

The Cold War: 1945 - 1991



*The United States vs.
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Mr. Sean McAtee
Iroquois High School, Elma, NY

THE COLD WAR

The era of confrontation and competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union when the threat of nuclear war created constant world tension

United States



Democracy

VS.

Soviet Union



Communism

Differing Philosophies



- *Believed in democratic government*
- *Believed economic stability would keep peace in the world*
- *Believed the free enterprise system was necessary for economic growth*

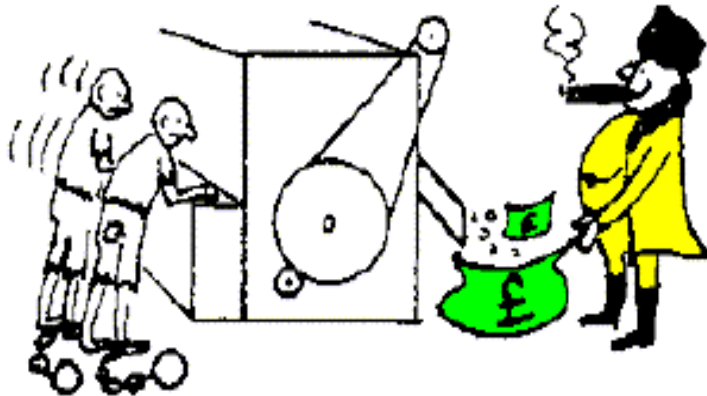
- *Believed in communist government*
- *Believed that government should control all aspects of society*
- *Wanted to control the nations between Russia and Germany*



The two sides of the Cold War

CAPITALISM

In theory



"All industry, business and agriculture should be owned by private people or firms. Competition between rival factories or shops or farms will cause prices to fall, and make firms more efficient."

Any person should be free to start a business and employ people

Any profit he or she makes is reward for hard work

Average standard of living higher than under Communism, but a wide spread between rich and poor

Opportunity for all

Choice of many parties for Government, chosen by the people. A democracy

A free economy

COMMUNISM

In theory



"Everything belongs to the state and should be run by the government on behalf of the people. A classless society achieved by overthrowing capitalism by revolution."

No private person should be allowed to profit from the work from other citizens

All profits, instead of going into the pockets of one owner or even shareholders, goes to the state – everyone benefits

Lower average standard of living, but (in theory) everyone equal

Fairness and equality for all

A controlled economy

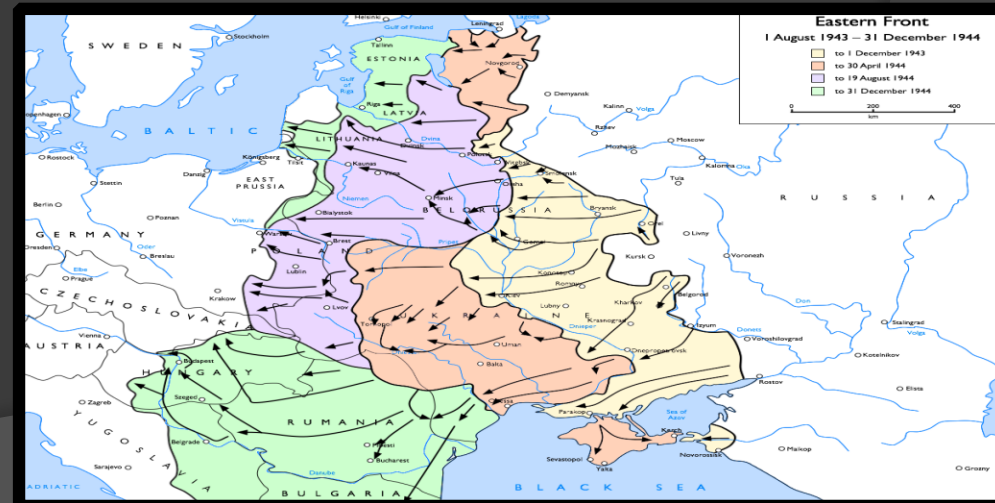
Only one party of Government – no need for any more



Soviet troops move into Germany near the end of World War II

Soviets take over Eastern Europe

As World War II ended, the Soviet army occupied the countries of Eastern Europe that Germany had conquered during the war



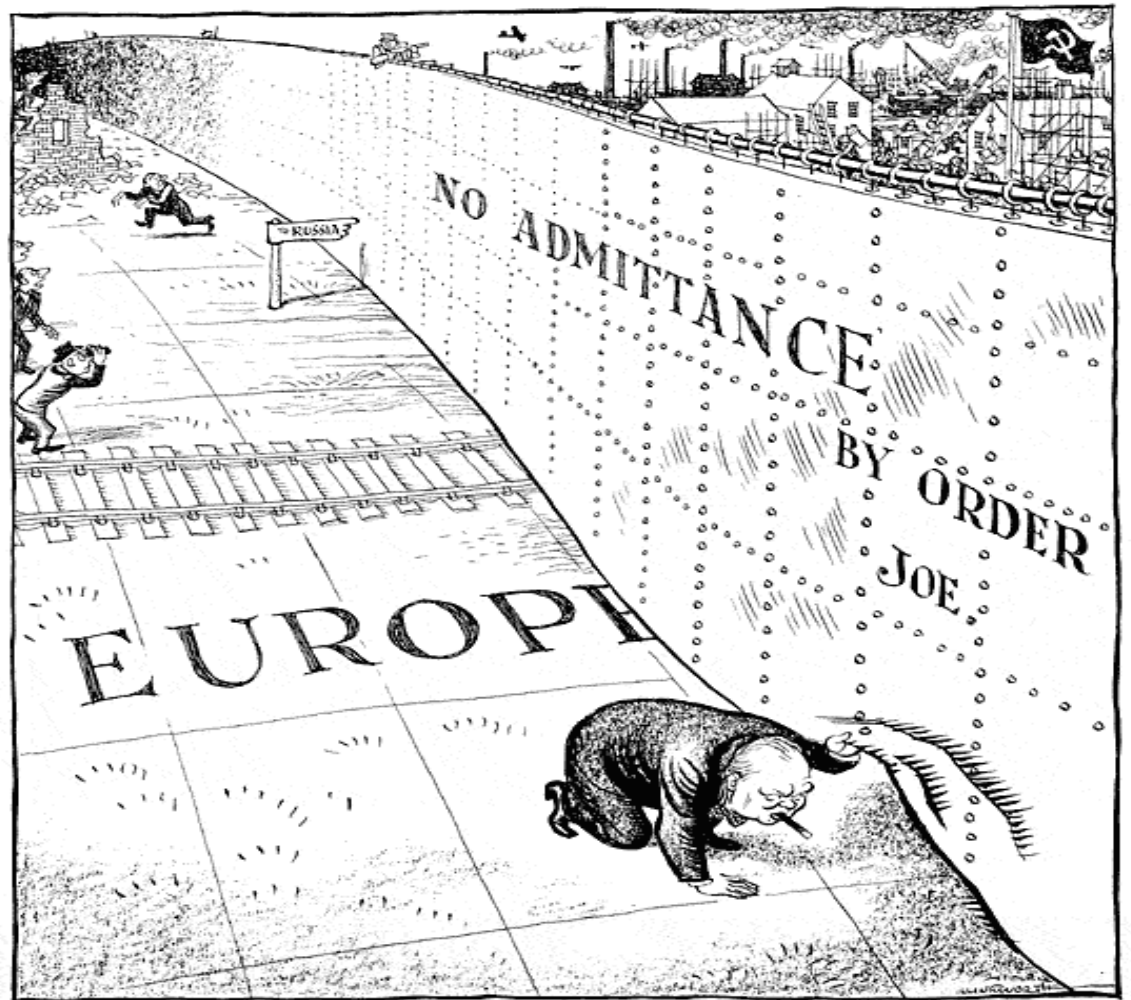
The Iron Curtain





Winston Churchill's *Iron Curtain* Speech March 5, 1946

- From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.





