

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

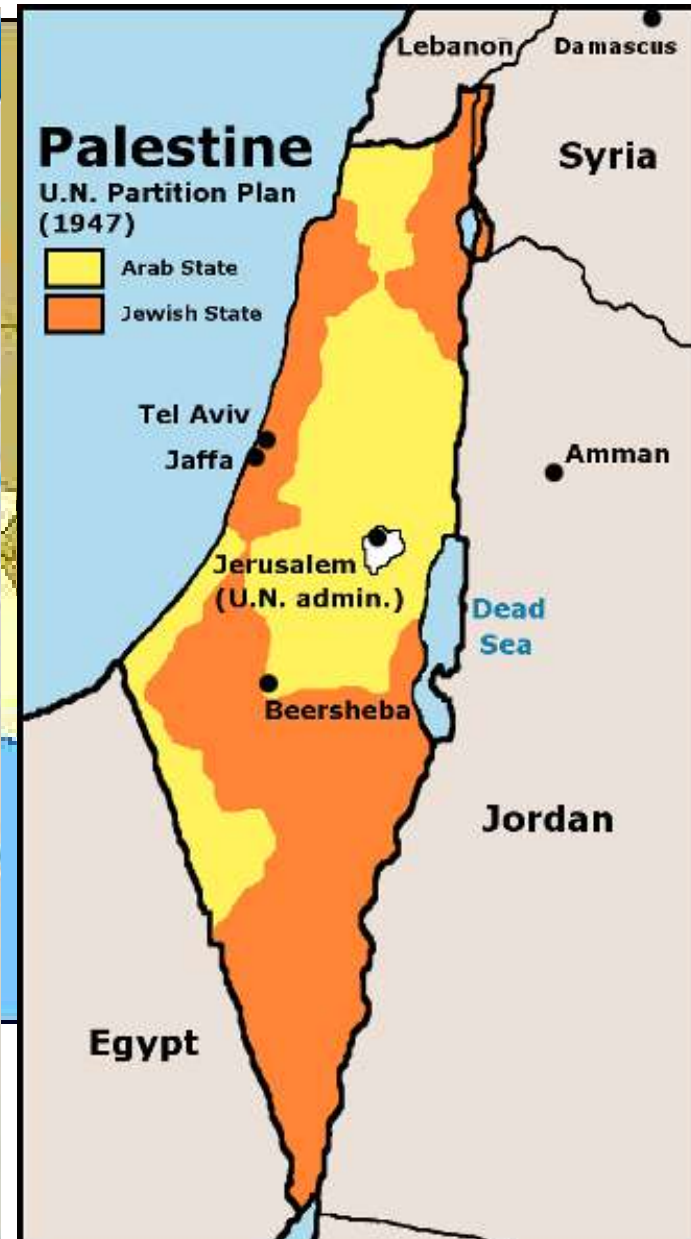


Member Nations

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



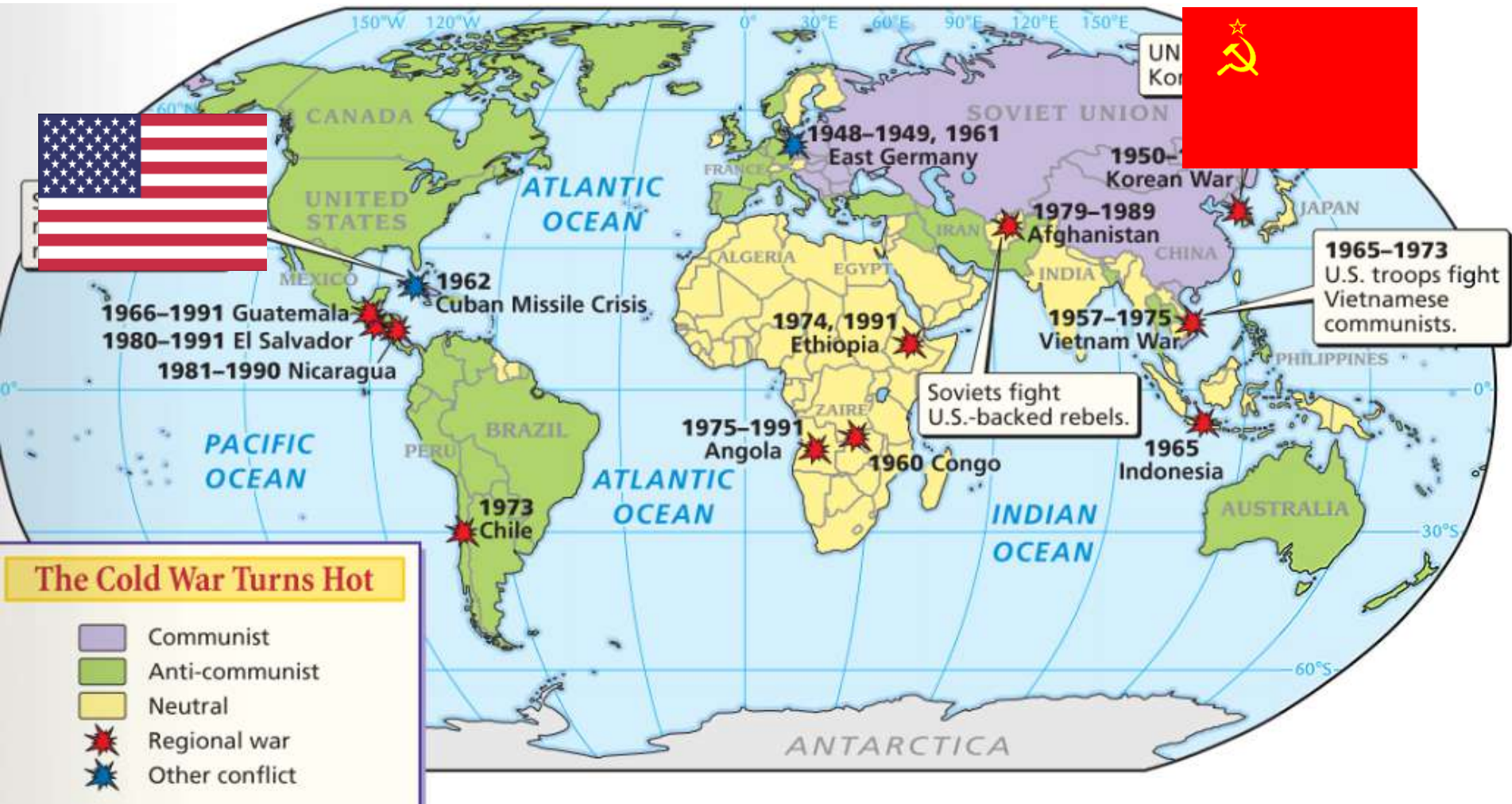
# The U.S. helped found Israel as a Jewish nation in the Middle East





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

What were the major ideologies of the USA & USSR?



