

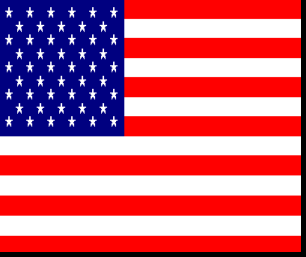
Journal # 11

04/30/15

– **Objective:** Students will utilize various resources to identify, compare/contrast, and evaluate the origins, development and effects of the Cold War.

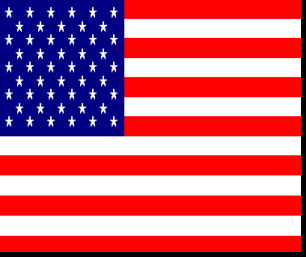
- **Agenda:**
 - Journal
 - Cold War PPT Guided Notes – Write Questions
 - CNN Student News
- **Journal:**
 - What was the Cold War?





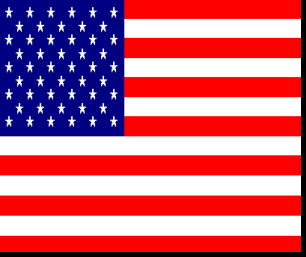
Asking Questions – Round 2

- Do not raise your hand to ask a question.
- Write down questions on the back of your notes.
- You will use them later for a different classroom activity.
 - Slightly the same as last week's discussion board.
- No Talking – No Electronic Devices

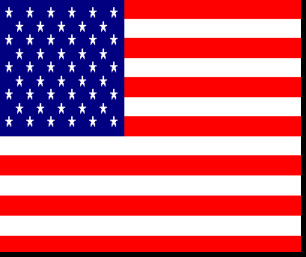


The Cold War: 1945-1960

Mr. Rogalski



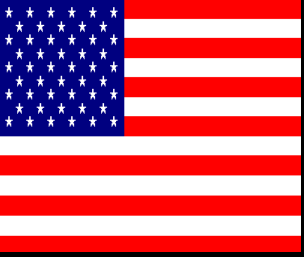
Section I:
**"Origins of
the Cold War"**



1945- A Critical Year

- ⊖ As WWII ended, relations between the Communist **Soviet Union** and its allies, the **United States** and **Great Britain**, grew tense.
- ⊖ At the Yalta Conference, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed on dividing **Germany** between the Allies, but disagreed on the future of **Poland**.
 - ⊖ This disagreement caused relations to get worse between the U.S and the Soviet Union





Conflicting Postwar Goals: American and Soviet Goals



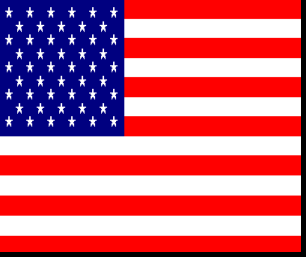
American Goals

- ☹️ Help conquered European nations experience **democracy** and **economic** opportunities that the U.S. fought for during the war
- ☹️ Develop strong **capitalist** economies, which provides good markets for American products

Soviet Goals

- ☹️ Rebuild Europe so it would help them **recover** from WWII losses
- ☹️ Establish Soviet **satellite nations**: countries subject to Soviet **domination** and understanding to Soviet goals
- ☹️ Spread **communism** throughout the world





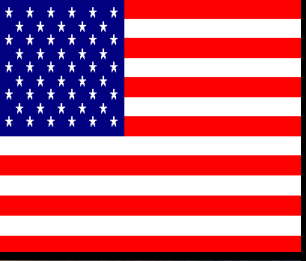
Premier Nikita Khrushchev

*About the capitalist states, it doesn't depend on you whether we (Soviet Union) exist. If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations, and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. **We will bury you.** -- 1956*



De-Stalinization Program



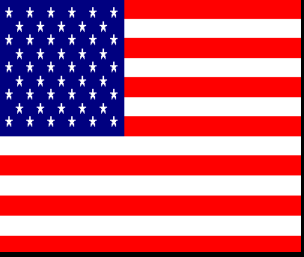


Soviets Tighten Their Hold & the Iron Curtain



- ⊖ The Soviets gained **political** control over nations they freed from the **Nazis**.
- ⊖ To make sure **Germany** could not threaten his nation again, Stalin established a **totalitarian** government, naming the state the German Democratic Republic.
- ⊖ Churchill coined the phrase **iron curtain** to describe the geographic and political divisions between **Communist** and **capitalist** nations in Europe.



