

■ Essential Question:

- What led to the Cold War between the United States & Soviet Union?

■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 12.1:

– Clicker preview questions

- “Causes of the Cold War” notes
- Today’s HW: 26.1
- County Interim: Wed, March 7
- CPUSH Midterm: Thurs, March 8

What led to the Cold War between the United States & Soviet Union?



SSUSH20

Analyze U.S. international and domestic policies including their influences on technological advancements and social changes during the

The end of WWII in 1945, marked a turning point in U.S. history by taking an active role in world affairs

The USA became a leader in the United Nations & World Bank

For the first time, the USA joined an international organization to intervene in world affairs



Member Nations

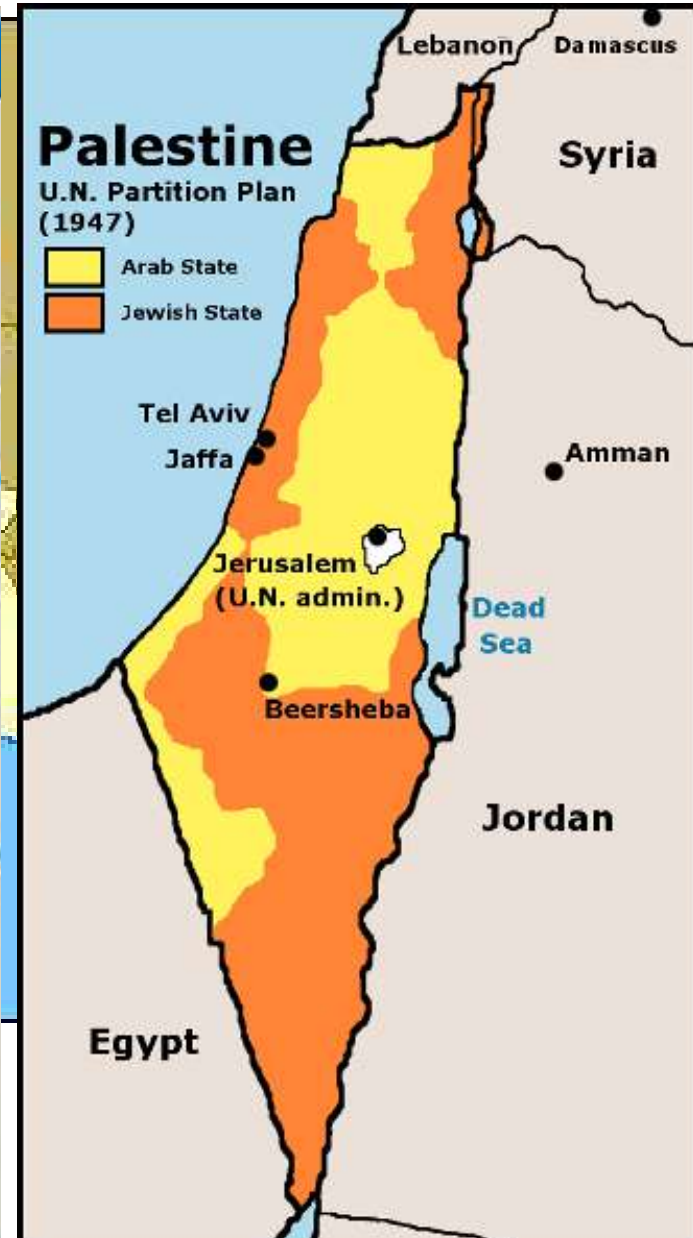
U.N. Peacekeeping Interventions, 1945-2009



The U.S. occupied & helped rebuild Japan after WWII

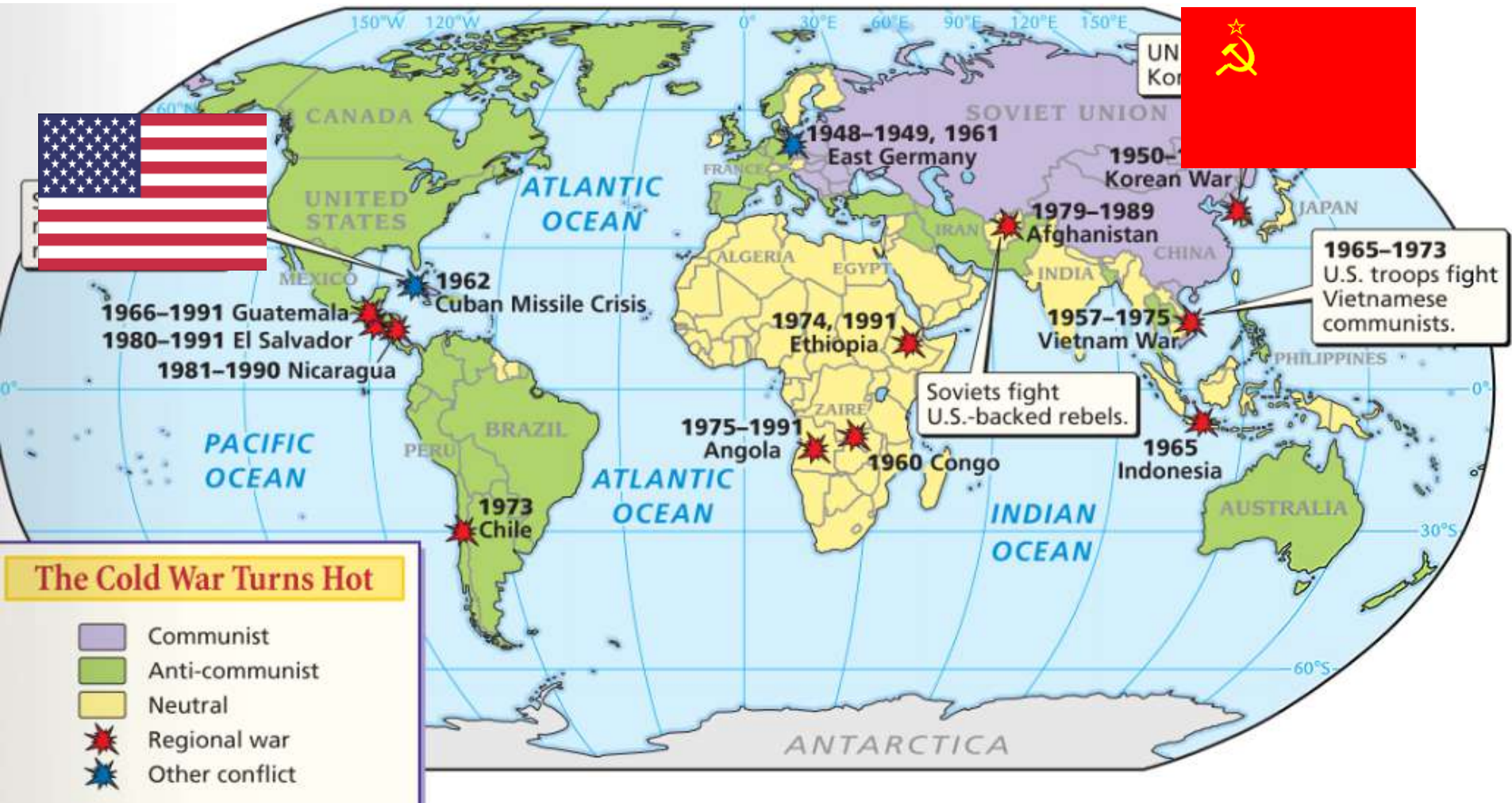


The U.S. helped found Israel as a Jewish nation in the Middle East



The United States & Soviet Union were superpowers & rivals who dominated world politics

