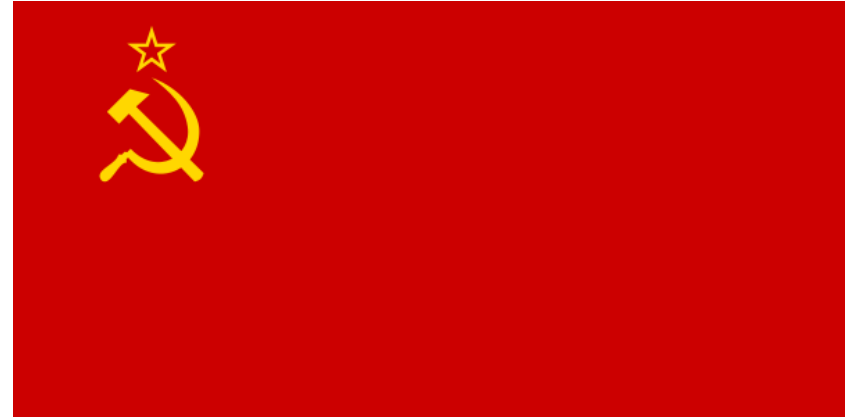




US

Vs.

USSR



Cold War – 1945 – 1991, a political, economic, public relations, and sometimes military conflict between 1945 and 1991. Referred to as a “cold war” because the US and USSR never fought directly.

The US came to represent democracy, capitalism, and freedom. The USSR represented dictatorships, nationalized economy, and little to no individual liberties.

Yalta

1945



The Big Three met to discuss the future of the war and the future of Europe. Stalin promised a united Germany and free elections throughout Europe. A weak Roosevelt and an short-term PM allowed Stalin to get his way.



Representatives from 50 nations met in San Francisco, 1945, and created the United Nations. The US Congress ratified the charter and pledged financial support for the UN. All nations are members of the General Assembly; France, England, China, US, and the USSR are permanent members of the Security Council.



Satellite States of the USSR

Much of the former territories controlled by Germany were now occupied by the Soviets.

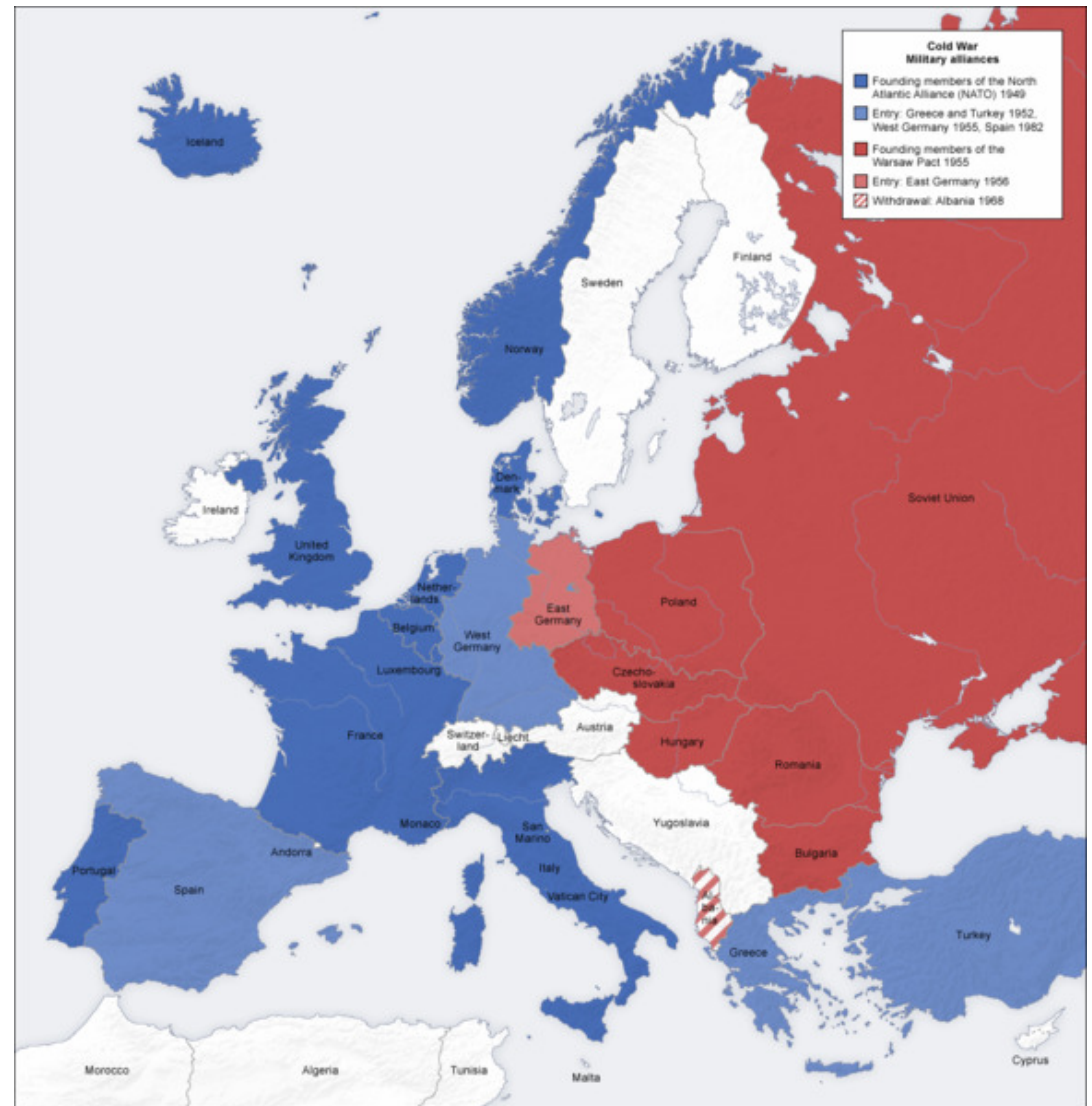
Stalin claimed these nations were necessary for the protection of the Soviet nation.

Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria.....

“The Iron Curtain”

March 5, 1946, Winston Churchill during a speech at Fulton College referred to the Soviet Union as an iron curtain.

“an iron curtain has descended across the continent of Europe, behind the curtain the Soviets were growing and crushing freedom”





George Kennan – published an article as X in *Foreign Affairs* in 1947. Kennan described the policy of “containment” to stop the growth of the USSR beyond its current borders.

