- Today we begin our study of the Cold War, the period immediately following World War II. Our first task is to define the term "Cold War." Given the fact that both WWI and WWII can be classified as "hot" wars, how should we define this next period of conflict?
- Before we get into specifics, take a couple minutes and come up with your best guess as to the definition of the phrase "Cold War:"

A New Foreign Policy

Aim: How did the United States attempt to contain communism after World War II?

Aim: How did the United States attempt to contain communism after World War II?

What was the Cold War?

Approximately when did the Cold War begin?

What was one major cause of the Cold War?

What were the two major nations involved in the Cold War?

Cold War (1945-1991)

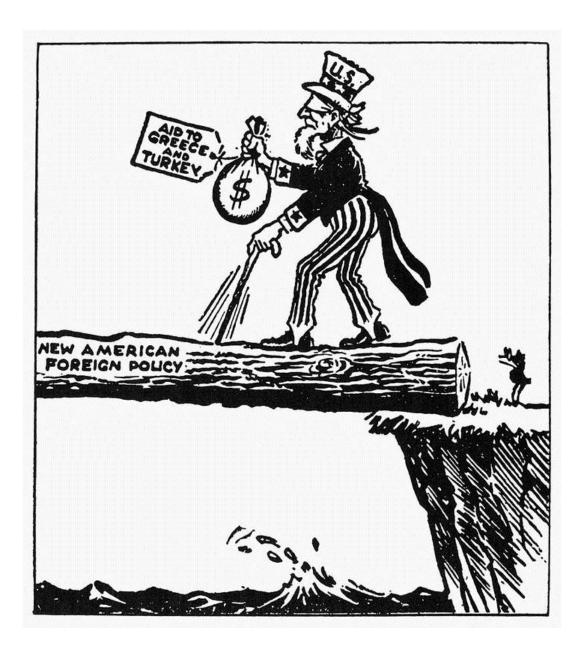
A period of tension between the <u>United States</u> and the <u>Soviet Union</u> that was characterized by:

- An effort by each country to spread its influence around the world
- A nuclear arms & space race
- Proxy wars wars in which less powerful nations fought each other under the influence of the Soviet Union and the United States



Iron Curtain

 The political and military barrier that isolated Soviet controlled countries of Eastern Europe after World War II



A New Foreign Policy

Global Involvement

- Founding of United Nations
- Cold War
 - <u>Containment</u> stop the spread of Communism

Containment in Europe

- Truman Doctrine Military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey
- Marshall Plan Economic aid to European countries to help them rebuild after World War II
- NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - Collective Security Agreement (alliance) "an attack on one is an attack on all"
- <u>Berlin Airlift</u> American & British planes flew supplies into Berlin for 327 days in response to the Berlin Blockade
 - <u>Berlin Blockade</u> Soviet Union blocked the Western Allies' railway, road, and canal access to the sectors of Berlin under Western control.

The Marshall Plan

Evaluate the two photos. What significant changes have occurred in the second photo?

Two years after the war Stuttgart's inner city still reflected the destruction of urban centers during wartime bombing.

1947

Marshall Plan funds helped provide for the rebuilding of cities. Photos on these two pages were taken from the same spot.









North Atlantic Treaty Organization – Western Nations join in a military alliance to defend against Communist threats.

United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Portugal, West Germany, Greece, Turkey



1955 - Warsaw Pact



USSR and Eastern Bloc Nations join in a military alliance to counter NATO.

Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Albania







Japan

- U.S. occupation
- Japanese Constitution
- U.S. Japan Security Agreement

Foreign Policy Options

- Other than containment, what other ways could the U.S. have dealt with the potential spread of communism? (Do nothing, roll back try to end it where it already exists).
- Which of these would require the longest and most extensive commitment and investment? Why?
- Why was the U.S. concerned about other countries becoming communist? Should the U.S. have been concerned?
- Which of these three approaches do you think the U.S. should have followed? Why?

Questions
What does the money bag represent?
Who does Uncle Sam represent?
What do you think is going to happen?
What is the point of view of the cartoonist?

