

Cold War

I. The Crumbling Alliance

1. The United States and the Soviet Union became the world superpowers.
2. They had the resources and military to dominate the globe.
3. Conflicting ideologies and distrust divided the Allies and led to the Cold War.
4. The Cold War was a state of tension and hostility that developed

II. Origins of the Cold War

1. Stalin wanted to spread Communism into Eastern Europe.
2. Stalin left troops in every country that they liberated from Nazi rule.
3. Stalin installed governments in Poland, Czechoslovakia and other Eastern European countries.
4. By 1946, almost all of Eastern Europe was under Stalin's control.

III. The Cold War Heats Up

- Churchill's labeled Stalin's Eastern European countries as an "iron curtain."
- It described the division of Europe into an "eastern" and "western" bloc.

IV. Containment and The Truman Doctrine

- The Truman Doctrine resisted Communism and would resist Soviet expansion anywhere.
- The United States would resist Soviet expansion anywhere in the world.
- Truman sent military and economic aid to resisting countries.
- Containment, limited communism to the areas already under Soviet control.

V. Division of Germany

- Germany was split into four parts.
- The Soviet Union controlled the East
- The West was united by the U.S, Britain and France.
- The Russians dismantled factories and resources.
- The Western democracies rebuilt German industries.

VI. Berlin

1. All four Allies occupied the capital.
2. Stalin sealed off railroads and highways into Berlin.
3. This was known as the Berlin Blockade.
4. The western powers responded with the Berlin Airlift.
5. The airlift was a round the clock supply drop into Berlin
6. The airlift forced the Soviets to stop the blockade.

VII. NATO

1. In 1949, the U.S, Canada, G.B, France, and other democracies formed NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
2. Members of NATO pledged to help one another if any one of them was attacked.
3. Other countries joined during the Cold War like Greece, Turkey, Spain and Germany

VIII. The Warsaw Pact

1. In 1955 the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact.
2. It included the U.S.S.R, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Albania Bulgaria, East Germany and Romania.
3. The Warsaw Pact was used by the Soviets as a weapon to keep the satellites in order.

IX. Nuclear Arms Race

- The United States and Russia had the atomic bomb.
- The superpowers spent billions to develop nuclear weapons.
- The advance of technology was greater than that of any one time period.

X. Propaganda

- The US defended capitalism and democracy
- The Soviet Union defended communism and totalitarianism.

XI. The Korean War

1. After WW II, Korea was divided at the 38th parallel.
2. Soviets in North Korea
3. U.S. occupied South Korea
4. Both Superpowers withdrew in 1949
5. But in 1950, the North invaded the South.
6. The North wanted to unify Korea under communism.
7. The US and UN placed the forces in the South.
8. The South Koreans were winning until China entered the war aiding the North
9. An armistice agreement was signed on July 27, 1953.
10. South Korea became an economic powerhouse, while the North has suffered
11. But North Korea has nuclear weapons and is considered a dangerous threat

XII. Joseph McCarthy

- Joseph McCarthy led a campaign against Communism in the early 1950s.
- “McCarthyism” made many people believe that the U.S was full of communists

XIII. The Space Race

1. 1957 the Soviets launch Sputnik.
2. 1969 the US’s Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon.
3. The Space Race caused the birth of superior world technology.

XIV. The Cuban Revolution

1. Cuba became independent in 1898 with U.S help
2. For decades, the U.S invested in Cuban businesses which only helped the wealthy and not the peasants
3. The policies were under the Batista dictatorship
4. Fidel Castro led a peasant revolt in Cuba in 1959.
5. Cuba became a communist country and was supported by the USSR
6. The new government began taking property owned by major US corporations
7. The U.S feared a communist threat so close to its country

XV. The Bay of Pigs

1. US-planned landing to overthrow the government of Fidel Castro in 1961.
2. The invasion failed miserably and communism remained in Cuba.

XVI. The Berlin Wall

1. 1961 Khrushchev begins construction on the Anti-Fascist Protection Wall
2. built to keep people from escaping from the east to the West for democracy

XVII. The Cuban Missile Crisis

1. Soviet Union was building secret missile bases in Cuba.
2. Kennedy ordered a blockade of Cuba
3. Khrushchev eventually removed the weapons as long as the U.S did not invade Cuba
4. Nuclear war was avoided

XVIII. France vs. Vietnam

1. France attempted to re-establish control over Indochina after WWII
2. Fighting went on until 1954 when the French were slaughtered by Vietnamese guerilla warfare
3. Vietnam was split into two pieces
4. The Communist North was led by Ho Chi Minh
5. The South was led by Ngo Dinh Diem
6. Diem was overthrown and executed in 1963

XIX. The Gulf of Tonkin

1. Communism was spreading quickly in Asia
2. domino theory: when one country fell to communism others could too
3. The U.S and France wanted to back the South Vietnamese
4. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution authorized the U.S to take any measures against Vietnam.

XX. The Vietnam War Begins

1. US and French troops aided the South
2. The North Vietnamese used Guerilla warfare.
3. The U.S and France were unprepared for that style of combat
4. The North Vietnamese proved to be too much for the U.S and France and they removed troops in the early 1970's
5. Peace was in signed 1973.
6. Vietnam was united in July 1976.
7. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed on both sides of this conflict

XXI. The War in Afghanistan

1. The Mujahdeen declared a jihad, a holy war on the communist gov't.
2. Russian soldiers were no match against Afghanistan.
3. Mikhail Gorbachev took the Soviet Union out of the Afghanistan conflict.
4. This showed the weaknesses of the Soviet Union

XXII. Star Wars

- Star Wars or SDI: a defense system that destroyed missiles before they hit a target.
- This cost both countries billions with no success.

XXIII. The Birth of a New Soviet Russia

1. 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev became Russian leader
2. Gorbachev wanted to end Cold War tensions
3. Glasnost or openness where he ended censorship.
4. Perestroika was the restructuring of government and the economy.

XXIV. Collapse of the Berlin Wall

1. On Nov. 9 **1989**, the Berlin Wall is opened.
2. Many East Germans cross the border to West Berlin they celebrate for days.

XXV. The Fall of the Soviet Union

1. Food shortages grew worse and prices soared.
2. Countries gained full independence.
3. Others broke from Soviet control
4. Gorbachev resigned as president in 1991.
5. Cuba was economically devastated by the fall of Russia

XXVI. Poland

- Anti-Communist movements existed in Poland during the 1980's
- The Solidarity Movement was led by Lech Walesa
- Workers began to strike against communist policies
- Martial law was instituted but the movement was too strong
- When communism fell in 1990, Walesa was elected president of Poland
- He instituted Western reforms
- Poland has since joined NATO and the European Union

XXVII. Ethnic Cleansing in former Yugoslavia

- Nationalistic movements erupted in the 1990s following the fall of Soviet Russia
- Bosnian-Serb militias attempt to expel Bosnia's Muslim and Croat population
- This "ethnic cleansing" of Muslims was led by Slobodan Milosevic
- Hundreds of thousands were killed
- Ethnic Cleansing created more than two million refugees and displaced persons
- Peace was signed at the Dayton Agreement