



- Essential Question:

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

- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 12.3:

- “Eisenhower, McCarthyism, & the Cold War” notes

# Warm-up

1. Which of these BEST describes the purpose of the Alien and Sedition Acts?

- A. They prevented people from becoming citizens of the US.
- B. They provided a means to safely protect the country from French invasion
- C. They were meant to punish the Federalists who supported the National Bank.
- D. They were aimed at people who were criticizing President Adams' foreign policy.

2. Why was the Embargo Act of 1807 despised by business and industry?

- A. It required the first minimum wage in the US.
- B. It resulted in a near halt of all imports and exports.
- C. It called for an increased tariff on all imported goods.
- D. It called for an increased tariff on all exported goods.



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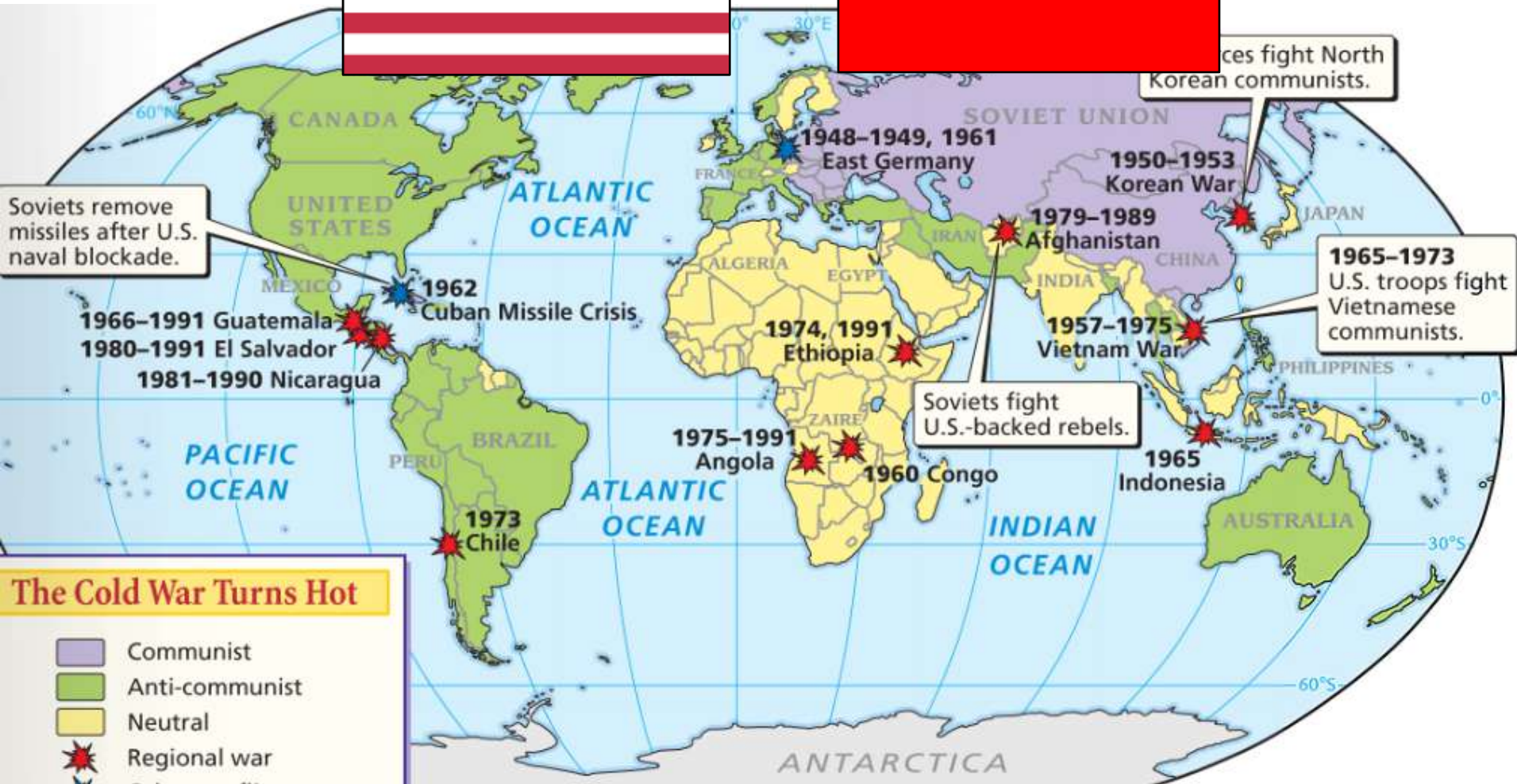
From 1945 to 1949, the United States successfully contained communism in Europe

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

From 1949 to 1960, the Cold War escalated as a result of a **nuclear arms race, space race, & espionage**



Fears of a nuclear attack and spread of communism led to a Red Scare in the late 1940s & 1950s

Americans grew worried about Communists & Soviet spies living in

The Loyalty Review Board was created to investigate & dismiss "disloyal" government

The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) investigated suspected communists in the entertainment & other





In 1947, numerous Hollywood writers & executives were investigated by HUAC; 500 were blacklisted from the film industry & some were sent to prison for refusing to testify (the "blacklist")

Red Scare fears in America were heightened by the discovery of spies working for the USSR.

