Cold War

* Definition
* Soviet goals for post WWII (security to German invasions, keep Ger weak, establish Soviet satellites, promote communism/suspicious of capitalism)
* American goals for post WWII (concerned that GD caused WWII, economic growth is key to peace so increase world trade to promote eco growth, promote free enterprise)
* Yalta Conference in Feb 1945
	+ Poland: Soviets has encouraged communism in Poland when pushing Germans out—two Polish govts (Roosevelt and Churchill want the Poles to decide their govt, but Stalin protests and Allies give in to communist govt)
	+ Declaration of Liberated Europe: “right of all people to choose the form of govt under which they will live”
	+ Dividing Germany: into four zones, including the city of Berlin, controlled by US, Britain, France, and Soviet Union; Stalin demands that Germany pay reparations with trade goods and products instead of cash (FDR)
	+ Two weeks after, Stalin pressures Romania to adopt communism (America mad)
	+ Non-Communist Poles not allowed to serve in govt (violation of Yalta; America mad)
* Truman
	+ Staunchly anti-communist/distrustful of Stalin
	+ Determined not to appease Stalin
	+ Demands free elections in Poland (tension)
* Potsdam Conference in July 1945
	+ Truman concerned that German eco deteriorating and people will turn to communism
	+ Stalin still wants Germany to pay
	+ Truman takes firm stand against heavy reparations: Soviets take reparations from their zone which is mostly agricultural, Allies allow industry and trade German indus equipment for food shipment from Soviet zone
	+ Increase in tension
* Iron Curtain
	+ Soviets still refuse to uphold Declaration of Liberated Europe
	+ Communism in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia (satellite nations)
* Some Americans still think Soviet relations can be worked out (late1945)
* Long Telegram
	+ February 1946 George Kennan: Soviets have traditional Russian sense of insecurity and fear the west; believe they are in a long term historical struggle with capitalism and is impossible to reach an agreement with them
	+ “containment” of communism; buys time for Soviets to fall apart due to weaknesses
* Crisis in Iran March 1946
	+ Prove Kennan right
	+ Soviets remain in Iran (access to Persian Gulf) after the war, but are supposed to leave; Stalin demands access to oil and pressure northern Iran to establish communist govt
	+ US demands that Soviets withdraw; they do
* Truman Doctrine
	+ Stalin turns to Turkey (wants strategic route to Mediterranean ports)
	+ Truman sends aircraft carrier to join a battle ship in protecting these lands
	+ Britain tries to help Greece in fight against communism, but they run out of $
	+ March 12, 1947: Truman asks Congress for $400 million to fight in Greece and Turkey
	+ Goal is to aid “free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures”
	+ Immediate effects are to stabilize Greek govt and ease Soviet demands in Turkey
	+ Long-term: pledges US to fight communism worldwide
* Marshall Plan
	+ European economics are in bad shape: political chaos, starvation, terrible winter, etc.
	+ June 1947: Secretary of State George Marshall proposed European Recovery Program which would give aid to European nations
	+ Essential for containment
	+ Soviet and its satellites reject the offer
	+ Aid helps Western Europe and weakened the appeal of communism and opened new markets for trade
* Berlin Crisis
	+ US believes Western Europe prosperity depends on Germany’s recovery
	+ West Germany founded, including West Berlin 1948 (independent)
	+ Soviets know that they will not get their reparations, so Soviets cut off all road/rail traffic to West Berlin
	+ Berlin aircraft to bring supplies to Berlin; symbol of determination to stand by a divided city
	+ NATO April 1949: mutual defense alliance, member countries agree to come to defense of other member countries that are attacked
	+ When NATO allows West Germany to join, Soviets respond by creating Warsaw Pact
