

Timeline

1945

■ Emergence of welfare state in Britain

■ Marshall Plan

■ Creation of NATO



■ Berlin blockade

1950

Korean War



■ Pollack's *Lavender Mist*

1955

■ Formation of Warsaw Pact

1960



■ Charles de Gaulle assumes power in France

1965

■ Building of Berlin Wall



Vietnam War

1970

■ Student revolts



■ Soviets crush "Prague Spring" in Czechoslovakia

1975



■ Golden age of rock

Confrontation of the Superpowers



Disagreement over Eastern Europe

- ◆ United States and Britain championed self-determination and democracy
- ◆ Soviet forces occupied all of Eastern Europe
- ◆ Between 1945 and 1947 Communist governments were entrenched in East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, and Hungary



Truman Doctrine, March 12, 1947

- ◆ Civil war in Greece and Turkey



Marshall Plan, June 1947, European Recovery Program

- ◆ \$13 billion for the economic recovery of war-torn Europe
- ◆ Soviet view



The American Policy of Containment



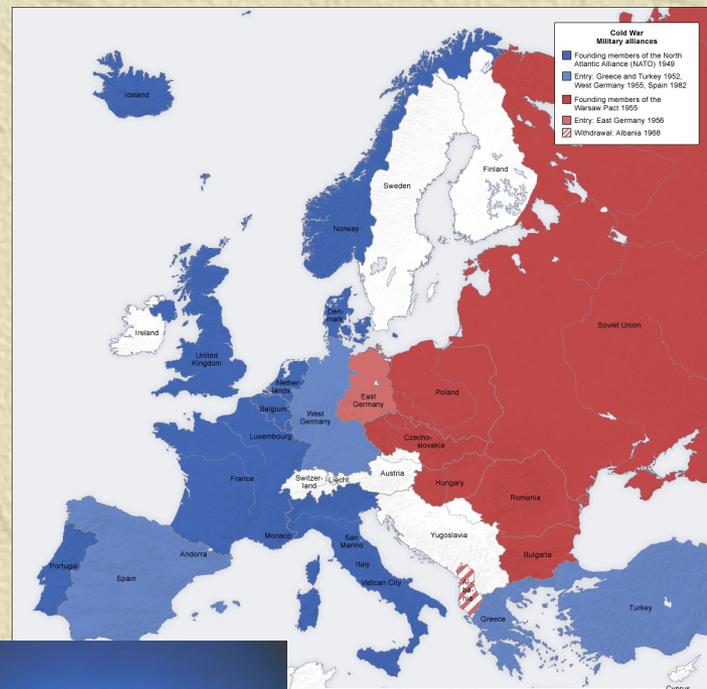
Contention over Germany

- ◆ Soviets dismantle and remove factories
- ◆ Blockade of Berlin, 1948-1949
- ◆ Germany separated, 1949
 - West German Federal Republic, September
 - German Democratic Republic, October



New Military Alliances

- ◆ Soviet Union detonates its first atomic bomb, 1949
- ◆ North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 1949
- ◆ Warsaw Pact, 1955



Globalization of the Cold War

✦ The Korean War

- ◆ North Koreans invaded the south, 1950
- ◆ Chinese intervene when UN troops approach the border
- ◆ Uneasy truce, 1953



✦ Escalation of the Cold War

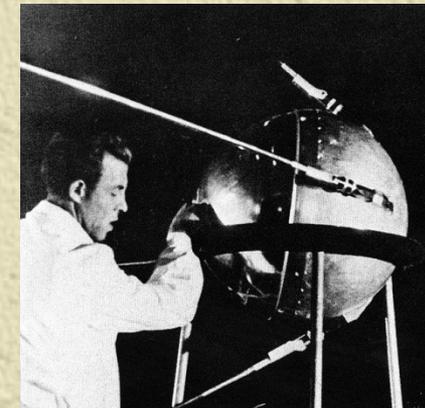
- ◆ Policy of massive retaliation
- ◆ Central Treaty Organization
- ◆ Southeast Asia Treaty Organization



SEATO

✦ Another Berlin Crisis

- ◆ Vulnerability of Berlin
- ◆ ICBM missile and Sputnik I launched
- ◆ Summit meeting in Vienna
- ◆ Berlin Wall, 1961



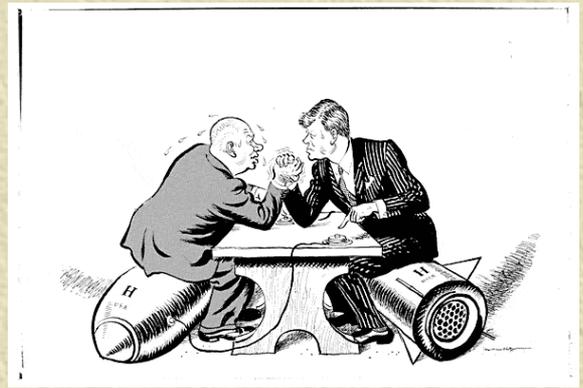
Sputnik I

Map 28.1: The New European Alliance Systems in the 1950s and 1960s



The Cuban Missile Crisis

- ✦ Fidel Castro (b. 1927)
 - ◆ Overthrows Fulgencio Batista, 1959
 - ◆ Established a communist regime
- ✦ Failed Bay of Pigs invasion, 1961
- ✦ Discovery by US of missile bases being built
- ✦ President John F. Kennedy orders a blockade of Cuba
- ✦ Khrushchev agrees to turn back ships carrying missiles in return for Kennedy's promise not to invade Cuba



