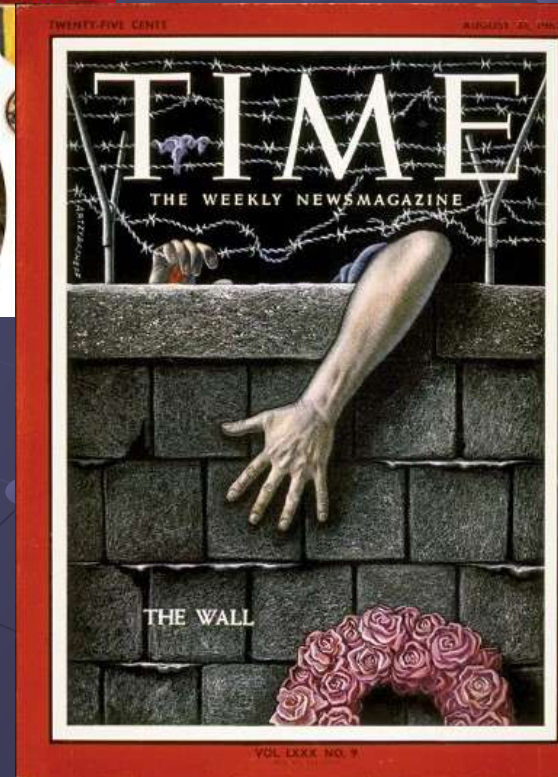


The Cold War



Essential Understandings

- 1) The Cold War set the framework for GLOBAL POLITICS for 45 years after the end of WORLD WAR II. It also influenced American DOMESTIC POLITICS, the conduct of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, and the role of the GOVERNMENT in the ECONOMY after 1945

2) The Cold War was essentially a **COMPETITION** between two very different ways of organizing **GOVERNMENT**, **SOCIETY**, and the **ECONOMY**:

A) The **AMERICAN**-led western nations' belief in **DEMOCRACY**, **INDIVIDUAL** freedom, and a **MARKET** economy

