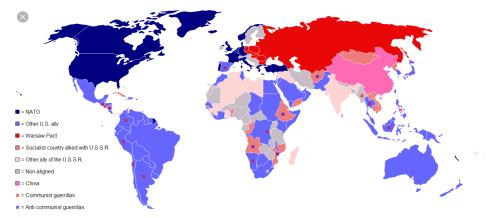


Cold War 1945-1991

- Conflict between the U.S.S.R & The U.S. which began after WWII in response to communist expansion.
- Communism was seen as a mortal threat to the existence of the Western Democratic tradition.
- The Cold War was fought in political, social, and economic battles as opposed to war.



Leader	Cold War Tensions	Term	
Joseph Stalin	Increased	1924-1953	
Nikita Khrushchev	Increased	1955-1964	
Leonid Brezhnev	Increased/Decreased	1964-1982	
Mikhail Gorbachev	Decreased	1985-1991	

President	Cold War Tensions	Term
Harry Truman	Increased	1945-1953
Dwight Eisenhower	Increased	1953-1961
John F Kennedy	Increased	1961-1963
Lyndon B Johnson	Increased	1963-1969
Richard Nixon	Decreased	1969-1974
Ford	Decreased	1974-1977
Ronald Regan	Increased	1981-1989

United States VS Soviet Union

Situation Leading to the Cold War

Yalta Conference

- Feb. 1945- WWII not over
- · Big 3- Churchill, FDR, Stalin
- · Germany?
- Japan?
- Poland?





Potsdam Conference

- July 1945- War in Pacific Theater not over
- Truman, Stalin, Attlee
- Relationship was more strained. Roosevelt was replaced by Truman, who
 was not inclined to humor Stalin once he found out that had been a

- successful test of the atomic bomb.
- America no longer desperately needed Soviet help in the war against Japan.
- American had halted aid to the Soviet Union because of concerns over Russia behavior in the East.
- Stalin would not give Poland free elections.



US Aims Versus Soviet Aims in Europe					
The United States wanted to	The Soviets wanted to				
Encourage <u>Capitalism:</u> New World order where nations had right of self- determination	Encourage <u>Communism</u> : Promoting struggle between workers and wealthy				
Gain access to raw materials and markets for its industries	Rebuild its war-ravaged economy using eastern Europe's industrial equipment and raw materials				
Rebuild European governments to ensure stability and to create new markets for American goods	Control Eastern Europe to balance US influence in Western Europe				
Reunite Germany, believing that Europe would be more secure if Germany were productive	Keep Germany divided and weak so that it would never again threaten the Soviet Union				





Reason for Conflict

- USA VS COMMUNISM
- · U.S. against heavy reparations, & for the overall revival of Germany's economy
- Soviets reaction was to create satellite nations in Eastern Europe to protect against Germany.
- · Battle for Nuclear Weapons.
- Worlds Superpower



Iron Curtain

- Stalin and USSR= satellite nations controlled by Soviets
 - o Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Albania, Bulgaria = southeast Europe

Iron Curtain- imaginary "Wall" separating East Europe Communist countries from East Europe Democratic countries

- Coined by Churchill- speech in Missouri
- Eastern countries already lost to Communism but keep west Democratic



The Beginning of War That Was Cold in Europe

- conflict between U.S. and Soviet Union- no direct military action but high tension and high demand of intelligence
- US and SU would try to spread economic and political influence in Asia, Latin America, and Africa.
- The whole world was watching Democracy vs Communism

Truman Doctrine

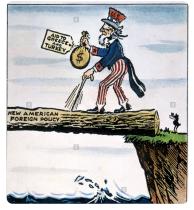
- 1947- the US responded to the spread of into Eastern Europe
- Stopping the further spread of Communism
 CONTAINMENT
- Asked Congress for \$400 million to fight Communism aggression in Greece & Turkey
- Goal- long run to pledge the US to fight

"I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempt subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way (SELF-DETERMINATION)

I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes."

