

SOL 13 – The Cold War



Essential Questions!

- What events led to the Cold War?
- What was the impact of nuclear weapons?
- What were the causes and consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union?
- How did the Cold War influence conflicts in Eastern Asia after WWII?
- What was the policy of containment?
- What roles did Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Deng Xiaoping play in major events of the second half of the twentieth century?

SOL 13 Terms

- Yalta Conference
- Truman Doctrine
- Containment
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- Berlin Wall
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Deterrence
- Chiang Kai-shek
- Mao Zedong
- Ho Chi Minh
- Indira Gandhi
- Margaret Thatcher
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- Glasnost and Perestroika
- Deng Xiaoping

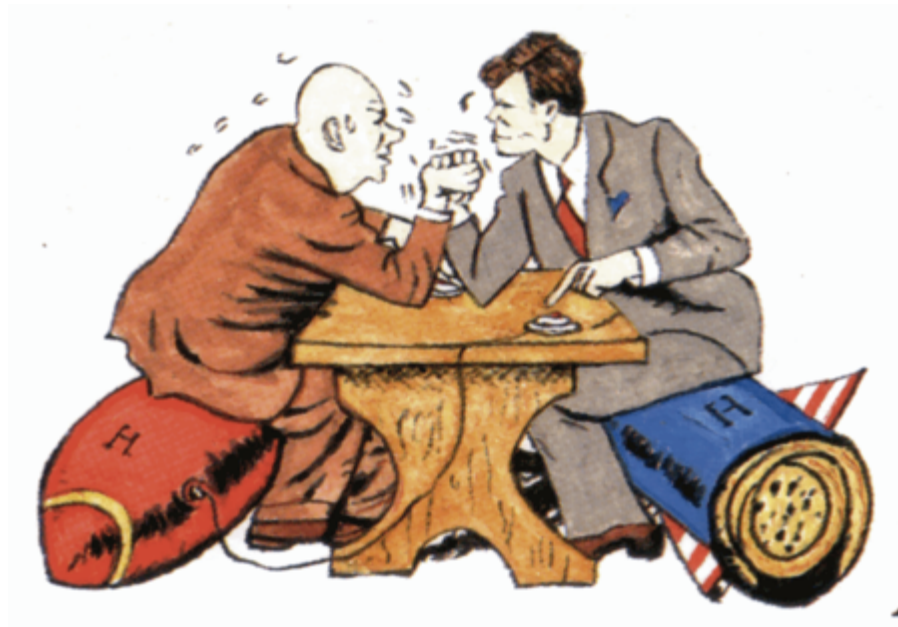
Warm Up!

- 1) Who was the U.S. general and secretary of state who orchestrated a plan for the economic recovery of Western Europe after WWII?
- 2) What was the name for the program through which Franklin Roosevelt allowed the Allies to buy or borrow military goods from the United States?
- 3) Who was the U.S. general who helped lead the island hopping campaign, and later, led the U.S. occupation of Japan?
- 4) What kind of government was established in Japan after WWII? West Germany? East Germany?
- 5) What made the Cold War “cold?” Why do we call it that?

BEGINNING OF THE COLD WAR (1945-1948)

Rivalry Between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

- Emerged out of WWII as dominant world powers
- Democracy and free enterprise system vs. dictatorship and communism
- Threat of nuclear weapons