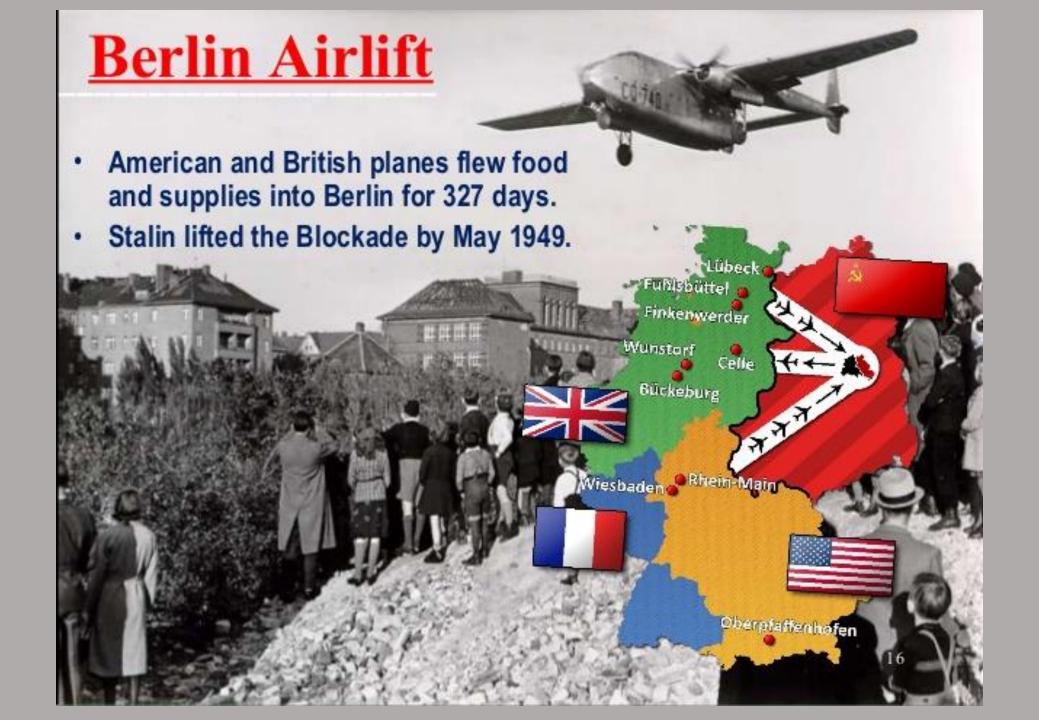






Berlin Blockade







Step on it, Doc! COMMUNISM WESTERN EUROPE

Source: Justus, Minneapolis Star, 1947 (adapted)

Soviet Union vs United States

COMMAND ECONOMY

Government decides:

- What is produced
- How it is produced
- Who gets what is produced

If it was up to the government to decides what is to be produced – what will be produced?

How will it be produced?

MARKET ECONOMY

Who decides what will be produced?

Supply and demand

Supply – what people are willing and able to produce

Demand – what people are willing and able to buy

Cold War

AMERICAN BELIEFS

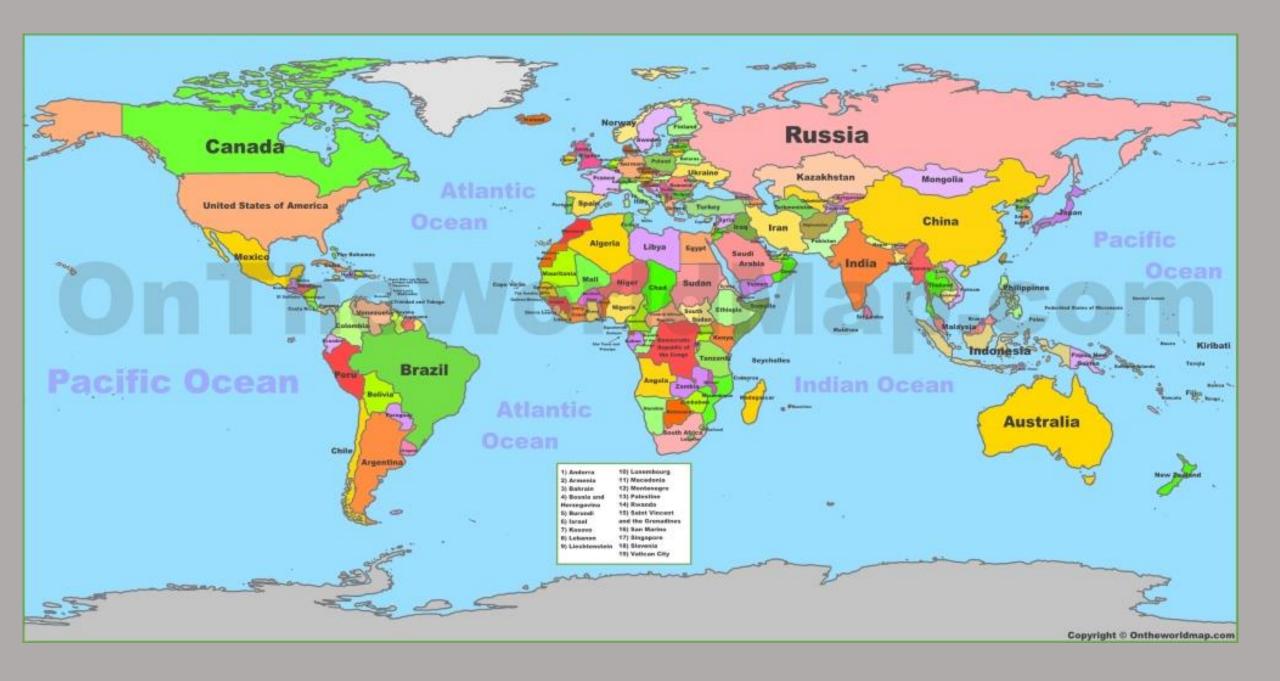
- Free enterprise
- Private property
- Freedom of religion and expression
- Elected governments