Containment became the standard policy toward the Soviets throughout the Cold War.



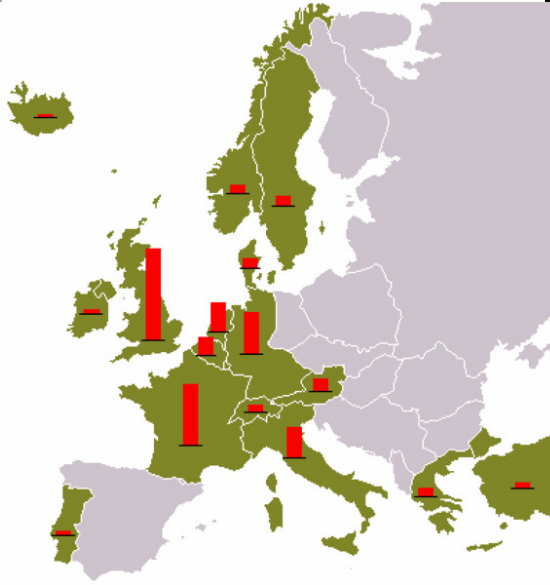
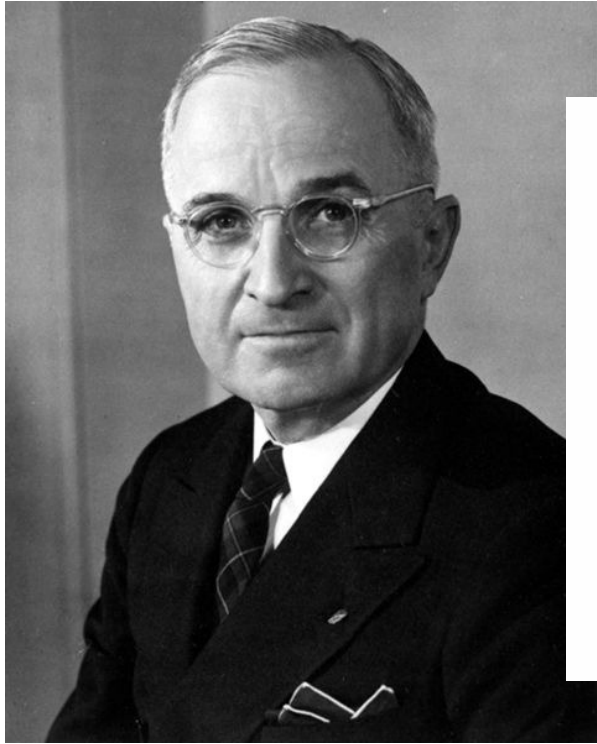
World Bank

**US led and financed
to aid nations torn by
war. Also benefited the
US through trade.**

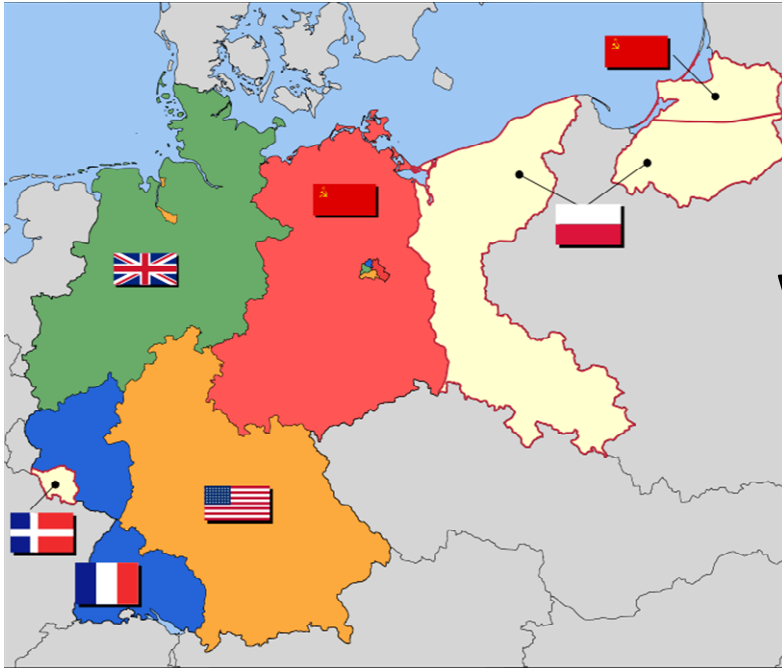


International Monetary Fund

**IMF – 44 nations met in New
Hampshire. Currency guidelines,
tariffs were discussed in order
to avoid the problems of the
1930”s.**



1947 – President Truman asked Congress for \$400 million to aid Greece and Turkey. Both nations were struggling against possible communists revolutions. “We will support any nation who needs our help.” Secretary of State George Marshall presented a plan to Congress calling for \$13 Billion in economic aid to Western Europe; if economies fell so did governments.



June 1948, the USSR cut all forms of transportation from East Berlin to West. without help from the inside West Berlin might have fallen to the Soviets.

The US and England responded with a massive airlift of supplies to Berlin. In May, 1949, the 24 hour a day missions paid off. The Soviets lifted the blockade.

The first battle of the Cold War was won by the US.





NATO or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, created in 1949. 12 nations formed NATO.

Democratic nations of the West, allied together to combat the Soviet threat.

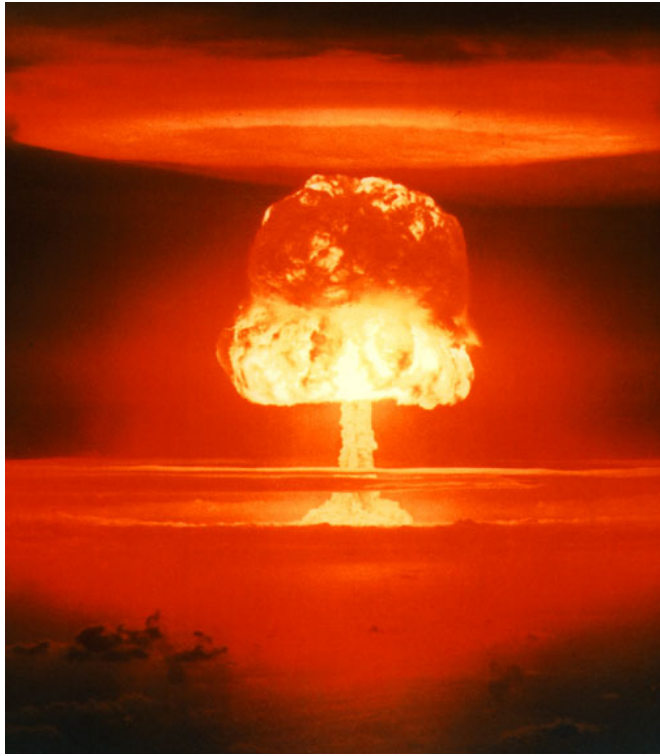


**Warsaw Pact, created in 1955 in response to NATO.
All communist states except Yugoslavia.**



1947, the National Security Act created the National Security Council, the Department of Defense, and the CIA or Central Intelligence Agency.