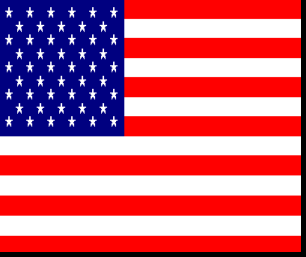


The "Iron Curtain"



*From Stettin in the Balkans, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an **iron curtain** has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lies the ancient capitals of Central and Eastern Europe.*

-- Sir Winston Churchill, 1946

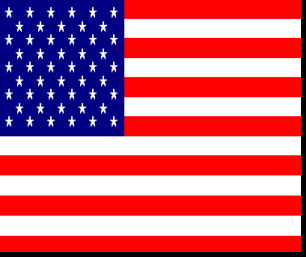


Containment and the Truman Doctrine



- ⊖ For five decades, The **Cold War** between the U.S. and the Soviet Union for world influence was based on **political, economic, and military** conflicts.
- ⊖ The American policy of **containment** knew Eastern Europe was under Communist control, but wanted to **prevent Communist** governments from forming elsewhere in the world.
- ⊖ The **Truman Doctrine** was based on containment and stated that the U.S. would **support** free peoples who **resist** attempted conquest.

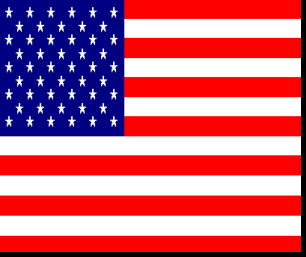




Truman Doctrine [1947]

The U. S. should support free peoples throughout the world who were resisting takeovers by armed minorities or outside pressures... We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.





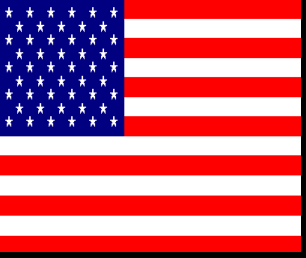
Best Example of Cold War

Tupac Shakur



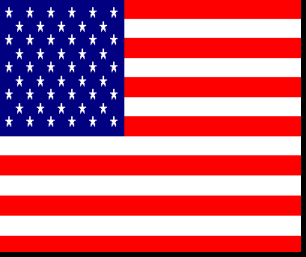
Notorious BIG





Section 2

"The Cold War Heats Up"

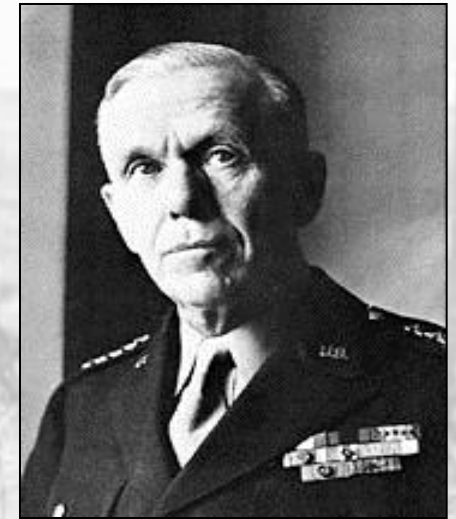


The Marshall Plan



⊗ Secretary of State George C. Marshall created the Marshall Plan to:

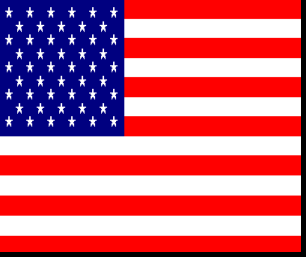
- ⊗ help European nations **recover** from WWII
- ⊗ become economically strong **democracies**.
- ⊗ **prevent** Communists from gaining more power in Europe.



⊗ To achieve these goals, participating nations would design recovery programs and would receive **financial aid** from the U.S.

⊗ Seventeen Western European nations joined and received a total of **\$13 billion** in aid.