# 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 РАЗГРОМ 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

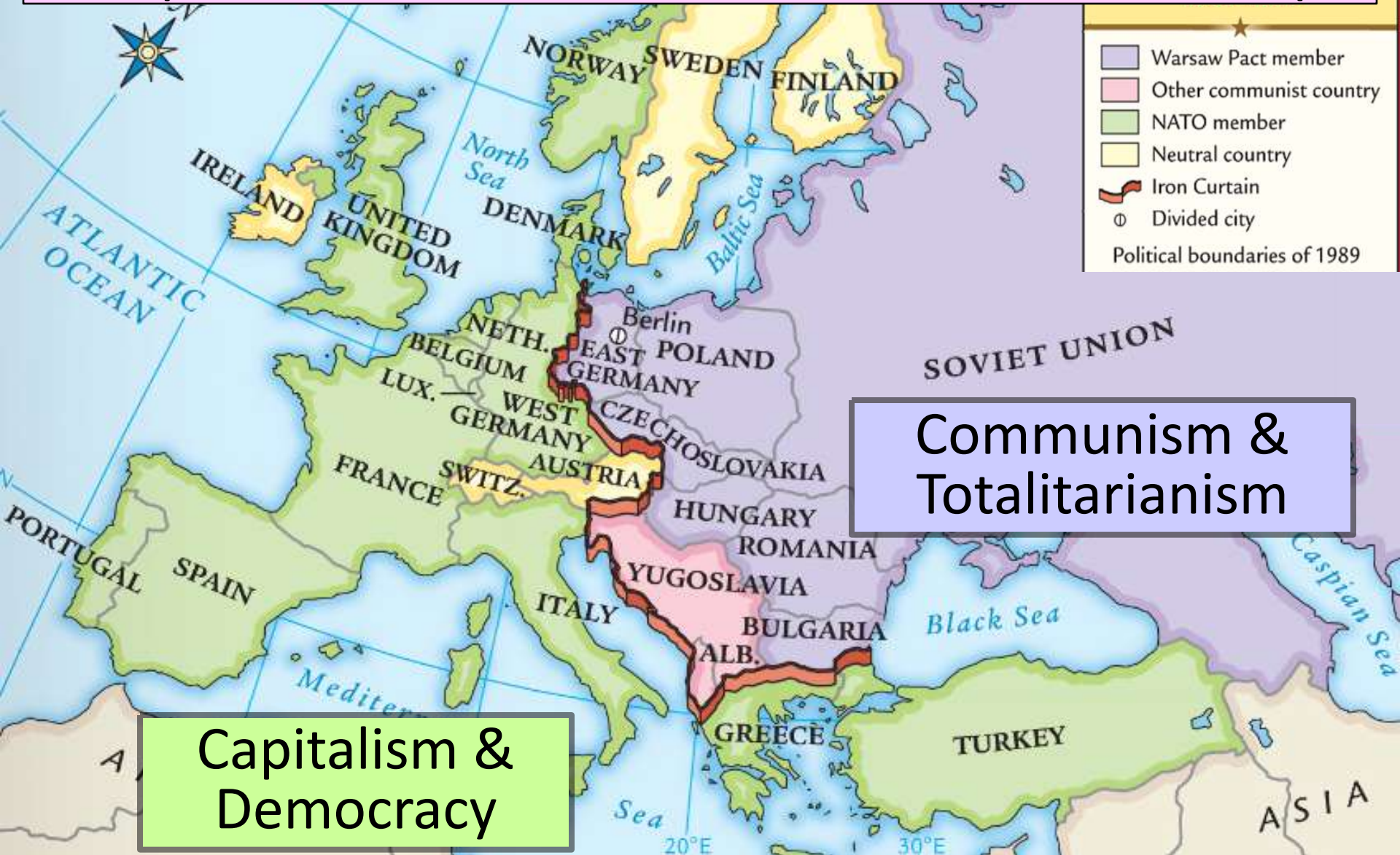


turn to view Stalin as a new Hitler—a dangerous  
na dictator who wanted to take over the world





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



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

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





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

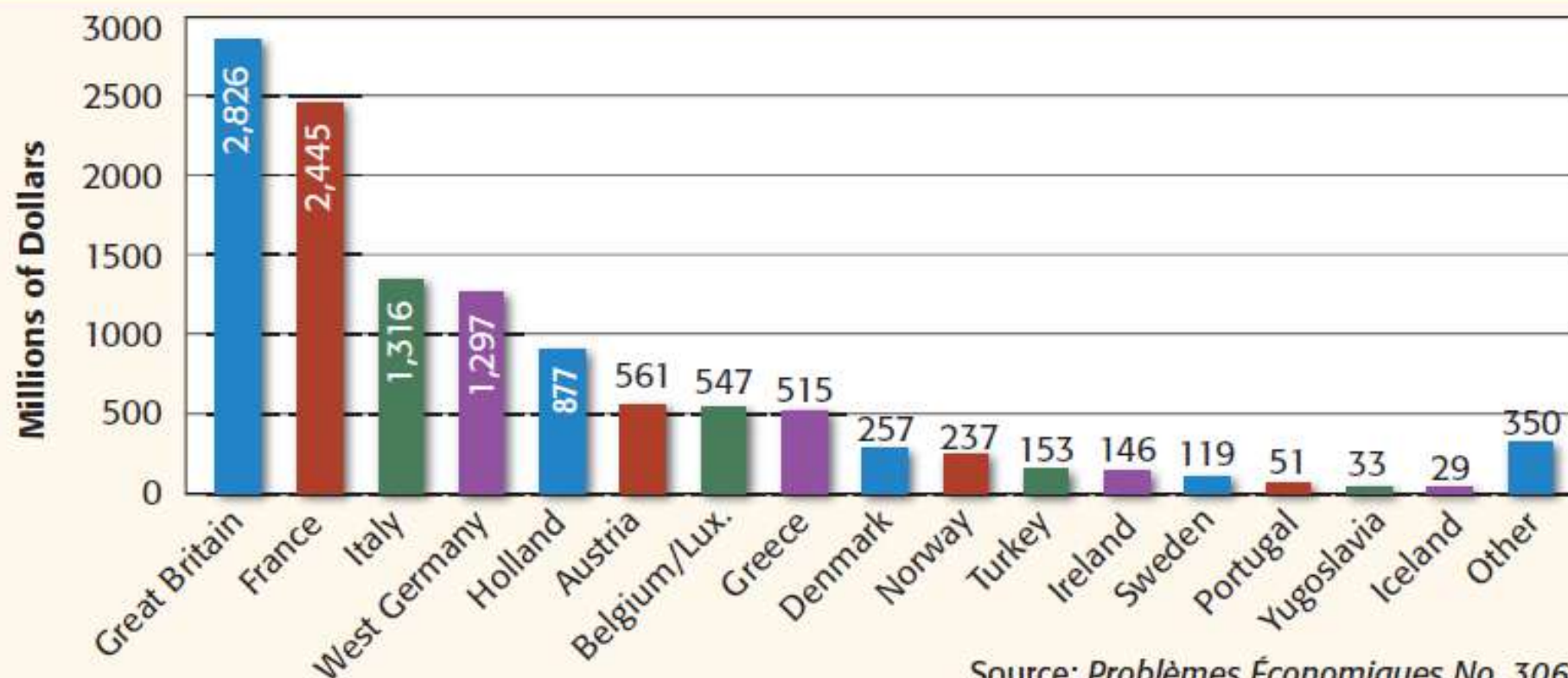
The U.S. created the Marshall Plan which offered \$13 billion to help rebuild post-war Europe



