

Ch. 17.4 The Cold War Divides the World

I. Fighting for the Third World

A. Cold War Strategies

1. Third World countries are economically poor and unstable
2. These countries are in need of a political and economic system in which to build upon; Soviet style Communism and U.S. style free market democracy



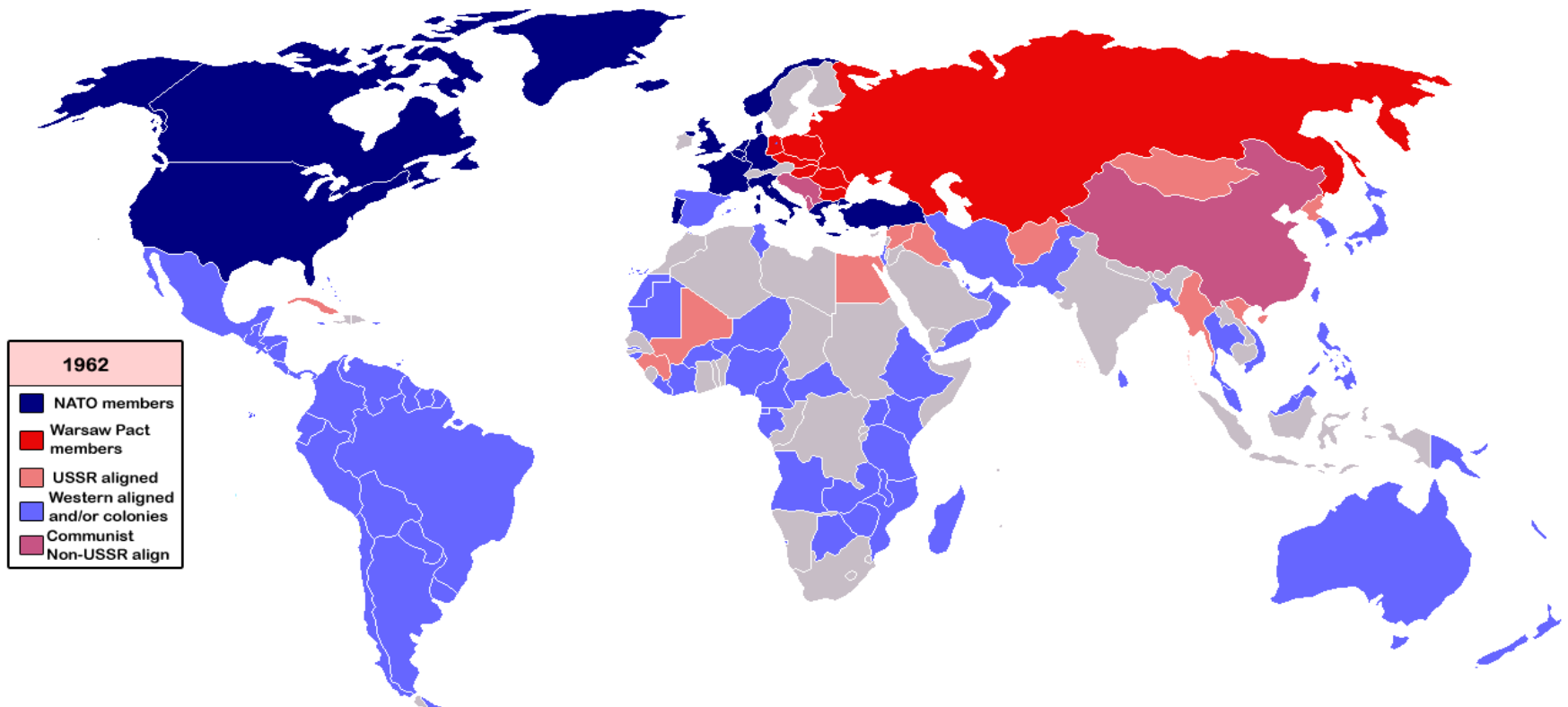
A. Cold War Strategies

3. U.S. (CIA) and Soviet (KGB) intelligence agencies engaged in covert activities
4. Both countries would provide aid to countries for loyalty to their ideology



