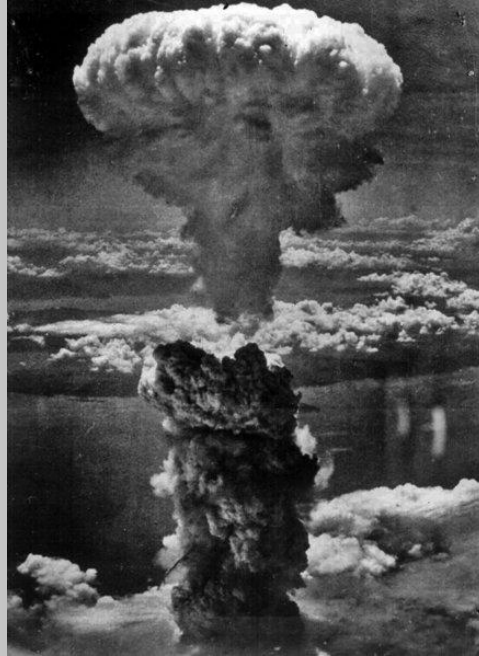


The Cold War:



Origins to 1960

Different types of diplomacy

When negotiations take place between nations it is known as diplomacy. There are different types of diplomacy:

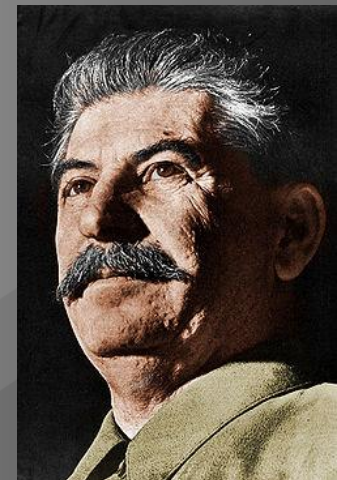
Hot War : this is actual warfare. All talks have failed and the armies are fighting.

Warm War : this is where talks are still going on and there would always be a chance of a peaceful outcome but armies, navies etc. are being fully mobilised and war plans are being put into operation ready for the command to fight.

Cold War : this term is used to describe the relationship between America and the Soviet Union 1945 to 1980. Neither side ever fought the other - the consequences would have been too appalling.

I. A Divided Europe

- **A. Iron Curtain* of Communism—
Western Europe democratic,
Eastern Europe communist**
- **1.=domination of USSR over the
east**



■ Territory gained by USSR in 1945

■ Countries under communist control

■ Yugoslavia: communist but independent

— Iron curtain



II. Germany & Japan **Transformed**

A. Democracy in West Germany

1. Germany & Berlin divided into 4 sectors:

a. between Britain, US, France, USSR

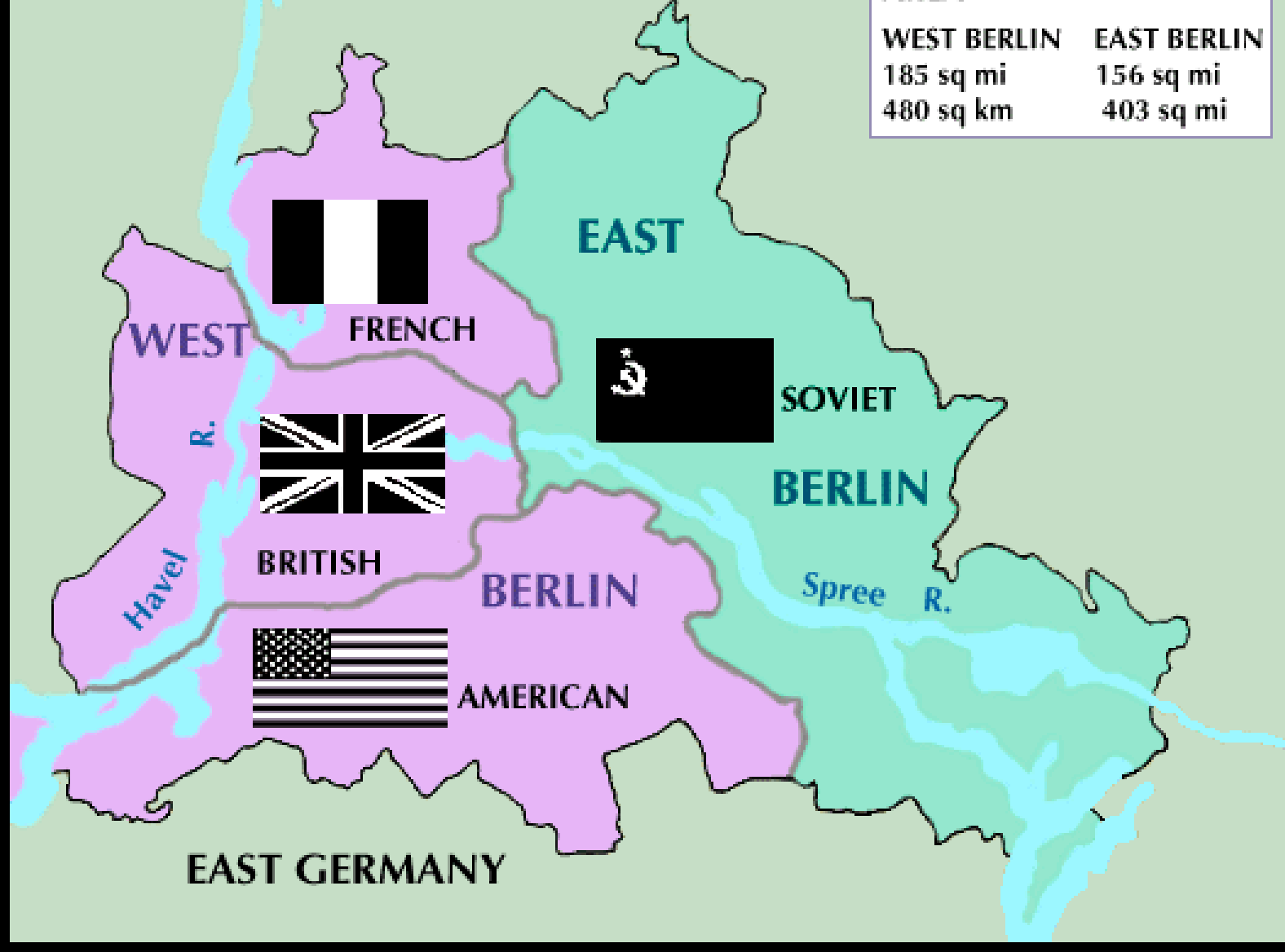


Divided Germany, 1948–1949



DIVIDED BERLIN---1948-90

AREA	
WEST BERLIN	EAST BERLIN
185 sq mi	156 sq mi
480 sq km	403 sq mi

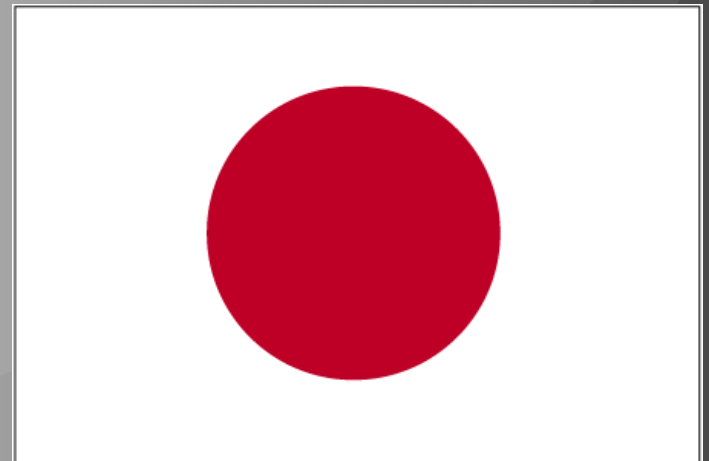


- **2. Germany's military disbanded**
- **3. Nazi party outlawed**
- **4. New West German democratic constitution**
- **5. Lessons of the Holocaust:**
 - **a. some financial compensation to surviving victims**



B. Democracy in Japan

- 1. Occupied by US after WWII**
- 2. Japan's military disbanded**
- 3. War crimes trials**
- 4. US wanted to end Japanese militarism & create a democratic govt in Japan to be an ally**

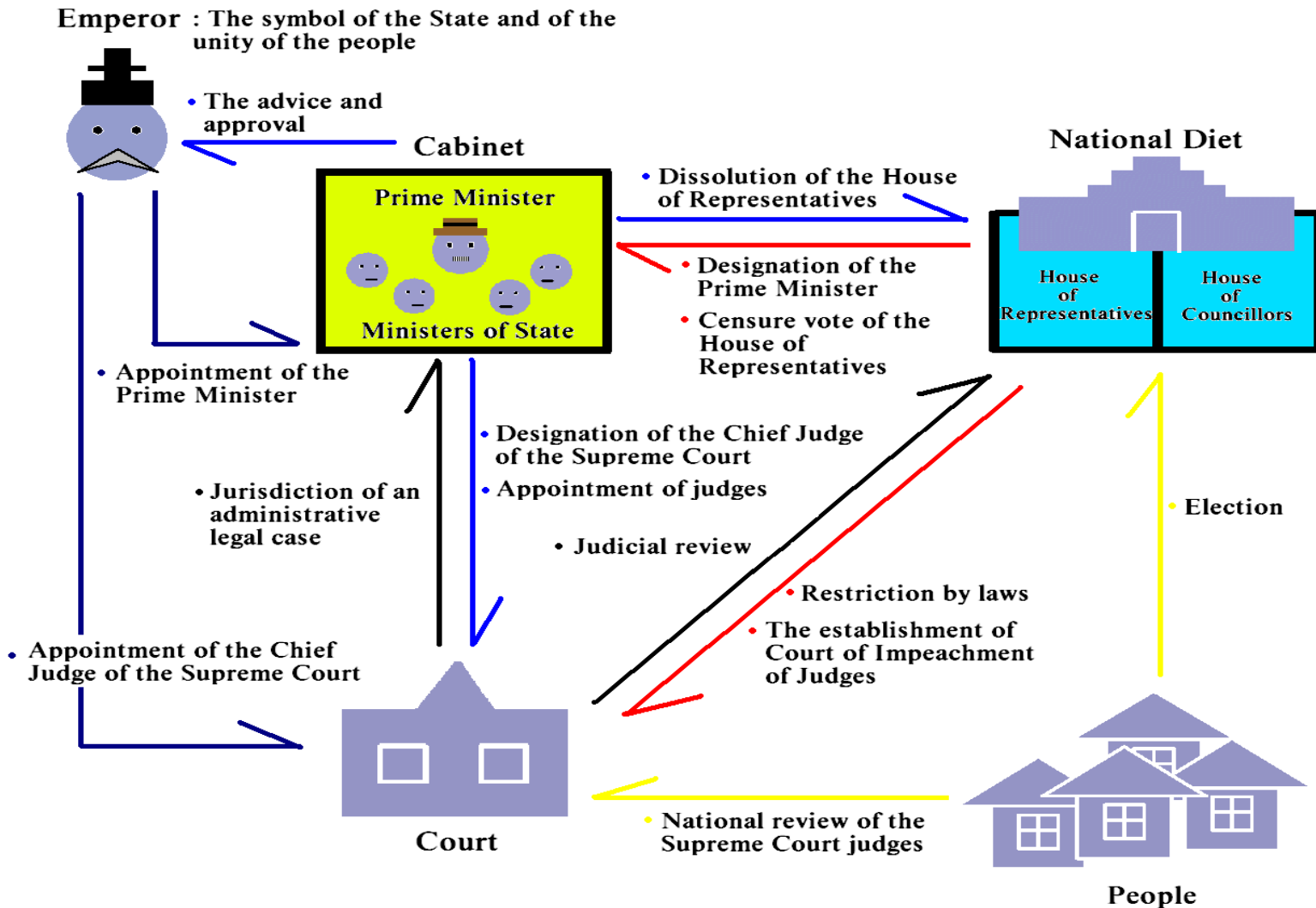


5. Japan's New Constitution:

- a. Written with help of the US
- b. Created constitutional monarchy; just like Britain
- c. Set up democratic govt
- d. Basic rights to Japanese
- e. Disbanded overseas empire of Japan (*= China really happy!*)