The Vietnam War

- ✦ President Lyndon Johnson sends larger numbers of troops to Vietnam, 1965
- ✦ Domino Theory
 - ◆ If the communists succeed in Vietnam, other nations in Asia would fall to communism
- ✦ President Richard Nixon (1913-1994) vows to bring an honorable end
- ✦ Begins withdrawing troops
- ✦ Peace treaty signed January 1973 calls for removal of all US troops

CHRONOLOGY The Cold War to 1973

Truman Doctrine	1947
European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan)	1947
Berlin blockade	1948-1949
Communists win civil war in China	1949
Soviet Union explodes first atomic bomb	1949
Formation of NATO	1949
Formation of COMECON	1949
Korean War	1950-1953
Formation of Warsaw Pact	1955
Berlin Crisis	1958
Vienna summit	1961
Cuban Missile Crisis	1962
Vietnam War	1964-1973



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Decolonization

✦ Africa: The Struggle for Independence

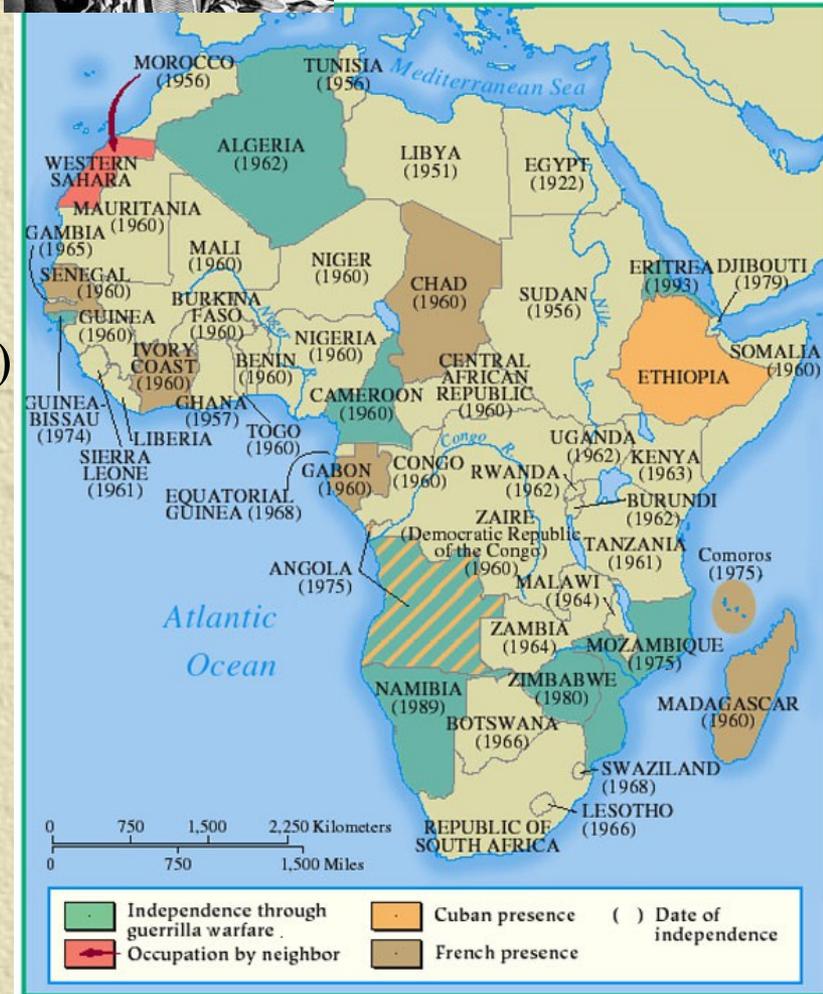
- ✦ Kwame Nkrumah; Convention People's Party
- ✦ Jomo Kenyatta; Kenya African National Union
- ✦ French in North Africa
 - Granted full independence to Morocco and Tunisia in 1956
 - Guerrilla war in Algeria (54-62)
- ✦ South Africa
 - African National Congress
 - Apartheid
 - Nelson Mandela
- ✦ Ghana was the first to gain independence, 1957
- ✦ Others followed
 - Portuguese gave up Angola and Mozambique, 1975