All were to give the President and the federal government better ability to collect information, and operated the nations military.



The US exploded its first Hydrogen bomb in 1952. The crew of a Japanese fishing boat 85 miles away were killed.

The Soviets exploded their own in 1953.

The arms race had begun.





Julius
And
Ethel Rosenberg

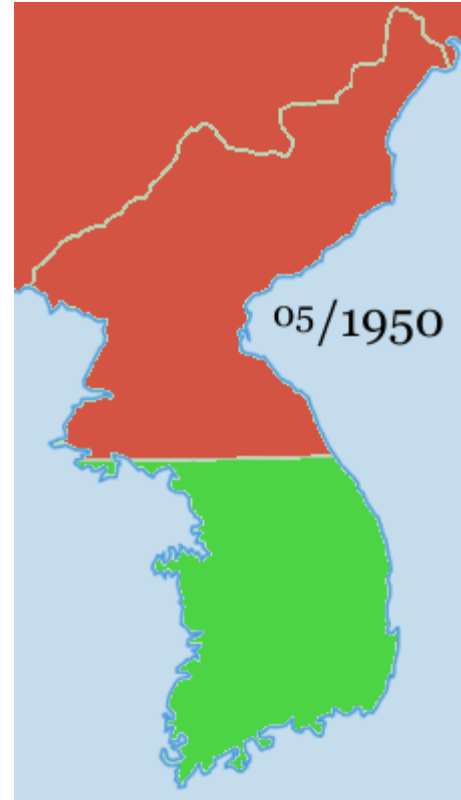


A new wave of communist fear swept the US. The newest concern was that of espionage concerning nuclear technology.

During an investigation of US scientist, Klaus Fuchs, the Rosenberg's were accused of passing nuclear secrets to the Soviets. Based on evidence provided from one spy, the Rosenberg's were found guilty. Both were executed in 1953.

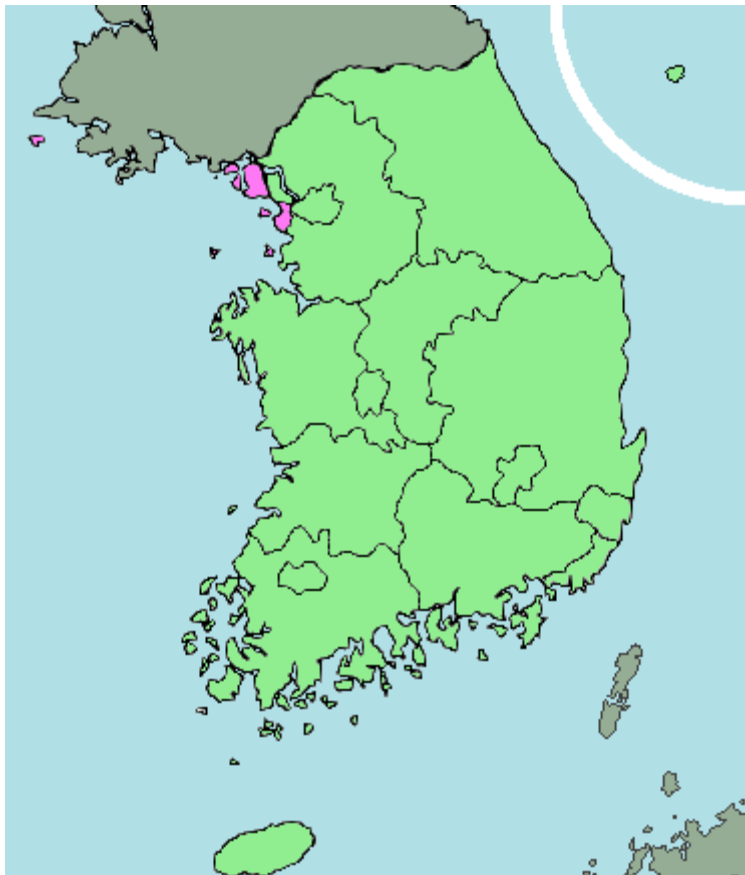


1948-49, the Chinese Nationalists were defeated by the communist forces led by Mao Zedong. The Republic of China was born. The US feared the spread of communism.



Korea, once a Japanese mandate (colony) had been divided into two nations following WWII. North and South Korea were divided at the 38th parallel. In June, 1950, Northern troops, supported by both the Chinese and Soviets, invaded South Korea. Truman pledged help, asked the UN for help. The Security Council voted to send troops to Korea

Northern troops advanced quickly deep into the South. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, planned an invasion of Inchon, behind enemy lines in September, 1950.



By October, Northern troops had been driven back across the border. Gen. MacArthur requested permission to drive all the way into China. President Truman fired the general. A stalemate persisted for two more years.



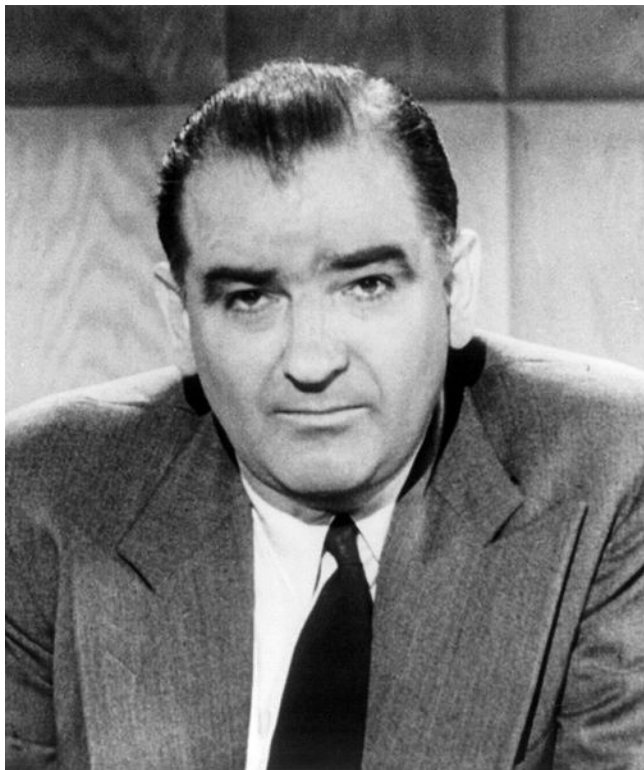
The threat to use nuclear weapons to break the stalemate, by presidential candidate, Dwight Eisenhower, brought the “police action” to an end.

