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## **Chapter 18**

### **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.

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### **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**

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### **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.

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### **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

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#### ***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

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### **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

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#### ***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**

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### **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

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### **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

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### **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.

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### **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

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#### ***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

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## **The Korean War**

### **A Divided Country**

- **38<sup>th</sup> parallel** (38° N latitude) divides Japanese surrender in Korea
- North of 38<sup>th</sup> 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

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## **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

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## ***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 38<sup>th</sup> 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

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### ***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

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### **Section 3: The Cold War at Home**

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

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### **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

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### ***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

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## **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

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## **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

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### *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

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## **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.

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## 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

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## 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

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## *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

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## ***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

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## **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

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## ***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 Khrushchev 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