Japan's New Govt



III. Two Superpowers*

A. US (democratic) v. USSR (communist)

1. Both came to dominate the world

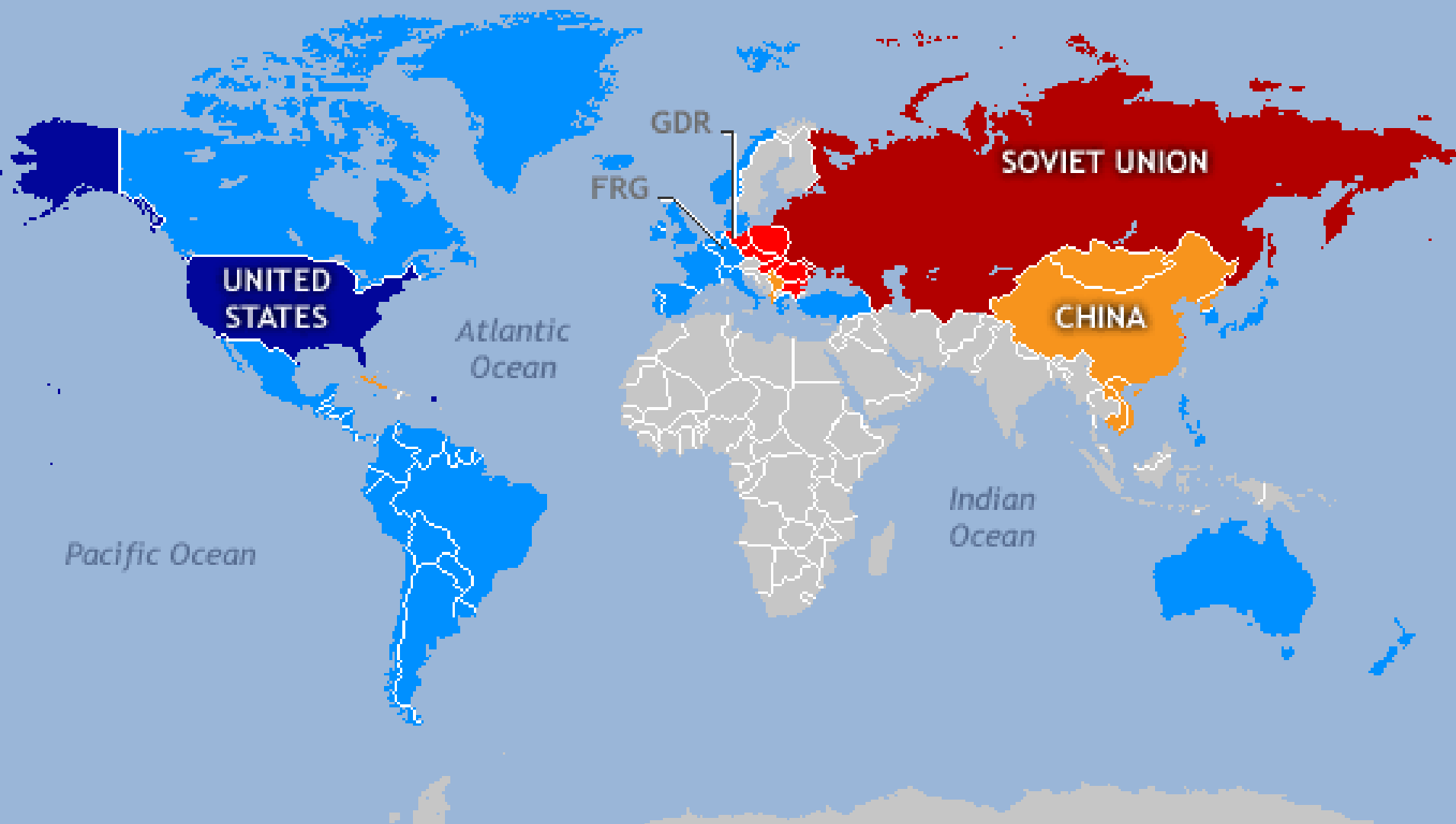
2. Became enemies (both have A-bomb)

3.=due to decline of Britain & France



a. both drained by WWII





- United States and Allies
- Soviet Union and Allies
- Other Communist Countries

FRG - Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)
GDR - German Democratic Republic (East Germany)

IV. The Cold War* Begins (1945-1991)

A. Continuing state of tension between US & USSR

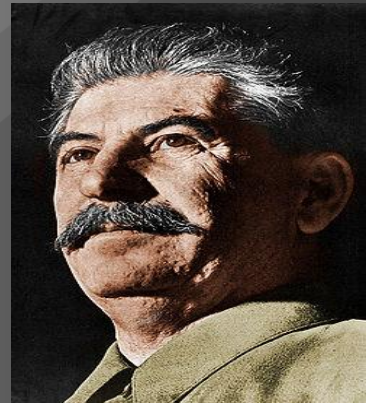
1. Differing views politically, socially, economically

2. Spread of satellite* nations of USSR



a.= spread of communism in East Europe

3. USSR set sights on Turkey & Greece





B. The Truman Doctrine*

1. =U.S. duty to help other

nations resist Soviet aggression (i.e. communism)

2. Based on the theory of Containment*=attempt to limit communism & its expansion

3. US sent aid to Greece & Turkey to stop USSR



Allies become enemies

Soviets Build a Buffer

In 1946, Stalin says capitalism and communism cannot co-exist

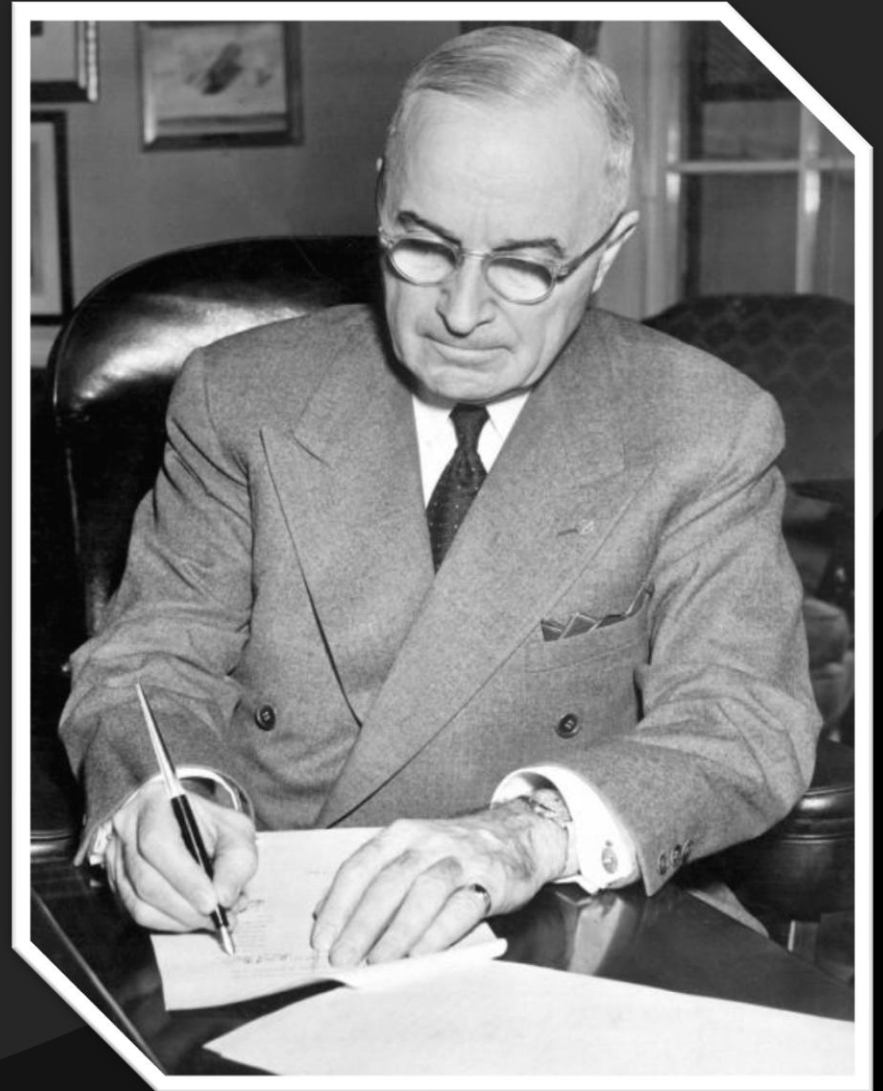
Iron Curtain divides East and West





U.S. Goals

- **Containment** —stop the spread of communism
- **Truman Doctrine** supports countries that reject communism
- **Marshall Plan** — program of assisting Western European countries



C. The Marshall Plan*

1.=massive economic aid package to Europe after WWII designed to help in rebuilding & to resist communism

