

Units 9 & 10: Post War, The 1950s-60s and The Cold War

Essential Questions:

- How did the anxieties raised by the Cold War influence American society?
- Were Americans justified in their fear of communism?
- How did Cold War tensions change during the 1960s?
- In what ways was social change reflected in the role of government?

Vocabulary Terms:

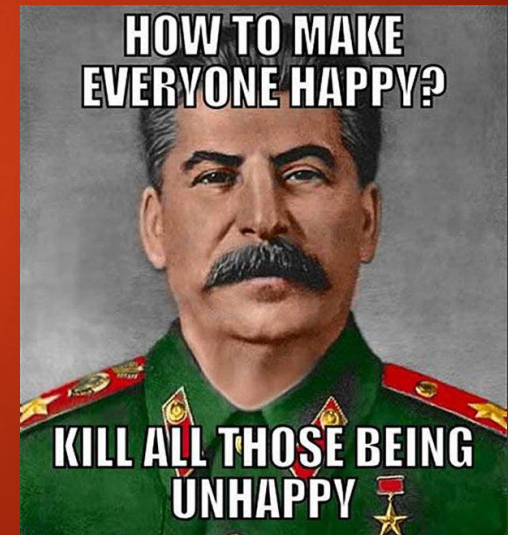
Containment	McCarthyism	Truman Doctrine
Marshall Plan	NATO	Baby Boom
Suburb	Korean War	Satellite Nations
HUAC	Sputnik	Berlin Airlift
Beat Generation	Iron Curtain	Jonas Salk
Brinkmanship	Berlin Wall	Cuban Missile Crisis
Great Society	Bay of Pigs	
New Frontier	Space Race	Arms Race
Alliance for Progress	Peace Corps	



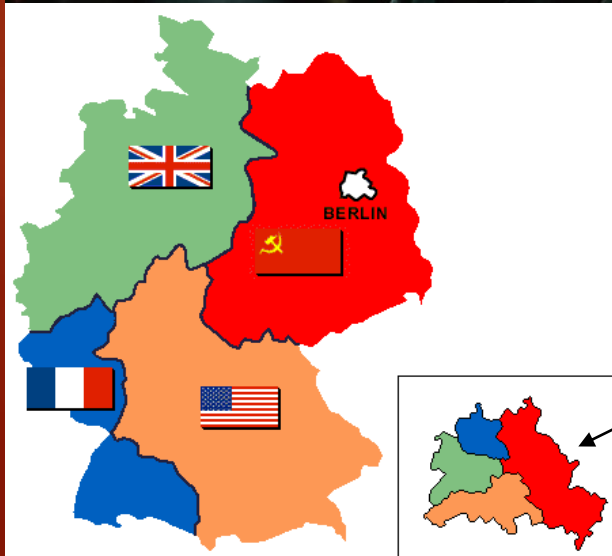
The U.S. After WWII

Cold War Roots

- ▶ The spread of communism led to conflicts between the US and Soviet Union (SU)
- ▶ Joseph Stalin
 - ▶ Leader of the SU
 - ▶ Supposed to create a classless society to help workers
 - ▶ Established a brutal dictatorship
 - ▶ His critics were arrested and sent to gulags- forced labor camps in Siberia



The Yalta Conference



- ▶ Feb 1945 Roosevelt, Churchill & Stalin met to plan the reorganization of Europe
- ▶ Agreed to:
 - ▶ Form the United Nations
 - ▶ Divide Germany into 4 occupation zones
 - ▶ Allow free elections in countries liberated from German rule

The Potsdam Conference

- ▶ Truman met with Stalin 6 months later in Germany
- ▶ Serious differences emerged
- ▶ Beginning of the Cold War
- ▶ U.S. reveals to the world that it has developed atomic weapons and plans to use them on Japan



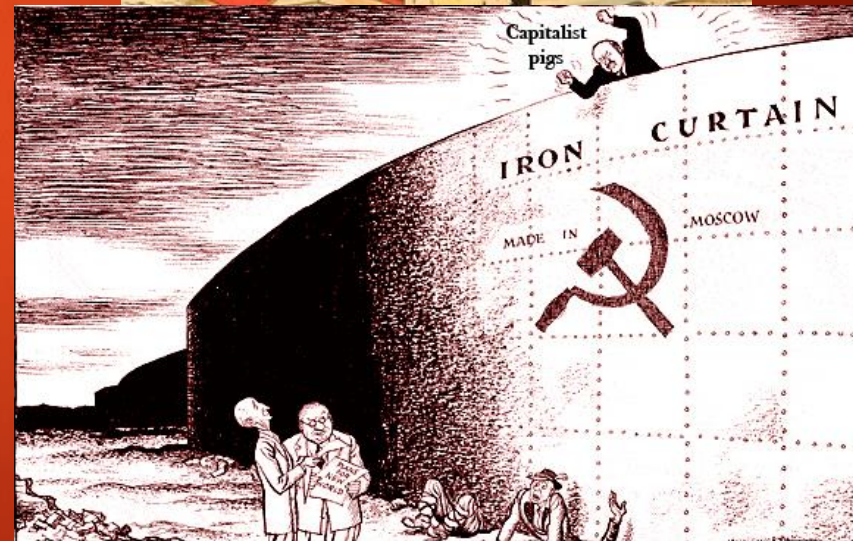
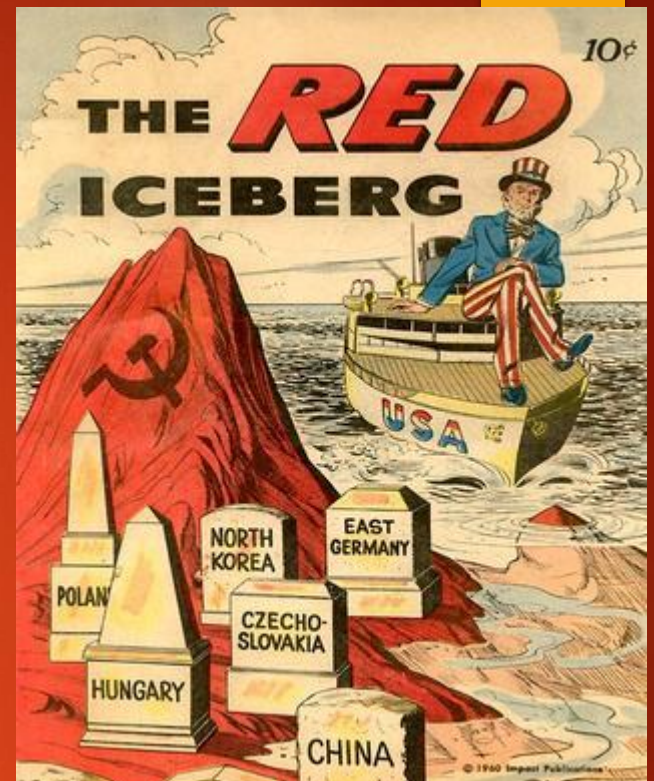
Cold War Begins



- ▶ Stalin saw capitalist/democratic govts as a threat
- ▶ Satellite countries
 - ▶ Created by Stalin as a buffer against any future invasions
- ▶ Stalin refused free elections in Poland- didn't want to give up control
- ▶ US refused to share atomic bomb secrets

The Iron Curtain

- ▶ SU placed communists in power in all the govts of Eastern Europe
- ▶ Trade, travel, & contact between E & W Europe was cut off
- ▶ Churchill said that “an Iron Curtain had been drawn down”
 - ▶ An imaginary wall dividing communist nations from the rest of Europe



Your Task:

- ▶ Recreate the chart on pg 260 from the Jarrett book on the back of your guided notes.

Warm up

- ▶ Describe what you see going on in this picture.
- ▶ Who are the two sides?