State Department employee Alger Hiss was **convicted of spying for the USSR**

Julius & Ethel Rosenberg were **executed for passing atomic bomb secrets to the USSR**





In 1950, Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy emerged as the leader of the anti-communist Red Scare

He attacked Truman for allowing communists to infiltrate the government

He used public trials to make unsupported accusations against suspected communists in the State Department & the U.S. military

“McCarthyism” did not result in a single confirmed communist or spy in the U.S. gov’t



The U.S. monopoly on nuclear weapons ended in 1949 when the USSR successfully tested an atomic bomb



The Soviet development of the atomic bomb led

In 1952, the **USA tested the first hydrogen bomb** which is 1,000 times more

The Soviet Union responded by detonating its own hydrogen bomb in

powerful than the atomic bomb

1953



By 1959, both the USA & USSR developed rockets called intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) **that could deliver nuclear warheads to**

U.S. Polaris

**W87  
MX MISSILE**



Dwight Eisenhower was elected president in 1952

& served until 1961



Eisenhower was a war hero who planned the D-Day invasion during World War

His military experience gave Americans confidence that he could face the threat of the Cold



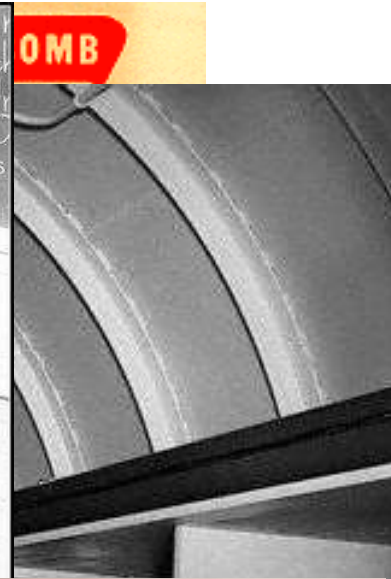
Ike campaign commercial

To combat American fears of a nuclear attack, the U.S. government responded in a number of

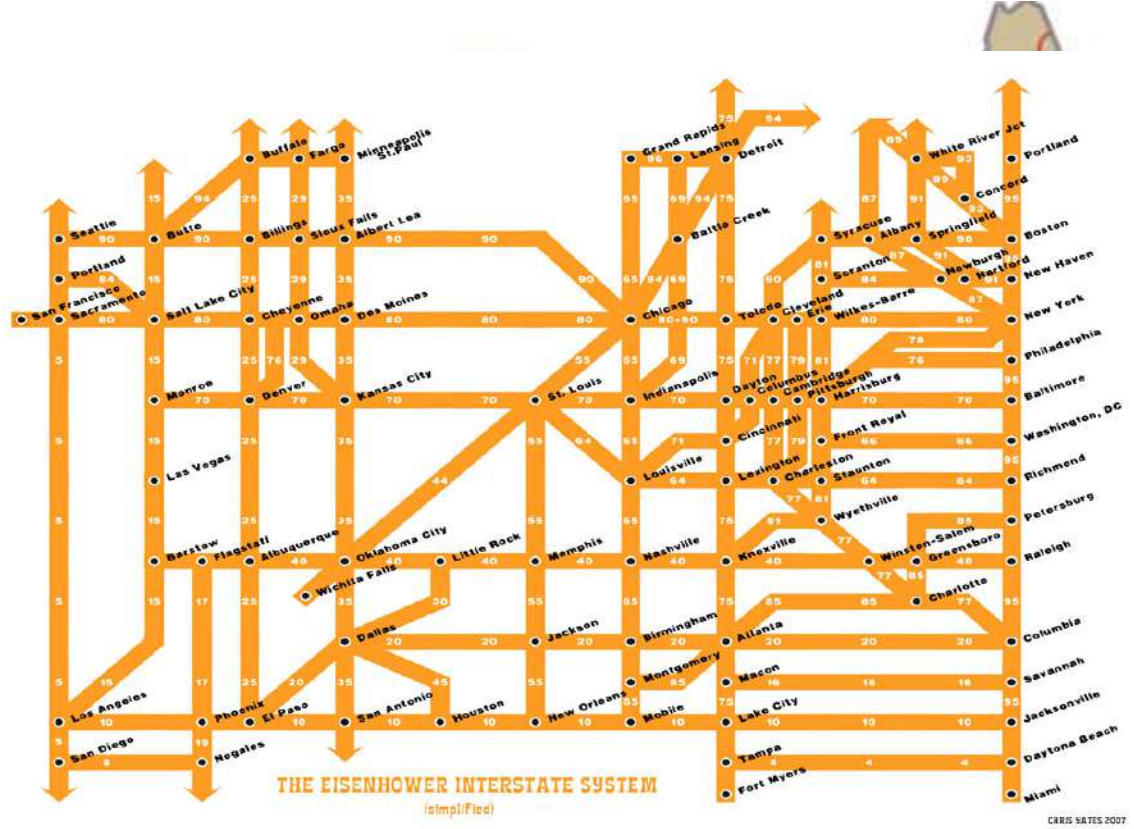
National and local governments prepared citizens for a Soviet nuclear attack on the United States