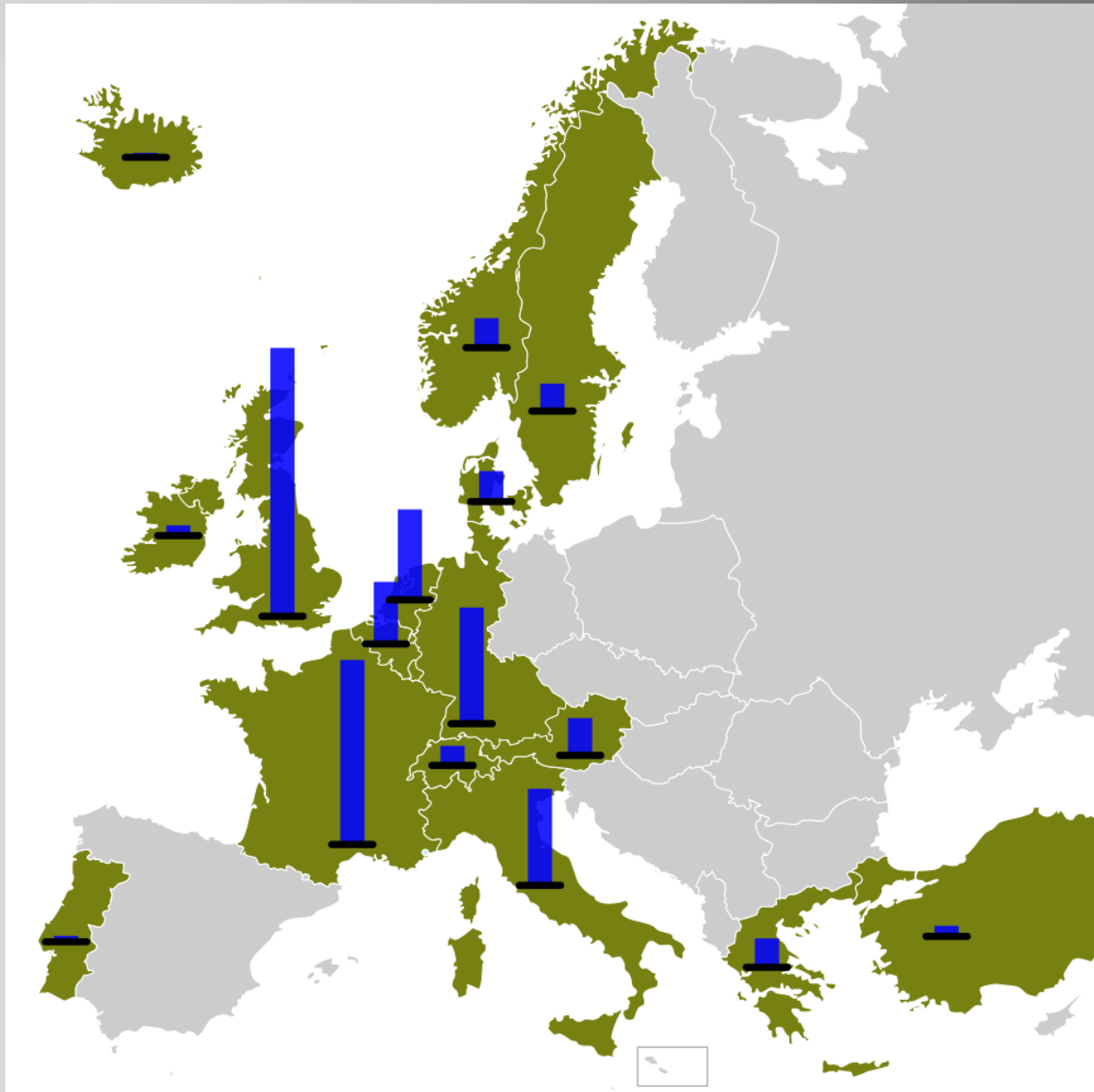
a. opposite of Treaty of Versailles

2. Only West Europe (democratic) took the aide

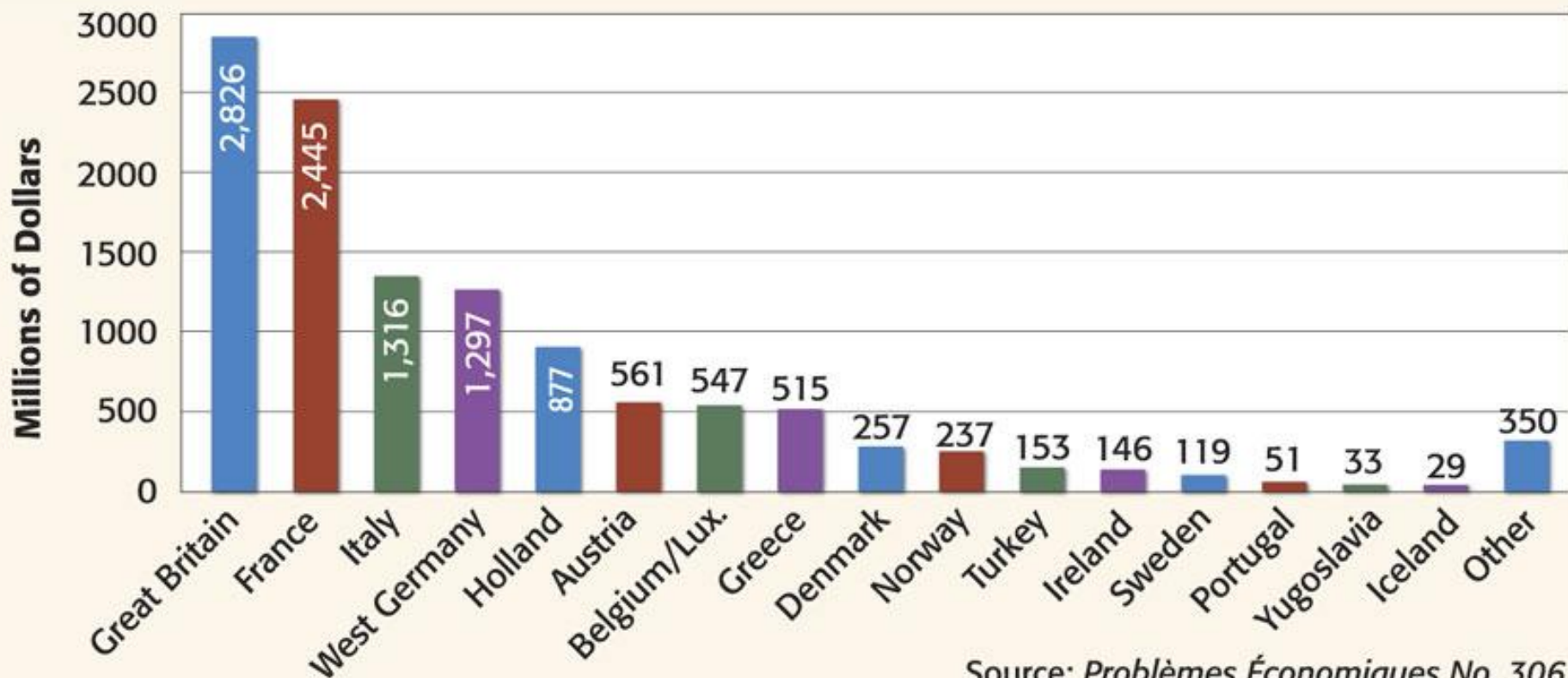
[http://en.wikipedia/wiki/Marshall
Plan](http://en.wikipedia/wiki/Marshall_Plan)



Marshall Plan Expenditures



Countries Aided by the Marshall Plan, 1948–1951



Source: *Problèmes Économiques* No. 306

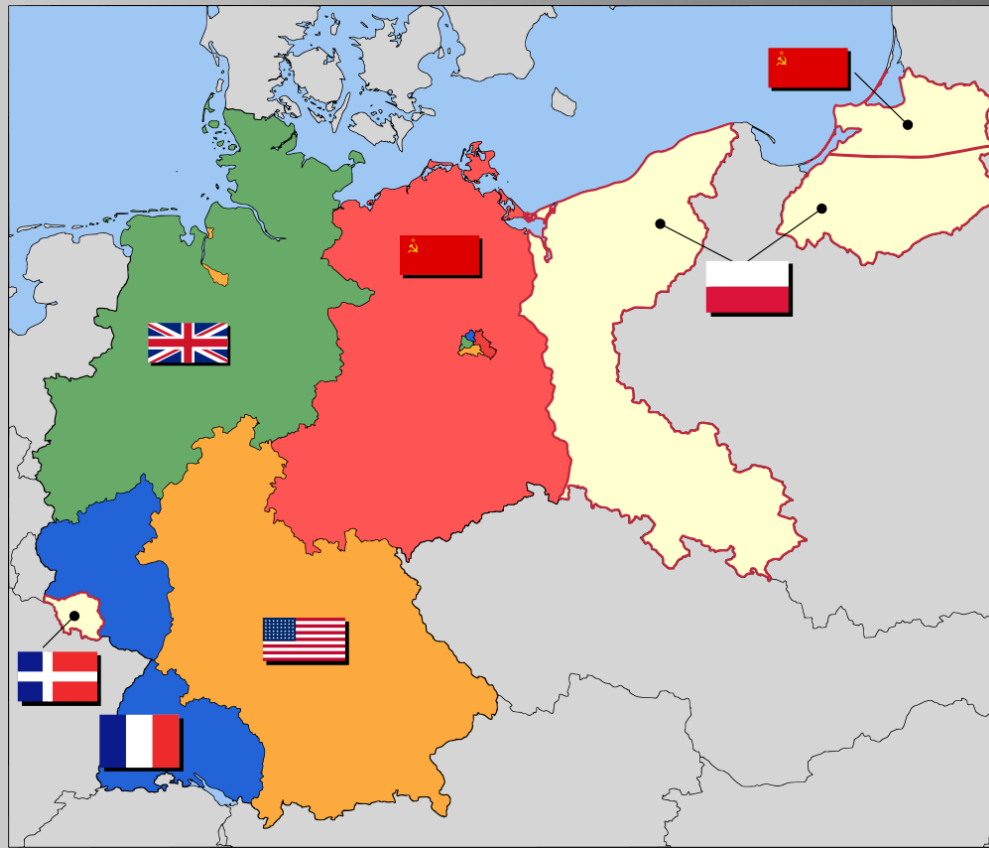


Whatever the weather
We must move

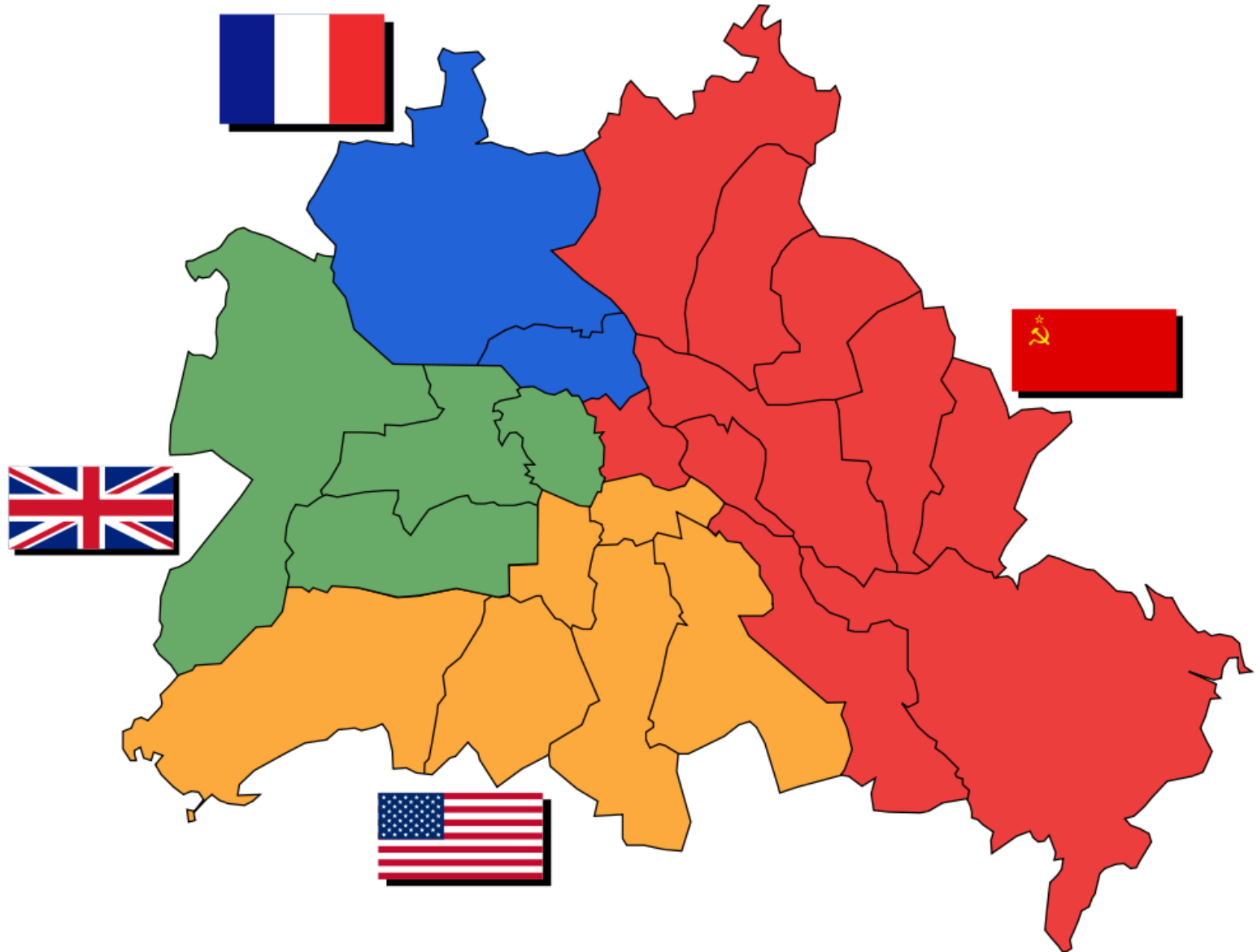
together

D. Crisis in Germany

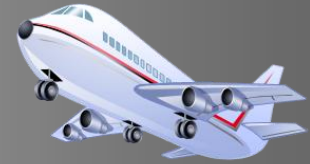
1. Britain, France, US combined their zones in Germany= all democratic
2. USSR kept communism in their sector



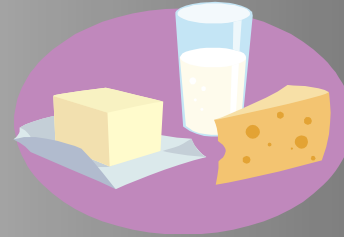
Berlin Blockade Emerges



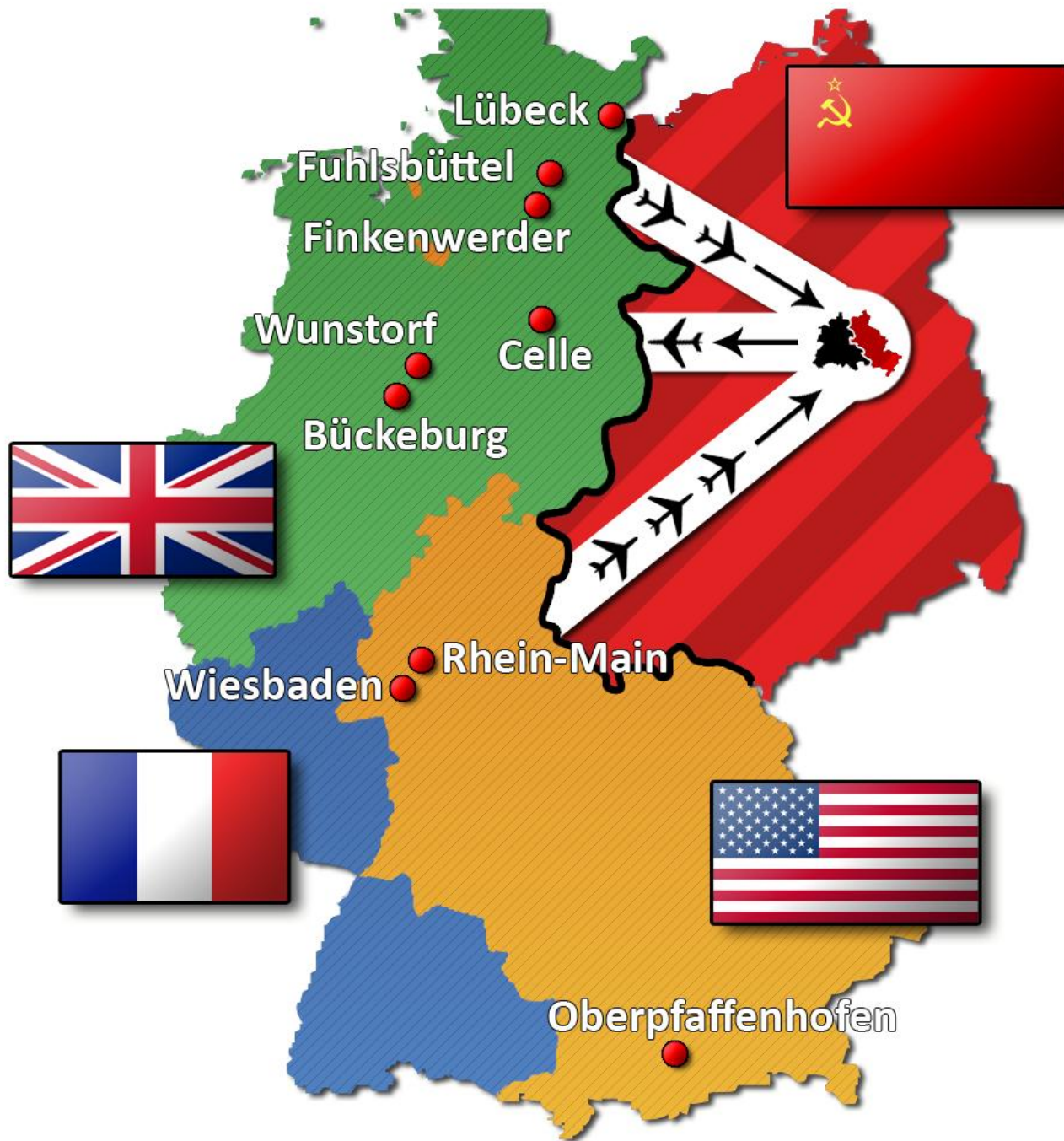
3. The Berlin Airlift*: 1948



- a. USSR closed all land routes to Berlin hoping to make allies leave**
- b. West dropped food/supplies using airdrops for over a year=USSR gave up & ended the blockade**