By 1952, Western Europe recovered & Communism never took root



## Countries Aided by the Marshall Plan, 1948–1951



Source: *Problèmes Économiques* No. 306



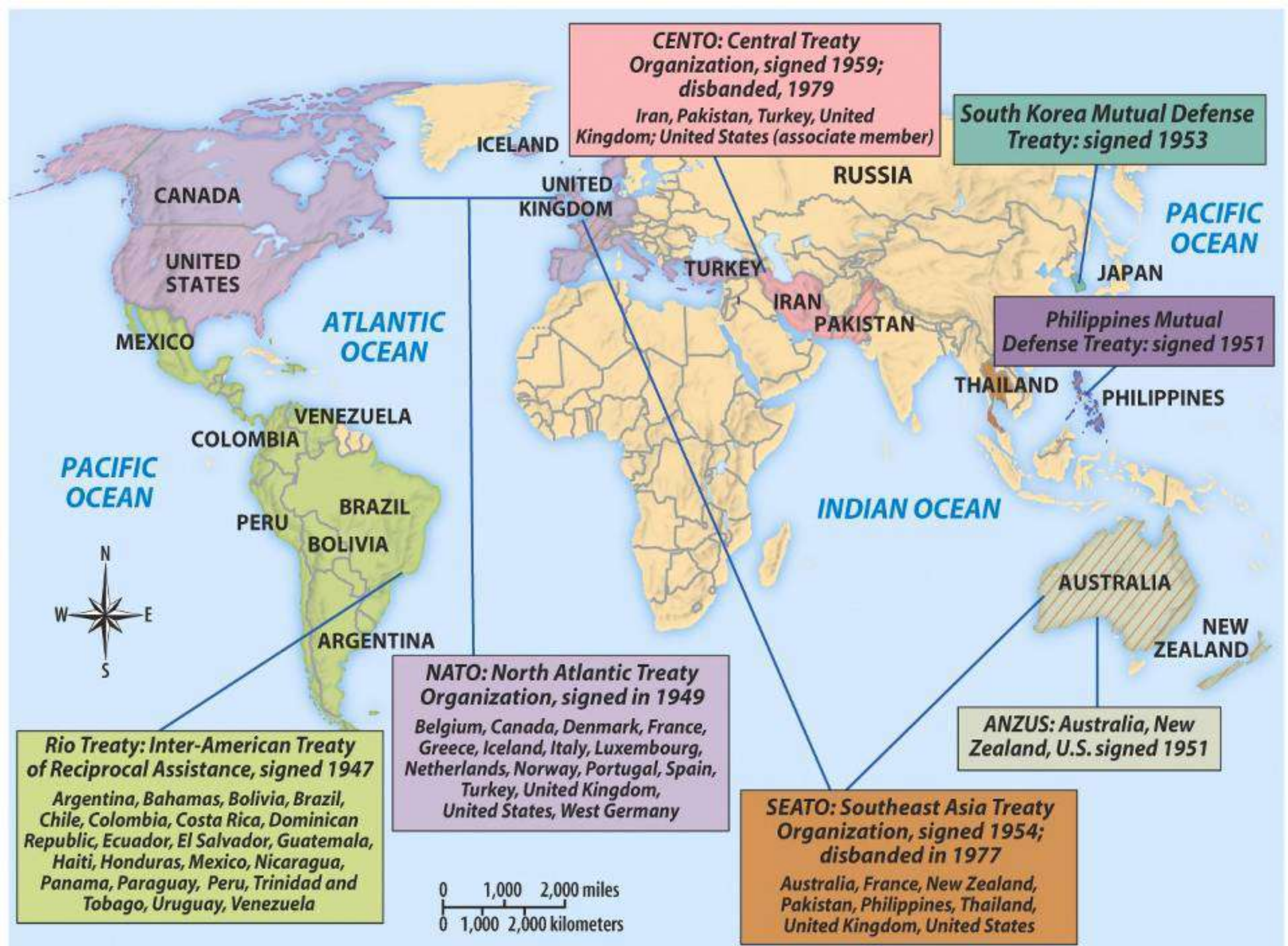


In 1948, the USSR used military force to turn Czechoslovakia to communism; This led to fears that Stalin would use similar tactics in Western Europe



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







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

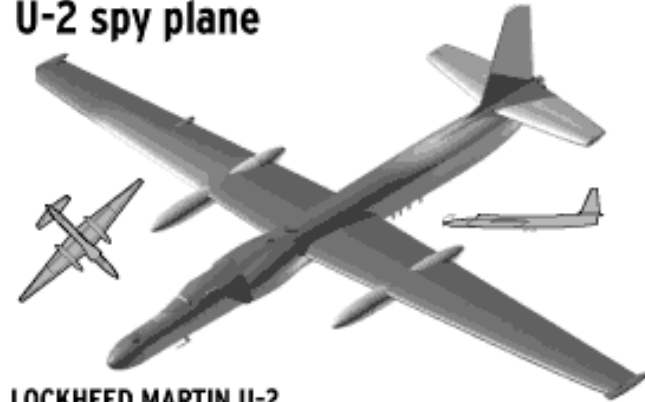


The Department of Defense was reorganized to create an independent Air Force (which was preferred military agency of the Cold War because airplanes could drop nuclear bombs if needed)

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



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



**MILK...new weapon of Democracy!**

*Supplied by air transport alone, 236  
Berliners sample a new way of*

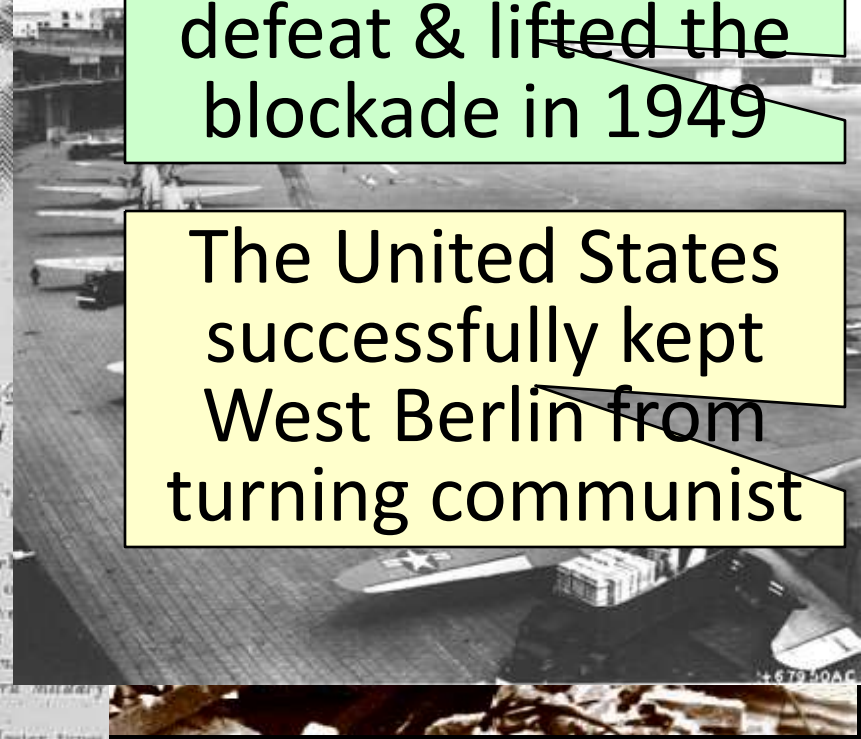
• In today's diplomatic Battle for Berlin, democracy is being kept alive for millions of Europe by the U. S. Air Force.

Flying Douglas aircraft almost exclusively, crews have poured over half a million tons of supplies into Berlin since last June. This impressive feat has strained to the limit our resources in air transport. It has shown why cargo planes in sufficient numbers must be considered essential to any modern military defense program.

