The Cold War
A bitter rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers after WWII, that lasted for almost 50 years.

- **Satellite Nation**: One that is dominated politically and economically by a more powerful nation.
  
  ex: USSR = Cuba, East Germany
  
  US = Turkey

- **Containment**: Truman wanted to contain Soviet influence/communism within its existing boundaries.
Truman Doctrine

President's program of helping nations threatened by communist expansion.

ex: Truman $400 mill to Greece & Turkey to help stop communist takeovers.

*He wanted to contain communism to where it was, and prevent it from expanding.

Marshall Plan

A large-scale plan to rebuild Europe and its economy.

*Fed hungry & homeless to help them avoid allure of communist revolution

Who is pictured in the cartoon?

Why might he be blocking the Marshall Plan?
Truman Doctrine

Truman gives money to governments all over the world to stop communism from spreading.
Marshall Plan

Money to Europe/Japan to help rebuild after WWII.
After the war, the Allies divided Germany into 4 zones:
British, French, American & Russian

The capital city of Berlin was also divided among the Allies, even though it was inside of the Soviet zone.

Check point Charlie then...

and now.
By 1948, the Allies were ready to allow Germany to become a unified nation, the Soviets were not.

- France, Britain, and the US create **West Germany**, a democratic nation.
- Stalin creates **East Germany**, and cuts off all transportation routes between the two. Including, access to Berlin.

To get to Berlin without marching troops through Soviet lands, Truman ordered a massive **airlift** of supplies to West Berlin.

Food, fuel & supplies were flown in for Berliners.

After a year of flying in nearly 5,000 tons a day, Stalin lifted the blockade in 1949.
Americans felt confident that they could contain USSR, until....

1949- the Russians tested an atomic bomb

China- ChaingKai-shek's corrupt government was toppled by Mao Zedung's communist forces. People's Republic of China was established.

1. United Nations was formed in 1945 (UN)

2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed by the US to defend Western European countries from Soviet aggression.

Korean War

- At the end of the war, Korea was divided at the 38th parallel.
- **North Korea** was communist, supported by the USSR.
- **South Korea** was democratic, supported by the US.

- June 1950, North Koreans invaded South Korea.
- Truman appointed General MacArthur to stop their advance. (with UN)
- N. Korea quickly controlled almost all of S. Korea.
- MacArthur attacked behind enemy lines, surprising them and forcing a retreat.
- To punish N. Korea, MacArthur attempted to push into N. Korea.
- **China warned it would not sit back and watch!**
- A cease fire was declared, and the old boundary was maintained...much to MacArthur's chagrin.

What was achieved with all of this fighting??
Vietnam War

Was an old colony of France. The communist leader, Ho Chi Minh, led a revolution for independence after WWII. The French were defeated in 1954.

North Vietnam: communist, led by Ho Chi Minh, and supported by USSR
South Vietnam: democratic, backed by US
does this remind of you of another war?

In S. Vietnam, discontented rebels joined the communist uprising, called the Vietcong. They were guerrillas who used hit-and-run tactics of fighting.

US followed their political theories...
• Truman Doctrine
• Domino Theory
• Containment
...they had to react to prevent S.Vietnam from becoming communist

1961-Kennedy sends military advisors to S. Vietnam
1963-LBJohnson escalates the war
• attack on US war ship in Gulf of Tonkin
• congress passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: president could take all necessary measures to prevent further aggression = war.
As fighting continued...

- a draft was used-high % of poor & minorities
- Vietcong was extremely difficult to fight against-they looked like every other Vietnamese citizen!

Divisions at Home

**Hawks** argued that the North provoked US involvement, and that the US shouldn't back down until we've won

**Doves** = Anti-war, especially on college campuses, they felt that the South Vietnamese govt. was just as bad as the Northern communist govt.

In the end...
Nixon gradually pulled out troops, but continued to fund the war effort. Eventually, the south gave up and Vietnam was re-united.
Vietnam Memorial in Washington, D.C.
Quizlet

Write out your answers on lined paper.

1. containment
2. domino theory
3. Warsaw Pact/NATO
4. communism
5. Truman Doctrine
6. Marshall Plan
Arms Race

1957, USSR launches *Sputnik*, the first satellite.

USSR leader Khrushchev bragged about how quickly they were producing weapons.

US creates NASA, National Aeronautics & Space Administration to make a space program that kept up with the Russians.
1959 Fidel Castro led a revolution to establish a communist dictatorship over Cuba. Cuba was a satellite state of the USSR.

**Bay of Pigs Invasion**: Kennedy had US-trained Cuban exiles invade Cuba to take out Castro. Kennedy didn't follow up with air strikes, and it was a badly planned landing. - A failure & embarrassment.
Cuban Missile Crisis:

- USSR gave more weapons to Cuba after Bay of Pigs
- A secret missile base on the island was discovered by satellite photos in 1962.

Kennedy ordered a "strict quarantine" of Cuba; no warships carrying missiles would be allowed in or out.

The two countries came to a head on the seas, but Khrushchev agreed to take the missiles out of Cuba.

This was the closest we came to atomic war.
When American Vice-President Nixon visited Russia in 1959, he was taken round an exhibition at the US Trade Fair. At the kitchen display, he and Khrushchev had a public argument - the so-called 'Kitchen Debate' - about which was better: Communism or capitalism.

Leonid Brezhnev and Richard Nixon

Nixon/Khrushchev Kitchen Debate

Nixon visits Russia
In April, in what became known as “ping-pong diplomacy,” the Chinese invited the American ping-pong team to China. In July, 1971, the President's National Security Advisor, Dr. Henry Kissinger, traveled to China to negotiate an opening with the Chinese. Upon Kissinger's return, Nixon announced his upcoming summit in Peking.

On February 21st, 1972, President Nixon arrived in Peking for a seven-day stay. While no major agreements were reached during the summit, its occurrence ushered in a new world of diplomacy for the United States.
The first debate focused on domestic issues, and the two candidates battled on more or less equal terms. In fact, to the radio audience that couldn't see him, Nixon appeared to have won. But the much-larger television audience -- 70 million, then the biggest in history -- saw it very differently. Nixon looked haggard, at least partly because he brushed aside advice and appeared before the cameras wearing no makeup. His TV adviser, Ted Rogers, said later that Nixon's pasty skin tone -- the result of a two-week hospital stay following a serious knee injury -- and his perpetual 5 o'clock shadow would have benefited from a little makeup, especially when he was pictured alongside a tanned, fit-looking JFK.

Nixon also fidgeted a lot, he was sweating, and his beady eyes darted around nervously. On top of that he wore a gray suit, which blended into the background. Although some of these problems were fixed for the subsequent debates (there wasn't much that could be done with those beady eyes), the damage had been done.

In one of the closest presidential elections in history, Kennedy won by a little more than 100,000 votes. Many historians believe that without the so-called Great Debates, Nixon would have moved into the White House eight years earlier than he eventually did.