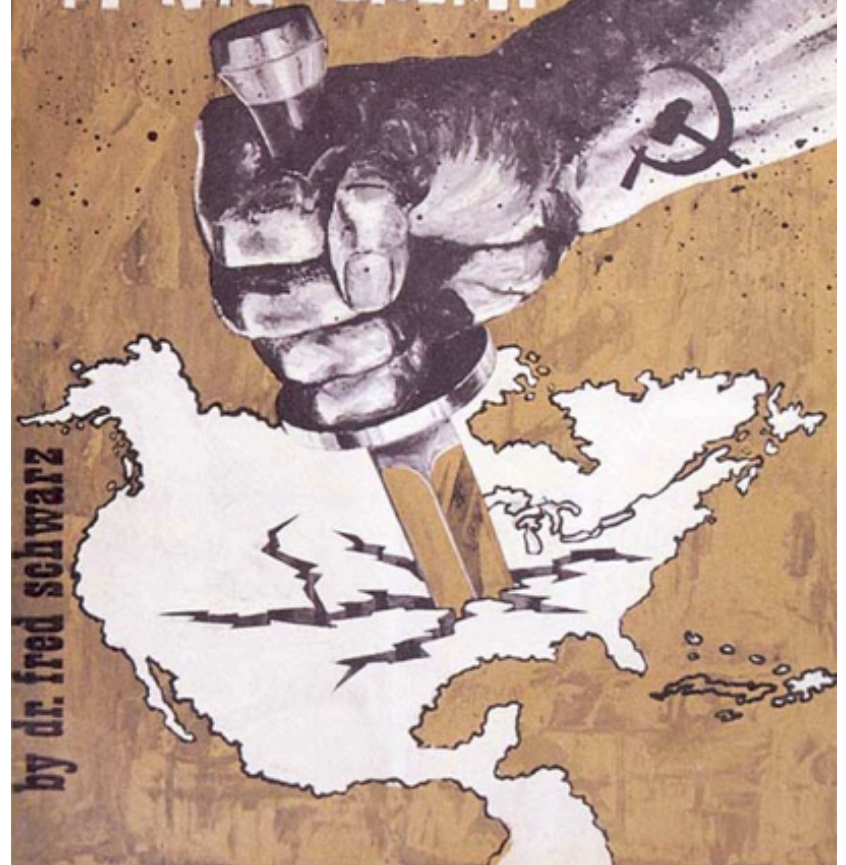
IS THIS TOMORROW



AMERICA UNDER COMMUNISM!

COMMUNISM

AMERICA'S
MORTAL ENEMY



by dr. fred schwarz

MR. STEINMAN



КАПИТАН СТР
ВЕДЕТ НАС О
И ПОБЕДЕ!



ОЗАРЯЕТ СТАЛИНСКАЯ ЛАСКА
БУДУЩЕЕ НАШЕЙ ДЕТВОРЫ!

The Yalta Conference and the Soviet Control of Eastern Europe

- Yalta Conference: meeting between Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt near end of WWII
 - Atmosphere of distrust
 - Agreed on division of Germany
 - Stalin wanted to maintain control of Eastern and Central Europe – Roosevelt and Churchill favored self-determination



Eastern Europe

- Soviets occupied territory in Eastern and Central Europe during WWII
- Set up Soviet satellite nations in Eastern Europe
- “The Iron Curtain” dividing Europe between East and West



