

Cold War Conflicts

The Cold War and the danger of nuclear war define international affairs, especially after the Korean War. Fear of communism in the U.S. leads to accusations against innocent citizens.

Cold War Conflicts

SECTION 1 Origins of the Cold War

SECTION 2 The Cold War Heats Up

SECTION 3 The Cold War at Home

SECTION 4 Two Nations Live on the Edge

Section 1

Origins of the Cold War

The United States and the Soviet Union emerge from World War II as two “superpowers” with vastly different political and economic systems.

SECTION

1 Origins of the Cold War

Former Allies Clash

U.S.-Soviet Relations

- U.S., U.S.S.R. have very different economic, political systems
- U.S. suspicious of Stalin because he had been Hitler's ally
- Stalin resents that U.S. delayed attacking Germany and hid atom bomb

The United Nations

- 1945, United Nations established as new peacekeeping body
- UN becomes arena where U.S., U.S.S.R. compete

Continued . . .



SECTION

1

continued **Former Allies Clash****Truman Becomes President**

- Harry S. Truman succeeds FDR as president
- As vice-president, Truman was not included in policy decisions
 - was not told about atom bomb

The Potsdam Conference

- July 1945 conference with U.S., Great Britain, Soviet Union
- Stalin does not allow free, multiparty elections in Poland
 - bans democratic parties

SECTION

1

Tension Mounts

Bargaining at Potsdam

- Truman becomes convinced that U.S., Soviet aims deeply at odds
- Soviets want reparations from Germany; Truman objects
- Agree to take reparations mainly from own occupation zones
- U.S. emerges from war as great economic power
 - wants Eastern European raw materials, markets

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

1

continued Tension Mounts**Soviets Tighten Their Grip on Eastern Europe**

- Soviet Union also has great economic, military strength
- Unlike U.S., Soviet Union suffered heavy devastation on own soil
- Installs communist rule in **satellite nations**, countries it dominates
- 1946, Stalin announces war between communism, capitalism inevitable

United States Establishes a Policy of Containment

- U.S. policy of **containment**—measures to prevent spread of communism
- Churchill describes division of Europe as **iron curtain**



SECTION

1

Cold War in Europe

The Truman Doctrine

- 1945–1991 **Cold War**—conflict between U.S., U.S.S.R.
 - neither nation directly confronts the other on battlefield
- **Truman Doctrine**—support against armed minorities, outsiders
- U.S. replaces British aid to Greece, Turkey; reduce communist threat

The Marshall Plan

- 1947, Sec. of State George Marshall proposes aid to nations in need
- **Marshall Plan** revives 16 nations; Communist parties less appealing



SECTION

1

Superpowers Struggle over Germany

The Berlin Airlift

- 1948, Stalin closes highway, rail routes into West Berlin
- **Berlin airlift**—Britain, U.S. fly food, supplies into West Berlin
- 1949, Stalin lifts blockade
- Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic form

The NATO Alliance

- Fear of Soviets leads to **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**
- European nations, U.S., Canada pledge mutual military support

Section 2

The Cold War Heats Up

After World War II, China becomes a communist nation and Korea is split into a communist north and a democratic south.

SECTION

2 The Cold War Heats Up

China Becomes a Communist Country

Nationalists Versus Communists

- Chinese Communists battle nationalist government of **Chiang Kai-shek**
- U.S. supports Chiang, but his government is inefficient, corrupt
- Communists, led by **Mao Zedong**, work to get peasant support
- Peasants flock to Red Army; by 1945, communists control north China

Continued . . .



SECTION

2

continued **China Becomes a Communist Country****Renewed Civil War**

- 1944–47, U.S. sends military aid to Nationalists to oppose communism
- 1949, Nationalists flee to island of **Taiwan**
- Communists establish People's Republic of China in mainland
- U.S. does not recognize Communist Chinese government

America Reacts to Communist Takeover

- U.S. public stunned by Communist takeover
- Conservatives blame Truman for not sending enough aid

SECTION

2

The Korean War

A Divided Country

- **38th parallel** (38° N latitude) divides Japanese surrender in Korea
- North of 38th parallel surrenders to U.S.S.R.; south to U.S.
- Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded

North Korea Attacks South Korea

- 1950, North Korea invades South, begins **Korean War**
- South Korea calls on UN to stop invasion; Security Council approves
- MacArthur put in command of South Korean, U.S., other forces

SECTION

2

The United States Fights in Korea

MacArthur's Counterattack

- North Korea drives south, captures Seoul
- UN, South Korean troops forced into small defensive zone
- MacArthur attacks North Koreans from 2 sides, pushes into north

The Chinese Fight Back

- China sends troops to help North Korea; push south, capture Seoul
- Fighting continues for 2 more years

Continued . . .



SECTION

2

continued **The United States Fights in Korea****MacArthur Recommends Attacking China**

- MacArthur calls for war with China; Truman rejects request
- Soviet Union, China have mutual assistance pact
- UN, South Korea retake Seoul, advance north to 38th parallel

MacArthur Versus Truman

- MacArthur continues to push for invasion of China; Truman fires him
- Public outraged over hero's dismissal
- Congressional committee investigation concludes Truman right

Continued . . .

SECTION

2

continued **The United States Fights in Korea**

Settling for Stalemate

- 1951, Soviet Union suggests cease-fire
- 1953 armistice: Korea still divided; demilitarized zone established
- Lack of success, high human, financial costs help elect Eisenhower

Section 3

The Cold War at Home

During the late 1940s and early 1950s, fear of communism leads to reckless charges against innocent citizens.