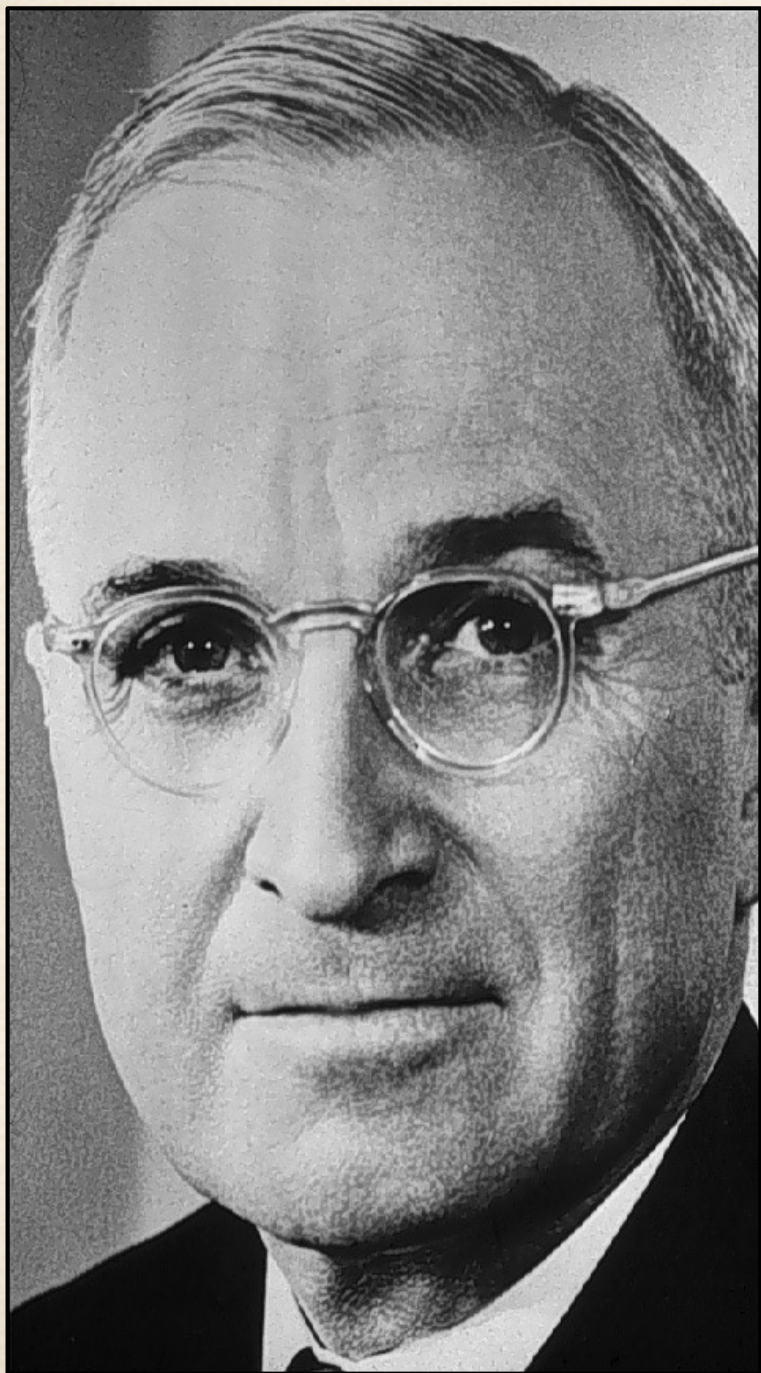
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qAyXXepUgrE>

Truman Doctrine

U.S. foreign policy established by President Truman saying the U.S. would protect democracies throughout the world



“It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures”
-- Harry Truman



The Truman Doctrine

March 1947

American Goal

Contain

Communism

*keep it from spreading to
other parts of the world*

Aid for Europe



*Secretary of State
George Marshall
toured Western
Europe; witnessed
widespread
homelessness and
famine.*

*Fearing Europeans
would turn to
communism as an
answer to their
economic problems,
Marshall proposed
the U.S. help to
rebuild Europe,
leading to...*

Children in a London suburb, waiting outside the wreckage of what was their home

Marshall Plan

U.S. plan for rebuilding Western Europe (and repelling communism) after World War II

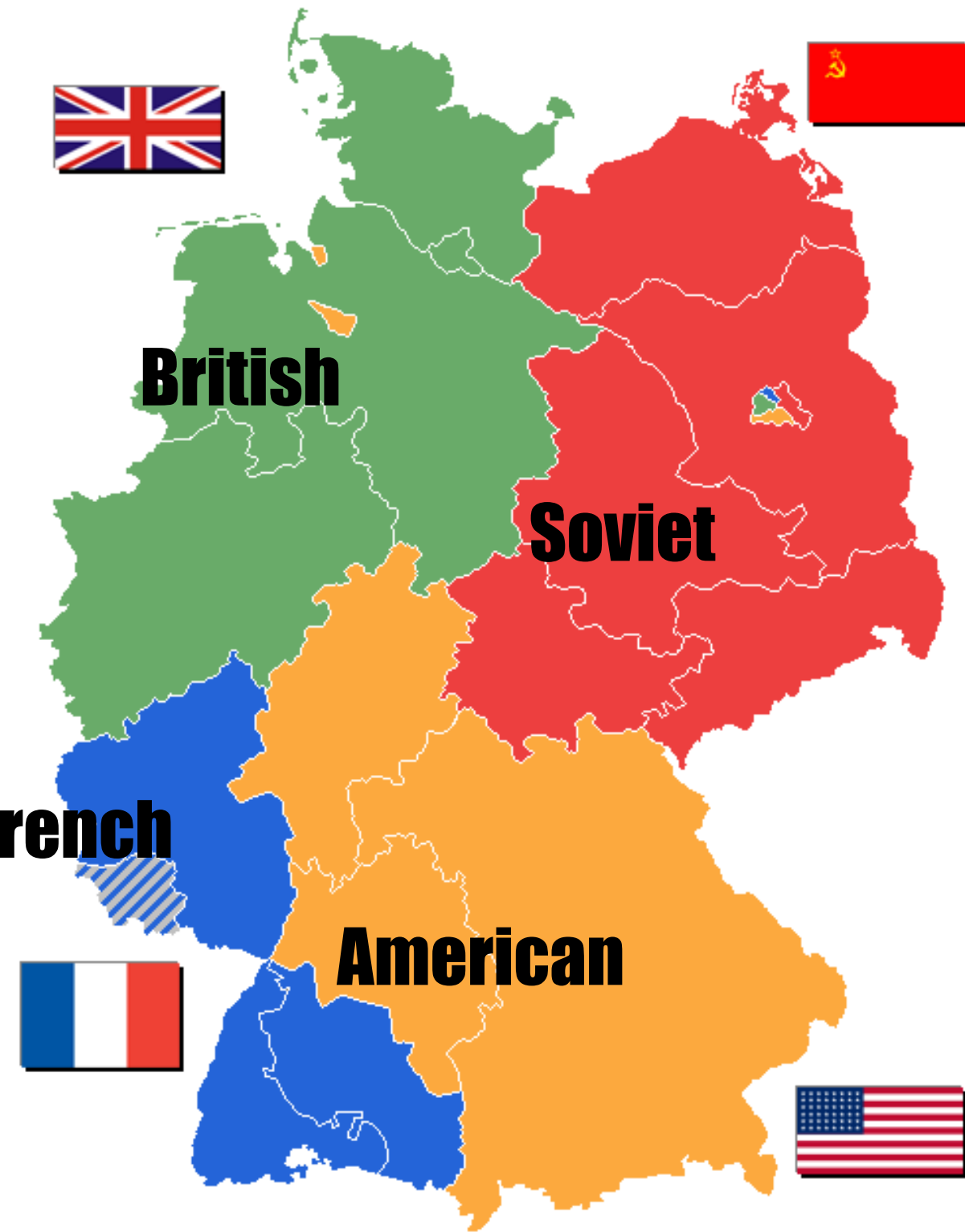
Plan pumped billions of dollars into Western Europe for food and supplies



George C. Marshall



Plan made U.S. heroes to people of Western Europe



Germany Divided

*After World War II,
Germany was divided
into four zones,
occupied by French,
British, American, and
Soviet troops.*

*Berlin (the capital of
Hitler's Germany) was
a multinational area
within the Soviet zone.*



**West
Germany**

**East
Germany**



East and West Germany formed

East Berlin

West Berlin

*In June of 1948, the
French, British and
American zones were
joined into the nation of
West Germany.*

Berlin Blockade

(April 1, 1948 - May 12, 1949)



Soviet soldiers block the last road leading to Berlin. NARA.

Soviets cut off West Berlin from the rest of the world.

Berlin Airlift

President Truman decided to avoid the blockade by flying in food and other supplies to the needy people of West Berlin



At times, over 5,000 tons of supplies arrived daily

Berlin Airlift

The Berlin Airlift saved the people of West Berlin from falling under Soviet Union control

Soviet blockade of West Germany convinced many Americans that the Soviets were trying to conquer other nations



MILK...new weapon of Democracy!

Supplied by air transport alone, 2½ million Berliners sample a new way of life

- In today's diplomatic Battle for Berlin, hope for democracy is being kept alive for millions in Western Europe by the U. S. Air Force.

Flying Douglas aircraft almost exclusively, Yankee crews have poured over half a million tons of supplies into Berlin since last June. This impressive feat has strained to the limit our resources in air transport. It has shown why cargo planes in sufficient numbers must be considered essential to any modern military defense program.

Needed — and desperately — are larger, faster types of aircraft designed exclusively for air transport. And to meet this need, Douglas is now building the giant Douglas DC-6A. Able to fly 30,000 lb. loads at 300 mph, the DC-6A will make available to the military services a cargo transport of rugged dependability, capable of supplying world-wide bases in any kind of national emergency.