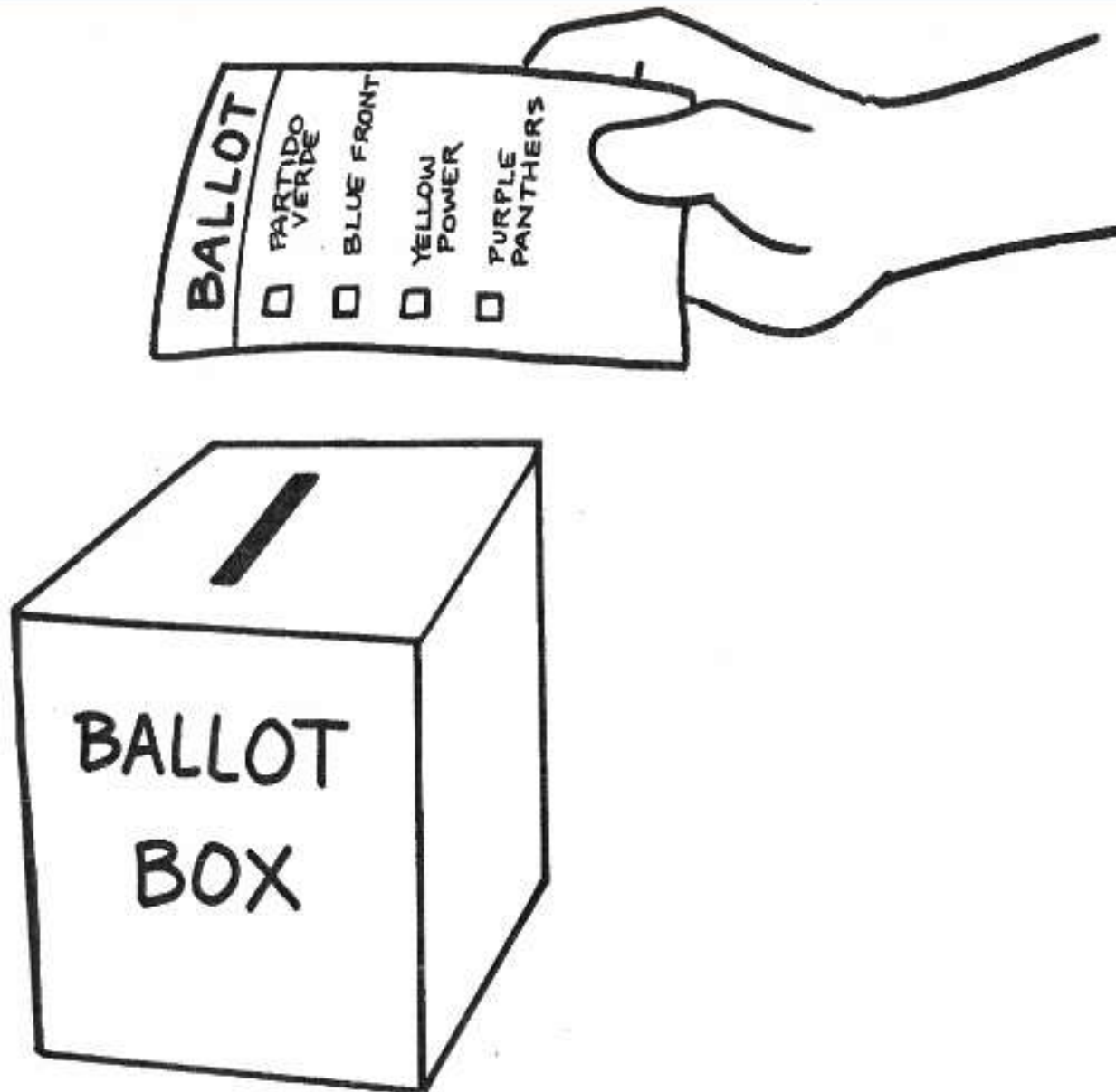
What were the major ideologies of the USA & USSR?



Examining Cold War Ideologies

- The Cold War was a conflict of ideology between the USA & Soviet Union
 - Step 1: Match each of the 8 cards with their appropriate definition
 - Step 2: Sort the cards by determining which 4 describe the USA & which 4 cards describe the USSR
 - Step 3: Match each of the 8 images with the correct definition

A



After weeks of study, this voter has made up her own mind on the issues. She is now casting her ballot in favor of the party she believes best represents the values she holds dear.

B



Here people line up to claim to government-subsidized apartments. The government seeks to meet the basic needs of all people. Every citizen receives free education, free medical service, organized vacation trips, pensions, and access to day-care centers for small children of working parents.