The 38th parallel was reaffirmed as the permanent border.

Korea is an example of the US policy of “containment” and the “limited” warfare of the Cold War

54,000 US soldiers died in Korea

Senator Joseph McCarthy, from Wisconsin, hoped to capitalize from the anti-communist hysteria that swept the US. McCarthy Alleged 250 members of the US State Department were members of the Communist Party. “McCarthyism” prompted from fear Placed individuals and organizations on lists of suspected.



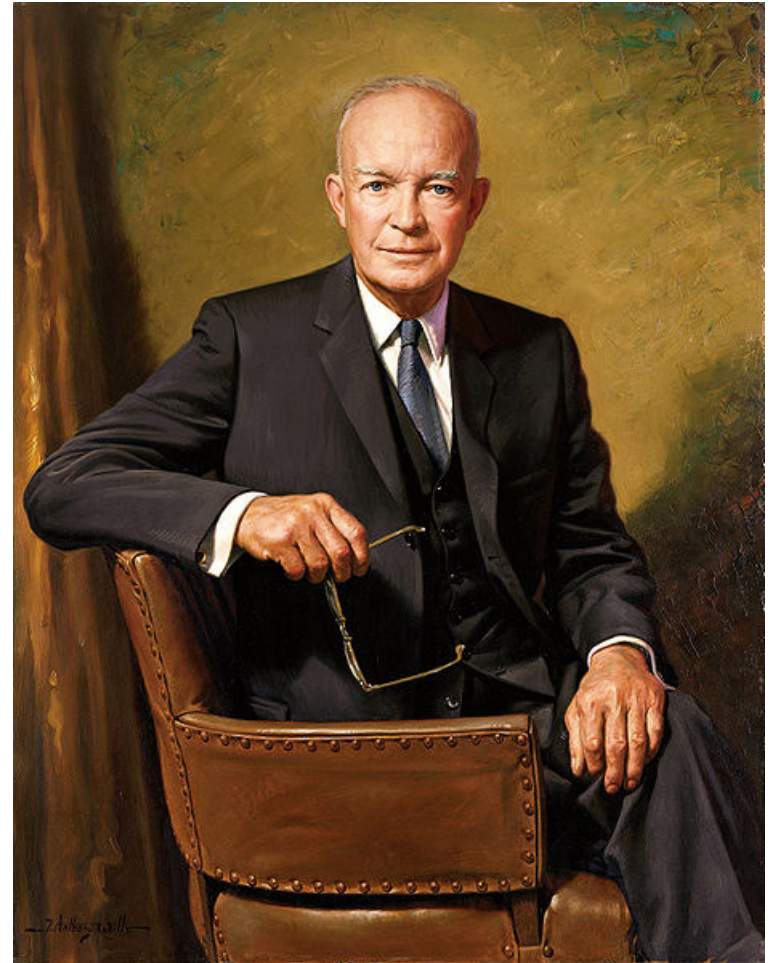
In 1954, McCarthy alleged several high ranking military officers. The Senate asked for evidence, McCarthy was questioned in front of a live television audience. McCarthy had no evidence.

McCarthy was censured by Congress, he died in 1957.

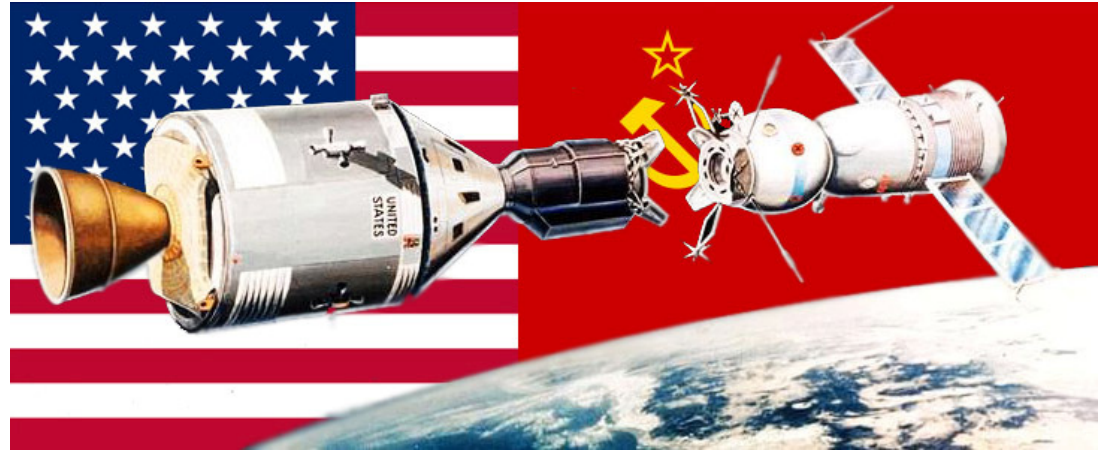
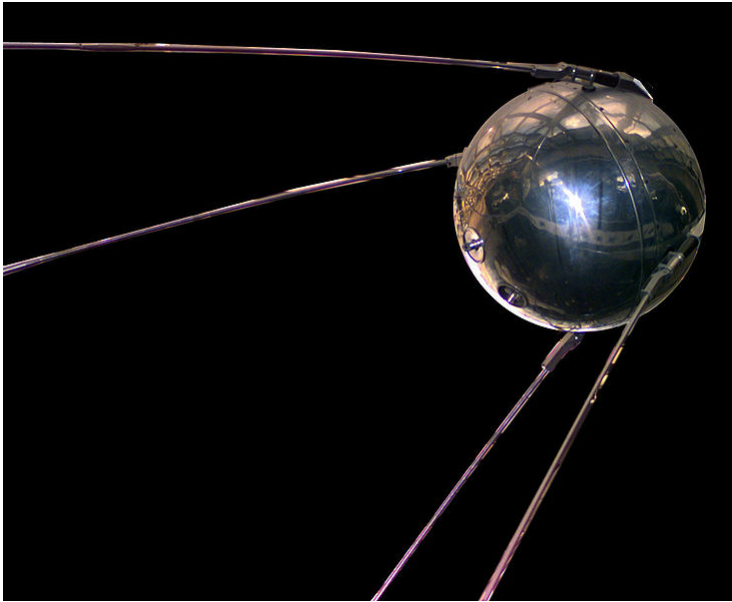
Dwight Eisenhower elected 1952. “Ike” increased the military budget, backed the production of nuclear weapons.