DOUGLAS

>> SERVING MANKIND AROUND THE WORLD

DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY, INC.



NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

U.S. and Canada
are also part of NATO



Formed in 1949 to protect Western
Europe from Soviet aggression

The Warsaw Pact



The Warsaw Pact was the Soviet Union's response to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The Arms Race



The Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb in 1949

Now there were two atomic superpowers



The Arms Race



The U.S. develops
and tests a hydrogen
bomb in 1952

Hydrogen bomb is
1,000 times more
powerful than atomic
bomb at Hiroshima

Theory of Mutually
Assured Destruction
(MAD)

Mao's Revolution (1949)

The Communist take Control of China



*Half the world
now appeared to
be under
Communist
control*

The Korean War

The Cold War gets HOT

*Following World War II,
the Allies divided Korea at
the 38th parallel*

*Soviets controlled North
Korea; U.S. sets up a
democracy in South Korea*

*Both governments claimed
to control all of Korea*



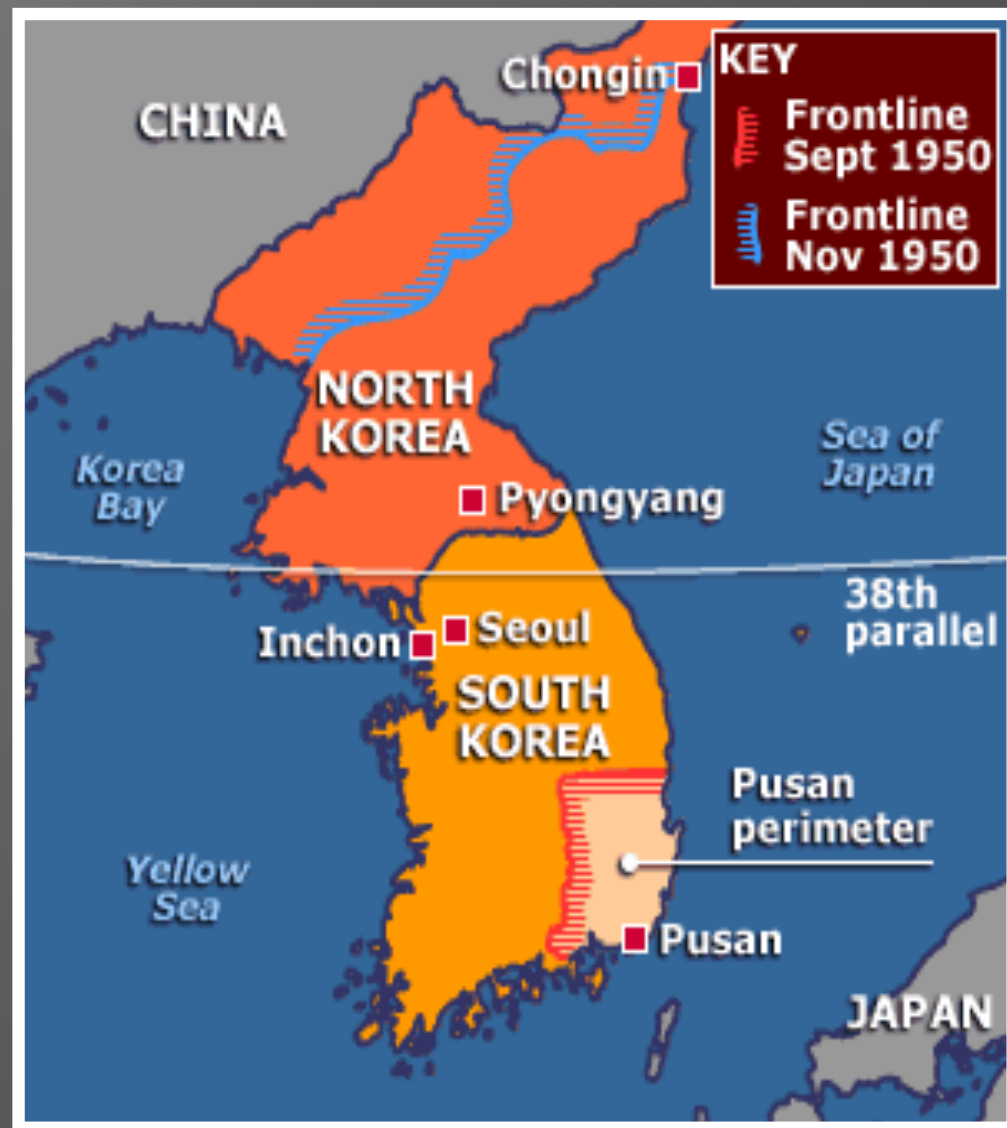
The Korean War

On June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea

U.N. forces, led by General MacArthur, took action to try to keep South Korea free.

Communist forces push UN forces to brink of defeat

UN forces drive North Koreans back toward Chinese border



The Korean War

As U.N. troops approach its border, China enters the war (on the side of North Korea)



*MacArthur calls for an invasion of China, wants to use the atomic bomb -
Truman wanted to contain communism, not start WW III*



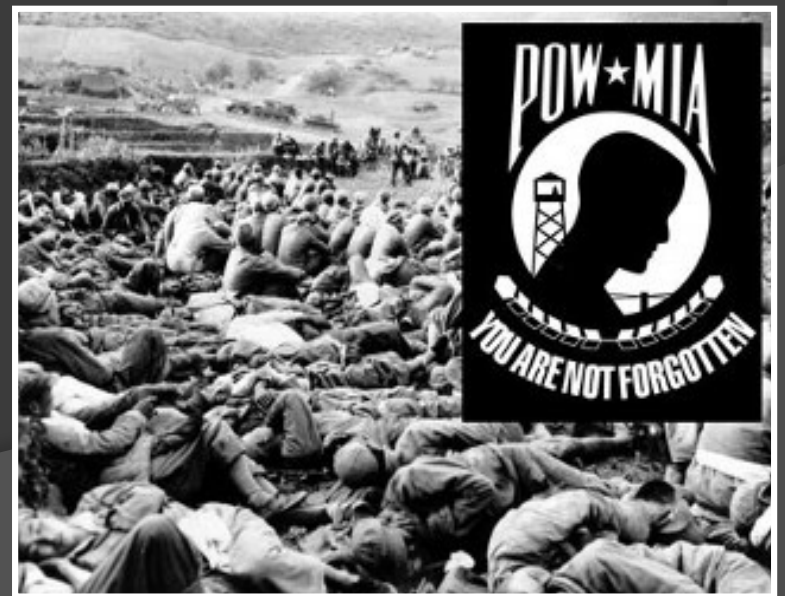
*MacArthur criticized Truman for wanting a “limited war.”
“Mac” was fired by Truman in April 1951*

The Korean War

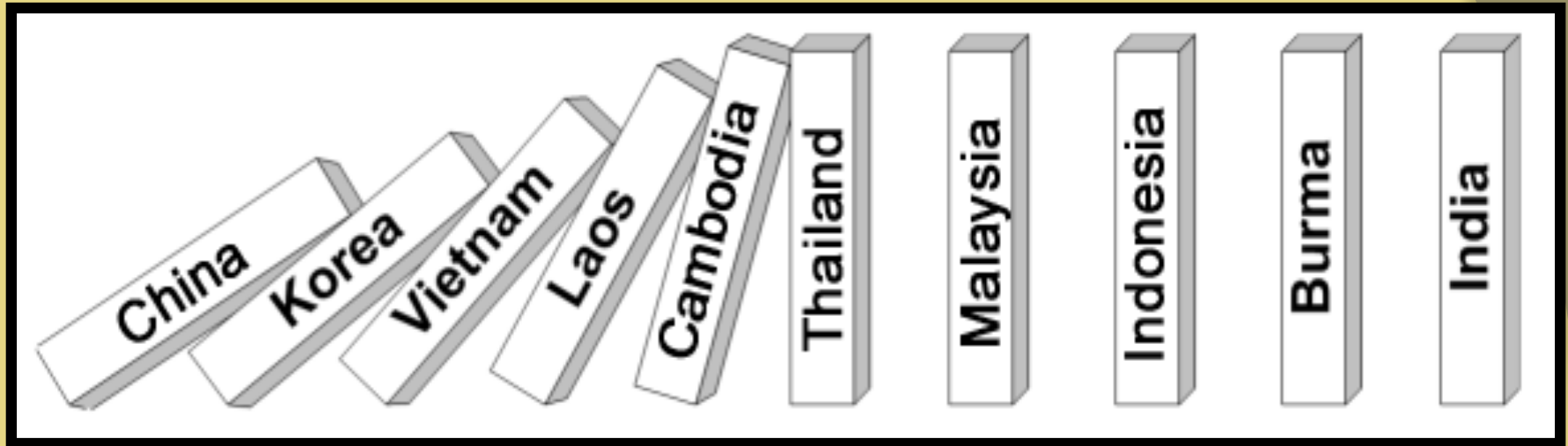


An armistice was
signed in July
1953

*Korea was divided (again)
at the 38th parallel*



Domino Theory



The Domino Theory was the belief that if one country fell to communism, the other Southeast Asian nations would eventually fall to communism as well