Jomo Kenyatta



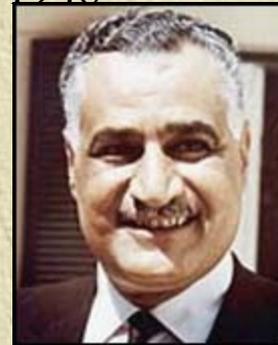
Nelson Mandela



Map 28.2: Decolonization in Africa

Conflict in the Middle East

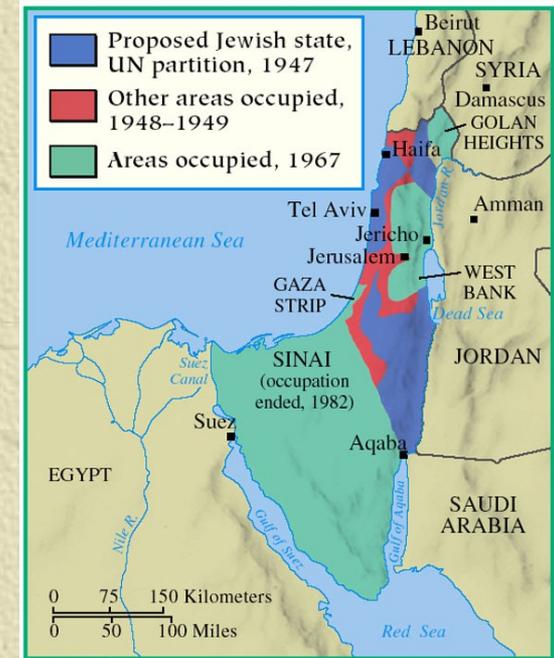
- ✠ Emergence of new independent states
- ✠ Arab League, 1945
- ✠ The Question of Palestine
 - ◆ Zionists wanted Palestine for a homeland
 - ◆ After World War II sympathy grew for the Jews
 - ◆ President Truman approves the idea of an independent Jewish state within Palestine
 - ◆ Israel proclaimed a state, May 14, 1948
 - ◆ The move angers the Arab states
- ✠ Nasser and Pan-Arabism
 - ◆ Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918 – 1970) seized control of Egyptian government in 1954
 - ◆ Suez conflict
 - ◆ Pan-Arabism and the United Arab Republic
- ✠ The Arab-Israeli Dispute
 - ◆ Palestine Liberation Organization formed in 1964
 - ◆ Yasir Arafat (1929 – 2004)
 - ◆ June 5, 1967, the Six Day War begins
 - ◆ Yom Kippur, 1973: Egypt attacks Israel



Nasser

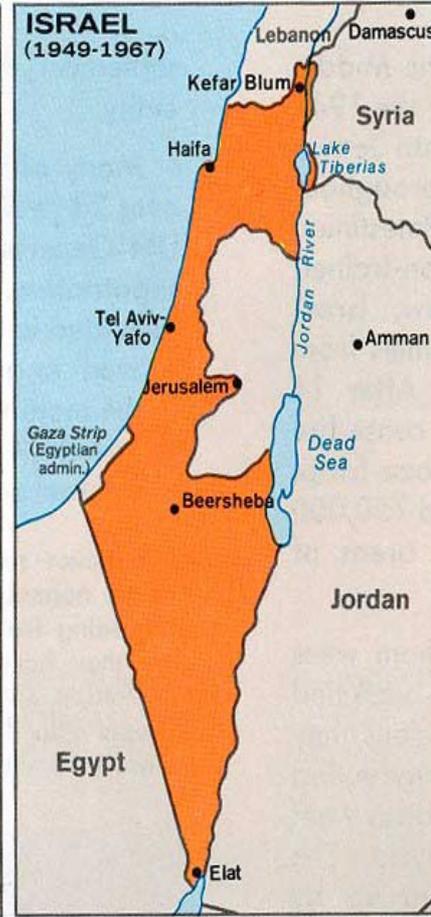
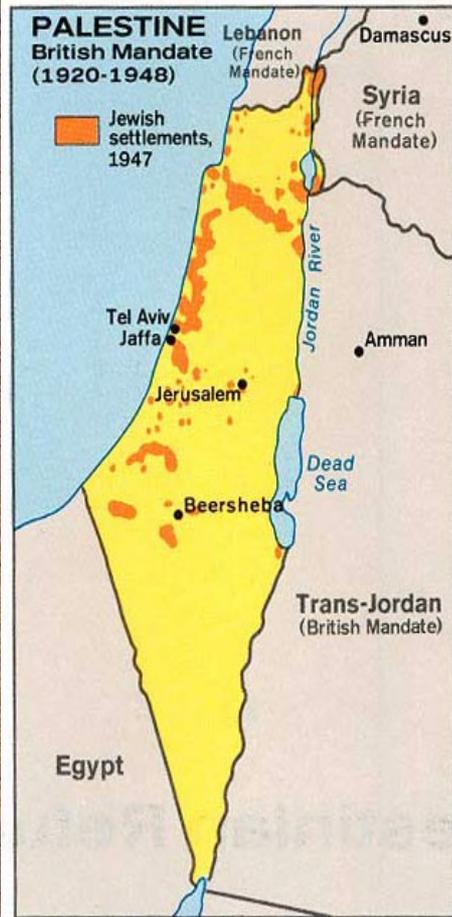


