

BELL WORK 2/3

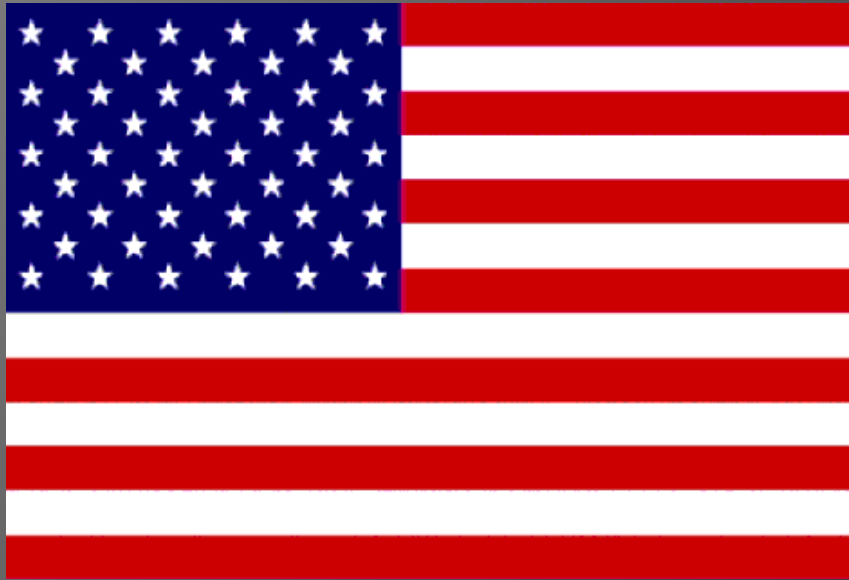
Name 2 factors that led to the Allied victory in WWII

THE COLD WAR

The era of confrontation and competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union when the threat of nuclear war created constant world tension

United States

Soviet Union



VS.



Democracy

Communism

Differing Philosophies



- *Believed in democratic forms of government*
- *Believed economic stability would keep peace in the world*
- *Believed the free enterprise system was necessary for economic growth*

- *Believed in a communistic forms of government*
- *Believed in workers revolting (striking) against business owners and taking control of government*
- *Wanted to control countries between Russia and Germany*





Soviets take over Eastern Europe

Soviet troops move into Germany near the end of World War II

*As World War II ended,
the Soviet army occupied
the countries of Eastern
Europe that Germany had
conquered during the war*



Aid for Europe



Secretary of State George Marshall toured Western Europe; witnessed widespread homelessness and famine.

Fearing Europeans would turn to communism as an answer to their economic problems, Marshall proposed the U.S. help to rebuild Europe, leading to...

Children in a London suburb, waiting outside the wreckage of what was their home



Plan made U.S. heroes to people of Western Europe

Marshall Plan



U.S. plan for rebuilding Western Europe, and repelling communism after World War II



