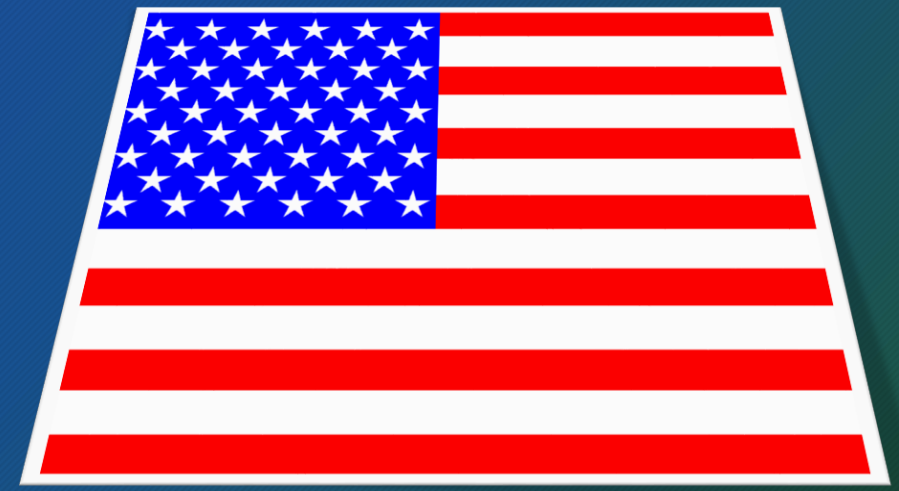




The Cold War: USA vs. USSR

1945-1992



Mr. Violanti / Mrs. Verni
Iroquois High School
Spring, 2016

Key Terms: Cold War

1. **The Cold War:** 1945-1991. Tension and hostility between USA and USSR. Does not become full war due to threat of Nuclear War.
2. **Yalta / Potsdam Conferences:** Peace treaties at end of WWII. Divided Germany into 4 Zones. (US, England, France, USSR)
3. **Iron Curtain:** Imaginary line between Communism and Democracy. Symbolized the tension between Soviets and US/England/France.
4. **Berlin Airlift:** 1948. US airlifts supplies to citizens of Berlin, which had been blockaded by USSR.
5. **Berlin Wall:** Built by Soviets to keep citizens of East Berlin from leaving to Free, Democratic West Berlin.

Key Terms: Cold War

6. **Truman Doctrine**: US economic aid to Greece/Turkey to resist Communism.
7. **Marshall Plan**: American economic aid to all of Europe to avoid Communism.
8. **NATO**: North Atlantic Treaty Organization. US Alliance system in Europe. Support Democracy and Capitalism.
9. **Warsaw Pact**: Soviet Union alliance system. Support Communism and Command Economy.
10. **Cuban Missile Crisis**: Soviet Nuclear weapons in Cuba threatened USA, removed after threat of War by President Kennedy of US.

Key Terms: Cold War

11. **Korean War:** North Korea (Communist, USSR) vs. South Korea (Democracy, USA). Ends in “stalemate”.
12. **Vietnam War:** North Vietnam (Communist, USSR) vs. South Vietnam (Democracy, USA) ends in Communist (North) Victory.
13. **Ho Chi Minh:** Communist Leader of North Vietnam.
14. **Khmer Rouge:** Communist Party of Cambodia, led by Pol Pot. Commit genocide in Cambodia.
15. **Pol Pot:** Leader of Khmer Rouge. Leads genocide in Cambodia.
16. **Afghanistan /Soviet War:** USSR attempts to take over Afghanistan in 1979. Fails, as US secretly assists Afghan Rebels. (Mujahidin)

Key Terms: Cold War

- 17. **Containment:** Stopping the “spread” of Communism.
- 18. **Satellite Country:** Surrounding the USSR, taken over by Stalin to protect the Soviet Union. (Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria)
- 19. **Détente:** French word for “cooling down”. Time of peace in Cold War.
- 20. **Fidel Castro:** Communist leader of Cuba. (Cuban Missile Crisis)
- 21. **Mikhail Gorbachev:** Last leader of the USSR. Begins programs to end the Soviet Union and Communism. (Glasnost and Perestroika)
- 22. **Glasnost:** “Open”. Policies to “open” and modernize the USSR.
- 23. **Perestroika:** “Capitalism”. Policies to modernize USSR economy into Free Market.
- 24. **Nuclear Proliferation:** buildup of Nuclear Weapons between US and USSR.

The United States in the Cold War

CONTRASTING COMMAND AND MARKET ECONOMIES	
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES	DEMOCRATIC CAPITALIST COUNTRIES
The Communist Party makes all political decisions.	The people and their elected representatives make decisions.
Command economy (The government makes most economic decisions and owns most property.)	Market economy (Private producers and consumers make most economic decisions and own most property.)
The political leadership values obedience discipline, and economic security.	The political leadership values freedom and prosperity.

Consumers living in free-market economies make more economic choices than those living under command economies. Analyze Charts Who makes most of the economic decisions in a command economy?