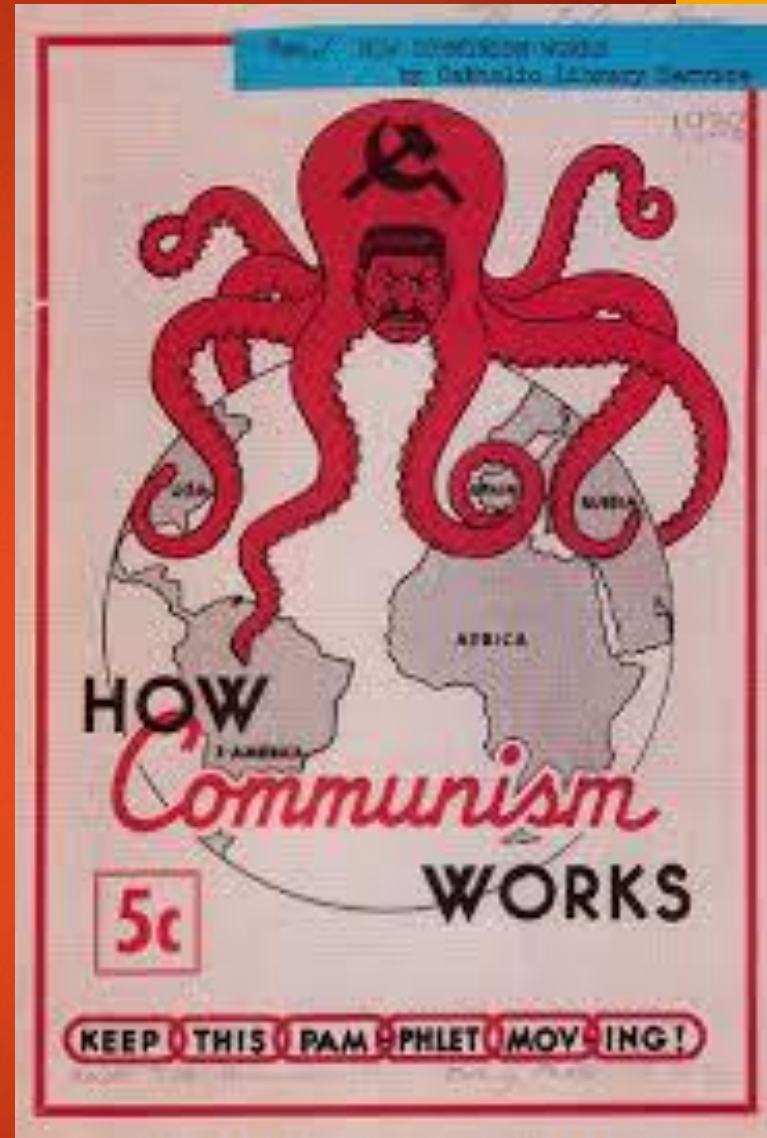




The U.S. Containment Policy

Containment

- ▶ US leaders didn't attempt to overturn communism where it already existed, but wanted to prevent it from spreading
- ▶ This policy became known as **CONTAINMENT**
- ▶ Resulted in numerous conflicts between the U.S. and communists throughout the world



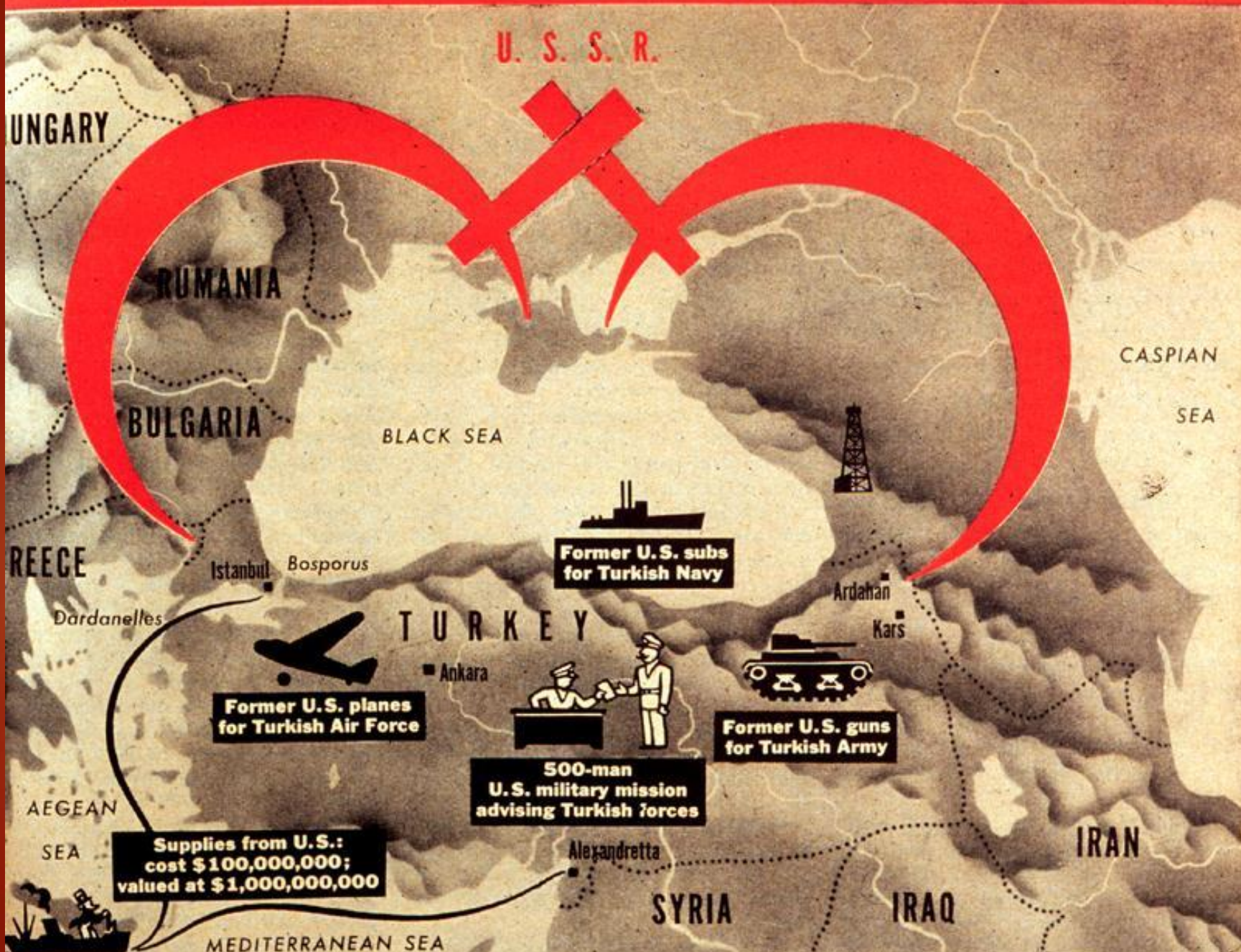
The Truman Doctrine

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- ▶ Pres. Truman promised to support any country fighting communism with military aid
- ▶ USSR pressured Greece & Turkey, but the Doctrine worked and they remained democratic

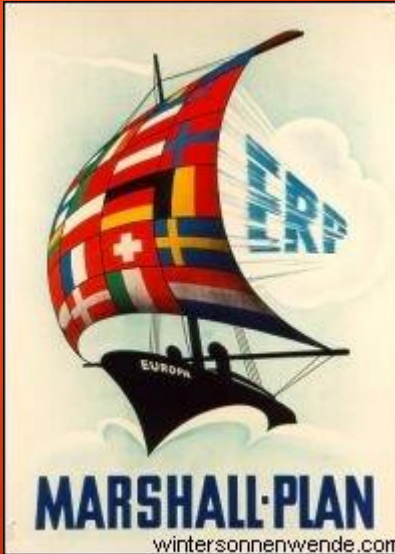
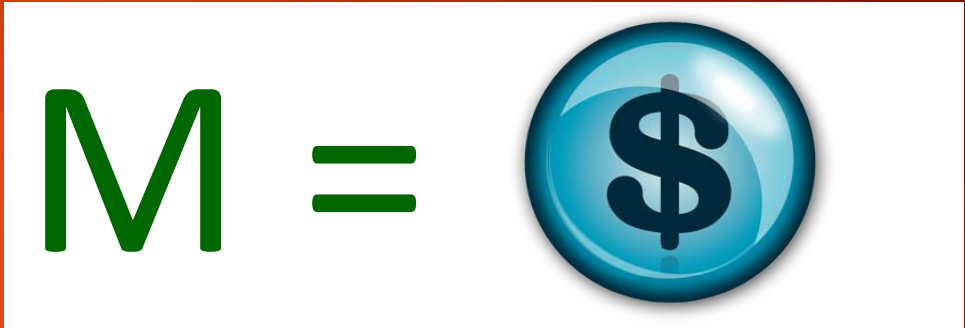
Russian Pressure: Basis for U.S. Aid to Turkey



