

Intro to the Cold War

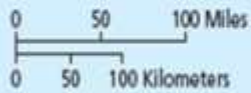
The Main Idea

- Following World War II, a rivalry between the world's two superpowers.
- United States and the Soviet Union (USSR).

Video #1

- This video will go over where the issues between the United States and Soviet Union began.

DIVIDED GERMANY, 1949



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

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Interactive Map

Keyword: SE7 CH15

In 1949 Germany was divided into four zones of occupation: American, British, French, and Soviet.

Location Why was it necessary to airlift supplies to West Berlin?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H20

The Basics

- Cold War → competition that developed between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R
 - 1945-1991
- It was called a “cold” war because the two countries did not fight each other in war.

Yalta Conference

- Allied meeting before the end of World War II
- Stalin wanted to maintain control of Eastern Europe. (Communist Governments)
- US & Britain wanted free elections in Eastern Europe (Democracies)

Yalta Conference

- They decided at Yalta to dismantle Germany's military industry, prosecute war criminals, and provide economic aid to the German people.
- They also agreed in theory to divide Germany into four occupation zones.
- At the end of the conference, the leaders agreed to establish democratic governments in Eastern Europe after the war ended.

Potsdam Conference

- Each country was focused on their own goals instead of the group.
- Marked the beginning of the end of the alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- Stalin did not keep his promises from the Yalta Conference

The Cold War Starts

- The Soviet Union's goals of gaining allies and spreading communism were threats to the United States.
- The United States wanted to spread democracy and capitalism, as well as contain communism.

Issues in Europe

- Both nations had different ideas about what Europe should look like after World War II.
 - Capitalism vs. Communism







Soviet Satellite Countries

- The Soviet Union:
 - Kept troops in Eastern European nations.
 - Rigged elections in favor of communist supporters.



Europe (on modern borders)

Eastern bloc

1949-1989



*Until 1968



The Iron Curtain

- A metaphor for the Soviet wall of countries in the East.
- Stalin used as a buffer in case of invasion







NO ADMITTANCE
BY ORDER
OF JOE

EUROPE

VEENOW

2



The Domino Theory

- US government
idea that
communist
influence would
spread from one
country to the next
creating a domino
effect causing
democracy to fall.



Containment

- U.S. foreign policy approach to handling communism in the world.
- The idea of containment was to prevent communism from spreading.

The Truman Doctrine, 1947



President Truman outlined the Truman Doctrine to a joint session of Congress in March of 1947