Main Ideas of the Cold War (1-10)

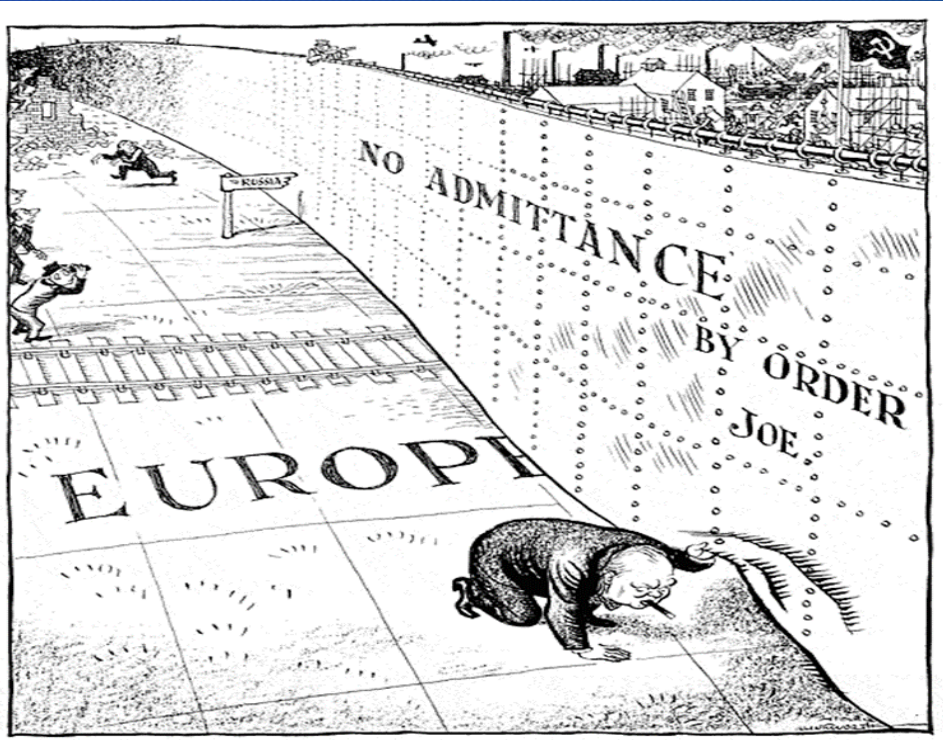
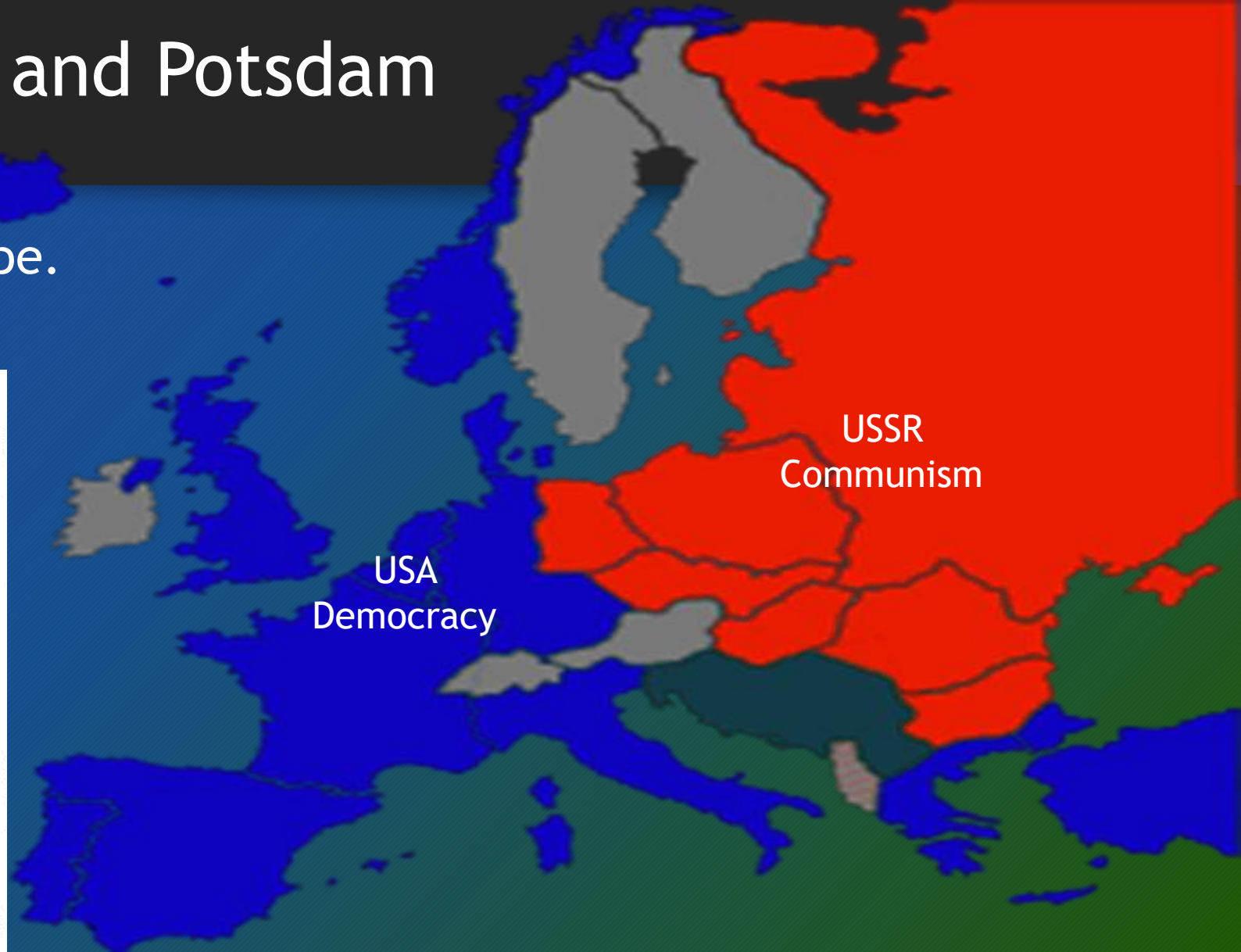
#1: Conferences at **Potsdam and Yalta**

~Decide how to divide Europe and Germany.