C



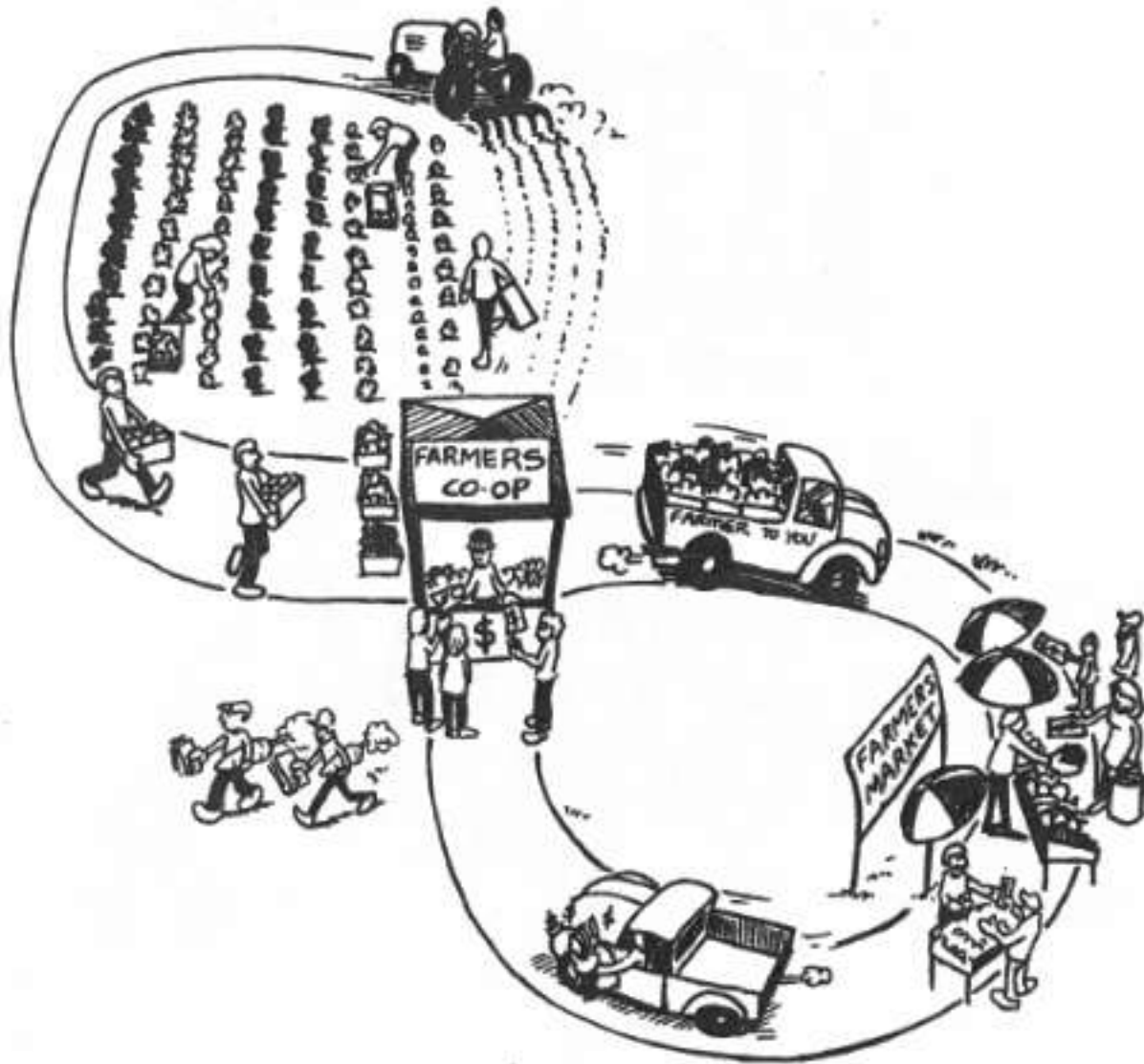
Ernie owns this store. He buys his merchandise from several large corporations and then decides at what price he is going to resell the merchandise to his customers. He invests his earnings in any way he chooses. Ernie owns only this one store and fears he may one day go out of business because of stiff competition from larger corporations.

D



A fifth grader looks in dismay at the C she received in spelling on her report card. She competed against the other 24 members of her class in ten spelling bees throughout the year, but was never able to stay in the spelling bees for more than two or three rounds.

E



This is a large farm made up of land from many smaller ones. The farmers are working together in groups for the good of all. Part of the crop goes to the government. The farmers share the money from selling the rest.

F



This is a truck factory in which the hours of work, wages, and production targets are all mandated by the government. This factory, like most other productive property, is owned by the state. People may go into business for themselves but they may not hire anyone to work for them. To hire an employee would be to exploit that person's labor.

G



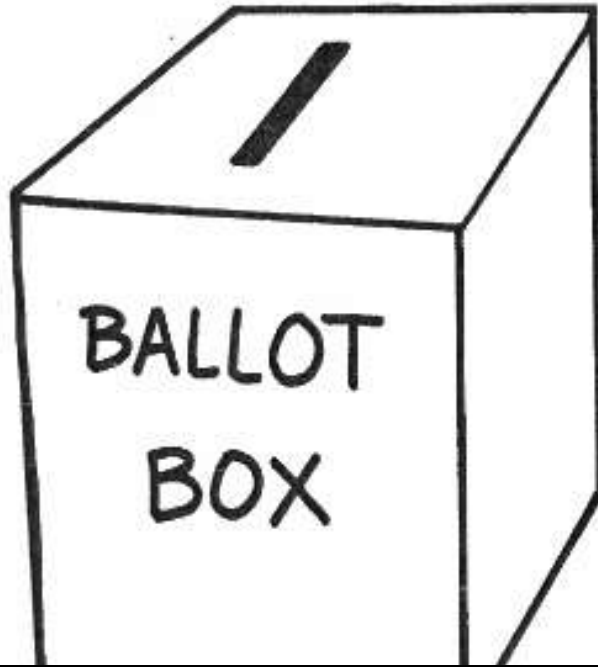
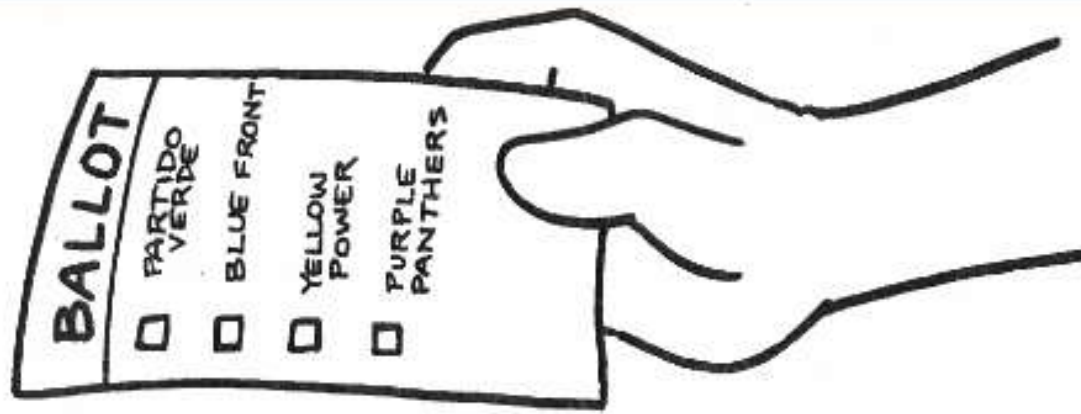
This is an official from the central government closely monitoring the daily activities of the people. Since the revolution, the state has become all-powerful and dominates almost every aspect of the lives of the people. Political rights and civil liberties are denied.

H



This man is selling newspapers that carried widely different versions of a court decision. Some newspapers emphasized that the judge's ruling went against all previous rulings, while others argued that the ruling would finally reverse the downward trend in the nation's morality. Editorials differed even more widely.

A



After weeks of study, this voter has made up her own mind on the issues. She is now casting her ballot in favor of the party she believes best represents the values she holds dear.

B



EQUALITY

Here people line up to claim government-subsidized apartments. The government seeks to meet the basic needs of all people. Every citizen receives free education, free medical services, guaranteed vacations, pension, and access to day-care centers for small children of working parents.

C



CAPITALISM

Ernie owns a hardware store. He buys his merchandise from several large corporations and then decides what price he is going to sell the merchandise to his customers. He loves his customers and in any way he chooses to run his own store. He is afraid that one day he will go out of business because of stiff competition from larger corporations.

D



INDIVIDUALISM

A girl named Lily in a spelling bee class receives an 'A' in her report card. She competed against other 4 members in the spelling bees throughout the year, but was not able to stay in the spelling bees for more than two or three rounds.

E



COLLECTIVISM

This is a large farm made up of land from many smaller ones. The farmers are working together in groups instead of alone. Part of the crop goes to the government. The farmers share the money from selling the rest.

F



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SOCIALISM

G



TOTALITARIANISM

This is an official from the central government closely monitoring the daily activities of the people. Since the revolution, the state has become all-powerful and dominates almost every aspect of the lives of the people. Political rights and civil liberties are denied.