Map 28.3: Decolonization in the Middle East



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Israel/Palestine since British Mandate of 1920



Asia: Nationalism and Communism

✦ Philippines granted independence, 1946

✦ India

✦ Muslims and Hindus

✦ Divided between Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan

✦ Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, January 30, 1948

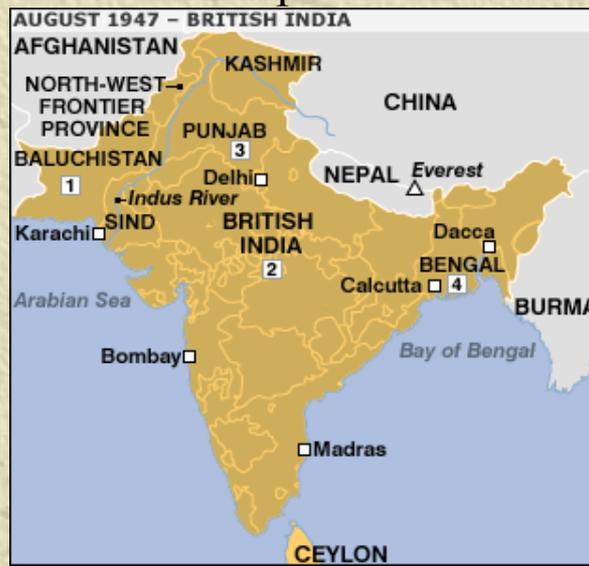
✦ British grant independence to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and Burma (Myanmar)

✦ French efforts to keep Vietnam



Map 28.4: Decolonization in Asia

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China Under Communism

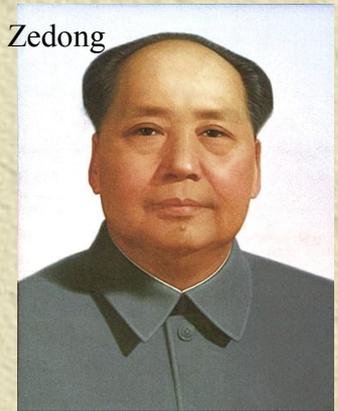
✦ Chiang Kai-shek (1887-1975)

✦ Mao Zedong (1893-1976)

Chiang Kai-shek



Mao Zedong



✦ Victory in 1949

✦ Chiang Kai-shek goes to the Island of Taiwan

✦ Collectivization of all farmland and most industry and commerce nationalized, 1955

✦ Great Leap Forward, 1958

✦ Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, 1966-1976



• Red Guards



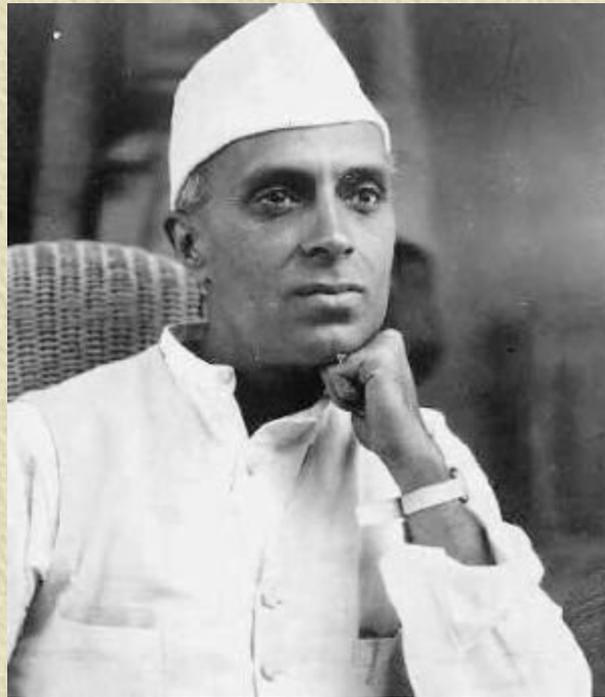
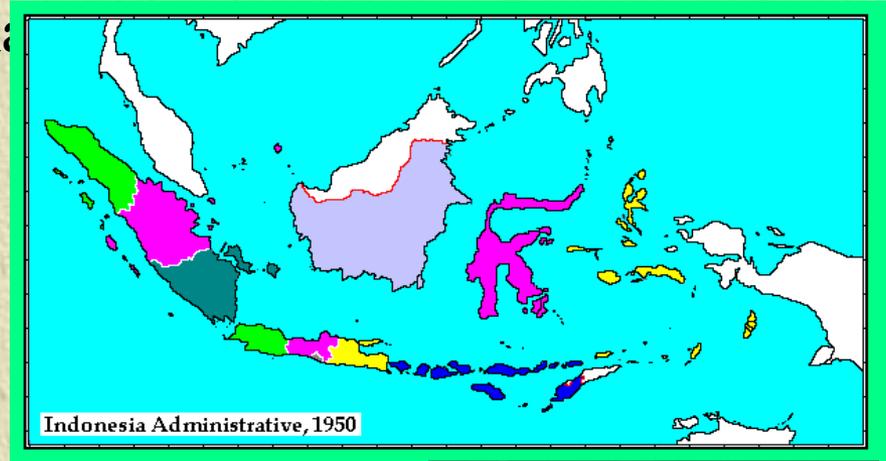
热烈欢呼北京市革命委员会诞生