End of WWII, Yalta and Potsdam

- “Iron Curtain” falls upon Europe.
 - -Winston Churchill

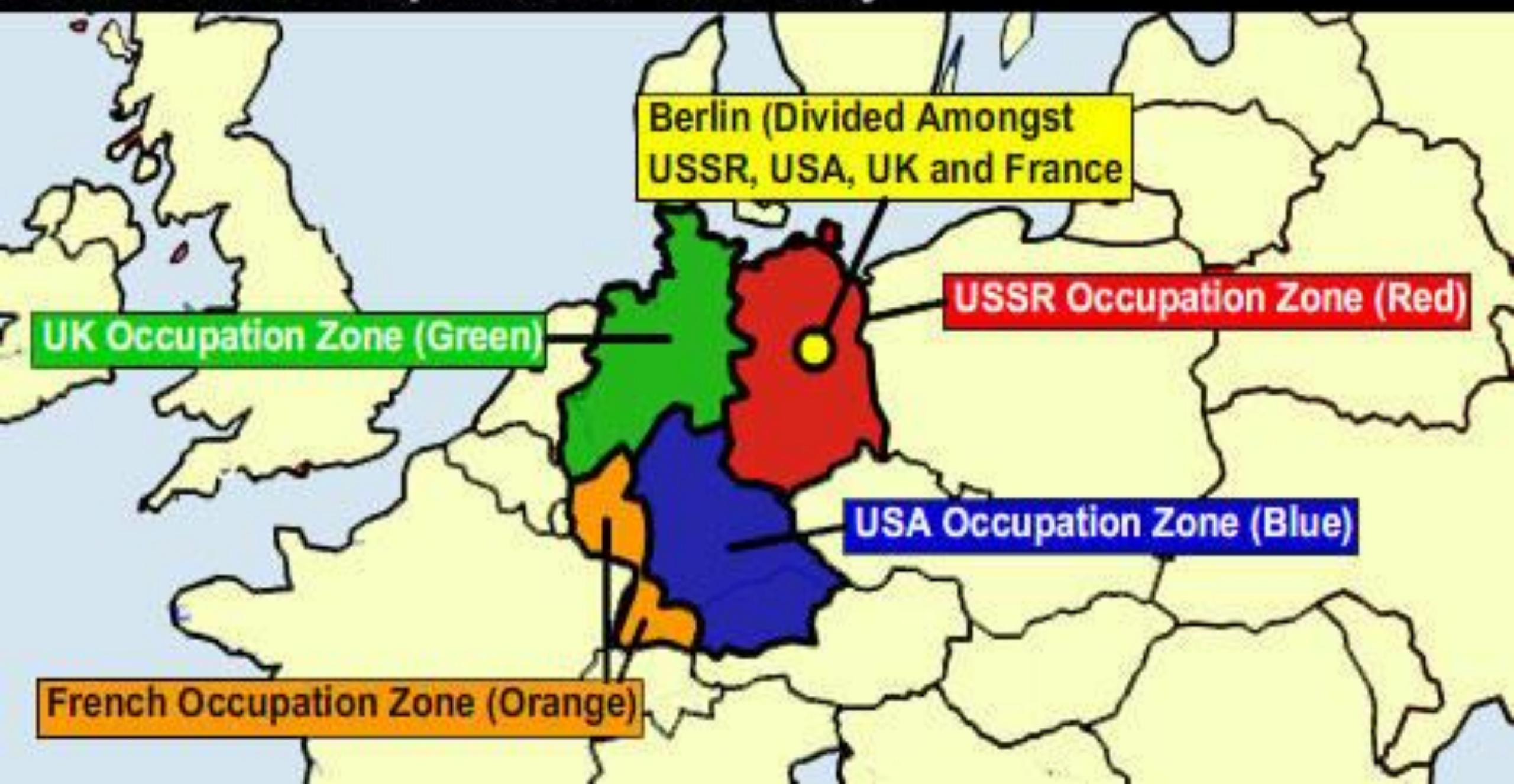


East and West Germany, 1948



Germany was divided into two countries after World War II. East Germany was controlled by the Soviet Union. West Germany established a democratic government supported by the Western powers. Analyze Maps Why was it easy for the Soviets to cut off supplies to West Berlin?

Post-War Occupation of Germany



Main Ideas of the Cold War (1-10)

#2: Berlin Airlift, Berlin Wall





**YOU ARE LEAVING
THE AMERICAN SECTOR**

**ВЫ ВЫЕЗЖАЕТЕ ИЗ
АМЕРИКАНСКОГО СЕКТОРА**

**VOUS SORTEZ
DU SECTEUR AMÉRICAIN**

SIE VERLASSEN DEN AMERIKANISCHEN SEKTOR

16 100 DENN 2 US ARMY



Military
CD

30

30

Main Ideas of the Cold War (1-10)

#3: CONTAINMENT

1. **Truman Doctrine:** (1947)
USA offered financial and military aid to Greece and Turkey IF they refuse Communism.
2. **Marshall Plan:** offers military and financial aid to ALL European countries IF they refuse communism.



Main Ideas of the Cold War (1-10)

#4: ALLIANCES: NATO vs. Warsaw Pact

1. Soviets create “**Satellite**” Countries to expand Communism and protect the USSR.
2. Uprisings occur in **Czechoslovakia** (1968), **Hungary** (1956), **Poland**. Crushed by Soviet Union.



Soviet Satellite Countries — 1950



Two Opposing Sides in Europe



Though some countries remained neutral, in general, Western European nations were part of NATO, while Eastern European nations joined the Warsaw Pact. Analyze Maps Which Warsaw Pact countries bordered NATO nations?

The Cold War Around the World

Non Aligned Countries



Analyze Maps During the Cold War, many of the world's nations aligned themselves with either the United States or the Soviet Union. How many communist countries were there in Africa and South America?