COMMUNST BELIEFS

- Government ownership of the means of production
- Collectivized farming
- Central planning
- Dictatorship of the Communist party







Korea

Japanese Colony 1910-1945

Following World War II: Divided at the #38th Parallel

 North – Russia established a Communist Government under the rule of Kim Il-Sung (1948-1994), Kim Jong-Il (1994-2011), Kim Jong-un (2011present)

 South – UN/American supported non-communist government led by Syngman Rhee

Korean War (1950-1953)

- 1945 divided at the 38th Parallel
 North occupied by Russian troops
 South occupied by American troops
- 1950 North Invaded South
- U.S. went through U.N. to stop aggression
- Truman-MacArthur Split
- 1953 Cease Fire 38th Parallel DMZ to this day

MacArthur

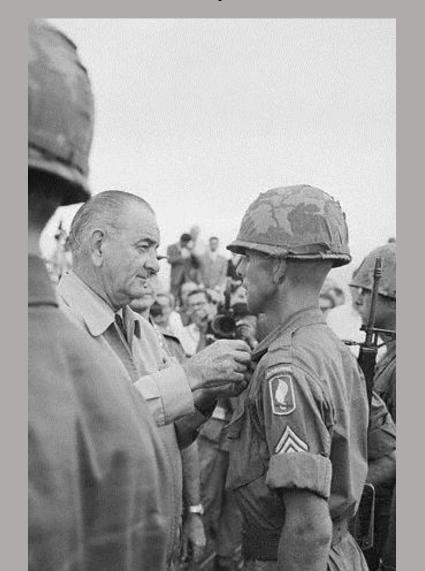
- All out war to win complete victory over Communism in Asia
 - Carry the war to Communist China (Manchuria)

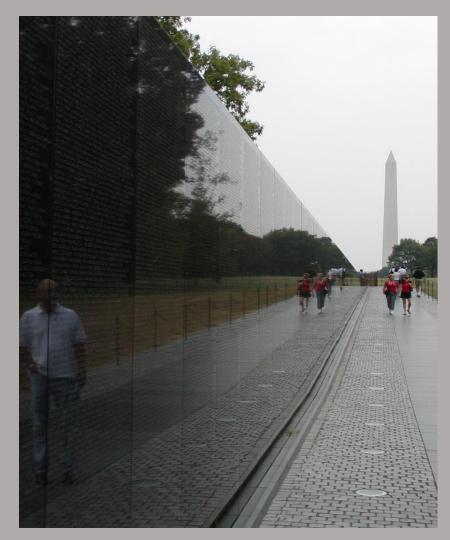
Truman

Containment – fight only limited war

 1951 – Truman fires General Douglas MacArthur for insubordination

Vietnam War (1954-1975)







Origins of Conflict



1954 – Geneva Accords

- Vietnam gains independence from France, divided at 17th Parallel. (communist North, non-communist south)
- Elections to be held to unite country in 1956.

Origins Continued

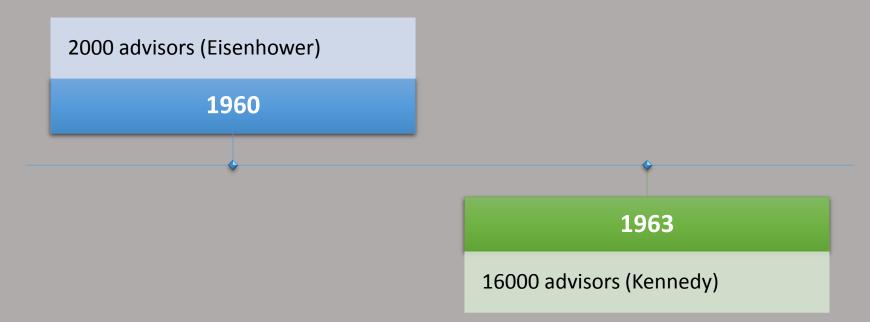
1956 -

- South Vietnam, with U.S. backing, blocks elections
- Viet Cong (S.V. communists), with North Vietnamese support seeks to overthrow South Vietnamese Gov't
- U.S. sends "advisors" to support repressive South Vietnamese "President"

Ngo Dinh Diem



U.S. Involvement



President Johnson escalates U.S. Involvement

Gulf of Tonkin
 Resolution. - gave
 President a "blank
 check" to increase
 number of U.S.
 troops in Vietnam

• Why?



Reasons for U.S. Escalation?



Reasons for U.S. Involvement

 Domino Theory – fall of one country to communism will cause others to fall



Election of 1968

- LBJ decided not to seek re-election because of divisions within Democratic party over Vietnam
- Republican Richard Nixon becomes

Fall of Saigon

1973 -U.S. withdraws from Vietnam

1974 – North Vietnam Invades South Vietnam

April 1975 – Saigon Falls, Vietnam united under communist government



Domino Theory



The domino theory was a 20th Century foreign policy theory that speculated if one land in a region came under the influence of Communists, then more would follow in a domino effect.

Woman – "United Nations" on dress Tombstone – "League of Nations – Died of Lack of Exercise facing wanton aggression"