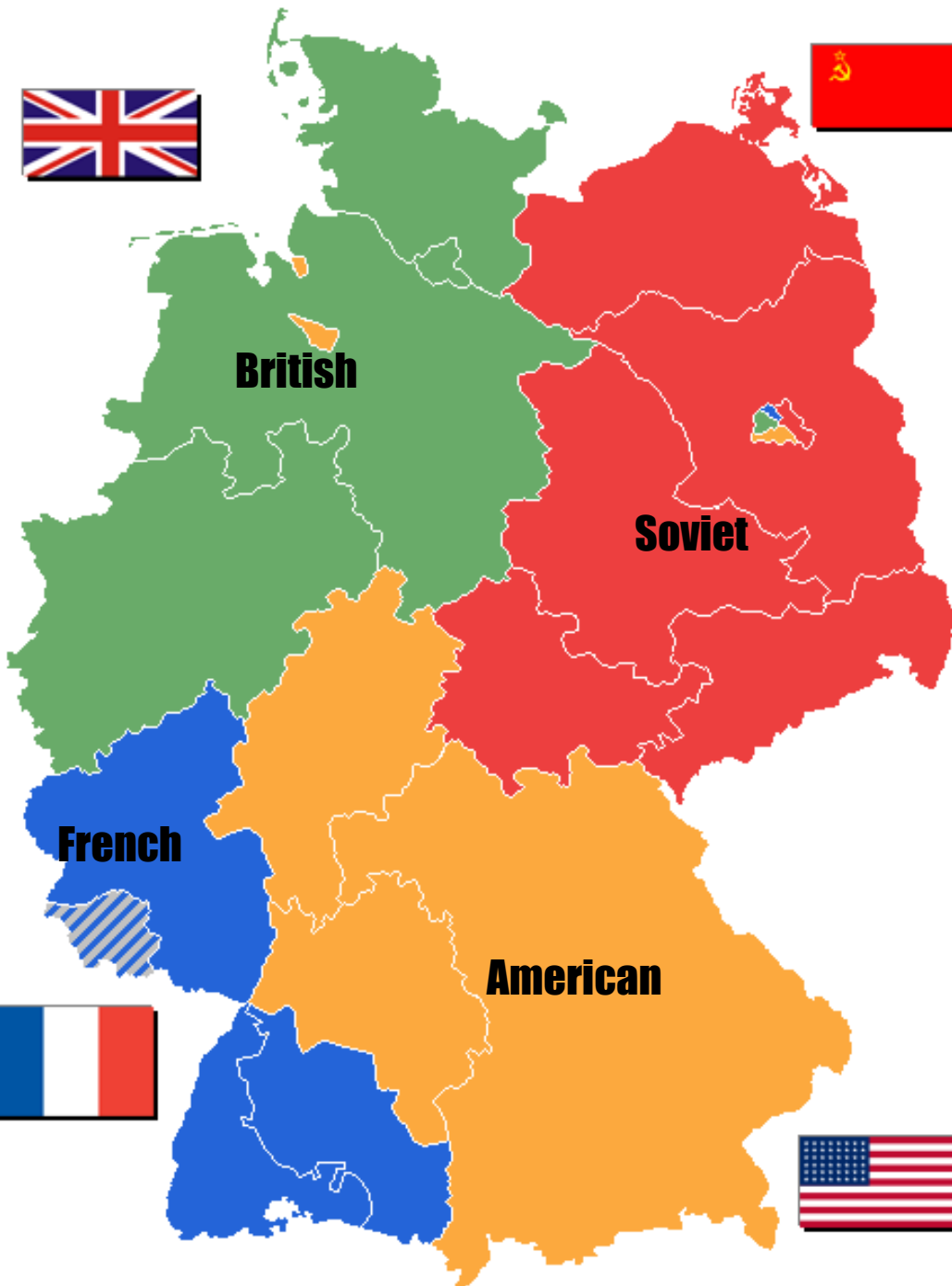
George C. Marshall

Plan pumped billions of dollars into Western Europe for food and supplies

The Potsdam Conference