The Marshall Plan



- ▶ 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
- ▶ The Marshall Plan was a huge success



Divided Germany, 1948–1949



- 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 supply planes landed in Berlin to bring food, fuel, & supplies

- Stalin admitted defeat & lifted the blockade in 1949

- The U.S. successfully kept West Berlin from turning communist

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- ▶ In 1949, the United States formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): a military alliance among democratic countries in Europe & North America
- ▶ Collective Security-pledge to defend each other



The Warsaw Pact



- ▶ Created in response to NATO
- ▶ Formed from the USSR and the Eastern European satellite nations

Warm Up:

▶ **REMINDER*: If you haven't taken your WWII exam or done test corrections, it must be done this by tomorrow as grades are due!!!*

▶ Answer in your notes:

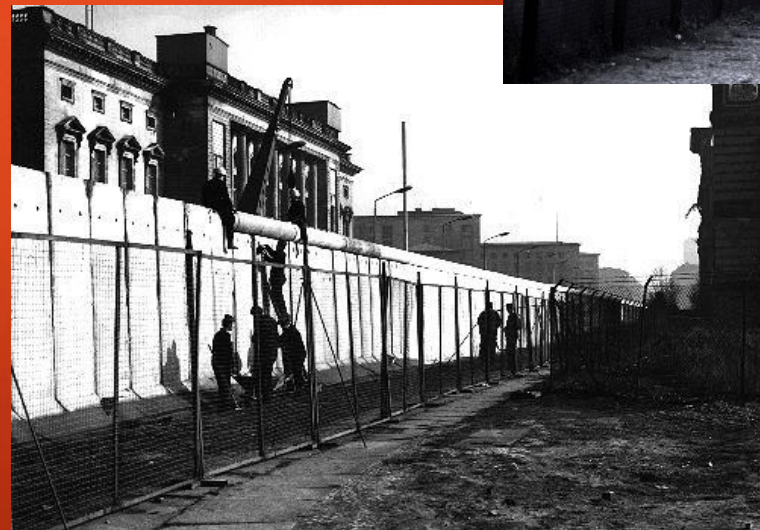
▶ Was the Truman Doctrine successful? Why?/Why not?

▶ Was the Marshall Plan successful? Why?/Why not?

▶ Why was NATO formed?

Friction Behind the Wall

- ▶ US did not interfere with:
 - ▶ USSR suppressing an anti-communist revolution in Hungary-1956
 - ▶ Erecting the Berlin Wall to prevent East Germans from escaping (1961)
 - ▶ USSR invading Czechoslovakia (1968)



Containment in Asia



- ▶ Communism in China
 - ▶ Helped by USSR, the Communist party overthrew the Nationalist govt
 - ▶ Mao Zedong
 - ▶ Leader of Communists
 - ▶ Created world's largest Communist nation
- ▶ A crushing blow for the US
 - ▶ Used veto power in the UN to keep "Red China" out of the UN

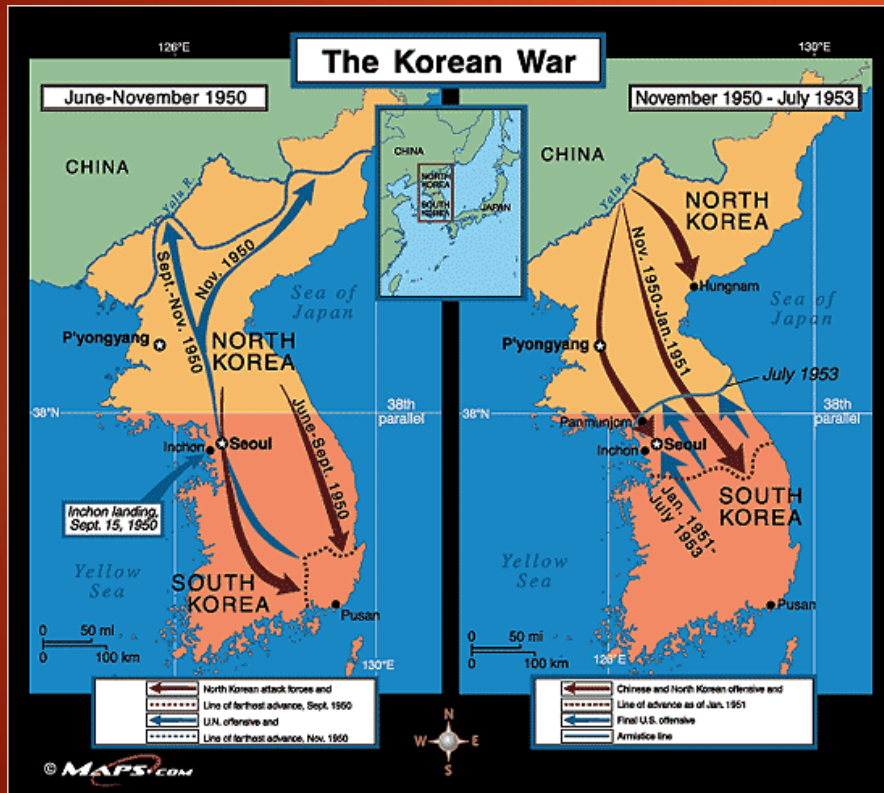
The Korean War

- ▶ Korea was divided into 2 zones after WWII:
 - ▶ North- Communist
 - ▶ South- Elected govt
- ▶ 1950- N invaded S to try to unify the country under Communism



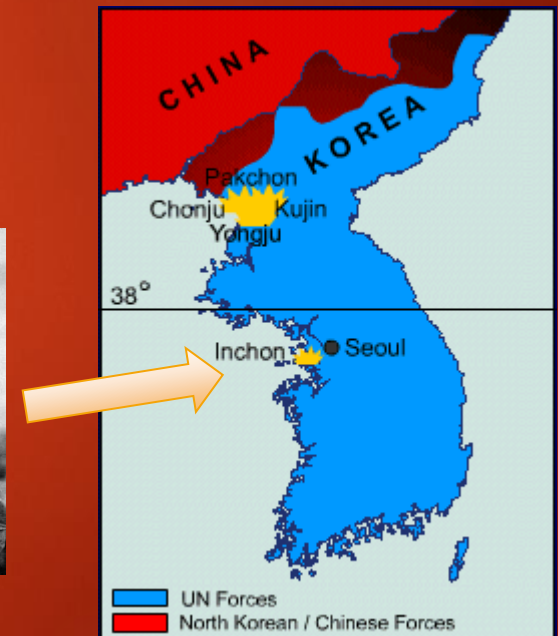
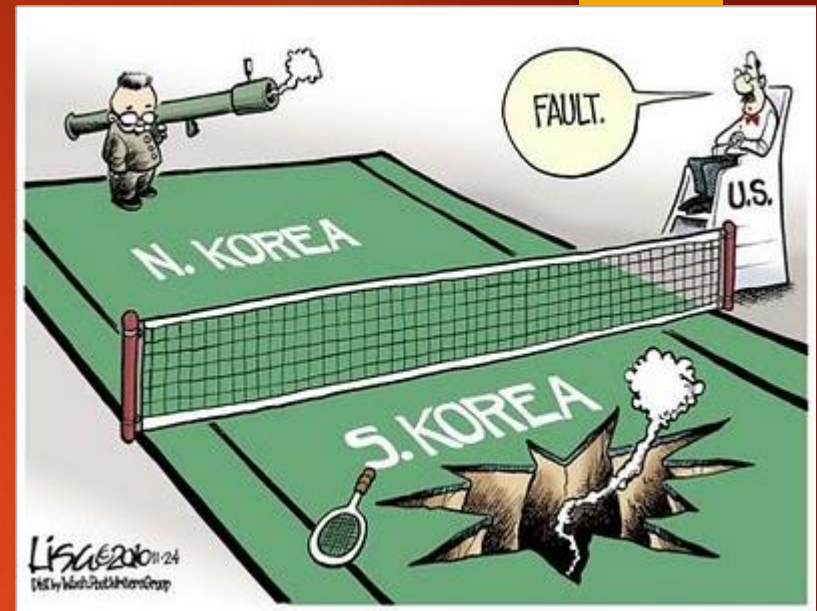