大型彩色文献纪录片 中央新闻纪录电影制片厂摄制 中国电影发行放映公司发行 coll. SRL



Decolonization and Cold War Rivalries

- ✦ Newly independent nations caught in U.S. – Soviet conflict
- ✦ Jawaharlal Nehru and Non-Aligned Movement
- ✦ Indonesia
 - ◆ Sukarno and Suharto



Nehru



Sukarno



Suharto

The Soviet Union: From Stalin to Khrushchev

✦ Stalin's Policies

- ◆ Stalin's method for the recovery of the Soviet Union
- ◆ By 1947 the Soviet Union had attained pre-war levels of industrial production
- ◆ Very few consumer goods produced
- ◆ Stalin continued his iron rule until his death in 1953 (March 5th)



✦ Nikita Khrushchev (1894-1971)

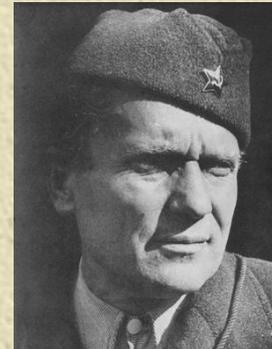
- ◆ General Secretary of Party (7/53-10/64)
- ◆ Ends the forced labor camps
- ◆ Condemns Stalinist programs
- ◆ There seem to be a loosening of restraint
- ◆ Encourages rebellion in satellite nations
 - Rebellions will be crushed
- ◆ Agricultural setbacks
- ◆ Industrial decline



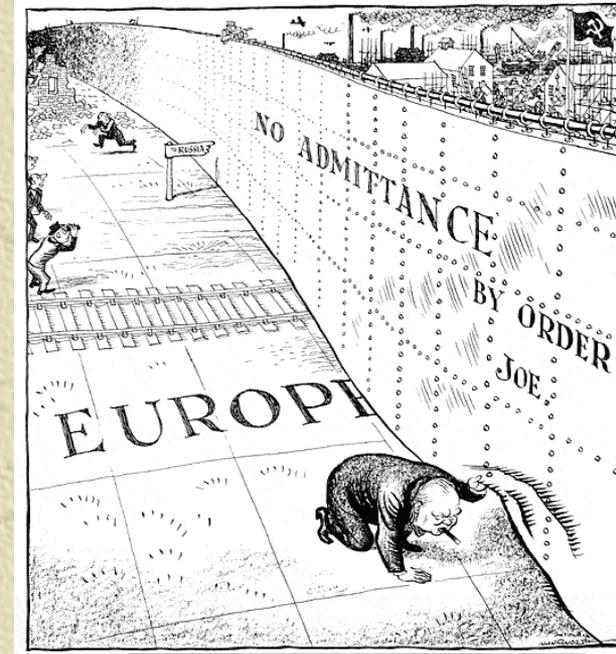
Nikita Khrushchev

Eastern Europe: Behind the Iron Curtain

- ✦ In 1945 Soviet Union occupied all of the Balkans
- ✦ Communist governments were under the control of the Soviet Union
- ✦ Albania and Yugoslavia were the exceptions
 - ◆ Albania had a Stalinist type regime, but became more and more independent
 - ◆ Josip Broz, Tito, took control of Yugoslavia
- ✦ Eastern European countries followed the Soviet pattern
 - ◆ Five year plans
 - ◆ Farm collectivization
- ✦ Upheaval in Eastern Europe
 - ◆ Khrushchev interferes less with the satellite countries
 - ◆ Rebellion in Poland
 - Wladyslaw Gomulka , 1956, elected first secretary
 - Poland follows its own socialist plan



Tito

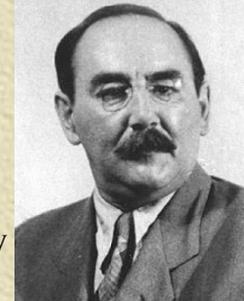


Eastern Europe: Behind the Iron Curtain: Hungary & Czechoslovakia

✦ Hungary, 1956

- ◆ This time dissent was directed at communism as well
- ◆ Dissatisfaction and economic problems creates tense situation
- ◆ Imry Nagy (1896-1958) declares Hungary free, November 1, 1956
- ◆ Promises free elections
- ◆ Soviet Union attacks Budapest, November
- ◆ Janos Kadar (1912-1989) replaced Nagy