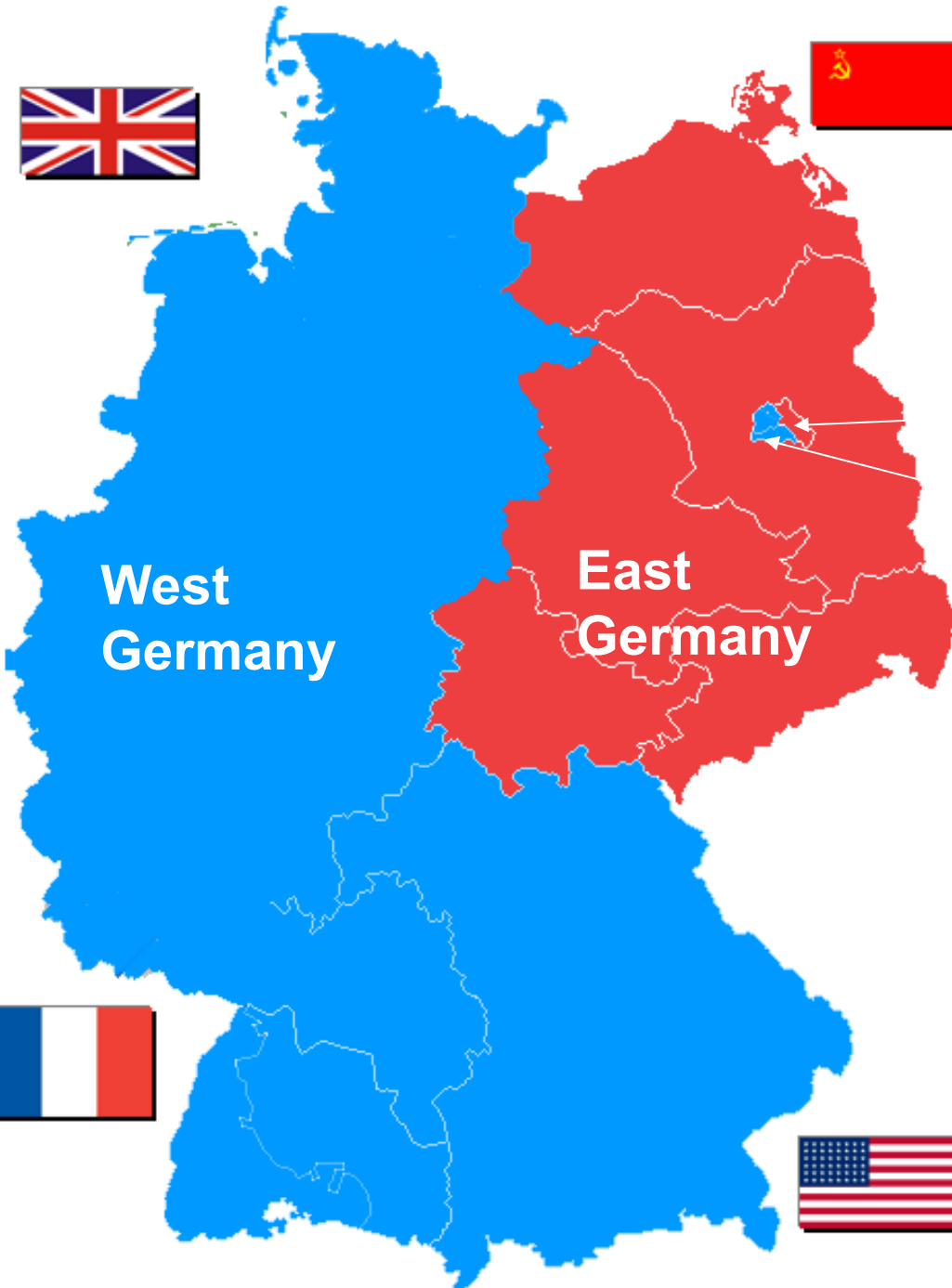
The Potsdam Conference was a meeting of the Allied leaders during World War II to decide what to do with Germany