Believed in Deterrence, having a military capacity that convinced enemies that any attack was useless.

Practiced “brinkmanship” or the belief that you work just to the brink of war.



In 1956, Congress, on the request from Ike passed the creation and funding of the first US Interstate System. Help deploy the military in time of war.



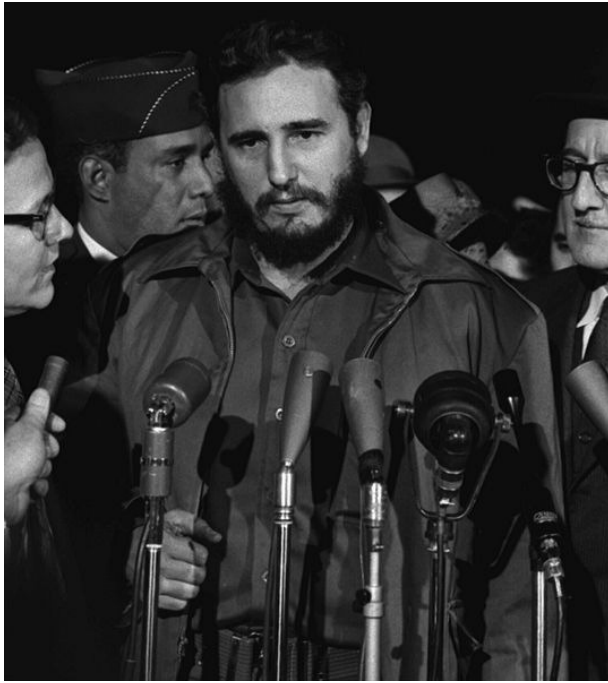
Apollo – Soyuz 1975

Sputnik I – the first man made satellite launched by the Soviets in October, 1957. People of the US were alarmed.

1.How could we be behind the USSR

2.If they could place a satellite into orbit, they could also send nuclear bombs to the US

The US responded by establishing NASA, increasing funding for education, especially math and science.



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-10014-040
Foto: Knaack, Peter / 14. Juni 1972

1959 – Fidel Castro led a nationalist movement in Cuba. Backed by the USSR, Castro helped to install a communist government.

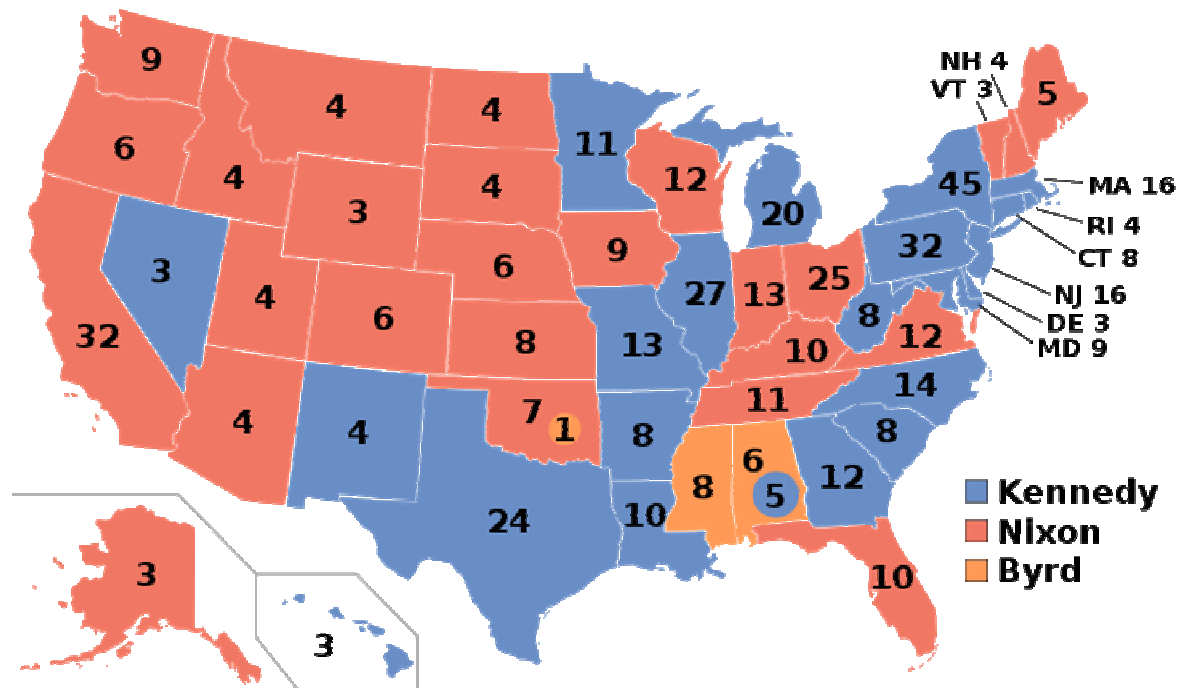
Communism in our backyard!