More Cold War Tension - Hungary 1956

Hungarians revolted
against the communist
government controlling
their country

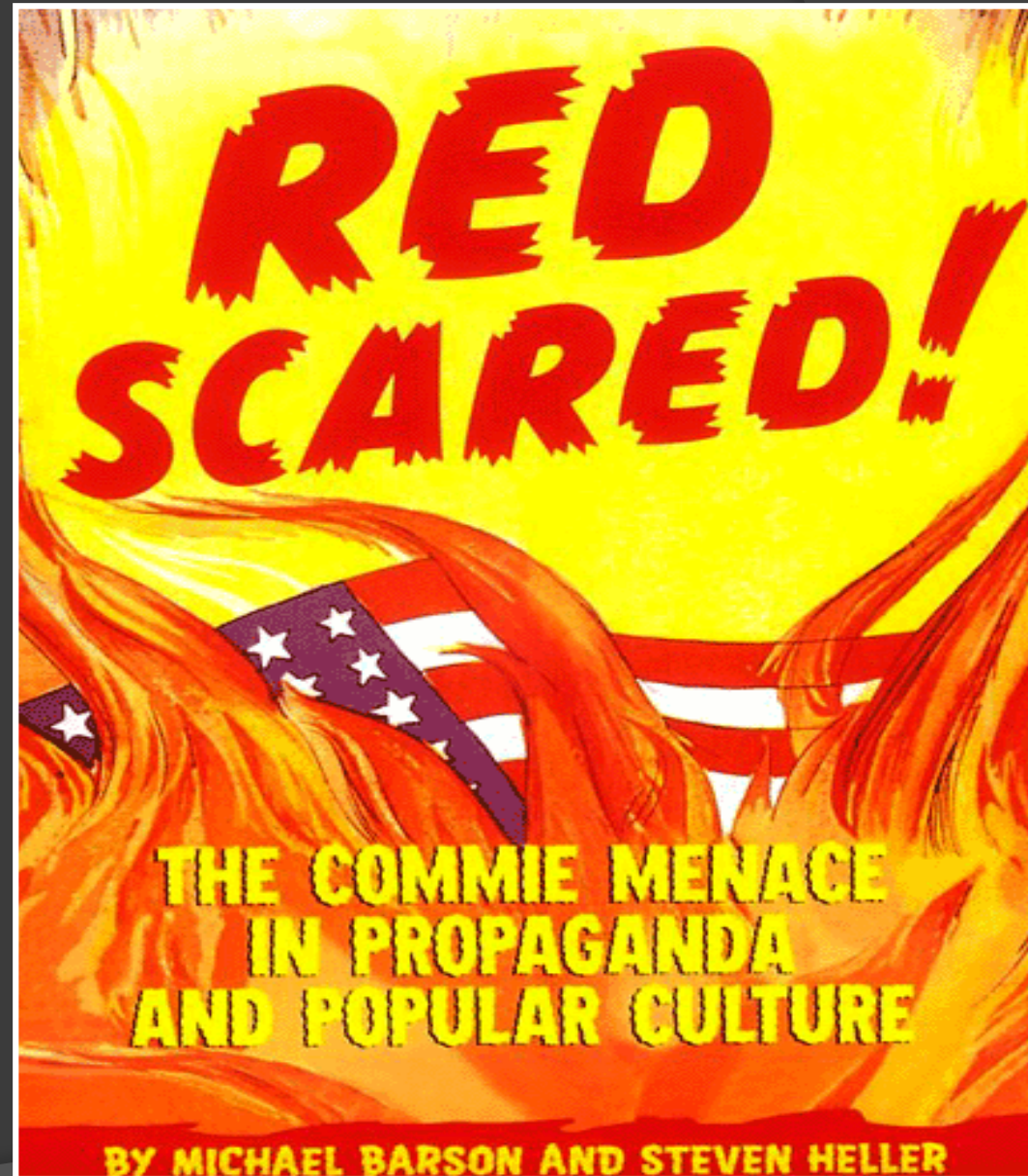
Soviet troops crushed
the rebellion

The U.S. chose not to get
involved in this conflict!



A New Red Scare

*U.S. citizens in 1950s
feared that communists
wanted to take over the
world. This fear led to a
second Red Scare.*



House Un-American Activities Committee



Investigated
allegations of
communist
activities in the
U.S. during the
early years of
the Cold War

House Un-American Committee meeting in 1948

Hunting for Subversives & Spies



Alger Hiss

Former State Department official found guilty of perjury (lying under oath) while testifying to the HUAC.

Sentence-5 years in jail

Ethel & Julius Rosenberg

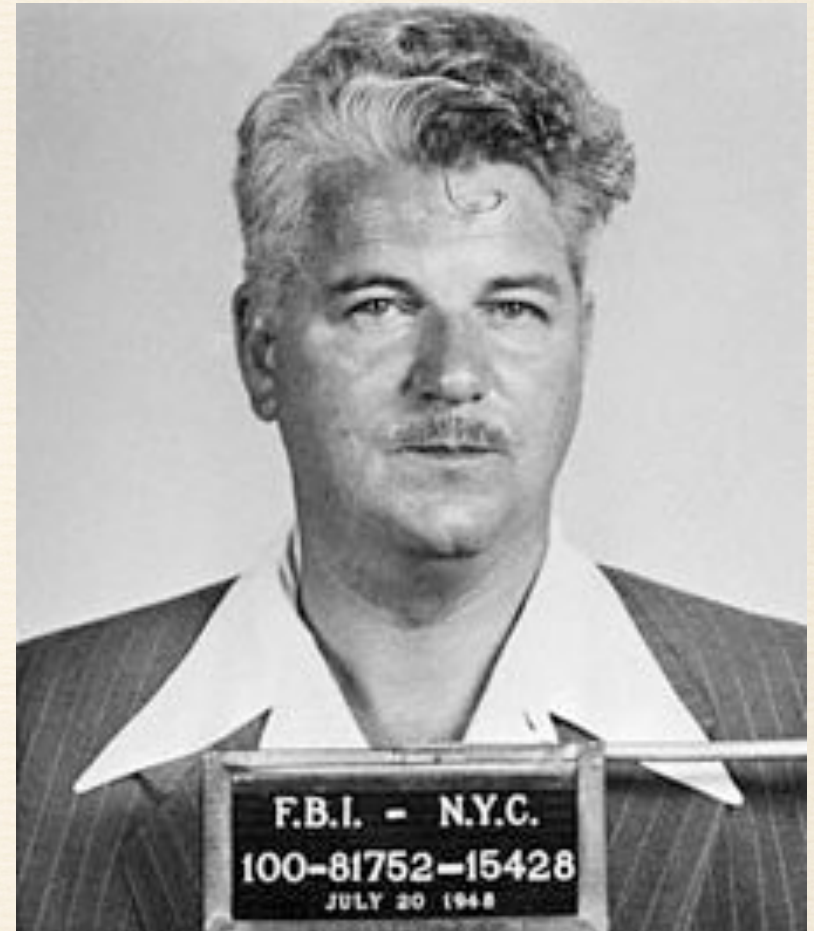
Found guilty of treason - trying to pass nuclear secrets to the USSR.

Executed in 1953

Dennis v. United States (1951)

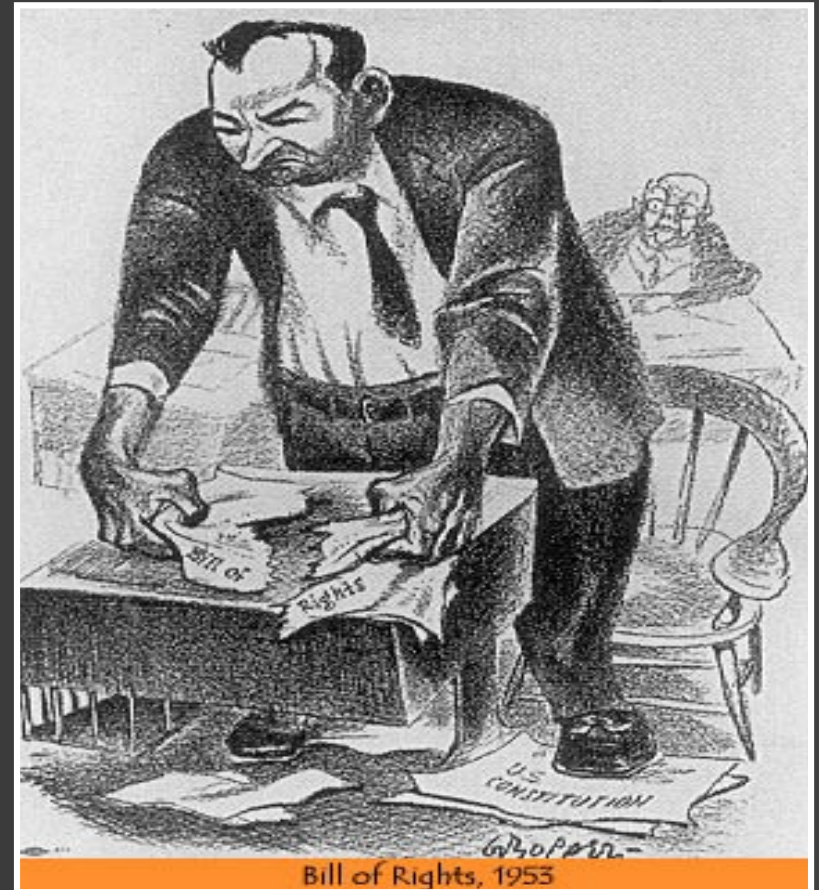
In 1948 Eugene Dennis and eleven other Communist Party USA leaders were convicted of advocating the violent overthrow of the U.S. government - which violated the Smith Act