Germany Divided

After World War II, Germany was divided into four zones, occupied by French, British, American, and Soviet troops.

Occupation zones after 1945. Berlin is the multinational area within the Soviet zone.



East and West Germany formed

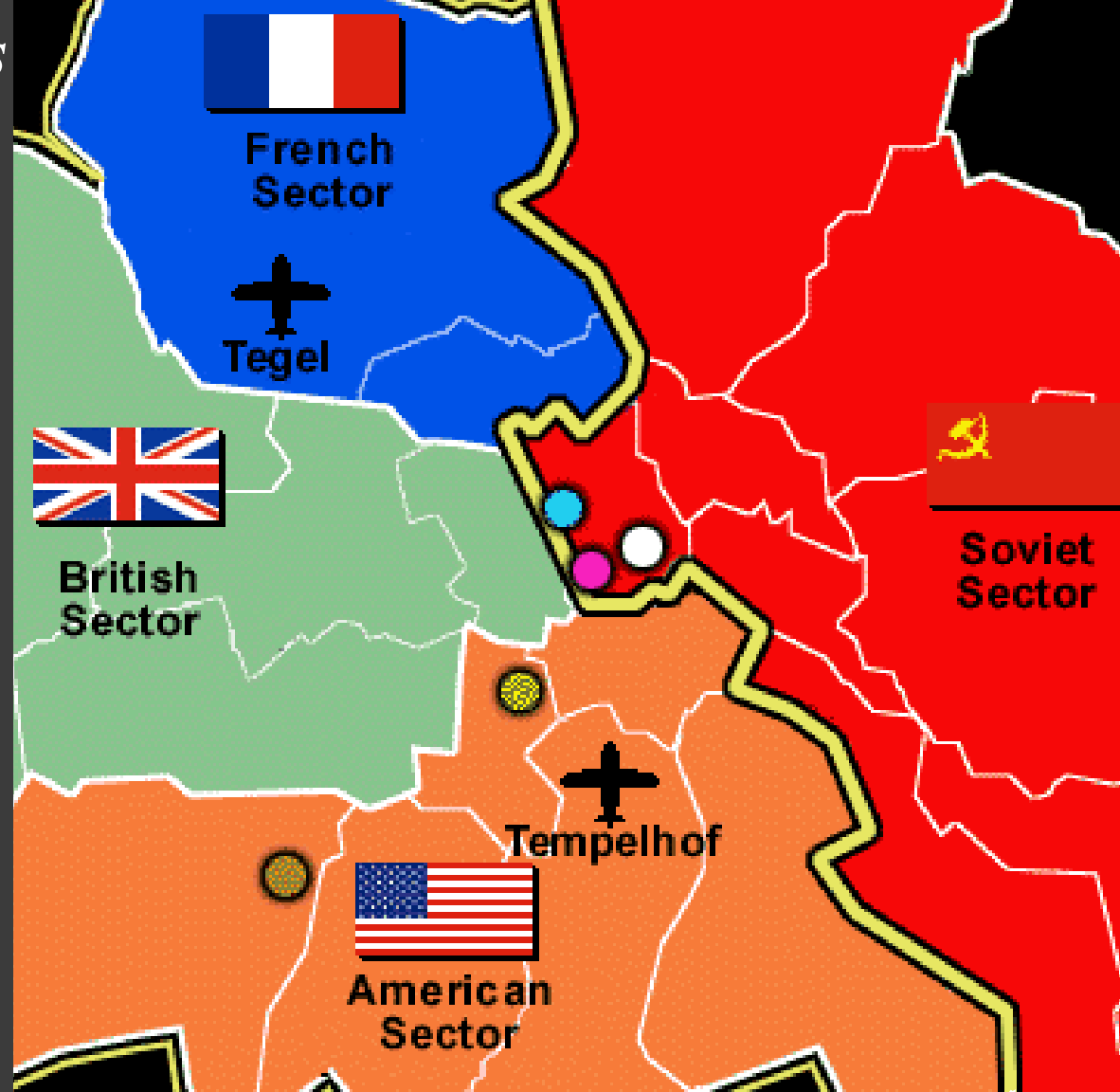
East Berlin

West Berlin

*In June of 1948, the
French, British and
American zones were
joined into the nation of
West Germany*



In response, the Soviets cut off West Berlin from the rest of the world with a blockade.



Eventual site of the Berlin Wall

Berlin Wall Built



Soviets wanted to keep Germans from moving out of East Germany into West Berlin, where they could become free

Berlin Wall became the symbol of Communist oppression around the world



Truman Doctrine

U.S. foreign policy established by President Truman saying the U.S. would protect democracies throughout the world



“It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures”

-- Harry Truman

Truman Doctrine

It pledged that the United States would fight Communism worldwide



American tanks provided by the Truman Doctrine roll through Turkey

Berlin Airlift

President Truman decided to avoid the blockade by flying in food and other supplies to the needy people of West Berlin



At times, over 5,000 tons of supplies arrived daily





U.S. and Canada are also part of NATO

Birth of NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization



■ NATO
■ Warsaw Pact
■ Neutral
■ U.S. & Marshall aid recipient

Formed in 1949 to protect Western Europe from Soviet aggression

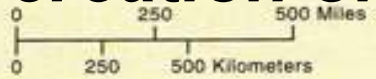
The Warsaw Pact

 NATO countries
Warsaw Pact countries

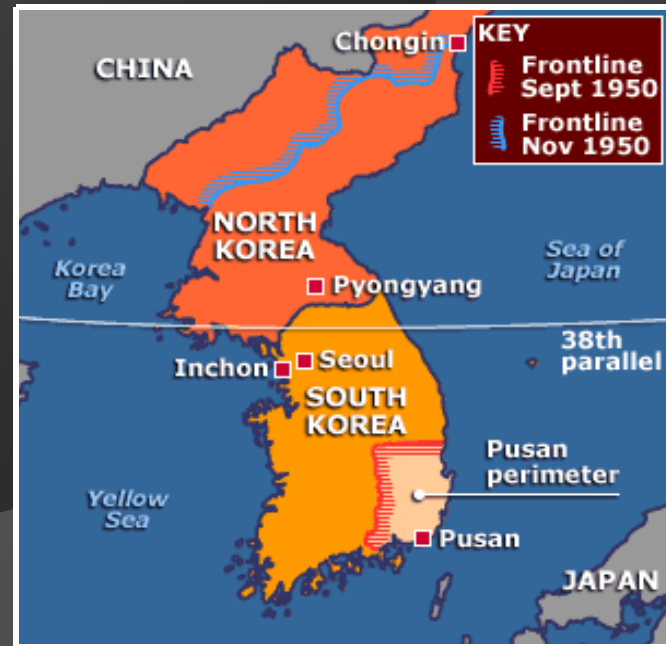
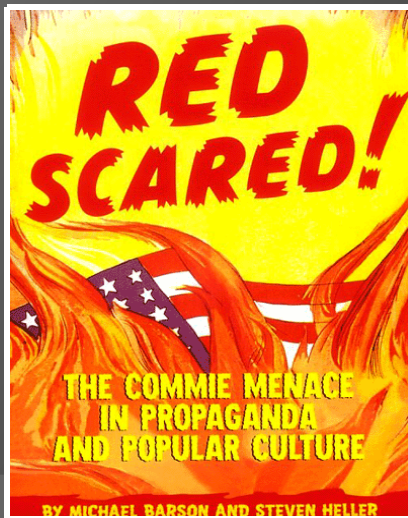
Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary Bulgaria and East Germany became satellite nations of Soviet Union



The Warsaw Pact was the Soviet Union's response to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization