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

Stalin admitted defeat & lifted the blockade in 1949

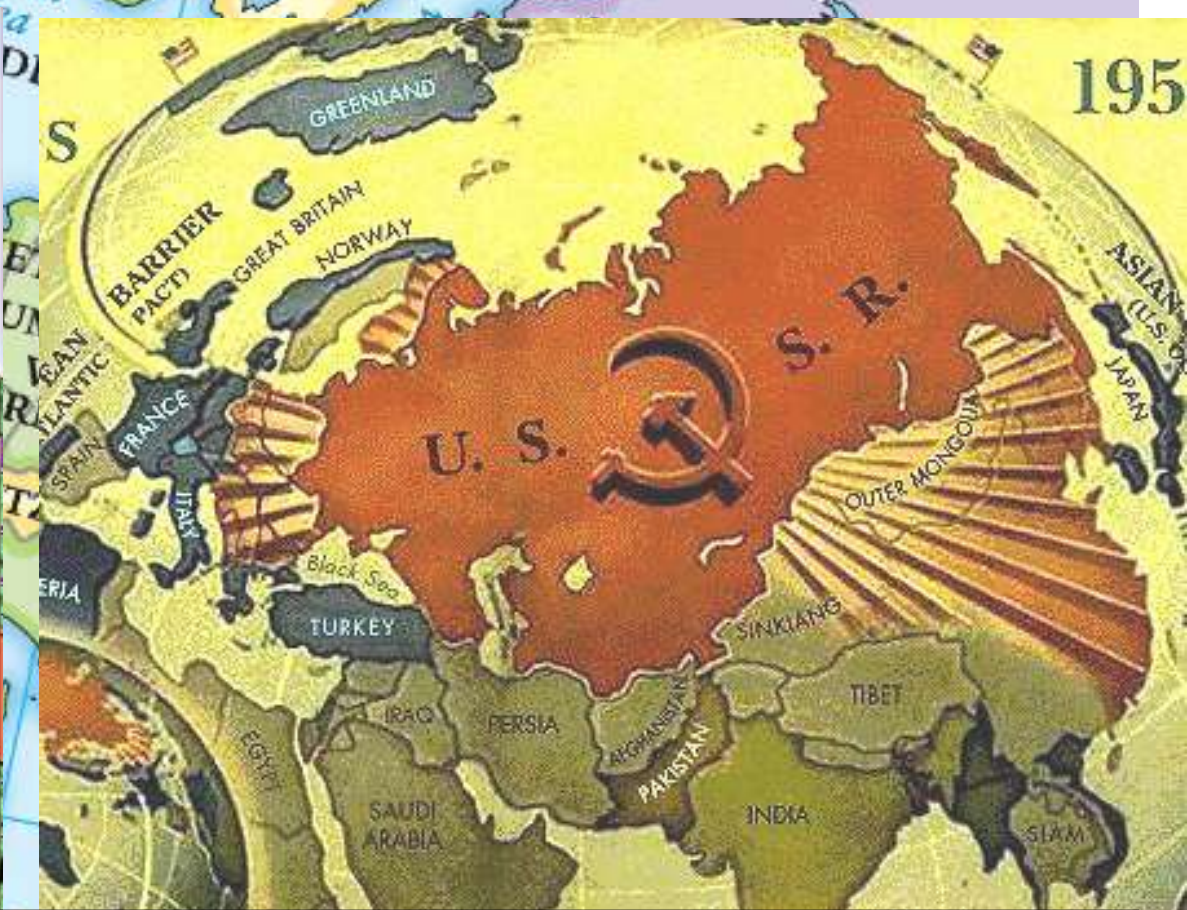
The United States successfully kept West Berlin from turning communist





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”

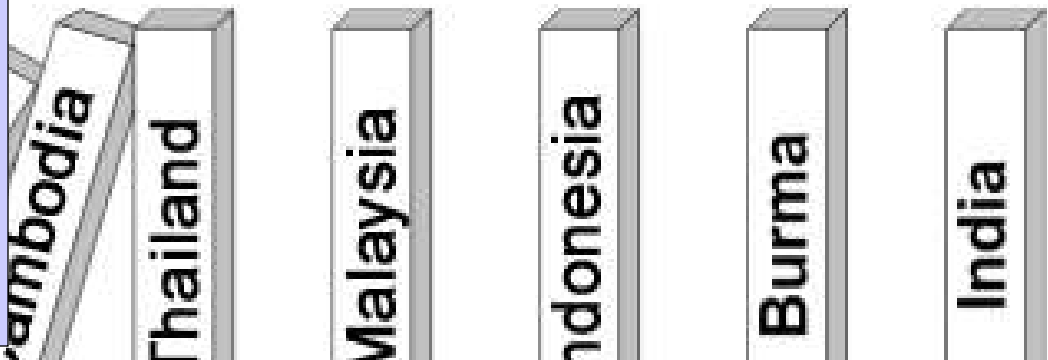


The U.S. response to the fall of China was to more aggressively confront communism the world

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°.

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.

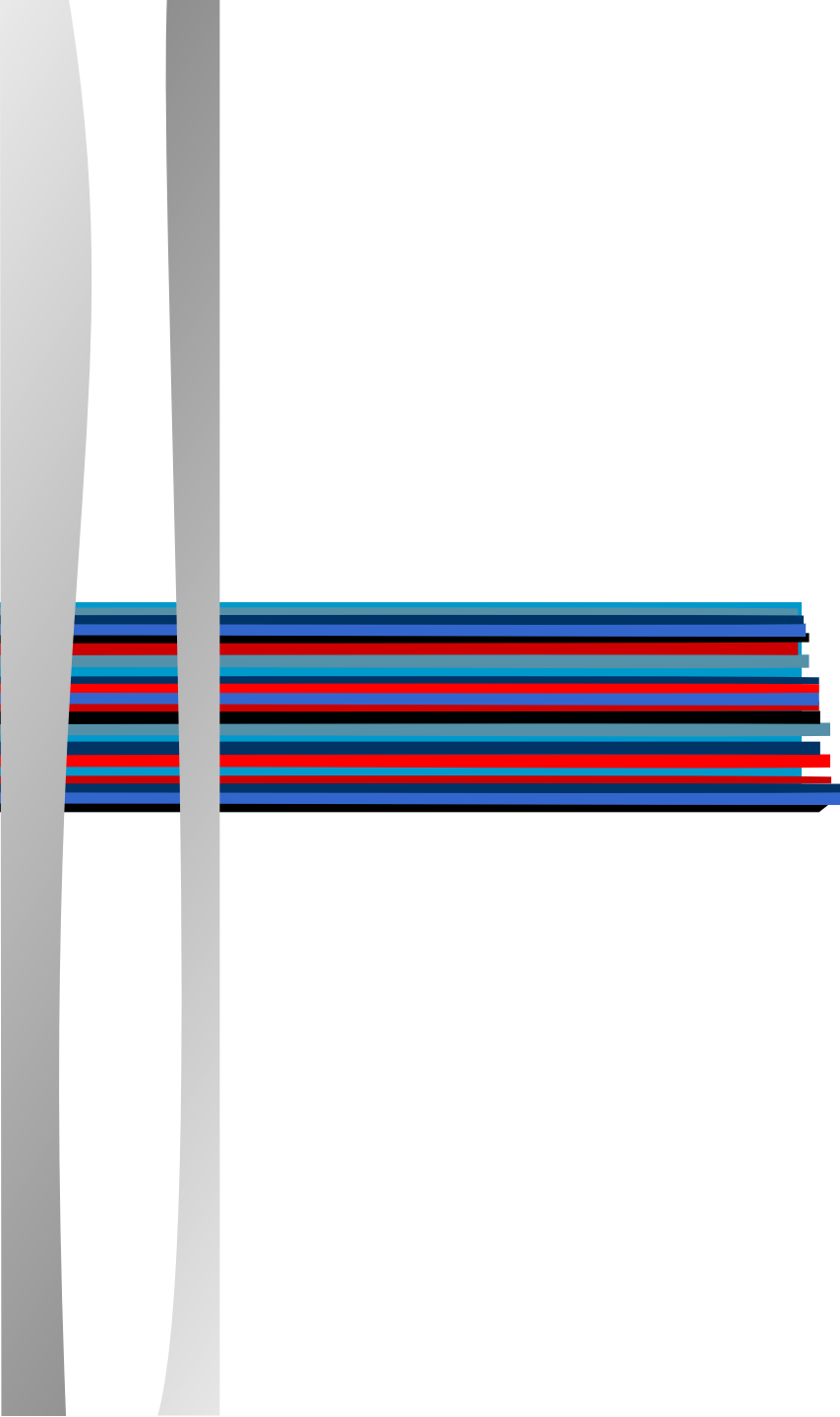
After 3 years of fighting, a ceasefire was agreed to in 1953, the fighting stopped, & the 38° was restored as the boundary between North & South Korea