President Truman and the Policy of Containment

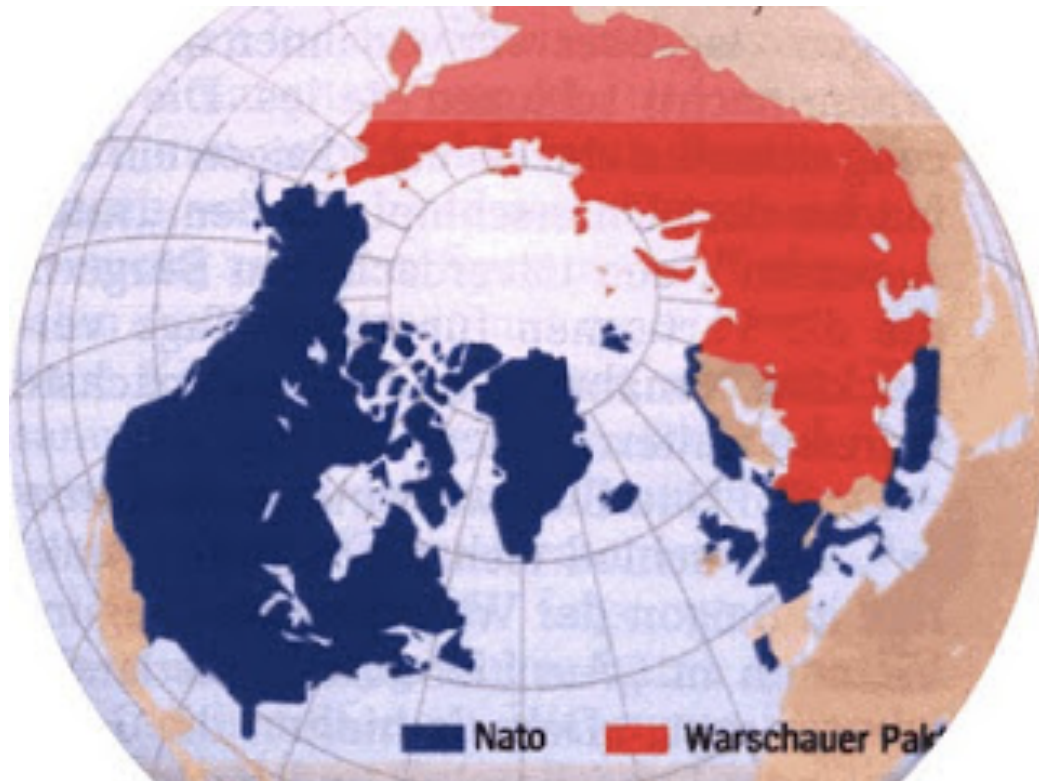
- Containment: A policy for preventing the expansion of communism
- Truman Doctrine: U.S. would support those who resisted influence of communism
 - Wouldn't try to eliminate communism where it already existed
 - Keep communism from spreading to other parts of the world



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COLD WAR (1948-1989)

Competing Alliances

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) vs. Warsaw Pact



Conflicts and Revolutionary Movements in China

- U.S. supported nationalist forces
- Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese Civil War
 - Chiang Kai-shek: leader of Nationalist China (island of Taiwan)
 - Mao Zedong: leader of Communist China (mainland China)
- Continuing conflict between the two Chinas
- Communist China will participate in Korean conflict



