

The Cold War

vs.

What Caused the Cold War?

- Political Differences -
- Mistrust -
- Competition -
- Creation of Satellite Nations -
- Iron Curtain -

Important Events

- Berlin Airlift -
- Korean War -
- Vietnam War -
- Arms Race -
- Space Race -
- U2 Incident -
- Bay of Pigs Invasion -
- Cuban Missile Crisis -

What alliances developed during the Cold War?

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) -
- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) -
- Organization of American States (OAS) and Alliance for Progress -
- Warsaw Pact -

What was Life like for American during this Time?

- Threat of a Nuclear Attack:
 - Duck and Cover -
 - Fall Out Shelters -
 - National Highway Act -
- McCarthyism (2nd Red Scare) -

Politics and Policies of the War - How did different Presidents deal with the Cold War?

Truman	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Containment -• Truman Doctrine -• Marshall Plan -
Eisenhower	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domino Theory -
Kennedy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hot Line -
Nixon, Ford and Carter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Détente -• SALT I and II -• Helsinki Accords -
Reagan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) -

How did the Cold War come to an End?

Gorbachev -

- Glasnost -
- Perestroika -

The Cold War

What Caused the Cold War?

- **Political Differences** – Democracy (U.S.) vs. Communism (U.S.S.R.) Democracy: Citizens elect Government officials
Communism: One leader controls everything—no elections are held and there are no political parties
- **Mistrust** – (1) Stalin once held an alliance with Hitler (The Non-Aggression Pact); (2) Stalin resented the fact that the United States had taken so long to come to his aid during WWII; (3) The U.S. had kept the development of the atomic bomb a secret
- **Competition** – The USSR and US were competing to be the strongest and the most powerful nation's in the world (Remember—The Arms Race and Space Race)
- **Creation of Satellite Nations** – Satellite Nations were created by Stalin in E. Europe in direct violation of the Potsdam Conference—Stalin installed communist governments in these nations
- **Iron Curtain** – The term, coined by Winston Churchill, used to describe the divide between Communist eastern Europe and Democratic western Europe.

Important Events

- **Berlin Airlift** – For 327 days, plane brought food and supplies to West Berlin after it was blockaded by Stalin and the Soviet Union—Remember, Berlin was in Stalin's section of Germany
- **Korean War** – North Korea (Communist) invaded South Korea (Democratic). There was no victory—a ceasefire was declared at the 38th parallel and the country still remains divided today
- **Vietnam War** – North Vietnam (Communist) vs. South Vietnam (Anti-Communist)—See notes on Vietnam for more information
- **Arms Race** – A competition between the US and USSR to determine who could create the most powerful nuclear weapons
- **Space Race** – A race between the USSR and US to make advancements in Space exploration—this led to an increased emphasis on math and science in the US (Remember Sputnik & Neil Armstrong)
- **U2 Incident** – The USSR refused to agree to an “Open Skies Policy and so the US continued to fly spy planes over the USSR to gather information—one of our planes was shot down and negotiations were stopped
- **Bay of Pigs Invasion** – An invasion orchestrated by the CIA that involved anti-Castro Cubans. These exiles were trained to overthrow Castro and his communist government in Cuba—the invasion FAILED miserably
- **Cuban Missile Crisis** – The USSR sent nuclear weapons into Cuba to protect it from future US invasions. Kennedy put a stop to this, but only after bring the US to the edge of nuclear war

What alliances developed during the Cold War?

- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** – The US, Canada, and several other democratic, European nations joined together in a defensive alliance called NATO. Members agreed that an attack on one was an attack on all!
- **Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)** – The Southeast Asian Treaty Organization—This was an alliance formed in Southeast Asia that committed to work together to contain communist aggression in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.
- **Organization of American States (OAS) and Alliance for Progress** – Both of these alliances formed between the United States and Latin American Countries—Both aimed to prevent the spread of communism throughout Latin America
- **Warsaw Pact** – This was an alliance that formed between the Soviet Union and the Satellite states created by Stalin

What was Life like for American during this Time?

Threat of a Nuclear Attack:

- **Duck and Cover** – Nuclear Attack drills that taught students how to “duck and cover” in the event of a nuclear attack
- **Fall Out Shelters** – Shelters built to protect citizens from nuclear attacks

- National Highway Act: Est. highways to allow faster military transportation and fast city evacuation

McCarthyism (2nd Red Scare)

- The nickname given to attacks on suspected communists in the early 1950s—named for the most famous anti-communist...Senator Joseph McCarthy (examples: The Hollywood Ten, The Hollywood Blacklist, The House of Un-American Activities Committee, etc.)

Politics and Policies of the War - How did different Presidents deal with the Cold War?	
Truman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containment – This policy was developed by George Kennan and asked that the US take any measure necessary to prevent the spread of communism • Truman Doctrine – This Doctrine provided aid to all European nations who were threatened by communist takeover • Marshall Plan – This plan allowed economic aid to be sent to any European nation that was willing to cooperate with American economic goals—The plan provided war-torn nations with money and supplies for rebuilding
Eisenhower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domino Theory – The belief that if one country fell to communism, surrounding countries would also fall to communism
Kennedy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot Line – This phone (est. as a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis) enabled the leaders of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to communicate at once should another crisis arise
Nixon, Ford and Carter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Détente – This was a policy aimed at easing Cold War Tensions through negotiation (ex. Nixon visits China and the U.S.S.R. to negotiate, Ford and Carter try to negotiate treaties, etc.) • SALT I and II – Both of these agreements sought to limit the number of nuclear missiles held by each country; SALT II was never passed because of the U.S.S.R.'s invasion of Afghanistan • Helsinki Accords - A series of agreements that promised greater cooperation between the nations of Eastern and Western Europe (ex. Increased trade, the respect for national boundaries, etc.)
Reagan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) – This was a part of Reagan's plan to bankrupt the Soviet Union—This proposed satellite shield would protect the United States from Soviet missile attacks

How did the Cold War come to an End?

Mikhail Gorbachev – He became the leader of the Soviet Union in 1985 and ultimately brought an end to the Cold War

- **Glasnost** – “Openness”—This was a policy implemented by Gorbachev to all Soviet citizens freedom of the press as well as the right to be openly critical of the Government
- **Perestroika** – This policy (also created by Gorbachev) called for an economy less controlled by the government, the introduction of SOME private enterprise, and other steps toward establishing a democratic government