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





# During the Cold War, the USA & USSR were rival superpowers who competed to spread their ideology





From 1945 to 1949, President Truman used containment to successfully stop the spread of communism in Europe



Berlin Airlift

Truman Doctrine

Supplies from U.S.:  
cost \$100,000,000;  
valued at \$1,000,000,000

When communism spread to China in 1949, the USA feared the “domino theory” and became more aggressive in its efforts to stop communism (Korean War)





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



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 to a nuclear arms race between the USA & USSR



In 1952, the USA tested the first hydrogen bomb which is 1,000 times more powerful than the atomic bomb

The Soviet Union responded by detonating its own hydrogen bomb in 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 II

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



Ike campaign commercial

In the 1950s, President Eisenhower escalated the Cold War by using brinkmanship: threatening to use nuclear weapons & willingness to go to the brink of war

## U.S.-Soviet Military Power, 1986-1987

U.S.

Soviet

1,010

Intercontinental ballistic missiles

1,398

640

Submarine-launched missiles

983

260

Long-range bombers

160

24,700

Nuclear warheads

36,800

0

Antiballistic missile launchers

100

14

Aircraft carriers

5

2,143,955

Armed forces personnel

5,130,000

If the ~~USSR~~ attacked a NATO member, the U.S. would use massive retaliation: attack every major Soviet city & military target

As a result, the USA & USSR began stockpiling nuclear weapons & building up their militaries



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 America

The Loyalty Review Board was created to investigate & dismiss “disloyal” government employees

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



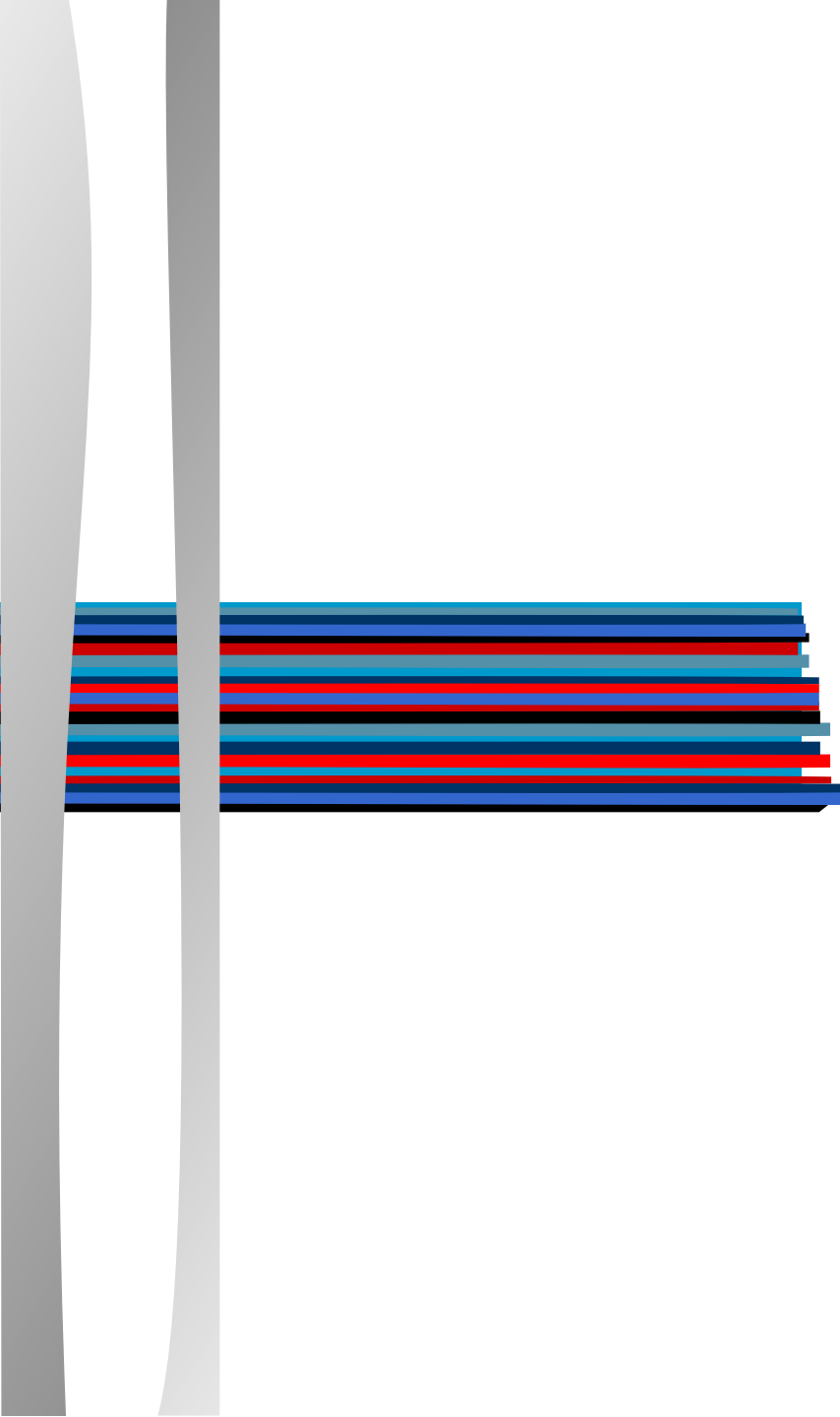


In 1947, numerous Hollywood writers & executives were investigated by HUAC; 500 were blacklisted from the film industry & some were sent to prison for refusing to testify (the “Hollywood Ten”)



"IT'S OKAY --- WE'RE HUNTING COMMUNISTS"