Main Ideas of the Cold War (1-10)

#5: ARMS RACE

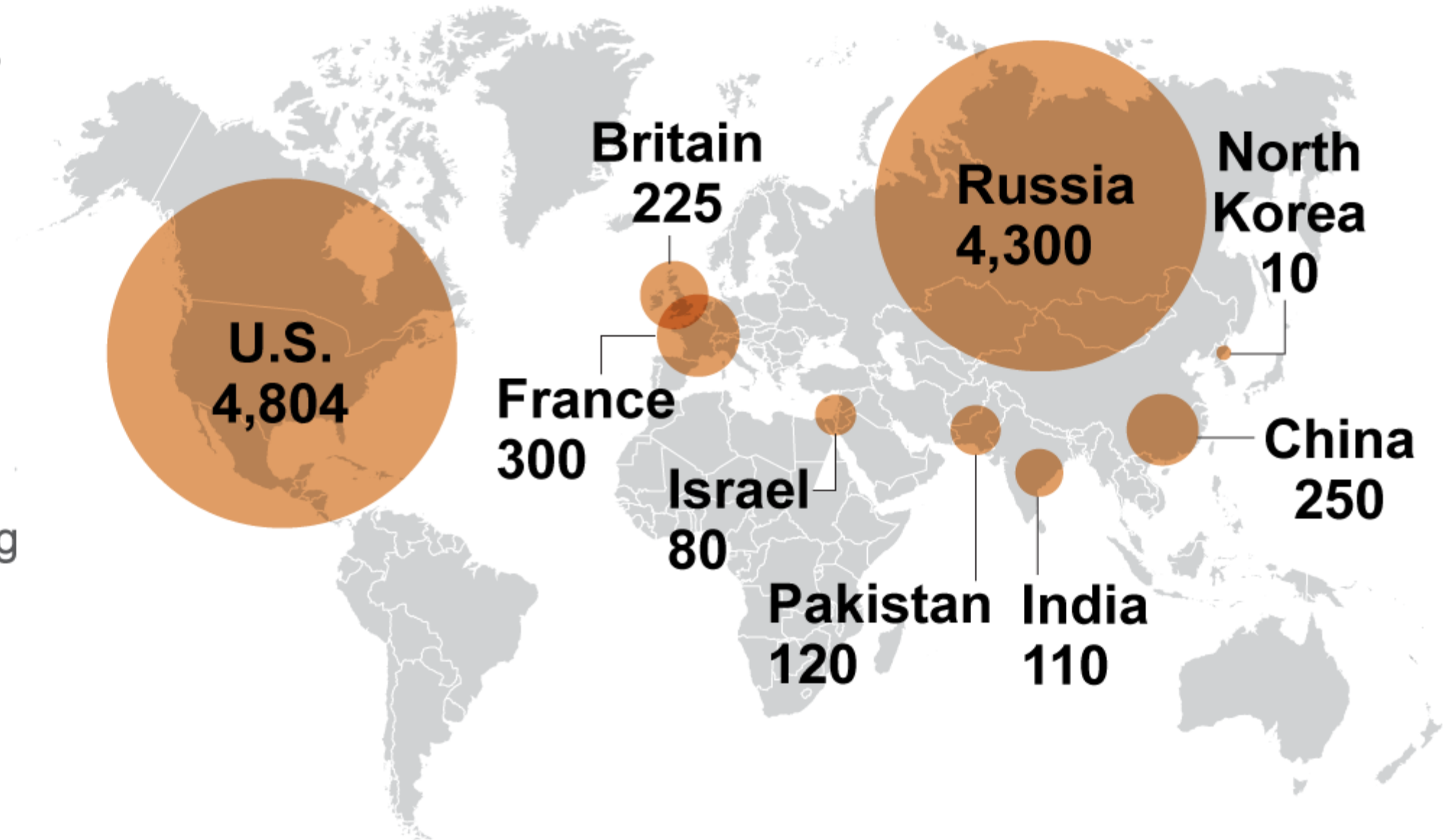
1. Soviets and USA race to build nuclear arsenal to keep up with the other.
2. **M.A.D.** (Mutually Assured Destruction)
3. **Nuclear Proliferation**



Nuclear Testing

Nuclear arsenals

The United States and Russia still maintain the largest nuclear stockpiles but seven other nations have arsenals of varying sizes.



Sources: U.S. Department of Energy, Federation of American Scientists

Javier Zarracina / @latimesgraphics

Main Ideas of the Cold War (1-10)

#6: Proxy (Surrogate) Wars

1. **Korea (1950's):** Communist North Invades Democratic South. US Enters, "stalemate" reached.
2. **Vietnam (1960s-70s):** Ho Chi Minh and Communist North invade Democratic South. All of Vietnam becomes Communist.
3. **Cuban Missile Crisis (1963)** Soviet Missiles in Cuba. Kennedy demands they be removed.
4. **Afghanistan (1979-1989):** Soviets invade Afghanistan. Never take control, US Supports Afghans.

Korean War: United Nations Gets Involved



Vietnam War: America, “Domino Theory”

Tet Offensive January 30 & 31, 1968



After Vietnam, Pol Pot in Cambodia

- 2 Million people killed in Genocide. 1976-1979
- Killed all “Non-Communists” in Cambodia.