H



FREEDOM

This man is selling newspapers that carried widely different versions of a court decision. Some newspapers emphasized that the judge's ruling went against all previous rulings, while others argued that the ruling would finally reverse the downward trend in the nation's morality. Editorials differed even more widely.

The two sides of the Cold War

CAPITALISM



"All industry, business and agriculture should be owned by private people or firms. Competition between rival factories or shops or farms will cause prices to fall, and make firms more efficient."

Any person should be free to start a business and employ people

Any profit he or she makes is reward for hard work

Average standard of living higher than under Communism, but a wide spread between rich and poor

Opportunity for all

Choice of many parties for Government, chosen by the people. A democracy

A free economy

COMMUNISM



"Everything belongs to the state and should be run by the government on behalf of the people. A classless society achieved by overthrowing capitalism by revolution."

No private person should be allowed to profit from the work from other citizens

All profits, instead of going into the pockets of one owner or even shareholders, goes to the state – everyone benefits

Lower average standard of living, but (in theory) everyone equal

Fairness and equality for all

A controlled economy

Only one party of Government – no need for any more

The United States & Soviet Union were superpowers & rivals who dominated world politics

This was an era of competing ideologies: the USA promoted democracy & capitalism while the USSR tried to spread communism



The different ideologies between USA & USSR and their desires to spread these ideas led to an era of distrust, hostility, proxy battles, & near nuclear war

Causes of the Cold War

During WWII, the USA & USSR worked together to defeat the Axis Powers, but...



ВПЕРЕД, ЗА РАЗИ ПОМ НЕМЕЦКИХ

...World War II increased tensions between the USA and USSR

Stalin never trusted the Britain or the USA during World War II



The Manhattan Project gave the USA a monopoly on nuclear weapon technology

At the Yalta Conference, Stalin agreed to allow self-determination in Eastern Europe

But, Stalin wanted a “buffer zone” between the USSR & the democratic nations in Western Europe

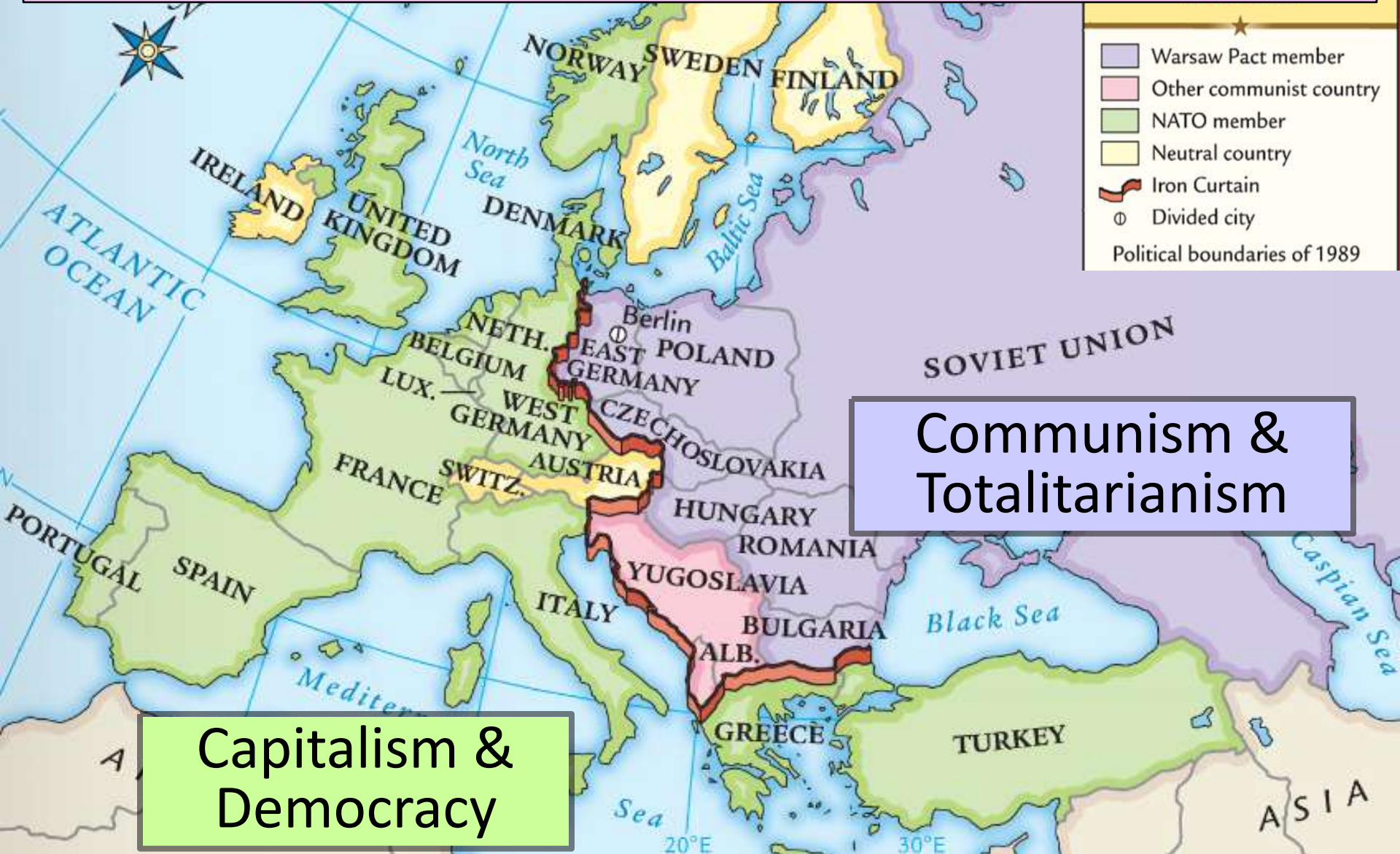


Stalin used his military to install communist gov'ts in Eastern European nations

In the years after World War II, the USA began to view Stalin as a new Hitler—a dangerous dictator who wanted to take over the world



By 1946, Europe was divided by an “iron curtain” that separated democratic/capitalist Western Europe from communist/totalitarian Eastern Europe



Communism & Totalitarianism

Capitalism & Democracy

The U.S. created a foreign policy called Containment to stop Soviet influence & the spread of communism

When the USSR began to pressure Greece & Turkey to turn communist, the U.S. created the Truman Doctrine, promising economic & military help to any nation threatened by communism