- c. =Berlin divided between West (democratic) & East (communist)**
- d. USSR built the Berlin Wall in 1961**

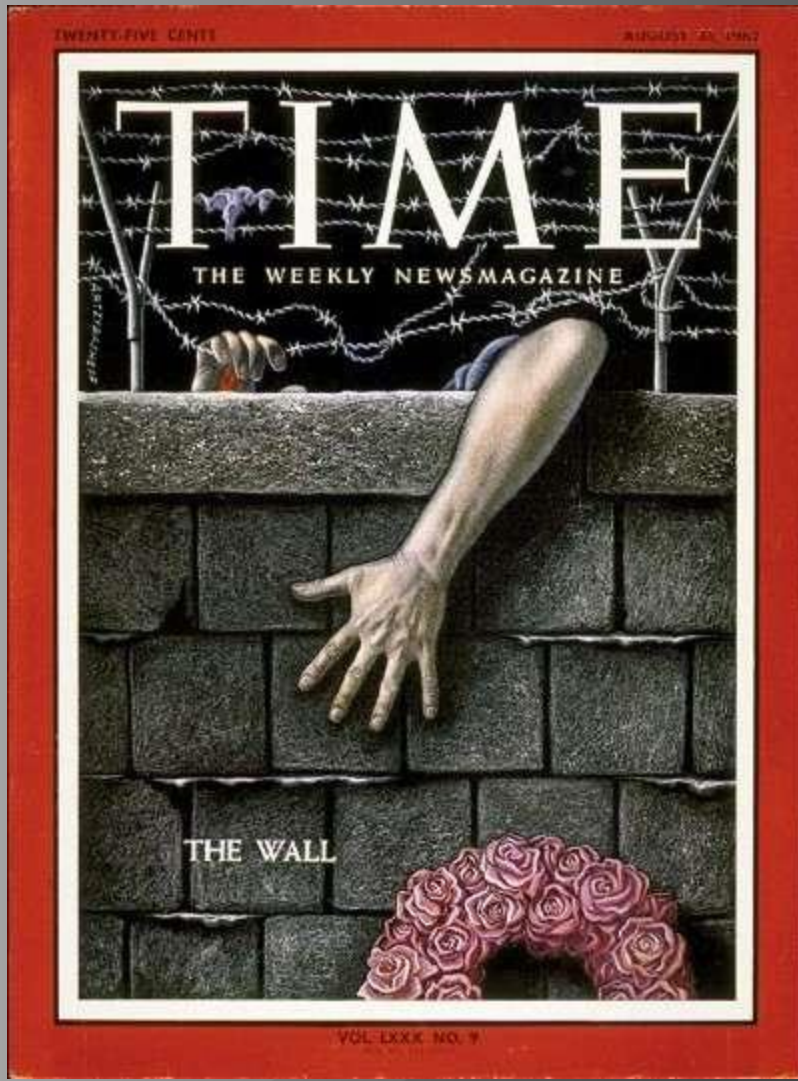




679 50AC







1961—Berlin Wall



The Berlin Wall (JFK)



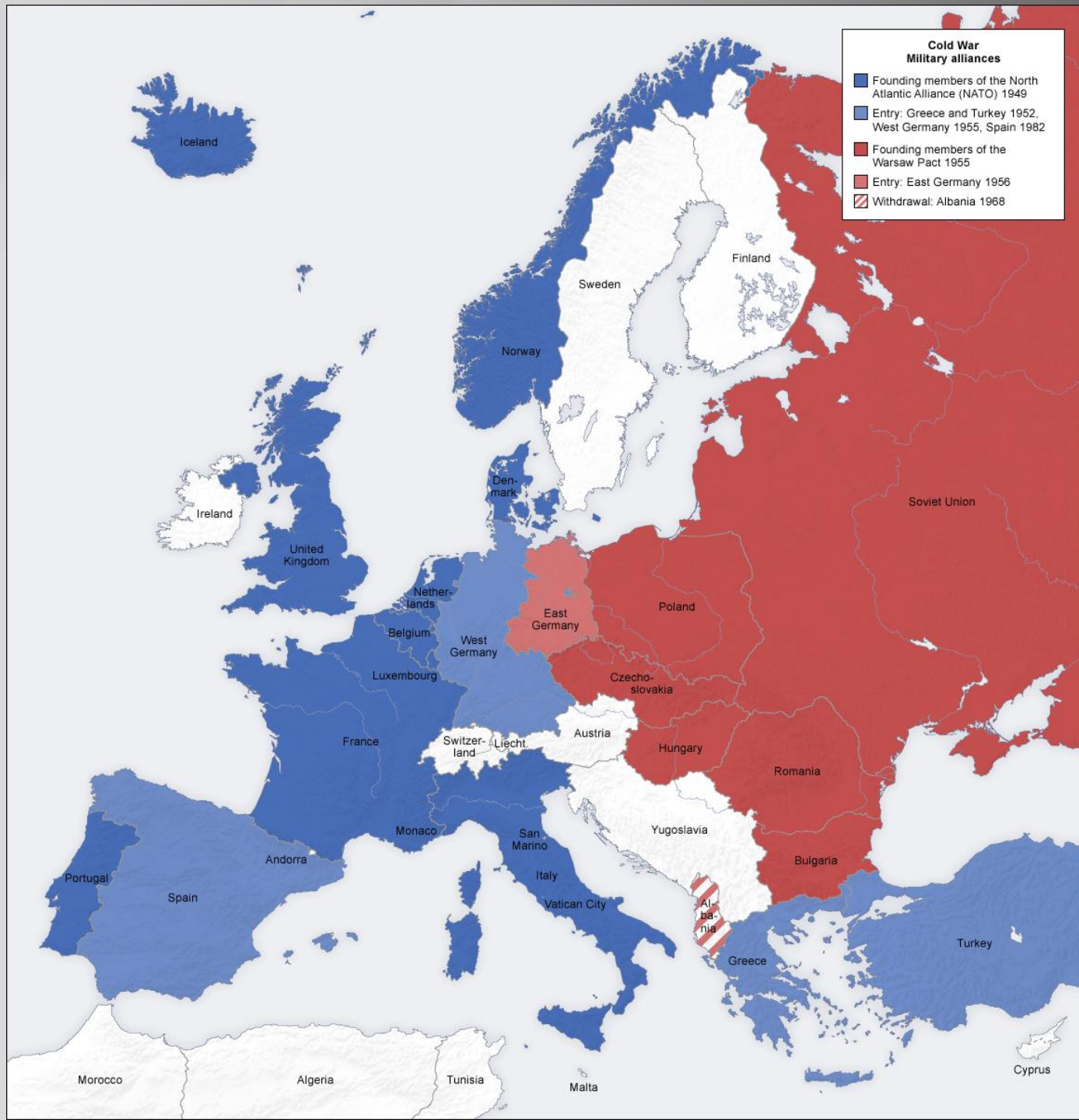
E. Opposing Military Alliances:

- **1. NATO* Alliance: Western European countries + US & Canada in a mutual defensive alliance=DEMOCRACIES**
- **2. Warsaw Pact*:Soviet alliance with Eastern Europe=COMMUNIST**



Warsaw Pact Nations





V. The Cold War Heats Up

● A. Repression in Eastern Europe

A yellow emoji with a grumpy, angry expression, furrowed brows, and a small frown. It has its hands on its cheeks, with the index fingers pointing towards the viewer.

1. Revolts in East Germany & Poland, squashed by Soviets with troops, violence

2. Stalin died 1953, but communism kept on



3. The Hungarian Revolt 1956:

- a. Soviet troops=thousands killed

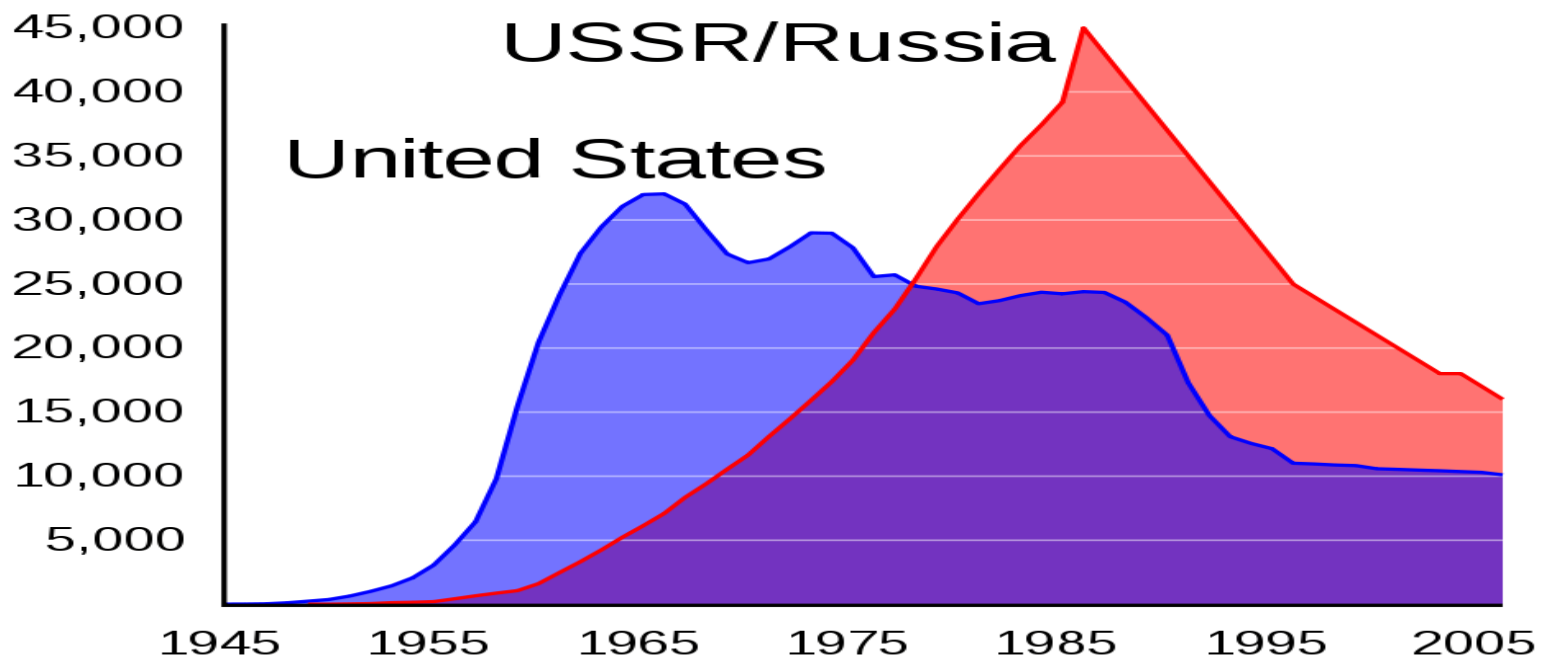
4. Invasion of Czechoslovakia 1968:

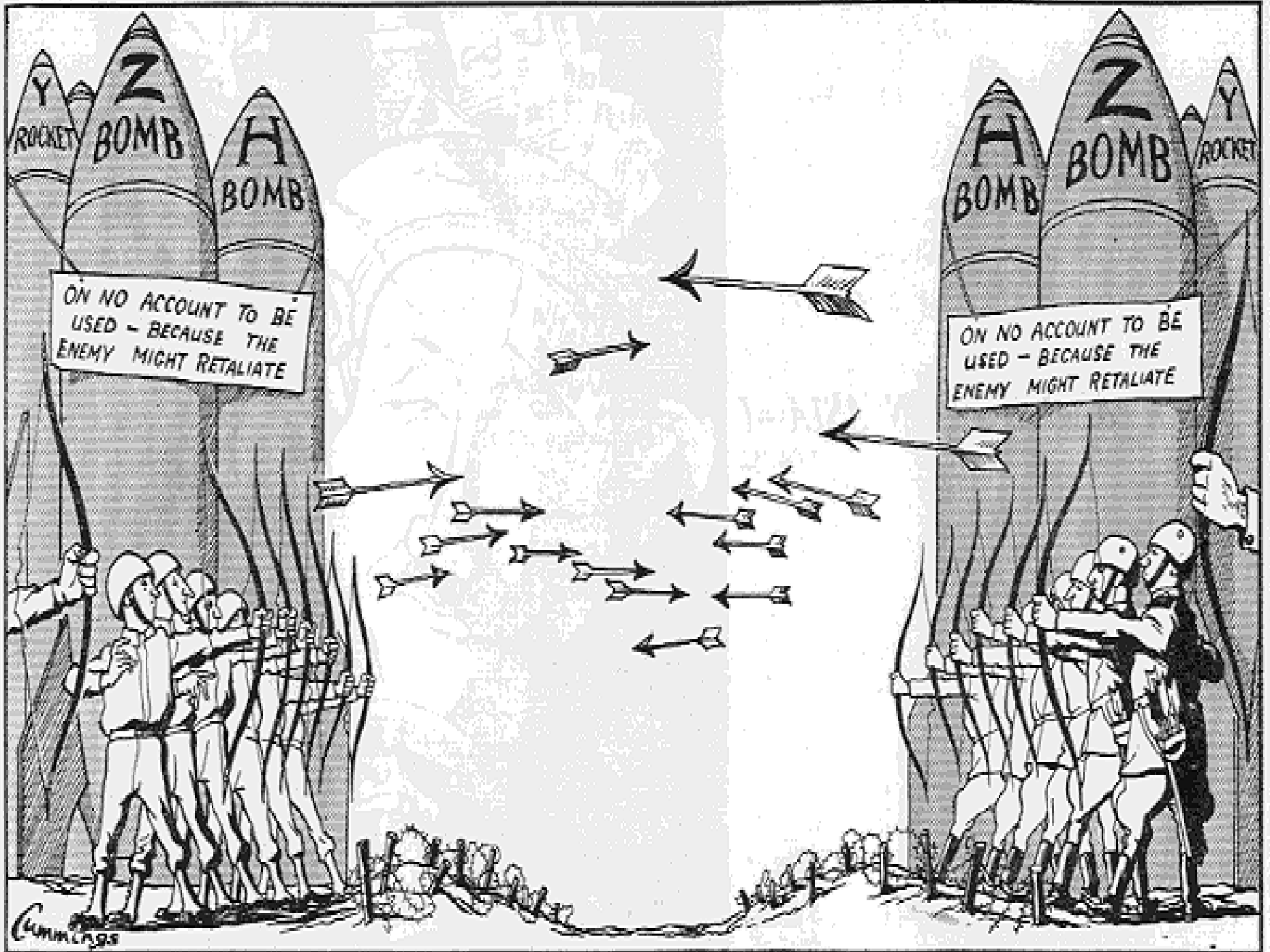
- a. Soviet troops sent in to put down revolt



B. The Arms Race

1. Both now had the Atomic Bomb
 - a. tried to keep up with each other in amount
 - b. = MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction)





ON NO ACCOUNT TO BE
USED - BECAUSE THE
ENEMY MIGHT RETALIATE

ON NO ACCOUNT TO BE
USED - BECAUSE THE
ENEMY MIGHT RETALIATE

Cummins 95

Duck & Cover???

C. The Space Race

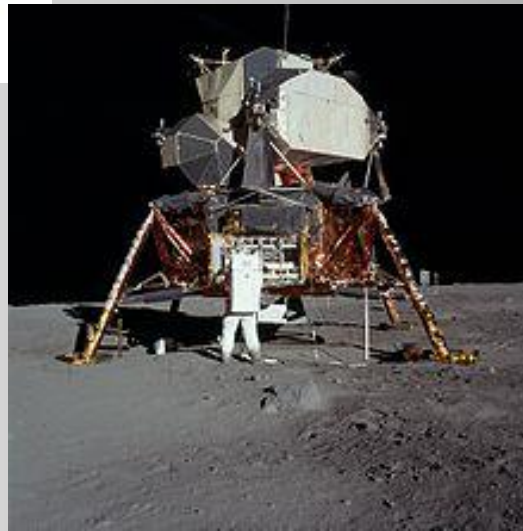
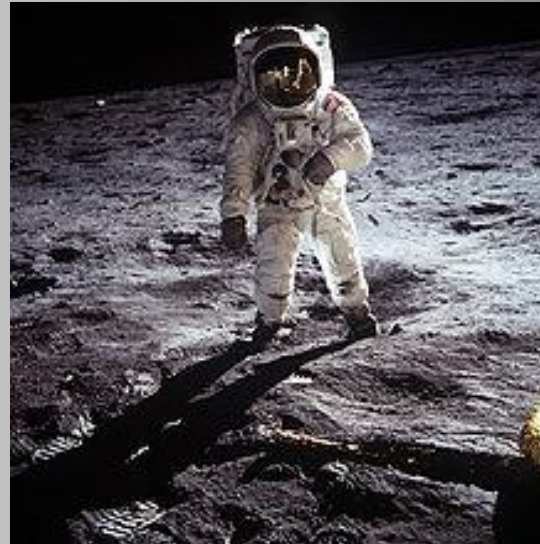
- 1. 1957: USSR launched Sputnik*
(1st object in space)**



- **2.=US creation of NASA**
 - **a. US satellite launched in 1958 to keep up**
- **3. USSR: 1st man in space, Yuri Gagaron 1961**



4. US: 1st man on the moon July 1969, Apollo 11 & Neal Armstrong



Wars in Korea and Vietnam

In Asia, the Cold War flares into actual wars supported mainly by the superpowers.

FRANK G. MICHULKA • RICHARD F. GIITTINGER • JEREMIAH D. McCA
MARY M. RIST • HERBERT ROBERTS Jr. • TERRY ROBERTS • BARRY A. THO
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JOSE MEDEL MENDOZA • DAVID W. MILDE • WILLIAM C. MOORE Jr.
AMES M. McLEAN • GLENN L. McMASTER • LES H. PASCHALL • DONI
LARRY F. SMEDLEY • DONALD L. SMITH • MU

VI. Conflicts Around the World

A. The Cold War in East Asia (containment*)

1. Korean War: 1950-1953

Communist North Korea v. Democratic South Korea

-support of USSR

-support of China

(both Communist)

--support of UN

--support of US

=54,000 US deaths

+containment worked

http://users.erols.com/mwhite28/images/korean_w.gif

<http://www2.sptimes.com/pdfs/koreanwar.pdf>



Domino theory*



2. Vietnam (ex-French Colony) War:

North Vietnam v. South Vietnam

-Communist

-ruler: Ho Chi Minh

**-support of China
1964-75**



-Democratic

**-ruler: Ngo
Dinh Diem**

**-US involvement
= 57,000 US deaths**

***Containment failed**





A young Marine private waits on the beach during the Marine landing, Da Nang, Vietnam, August 3, 1965.



Hovering U.S. Army helicopters pour machine gun fire into a tree line to cover the advance of South Vietnamese ground troops.



Paratroopers hold their weapons above water as they cross a river in the rain during a search for Viet Cong in the jungle.



Sgt. Ronald A. Payne, from Atlanta, Georgia, checks a tunnel entrance before entering it to search for Viet Cong.





Women and children crouch in a muddy canal as they take cover from intense Viet Cong.



D. R. Howe (Glencoe, MN) treats the wounds of Private First Class D. A. Crum (New Brighton, PA)



Mobs of Vietnamese people scale the wall of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, Vietnam, trying to get to the helicopter pickup zone.



GET OUT of VIETNAM
STOP BOMBING VIETNAM TROOPS
PEACE IN VIETNAM

DON'T VOTE for WAR
REFUSE TO FIGHT IN VIETNAM

GET OUT of VIETNAM



VIETNAM COMMUNISM





Korean War

ASSIGNMENT

**Have you ever
had to take sides?**

DISCOVERY

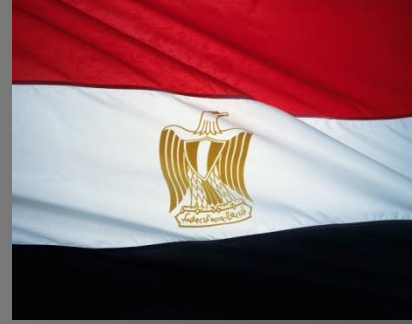
B. The Cold War in the Middle East

1. Arab States & Israel

a. Gamal Abdel Nasser: ruler of Egypt 1950s

- i. Nationalized Suez Canal:
i.e. Egypt took control of it from the British**
- ii. Support of USSR: built Aswan Dam**
- iii. Went to war twice w/ Israel (Jewish)**

- 1. US supported Israel (the only democracy in the Middle East & the enemy of Egypt)**