B) The **SOVIET** belief in a **TOTALITARIAN** state and **SOCIALISM**

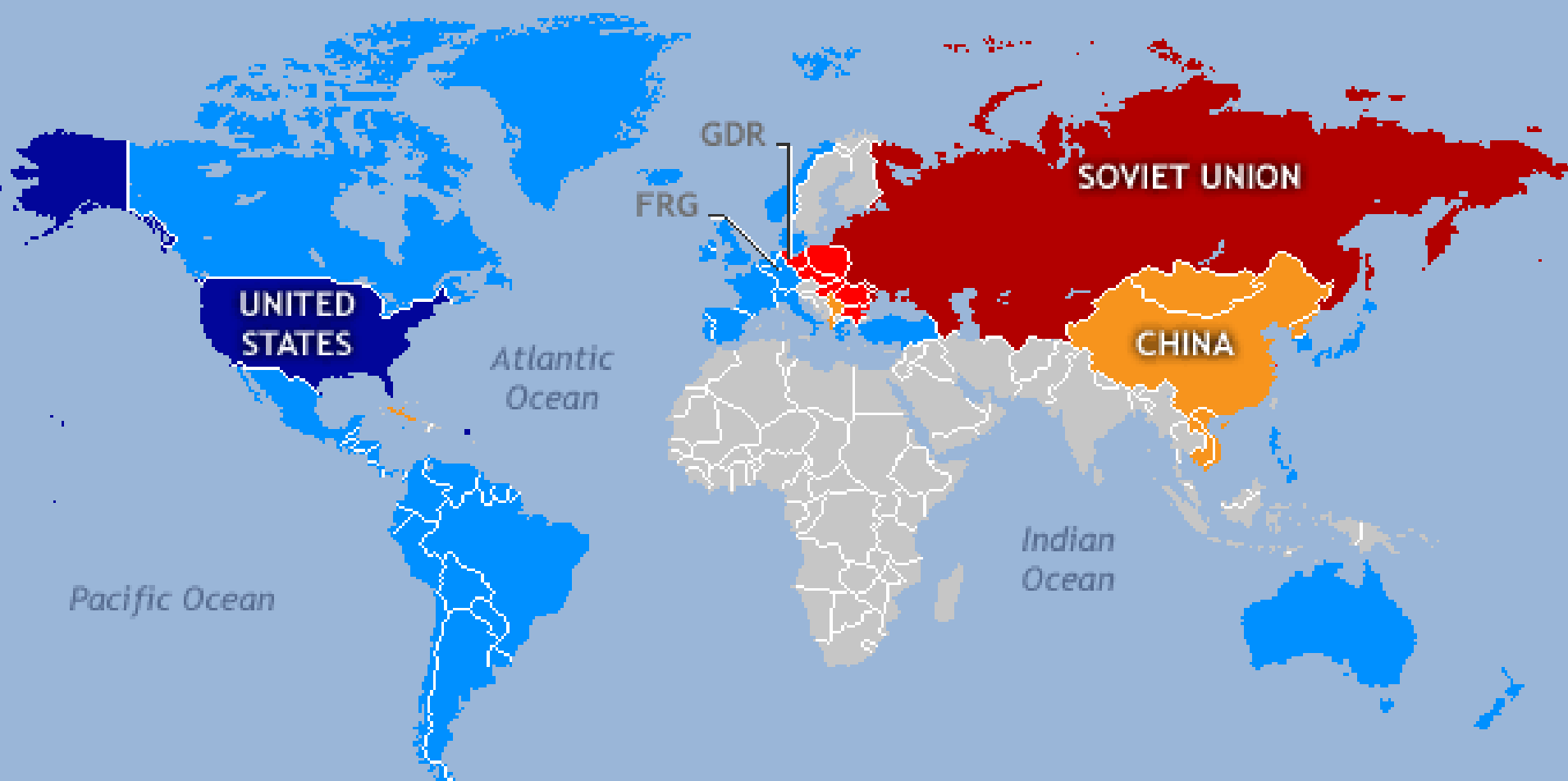
Origins of the Cold War




Definition: “The **COMPETITION** that developed after WWII between the **UNITED STATES** and the **SOVIET UNION** for power and influence in the world



Vs.





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

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

1945 – A Critical Year

Cooperation during WWII between United States and Soviet Union was **TEMPORARY** arrangement



History of Hostility

STRAINED relationship between U.S. and Soviet Union

- n RUSSIAN REVOLUTION of 1917 – American troops supported anti-Communist resistance
- n USSR NOT INVITED to peace conferences after WWI
- n U.S. DIDN'T recognize Soviet government until 1933
- n Soviets signed a pact with HITLER before WWII
- n Soviets DISAGREED with Americans/British over battle TACTICS, postwar PLANS during WWII
- n Americans FEARED communism

YALTA Conference of 1945 – Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill met to work out future of GERMANY and POLAND

n Germany divided into
American, British, French,
and Soviet OCCUPATION
ZONES

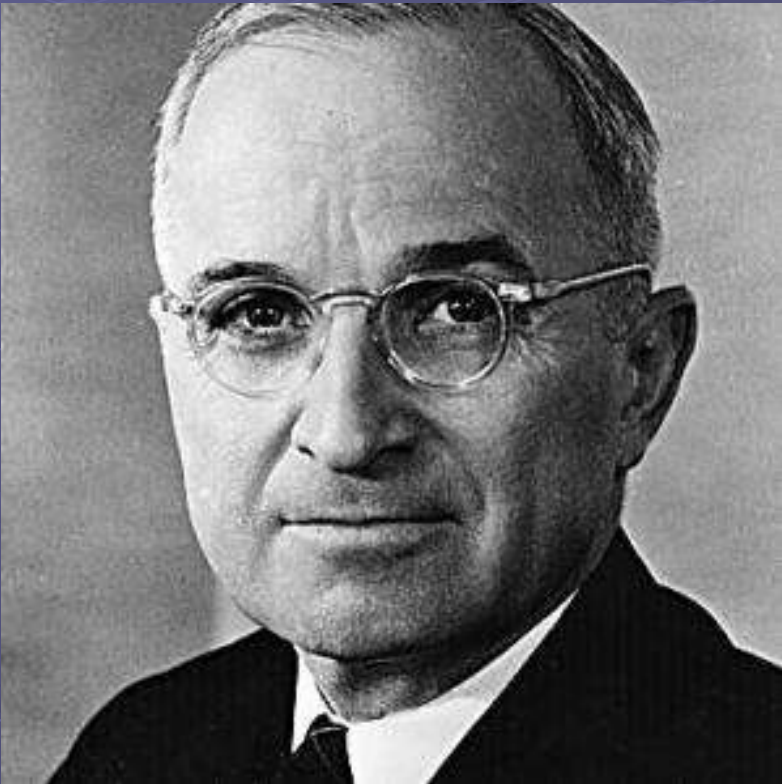
n American, British, French
zones → WEST GERMANY