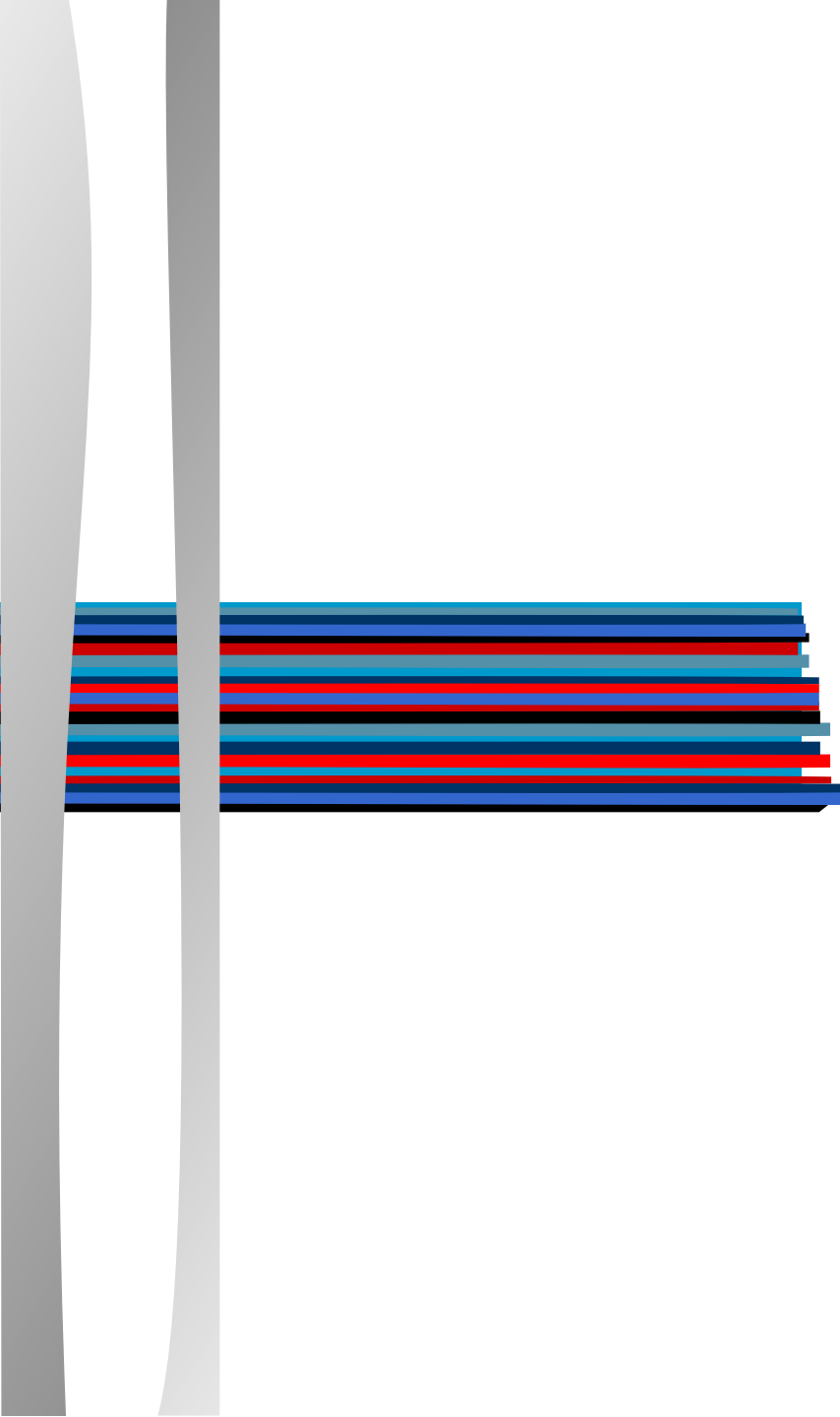
Red Scare fears in America were heightened by the discovery of spies working for the USSR:

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



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

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

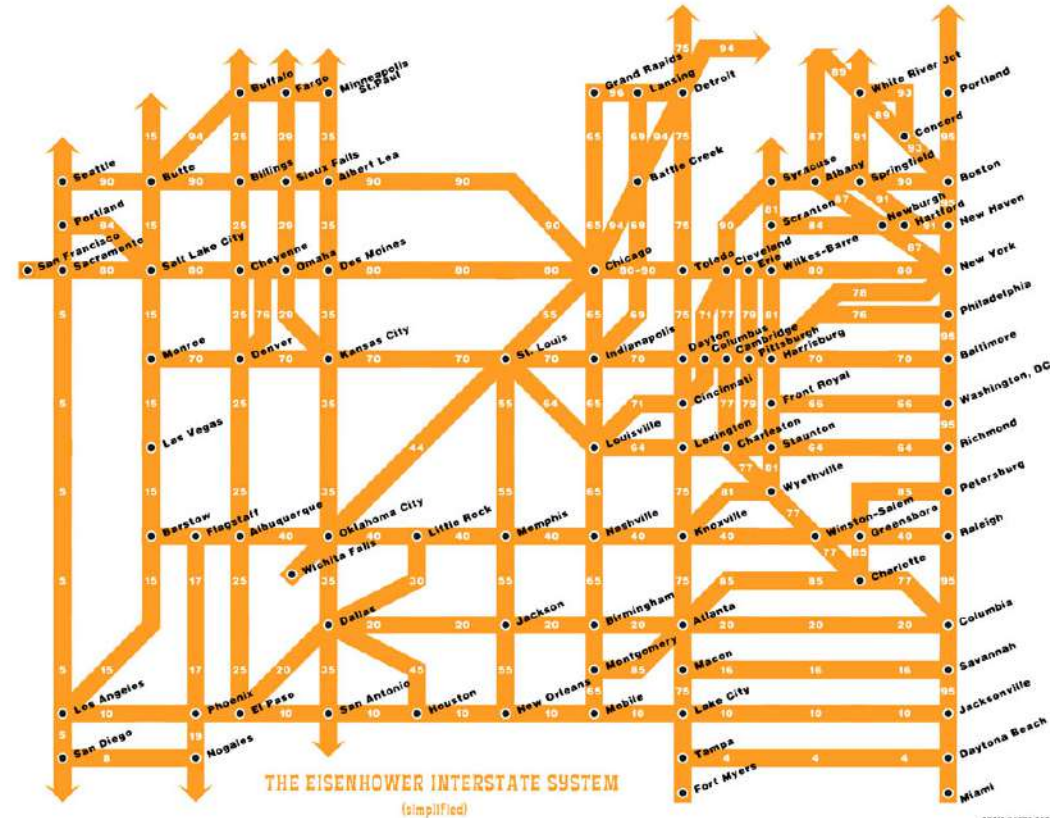
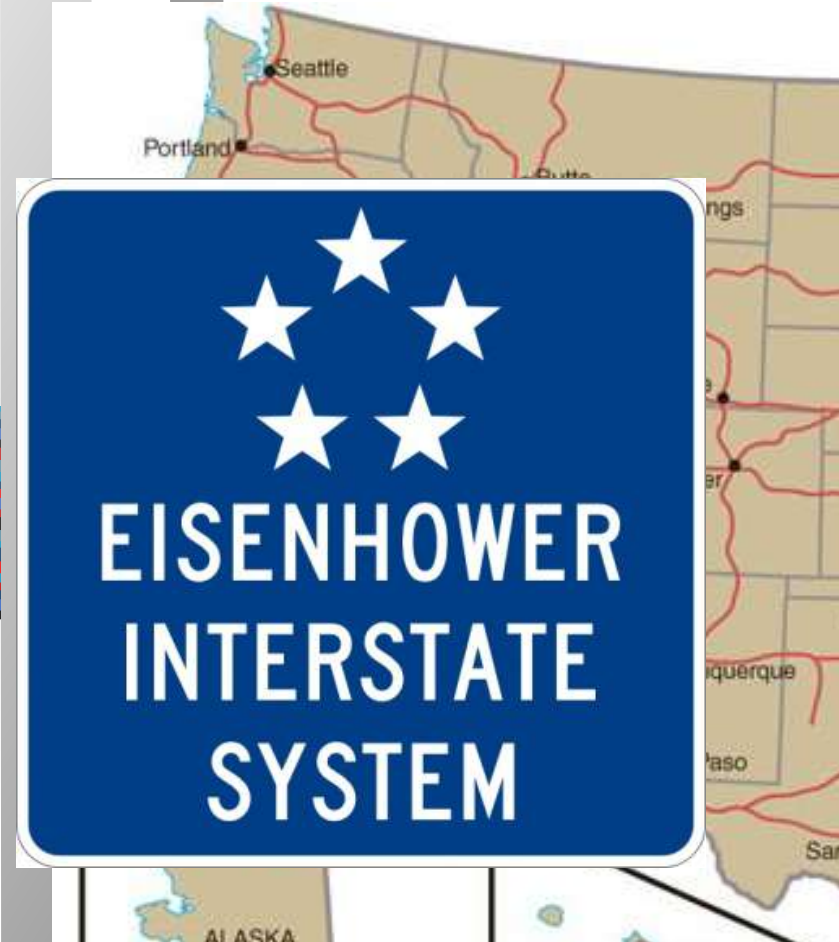
Citizens built fallout shelters in their backyards