The Cold War Heats Up



Cold War spreads to Asia



*Communists
take over in
China
Mao Zedong
takes control of
Chinese
government*

*Half the world now appeared to
be under Communist control*

*The country of Korea became the
next battleground in the Cold
War*



The Korean War

The Cold War gets HOT

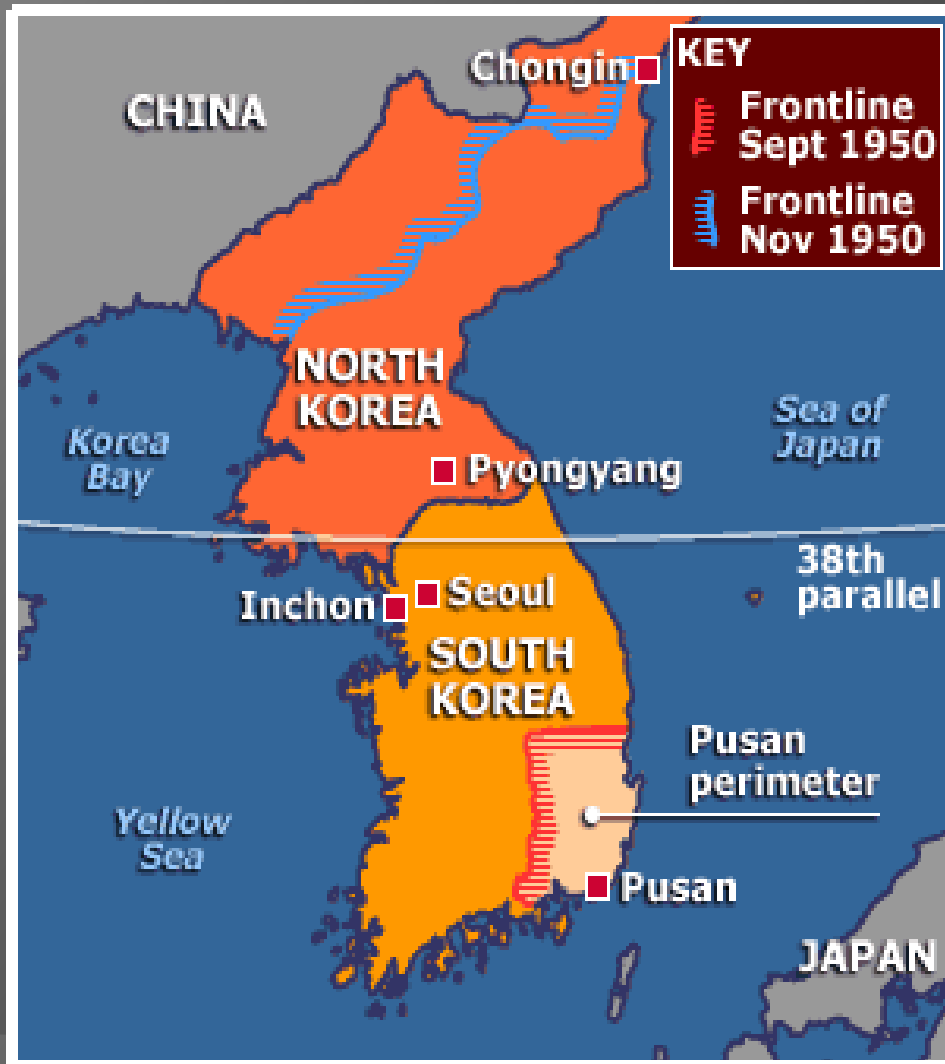
Following World War II, the Allies divided Korea at the 38th parallel