Hungary 1956



Nagy



✦ Czechoslovakia, 1968

- ◆ Antonin Novotny (1904-1975)
- ◆ Alexander Dubcek (1921-1992), “socialism with a human face”
- ◆ Initiated reforms
- ◆ Reform crushed by the Warsaw Pact



Czechoslovakia - 1968



Novotny



Dubcek

CHRONOLOGY The Soviet Union and Satellite States in Eastern Europe

Death of Stalin	1953
Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin	1956
Attempt at reforms in Poland	1956
Hungarian revolt is crushed	1956
Berlin Wall is built	1961
Brezhnev replaces Khrushchev	1964
Soviets crush "Prague Spring" in Czechoslovakia	1968

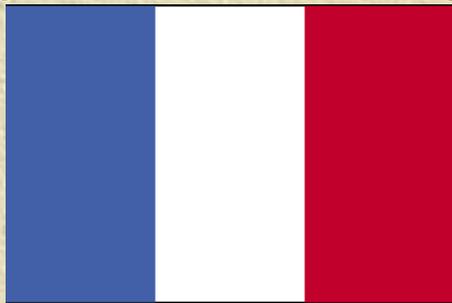
Deja Vu



She might have invaded Russia.

Western Europe: The Revival of Democracy and the Economy

- ✦ Europe recovered rapidly from World War II
- ✦ Marshall Plan money was important to the recovery
- ✦ France: The Domination of De Gaulle
 - ◆ Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970)
 - Feels he has mission to reestablish the greatness of France
 - ◆ Algerian crisis
 - ◆ Defeat in Indochina
 - ◆ Fifth Republic, 1958
 - Powers of the President enhanced
 - ◆ Invested heavily in the nuclear arms race
 - ◆ Economic growth
 - ◆ Student riots, May 1968
 - ◆ Resignation of de Gaulle, April 1969



Charles de Gaulle



Paris student revolt - May 1968

Western Europe: The Revival of Democracy and the Economy

✦ West Germany: A Reconceived Nation

- ✦ Konrad Adenauer (1876-1967)
- ✦ Reconciliation with France
- ✦ Resurrection of the economy
- ✦ Adenauer succeed by Ludwig Erhard.

✦ Great Britain: The Welfare State

- ✦ Clement Attlee (1883-1967)
 - British Welfare State
 - Meant dismantling of the British Empire
- ✦ Continued economic problems

✦ Italy: Weak Coalition Government

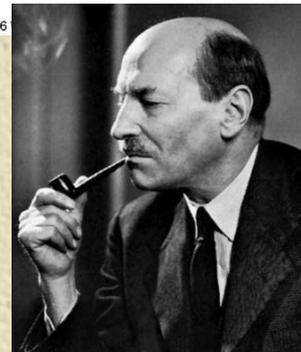
- ✦ Postwar reconstruction
- ✦ Alcide de Gaspari
(prime minister, 1948 – 1953)
- ✦ Unstable political coalitions
- ✦ Italy's "economic miracle"



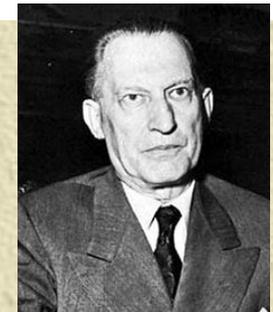
Adenauer



Erhard



Attlee



De Gaspari

CHRONOLOGY Western Europe after the War

Welfare state emerges in Great Britain	1946
Italy becomes a democratic republic	1946
Alcide de Gaspari becomes prime minister of Italy	1948
Konrad Adenauer becomes chancellor of West Germany	1949
Formation of European Coal and Steel Community	1951
West Germany joins NATO	1955
Suez Crisis	1956
Formation of EURATOM	1957
Formation of European Economic Community (Common Market)	1957
Charles de Gaulle assumes power in France	1958
Erhard becomes chancellor of Germany	1963
Student protests in France	1968

Western Europe: The Move Toward Unity

✦ European Coal and Steel Community (1951)

* France, W. Germany, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Luxembourg

✦ European Economic Community (Common Market) - 1957

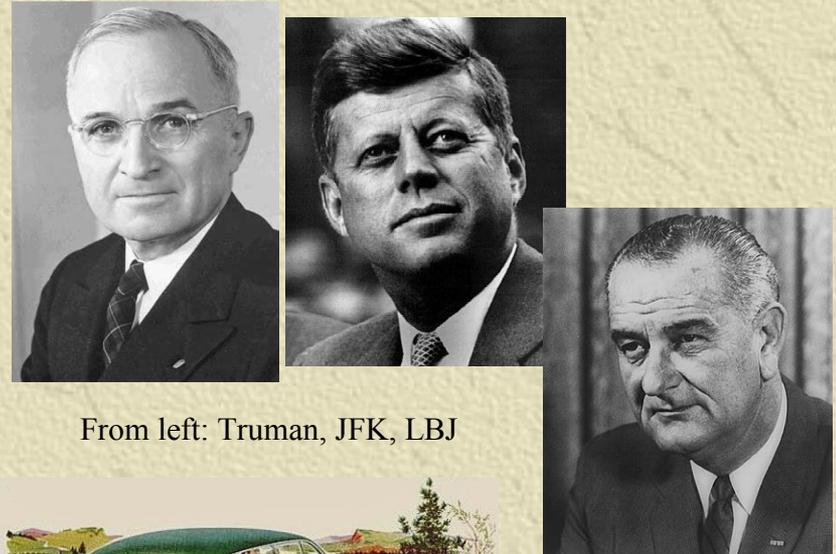
ECSC - 1951/EEC - 1957



EEC (1957-1993)