- ▶ USA feared the “domino theory” & became more aggressive in its efforts to stop communism
- ▶ Truman sent UN troops to S. Korea- the 1st time an international peace organization successfully used military force to stop aggression



- ▶ US defended S Korea
- ▶ USSR supplied weapons to Communists in N Korea
- ▶ The type of indirect fighting btwn the US and USSR is called a “proxy war”
- ▶ Gen. Douglas MacArthur

- ▶ Led UN forces
- ▶ Pushed to the Chinese border
- ▶ Brought Chinese army in
- ▶ Truman refused to let him use A-bomb
- ▶ Truman fired him for his public criticism



End of the Korean War



- ▶ 1952- Dwight Eisenhower was elected President & pledged to end the war
- ▶ 1953- an armistice was signed btwn US and N Korea
 - ▶ Agreed to:
 - ▶ A “demilitarized zone” btwn N & S Korea
 - ▶ Transfer of prisoners of war
- ▶ Korea was left divided exactly as it was before the war



Your Task:

- ▶ Answer the questions as the Crash Course Video plays.
- ▶ When you're done, use your notes or anything we have done up to this point to answer the questions on the Cold War quiz.
- ▶ This is due by the end of the period.

Warm Up:

1. Grab a Presidents worksheet.
2. When you're done answering the questions after the video you will turn it in.

Warm Up:

- ▶ Answer in notes:
 - ▶ Describe how the Korean War was a reflection of Truman's containment policy.

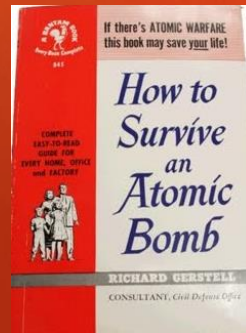
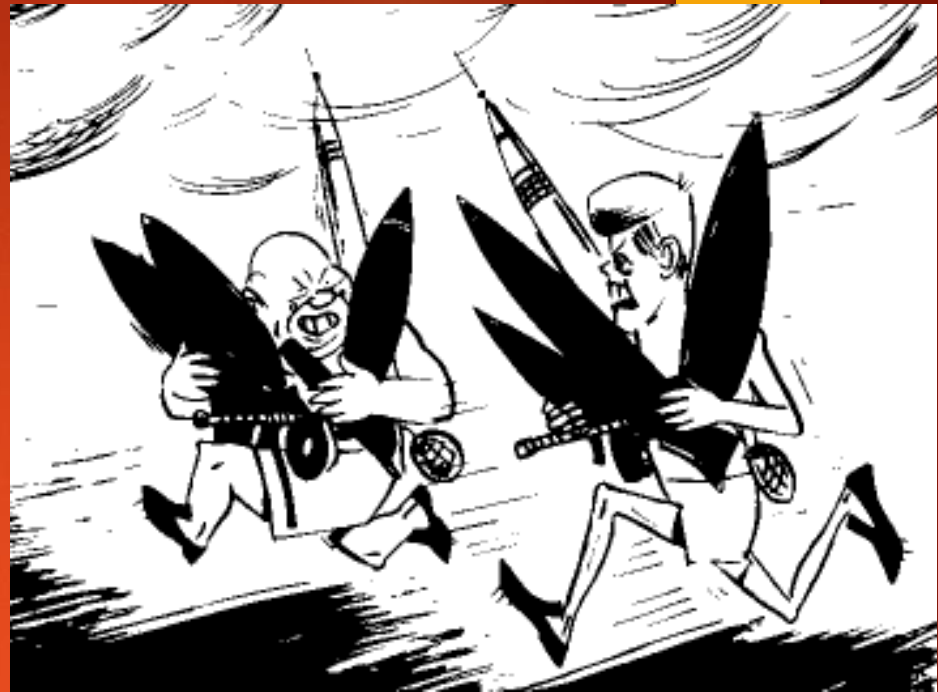




The Arms Race & Space Race

The Arms Race

- ▶ The USSR kept up with the weapons production of the U.S. by developing the a-bomb & the Hydrogen Bomb
- ▶ Both sides increased their nuclear arsenal to thousands of bombs.



Tzar Bomb compared to atom bomb

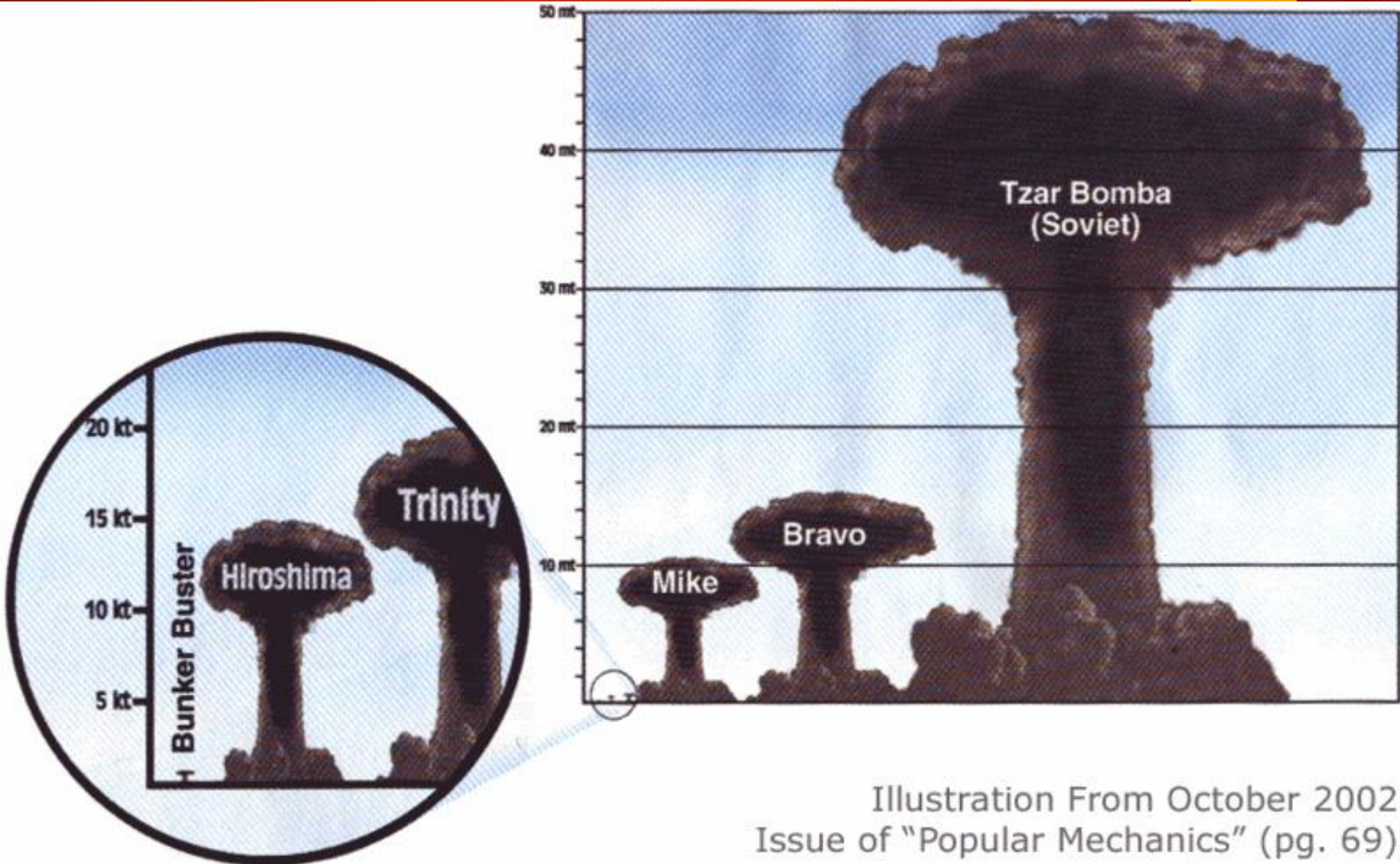
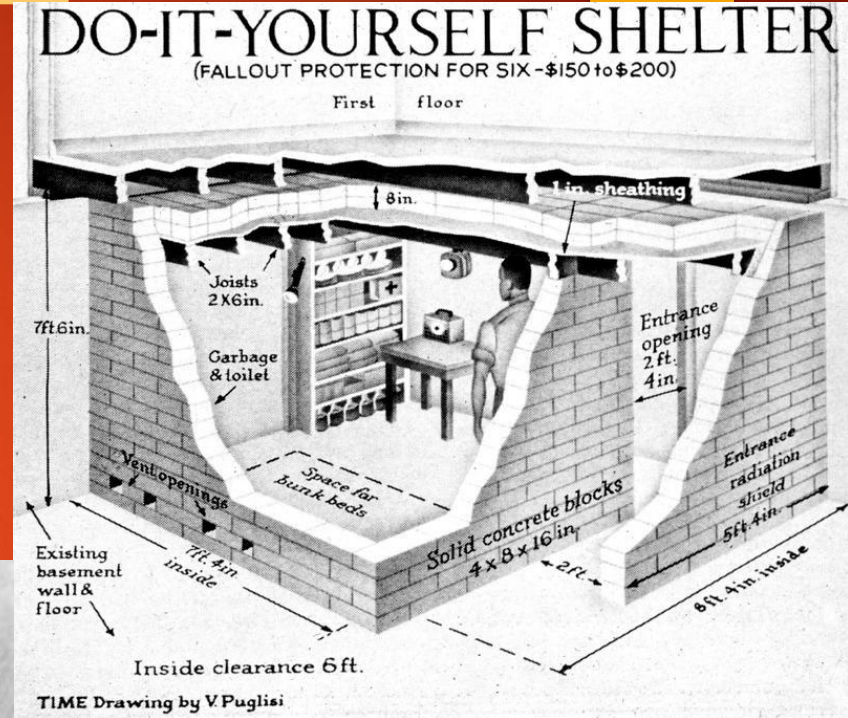