Soviets controlled North Korea; U.S. sets up a democracy in South Korea



The Korean War

The Cold War gets HOT



*On June 25, 1950,
North Korea invades
South Korea*

*UN forces under
Macarthur come to
the aid of South Korea*

*Communist forces
backed by China
push UN forces to
brink of defeat*

The Korean War



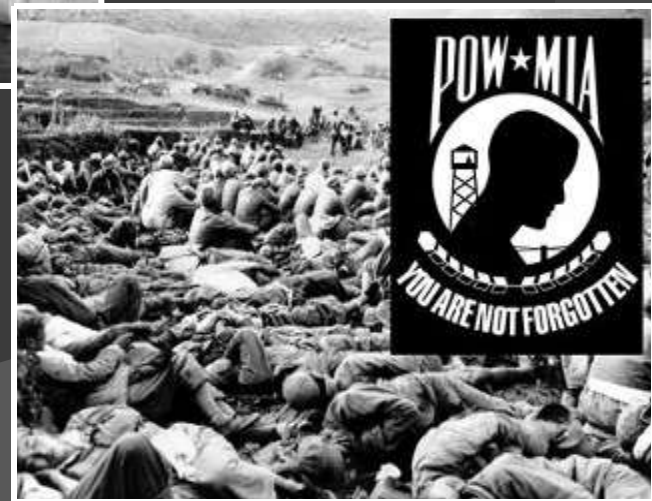
War ends in a stalemate

An armistice was signed ending the war in July 1953

Korea was divided at the 38th parallel

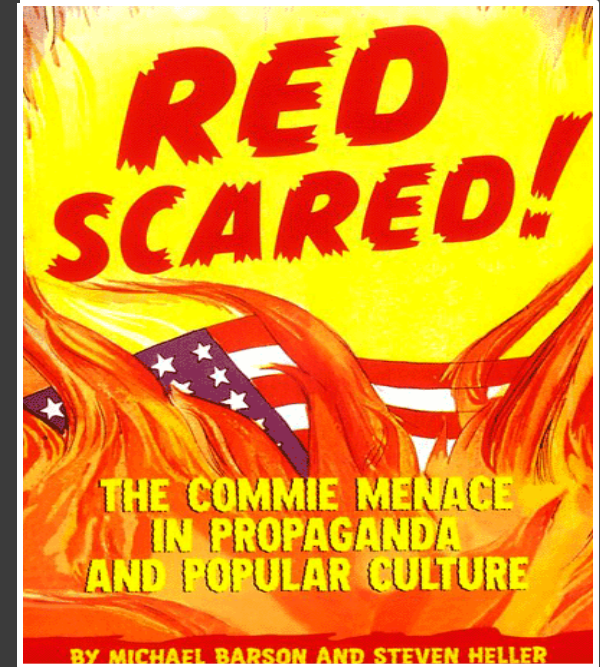
Korean War marked an important turning point in the Cold War

U.S. began a major military build-up; began using military force to prevent spread of communism



A New Red Scare

U.S. citizens in 1950s feared Communists wanted to take over the world. This fear was known as the Red Scare.



Spies like Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Alger Hiss caused fear that our government was infiltrated by the Communists

A New Red Scare

House Un-American Activities Committee

Committee set up to investigate Communist activities in the U.S. HUAC searched for Soviet spies and Communist sympathizers.



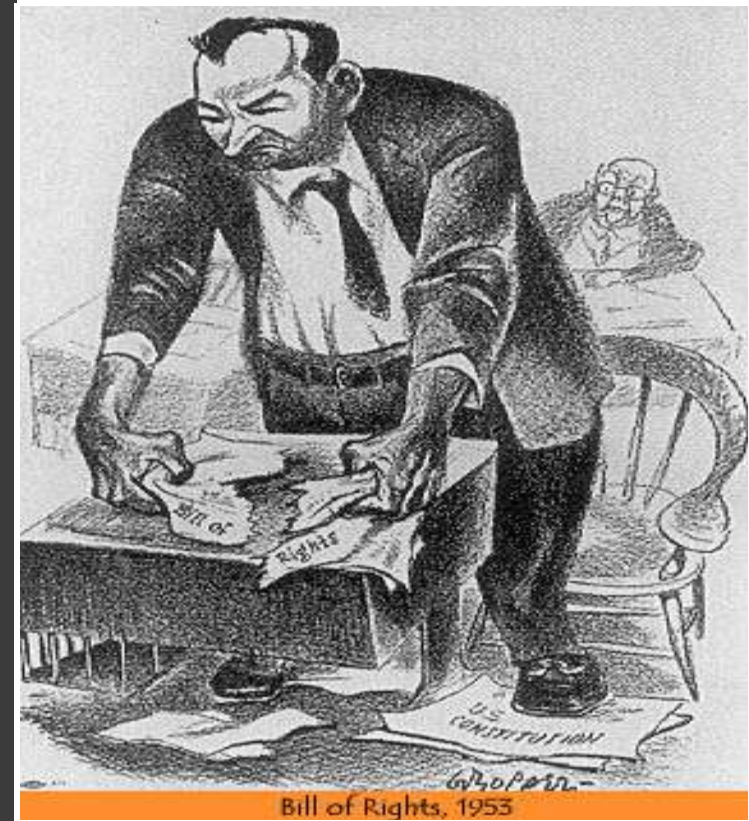
House Un-American Committee meeting in 1948



“Are you now or have you ever been a Communist?”

