Essential Question:
– What led to the Cold War between the United States & Soviet Union?

Thursday, Feb. 20th:
– LEAD—America in the 1950s Notes and T-Chart
– LABOR—”Causes of the Cold War” notes...Ideology Activity
– LEAVE—The Cold War Packet
– Cold War Test, Feb. 26th
The end of WWII in 1945, marked a turning point in U.S. history by taking an active role in world affairs. The USA became a leader in the United Nations & World Bank. For the first time, the USA joined an international organization to intervene in world affairs.
United Nations Headquarters is in New York City.

U.N. Peacekeeping Interventions, 1945-2009
The U.S. occupied & helped rebuild Japan after WWII
The U.S. helped found Israel as a Jewish nation in the Middle East.
From 1945 to 1991, the United States & Soviet Union entered an era of distrust & hostility known as the Cold War. The most important change in U.S. foreign policy after WWII was the beginning of the Cold War. The United States & Soviet Union were superpowers & rivals who dominated world politics.

What were the major ideologies of the USA & USSR?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capitalism</th>
<th>Socialism</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Private ownership of industry, freedom of competition, gov’t keeps hands off (laissez-faire)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Leads to different economic classes (rich and poor)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Gov’t owns industries and farms; The goal of the gov’t is to bring equality to people</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• The goal is to have a classless society with no rich or poor</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democracy</th>
<th>Totalitarianism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Government of the people</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• People elect their leaders</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Government led by a dictator</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Total control over many aspects of peoples’ lives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuing freedoms of speech, press, and business</td>
<td>Valuing basic needs (food, homes, education, jobs) for all people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individualism</th>
<th>Collectivism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emphasizes the need for people to do things on their own</td>
<td>Emphasizes the need for people to work together to benefit everyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competition is a good thing; The best individuals have more power, status, money</td>
<td>Everyone works the same amount and every gains the same benefits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Get with your partner...no more than 3

- Each person will label their paper...(A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,) down the paper

- With your partner, analyze each image and decide the ideology (You will be timed and Random Share)
After weeks of study, this voter has made up her own mind on the issues. She is now casting her ballot in favor of the party she believes best represents the values she holds dear.
Here people line up to claim to government-subsidized apartments. The government seeks to meet the basic needs of all people. Every citizen receives free education, free medical service, organized vacation trips, pensions, and access to day-care centers for small children of working parents.
Ernie owns this store. He buys his merchandise from several large corporations and then decides at what price he is going to resell the merchandise to his customers. He invests his earnings in any way he chooses. Ernie owns only this one store and fears he may one day go out of business because of stiff competition from larger corporations.
A fifth grader looks in dismay at the C she received in spelling on her report card. She competed against the other 24 members of her class in ten spelling bees throughout the year, but was never able to stay in the spelling bees for more than two or three rounds.
This is a large farm made up of land from many smaller ones. The farmers are working together in groups for the good of all. Part of the crop goes to the government. The farmers share the money from selling the rest.
This is a truck factory in which the hours of work, wages, and production targets are all mandated by the government. This factory, like most other productive property, is owned by the state. People may go into business for themselves but they may not hire anyone to work for them. To hire an employee would be to exploit that person’s labor.
This is an official from the central government closely monitoring the daily activities of the people. Since the revolution, the state has become all-powerful and dominates almost every aspect of the lives of the people. Political rights and civil liberties are denied.
This man is selling newspapers that carried widely different versions of a court decision. Some newspapers emphasized that the judge’s ruling went against all previous rulings, while others argued that the ruling would finally reverse the downward trend in the nation’s morality. Editorials differed even more widely.
After weeks of study, this voter has made up her own mind on the issues. She is now casting her ballot in favor of the party she believes best represents the values she holds dear.
Here people line up to claim government-subsidized apartments. The government seeks to meet the basic needs of all people. Every citizen receives free education, free medical service, organized vacation trips, pensions, and access to day-care centers for small children or working parents. Equality
CAPITALISM
INDIVIDUALISM
SOCIALISM

This is a true factory in which the hours, work, wages, and production targets are all mandated by the government. The factory, like most other productive property, is owned by the state. People may go into business for themselves but they may not hire anyone to work for them. To hire an employee would be to exploit that person’s labor.
This is an official from the central government closely monitoring the daily activities of the people. Since the revolution, the state has become so powerful and dominates almost every aspect of the lives of the people. Political rights and civil liberties are denied.