n Soviet zone → EAST
GERMANY

n Conflict over future of
POLAND



Leaders agreed to form UNITED NATIONS
TRUMAN becomes president



Conflicting postwar goals

United States	Soviet Union
<p>1) Fought to bring DEMOCRACY, economic OPPORTUNITY to conquered nations of Europe/Asia.</p> <p>2) Economically strong and politically open world = MARKETS for American products</p>	<p>1) Wanted to REBUILD and protect its own interests = "SATELLITE NATIONS"</p> <p>2) Spread of COMMUNISM throughout the world = supported totalitarian Communist governments in EASTERN EUROPE</p>

Creation of Soviet “satellite nations”



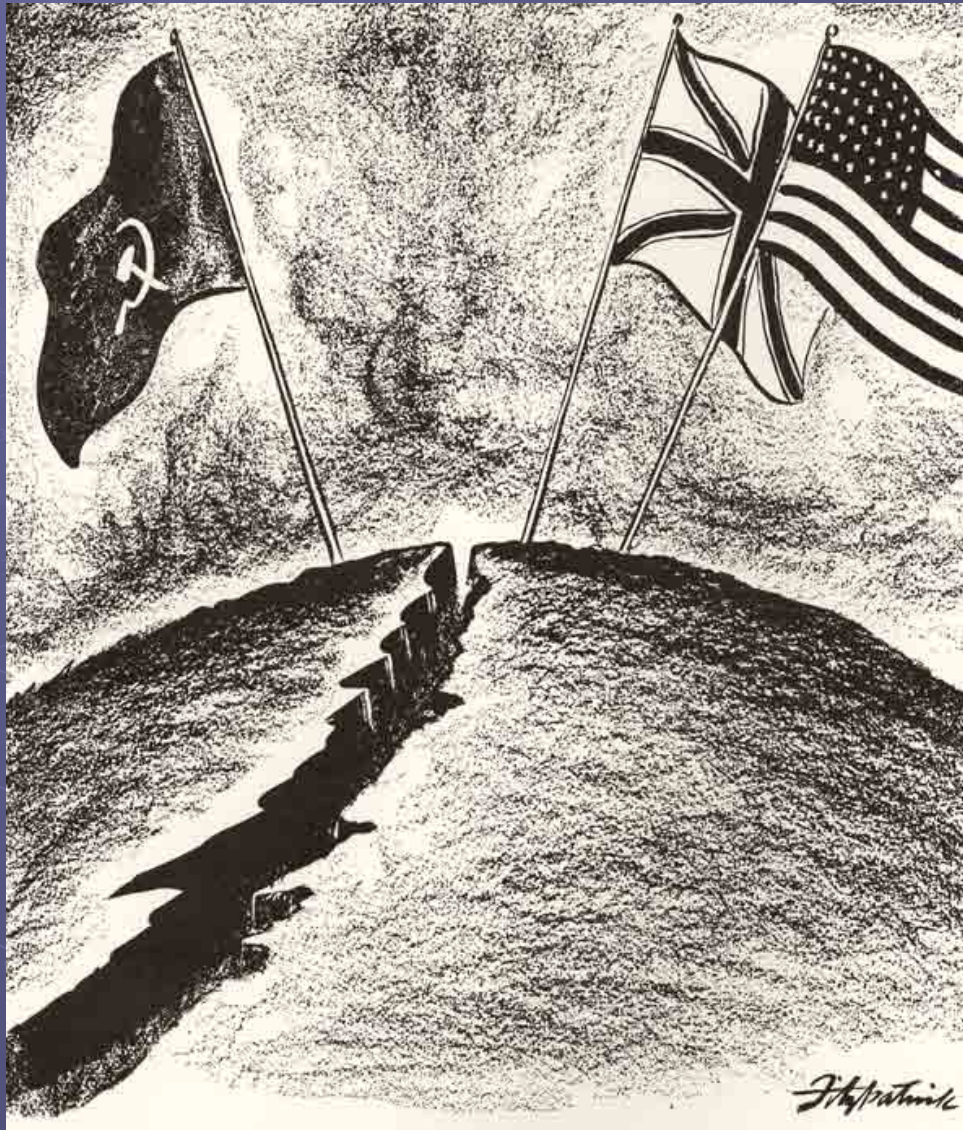
Clash of Ideologies

	United States	Soviet Union