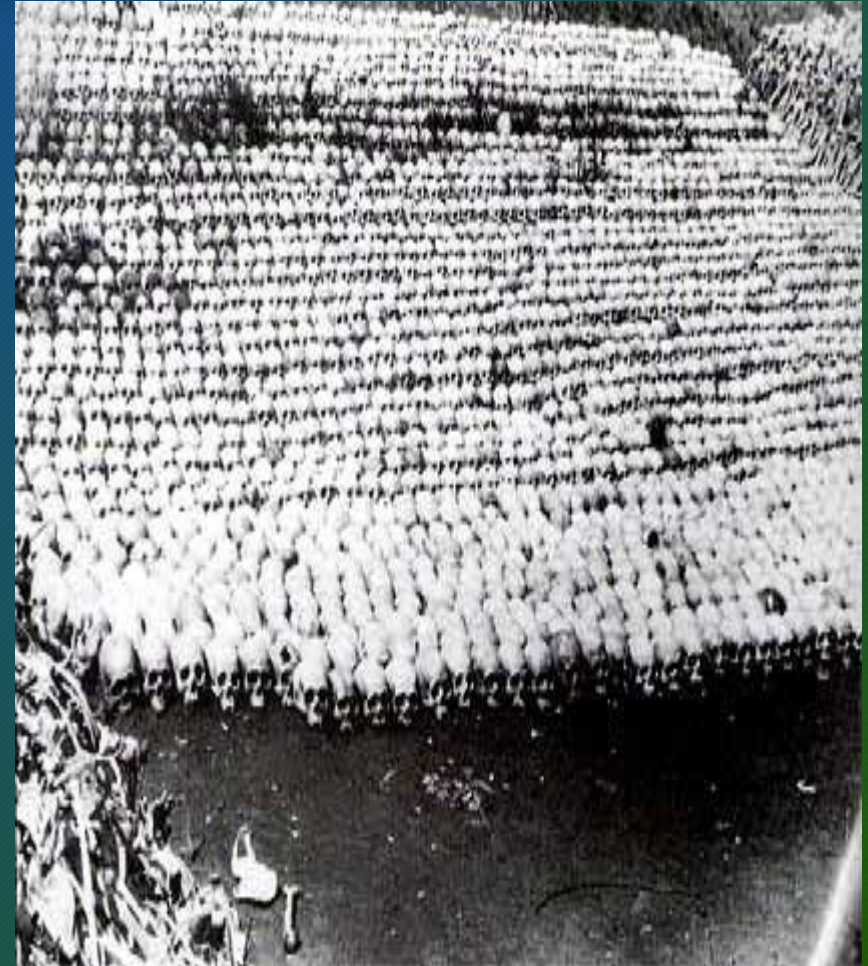




Photo 186066/P.S. Sudhakaran

The Genocide Center outside Phnom Penh



Killing Fields, Pol Pot & the Khmer Rouge



IRBM

WASHINGTON
D.C.

DALLAS

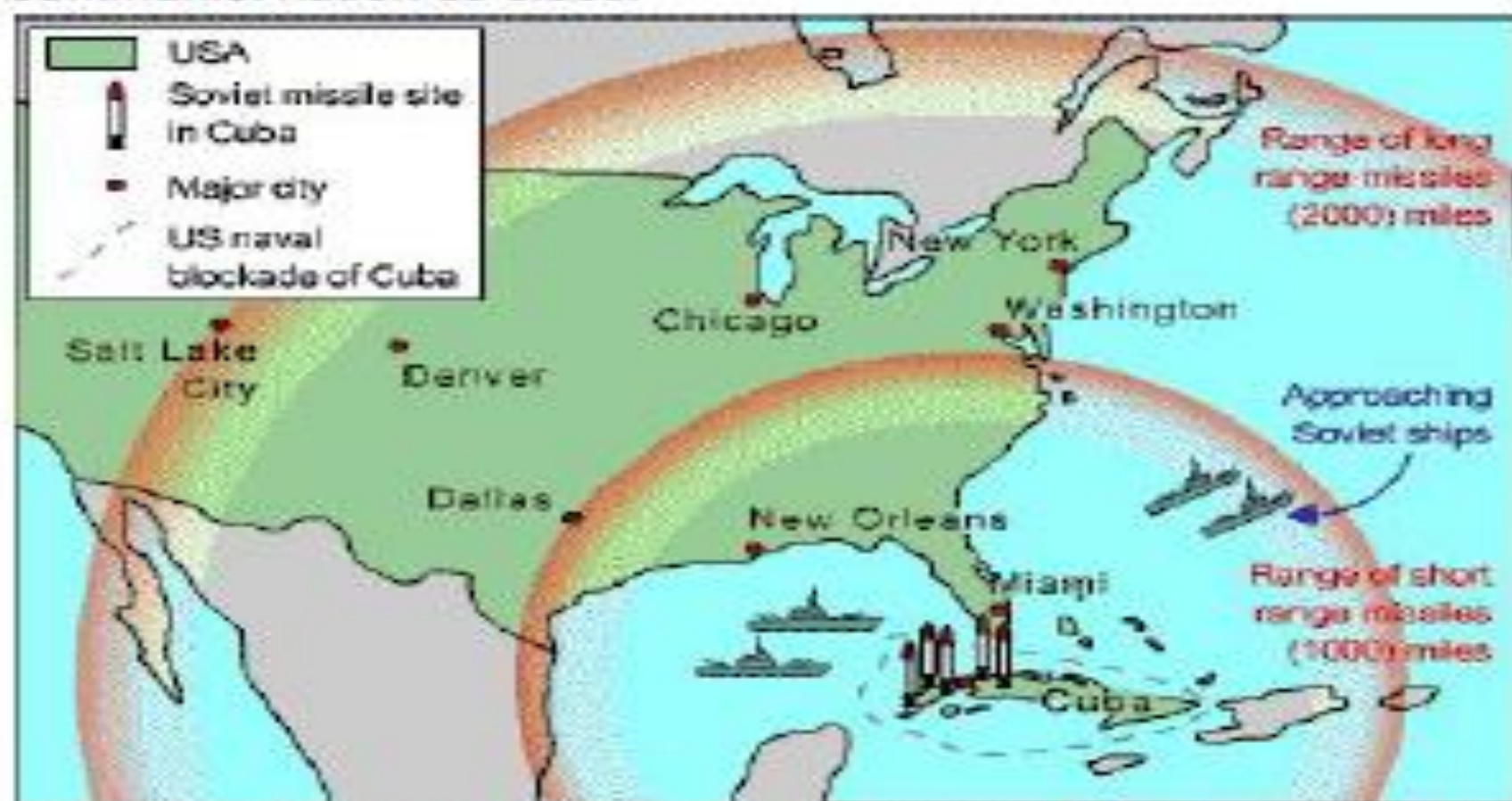
MRBM

Cuba
Castro
Communism

Cuban Missile Crisis
"CONTAINMENT"

Why did this conflict begin?