The Court upheld the convictions. The Smith Act did not violate the 1st Amendment. Advocating Communism presented a *clear and present danger* to the US [Schenk]



McCarthyism

In 1952, U.S. Senator Joe McCarthy began holding Senate hearings in which thousands of people were accused of being communist sympathizers



McCarthy turned the hearings into witch-hunts, destroying numerous people's reputations on rumor and weak evidence

Cold War Tensions - Sputnik (1957)

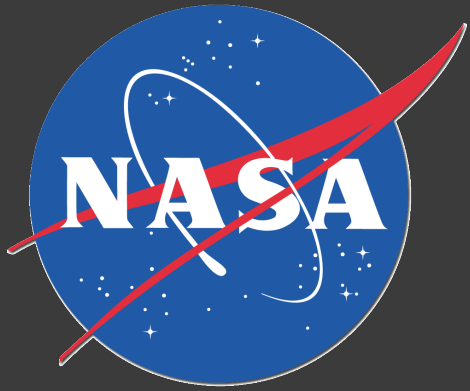
Launched on Oct. 4, 1957 this was the first artificial satellite sent into space

Satellite was 58 cm in diameter and broadcast radio pulses

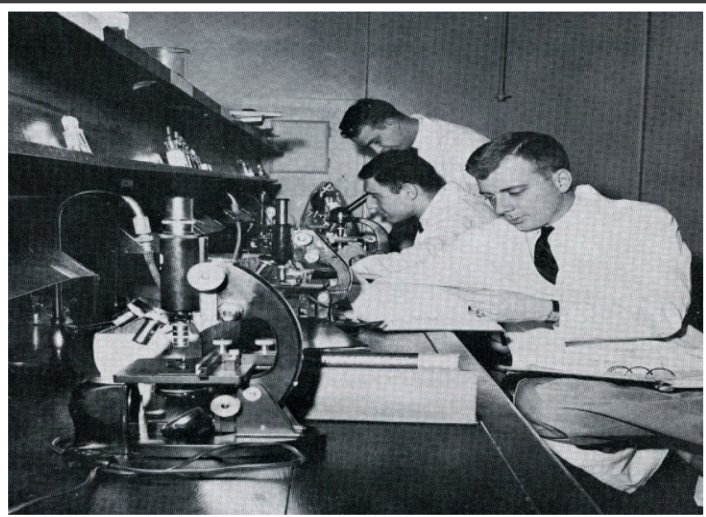
Soviets beat Americans into space - they have a technological edge!



Impact of Sputnik



*Congress establishes the
National Aeronautics
and Space Agency
(NASA) to conduct
research in rocket and
space technology*



*Congress also passed the National
Defense Education Act, which provided
money for education and training in
science, math and foreign languages*

The Space Race

In 1961, Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin blasted off into space, making the Soviet Union the first nation to launch a human into orbit



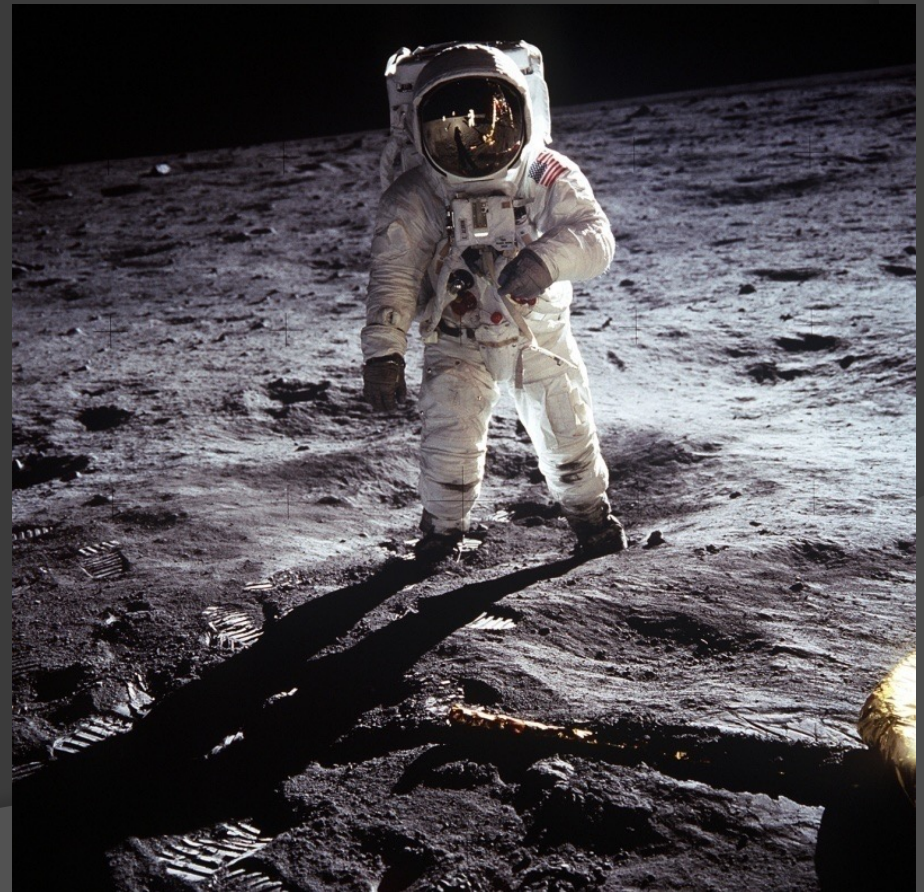
Kennedy said he wanted U.S. to land a man on the moon by the end of the 1960s

USA Wins Space Race !

Kennedy's challenge was met on July 20, 1969, when Neil Armstrong became the first human to step foot on the moon



“That’s one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.” – Neil Armstrong



The Berlin Wall



The East Germans began building the wall in Aug. 1961

Its purpose was to keep East Germans from “escaping” to the western sectors of Berlin



http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_GtJXfvgaUS0/TJYatr24wfl/AAAAAAAAASw/7Bli_kz-EQ4/s1600/hist_berlin_wall.jpg



<http://www.dailysoft.com/berlinwall/xgraphics/photographs/berlinwall-60s/19611208friedrich.jpg>

Fidel Castro Takes Control in Cuba (1959)

On Jan. 1, 1959, a revolution led by Fidel Castro succeeded in overthrowing the American-supported government of Cuba



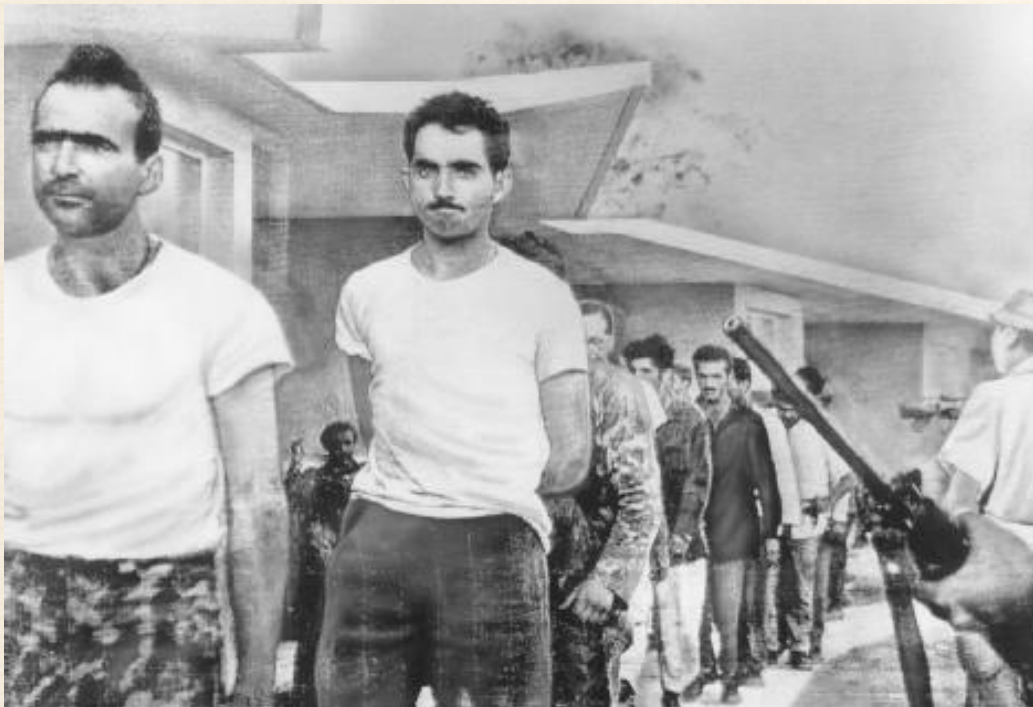
Soviet leader Nikita
Khrushchev embraces
Castro, 1961