* Civil War and Revolution in China
	+ Mao Zedong leads Communist Revolution against Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists October 1949
	+ 1949 Soviets announce first test of atomic bomb
	+ 1950 alliance between China and Soviet Union
	+ General MacArthur is in charge of Japan and they start focusing on industrializing with the fall of China
* Korean War
	+ Americans and Soviets were in Korea to disarm Japanese troops there
	+ Divided at 38th parallel
	+ Communist Korean organized in North
	+ Democratic govt in South
	+ 1950: heavily militarized North Koreans invade South Korea (poorly equipped)
	+ UN Intervention: test of containment and order US naval and airpower into action
	+ With UN troops, Truman orders MacArthur to send troops from Japan to South Korea
	+ MacArthur launches surprise attack at Inchon which drives the North Koreans back
	+ China Enters the War: pushed UN troops back past 38th parallel
	+ MacArthur wants expansion of war into China
	+ Truman does not want to expand war into China or use the atomic bomb, so MacArthur criticizes him
	+ Truman fires MacArthur April 1951
	+ UN troops push North Koreans and Chinese back
	+ November 1951: peace negotiations
	+ Turning point in Cold War: major military buildup for Americans
	+ Expands Cold War to Asia
* Red Scare
	+ Some govt officials convinced that Communists are spies (Canada incident)
	+ Sept 1945
	+ General fear of Communist subversion
* Loyalty Review Program
	+ Screen all federal employees; increase communist fear
* HUAC
	+ Hoover urges HUAC to hold public hearings on Communist subversion
	+ Wiretap phones
* Alger Hiss
	+ Testimony that govt officials are communist spies
	+ Alger Hiss named (served in FDR administration, attended Yalta, organize UN)
	+ Convicted of perjury
* Rosenbergs
	+ Couple convicted of sending Soviets information about the atomic bomb
* Project Venona
	+ 1946 Soviet spy code cracked
	+ Released in 1995; proves guilt of Rosenbergs
* Red Scare Spreads
	+ Churches and unions
* Intensification
	+ 1949 with the fall of China
	+ Joseph McCarthy accuses govt officials and Hollywood of being Communist
	+ McCarren Internal Security Act: restriction on Communists
* McCarthyism
	+ Accusation of communists in the military
	+ Military leaders stand up to McCarthy’s bullying of the accused
* Life During the Cold War
	+ 1953 Soviets test first hydrogen bomb quickly after the Americans
	+ Americans gear up for an attack
	+ Fallout shelters
* Pop Culture
* Eisenhower
* Election of 1952: Truman’s foreign policy not working; Soviets have atomic bomb, consolidated its hold on Eastern Europe, China fell, and troops fighting in Korean War
* Eisenhower
	+ Convinced that we need a strong economy
	+ Prepared to use nuclear weapons
	+ Knows war costs too much
* Massive Retaliation
	+ Prevent wars from happening with threats of atomic bombs
	+ Cut military spending
* Sputnik
	+ Americans develop long range missiles and B-52 bombers
	+ October 4, 1957 Soviets launch Sputnik
	+ Congress creates NASA
* John Foster Dulles
	+ Secretary of State
	+ Brinkmanship
* Korean War Ends
	+ Eisenhower goes to Korea to strategize and threaten the Chinese with atomic bombs
	+ Armistice and establishment of DMZ
* Taiwan Crisis
	+ China tries to take Taiwan, but Eisenhower and Dulles threaten to use atomic bombs, so China backs down
* Suez Crisis
	+ Prevent Arab nations from joining the Soviets
	+ Offers Egypt help in financing the construction of a dam on the Nile
	+ Egyptians nationalize the Suez Canal to pay for the dam
	+ British and French invade Egypt; Eisenhower angry at this
	+ Soviets support Egyptians
	+ Victory for Soviets
* Central Intelligence Agency
	+ Coup in Iran and Guatemala
* Uprising in Hungary
	+ 1953 Stalin dies
	+ power struggle and Khrushchev becomes leader
	+ Khrushchev disliked Stalin and his attacks were broadcast to Eastern Europe, who then begin to riot in Hungary

Continuing Tensions

* + - Military industrial complex