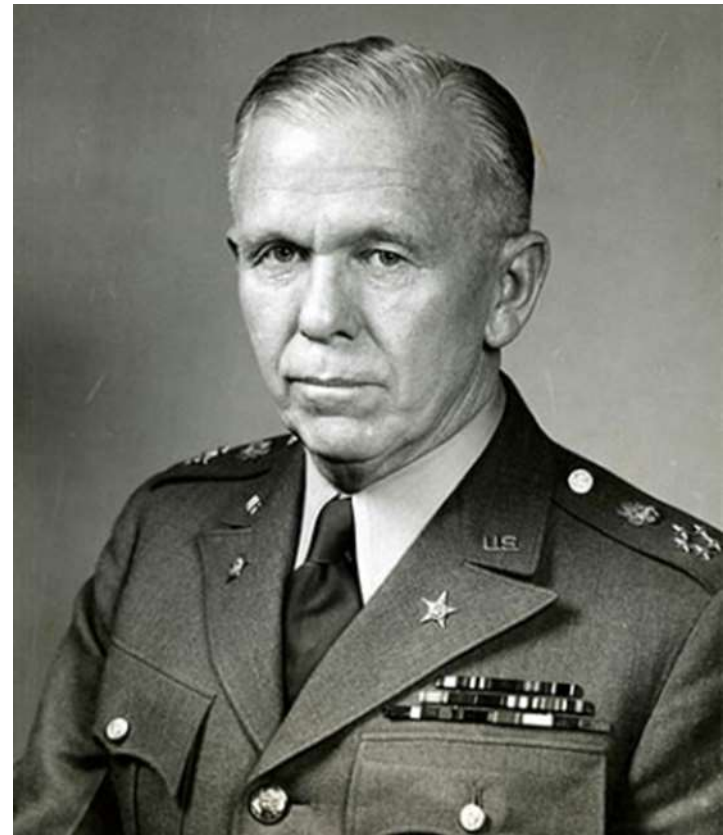
The Truman Doctrine



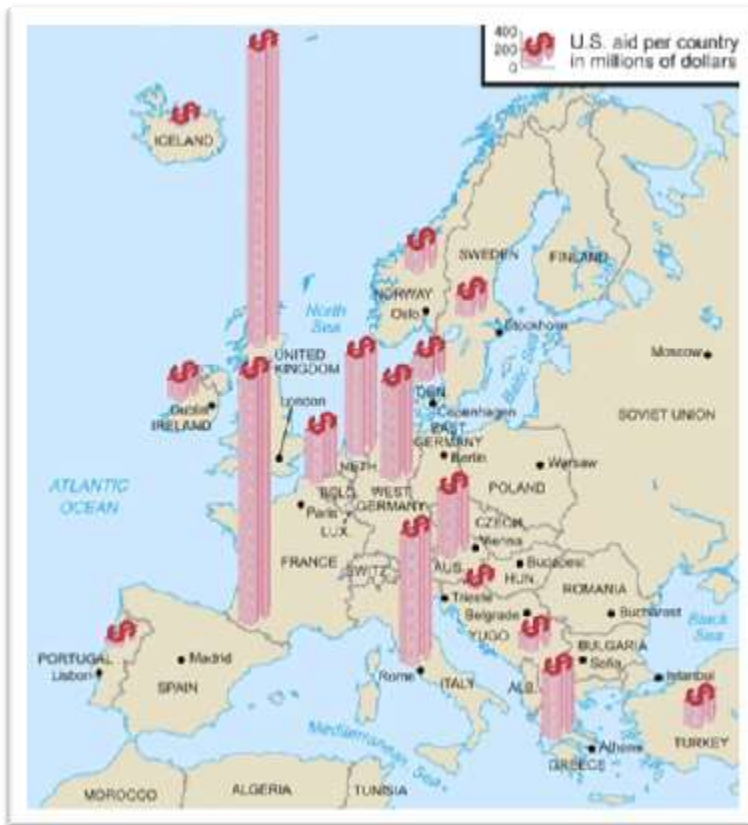
- Response to communist threats in Greece & Turkey.
- Truman asked Congress to financially and militarily support countries fighting against totalitarian groups.
 - Communists

The Marshall Plan

- Provided \$12 Billion in financial aid to rebuild Europe.
- Accomplishments:
 - Ended the threat of communism spreading in Europe.
 - Helped the U.S. economy.
 - Increased tensions with the Soviet Union.