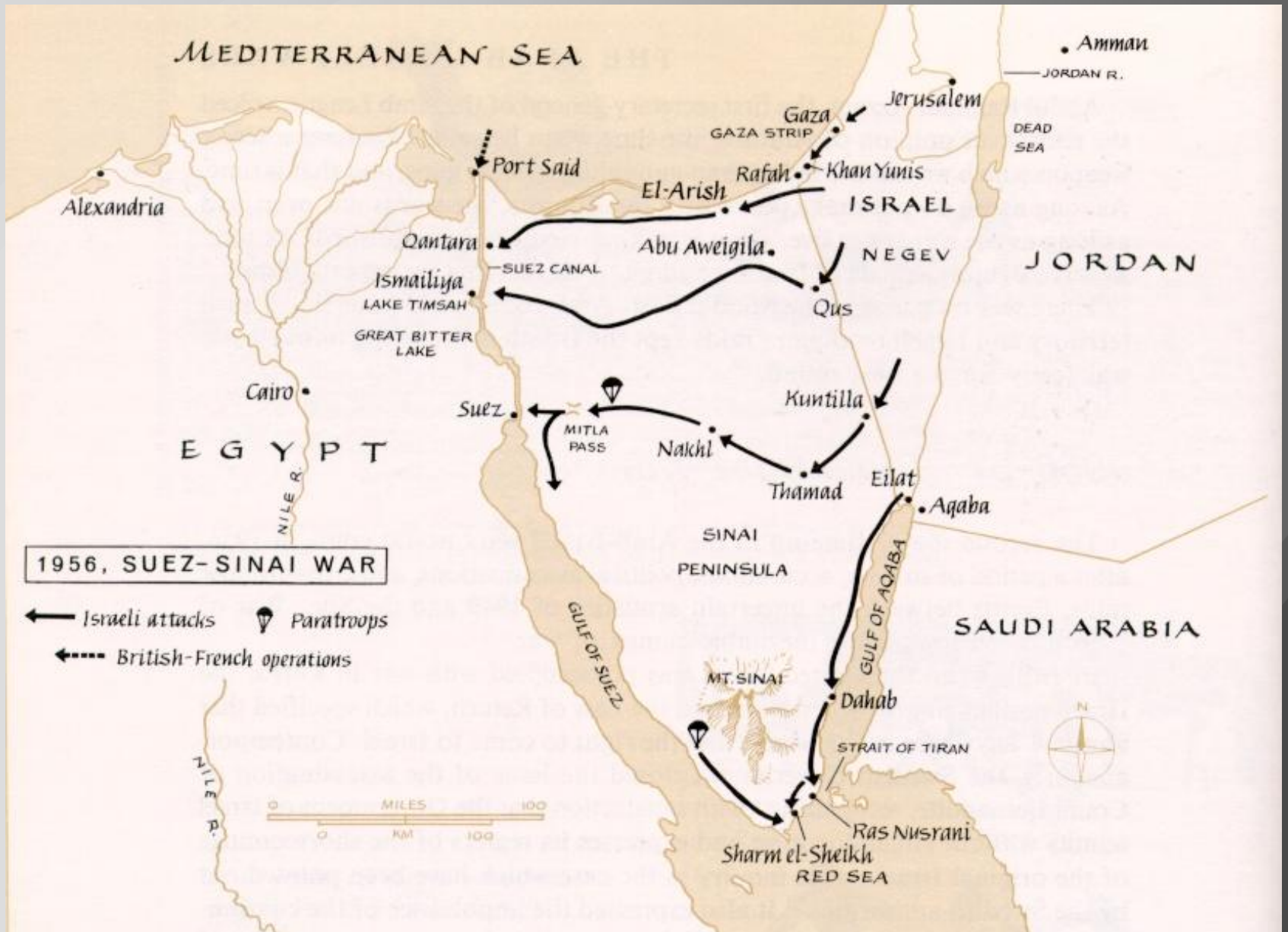


Suez Canal

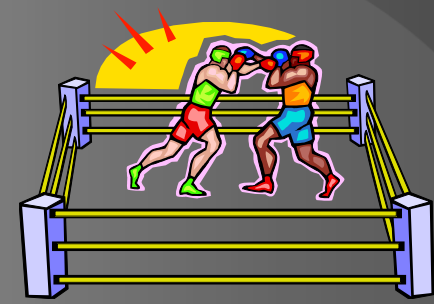
Aswan Dam



Sinai War: Egypt v. Israel



2. Iran (Shiite) & Iraq (Sunni)



● a. Oil=fuel of the Cold War

● i. US & USSR both wanted the oil

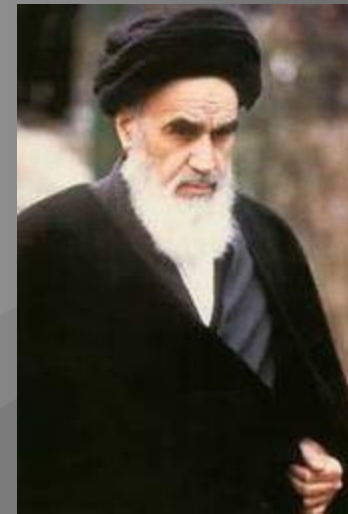


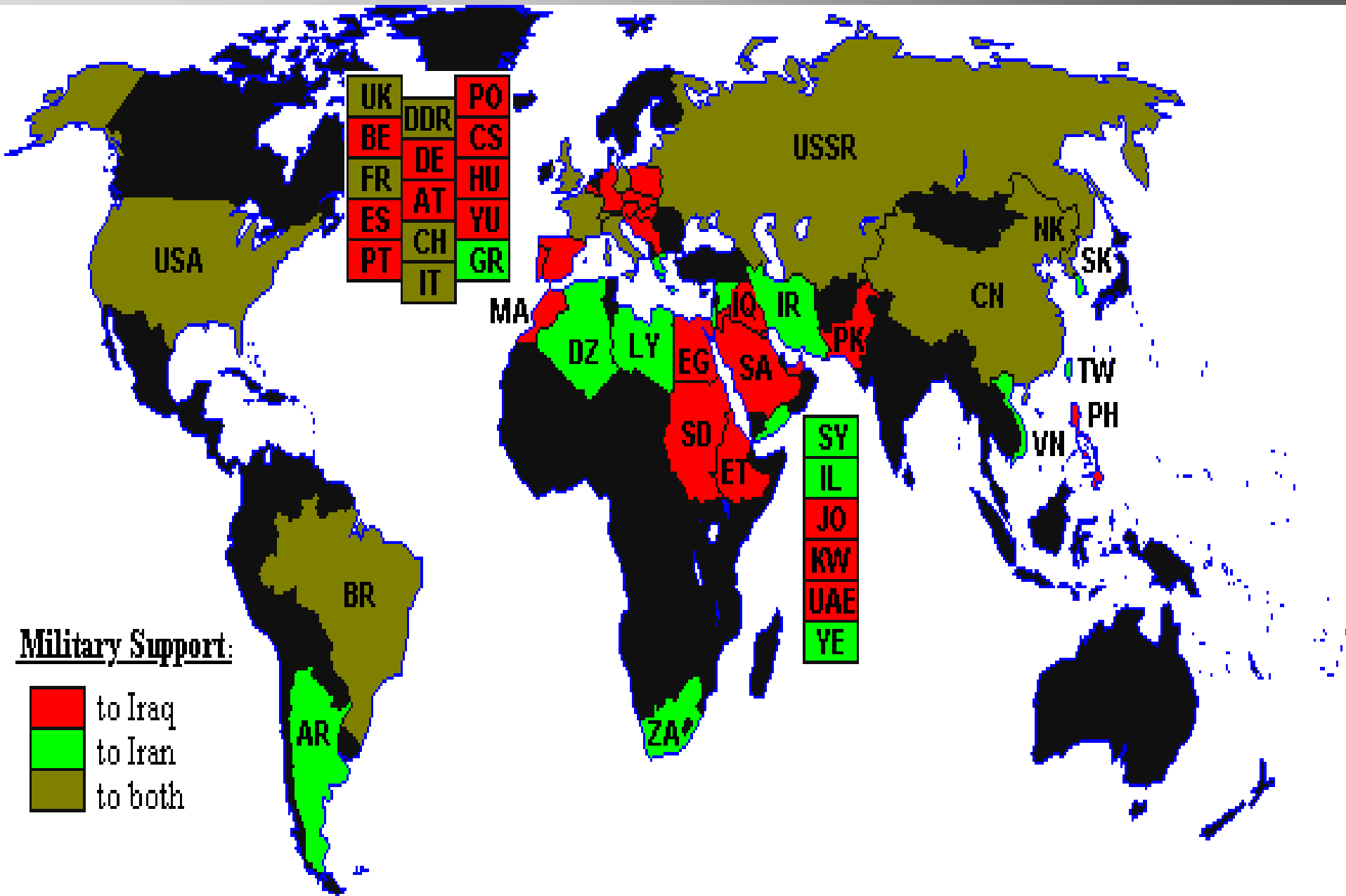
● b. Iranian Revolution: 1979

● i. Muslim fundamentalists came to power (Shiite Islam)



● 1.=anti-US





ii. Iraq v. Iran in war: 1980-1987



1. US: supported Iraq v. Iran

c. Persian Gulf War: US v. Iraq in 1991

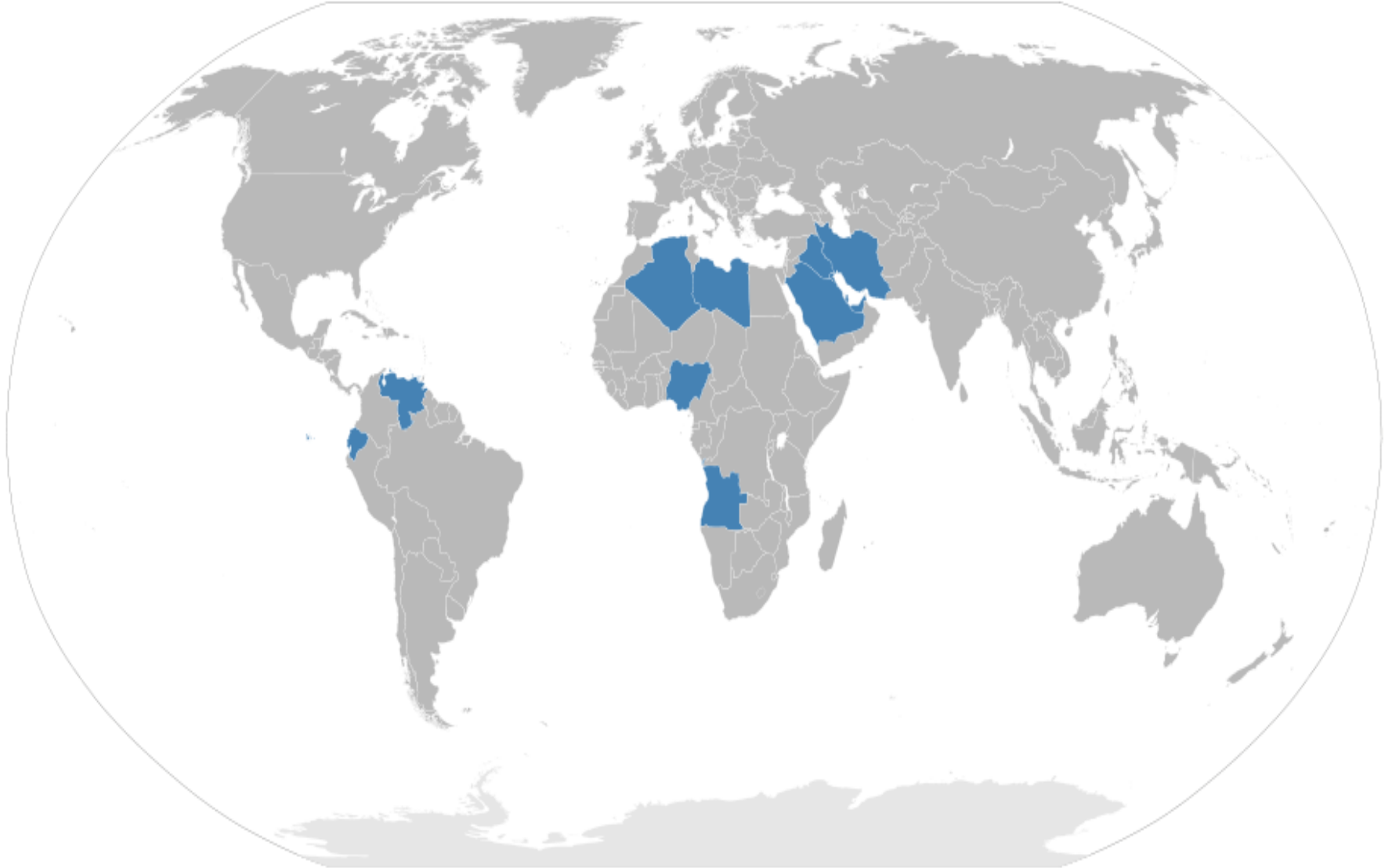
d. War on Terror today in Iraq

1. Sunni v. Shiite Islam after the fall of Saddam Hussein



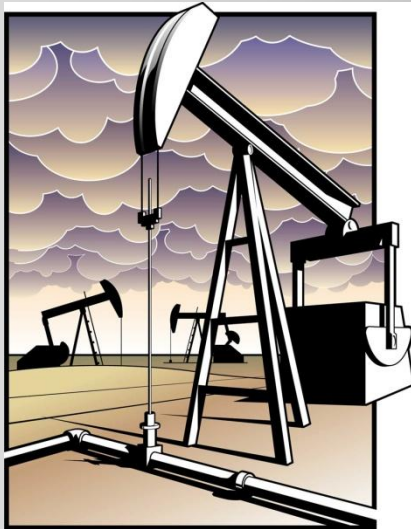


OPEC



3. OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)* 12 today

- a. Formed in 1960: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela**
- b. Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, United Arab Emirates**



C. The Cold War in Africa

1. Congo

a. A former Belgian colony,
independence 1960

i. Renamed Zaire

ii. Civil War: Communist v.
anti-communists





Angola



2. Angola

- a. Former Portuguese colony, independence 1975

- i. Civil war:

● Communists v. anti-communists

● Support of USSR
Cuba

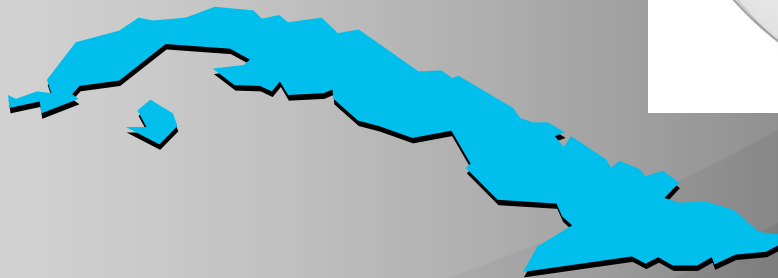
support of US & South
Africa



D. The Cold War in Latin America

1. Cuba:

- a. Independence from Spain 1898
- b. Ally of US



c.1959: Fidel Castro* seized power

- 1. Communist dictatorship
- 2. Support of USSR
- 3. Bay of Pigs fiasco 1961



- 4. Cuban missile crisis October 1962:
=almost WWIII

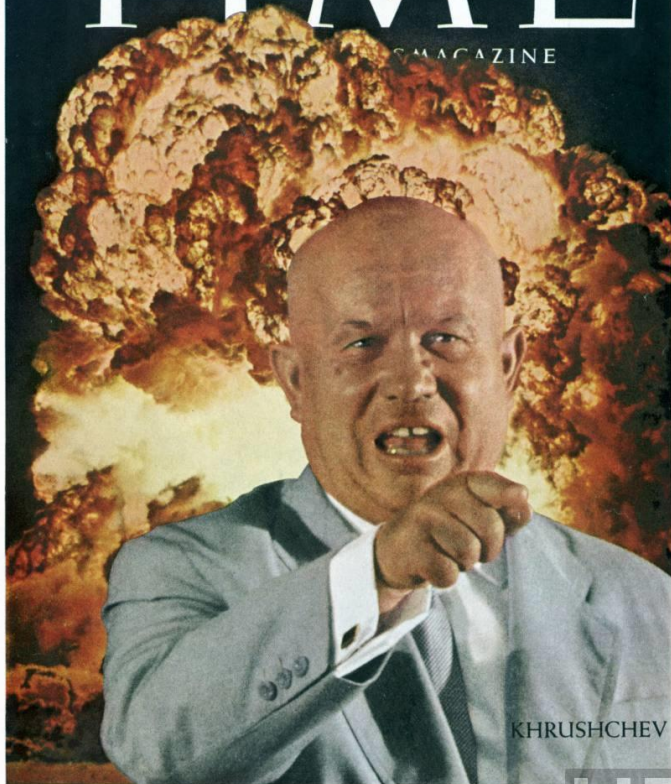


TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

SEPTEMBER 8, 1961

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE



KHRUSHCHEV

\$7.00 A YEAR

ISSN: 0020-7179

VOL. LXXVIII NO. 10

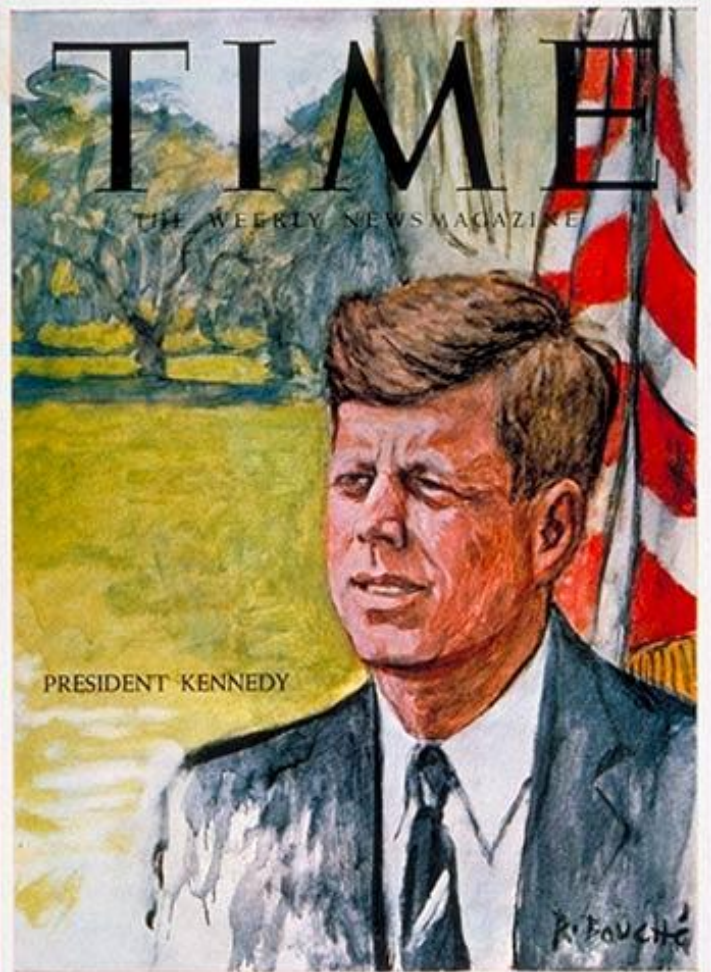
LIFE

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

JUNE 9, 1961

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE



PRESIDENT KENNEDY

\$7.00 A YEAR

VOL. LXXVII NO. 24



**Fourteen Days In October:
THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS**



A. Compromise: USSR agreed to remove nukes from Cuba & U.S. agreed to remove nukes from Turkey

B. Hotline between Moscow & Washington DC



Cuban Missile Crisis

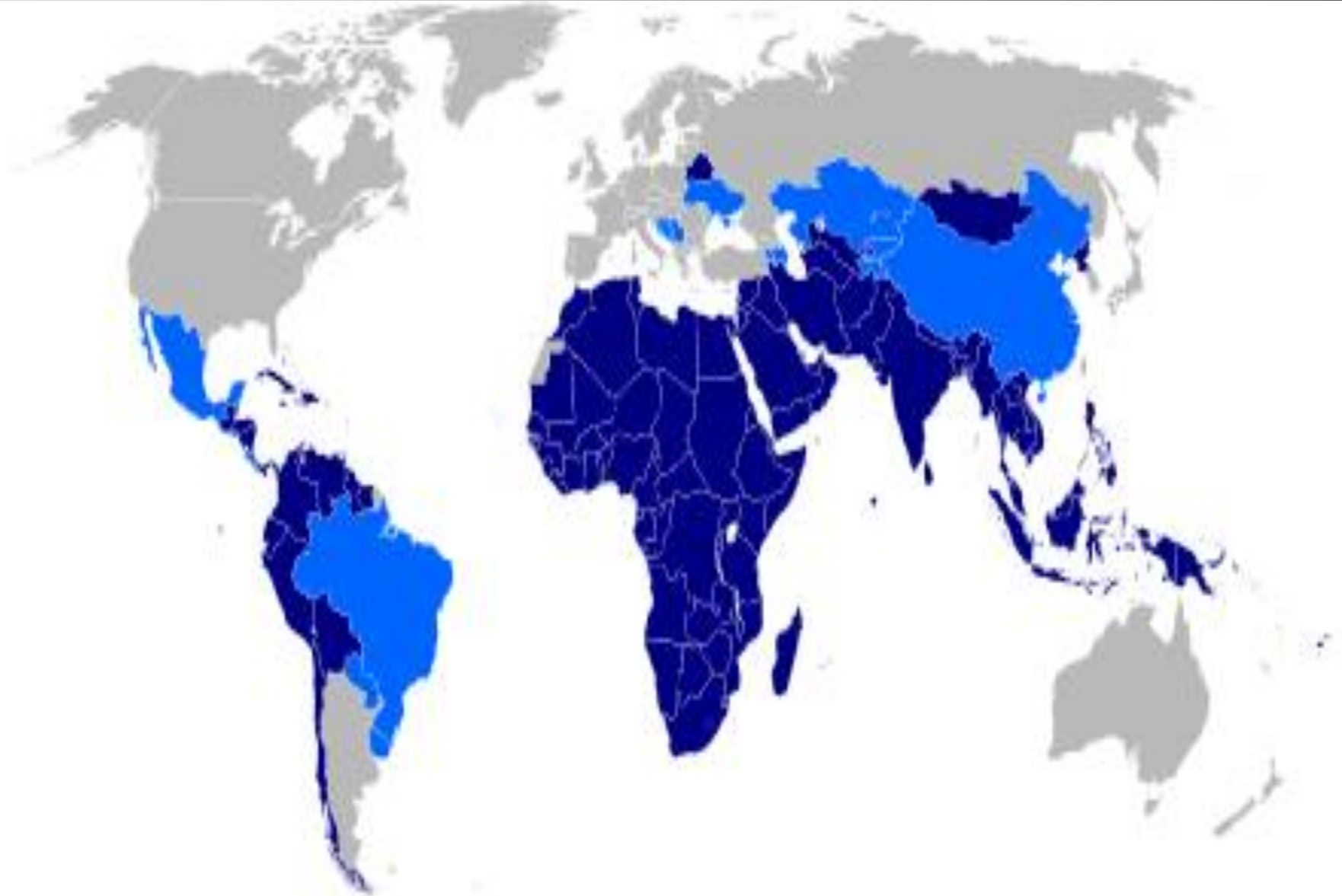
VII. The NonAligned Nations*

- **A. Those nations not on either side during Cold War (=neutral)**
 1. **i.e. didn't choose sides in Communist v. anti-communist =remained neutral**
 2. **India, Yugoslavia, many African nations**

a. Goals: remain neutral & trade with both=more \$



NonAligned Nations: 118



VIII. The Role of the United Nations

- A. Place where US & USSR could voice their differences to avoid war

- 1. Blocks (alliances) emerged:

- Allies of the US v. Allies of the USSR

=anti-communists

-communists

- NATO members

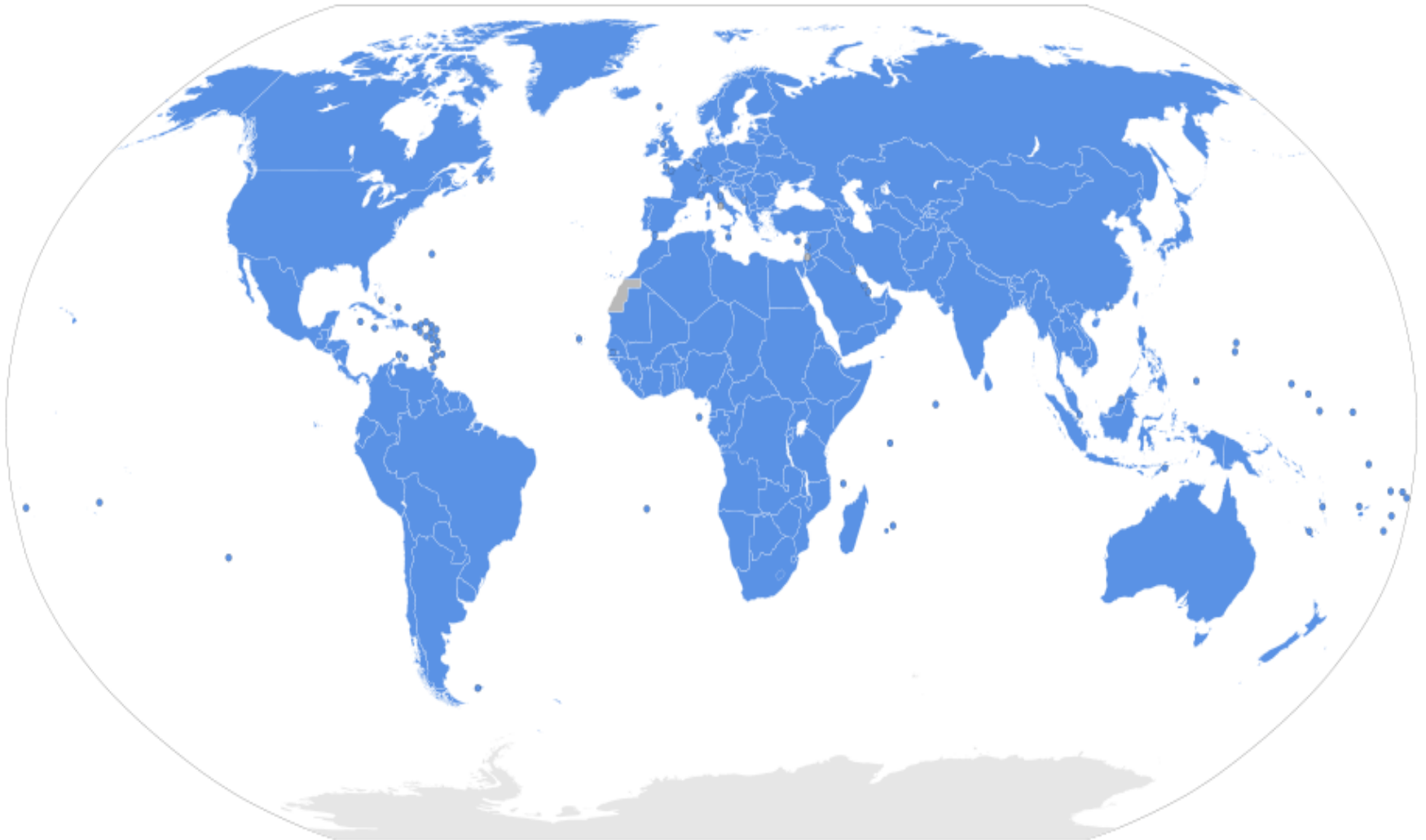
Warsaw Pact & China

- 2. Peace keeping forces, health services to poor nations

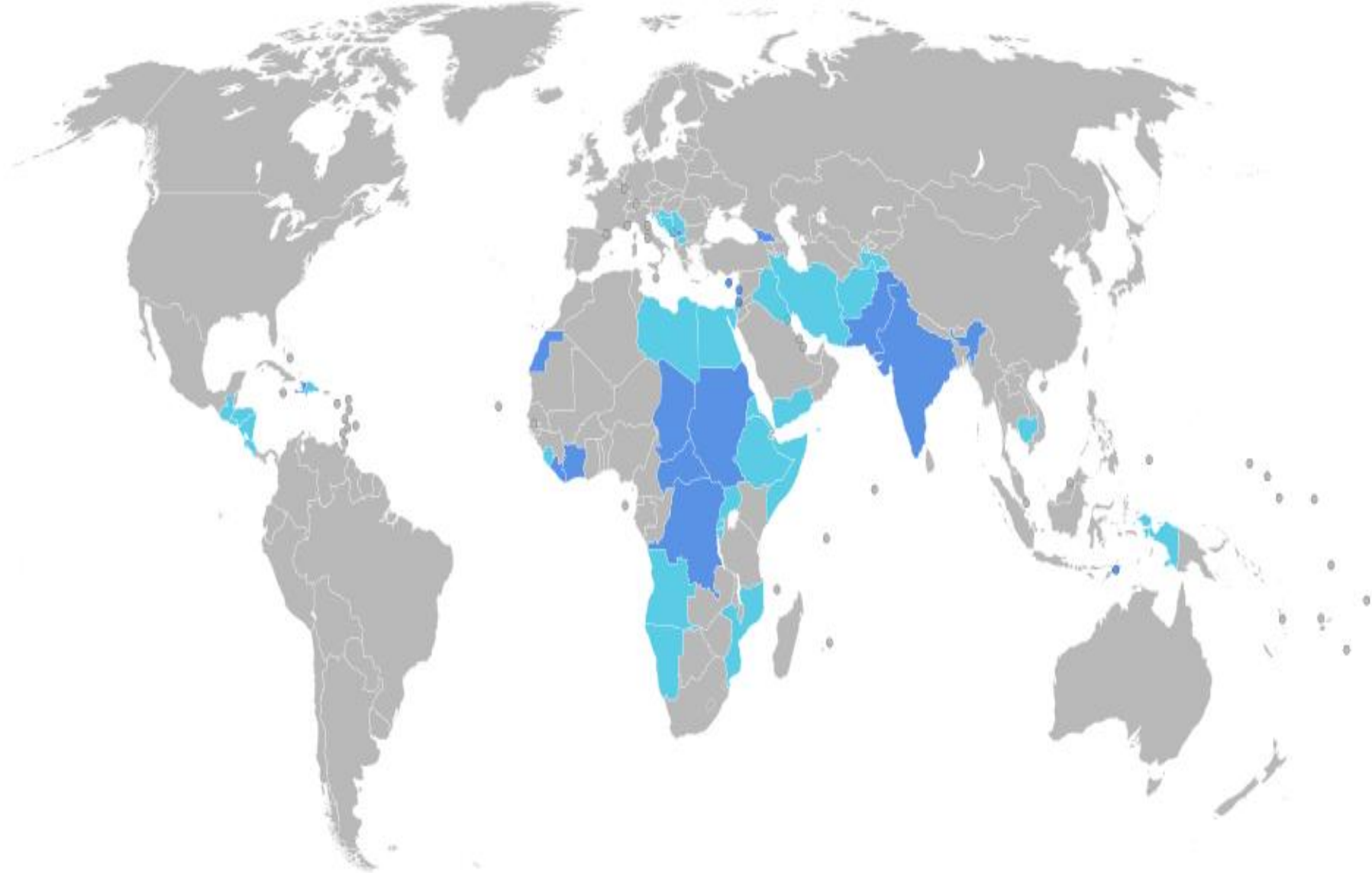
**** 192 nations today
Meet in New York***