Cuba-USSR become allies

Bay of Pigs (April, 1961)

CIA-trained Cuban exiles led an attack at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba in an attempt to overthrow Castro

Invasion failed; was a huge foreign policy blunder for the United States



Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



Cuban Missile Crisis

Oct 22, Kennedy ordered a naval quarantine of Cuba. U.S. Navy will stop ships from reaching Cuba



Soviet ships reach the quarantine line, but receive radio orders from Moscow to go no further

Cuban Missile Crisis

Kennedy threatens a U.S. invasion of Cuba unless Soviet missiles are removed



President John F. Kennedy thinking in the Oval Office during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962



On Oct. 28, Soviets announce that they will remove their missiles out of Cuba. In return, the U.S. removed missiles from Turkey

The Vietnam War



At the end of WW II, France
had control of Vietnam

Vietnamese Communist,
led by Ho Chi Minh,
fought for independence

Vietnam was divided in 1954:
Communist North
Democratic South

American advisors sent to
train South Vietnamese to
resist Communism



Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)



This resolution was approved by Congress after two incidents in which North Vietnamese torpedo boats shot at American ships in August 1964

The resolution gave the president the power *to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the US and to prevent further aggression*



<http://www.ussmaddox.org/731.jpg>

U.S.S. Maddox

Congress did not declare war; this declaration gave the president the power to fight a war

Vietcong

Guerrilla army based in South Vietnam that fought against the U.S. and the South Vietnamese government



Their goal was Vietnamese unification - one country run by the government of North Vietnam

Operation Rolling Thunder



The U.S. bombing campaign conducted against the North Vietnam from 1965 until 1968

The three-year assault was intended to get North Vietnam to stop supporting South Vietnamese guerrillas



Operation became most intense air/ground battle waged during the Cold War



Tet Offensive

January 30 – June 8, 1968

The Vietcong and the North Vietnamese launched surprise attacks throughout South Vietnam during the Tet, - the Vietnamese New Year



Tet Offensive

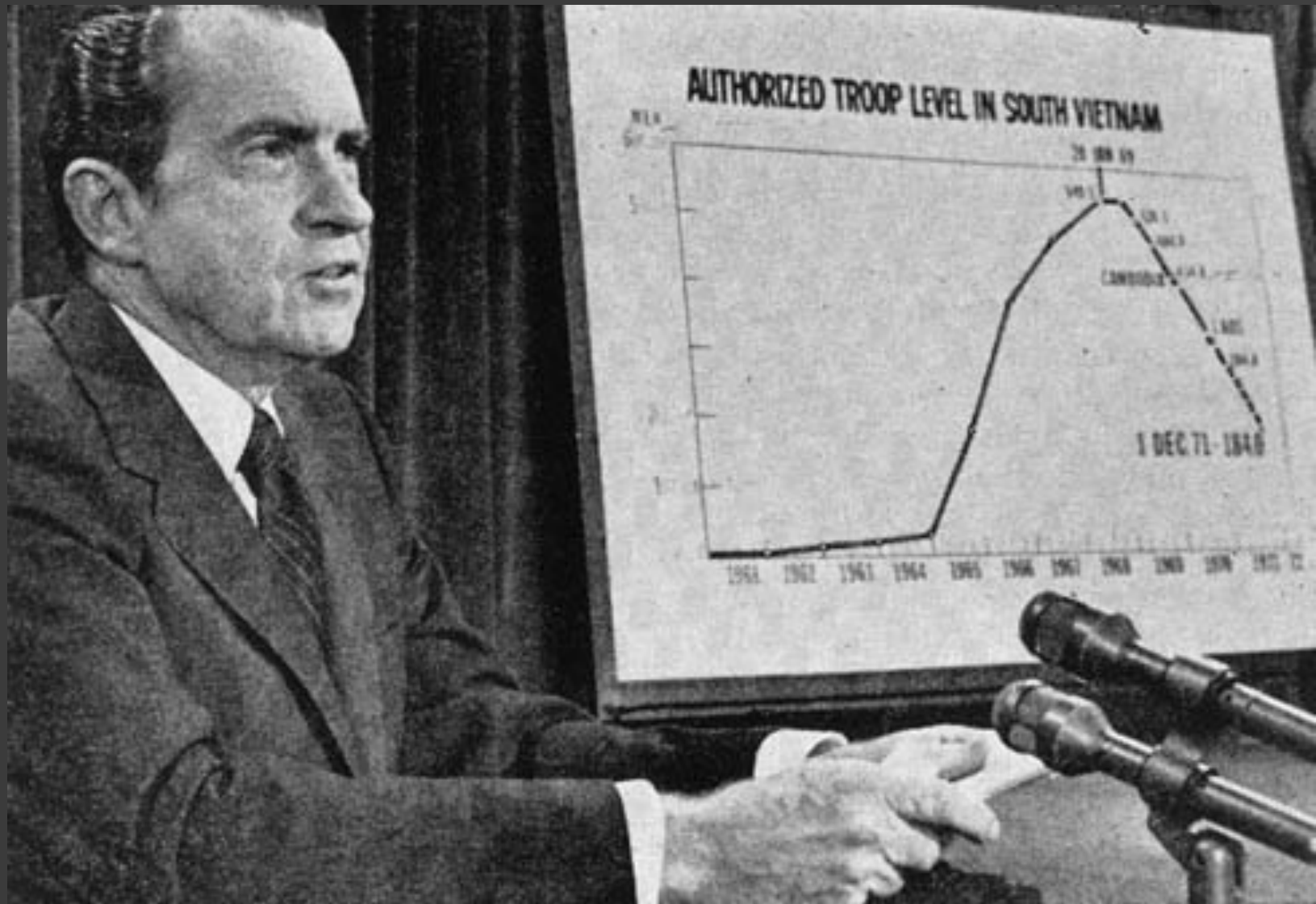
Tet was the turning point in the war. It showed that the U.S. was nowhere close to winning