Political system	<p>DEMOCRATIC government</p> <p>Democracy: government by the PEOPLE, either directly or through elected representatives</p>	<p>TOTALITARIAN government</p> <p>Totalitarianism: STATE controls all aspects of citizens' lives, one ultimate leader</p>

	United States	Soviet Union
Economic system	CAPITALIST (free market) Capitalism: economic system in which the factors of production are owned INDIVIDUALLY; DIFFERENT SOCIAL CLASSES EXIST	COMMUNIST (socialism) Socialism: economic system in which property/means of production are owned COMMUNALLY; NO SOCIAL CLASSES

Communism: “economic system in which there is NO state or private property, all goods are owned in COMMON, and there is NO CLASS DIVISION of citizens





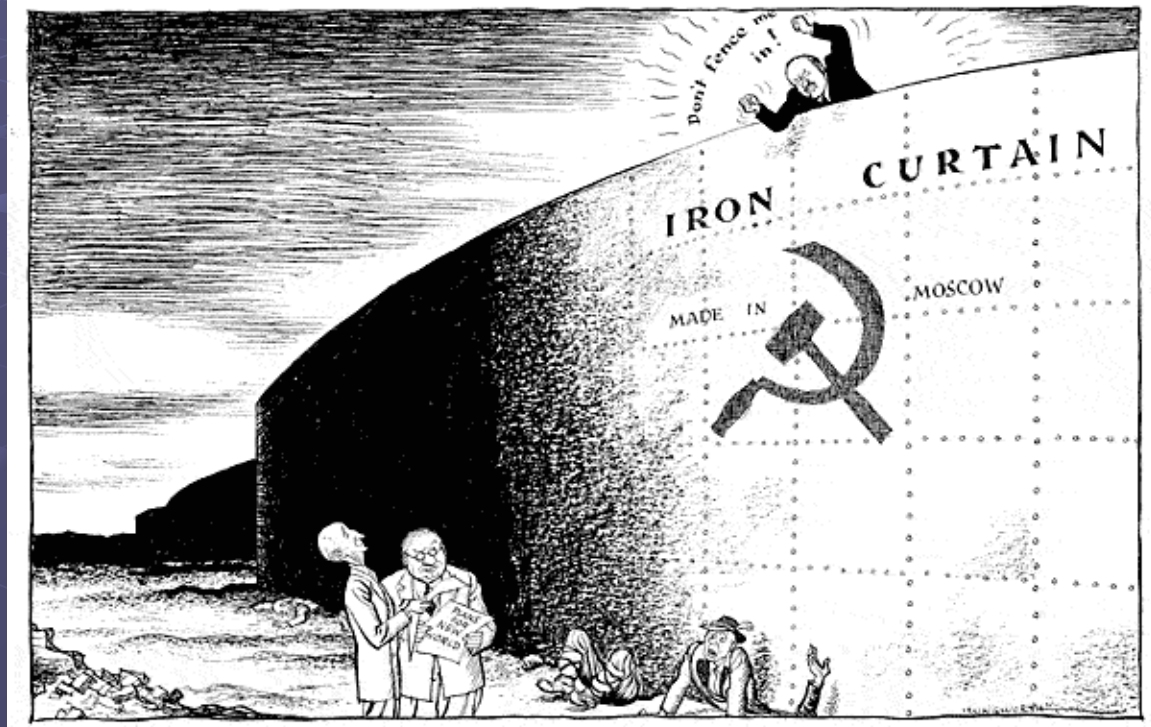
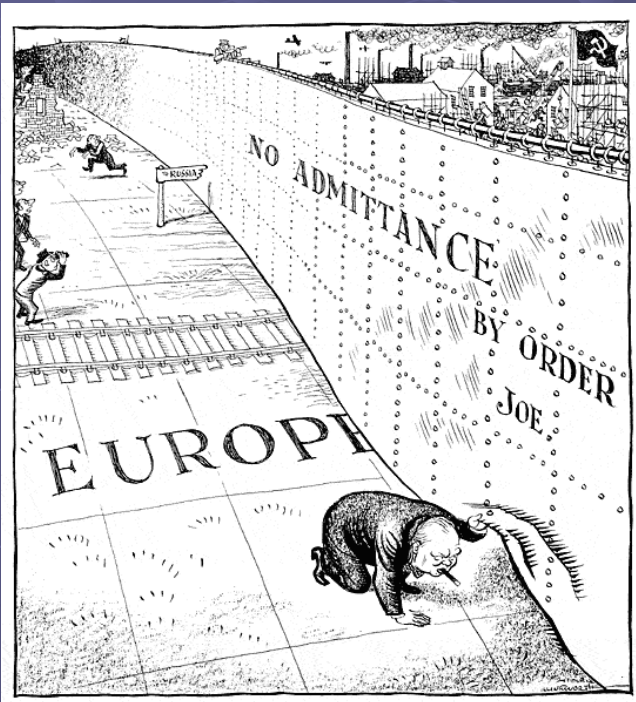
The “Iron Curtain”