McCarthyism

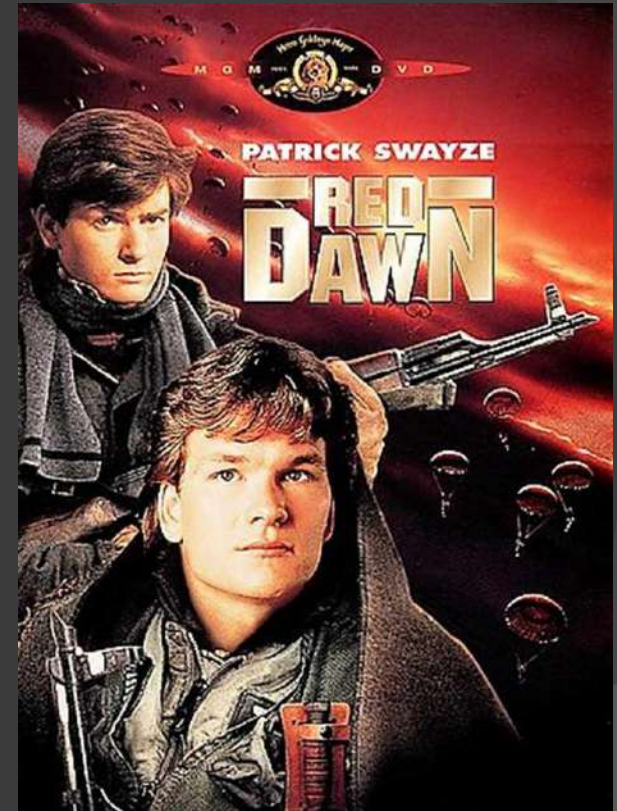
*In 1952, U.S. Senator Joe McCarthy began holding Senate hearings
Numerous Americans
accused of having ties
to the Communist Party*



*McCarthy turned the hearings
into witch-hunts, destroying
numerous people's reputations
on rumor and weak evidence*

Life in the 1950s

- Communism and the threat of the atomic bomb dominated life for Americans and their leaders in the 1950s.
- Americans prepared for a surprise attack.



- Experts realized that for every person killed instantly by a nuclear blast, four more would later die from **fallout**, the radiation left over after the blast.
- Some families built **fallout shelters** in their backyards and stocked them with canned food.





Kidde
Kokoon

CANNED FOOD

CANNED WATER

- ① Duck and Cover drills were regularly held in Schools



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=120wGLgCTkg>

Russians launch Sputnik



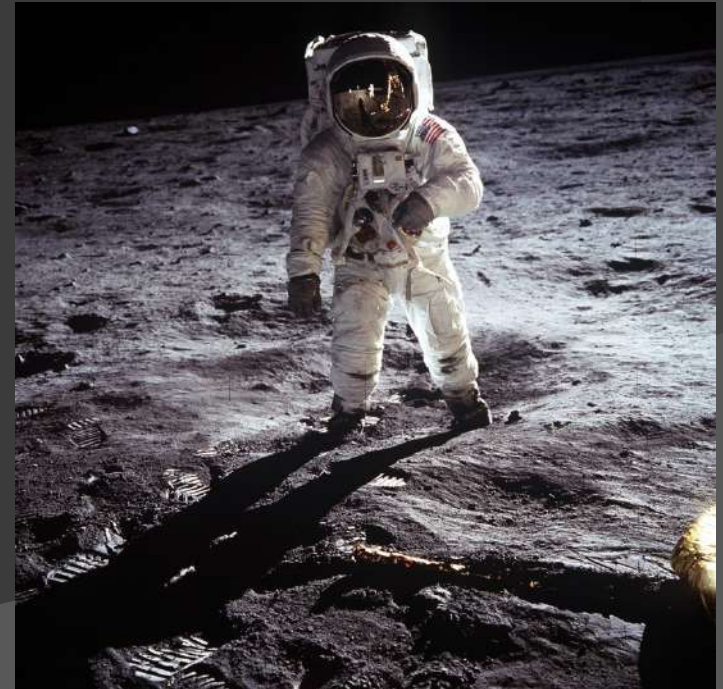
The Russians have beaten America into space—they have the technological edge!

The Space Race Begins



On July 20, 1969, when Neil Armstrong became the first human to step foot on the moon

“That’s one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.” – Neil Armstrong



Castro embraces Communism

[1959]



Cuban dictator Fidel Castro embraces Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev

Cuban Missile Crisis



U.S. and Russia came extremely close to nuclear war when Russians place nuclear missiles in Cuba in November of 1962

In response to U.S. missiles in Turkey, the Russians began building missile bases in Cuba



Cuban Missile Crisis

Kennedy threatens a U.S. invasion of Cuba unless Soviet missiles are removed



President John F. Kennedy thinking in the Oval Office during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962

The Russians agreed to take their missiles out of Cuba if the U.S. removed theirs from Turkey

MISSILE CRISIS 1962



- US Navy/Air Bases**
- 1⚓ Guantanamo Bay
 - 2⚓ Key West
 - 3⚓ Homestead

- Soviet Missile Bases**
- 1 San Cristobal
 - 2 Guanajay
 - 3 Saqua la Grande
 - 4 Remedios
 - 5 Santa Clara

