GUIDING QUESTION

Why did relations between the United States and the Soviet Union devolve into a Cold War after the Second World War?
GUIDING QUESTION

Analyze the success and failures of the United States Cold War policy of containment during the period 1945-1953 in the following:

- Europe, Asia, Middle East, Latin America.
ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

War Aims and Postwar Diplomacy
ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

- Basic incompatibility of economic and political systems

- History of discord and mistrust
  - Western response to Bolshevik Revolution
  - US recognition of the Soviet Union
  - Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact
ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

- WWII Alliance of Britain and U.S. with Soviet Union was pragmatic “marriage of convenience” to defeat Germany
  
  1. Lack of trust of Stalin.
     - unified wartime command
     - atomic bomb
  
  2. Soviets believed western allies not sharing load
  
  3. Soviet mistreatment of eastern Europeans during WWII
“Big Three” Allied leaders were consistently unable to resolve their basic disagreements over the structure of post-war Europe

- **Tehran Conference** (November 1943)
  - U.S. and Britain would open a second front within six months
  - Allies would create a post-war international organization
ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR: Wartime Diplomacy

- **Yalta Conference** (January-February 1945)
  - Loose set of principles that avoided the most divisive issues.
  - Division of Germany (and Berlin) into four “zones of occupation”; Reunification of Germany at a future date; process not specified
  - Soviets would enter Pacific war within 3 months after Germany had been defeated
  - United Nations
  - Poland – free elections at some unspecified date after the war

"the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot"

Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta, February 1945
San Francisco Conference - United Nations Formed (April 1945)

- Security Council
  - 11 members
  - Permanent seats with veto power for U.S., Britain, France, China and USSR

- General Assembly

- Secretariat
  - Secretary-General

- International Court of Justice
ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR: Wartime Diplomacy

- **Potsdam Conference (July-Aug. 1945)**
  - Reparations: Stalin allowed to take 25% of West German industry
  - Nazi leaders: to be tried as war criminals at Nuremberg
  - Poland: Free elections
  - Japan: Unconditional surrender
  - Korea: to be temporarily divided

- **Truman’s attitude**
  - Atomic bomb
ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR: Causes of Cold War

- Soviets the main cause (Original U.S. view)
  - Aggressive policies of expansion (in eastern Europe) and violation of Yalta agreements

- U.S. the main cause (Revisionist interpretation)
  - By insisting that entire world be open to American trade and influence (capitalist expansionism & internationalism)

- Neither/Both the cause (post-revisionist interpretation)
  - Two most powerful nations in world bound to clash
  - Through ignorance and misconceptions, both countries helped to create an atmosphere of tension and suspicion that touched off the Cold War

- Could the Cold War have been avoided? How?
TRUMAN AND
CONTAINMENT
IN EUROPE
GUIDING QUESTION

Analyze the success and failures of the United States Cold War policy of containment during the period 1945-1953 in Europe.
B. TRUMAN AND CONTAINMENT IN EUROPE

- President Harry S Truman
- Poland
- Soviet “satellites”
- "Iron Curtain" - Churchill (March 1946)
- Containment Doctrine
  - George Kennan (more economic/diplomatic than military)
- Truman Doctrine (1947) Greece & Turkey
  - Significance (end isolationism, Korea, Vietnam)
B. TRUMAN AND CONTAINMENT IN EUROPE

- The Marshall Plan (1947)
  - George C. Marshall

- National Security Act of 1947
  - Atomic Energy Commission
  - Department of Defense
  - Central Intelligence Agency
  - National Security Council
B. TRUMAN AND CONTAINMENT IN EUROPE

- **Berlin Blockade**  
  *(June 1948)*  
  - new West German Republic

- **Berlin Airlift** *(June 1948-summer 1949)*
B. TRUMAN AND CONTAINMENT IN EUROPE

- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** (April 1949)
  - Purpose
  - Significance

- **Warsaw Pact** (1955)
"trouble spots" appeared - map from *Time* Magazine, May 1945
THE COLD WAR IN ASIA
1949-1954
GUIDING QUESTION

Analyze the success and failures of the United States Cold War policy of containment during the period 1945-1953 in Asia.
THE COLD WAR IN ASIA

- **Chinese Civil War (1927-1950)**
  - **Nationalists** (Kuomintang) - Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-Shek)
  - **Communists** - Mao Zedong
- **Truman administration “loses” China (1949)**
  - Taiwan
  - “one China” policy
- **Soviet A-bomb (Aug. 1949)**
- **NSC-68 (April 1950)**
THE COLD WAR IN ASIA

- **Korean War (1950-1953)**
  - Gen. Douglas MacArthur - The Martin letter
  - Cold War significance

Korean War - Phases 1 & 2 (June-November 1950)

Korean War Phases 3 & 4 (Nov. 1950-April 1951)
American troops advancing in Korean War

Fighting with the 2nd Inf. Div. north of the Chongchon River, Sfc. Major Cleveland, weapons squad leader, points out Communist-led North Korean position to his machine gun crew. Nov. 20, 1950
COLD WAR IN ASIA: IMPACT OF THE KOREAN WAR

- Korea
- Soviets
- UN
- Asia
- Japan
- Vietnam
- U.S. (at home)

U.S. Defense Spending, 1940-1964
(in constant 1975 dollars)
Mushroom cloud from hydrogen bomb on Bikini atoll