February 1946 –
STALIN predicted
ultimate triumph
of communism
over capitalism.

March 5, 1946 –
WINSTON
CHURCHILL
responded while
speaking in
Fulton, Missouri

n “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an IRON CURTAIN has descended across the Continent...”



Marshall Plan

- n Unveiled by Secretary of State George C. Marshall in 1947
- n United States supported European **ECONOMIC RECOVERY** from World War II
- n U.S. allocated approx. \$13 **BILLION** to Western Europe



Berlin Airlift of 1948-1949

- n Soviets **BLOCKED** Allied access to West Berlin
- n Blockade caused severe **SHORTAGES** of **FOOD** and **SUPPLIES** for 2.5 million people in **WEST BERLIN**
- n British and American **AIRCRAFT** made more than 200,000 flights to deliver food, fuel, other supplies until May 1949





Communist Takeover of China

The Communist takeover in China led by MAO ZEDONG shortly after WWII increased American fears of communist DOMINATION

Rather than being strong allies, however, CHINA and the SOVIET UNION eventually became RIVALS for territory and diplomatic influence

Chinese communist dictator Mao Zedong

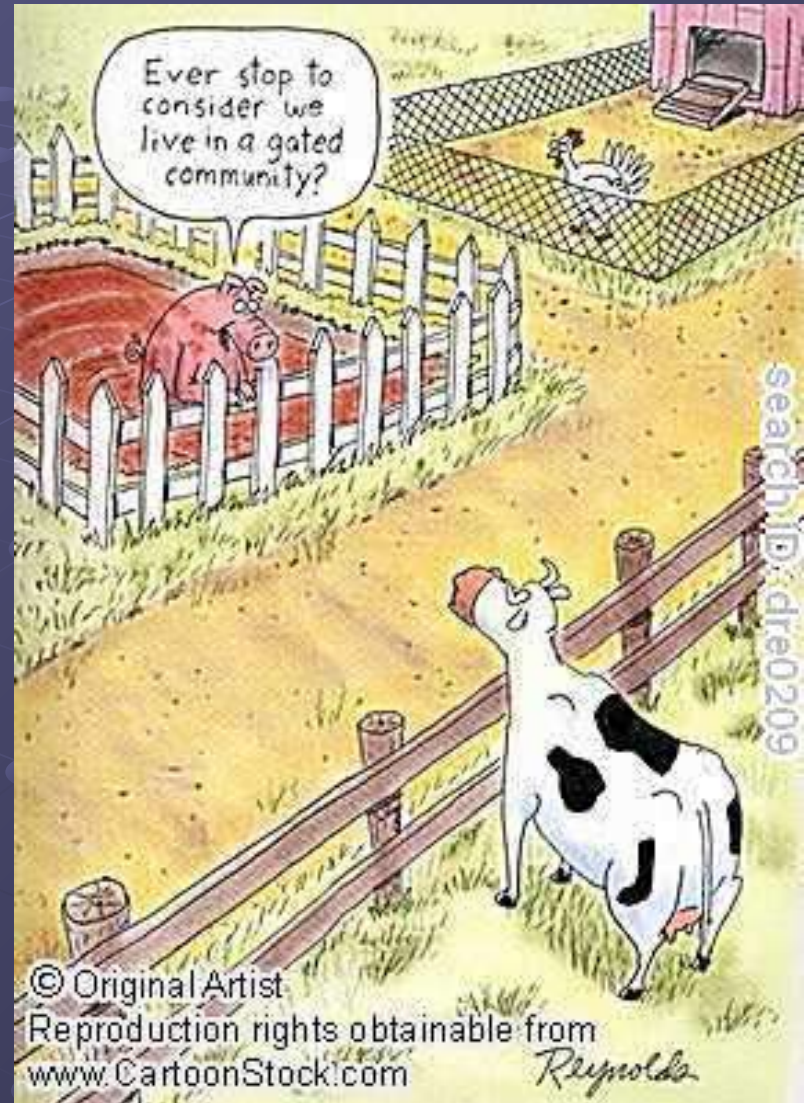


Elements of the Cold War



Containment

n American policy that called for the United States to RESIST Soviet attempts to form Communist governments ELSEWHERE



Truman Doctrine

Pres. Harry Truman's 1947 SPEECH before a joint session of Congress, calling United States to take LEADERSHIP role in the world, and declaring that the UNITED STATES would SUPPORT nations threatened by communism



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

- Pres. Truman, March 12, 1947



Development of Competing Alliances

NATO (1949) North Atlantic Treaty Organization	The Warsaw Pact (1955)
US & WESTERN EUROPE promise common defense	USSR & EASTERN EUROPE promised common defense

IF ONE IS ATTACKED, ALL ARE ATTACKED

For nearly 50 years, both sides maintained large MILITARY forces facing each other in Europe