T

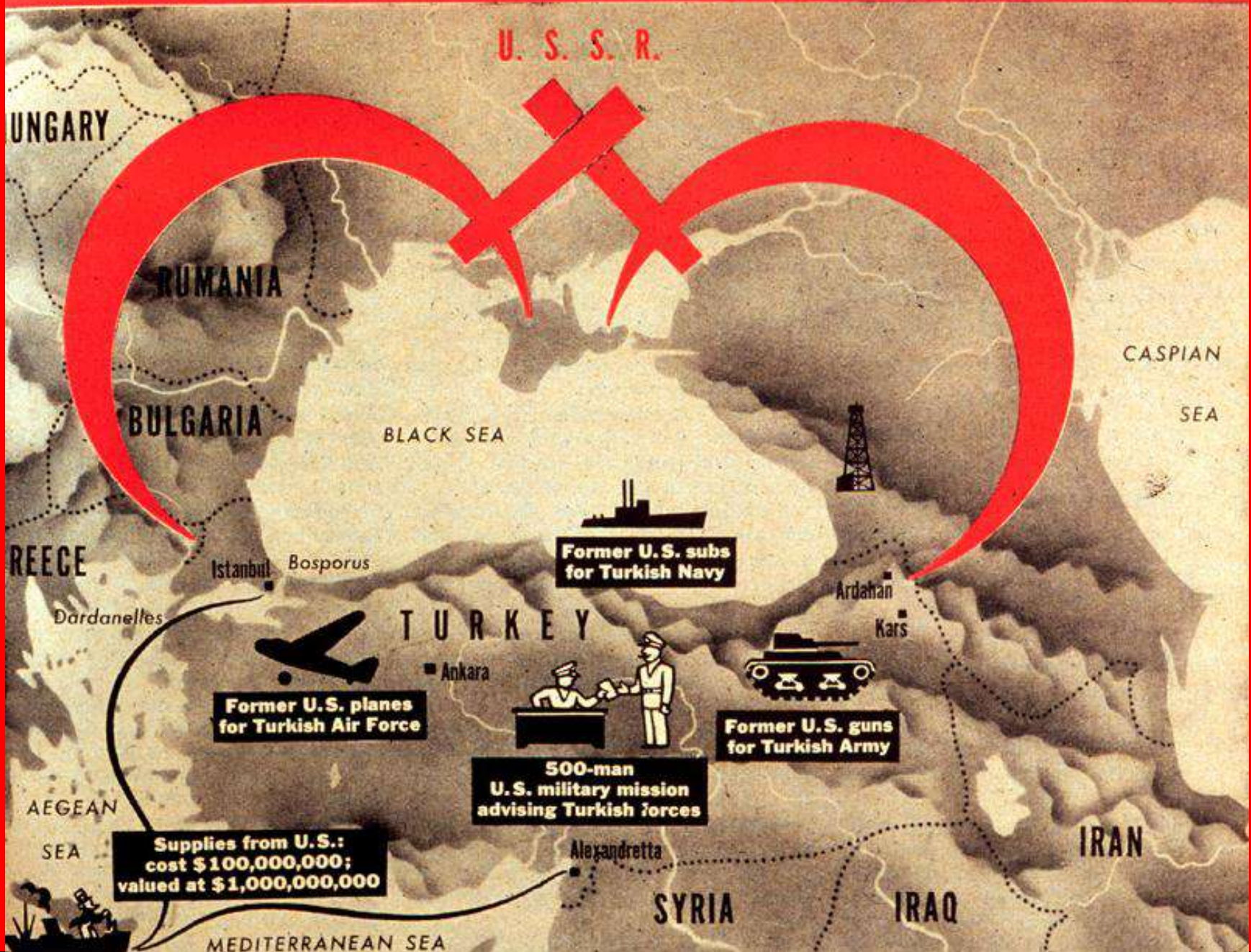
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The Truman Doctrine worked & neither Greece nor Turkey fell to communism



Russian Pressure: Basis for U.S. Aid to Turkey



European nations had difficulty recovering after WWII which led to fears of communism in Europe

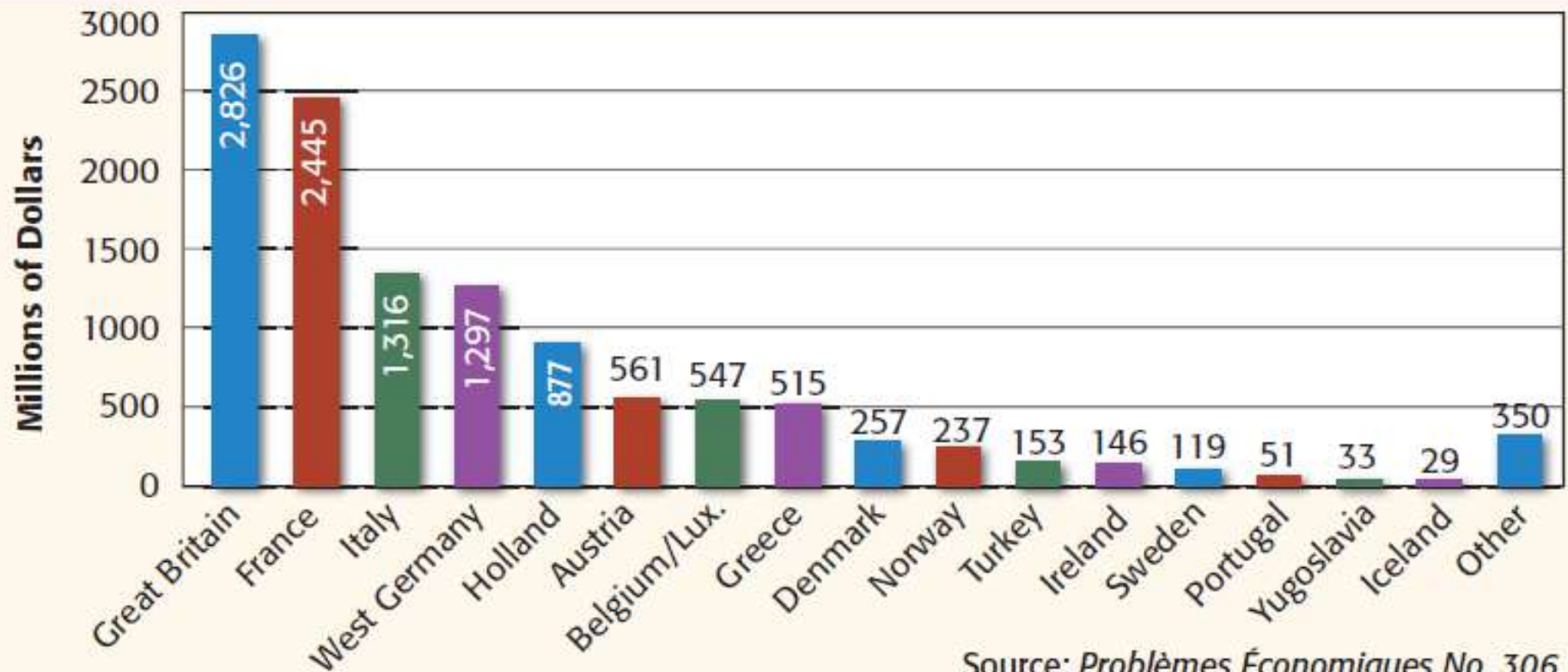
The U.S. created the Marshall Plan which offered \$13 billion to help rebuild post-war Europe