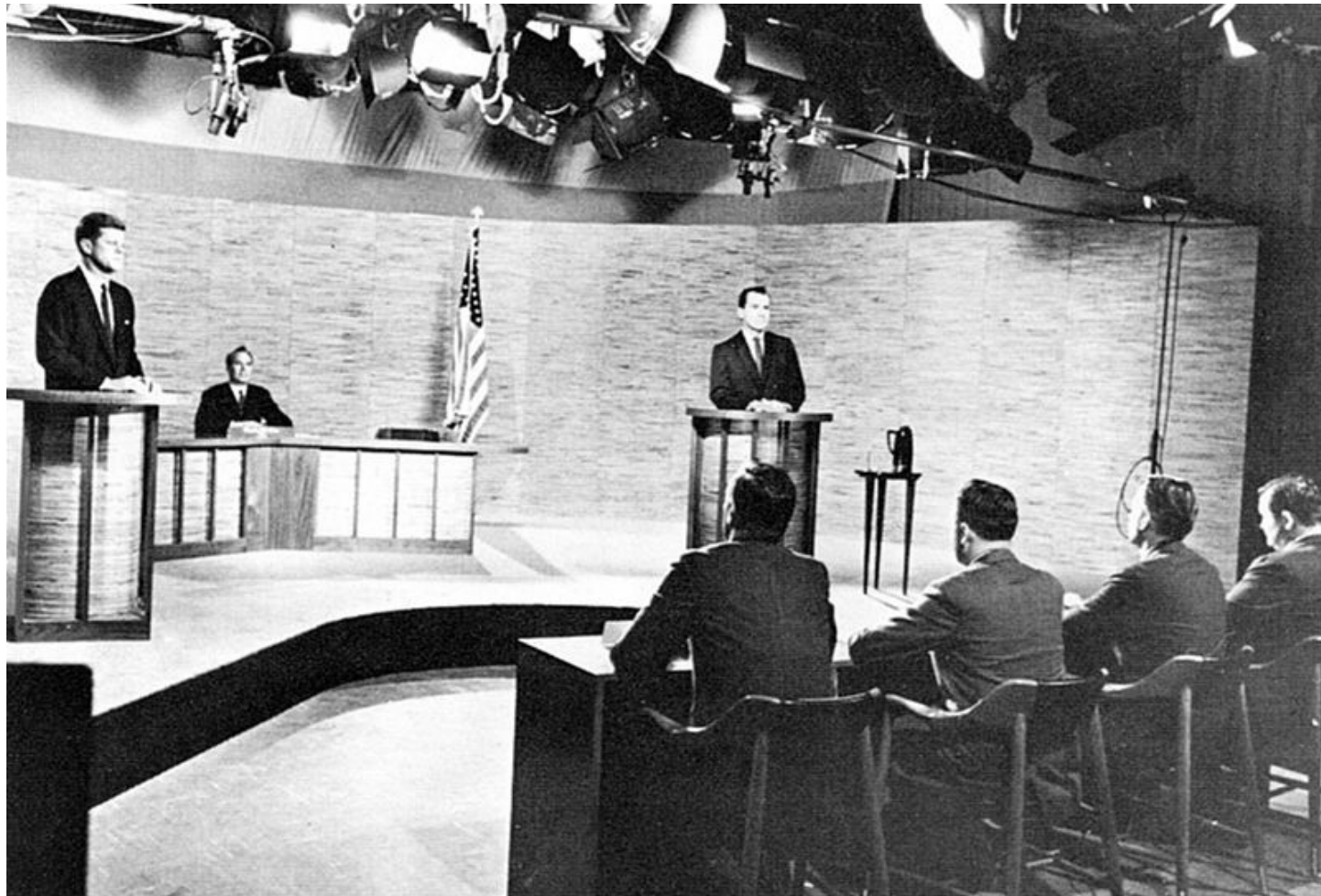
Richard Nixon – Republican

John F. Kennedy – Democrat

One of the closest elections to date



Televised debates tended to favor Kennedy. For the first time, television became a major part of national politics. JFK was the youngest man to be elected president, 43. He was also the first Catholic elected as president.



New Freedom – Kennedy’s domestic agenda. Increase Social Security, increase education, cut taxes.

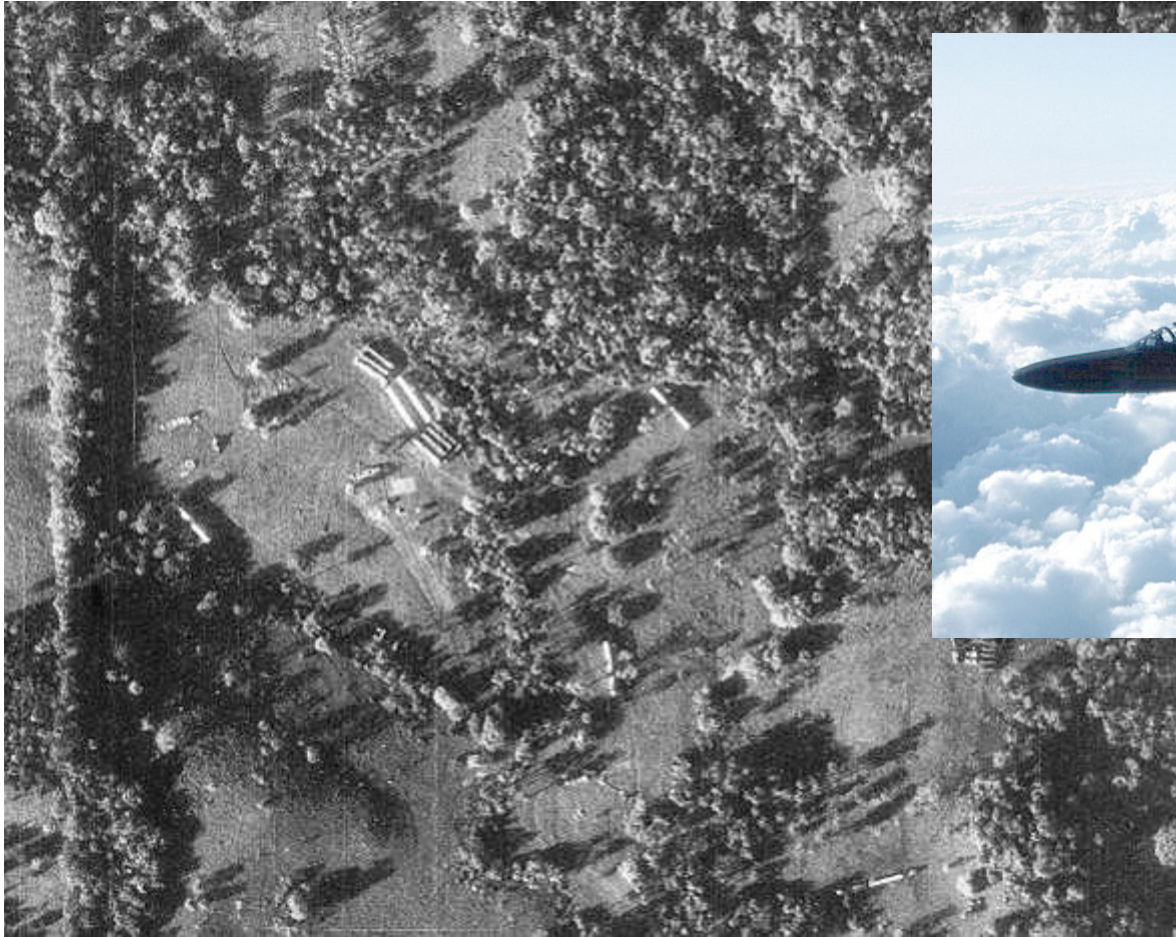
Alliance for Progress – Kennedy’s version of the Truman Doctrine, this time for Central and South America.