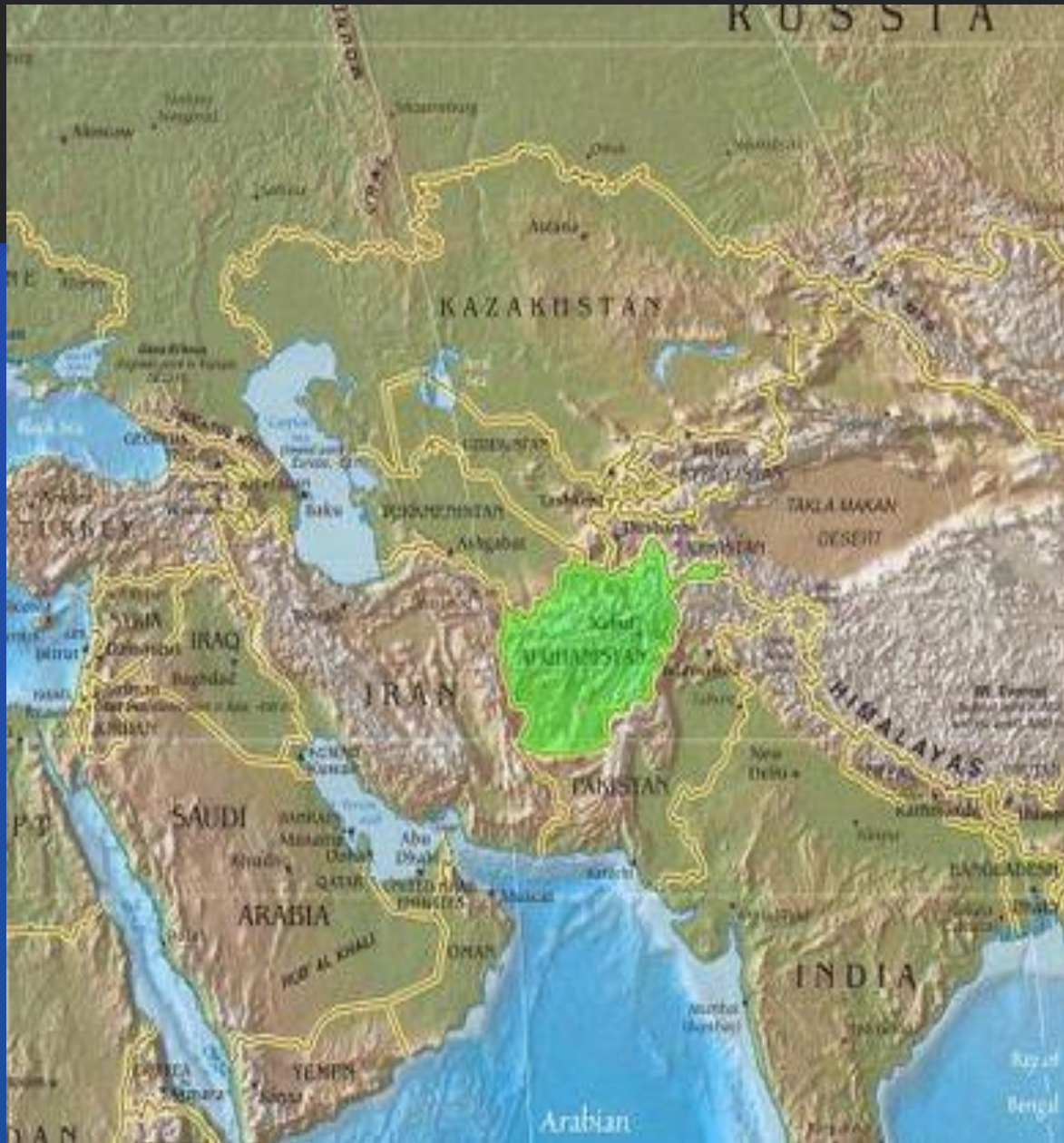
In 1959, Fidel Castro led Cuba in what became known as the **Cuban Revolution**. Fidel Castro sought the help of the Soviet Union to create a communist nation. With Cuba only 90 miles away from the Florida, the United States feared having a communist nation so close.



A map showing the range of missiles fired from Cuba

Source: <http://www.bfc.co.uk/schools/ocsebsites/history/mwh/32/regionsofthecubanmissilecrisis.html>

Afghanistan War: Soviets unable to conquer



Main Ideas of the Cold War (1-10)

#7: The Cold War Ends

Détente: “Cooling Off”
between US and USSR.

SALT I and **SALT II** Treaties are
signed. Ending Long Range
Missiles.

Mikhail Gorbachev becomes
Premier of Soviet Union.



Gorbachev 1980s-90s

Glasnost: “opening” of the USSR.