Illustration From October 2002 Issue of "Popular Mechanics" (pg. 69)

Bomb Shelters

- ▶ The constant threat of nuclear war led many to prepare for the worst.
- ▶ In the 50's & 60's many Americans built bomb shelters to protect themselves.



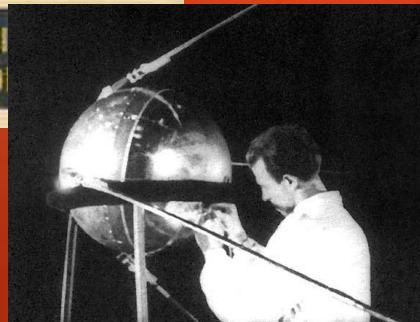
Duck and Cover



The Space Race



- ▶ The race between the U.S. and USSR to explore space
- ▶ Sputnik
 - ▶ the first man-made satellite launched into space by the USSR in 1957
 - ▶ Leaders felt that America had fallen behind Russia in technological advances.





Every Atomic bomb detonated
throughout history.

▶ <https://youtu.be/LLCF7vPanrY>

Thinking Critically: On your guided notes somewhere.

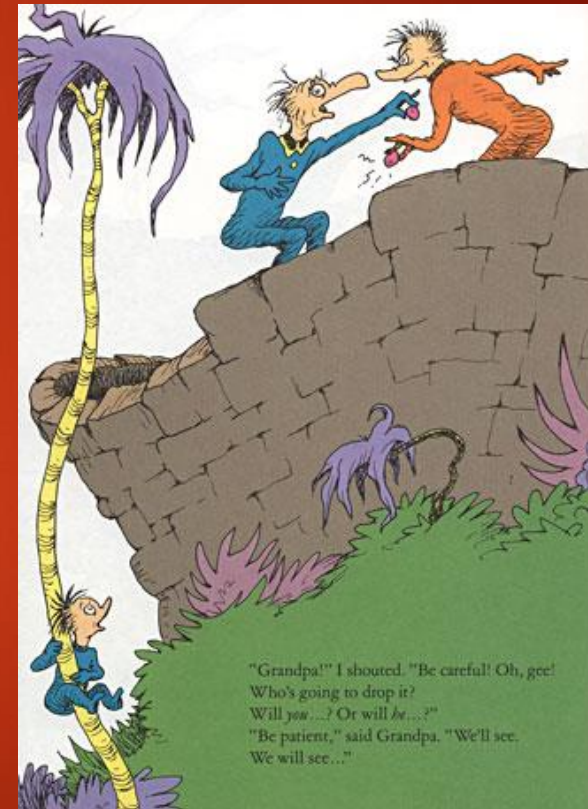
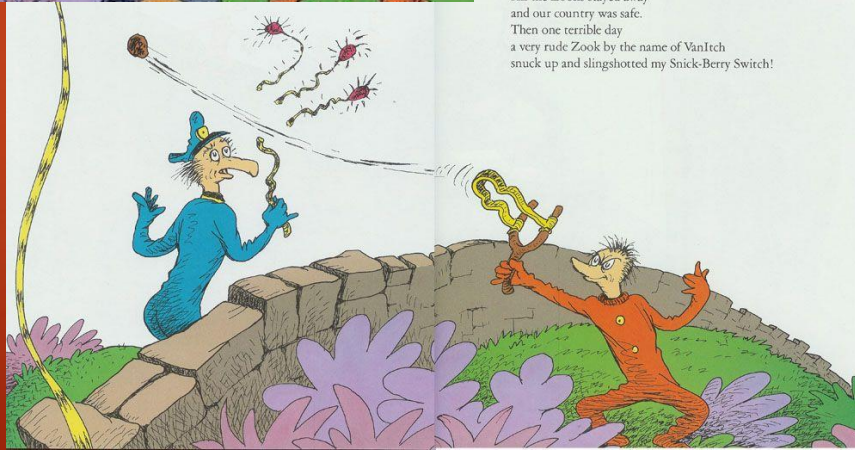
Are you familiar with Dr. Suess', *Butter Battle Book*?
Did you know it was a reference to the Cold War?

Look at the pictures from the book:

1. How are they reflective of the Cold War?
2. How were American fears demonstrated during the Cold War?
3. Is there a fear today of nuclear weapons?