NASA – JFK increased funding for NASA. Pledged in his Inaugural address, “that the US should send a man to the moon and safely return him to earth before the end of the decade”



April 17, 1961 – CIA planned invasion of Cuba. CIA led Cuban exiles were to infiltrate the island and lead a popular uprising which might depose Castro.

The invasion was botched, many participants were killed or captured. JFK took the blame.



October 1962, US spy planes discovered that the USSR was installing missiles and launchers inside Cuba. The Kennedy team decided that the missiles had to be removed before they became operational. The question was how to accomplish the removal.



A “quarantine” was used to block all traffic coming or going to Cuba. Meanwhile an invasion of Cuba was planned if the Soviets refused to remove the missiles and allow the US to inspect.

Ultimately the Soviets promised to remove the missiles, allow US inspections. The US promised not to invade and to remove (later) older missiles based inside Turkey.

Impact of Cuban Missile Crisis

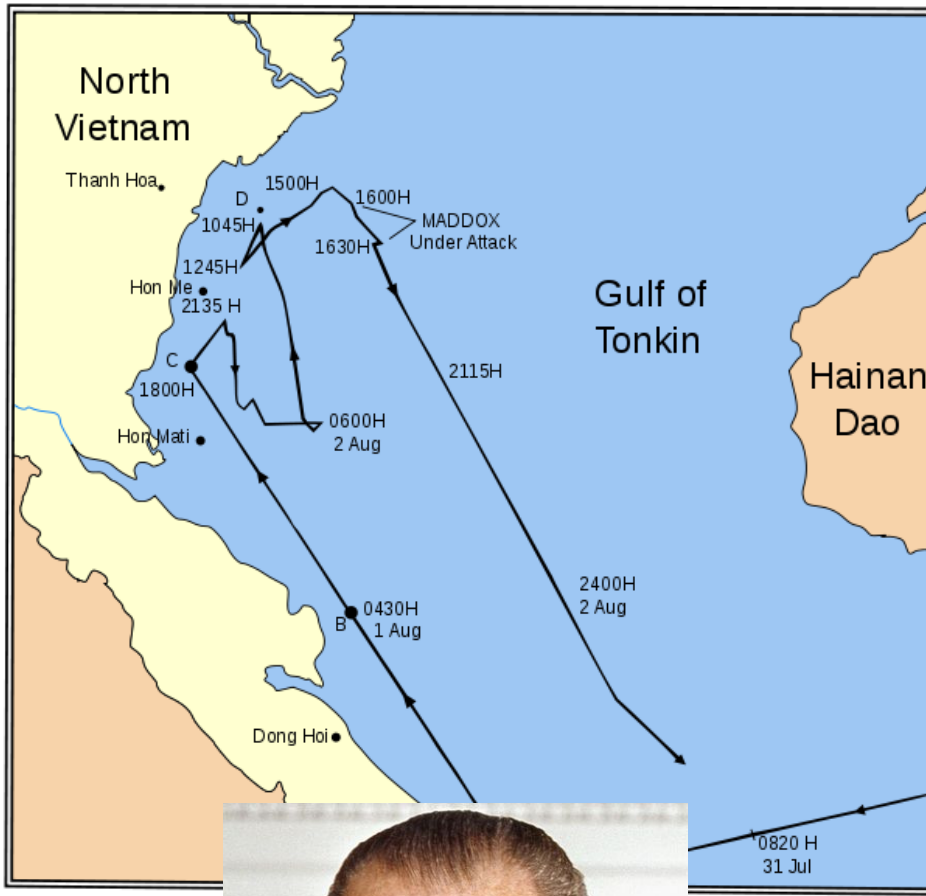
- 1. The success gave Kennedy needed momentum as President.**
- 2. The US and USSR established a “hotline” For better communication.**
- 3. An international treaty was signed to ban atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.**

Vietnam 1954-1973

1954 – Geneva Accords divided Vietnam into two nations. A communist North and a Democratic South.

1954 – 1963 US involvement consisted of political, economic, and military assistance.





1964 – The USS Maddox was fired upon by a Vietnamese Torpedo boat.

President Johnson asked Congress for permission to retaliate. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution presented LBJ with a “blank check” for Vietnam.



**The US began heavy bombing over North Vietnam.
Operation Rolling Thunder dropped more bombs
In three years than all the bombing of WWII.**





**Hawks – those that supported
The war.**

**Doves – those opposed to the
War.**

**VC – Vietcong – Charlie
communist soldiers, used
guerilla tactics.**

NVA – Army of North Vietnam



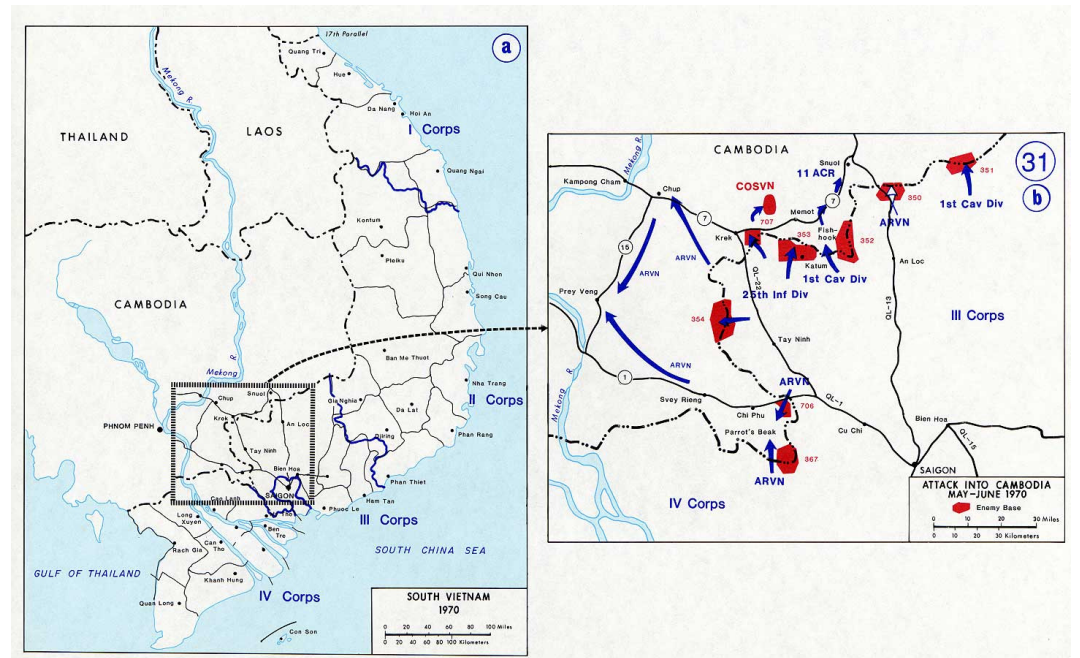
Search and Destroy Missions – US soldiers were forced to search for the enemy. VC were of all ages and genders.