The Marshall Plan, 1947

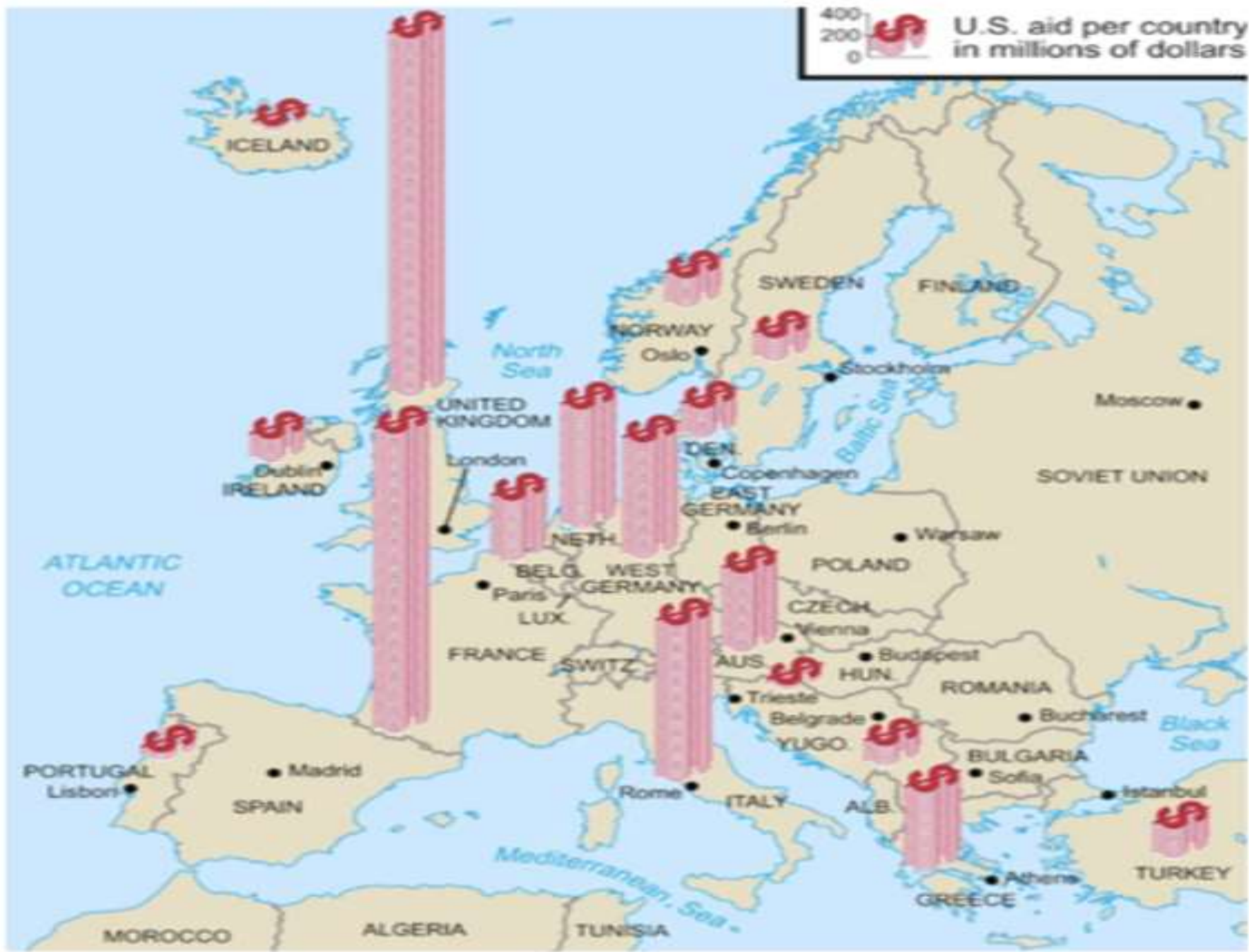


A map showing how the plan's \$20B was distributed by country



Photo shows a delivery of wheat from the U.S. being unloaded in Rotterdam, Netherlands

400
200
0  U.S. aid per country
in millions of dollars



The Berlin Airlift

- 1948 → Soviet Union cut off all access to Berlin. (Blockade)
- The U.S. military flew in supplies to Berlin for 11 months.
- Stalin eventually lifted the blockade.



Lübeck

Fuhlsbüttel

Finkenwerder

Wunstorf

Celle

Bückeburg

Wiesbaden

Rhein-Main

Oberpfaffenhofen







NATO Forms

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- Formed as a result of the Berlin Airlift
- A security alliance to defend each other in the event of Soviet aggression.



Warsaw Pact

- In response, the Soviet Union created the Warsaw Pact
- An alliance of collective security.
- The Soviet Union and its satellite communist countries.





National Security Act 1947

- Created:
 - The Department of Defense (DOD)
 - National Security Council (NSC)
 - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

The Atomic Bomb

- In 1949, the USSR tested their 1st atomic bomb.
- It was more powerful than the ones used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- Both nations had the ability to attack each other with nuclear weapons.

Order of Operations

- Complete the Intro to the Cold War Assignment