Cities and schools practiced building evacuations and “duck & cover” drills





In response to the threat of a Soviet nuclear attack, Congress created the Interstate Highway System in 1956



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

Highways served as a means to evacuate cities during a potential nuclear attack

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

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

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

In 1956, the Soviet Union threatened expansion into the Middle East

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

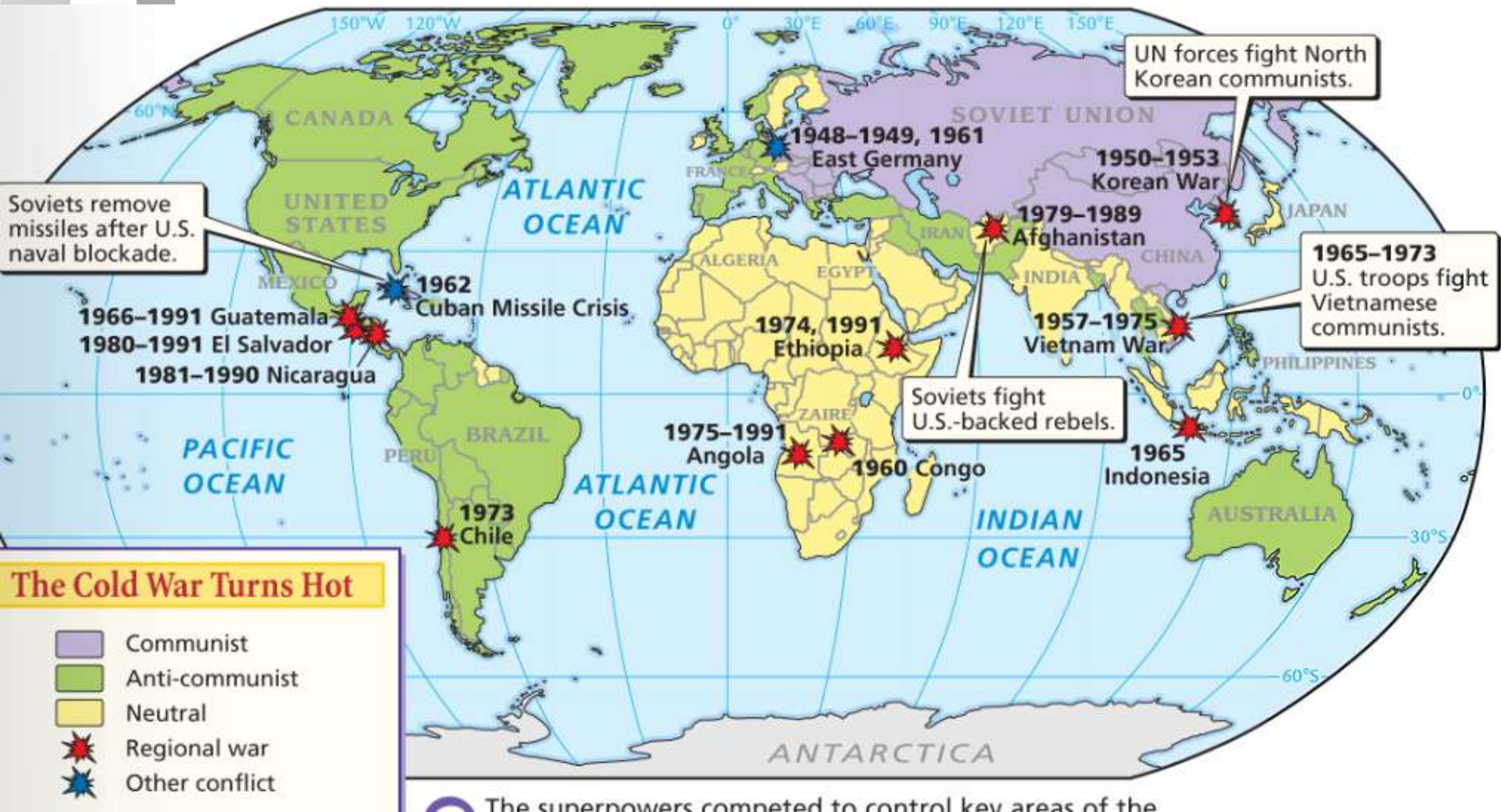
STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL





## Quick Class Discussion:

Which part of the world did the U.S. promise to protect in the (a) **Monroe Doctrine**, (b) **Roosevelt Corollary**, (c) **Truman Doctrine**, and (d) **Eisenhower Doctrine**?

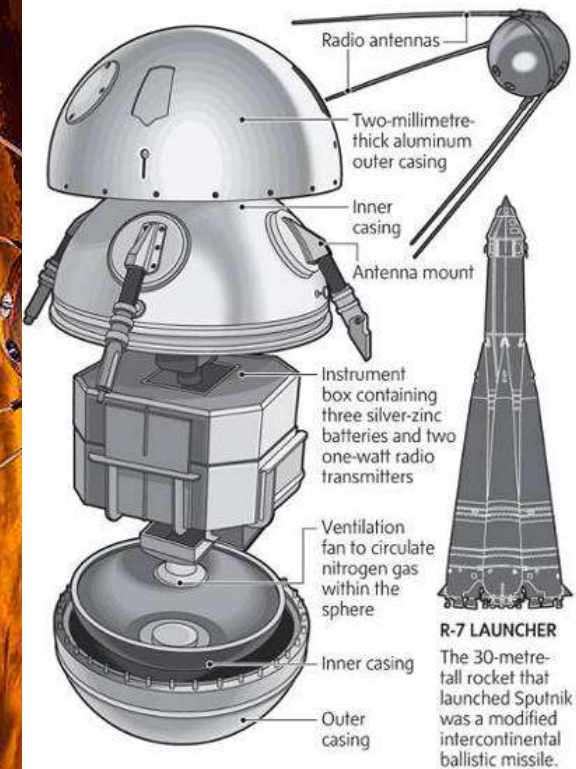


In 1957, the USSR used its first ICBM to launch Sputnik, the first satellite into

