

## The Cold War from 1945 to 1980

Theme: America in the World

**Learning Objective 8.B:** Explain the continuities and changes in Cold War policies from 1945 to 1980.

### Cold War Objectives

**KC-8.1.I:** United States policymakers engaged in a cold war with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence...

- Limiting growth of Communism
  - Post war Soviet Occupation - \_\_\_\_\_, East Berlin, Eastern Europe - agreement to hold election
  - \_\_\_\_\_'s "Long Telegram" viewed Soviets as aggressive
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - supporting any country trying to keep Communism out (\$400 M to Greece and Turkey)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (1947) and \_\_\_\_\_ - blueprint for militarization and build up during Cold War

### Cold War Objectives

**KC-8.1.I:** ...create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system

- Create Free-Market Global Economy
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (1944) to fund reconstruction, \_\_\_\_\_ (1945) to oversee balance of payments and financial crises
- Build International Security
  - \_\_\_\_\_ created as military alliance for collective security - made up of US and western European countries
  - Countered by \_\_\_\_\_ (Soviet Union and Eastern European countries)
  - Two sides divided by "\_\_\_\_\_"

### American Foreign Policy

**KC-8.1.I.A:** As postwar tensions dissolved the wartime alliance between Western democracies and the Soviet Union, the United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security, international aid, and economic institutions that bolstered non-Communist nations.

- Collective Security
  - UN, NATO, vs. Warsaw Pact - Pursuit of the \_\_\_\_\_
- International Aid
  - Truman Doctrine, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ when Soviets blockade West Berlin after introduction of \_\_\_\_\_
- Economic Institutions - IMF, World Bank

### Containment

KC-8.1.1.B.i: Concerned by expansionist Communist ideology and Soviet repression, the United States sought to contain communism through a variety of measures, including major military engagements in Korea.

- Containment
  - Stop communist spread without starting war
  - Support for CKS vs. \_\_\_\_\_ in China
  - Fear of “\_\_\_\_\_”
- Korean War
  - N. Korea (\_\_\_\_\_) attacks S. Korea
  - UN Forces under \_\_\_\_\_ drive them back close to Chinese border
  - Chinese troops drive UN troops back to the \_\_\_\_\_ - creates \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Propping up South Vietnam from communist takeover (see lecture #91)

### Brinkmanship and Detente

KC-8.1.1.C: The Cold War fluctuated between periods of direct and indirect military confrontation and periods of mutual coexistence (or détente).

- Brinkmanship
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - failed operation under JFK to overthrow \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - stop movement out of Eastern Bloc, tense face off
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - USSR sending nuclear missiles, JFK demands \_\_\_\_\_ to remove them
    - Both sides close to pushing “the button”
    - New direct line of communication established
- \_\_\_\_\_ - easing of tensions
  - JFK and Johnson
    - Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
    - Sec. of State \_\_\_\_\_ pragmatic approach, “\_\_\_\_\_”
    - Ends US involvement in \_\_\_\_\_, opens relations to \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_ - limits anti ballistic missiles, freeze ballistic missiles

**Recap**

- The US was trying to limit the influence of Communism around the world in the Cold War
- Post-WWII it created economic institutions and provided international aid
- Containment policy prompted US action in several countries across the world - Korea and Vietnam
- At certain moments the cold war nearly became a “hot” war - Berlin Wall, Cuban Missile Crisis
- A period of detente eased tensions between the USSR and the US through 1980
- Cold War will end (?) with dissolution of Soviet Union in 1991

**Part II**

**Short Answer Questions**

Answer the following in AT LEAST three sentences.

1. Explain the continuities and changes in Cold War policies from 1945 to 1980.

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**Preliminary Statement of the Association of Manhattan District Scientists, August 1945**

Retrieved from: <http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/postwar-politics-and-origins-cold-war/resources/physicists-predict-nuclear-arms-race-?period=8>

We have been made strongly aware of the dangers inherent in the mishandling of this tremendous force by the peoples of the world. We have seen in the case of Hiroshima and Nagasaki that one crude, pioneering atomic bomb is sufficient to destroy a city of medium size. It is certain that further development will result in bombs of vastly greater destructive potential. The Pearl Harbor attack which destroyed most of Pacific Fleet may be dwarfed in a future war by a disaster in which as much as a quarter of our population and the major part of our industry will suddenly disappear. This may even be a conservative estimate of the damage that will occur before we are in a position to retaliate, if retaliation be any longer possible. It will be a small consolation to have the largest supply of the world's best bombs; it may be too late to use them. It is possible that we may not even know who our attackers are.

1. Provide an Attribution for the document:
2. Use the document to support the thesis: "American Cold War policies became extremely more aggressive in battling communism after World War II"
3. Choose one of the analysis topics from HAPP and provide a 2 sentence analysis of the document.
4. Give an A-C-E response on a piece of outside evidence that is relevant to the document and topic of the thesis



**NSC-68, 1950**

Retrieved from: <http://www.americanyawp.com/reader/25-the-cold-war/nsc-68-1950/>

... Practical and ideological considerations therefore both impel us to the conclusion that we have no choice but to demonstrate the superiority of the idea of freedom by its constructive application, and to attempt to change the world situation by means short of war in such a way as to frustrate the Kremlin design and hasten the decay of the Soviet system.

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Our free society, confronted by a threat to its basic values, naturally will take such action, including the use of military force, as may be required to protect those values. The integrity of our system will not be jeopardized by any measures, covert or overt, violent or non-violent, which serve the purposes of frustrating the Kremlin design, nor does the necessity for conducting ourselves so as to affirm our values in actions as well as words forbid such measures, provided only they are appropriately calculated to that end and are not so excessive or misdirected as to make us enemies of the people instead of the evil men who have enslaved them.

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