B. Association of Nonaligned Nations

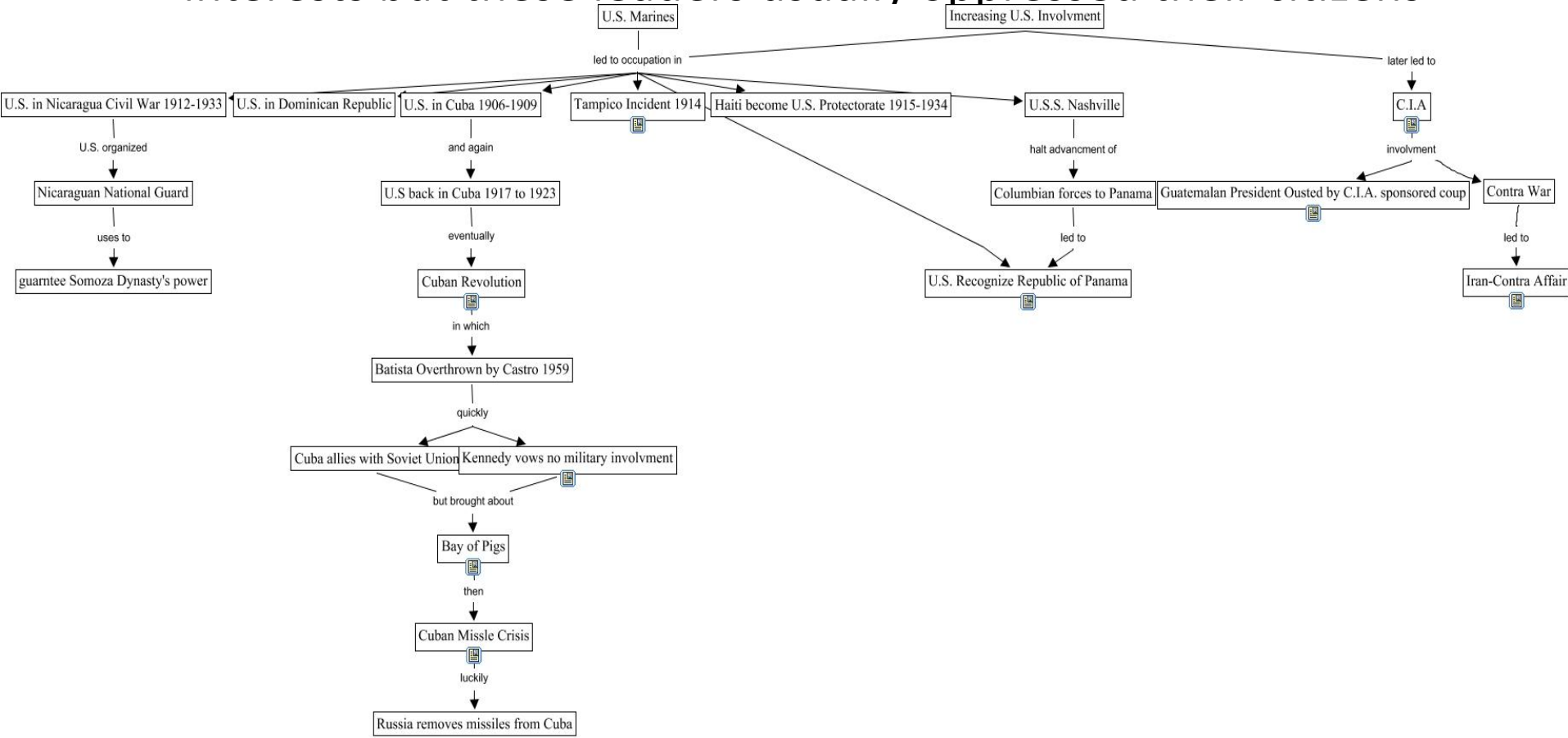
1. **Nonaligned** nations were 3rd World nations that wanted to maintain their independence from the U.S. and Soviet influence
2. India and Indonesia were able to maintain neutrality but most took sides



II. Confrontations in Latin America

A. Latin America

1. The economic gap between rich and poor began to push Latin America to seek aid from both the Soviets and U.S.
2. American businesses backed leaders that protected their interests but these leaders usually oppressed their citizens



The United States and Latin America Since 1945



- Pan-American Highway
- U.S. Military sites
- Soviet Missile sites, 1962

U.S. Direct Investments in Latin America:
 1950 = \$4.4 bil. 1970 = \$11.1 bil.
 1960 = \$7.5 bil. 1980 = \$38.7 bil.
 1990 = \$71.6 bil.

