

**USHC 7.5** Analyze the impact of the Cold War on national security and individual freedom, including the containment policy and the role of military alliances, the effects of the “Red Scare” and McCarthyism, the conflicts in Korea and the Middle East, the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall, the Cuban missile crisis, and the nuclear arms race.

## The Cold War

|   |              |   |
|---|--------------|---|
| U.S. & Allies                                 | <b>VS.</b>   | Soviet Union & Allies   |
| Capitalist<br>Democratic                      |              | Communist<br>Totalitarian   |
| Assist Allies (Britain & France)<br><br>_____ | <b>GOALS</b> | Maintain a “_____ zone” between the Soviet Union and Western Europe |
| Communism                                     |              |   |

The Soviets did not allow free elections in the so-called “\_\_\_\_\_ Bloc” countries.



Churchill: An “\_\_\_\_\_ Curtain” separates Soviet sphere from Western Europe

## Containment Policy

Under Harry Truman, the U.S. government pursued a policy of “\_\_\_\_\_,” pledging the United States to resist the *spread* of communism (similar to the “Free Soil” movement prior to the Civil War).

**Truman Doctrine:** U.S. helps governments in \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ put down communist insurrections.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Plan:** (aka, “European \_\_\_\_\_ Program”) Foreign \_\_\_\_\_ to governments in Western Europe to prevent the election of communist or socialist governments

## Occupied Berlin



Map by WikiNight (cc 3.0)

The Allies agreed to divide Germany and also to divide the capital city of Berlin into four zones of occupation.

Berlin was in the middle of \_\_\_\_\_-occupied Germany.

In 1948, Stalin blocked road and rail access to West Berlin, resulting in the Berlin \_\_\_\_\_, during which British and American pilots supplied West Berlin with food and necessities by air.

In 1962, the Soviets erected the Berlin \_\_\_\_\_, which became a symbol of communist repression in Europe.

## Cold War Alliances ( \_\_\_\_\_ Security)

|   |                                  |   |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| _____<br><i>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</i><br>United States & _____<br>Europe | <p>Map by Alphathon (cc 3.0)</p> | _____ <b>PACT</b><br>Soviet Union and _____<br>Bloc |
|---|----------------------------------|---|

## THE REST OF THIS GUIDE IS IN PROGRESS – SHARING SUPPORT DOCUMENT LANGUAGE UNTIL I AM ABLE TO POST A FINISHED PRODUCT

### CHINA / KOREA

Also in 1949, after a long civil war, China under the leadership of the American-backed nationalist [Chiang Kai-shek], fell to the communist forces led by Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong).

In 1950, communist North Korea invaded South Korea. Believing that the invasion was orchestrated by the Soviet Union, the Truman administration urged the United Nations to take action. The United Nations voted unanimously to demand a cease fire and supported a 'police action' to defend South Korea. However, the majority of troops and financial support for the Korean War came from the United States. When United States forces neared the Chinese border, the Communist Chinese attacked and drove the forces back to the 38th parallel. American casualties turned public opinion against the war. Formal peace negotiations ended with North Korean forces contained above the 38th parallel, a victory for containment at a cost of tens of thousands of American lives.

### ARMS RACE / SPACE RACE

The Soviet Union organized the Warsaw Pact, a military alliance of Eastern European nations and the Soviet Union for defense against NATO [1955]. The space race took off when the Soviet Union launched Sputnik [1957]. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote science and math skills and to counteract the fear that consumerism had made Americans less competitive (USHC 7.6) and less likely to win the arms race. The arms race raised fears that were reflected in the building of bomb shelters as well as in the popular culture. Eventually the United States took the lead in the space race when the first man landed on the moon [1969].

### SECOND RED SCARE

These threats set the stage for a Red Scare in the United States in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The tough, simplistic talk of the Truman administration caused the public to see the tension between the United States and the Soviet Union as good against evil. The anxiety caused by the fall of China, the Soviet acquisition of the bomb, and the Korean War, made Americans look for an enemy within. Cold War propaganda and anti-Soviet media permeated the culture in the United States and contributed to the climate of fear. Partisan politics caused Republicans, who had not held the presidency since 1933, to accuse the Democrats of being "soft on communism."

### MCCARTHYISM

Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy lent his name to the anticommunist crusade, McCarthyism. McCarthy used the tactic of the Big Lie, repeating an untrue accusation of affiliation with communism loudly and often, to smear countless diplomats, artists, and statesmen. McCarthy's attack on individual freedom finally ended when televised [Army-McCarthy] hearings showed the public what a bully McCarthy was and the public rejected him. It was later revealed that some spies aided the Soviets; however, countless public servants had their reputations unjustly smeared by false accusations.

## CUBA

Cuba became a battleground for the Cold War when forces under Fidel Castro overthrew the American-backed dictator of Cuba. Castro nationalized American-owned properties and developed a close relationship with the Soviet Union. Cuban exiles trained by the CIA invaded Cuba hoping to initiate a popular uprising against Castro [Bay of Pigs]. The plan failed, United States prestige suffered, and President Kennedy became more determined to prove his Cold War credentials in other world arenas such as Berlin, Vietnam, and Cuba. In the fall of 1963, American spy planes photographed nuclear missile sites being built in Cuba. President Kennedy placed a naval blockade around Cuba to prevent the Soviets from arming these sites. After thirteen days of escalating fear of nuclear war, an agreement was reached that ended the crisis and averted nuclear confrontation. The Cuban Missile Crisis was the closest that the United States and the Soviet Union came to armed conflict during the Cold War. In its aftermath, efforts were made to avoid nuclear war through the installation of a hot line in the White House and in the Kremlin and the signing of a nuclear test ban treaty.

## THE MIDDLE EAST

The Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as extensive American interests in oil and support for the state of Israel, contributed to American involvement in the Middle East and to continuing conflict in the region. Israel was recognized by the United States in 1948 as a homeland for Jews after the Holocaust (USHC -7.4) and America has supported Israel in their ongoing defense against their Arab neighbors. The Soviet Union increased its influence on Arab nations that opposed the creation of the state of Israel. President Eisenhower intervened in the Suez Crisis [1956] and extended containment to the Middle East in the Eisenhower Doctrine. The importance of Middle East oil to the United States' economy led the United States to engage in diplomacy to stop the oil embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the 1970s. The United States attempted to facilitate peace in the Middle East, resulting in the Camp David Accords. Cold War tensions also impacted America's foreign policy towards other states in the Middle East. In the 1950s, the CIA helped the Shah of Iran overthrow a rival who had attempted to nationalize foreign oil interests and supported the Shah's unpopular and repressive regime in order to maintain a friendly buffer state on the southern border of the Soviet Union. When the Shah's government was overthrown by a fundamentalist Islamic group, popular anger against the United States led to the taking of the American embassy and the holding of over one hundred fifty American hostages for more than a year in the 1970s. Relations with the regime in Iran continue to be strained today. When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan to support a friendly government on their southern border, the United States' Cold War policy of containing communism led the United States to support the Afghan resistance movement. These rebel groups evolved into the Taliban, which later harbored al Qaeda terrorism.

The Cold War ended as a result of changes within the Soviet Union, the strain of the arms race and the Soviet war in Afghanistan on the Soviet economy, and a movement for liberation in Eastern Europe. The 1989 fall of the Berlin Wall, the most important symbol of the Cold War, marked the end of the Cold War.