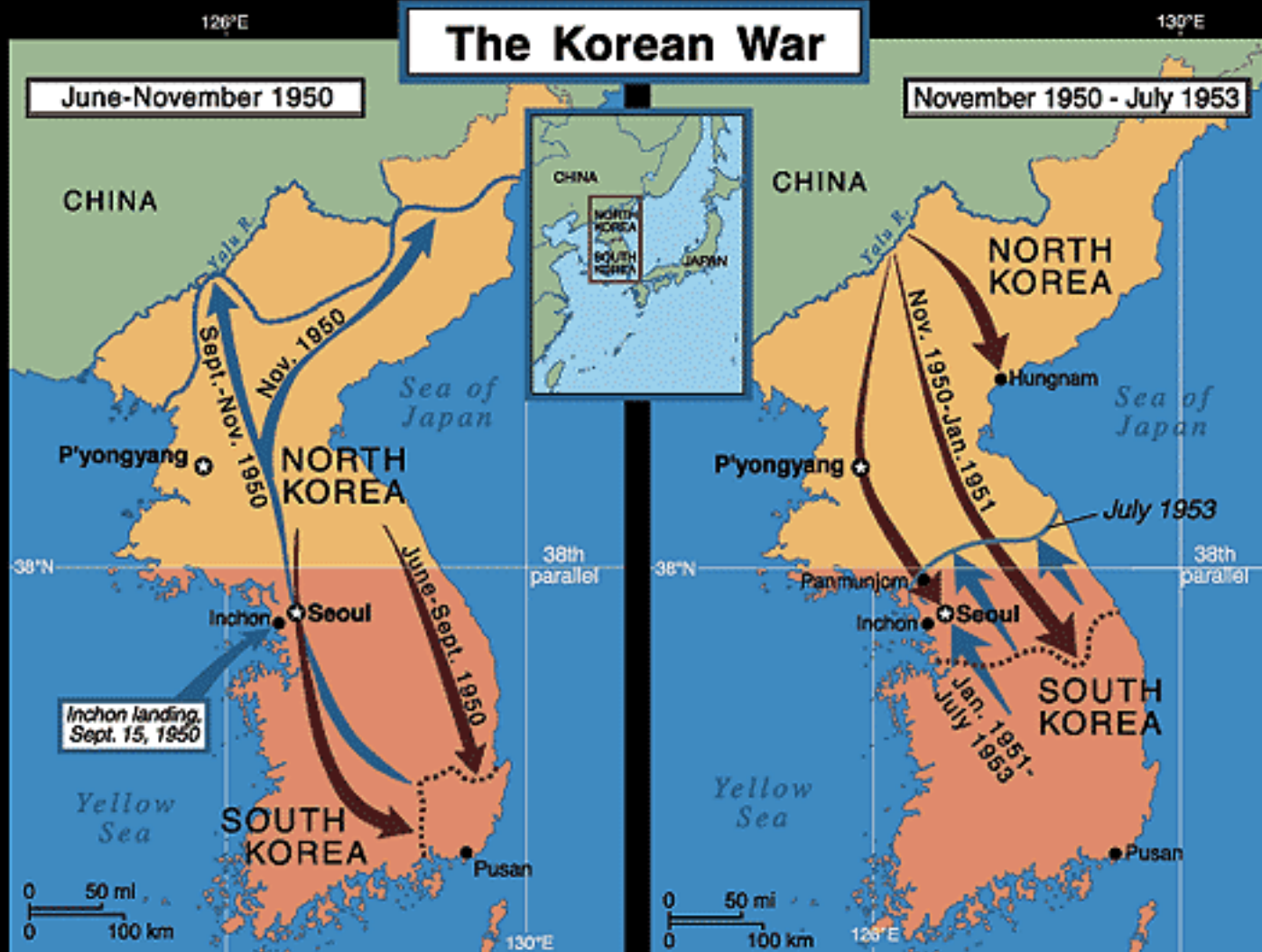


Korean War (1950-1953)

- North and South divided at 38th parallel
- June 1950: communist North Korea invades South Korea
- U.N. forces intervene – policy of containment
 - Pushed into North Korea
- China intervenes
 - War was a stalemate



The Korean War



June-November 1950

November 1950 - July 1953

CHINA

CHINA

NORTH KOREA

NORTH KOREA

Hungnam

P'yongyang

P'yongyang

Inchon Seoul

Panmunjom

Inchon Seoul

SOUTH KOREA

SOUTH KOREA

38th parallel

38th parallel

Inchon landing, Sept. 15, 1950

Jan. 1951 - July 1953

0 50 mi
0 100 km

0 50 mi
0 100 km

- North Korean attack forces and
- Line of farthest advance, Sept. 1950
- U.N. offensive and
- Line of farthest advance, Nov. 1950

- Chinese and North Korean offensive and
- Line of advance as of Jan. 1951
- Final U.S. offensive
- Armistice line

Warm Up!

- 1) This conference between Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt during WWII revealed the distrust that was brewing between the three before the Cold War.
- 2) What were the two competing alliances that formed during the Cold War?
- 3) What was Harry Truman's policy concerning communism?
- 4) Who was the leader of the communists in the Chinese Civil War? Who was the leader of the Nationalists?
- 5) What was the result of the Korean Conflict?