By 1952, Western Europe recovered & Communism never took root



Countries Aided by the Marshall Plan, 1948–1951



Source: *Problèmes Économiques* No. 306

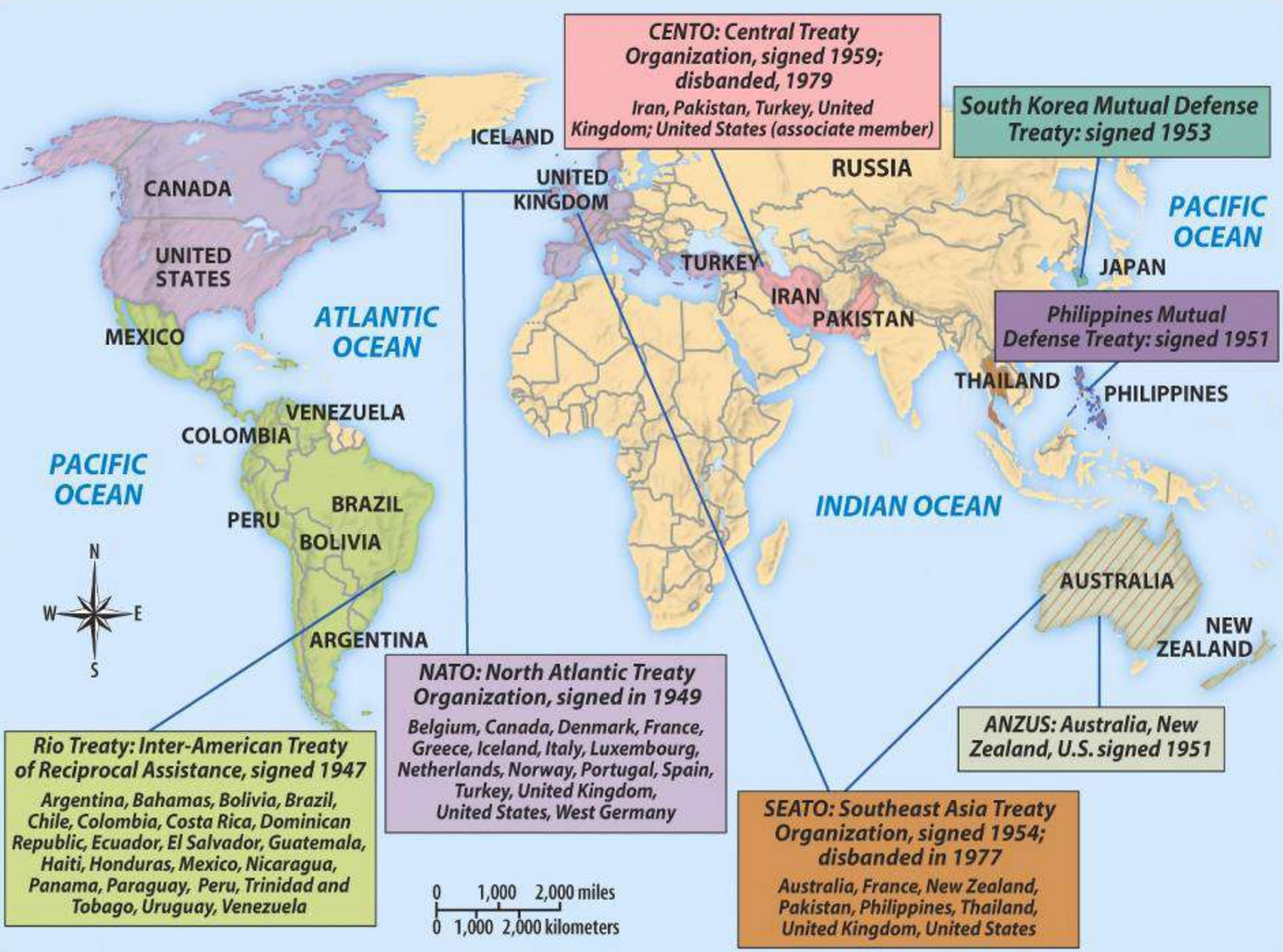


In 1948, the USSR used military force to turn Czechoslovakia to communism; This led to fears that Stalin would use similar tactics in Western Europe



In 1949, the United States formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): a military alliance among democratic countries in Europe & North America





CENTO: Central Treaty Organization, signed 1959; disbanded, 1979
 Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, United Kingdom; United States (associate member)

South Korea Mutual Defense Treaty: signed 1953

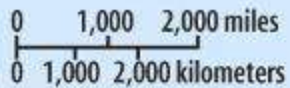
Philippines Mutual Defense Treaty: signed 1951

ANZUS: Australia, New Zealand, U.S. signed 1951

SEATO: Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, signed 1954; disbanded in 1977
 Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization, signed in 1949
 Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, West Germany

Rio Treaty: Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, signed 1947
 Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela



ICELAND

CANADA

UNITED STATES

MEXICO

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

VENEZUELA

COLOMBIA

BRAZIL

PERU

BOLIVIA

ARGENTINA

UNITED KINGDOM

RUSSIA

TURKEY

IRAN

PAKISTAN

JAPAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

THAILAND

PHILIPPINES

INDIAN OCEAN

AUSTRALIA

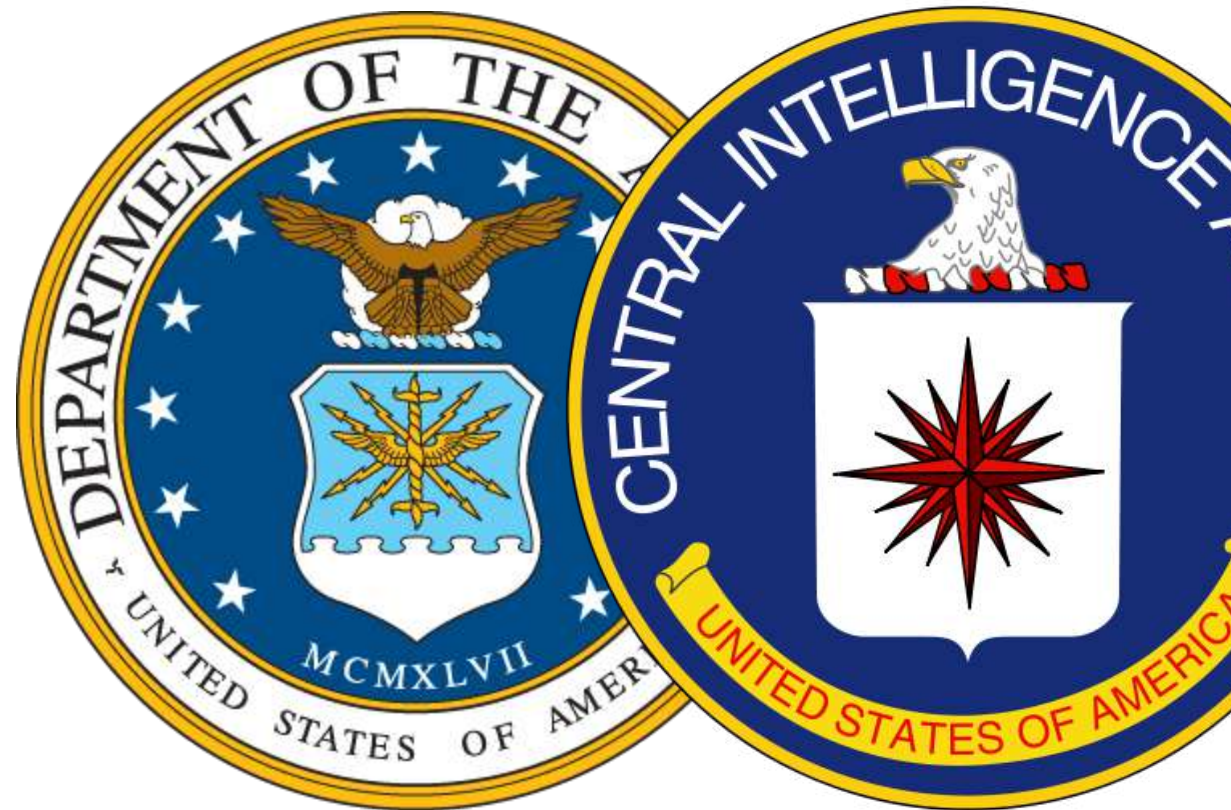
NEW ZEALAND

In 1947, the U.S. government created 3 new agencies to better meet the challenges of the Cold War

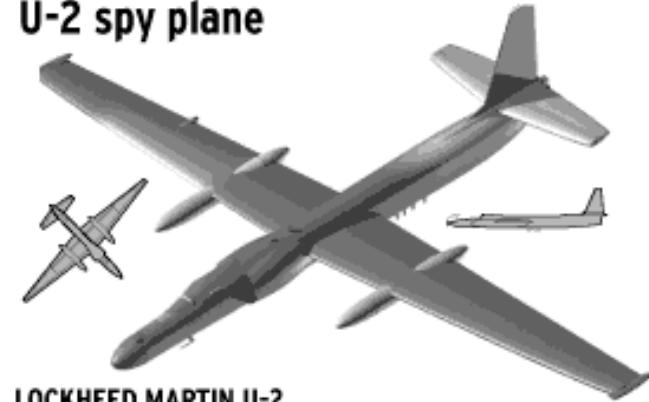


The Department of Defense was reorganized to create an independent Air Force (which was preferred military agency of the Cold War because airplanes could drop nuclear bombs if needed)

In 1947, the U.S. government created 3 new agencies to better meet the challenges of the Cold War



U-2 spy plane



LOCKHEED MARTIN U-2

The manned aircraft provides high-resolution imagery and electronic intelligence at high altitudes.

LENGTH:	63 feet
WINGSPAN:	103 feet
HEIGHT:	16 feet
CEILING:	90,000 feet
RANGE:	3,000 miles
MAX ENDURANCE:	12 hours
MAX. CRUISING SPEED:	430 mph

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was created to spy on foreign nations, collect national security information, and carry out covert operations

The CIA overthrew the governments of Iran & Guatemala and intervened in Egypt, Bolivia, Chile, & Cuba to stop communism



In 1947, the U.S. government created 3 new agencies to better meet the challenges of the Cold War



The National Security Council (NSC) was created to advise and assist the president on national security and foreign policy matters

Divided Germany, 1948–1949

At the end of WWII, Germany was divided into zones occupied by the USA, Britain, France, & the USSR

Berlin, the German capital, was also divided but was located in the Soviet zone

In 1948, Stalin tried to turn all of Berlin communist & ordered the Berlin Blockade which shut down all ground transportation to West Berlin



In response, the U.S. began the Berlin Airlift



For 11 months, U.S. & British planes supplies landed in Berlin to bring food, fuel, & supplies

Stalin admitted defeat & lifted the blockade in 1949

The United States successfully kept West Berlin from turning communist

From 1945 to 1949, the United States successfully contained communism in Europe

But, in 1949 Communist forces led by Mao Zedong took control of China and the Cold War spread to Asia

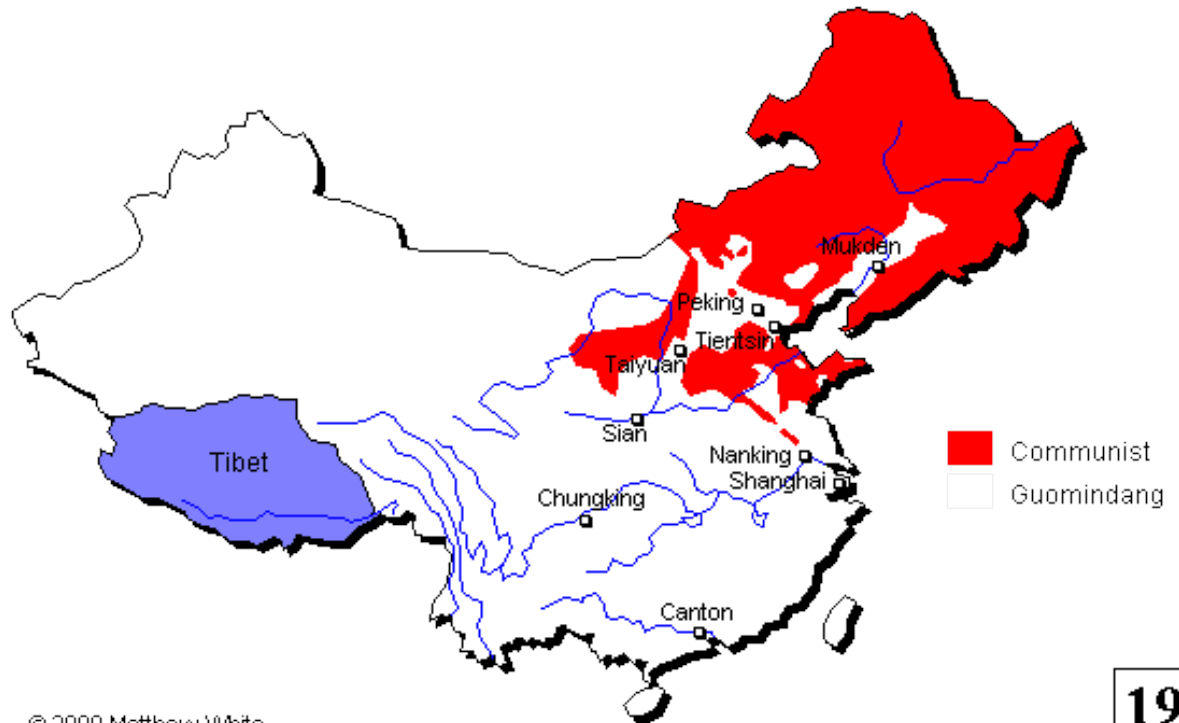


The fall of China was a shock to the USA & President Harry Truman took the blame for “losing China”

The Chinese Civil War (1930-1949)

Chinese Political Opponents, 1945

Nationalists		Leader	Communists	
Jiang Jieshi			Mao Zedong	
Southern China		Area Ruled	Northern China	
United States		Foreign Support	Soviet Union	
Defeat of Communists		Domestic Policy	National liberation	
Weak due to inflation and failing economy		Public Support	Strong due to promised land reform for peasants	