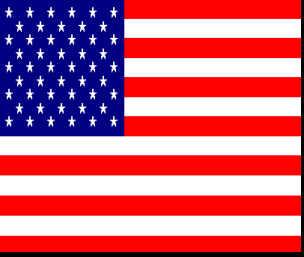


The Berlin Airlift



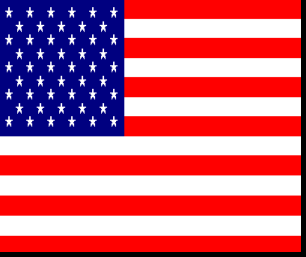
- ③ As part of the postwar division of Germany, the city of **Berlin** in Communist East Germany, was divided into **West Berlin** (capitalist) and **East Berlin** (Communist).
- ③ Stalin banned **shipments** to West Berlin through East Germany, creating a **blockade** which threatened to cut off supplies to the city.
- ③ Allied nations began the **Berlin airlift** to deliver food and other supplies to **West Berlin**.





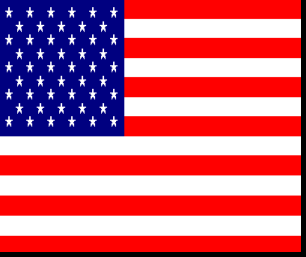
Post-War Germany





Berlin Blockade & Airlift (1948-49)





NATO

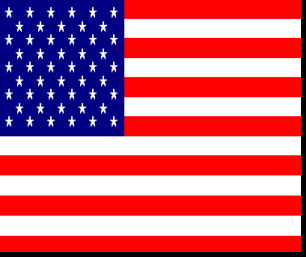


Why create a treaty organization?

- ⊖ Soviet vetoes prevented the **United Nations** from resolving a number of postwar problems.
- ⊖ The United States wanted to avoid the problems of post-World War I **isolationism**.
- ⊖ The U.S. didn't want to be the only nation fighting **communism**. A Canadian role in the treaty organization would be vital.

What was NATO?

- ⊖ The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) was formed in April 1949.
- ⊖ In joining NATO, the United States, Canada, and ten Western European nations pledged to support one another against attack, a principle known as **collective security**.
- ⊖ In response, the Soviet Union created the **Warsaw Pact**, a military alliance between the Soviet Union and its satellite nations.



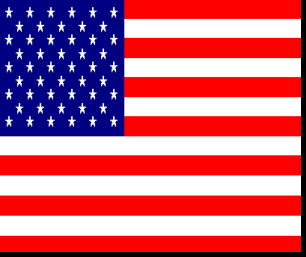
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)



- ❖ United States
- ❖ Belgium
- ❖ Britain
- ❖ Canada
- ❖ Denmark
- ❖ France
- ❖ Iceland
- ❖ Italy



- ❖ Luxemburg
- ❖ Netherlands
- ❖ Norway
- ❖ Portugal
- ❖ 1952: Greece & Turkey
- ❖ 1955: West Germany
- ❖ 1983: Spain



Warsaw Pact (1955)



☘ U. S. S. R.

☘ Albania

☘ Bulgaria

☘ Czechoslovakia

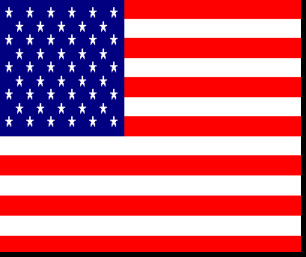
☘ East Germany

☘ Hungary

☘ Poland

☘ Rumania





Communist Advances



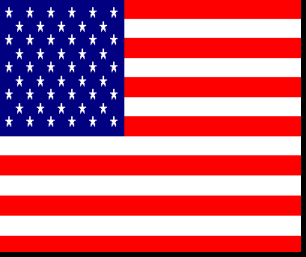
The Soviet Atomic Threat

- ☹️ Truman announced the Soviet Union successfully tested an atomic bomb.
- ☹️ U.S. developed an even more powerful hydrogen bomb, reestablishing itself as the world's leading nuclear power.

China Falls to the Communists

- ☹️ United States supported Nationalist leader Jiang Jieshi against Communist Mao Zedong. United States later decided to focus on Western Europe instead.
- ☹️ Congress members hoped to protect the remaining parts of Asia from further spreading of Communism.

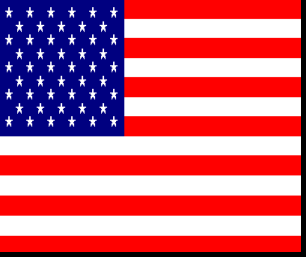




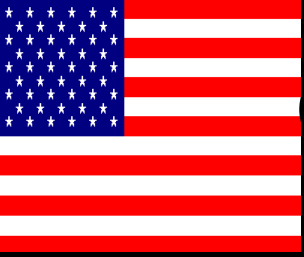
The Cold War at Home

- ⊙ Concern of Communist **spies** raised fears which sparked an anti-Communist mission that violated many American's **civil rights**.
- ⊙ The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) investigated **Hollywood** stars for being understanding towards **Communist ideas**. When one group, the Hollywood Ten, refused to answer HUAC's questions, they were cited for contempt of Congress and **imprisoned**.