Conflicts and Revolutionary Movements in Vietnam

- Role of French imperialism
 - French tried to retake Indochina after WWII
- Resisted by leadership of Ho Chi Minh – communist
 - Resulted in Vietnam as a divided nation



Vietnam War (1956-1975)

- Attempts to unite Vietnam under communist rule
 - Influence of the policy of containment
 - United States becomes involved
- North Vietnam conquers South Vietnam after U.S. forces leave
 - Vietnam is a reunited communist country today



Warm Up!

1. What was the result of the Chinese Civil War?
 1. Did “containment” succeed?
2. What was the result of the Korean Conflict?
 1. Did “containment” succeed?
3. What was the result of the Vietnam War?
 1. Did “containment” succeed?

Berlin and the Significance of the Berlin Wall

- Division between East Berlin (communist) and West Berlin (democratic)
- Symbol of the Cold War – built in 1961



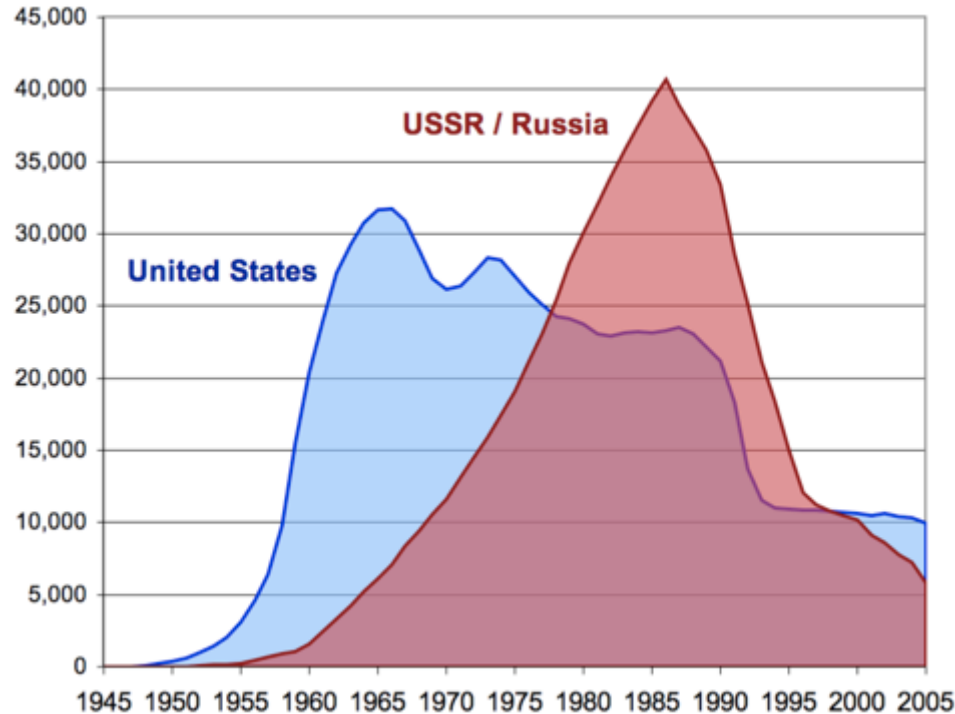
Cuban Missile Crisis

- Closest U.S. and U.S.S.R. came to a “hot” war
- Discovered Soviet missile installations in Cuba
- U.S. responded with naval blockade
- Nuclear war narrowly averted