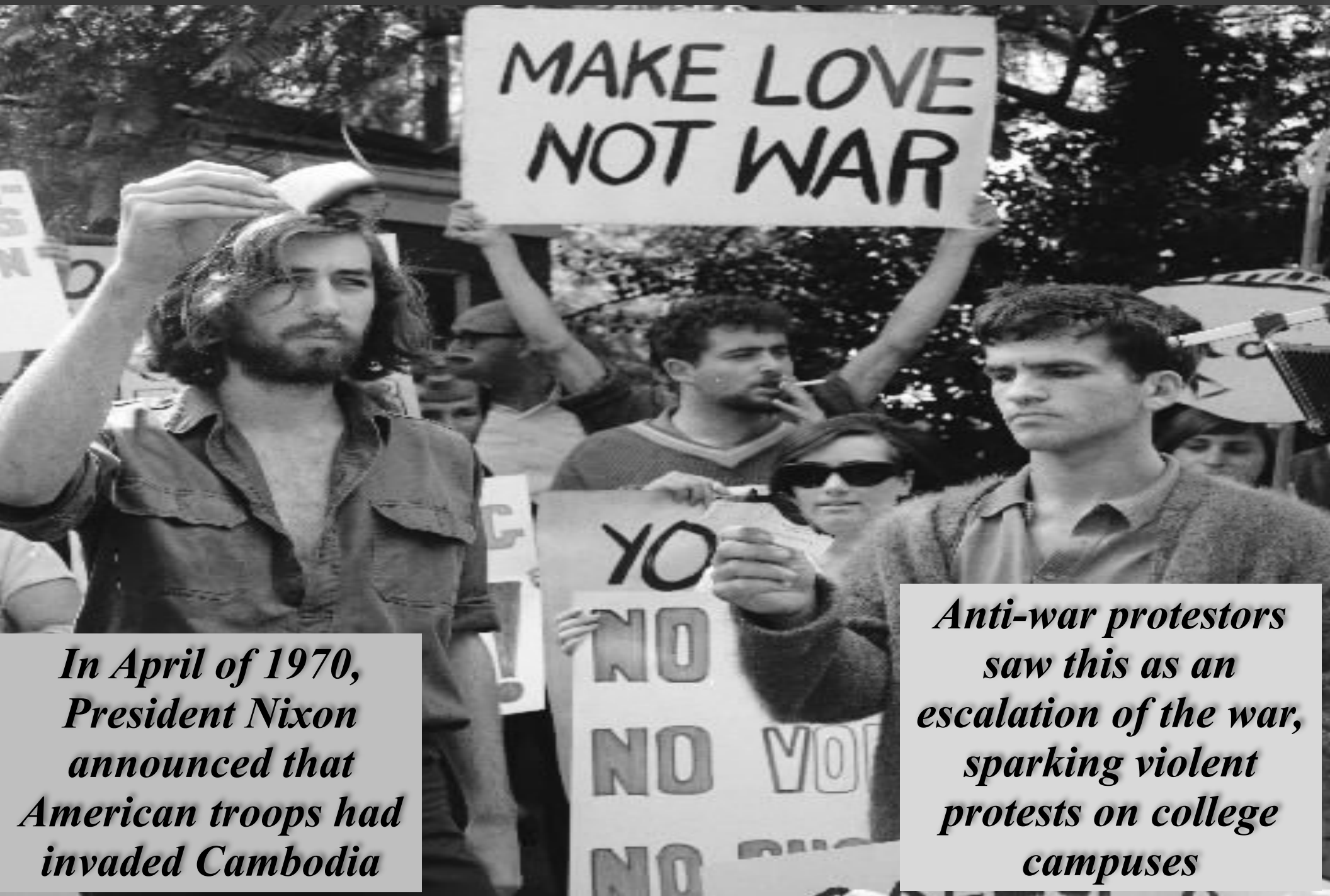
DOUG SIMMONS / THE LIFE / GETTY IMAGES



Above -
Hole in wall to U.S.
Embassy in Saigon, which
was attacked by the Viet
Cong



Vietnamization - a gradual withdrawal of American troops as South Vietnamese took more control



MAKE LOVE
NOT WAR

YO
NO

NO

NO

NO

VO

NO

*Anti-war protestors
saw this as an
escalation of the war,
sparking violent
protests on college
campuses*

*In April of 1970,
President Nixon
announced that
American troops had
invaded Cambodia*

End of the Vietnam War

The US begin
withdrawing forces from
Vietnam in 1973



<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/files/images/RambergSmall.gif>

Saigon, the capital of
South Vietnam, falls to
the North in 1975

Vietnam is united as a
Communist country



http://cache.boston.com/resize/bonzai-fba/Globe_Photo/2009/05/15/1242441987_5068/539w.jpg

26th Amendment ratified

During the Vietnam War,
the average age of U.S.
soldier was 19

Most soldiers were old
enough to fight, but not
old enough to vote



The 26th Amendment lowered
the voting age from 21 to 18
(1971)

War Powers Act (1973)

Law passed to “check” the president’s power to commit the U.S. to an armed conflict without the consent of Congress

President must notify Congress within 48 hours of committing forces to action

Troops cannot remain in action for more than 90 days without authorization from Congress or declaration of war



<http://legallegacy.files.wordpress.com/2013/10/nixon-vietnam.jpg>



http://callisto.ggsrv.com/imgsrv/FastFetch/UBER1/mac_03_img0232

1970s Cold War

- 1970s - *Detente* (reduced tension) between US & USSR
- Arms reduction treaties (SALT, SALT II)
- President Nixon visits China, 1972



Camp David Accords (1978)



Agreement signed by Egyptian President Anwar al Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachim Begin

Israel gave up land taken from Egypt in 1967

Egypt formally recognized Israel's right to exist as a country

Ronald Reagan Elected President

November 1980



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/16/Official_Portrait_of_President_Reagan_1981.jpg



The New York Times
LATE CITY EDITION
NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1981
50 CENTS

**REAGAN TAKES OATH AS 40TH PRESIDENT;
PROMISES AN 'ERA OF NATIONAL RENÉWAL'
MINUTES LATER, 52 U.S. HOSTAGES IN IRAN
FLY TO FREEDOM AFTER 444-DAY ORDEAL**

ALIVE, WELL AND FREE
Captives Taken to Algeria
and Then Germany —
Final Pact Complex

By BERNARD GREENBERG
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21 — The 52 Americans who were held captive for the last six days were flown to freedom yesterday. Jimmy Carter, a few hours after giving up the Presidency, said that everyone "was safe, well and free."

The flight ended the longest ordeal ever for hostages taken by a foreign power. It also ended the longest period of captivity in the history of the United States.

The 52 Americans were flown to Algeria, where they were held for 444 days. They were then flown to Germany, where they were released.

**Teheran Captors
Call Out Insults
As the 52 Leave**

By JOHN McMANUS
Special to The New York Times

TEHRAN, Iran, Jan. 20 — The 52 Americans who were held captive for 444 days were flown to freedom today. But as they left, Iranian captors called out insults and threats.

As the Americans left, Iranian captors called out insults and threats. They said the Americans were "traitors" and "spies." They also threatened the lives of the hostages who remained in Iran.

They Saw New Persian Messages

The American diplomats, Marine guards and the other hostages who had been held in Iran for 444 days, saw new Persian messages. The messages were said to be from the Iranian leadership.

FREEZE SET ON HIRING
California Stresses Need
to Restrict Government
and Buoy Economy

By STEVEN R. WEINMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — Ronald Reagan, governor of California, promising "an era of national renewal," became the 40th president of the United States today as 52 Americans were flown to freedom.

The hostages, whose release is the result of a complex deal, were flown to Germany. They were then flown to the United States.

The new President's speech, however, was full of references to the Iran hostage crisis. He said that the crisis had been a "terrible ordeal" and that he was proud of the men and women who had endured it.

11:57 A.M.: Ronald Reagan being sworn in as 40th President by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

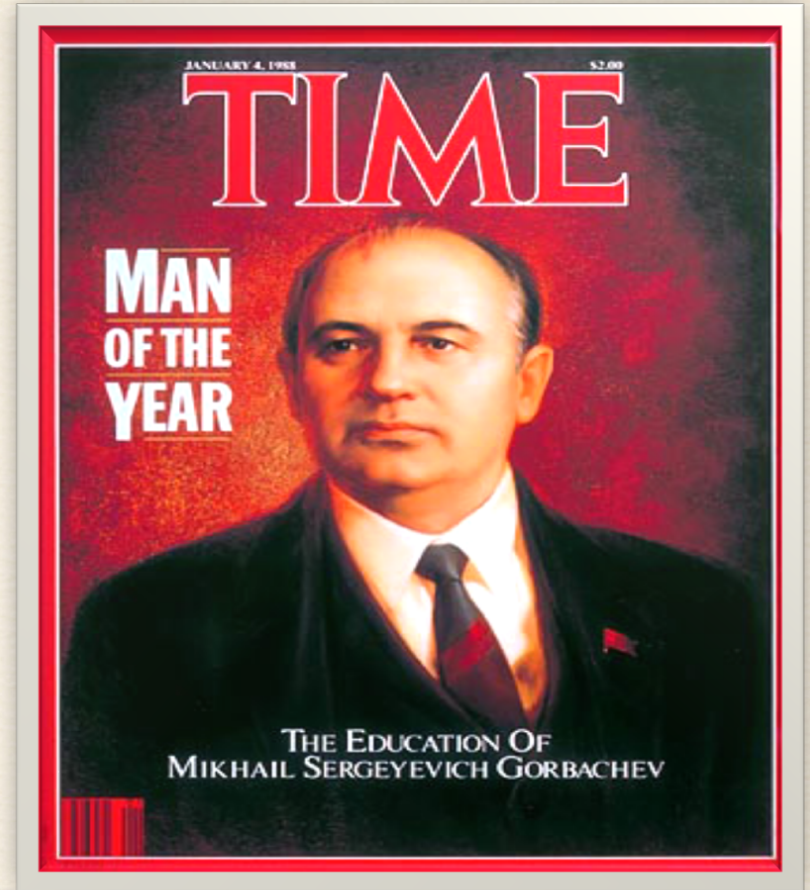
Ending the Cold War

President Ronald Reagan dramatically increased US military spending, putting pressure on USSR to do the same

Mikhail Gorbachev became Premier of the USSR in 1985

Gorbachev attempts to change the USSR - **Glasnost** (openness) and **Perestroika** (economic, political and social reform)

Eastern-European nations rebel against Soviet rule



Berlin Wall Comes Down!

November 9, 1989

Many people view this as the end of the Cold War



Soviet Union "Dissolved"

December 26, 1991

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition
New York, Tuesday, December 26, 1991
Today's paper will be the last to be printed in the Soviet Union. It will be the last to be printed in the Soviet Union. It will be the last to be printed in the Soviet Union.