Section 3:
"The Korean War"



Communist Expansion in Asia



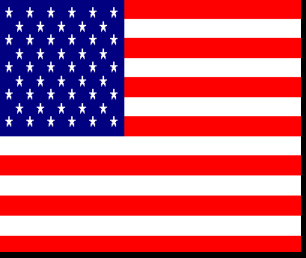
The Chinese Civil War

- ① Civil war began in the mid-1920s and intensified after World War II.
- ② Mao Zedong won support for the Communists by offering **land**, **schooling** and **healthcare**.
- ③ Jiang Jieshi's Nationalist Party lost support because of harsh treatment, high **taxes**, and **corruption**.
- ④ Nationalists fled to Taiwan when the **Communists** took power in 1949.

The Division of Korea

- ① World War II ended before a plan could be made for **Korean independence** from **Japan**.
- ② Korea was temporarily divided at the **thirty-eighth parallel**, the latitude line at the midpoint of the peninsula.
- ③ A pro-**American** government formed in **South Korea**, while a **Communist** government formed in **North Korea**.



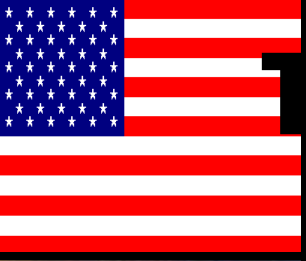


The Korean Conflict



- ⊖ In June 1950, the **Korean War** broke out when **North Korean** troops **invaded South Korea**, aiming to reunite the nation by force.
- ⊖ A UN resolution called on member states to **defend South Korea** and **restore peace**. **80%** of the **troops** who served in the resulting UN police action were **American**.
- ⊖ By attacking North Korean supply lines, U.S. gained an advantage and pushed north. However, a standoff developed after **China** helped the North Koreans push the **UN** forces back into South Korea.
- ⊖ A truce signed in 1953 *still* left Korea divided near the **38th** parallel.

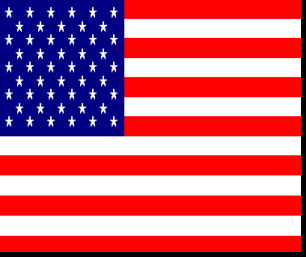




The Effects of the Korean War

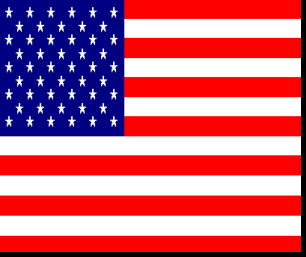
- ☹️ **South Korea** — U.S. was able to keep South Korea free of **Communism**
- ☹️ **Integration of the Military** — First war in which **white** Americans and **African** Americans served in the **same** units
- ☹️ **Foreign Policy in Asia** — September 1951 peace **treaty** signed with **Japan**; relations worsen with **Communist China**





Section 4

"The Continuing Cold War"



The McCarthy Era

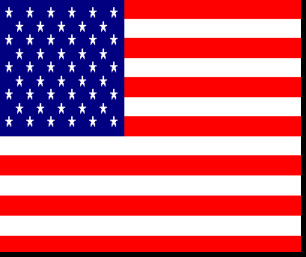


McCarthy's Rise to Power

- ⊖ Senator Joseph McCarthy raised the fear of Communist conspiracies in the U.S.
- ⊖ Produced a list of 250 "Communist-supporting" government employees. (Later reduced to 57)
- ⊖ Although McCarthy's claims were hard to prove, few wanted to risk their reputations and speak out against him.

McCarthy's Fall

- ⊖ McCarthyism, the name given to McCarthy's smear tactics, reached the army.
- ⊖ Democrats wanted the McCarthy and army hearings televised, hoping to turn people against McCarthy.
- ⊖ McCarthy lost his strongest supporters and was condemned by the Senate.