Nuclear Weapons and the Theory of Deterrence

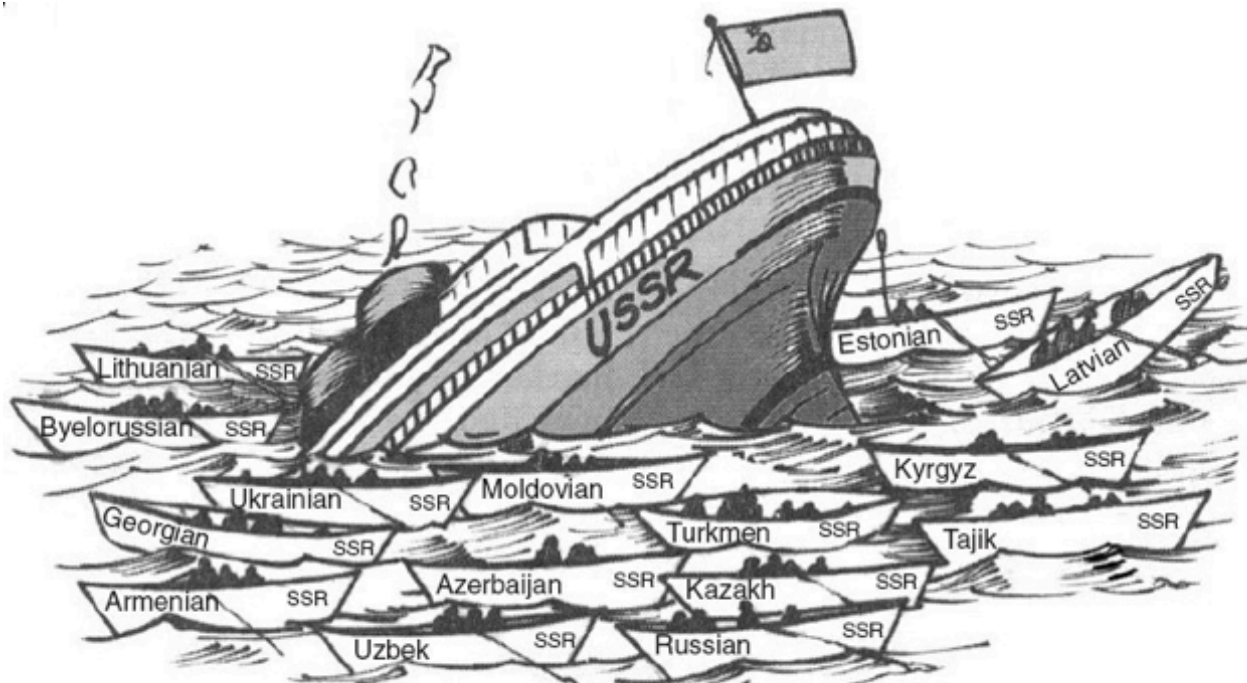
- Both sides built stockpiles of nuclear weapons
- Nuclear deterrence: credible threat of retaliation to dissuade the enemy from attacking
 - Threat of mutual destruction



COLLAPSE OF COMMUNISM IN THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

Soviet Economic Collapse

- Collectivized agriculture unproductive
- Central economic planning led to inefficiency and waste



Source: Sue Ann Kime and Paul Stich, *Global History*, N & N Publishing (adapted)

Nationalism in Warsaw Pact Countries

- Resented Soviet domination and opposed communist rule
- Revolts in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere



Mikhail Gorbachev

- Glasnost and Perestroika
 - Glasnost = “openness”
 - Perestroika = “restructuring”
- Fall of the Berlin Wall
- Last president of the Soviet Union