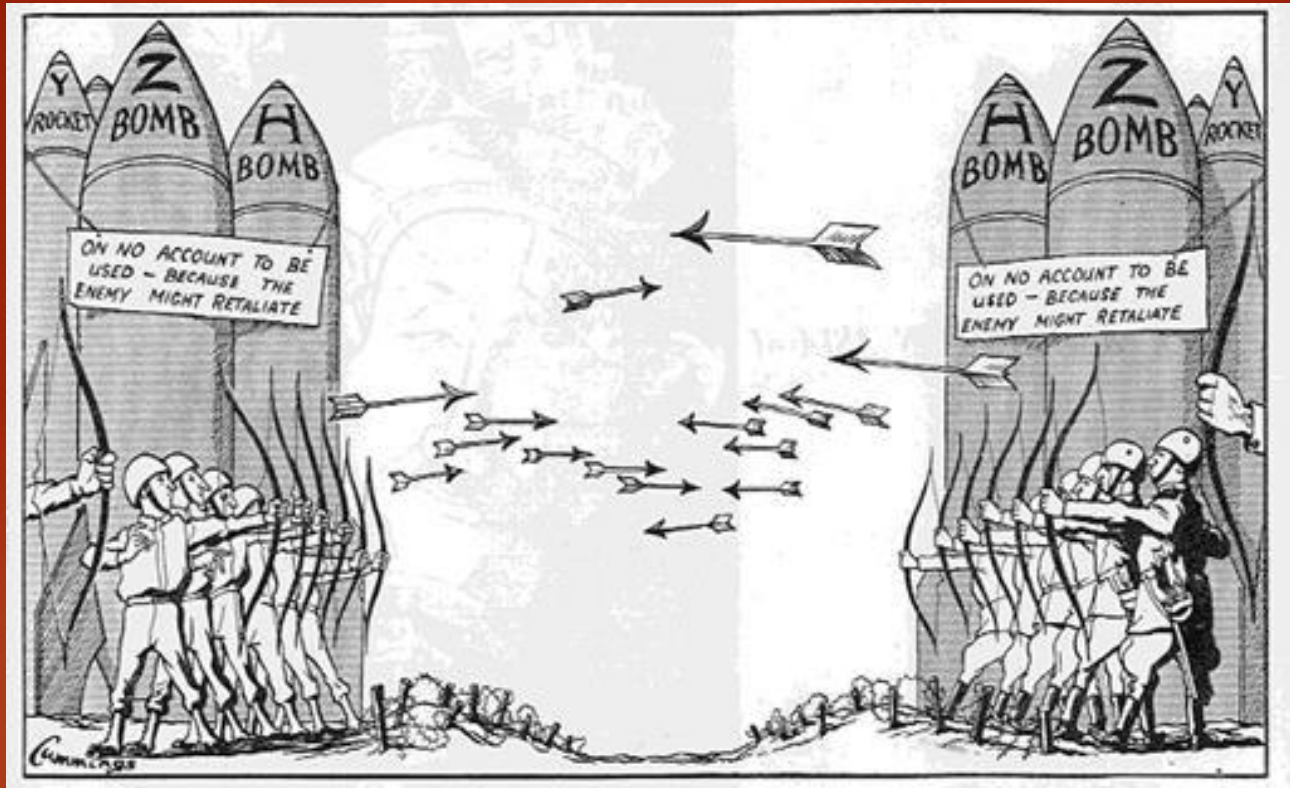


For a while that worked fine.
All the Zooks stayed away
and our country was safe.
Then one terrible day
a very rude Zook by the name of Van Itch
snuck up and slingshotted my Snick-Berry Switch!



"Grandpa!" I shouted. "Be careful! Oh, gee!
Who's going to drop it?
Will you...? Or will he...?"
"Be patient," said Grandpa. "We'll see.
We will see..."

Warm Up:



- ▶ Answer in your notes:
 - ▶ Who does each side represent?
 - ▶ What does it mean by saying "On no account to be used- because the enemy might retaliate"?



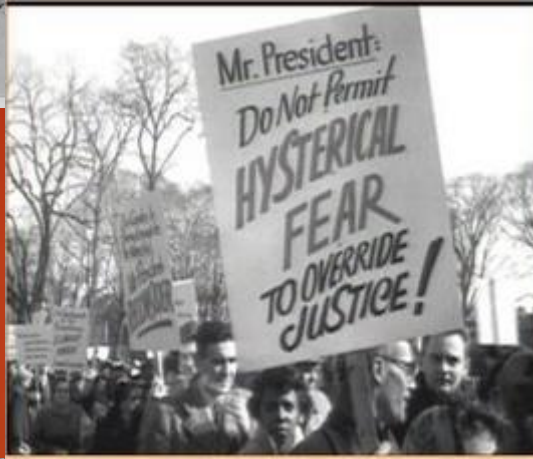
McCarthyism & the Red Scare

The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)

- ▶ Questioned actors, directors, writers and others about their possible Communist sympathies
- ▶ Some were identified as members of the communist party and were "blacklisted"



The Rosenberg Trials 1950



- ▶ Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
 - ▶ Charged with selling national secrets to the USSR about making the a-bomb
 - ▶ Found guilty and executed
- ▶ Venona Papers
 - ▶ Released by the National Security Agency
 - ▶ Revealed the identities of Americans who were spies, including Julius Rosenberg

The McCarthy Hearings 1950

- ▶ Sen. Joseph McCarthy claimed he knew hundreds of communists in the State Dept.
- ▶ Created fears of a communist conspiracy= the Second Red Scare
- ▶ Never provided any real proof and was formally criticized by the Senate





How to spot a Communist



1. Do you think you could spot a communist if you saw one?
2. Watch the video from the 1950s.



RED SCARE ACTIVITY



1. Each of you have been given a piece of paper.
2. DO NOT REVEAL WHAT IS ON YOUR PAPER! (KEEP IT A SECRET)
3. Most papers are blank.
4. However, 3 of them have a red star.
5. If you have a red star, you are a communist.

Key to the game

1. As a group, you will have 10-15 mins to figure out who the communists are.
2. At the end I will ask the class who they think the communists are.

Answer the following questions

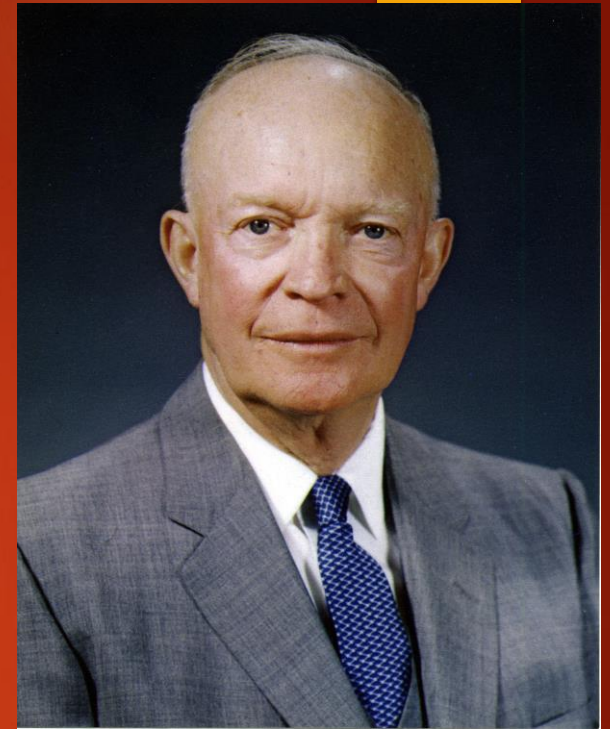
1. Did you find all the communists? Why/Why not?
 2. Were some people falsely accused?
 3. Why would anyone spy on their own nation?

Cold War Presidents

Dwight D. Eisenhower

1953-1961

- ▶ Foreign Policy
 - ▶ Massive Retaliation
 - ▶ Reducing size of military but increasing nuclear arsenal
 - ▶ Eisenhower Doctrine- send U.S. troops to Middle Eastern countries that need help to defend against Comm.
- ▶ Domestic Policy
 - ▶ Interstate Highway Act 1956
 - ▶ Housing Boom/Baby Boom
 - ▶ Economic Prosperity
 - ▶ Conformity