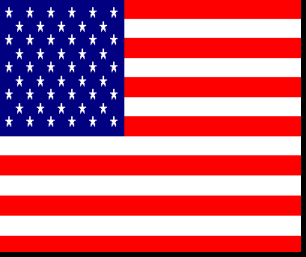


The Cold War in the 1950's

United States involvement around the world, 1947-1956

- ⊕ **Southeast Asia** — Korean War ends; former French colony of **Vietnam** is **divided** into Communist North and anti-Communist South.
- ⊕ **Middle East** — United States supports **Israel**, tries to block Soviet Union from controlling **Arab** nations; the Suez Crisis in Egypt erupts.
- ⊕ **Latin America** — President Eisenhower stops **Cuban exports** when **Castro** takes American property; U.S. helps anti-Communist leaders gain and retain power just to protect American **investments**.



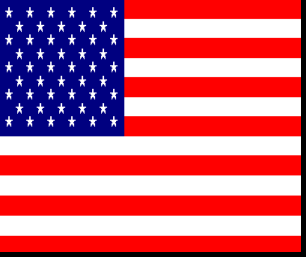


The Arms Race



- ③ The U.S. and Soviet Union competed in an **arms race** to gain weapon control.
- ③ **Deterrence** began as the policy of maintaining a military arsenal so strong that no enemy will attack for fear of **retaliation**
- ③ The Soviet Union launched their first test of an **atomic bomb** which sent American into distress and caused an intense **fear** of an **attack** by the Soviet Union.



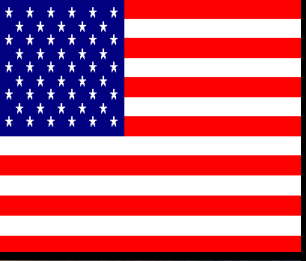


The Arms Race: A "Missile Gap?"



- ☞ The Soviet Union exploded its first A-bomb in 1949.
- ☞ Now there were two nuclear superpowers!

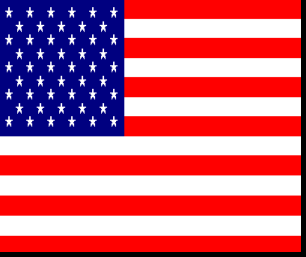




The Arms Race in the Skies



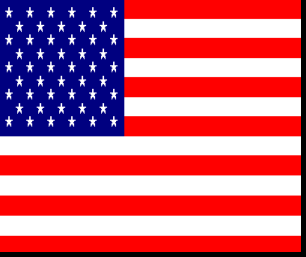
- ⊖ Soviets developed long-range **rockets** called intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) to carry **bombs**.
 - ⊖ Because Americans used **aircraft** to hold nuclear weapons, they trailed behind them in creating **missiles**.
- ⊖ In 1957, one of these rockets was used to launch the Soviet satellite **Sputnik**, the first artificial **satellite** to orbit Earth.
- ⊖ When a Soviet guided missile shot down an American U-2 spy plane, the event provoked a need to match—and surpass—Soviet weapons technology.



Sputnik I (1957)

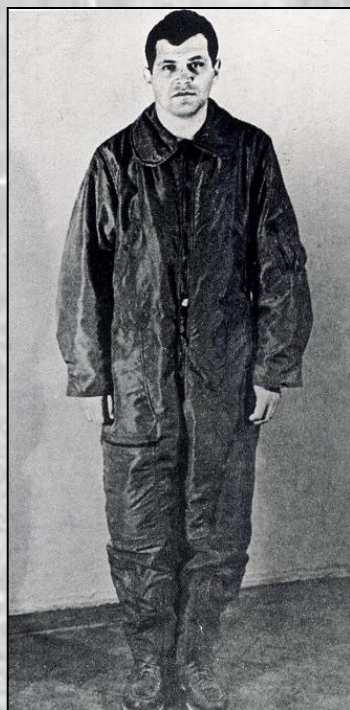


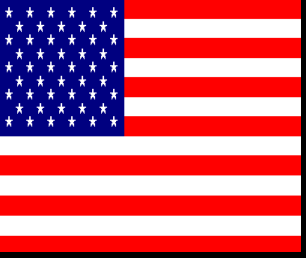
The Russians have beaten America in space—they have the technological edge!



U-2 Spy Incident (1960)

Col. Francis Gary Powers' plane was shot down over Soviet airspace.





Video Notes

- 3 Facts that weren't covered in notes.
- CNN Student News – choose 1 to take notes on.
 - 3 – Facts you found interesting.
 - 2 – Events that may apply to you or someone you know.
 - 1 – Question that you have about today's news.