U.S. Foreign Aid (Grants and Credits):
 1946-1990 = \$31.47 bil.

A. Latin America

3. Revolutionary movements begin in Latin America and the Soviets and U.S. begin to lend support to their respective sides



B. Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution

1. **Fidel Castro** led a popular revolution vs. the U.S. supported dictator Fulgencio Batista in January 1959
2. He was praised at first for bringing social reforms and improving the economy
3. But then he suspended elections, jailed and executed opponents & controlled the press



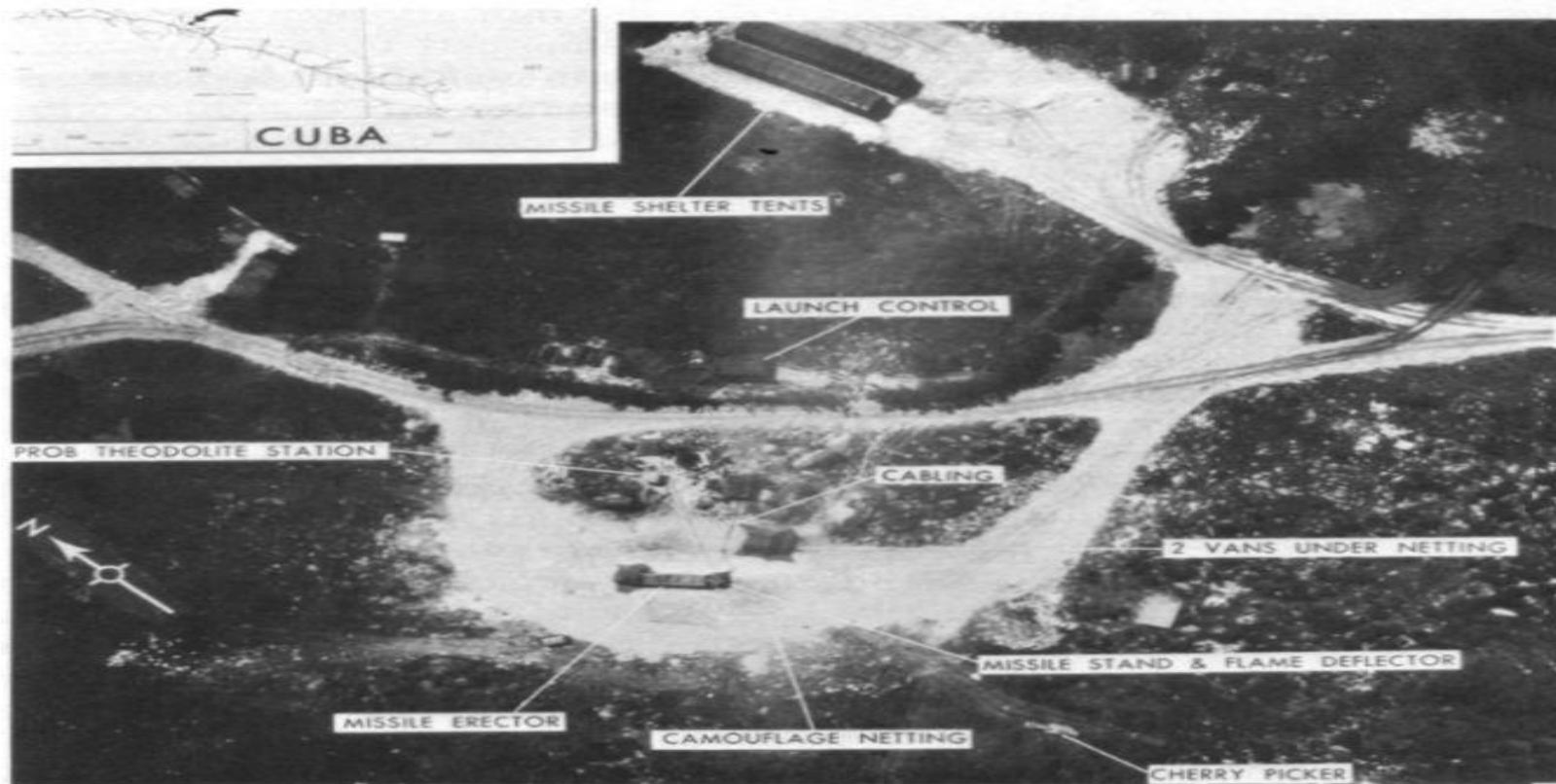
B. Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution

4. Castro nationalized the economy taking over U.S. owned sugar companies
5. Eisenhower ordered an embargo on all trade with Cuba as a result
6. April 1961 the CIA backed a anti-Castro invasion but it failed miserable; It is known as the Bay of Pigs



C. Nuclear Face-Off: The Cuban Missile Crisis

1. Soviets led by Nikita Khrushchev begin to build missile sites on Cuba
2. John F. Kennedy, U.S. President, demands their removal & sets up a naval blockade of Cuba



Vertical photograph of a medium-range ballistic missile site taken over Cuba on October 23, 1962. All elements necessary to launch an MRBM are present. A special effort is being made to camouflage activities; all major components are under canvas, and camouflage netting is stretched out near the missile erector prior to being strung across the site. Courtesy U.S. Air Force.

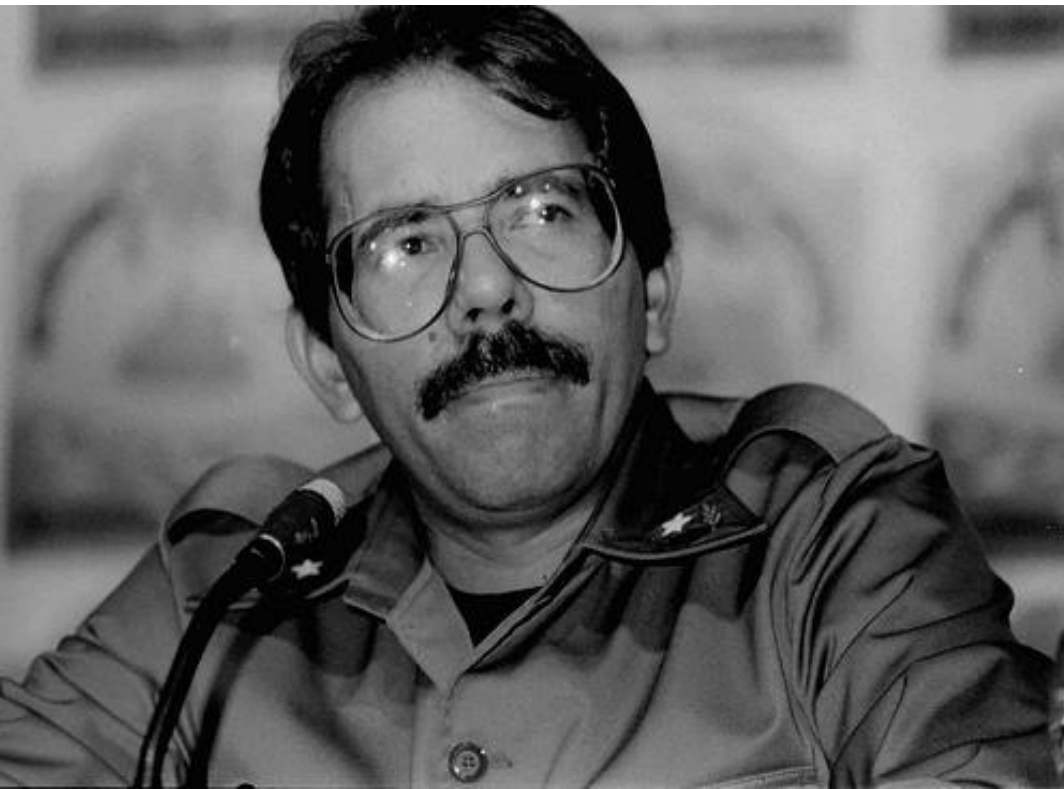
C. Nuclear Face-Off: The Cuban Missile Crisis