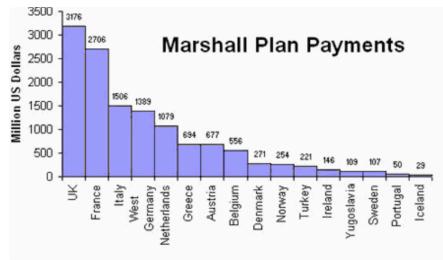




The Marshall Plan (Europe Recovery Plan)

- June 1947
- · US Secretary of State= George Marshall
- Provided economic aid to European countries, both east and west to rebuild their economies
- Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine "two halves of the same walnut"
- Both were essential for Containment!
- Cause- Marshall Plan and TD Effect- Berlin Crisis





Berlin Crisis/Berlin Airlift

Germany is split 4 ways West Germany- US, GB, France.

East Germany- Soviet Union

Inside Communist East Germany was Berlin- a Democracy West Berlin inside a

Communist East Berlin





Airlift

Between June 1948 and May 1949, the Western Allies mounted a massive airlift to keep the western sectors supplied.





Gail Halverson

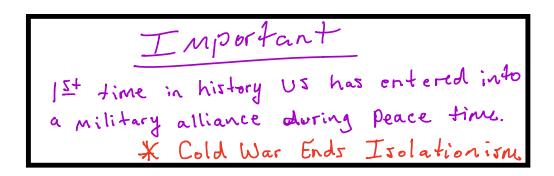


James Gibson demonstrates the art of blowing bubbles for children in the hospital. Like most German kids, they had never before seen bubble gum.

Reaction

NATO- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (April 1949)

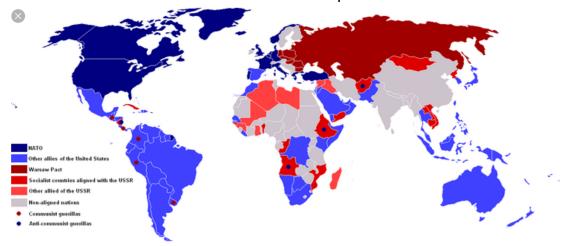
- Defensive Alliance
- 10 Western European Nations joined US and Canada
 - UN not strong enough
 - o An attack on one member is seen as attack on all



Warsaw Pact

Direct response to NATO

 A collective defense treaty among the Soviet Union and seven other Soviet satellite states in Central and Eastern Europe

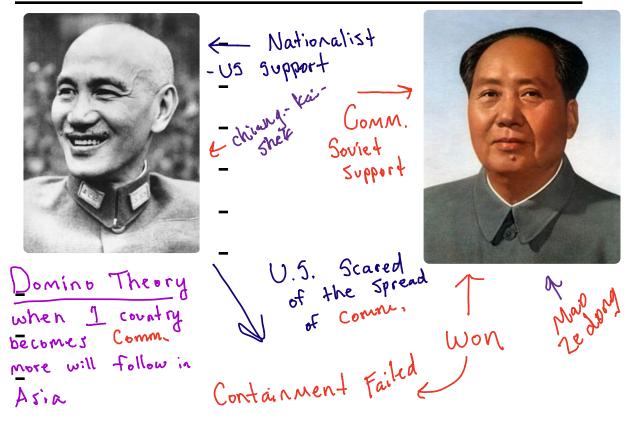


SEATO 1954

- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
 - An international organization for collective defense in Southeast Asia by the Manila Pact in Philippines



US Involvement in Chinese Civil War



Korean War

- After WWII, Korea split into Communist North and Democratic South at the 38th parallel
- North Korea/Chinese. vs. United Nations- McArthur in charge
- From 1950-1953 each side pushed each other over the 38th parallel
- Not a popular war- 55,000 Am killed and \$67 billion with no gain
 No gain but Communism Contained
- Korea peninsula still divided at the 38th parallel
 - DMZ- Demilitarized Zone