American Politics and Society in the 1950s

- ✦ Influence of the New Deal
 - ◆ New Deal influence continued by Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson

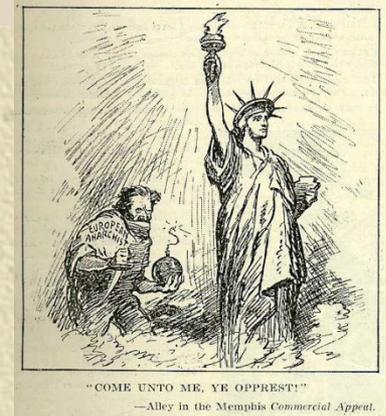
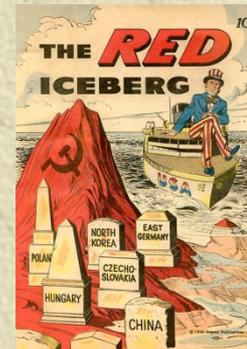


From left: Truman, JFK, LBJ

- ✦ Prosperity of the 1950's



- ✦ McCarthyism and the “Red Scare”



Decade of Upheaval: America in the 1960's

✦ Johnson and the Great Society

- ◆ War on Poverty
- ◆ Job Corps
- ◆ Department of Housing and Urban Development

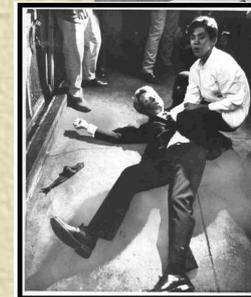
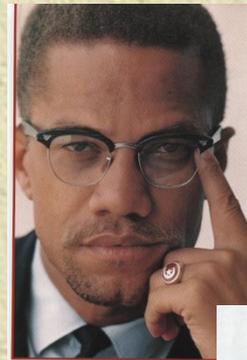
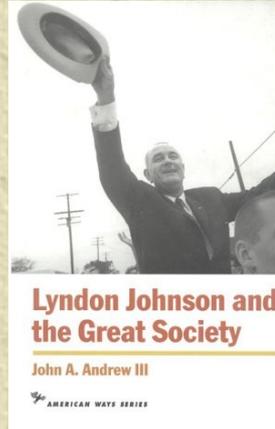
✦ Civil Rights Movement

- ◆ Civil Rights Act, 1964
- ◆ Voting Rights Act, 1965
- ◆ Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968)
 - Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 - Assassinated, 1968

- ◆ Malcolm X
- ◆ Summer of 1965

✦ Antiwar Protests

- ◆ Kent State University, 1970



The Development of Canada

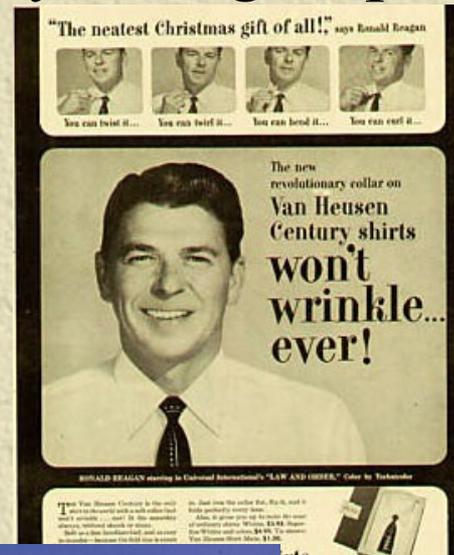
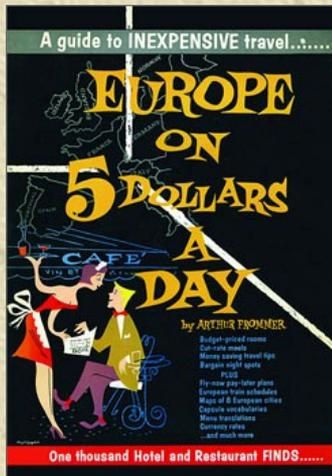
- ✦ Economic Development
- ✦ Military Concerns
 - ◆ Supports the United Nations
 - ◆ NORAD



The Emergence of a New Society

✦ The Structure of European Society

- ◆ Middle class joined by new group of white collar workers
- ◆ Further urbanization
- ◆ Rising income
- ◆ Mass tourism