US citizens never fully understood why our soldiers were killing women and children.

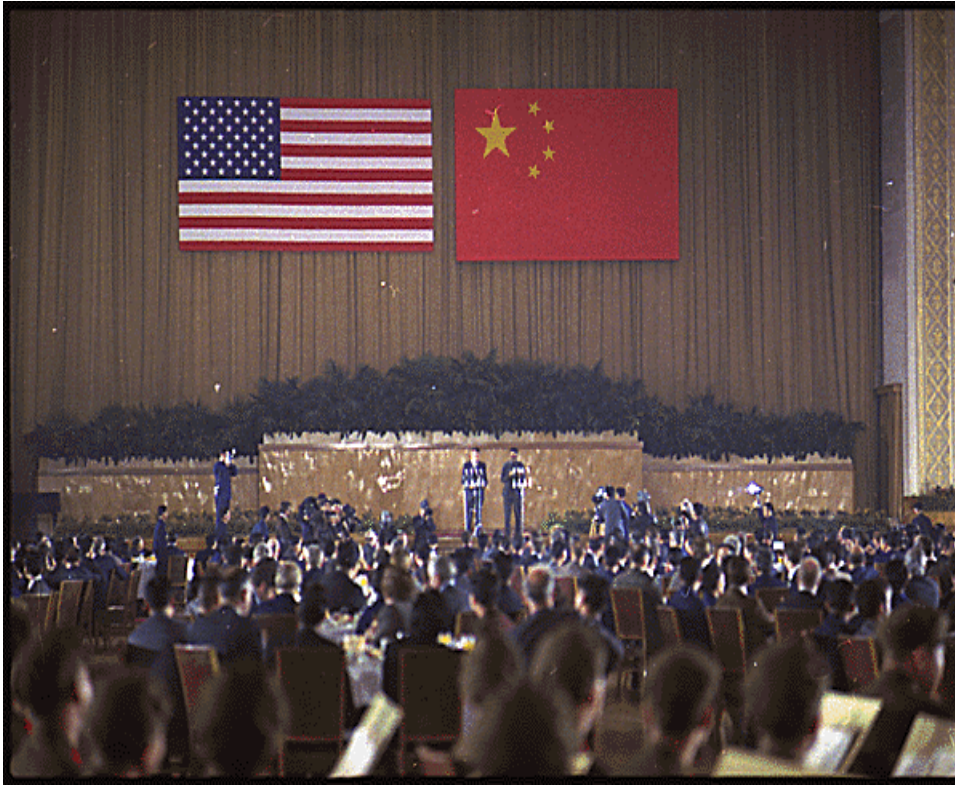












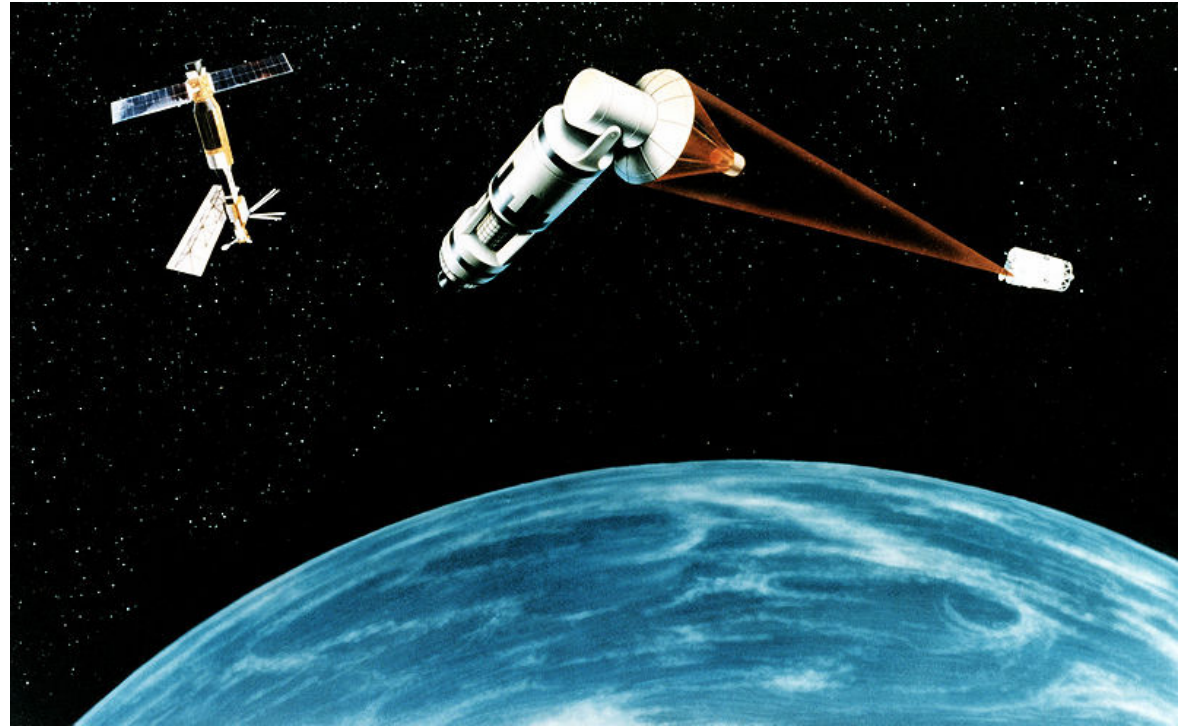


















Glasnost

Perestroika