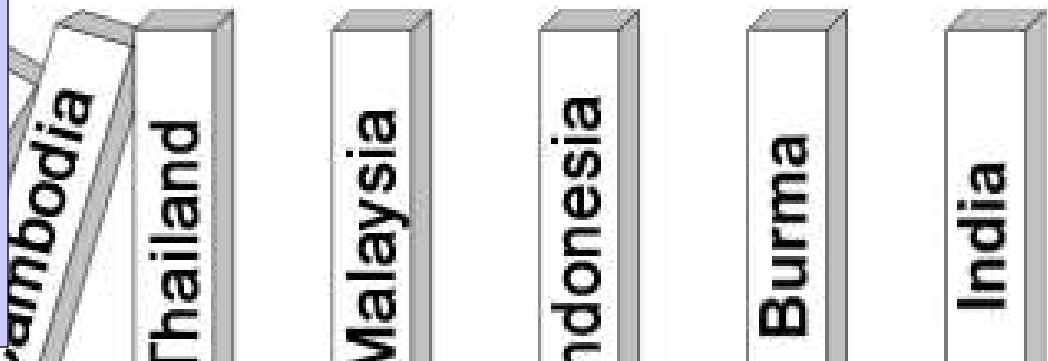


The U.S. response to the fall of China was to more aggressively confront communism the world

The USA was afraid of a “domino theory” in which communist nations turn their neighbors communist

As a result, the USA vowed to contain the spread of communism anywhere in the world

The USA acted when communism threatened Korea



In 1950, North Korea (using Soviet supplied weapons) crossed the 38° & attacked South Korea

When South Korea appealed to the United Nations, the USA sent troops to Korea to

But, when the USA pushed too close to China, the Chinese Army entered the war & helped North Korea

After WWII, Korea was divided along the 38° with a communist gov't in North Korea & a democracy in South Korea

June 1950

North Korean troops invade South Korea and capture the capital, Seoul.

September 1950

North Koreans push South Koreans and UN troops south to the perimeter of Pusan.

September to October 1950

UN troops at Inchon and Pusan drive the North Koreans back to the 38° parallel.

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER

- 1. Movement** How far south did North Korean troops push the UN forces?
- 2. Place** Why do you think MacArthur

American paratroopers comb through a village in North Korea on October 20, 1950, during the Korean War.

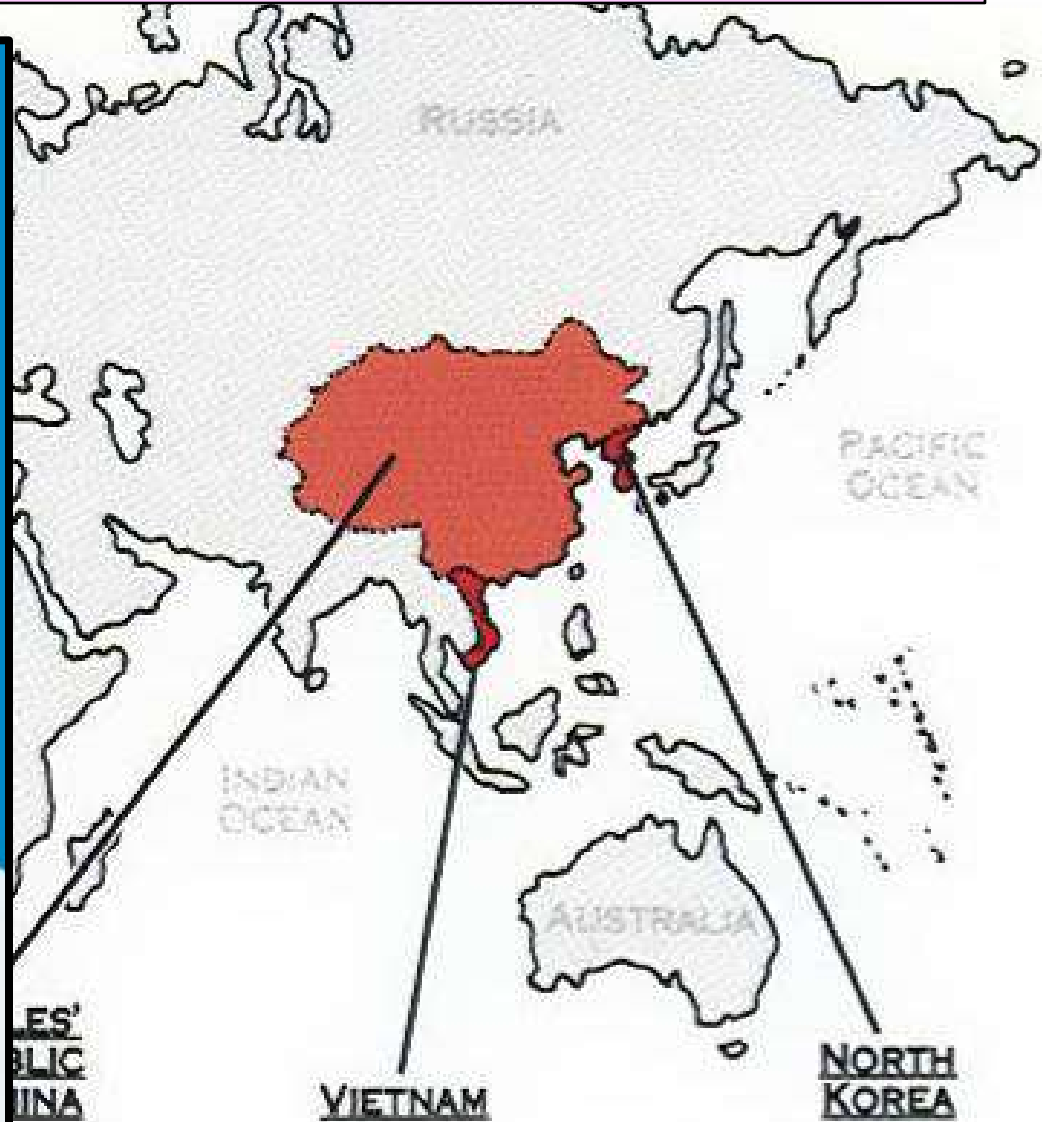


The USA successfully stopped communism from spreading into South Korea & showed that it was willing to fight to contain communism

September to October 1950
UN troops under MacArthur land at Incheon and move north from Pusan. This two-pronged attack drives the North Koreans out of South Korea. UN troops then continue into North Korea, take Pyongyang, and advance to the Yalu River.

After 3 years of fighting, a ceasefire was agreed to in 1953, the fighting stopped, & the 38° was restored as the boundary between North & South Korea

The USA stopped the spread of Communism into South Korea, but in 1954, Communist Ho Chi Minh began a war to gain independence for Vietnam



From 1945 to 1949, the United States successfully contained communism in Europe

But over the next 40 years, the Cold War intensified as communism spread to Asia, Africa, and Latin America



The Cold War intensified as new nuclear weapons were introduced; espionage (spying) increased; & wars broke out in Korea, Vietnam, & Afghanistan

Closure Activity: Mapping the Cold War