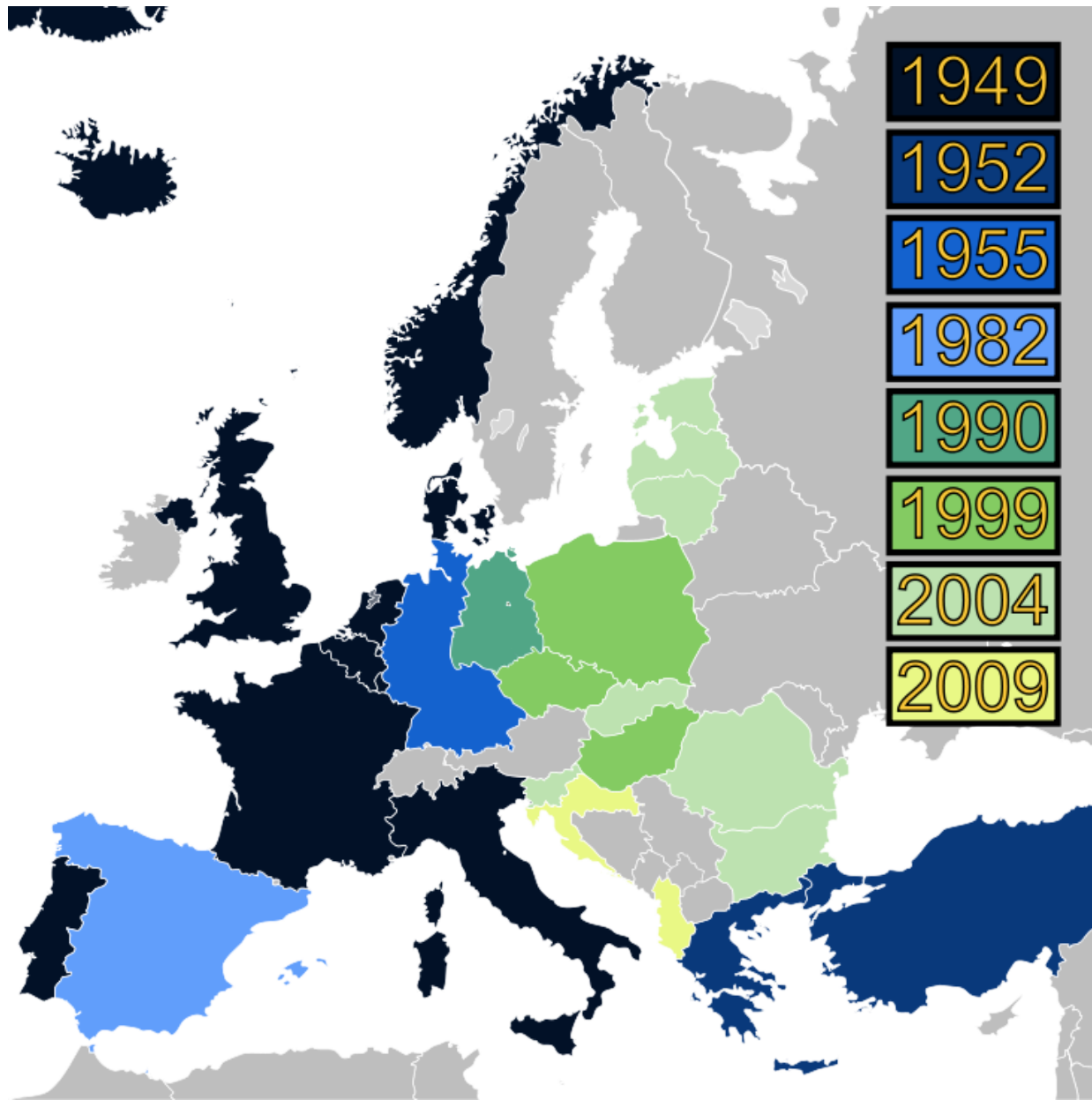
Tearing Down the Berlin Wall



Breakup of the Soviet Union and Expansion of NATO

- Soviet Union breaks up into 15 countries - 1991
- U.S. emerges as sole world power
- Former satellite nations join NATO





Warm Up!

1. This was the name of Gorbachev's reform policies of "openness" and "restructuring" near the end of the Cold War
2. This major symbol of the Cold War was torn down in 1989
3. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, what did many of the former Warsaw Pact nations do?
4. Give two reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Indira Gandhi

- Prime minister of India (1966-1977, 1980-1984)
- Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War
- Developed nuclear program



Margaret Thatcher

- Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (1979-1990)
- Called for free trade and less government regulation of business
- Close relationship with United States and U.S. foreign policy
- Assertion of United Kingdom's military power



Deng Xiaoping

- Reformist leader of China
- Reformed Communist China's economy into a market economy after death of Mao in 1976
- Continued communist control of government