U.N. Members today



U.N. Peacekeeping Missions Today





Economic Issues of the 20th Century



I. Market Economies v. Command Economies

- Private property
- Laissez-faire economics
- Prices determined by Supply & demand
- & competition
- =Capitalist

examples: US



- govt owns all
- govt runs businesses
- prices determined by govt
- govt runs the economy
- =Communism

examples: USSR until 1991
China, No.Korea, Cuba

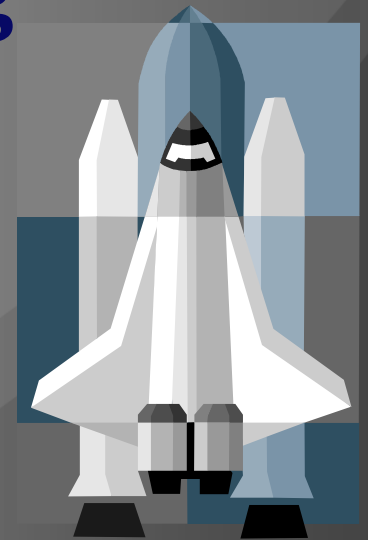
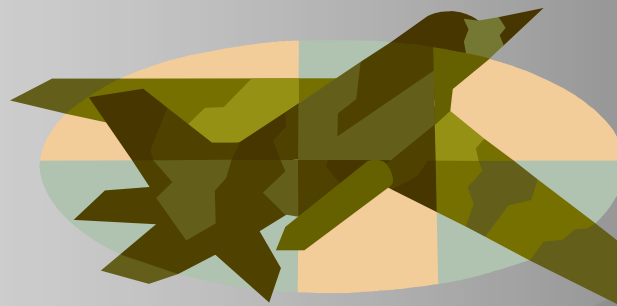


II. The Economies of Developing Nations



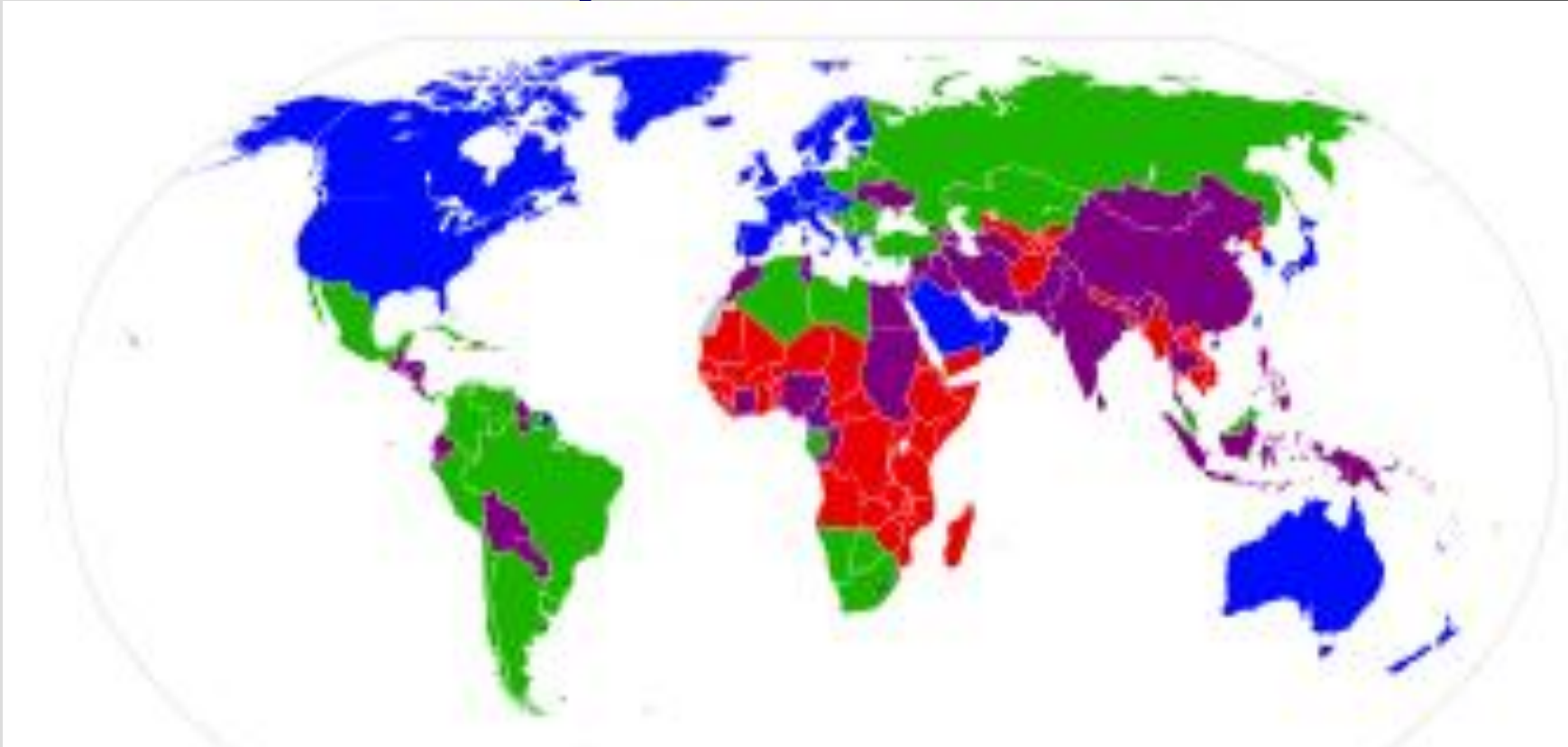
A. Developed Nations* = US, USSR, Japan, Western Europe

1. = modern agriculture, industry, advanced technology, strong educational system

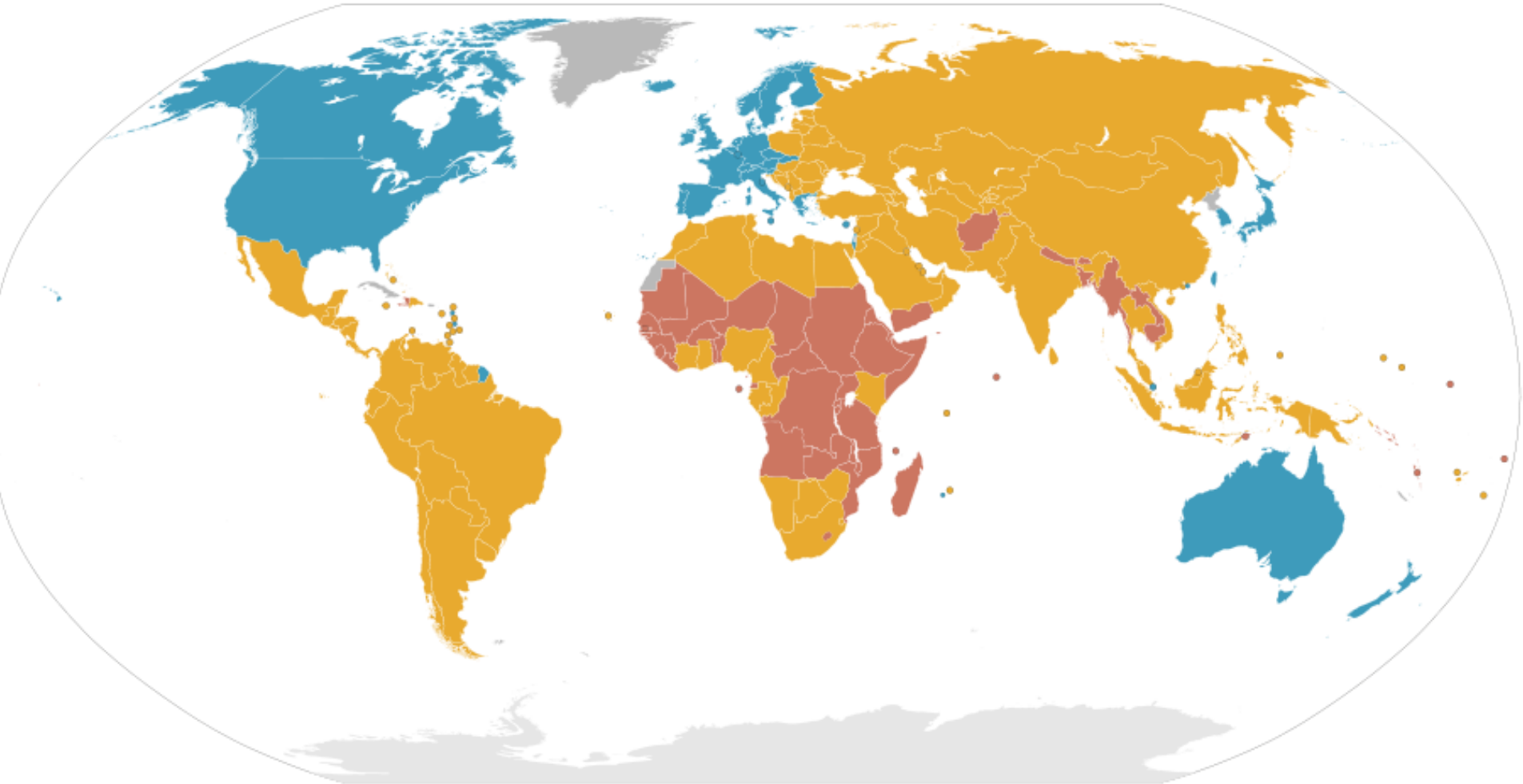


B. Developing Nations* = nations where resources are limited & without modern industrial economies

1. = most of Africa, Asia (=former colonies)



Developed & Developing Nations



2. Problems:

- a. overpopulation, natural disasters, debt
- b. overcoming imperialism that just ended



3. Goals:

- a. build industry (=jobs=more tax \$)
- b. improve agriculture
- c. control population

4 February 1945
Yalta Conference

9 November 1989
Berlin wall comes
down

October 1956
People of Hungary
rebel against
Communist rule

August 1961
The Berlin wall
is constructed

**Put these
events onto a
timeline!**

June 1947
The Marshall
Plan offers aid
to Europe

17 July 1945
Potsdam
Conference

6 August 1945
US drop atomic
bomb on Hiroshima

1 March 1953
Stalin dies

31 July 1968
People of
Czechoslovakia
rebel against
Communist rule

March 1946
Churchill's
'Iron Curtain'
speech

June 1948
Start of the
'Berlin airlift'

January 1948
Britain, France
& USA combine
their areas of
Berlin

13 December 1981
Miners in Poland go
on strike

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Soviet leader at Yalta | A. Marshall Plan |
| 2. International organization formed to protect its members against aggression | B. Harry S. Truman |
| 3. U.S. president at Yalta | C. brinkmanship |
| 4. British representative at conference at Potsdam, Germany | D. Truman Doctrine |
| 5. Phrase used to represent Europe's division into mostly democratic Western Europe and Communist Eastern Europe | E. Stalin |
| 6. U.S. foreign policy directed at blocking Soviet influence and stopping the expansion of communism | F. Franklin D. Roosevelt |
| 7. Truman's pledge of support for countries that rejected communism | G. Warsaw Pact |
| 8. U.S. assistance program that would provide food, machines, and other materials to European countries that needed it | H. containment |
| 9. Struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union over political differences carried on by means short of war | I. North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| 10. Defensive military alliance of 10 Western European nations with the United States and Canada | J. iron curtain |
| 11. Soviet alliance with East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania | K. Cold War |
| 12. Willingness of a country to go to the edge of war | L. United Nations |