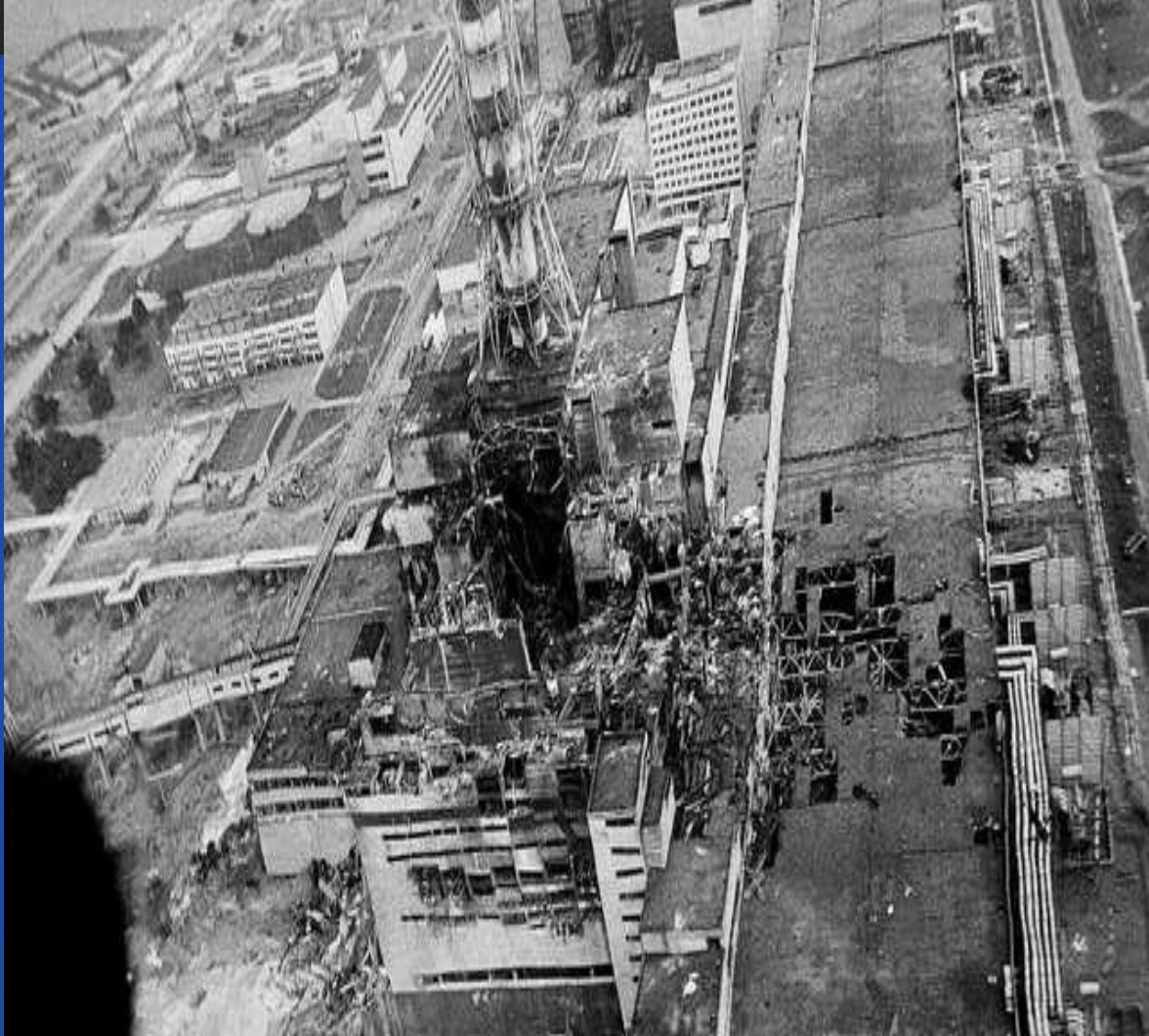
Perestroika: “Capitalism” into a new Free Market.
(*Uses elements of Lenin’s N.E.P.*)

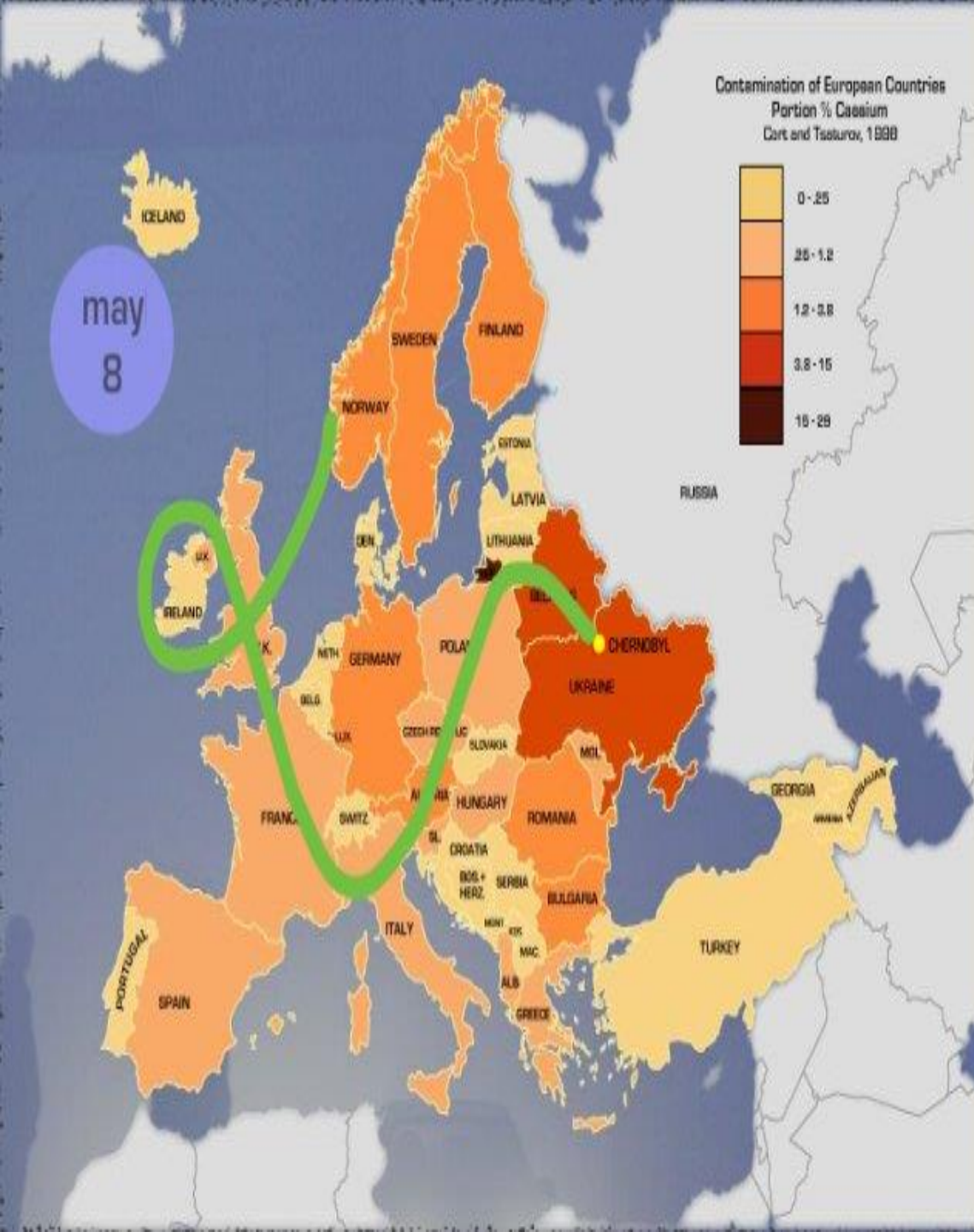
Both bring about the end of the Soviet Union.



