle East nation asking for help in fighting Communism.
- This policy became known as the **Eisenhower Doctrine**.



Domestic Policy Under Pres. Eisenhower

- The 1950s was a time of recovery and economic growth as millions of veterans came home from the war.
- People whose lives had been disrupted by the Great Depression and World War II could now turn their attention to work and raising families.
- Advertising, just as it had in the 1920s convinced consumers to buy more products helping stimulate the economy.



Domestic Policy Under Pres. Eisenhower

- **Interstate Highway Act** (1956) created a system of federal highways.
- Pres. Eisenhower had pushed for this highway system to make sure the military could travel rapidly from coast to coast in time of emergencies.



- This same highway system would change the way Americans travel, vacation and where they live.
- Millions would move to the suburbs.

Domestic Policy Under Pres. Eisenhower

- Veterans benefitted from special programs helping them readjust to civilian life.
- Low Interest housing loans to Vets created a **‘housing boom’**.
- Home ownership jumped by 50% as developers built cheap, mass-produced sub-divisions, like Levittown.
- People started moving to the **‘suburbs’** causing ‘inner’ city decay and creating ghettos.



Domestic Policy Under Pres. Eisenhower

- Men returning from war married their sweethearts and a 'baby boom' led to large families and an increase in consumer spending.
- **G.I. Bill** paid for vets to go to college, leading to higher paying jobs and more money to spend.
- There was a greater emphasis on **conformity**, unusual ideas were regarded with suspicion.
- **Jonas Salk** invented first vaccine for **polio**, a disease that crippled many children, even a President (FDR).