Cold War Europe

- NATO states
- Warsaw Pact states
- Other communist states
- Non-aligned states



Arms Race

Struggle between U.S. and Soviet Union to gain weapons **SUPERIORITY**

DETERRENCE – policy of making military power of U.S. and allies so strong that no enemy would dare attack out of fear

1949 – U.S.S.R. exploded a nuclear bomb = new threat of nuclear war

United States **NOT** the only ones with the **BOMB** anymore



Soviets focused on long-range rockets called ICBMs (Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles)



May 1960, Soviet military used guided missile to SHOOT DOWN an American U-2 spy plane over Soviet territory

Massive retaliation

STRATEGIC DOCTRINE
instituted by Pres.
Dwight D.
EISENHOWER

If the Soviets attacked at
all, the United States
would respond with
TOTAL destructive
nuclear force

Established “MUTUALLY
ASSURED
DESTRUCTION”



IT IS A FORLORN, HEART-SICK
CAPTAIN MARVEL WHO LATER PICKS
HIS WAY THROUGH THE ATOMIZED
RUINS!

NOT A SOUL ALIVE! MR. MORRIS ---
MY OLD FRIEND --- GULP! ALL OF
BILLY'S FRIENDS --- DEAD AND GONE!



BUT WHO IS DOING THIS? WHAT
HEARTLESS MONSTERS
STARTED THIS ATOMIC WAR?
WHERE ARE THE BOMBS
COMING FROM? WHY DOESN'T
AMERICA RETALIATE?



Differences between WWII and Cold War

World War II	Cold War
MULTIPLE countries involved (US, Britain, Germany, France, Soviet Union, etc.)	TWO main superpowers (United States and Soviet Union)
CLEARLY DEFINED sides, alliances, and geographic areas (Allies vs. Axis in European, Pacific, and North African theaters)	IDEOLOGICAL /economic lines drawn between two powers (capitalism vs. communism, democracy vs. totalitarianism)
Actual ARMED CONFLICT	MILITARY TENSIONS, but never direct military engagement between two powers
ATOMIC BOMB used by United States	NO nuclear weapons actually used
War ended with VICTORY FOR ALLIES	NO VICTORY for U.S. in Korean/Vietnam Wars, war ended b/c of Soviet Union collapse