Chernobyl: 1986

- Nuclear Disaster, Meltdown in Ukraine, Belarus
- 600,000 exposed, 335,000 relocated, Deaths: ?





“Mr. Gorbachev---TEAR DOWN THIS WALL”



Berlin Wall Comes Down: 11/9/1989





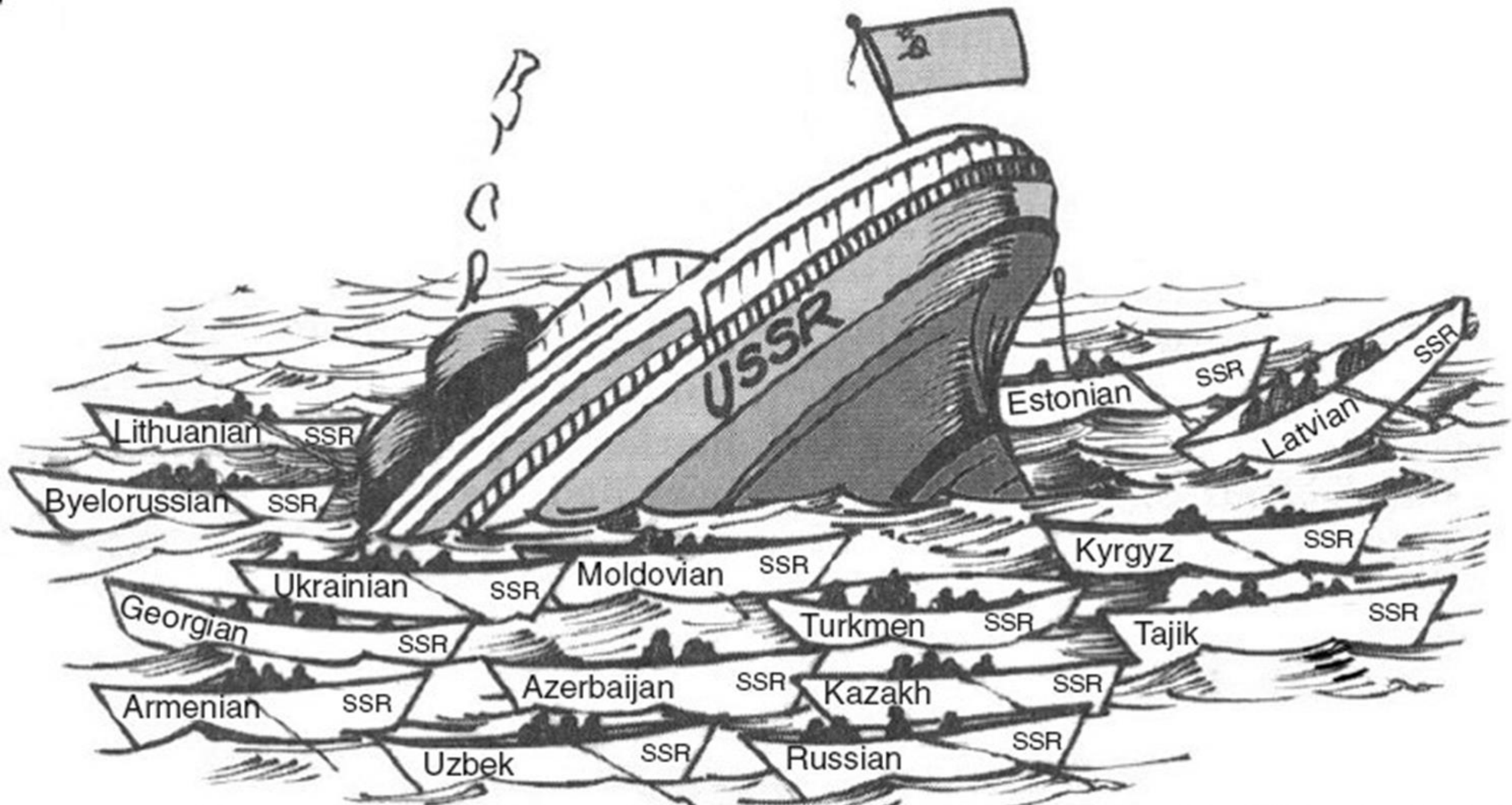


WELF
by F. H. C. C. C.

The Breakup of the Soviet Union, 1991

COLD WAR ENDS, 1991
Leads to Ethnic Violence
And Fragmentation
In former Soviet Republics.





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