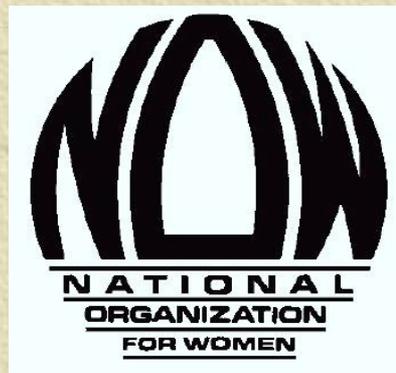
Creation of the Welfare State

- ✦ History of Social Welfare Policies
- ✦ Extension of old benefits and creation of new ones
- ✦ Removal of class barriers
- ✦ Increase in state spending on social services
- ✦ Gender Issues
 - ◆ Work, motherhood, and individual rights



Women in the Postwar Western World

- ✦ Participation in the workforce declines until end of 1950s
- ✦ “Baby Boom”
 - ◆ Birth control
- ✦ Increased employment in the 1960s
- ✦ Feminist Movement: The Quest for Liberation
 - ◆ Right to vote
 - ◆ Simone de Beauvoir (1908-1986)
 - The Second Sex, 1949
 - ◆ Betty Friedan (b. 1921)
 - *The Feminine Mystique*
 - National Organization for Women (NOW)



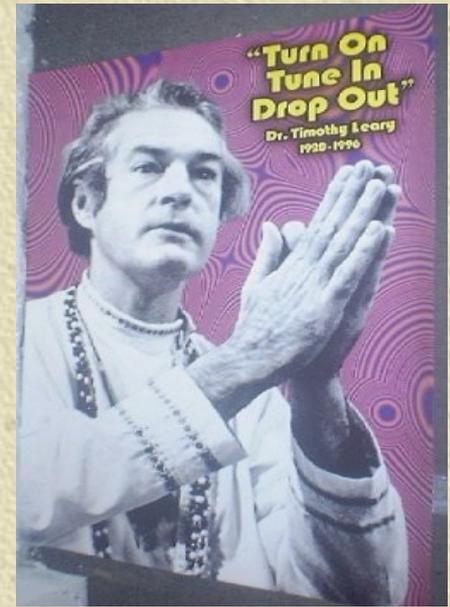
Social Revolutions

✦ The Permissive Society

- ◆ Sexual revolution
- ◆ Breakdown of the traditional family
- ◆ Drug culture

✦ Education and Student Revolt

- ◆ Higher education becoming more widespread
- ◆ Problems
 - Overcrowding
 - Professors who paid too little attention to students
 - Authoritative administrators
 - Seemingly irrelevant education
- ◆ Student strikes in France, 1968
- ◆ Protest Western society and the war in Vietnam



Postwar Art and Literature

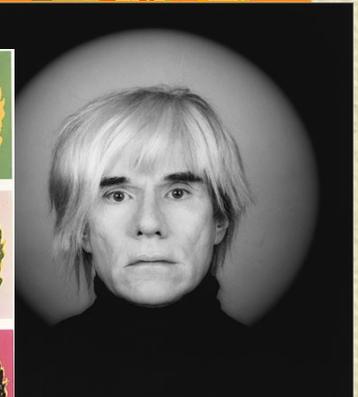
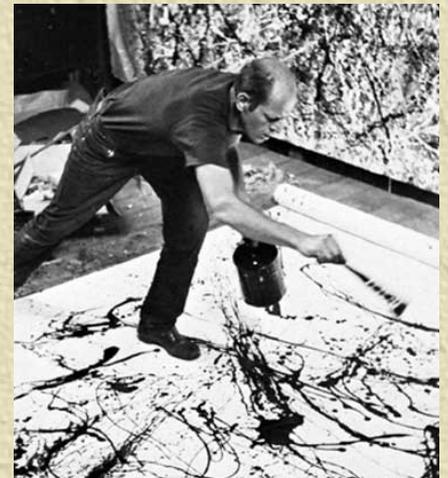
✦ Art

- ◆ Jean Dubuffet
- ◆ Abstract Impressionism
 - Jackson Pollock (1912 – 1956)
- ◆ Pop Art
 - Andy Warhol (1930 – 1987)

✦ Literature

- ◆ Theater of the Absurd
 - Samuel Beckett, *Waiting for Godot*
 - Günter Grass, *The Tin Drum*

Jackson Pollock



Andy Warhol

The Philosophical Dilemma: Existentialism

✦ Existentialism

- ◆ Jean-Paul Sartre (1905 – 1980)

- ◆ Albert Camus (1913 – 1960)

✦ The Revival of Religion

- ◆ Karl Barth (1886 – 1968)

- ◆ Karl Rahner (1904 – 1984)

- ◆ Vatican II



Sartre



Camus

The Explosion of Popular Culture

- ✦ Culture as a Consumer Commodity
 - ◆ Link between mass culture and mass consumer society
- ✦ The Americanization of the World
 - ◆ US influence on world culture
 - ◆ Movies
 - ◆ Television
 - ◆ Popular music