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



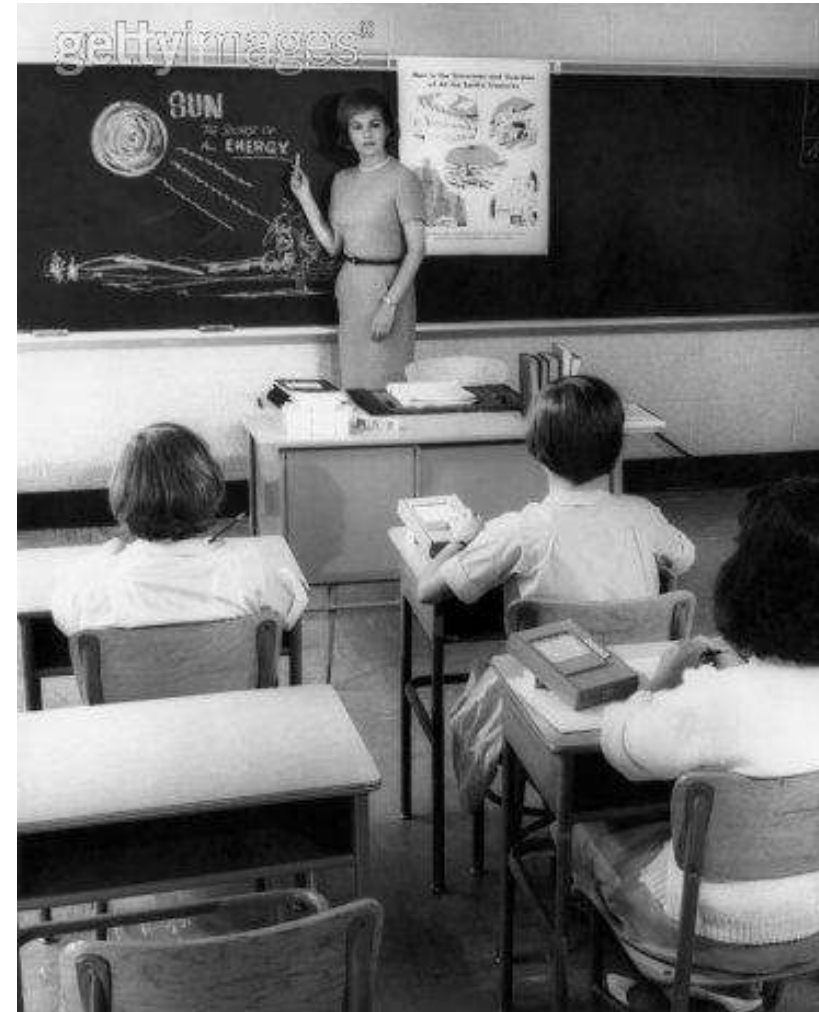
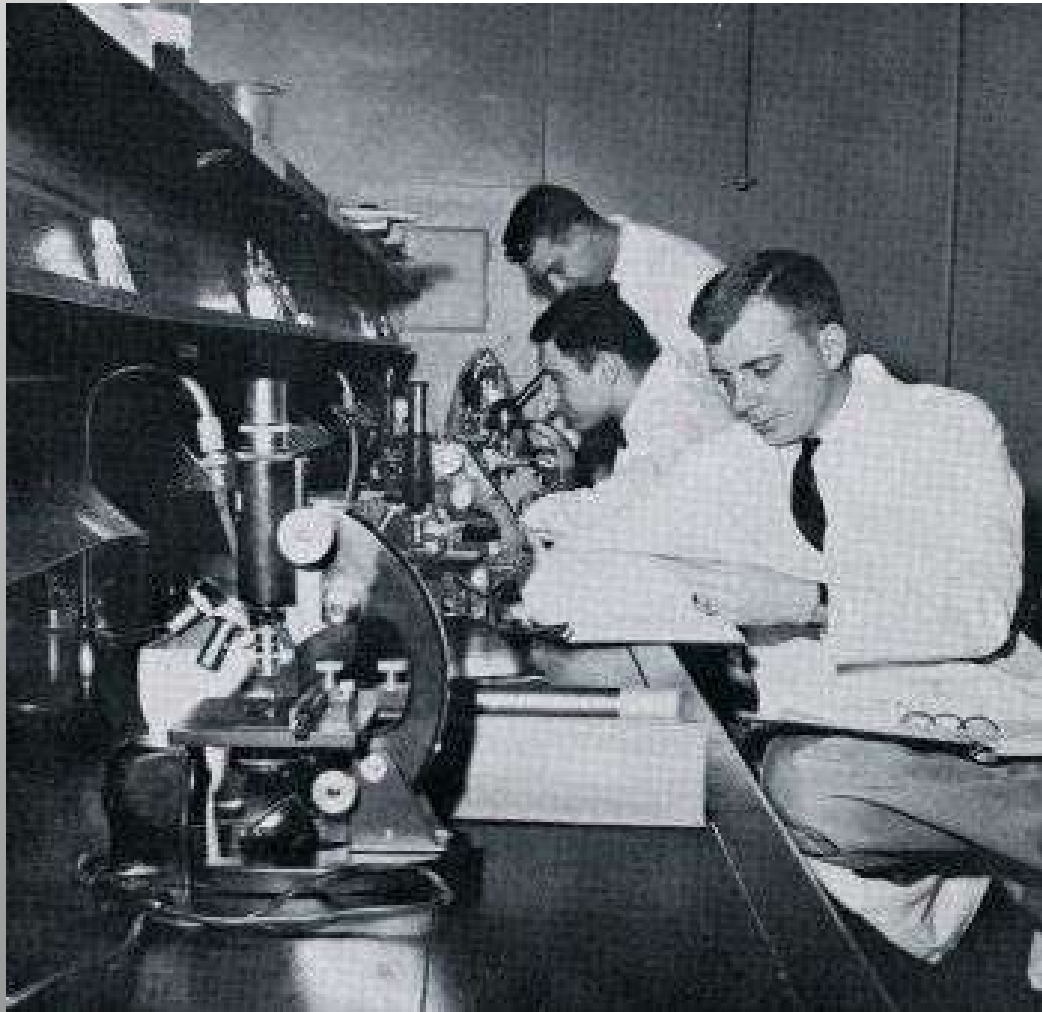
Sputnik – which in Russian means companion or fellow traveller – was built to a relatively basic design, yet relayed torrents of data about Earth's upper atmosphere encoded in its "beep, beep" signal.



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



The U.S. government reacted to Sputnik by passing the National Defense Education Act to promote math, science, and technology education and to fund university research



## Man Enters Space

'So Close, Yet So Far,' Sighs Cape

U. S. Had Hoped For Own Launch

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — The Redstone rocket which the United States had hoped would beam the first man into space, stands on a launching pad here. The Soviet Union beat its firing date by at least two weeks.

"We don't yet see the Redstone as a launch vehicle for the first man into space," commented a spokesman who is helping guide the Redstone to send one of America's astronauts on a short sub-orbital flight, hopefully late this month or early in May.

"If we hadn't had these troubles last fall and on the launch and little else about this year, we might have made it by now."

**Hobbs Admits**



Soviet Officer Orbits Globe In 5-Ton Ship

Maximum Height Reached Reported As 188 Miles

MOSCOW (AP)—A Soviet astronaut has orbited the globe for more than an hour and returned safely to receive the plaudits of scientists and political leaders alike. Soviet announcement of the first manned space flight, Kennedy and U. S. space experts left behind in the contest to put the first man into successful space flight.

By the Soviet account, Maj. Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin, gave a 108-minute space journey around the earth in his rocket taking an hour and 48 minutes. He was in the air a total of an hour and 48 minutes.

The whole sequence of events and the achievement relating to it raised a number of questions. The Soviet announcement said:

VON BRAUN'S REACTION:

To Keep Up, U. S. A.

Must Run Like Hell

The USSR repeatedly beat the USA in space by launching the first man into orbit & orbiting the moon



NASA's original seven NASA Mercury astronauts

launch first joint space mission

1958

U.S. launches an artificial satellite (Explorer I)

1961

First American in space (Alan Shepard)

1962

First American orbits Earth (John Glenn, Jr.); Mariner 2 flies past Venus

1965

Mariner probe flies past Mars

UNITED STATES

SOVIET UNION

1957

Soviet Union launches Sputnik

1959

Luna 2 probe reaches the moon

1961

First human orbits Earth (Yuri Gagarin)

1963

First woman in space (Valentina Tereshkova)

1970

Venera 7 lands on Venus

1971

First manned space station; Mars 3 drops capsule on Mars



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 against the USSR



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