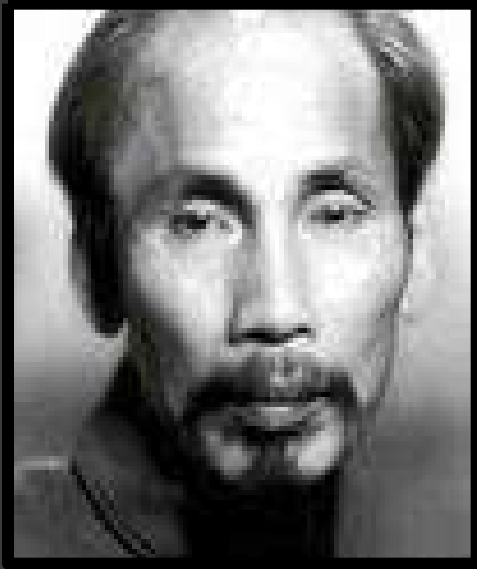
THE VIETNAM WAR



Vietnam War: 1965-1973



Key figures in the Vietnam War



Ho Chi Minh

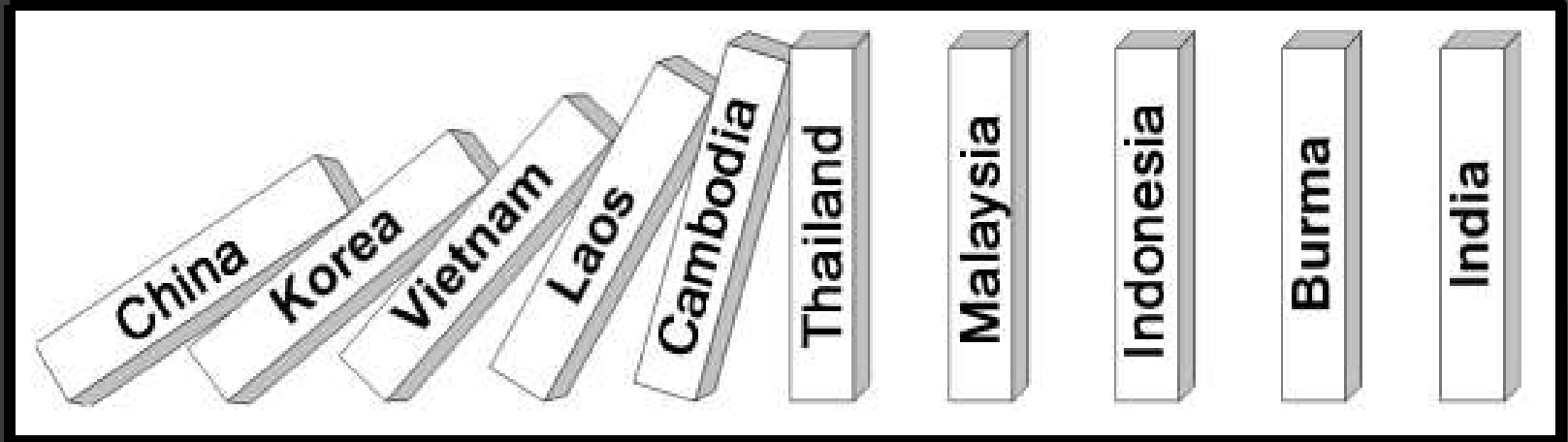
President of North Vietnam who led the efforts to defeat South Vietnam and support of the South Vietnamese Vietcong



Richard Nixon

President of the United States during the latter part of the Vietnam War

Domino Theory



The Domino Theory was the belief that if one country fell to communism, the other Southeast Asian nations would eventually fall to communism as well

Vietcong

Guerrilla army based in South Vietnam that fought the U.S. and South Vietnam during the Vietnam War



The Vietcong were South Vietnamese communists who fought for Vietnamese unification on the side of the North Vietnamese

Draft Lottery Begins



Many Americans who were against the war believed the United States had an unfair draft system

Minorities made up a large percentage of people drafted and most soldiers were under 21 years old

Rubber City

WALK WITH U.S.
FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM





U.S. pulls out of Vietnam



In January of 1973, North and South Vietnamese reach a cease-fire agreement;

By 1975, the United States withdraws all of its people from Vietnam

In late 1975, North Vietnam violated the ceasefire and captured the South Vietnamese capital of Saigon. The war was over and the communists had won



Mikhail Gorbachev

- assumed power of the Soviet Union in 1985,
- he instituted the policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika* in hopes of sparking the sluggish economy.
- What resulted from this taste of freedom was the revolution that ended the Cold War

End of the War

◎ 1989 and 1990

- the Berlin Wall came down
- borders opened
- free elections ousted Communist regimes everywhere in eastern Europe.

◎ In late 1991

- the Soviet Union itself dissolved into its component republics.