Citizens built fallout shelters in their backyards

Cities and schools practiced building evacuations and "duck & cover" drills



# In response to the threat of a Soviet nuclear attack, Congress created the National Interstate and Defense Highways Act in 1956



41,000 miles of highway connected U.S. cities and promoted trade & travel

Highways served as a means to transport military personnel and supplies

U.S.-Soviet relations changed in 1953 when Stalin died after 30 years of absolute rule over the

Nikita Khrushchev took over and began to aggressively challenge U.S. influence in the

In 1955, Khrushchev formed a **communist alliance to rival NATO**, called the Warsaw Pact

In 1956, the **Soviet Union** threatened expansion into the

President Eisenhower responded with the Eisenhower Doctrine, **pledging the USA to protect the Middle East from Communism**

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL





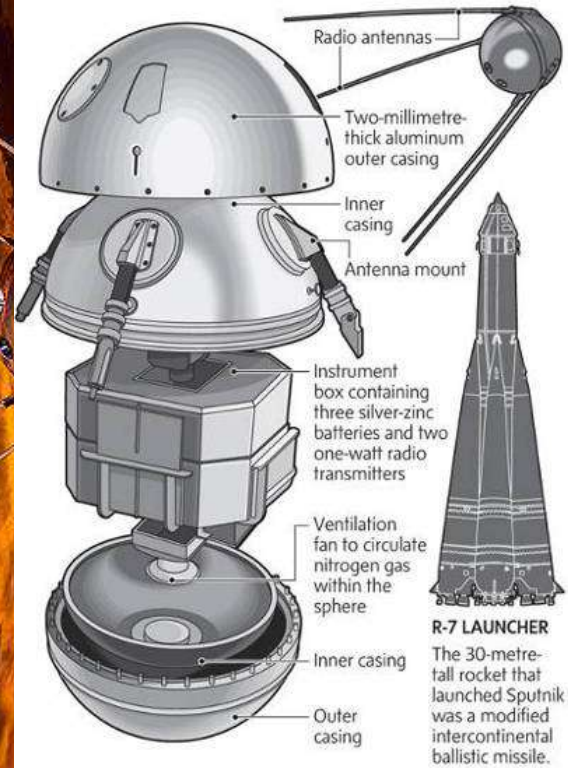
In 1957, the USSR used its first ICBM to launch Sputnik, the first satellite into space

Sputnik shocked Americans who feared the U.S. had fallen behind the USSR in science & technology



Signaled that the USSR had won the "Space Race"

Sputnik – which in Russian means companion or fellow traveller – was built to a relatively basic design, yet relayed torrents of data about Earth's upper atmosphere encoded in its "beep, beep" signal.



As a result of Sputnik, the Cold War escalated into a space race to show American & Soviet



By 1960, Eisenhower's presidency was coming to

an end and the Cold War was as tense as ever

Eisenhower's effectively limited communist expansion during his eight years as president

...but...

Eisenhower's build-up of nuclear weapons & use of brinkmanship created the potential for nuclear annihilation

Americans seemed to be losing the technology race



From 1945 to 1960, the United States experienced successes and failures in the Cold

War with the USSR

Truman successfully contained communism in Western Europe...

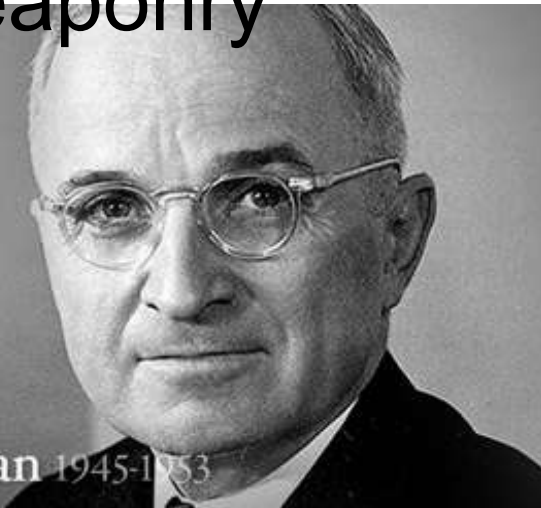
...but saw communism to spread in Asia & the USSR match America's nuclear weaponry

Eisenhower used the CIA & brinkmanship to limit Soviet global influence

...but the USSR was winning the space race & Americans were anxious about a nuclear war

33.

Harry S. Truman 1945-1953



34.

Dwight D. Eisenhower 1953-1961