3. Nuclear war seemed inevitable but Khrushchev relented & the U.S. had to promise that they would not invade Cuba
4. Cuba was now dependent on the Soviets for economic support



D. Civil War in Nicaragua

1. **Anastasio Somoza** and his family's dictatorship was funded by the U.S. since 1933
2. In 1979 the Communist Sandinista Rebels toppled the Somoza's dictatorship
3. The U.S. supports Sandinista's leader **Daniel Ortega** until they gave support to Marxist rebels in El Salvador



D. Civil War in Nicaragua

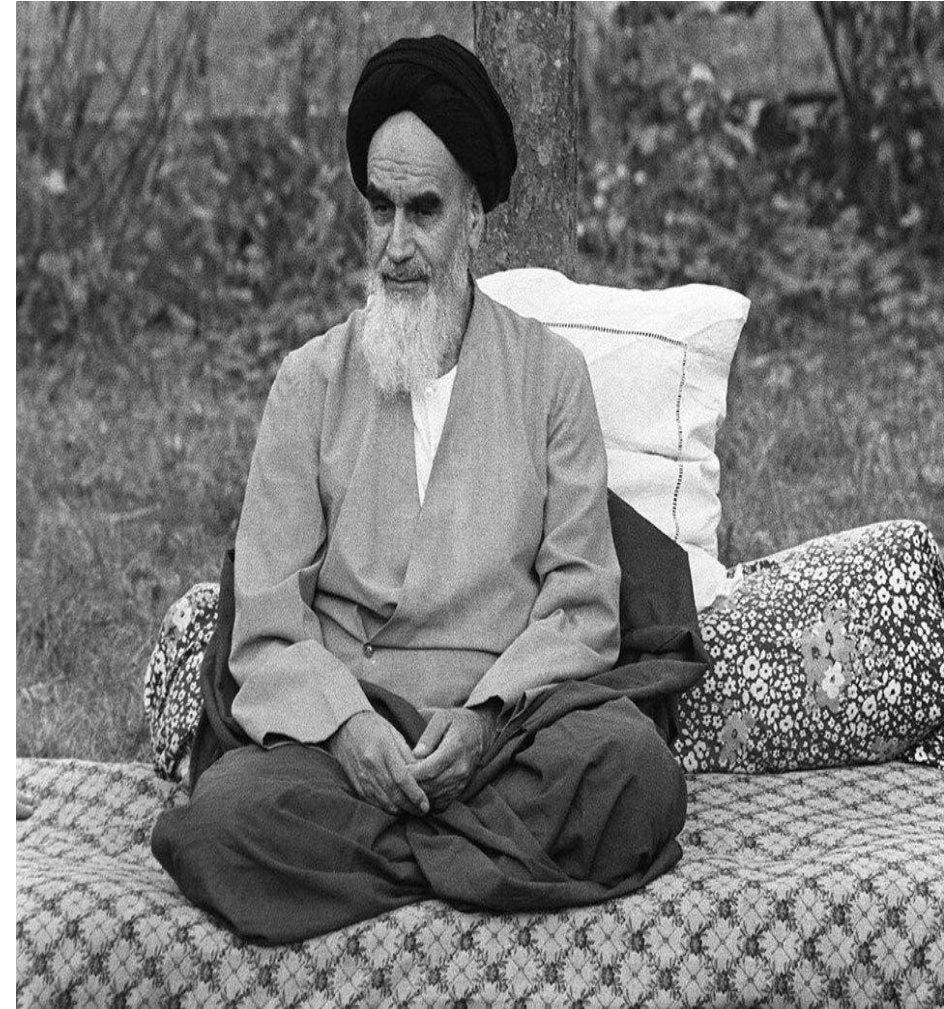
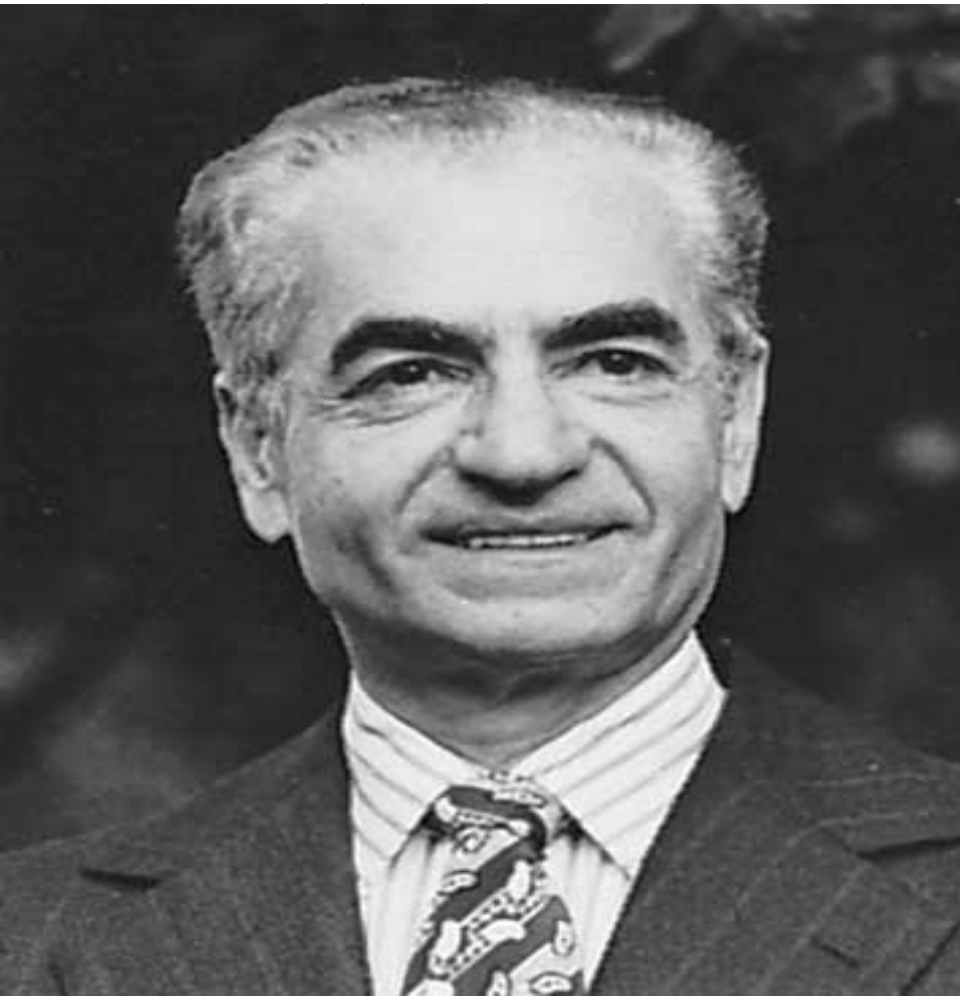
4. Then the U.S. gave support to the Contras a anti-Communist group
5. The civil war last 10 years until President Ortega agreed to hold free elections which he and the Sandinistas lost to Violeta Chamorro a reform candidate



III. Confrontations in the Middle East

A. Religious and Secular Values Clash in Iran

1. Oil industry wealth fueled a growing clash between traditional Islamic values & modern Western materialism
2. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi embraced Western govts &



A. Religious and Secular Values Clash in Iran

3. Iran nationalist resented foreign alliances & united under Prime Minister Muhammed Massadeq
4. They overthrew Pahlavi & nationalized a British owned oil company in 1953
5. U.S. fearing that the new Iran will side with the Soviets; the U.S. will re-instate Shah Pahlavi's power



B. The U.S. Supports Secular Rule

1. By the end of the 50's Iran had westernized with skyscrapers, foreign banking, & modern factories
2. In opposition to Western ideals were the ayatollahs (Muslim leaders) led by Ruholla Khomeini
3. Khomeini led a successful revolution in exile which created an Islamic run country in Iran