VOLUME 107, No. 48,301 Copyright © 1991 The New York Times Company NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1991 \$5.00

GORBACHEV, LAST SOVIET LEADER, RESIGNS; U.S. RECOGNIZES REPUBLICS' INDEPENDENCE

RETAILERS REPORT SALES FELL SHORT OF DIN FORECASTS

Last Minute Buying Spree Fails to Carry Merchants Ahead of Last Year's Receipts

By ERIK BRANFORD
Shoppers would probably like to forget Christmas, 1991. While most merchants had been prepared for a sluggish season, many had anticipated that the last-minute shopping frenzy would be enough to get their sales up to last year's level. But the reality was different. Retailers report that sales were down, not up, as they had hoped. The reason, they say, is that consumers are still wary of the economy and are not spending as much as they did last year. This is a disappointing start for the holiday season, which is expected to be even more challenging.

"The Little To-Do"
Business started in the last days and a number of retailers said that Monday was the busiest day of the year. But Mr. Wilson said, "In our case, it's really been a slow start. December has been a disappointment. We are not seeing the kind of sales we need to make. The economy is still a factor, and consumers are not spending as much as they did last year. This is a disappointing start for the holiday season, which is expected to be even more challenging."

Mikhail S. Gorbachev after announcing his resignation last night as President of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet State, Born of a Dream, Dies

By HERB RITZBERG
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 — The Soviet state, marked throughout its brief but turbulent history by great achievements and terrible suffering, died today after a long and painful decline. It was 74 years old.

End of an Empire

A special report

As the Soviet Union collapsed, the world watched the end of a superpower. The Soviet Union, which had been a major force in the world for decades, was now a thing of the past. The collapse was the result of a combination of factors, including economic stagnation, political reform, and the rise of nationalist movements in the republics.

Communist Flag Is Removed; Yeltsin Gets Nuclear Controls

By FRANCIS X. CLINES
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the architect of the Soviet Union's retreat from the cold war and the spark for the democratic reforms that ended 74 years of Communist rule, today said a lonely, anxious man tonight that he was resigning as President and clearing out the office. He said he would leave the office of the President of the Soviet Union, a position he had held for 16 years. He said he would leave the office of the President of the Soviet Union, a position he had held for 16 years. He said he would leave the office of the President of the Soviet Union, a position he had held for 16 years.

Yeltsin's Victory in Russia
Boris Yeltsin, the first president of Russia, was elected today. He won a landslide victory over his opponents. This marks the beginning of a new era in Russian history. Yeltsin's victory was a sign of the people's desire for change and reform. He will now lead Russia into the future.

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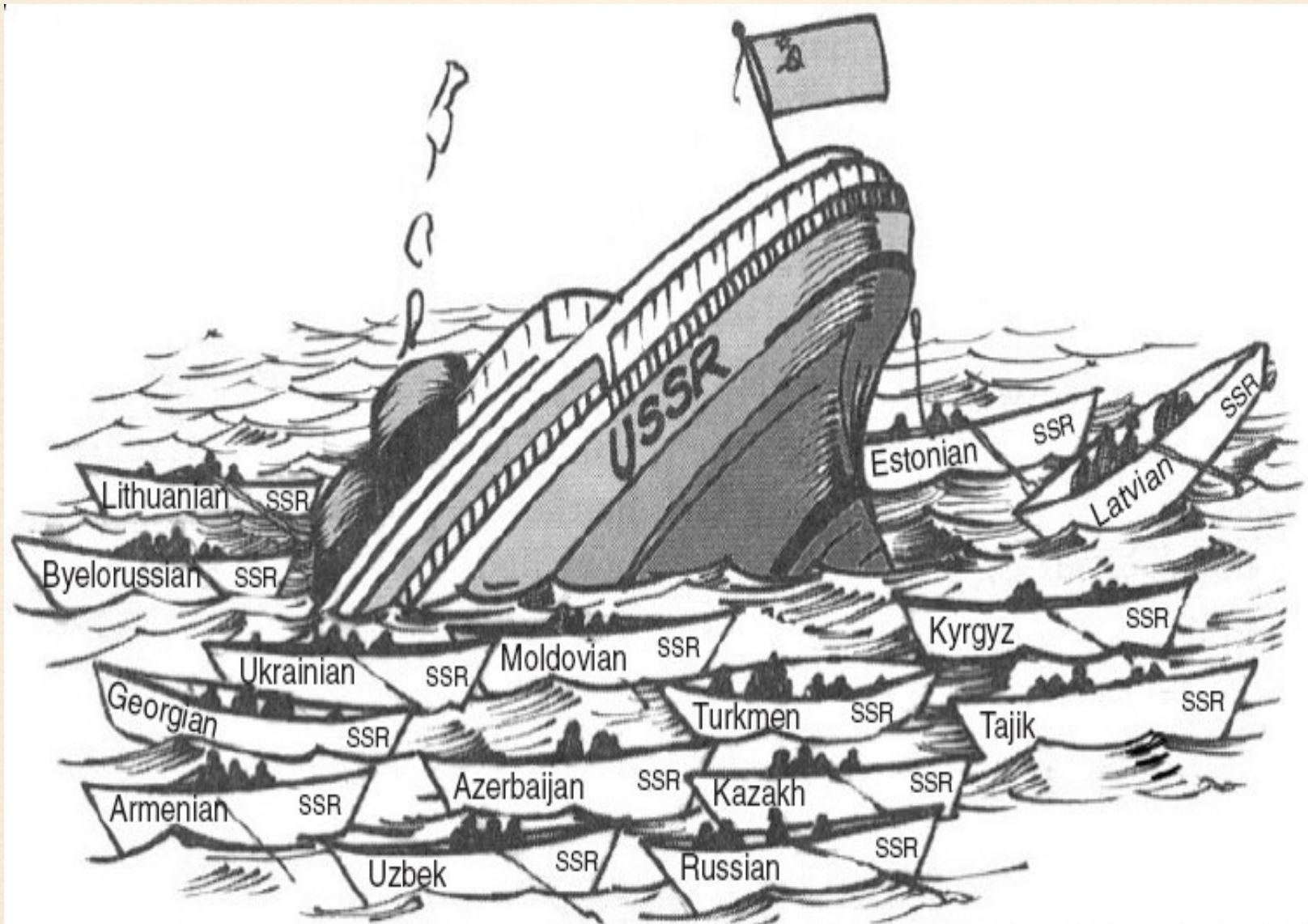
BUSH LAUDS VISION OF SOVIET LEADER

In Farewell, President Ortes Gorbachev's Historic Role

By MICHAEL J. WOOD
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 — President Bush today warmly praised the vision and leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the last leader of the Soviet Union. He said that Gorbachev's efforts to bring about peace and reform in the Soviet Union were a great achievement. He will miss Gorbachev's leadership, but he will continue to work for peace and cooperation between the two nations.

Collapse of the USSR - 1991



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

KEY TERMS, COLD WAR

1. **Berlin Airlift:** 1948. US brings supplies to Berlin, which had been blockaded by USSR.
2. **Berlin Wall:** Built to keep citizens of East Berlin from leaving to Free, Democratic West Berlin.
3. **Cold War:** state of tension and hostility between USA and USSR. Never escalates to actual war.
4. **Containment:** Policy of stopping spread of Communism.
5. **Cuban Missile Crisis:** Soviet Nuclear weapons in Cuba threatened USA.
6. **Détente:** French term, "Cooling Off"

KEY TERMS, COLD WAR

7. **Fall of Berlin Wall:** 11/9/1989. Ends split of Berlin.
8. **Glasnost:** Soviet word for “Open”. Gorbachev’s plan to modernize USSR in 1980’s.
9. **Iron Curtain:** “From the Baltic to Trieste”. Divides Europe into Communist / Democracy.
10. **Korean War:** Communist North, Democratic South. Stalemate.
11. **Marshall Plan:** American economic aid to Europe to avoid Communism.
12. **Gorbachev:** last Premier of USSR. Ends Communism.
13. **NATO:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization. American Allies.

KEY TERMS, COLD WAR

- 14. **Perestroika**: Soviet word for Capitalism. Introduced by Gorbachev in 1980's
- 15. **Reagan**: pushed for an end to Cold War through military strength.
- 16. **SDI**: Laser based defense system of the US.
- 17. **Surrogate Nation**: nation taken care of by USA or USSR.
- 18. **Truman Doctrine**: US aid to Greece/Turkey to avoid Communism.

19. **Vietnam War:** Communist North invade Democratic South. North wins, Vietnam becomes Communist.
20. **Warsaw Pact:** Allies of USSR during Cold War.
21. **Mccarthyism:** Anti-communist movement and trials throughout 1950s. Blacklists. HUAC.
22. **Alger Hiss:** Charged with being Communist Spy. Convicted in 1950, prosecuted by young Richard Nixon.
23. **Dennis v. US:** Upholds the Smith Act. (illegal to advocate overthrowing the US or affiliating with those that do.)
24. **HUAC:** House on UnAmerican Activities.
25. **Rosenbergs:** 1950. Accused of giving atomic secrets to USSR. Executed in 1953.