TOTALITARIANISM
This man is selling newspapers that carried widely differing versions of a court decision. Some newspapers emphasized that the judge’s ruling went against all previous rulings, while others argued that the ruling would finally reverse the downward trend in the nation’s morality. Editorials differed even more widely.
During the Cold War, the United States & Soviet Union entered an era of distrust & hostility from 1945 to 1991. One of the most important changes after World War II was the beginning of the Cold War. The United States & Soviet Union were superpowers & rivals who dominated world politics. This was an era of competing ideologies: the USA promoted democracy & capitalism while the USSR tried to spread communism. The different ideologies between USA & USSR and their desires to spread these ideas led to an era of distrust, hostility, proxy battles, & near nuclear war.
At the Yalta Conference, Stalin agreed to allow self-determination in Eastern Europe. But, Stalin wanted a “buffer zone” between the USSR & the democratic nations in Western Europe. Stalin used his military to install communist gov’ts in Eastern European nations.
As a result, Eastern European nations turned communist & became Soviet satellites: nations that were influenced by the USSR. In the years after World War II, the USA began to view Stalin as a new Hitler—a dangerous dictator who wanted to take over the world.
By 1946, Europe was divided by an “iron curtain” that separated democratic/capitalist Western Europe from communist/totalitarian Eastern Europe.
The U.S. created a foreign policy called Containment to stop Soviet influence & the spread of communism

When the USSR began to pressure Greece & Turkey to turn communist, the U.S. created the Truman Doctrine, promising economic & military help to any nation threatened by communism

The Truman Doctrine worked & neither Greece nor Turkey fell to communism
European nations had difficulty recovering after WWII which led to fears of communism in Europe. The U.S. created the Marshall Plan which offered $13 billion to help rebuild post-war Europe. By 1952, Western Europe recovered & Communism never took root.
In 1948, the USSR used military force to turn Czechoslovakia to communism; This led to fears that Stalin would use similar tactics in Western Europe.

In 1949, the United States formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): a military alliance among democratic countries in Europe & North America.
In 1947, the U.S. government created 3 new agencies to better meet the challenges of the Cold War.

The Department of Defense was reorganized to create an independent Air Force (which was preferred military agency of the Cold War because airplanes could drop nuclear bombs if needed).
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The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was created to spy on foreign nations, collect national security information, and carry out covert operations.
The Cold War escalated as the threat of communism spread into the Middle East, Africa, & Latin America. The CIA overthrew the governments of Iran & Guatemala and intervened in Egypt, Bolivia, Chile, & Cuba to stop communism.
In 1947, the U.S. government created 3 new agencies to better meet the challenges of the Cold War. The National Security Council (NSC) was created to advise and assist the president on national security and foreign policy matters.
At the end of WWII, Germany was divided into zones occupied by the USA, Britain, France, & the USSR.

Berlin, the German capital, was also divided but was located in the Soviet zone.

In 1948, Stalin tried to turn all of Berlin communist & ordered the Berlin Blockade which shut down all ground transportation to West Berlin.
In response, the U.S. began the Berlin Airlift. For 11 months, U.S. & British planes supplied landing in Berlin to bring food, fuel, & supplies. Stalin admitted defeat & lifted the blockade in 1949. The United States successfully kept West Berlin from turning communist.
From 1945 to 1949, the United States successfully contained communism in Europe. But, in 1949 Communist forces led by Mao Zedong took control of China and the Cold War spread to Asia.

The fall of China was a shock to the USA & President Harry Truman took the blame for “losing China”
The Chinese Civil War (1930-1949)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Political Opponents, 1945</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nationalists</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leader</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area Ruled</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Support</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic Policy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public Support</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Jiang Jieshi**
- **Southern China**
- **United States**
- **Defeat of Communists**
- **Weak due to inflation and failing economy**

United States

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Friday, Feb. 21st:
– LEAD — N/A
– LABOR — “Eisenhower, McCarthyism, & the Cold War” notes
– LEAVE — McCarthyism Video and Shared Reading with Short Answer Responses (2)
– Cold War Test, Wed. Feb. 26th
The U.S. response to the fall of China was to more aggressively confront communism the world.

The USA was afraid of a “domino theory” in which communist nations turn their neighbors communist.

As a result, the USA vowed to contain the spread of communism anywhere in the world.

The USA acted when communism threatened Korea.
After WWII, Korea was divided along the 38° with a communist gov’t in North Korea & a democracy in South Korea. In 1950, North Korea (using Soviet supplied weapons) crossed the 38° & attacked South Korea. When South Korea appealed to the United Nations, the USA sent troops to Korea to contain communism. But, when the USA pushed too close to China, the Chinese Army entered the war & helped North Korea. After WWII, Korea was divided along the 38° with a communist gov’t in North Korea & a democracy in South Korea.
After 3 years of fighting, a ceasefire was agreed to in 1953, the fighting stopped, & the 38° was restored as the boundary between North & South Korea. The USA successfully stopped communism from spreading into South Korea & showed that it was willing to fight to contain communism.