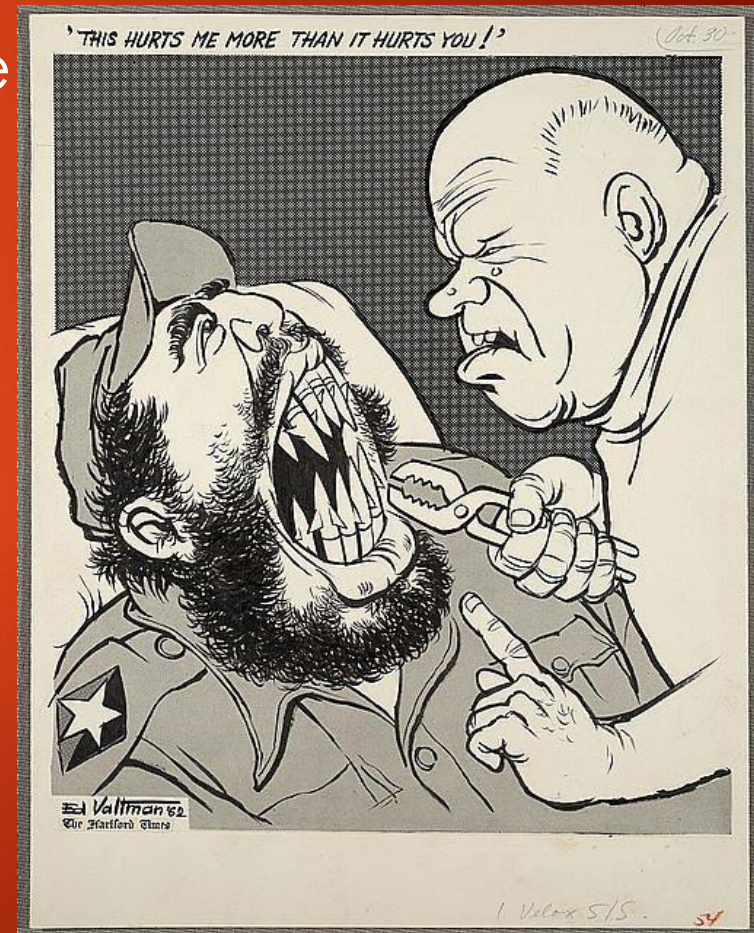
John F. Kennedy 1961-1963



- ▶ 1960 Election
 - ▶ 1st time candidates debated on TV
 - ▶ JFK beat Nixon & became the youngest man ever elected to the Presidency
 - ▶ “Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country”

Warm Up:

- ▶ On the back of your worksheet...
- ▶ Explain what is going on in the cartoon.
- ▶ Why did Fidel Castro not want the Russians to remove their missiles?



Kennedy

▶ Domestic Policy

▶ New Frontier

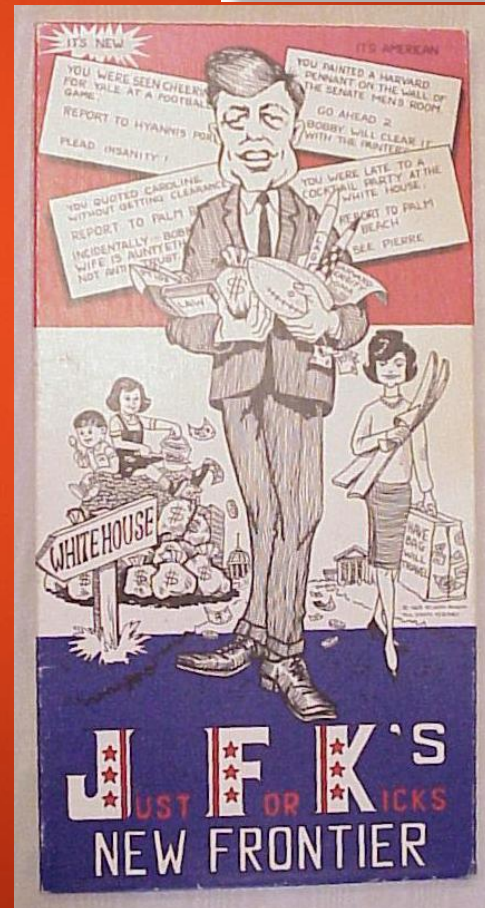
- ▶ Tax cut, Medicare, civil rights legislation, aid to education

▶ Peace Corps

- ▶ Volunteers go to developing countries

▶ Space Race

- ▶ John Glenn- 1st American to orbit earth



Kennedy

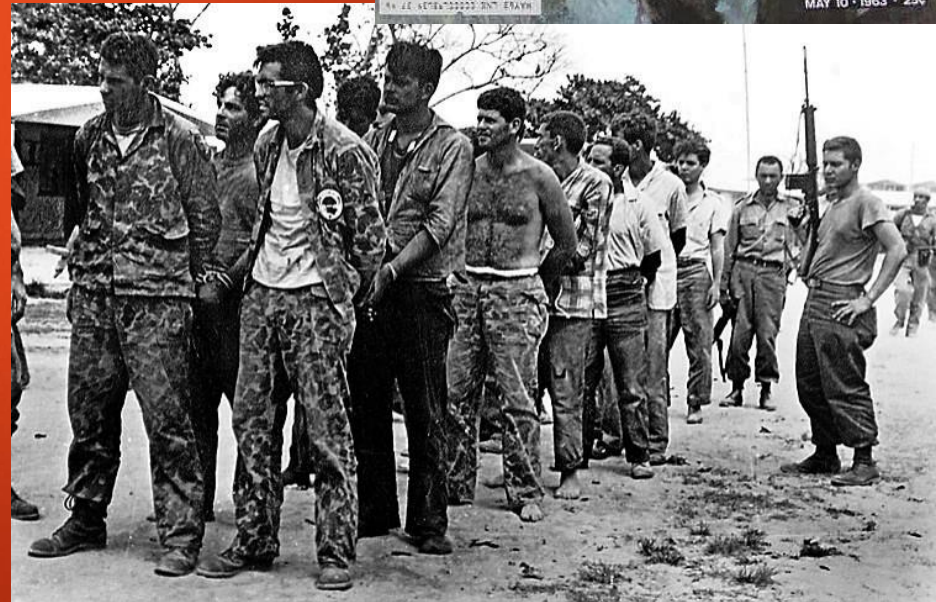
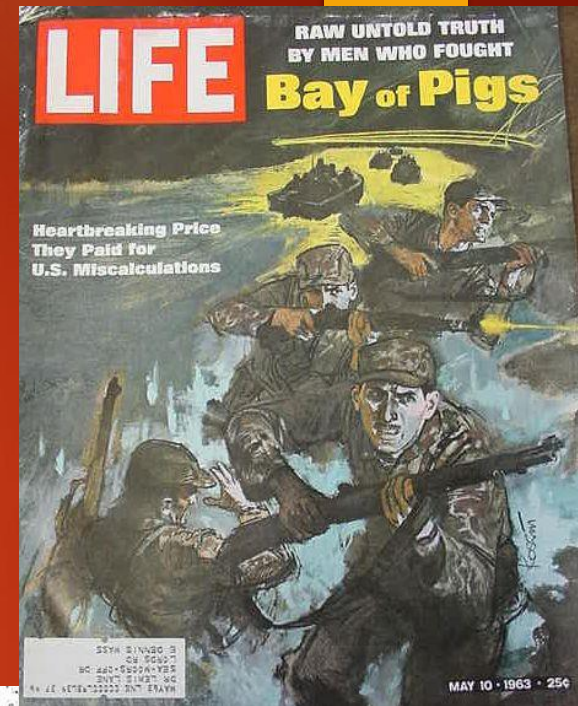


- ▶ Foreign Policy
 - ▶ Biggest challenge = Cuba & Fidel Castro
 - ▶ Castro overthrew the dictator
 - ▶ Announced Cuba as a pro-Soviet Communist nation



Bay of Pigs Invasion 1961

- ▶ Plan to secretly train Cuban exiles in the U.S. to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro
- ▶ JFK refused to provide air power = biggest mistake
- ▶ Embarrassing failure



Alliance for Progress



- ▶ Kennedy created a program of grants and loans to Latin American countries to promote economic progress, land reform and trade.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

\$45 LIBERIA
Eleanor Roosevelt with President Kennedy March 1961

\$45 LIBERIA
March 13, 1961 - President Kennedy delivers his "Alliance for Progress" speech

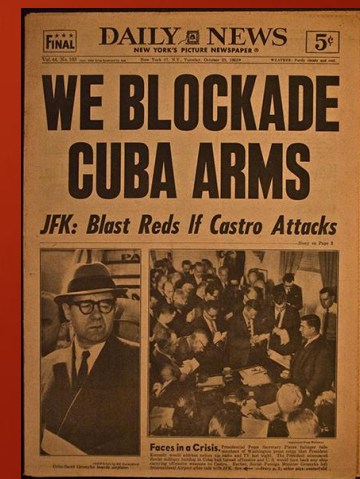
\$45 LIBERIA
President and Rosalynn Kennedy looking at the plan of a new home center at the Resettlement Project near Casaca, Venezuela