SECTION

3 The Cold War at Home

Fear of Communist Influence

American Sentiments

- Communist takeover of Eastern Europe, China fuel fear of its spread
- 100,000 in U.S. Communist Party; some fear may be loyal to U.S.S.R.

Loyalty Review Board

- Truman accused of being soft on Communism
- Sets up Federal Employee Loyalty Program to investigate employees
- 1947–1951 loyalty boards investigate 3.2 million, dismiss 212

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

3

continued **Fear of Communist Influence****The House Un-American Activities Committee**

- **House Un-American Activities Committee** investigates Communist ties
- Investigates Communist influence in movie industry
- **Hollywood Ten** refuse to testify, sent to prison
- Hollywood **blacklist**—people with Communist ties, cannot get work

The McCarran Act

- Act—unlawful to plan action that might lead to totalitarianism
- Truman vetoes, says violates free thought; Congress overrides veto

SECTION

3

Spy Cases Stun the Nation

Alger Hiss

- **Alger Hiss** accused of spying for Soviet Union; convicted of perjury
- Congressman Richard Nixon gains fame for pursuing charges

The Rosenbergs

- 1949, Soviets explode atomic bomb sooner than expected
- Physicist Klaus Fuchs admits giving information about U.S. bomb
- **Ethel, Julius Rosenberg**, minor Communist Party activists, implicated
- Rosenbergs sentenced to death; Supreme Court upholds conviction



SECTION

3

McCarthy Launches His “Witch Hunt”

McCarthy’s Tactics

- Senator **Joseph McCarthy** a strong anti-Communist activist
- Ineffective legislator; needs issue to win reelection
- **McCarthyism**—attacking suspected Communists without evidence
- McCarthy claims Communists in State Department
- Few Republicans speak out; think he has winning strategy for 1952

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

3

continued **McCarthy Launches His “Witch Hunt”****McCarthy’s Downfall**

- 1954, McCarthy accuses members of U.S. Army
- Televised hearings show him bullying witnesses
- Loses public support; Senate condemns him for improper conduct

Other Anti-Communist Measures

- States, towns forbid speech favoring violent overthrow of government
- Millions forced to take loyalty oaths, are investigated
- People become afraid to speak out on public issues

Section 4

Two Nations Live on the Edge

During the 1950s, the United States and the Soviet Union come to the brink of nuclear war.

SECTION

4 Two Nations Live on the Edge

Brinkmanship Rules U.S. Policy

Race for the H-Bomb

- **H-bomb**—hydrogen bomb—nuclear weapon more powerful than atom bomb
- 1952, U.S. explodes first H-bomb; 1953, Soviets explode one

The Policy of Brinkmanship

- **John Foster Dulles**, secretary of state under **Dwight D. Eisenhower**
- Dulles proposes **brinkmanship** policy:
 - willingness to risk nuclear war to prevent spread of communism
- Nuclear threat unlike any before: millions can die; nation prepares



SECTION

4

The Cold War Spreads Around the World

Covert Actions in the Middle East and Latin America

- **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** uses spies to gather information
- CIA helps oust Iranian prime minister, reinstate Shah
- CIA helps depose Guatemala's president; army leader becomes dictator

The Warsaw Pact

- U.S.-Soviet relations thaw after Stalin's death in 1953
- West Germany's entry into NATO scares Soviets
- Form **Warsaw Pact**—military alliance with 7 Eastern European countries

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

4

continued **The Cold War Spreads Around the World****A Summit in Geneva**

- Eisenhower meets Soviets in Geneva, proposes “open skies” policy
- Soviets reject proposal; “spirit of Geneva” seen as step to peace

The Suez War

- Gamal Abdel-Nasser plays U.S. against Soviets over Aswan Dam
- Dulles withdraws loan offer; Nasser nationalizes Suez Canal
- Israel, Britain, France send troops; UN intervenes
- Fighting stops; Egypt keeps canal; others withdraw

Continued . . .

NEXT

SECTION

4

continued **The Cold War Spreads Around the World****The Eisenhower Doctrine**

- Soviet prestige in Middle East rises because of support for Egypt
- **Eisenhower Doctrine**—U.S. will defend Middle East against communists

The Hungarian Uprising

- 1956, Hungarians revolt, call for democratic government
- Imre Nagy, Communist leader, forms government, promises elections
- Soviet army fights Hungarians in streets; overthrow Nagy
- U.S. does not help Soviet satellite; Soviets veto action by UN



SECTION

4

The Cold War Takes to the Skies

A New Soviet Leader

- **Nikita Khrushchev** emerges as new Soviet leader; favors:
 - peaceful coexistence and economic, scientific competition

The Space Race

- October 1957, Soviets launch *Sputnik*, first artificial satellite
- Shocked Americans pour money into own space program

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

4

continued **The Cold War Takes to the Skies****A U-2 Is Shot Down**

- CIA makes secret high-altitude flights with U-2 to spy on Soviets
- Eisenhower wants flights discontinued before Krushchev summit
- **Francis Gary Powers** shot down on last flight over Soviet territory

Renewed Confrontation

- Eisenhower first denies, then concedes U-2 was spying
- Agrees to stop flights, refuses to apologize as Khrushchev demands
- **U-2 incident** renews tension between superpowers; summit cancelled





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