\$45 LIBERIA
President Kennedy with Secretary of State Dean Rusk

The Alliance for Progress
Established 1961

Cuban Missile Crisis 1962

- ▶ Castro knew U.S. was involved with Bay of Pigs
- ▶ Cuba secretly started preparing silos for nuclear missiles
- ▶ Soviets could easily bomb the U.S. now
- ▶ JFK ordered a naval blockade of Cuba

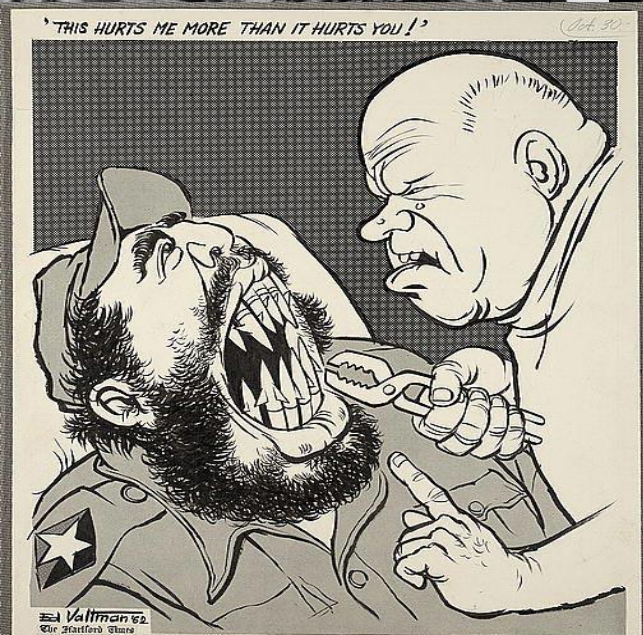


Soviet Missile Installations In Cuba



Outcome

- ▶ Khrushchev agreed to withdraw missiles for a pledge that the U.S. would not invade Cuba
- ▶ Kennedy withdrew missiles from Turkey but Castro was not happy about Russia removing missiles from Cuba
- ▶ Became the closest the world has ever come to a nuclear war



Kennedy's Assassination

- ▶ Shortly after noon on November 22, 1963, JFK was assassinated as he rode in a motorcade through Dealey Plaza in downtown Dallas, TX
- ▶ Lee Harvey Oswald was accused, but also assassinated the next day by Jack Ruby while being transferred by police to the county jail
- ▶ Conspiracy theories: LBJ was involved, Mafia did it, UFO cover up, CIA did it, Illuminati did it, Soviets made LHO do it



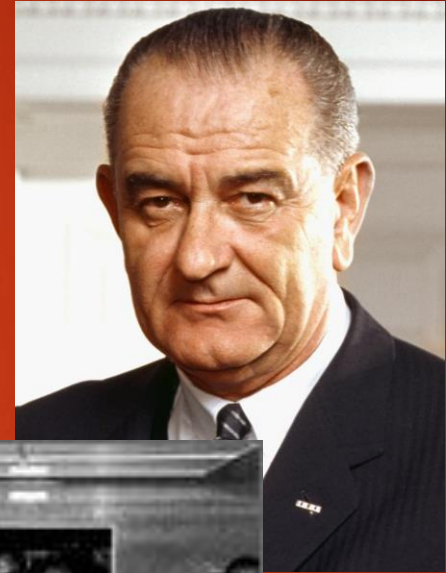
Zapruder Film

Magic Bullet Theory



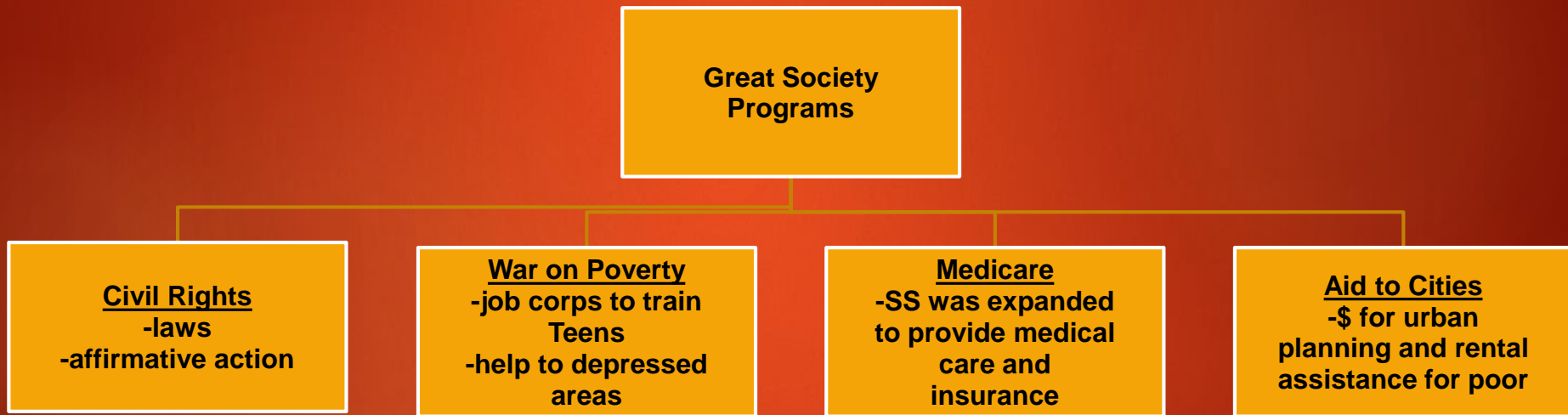
Lyndon B. Johnson (63-68)

- ▶ VP for JFK-
sworn in as
president
hours after
JFK was
assassinated



The Great Society

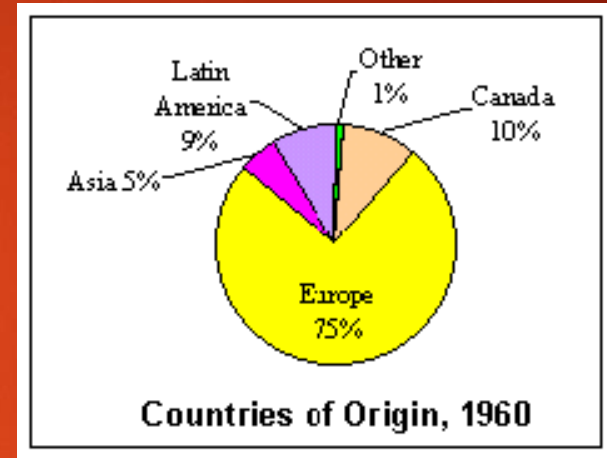
- ▶ Federal legislation to transform American society:
(*Draw this diagram at the bottom of your notes*)



- ▶ A failure due to the cost of the Vietnam War- many still remained in poverty

Changes in Immigration Policy

- ▶ Immigration Act of 1965
 - ▶ Aimed to be less biased and gave each country identical quotas for its number of legal immigrants
 - ▶ Restricted immigration from Latin America for the 1st time



President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Immigration Act, 1965

Crash Course US History: The Cold War.

- ▶ Answer the questions and then submit them for a grade.

Warm Up: Begin major grade DBQ project.

- ▶ PUT YOUR PHONES AWAY!!!
- ▶ Grab a packet and start working on the front page ONLY.
- ▶ You may work with a partner close by you.
- ▶ When you get done, stop and wait.



Bingo Words:



Cold War	McCarthyism	Bay of Pigs	Soviets
Iron Curtain	Jonas Salk	Cuba	China
Truman Doctrine	Space Race	Castro	North Korea
Marshall Plan	Arms Race	Cuban Missile Crisis	South Korea
Berlin Airlift	Eisenhower	assassination	collective security
Containment	JFK	Domino Theory	gulag
Mao Zedong	Johnson	Beat Generation	Yalta Conference
Korean War	Stalin	Beatniks	Potsdam Conf.
Sputnik	Khrushchev	Great Society	Polio
HUAC	Interstate Highway	Medicare	Elvis
Rosenbergs	Baby boom	Berlin	Jackson Pollock
Venona Papers	NATO	Atomic Bomb	housing boom
GI Bill	Suburbs	Satellite Nation	
Communism	Democracy	Gen. MacArthur	
Four Zones	Warsaw Pact	Joseph McCarthy	