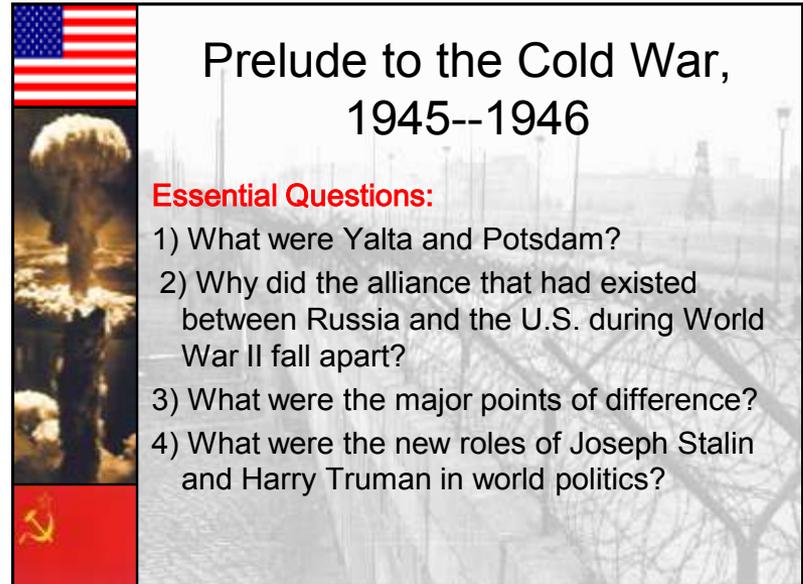


The Cold War: 1945-1990's

Mr. Cegielski

Essential Questions:

- 1) What were the causes of the Cold War?
- 2) Why is the Cold War considered more of an ideological struggle rather than military conflict?
- 3) What were the political Consequences of the Cold War in Europe?



Prelude to the Cold War, 1945--1946

Essential Questions:

- 1) What were Yalta and Potsdam?
- 2) Why did the alliance that had existed between Russia and the U.S. during World War II fall apart?
- 3) What were the major points of difference?
- 4) What were the new roles of Joseph Stalin and Harry Truman in world politics?

World War II

Understanding Goal:
War has consequences

Investigative Question:
Was WWII inevitable?

Explore:
What infamous 20th century political leader is portrayed in the cartoon on the left? What is ironic about the depiction?

Connect:
Based on the images below, do you think WWII was a just war? Explain.

Learn:
Go to LOC.gov to find further examples of WWII photographs and newspaper articles, such as those found in the exhibition, [Women Came to the Front: Journalists, Photographers, and Broadcasters During WWII](#).

Nuremberg Trials
The Nuremberg Trials, the first international military tribunal, was held in Nuremberg, Germany, from 1945 to 1946.

1945 atomic bombing of Japan

Postwar Reality

- **Consequences of World War II**
 - 1) Communist Russia (the Soviet Union) became the new enemy
 - 2) Unlike the isolation after WWI, the U.S. was engaged in world affairs
 - 3) The triumph of Communists in China
 - 4) Decolonization
 - The independence of nations from European (U.S. & Japan) colonial powers.

War Deaths in Europe 1939 to 1945



Task:
Which country suffered the greatest number of deaths?

How many deaths did this country suffer?



Cost of World War II

- Germany - 3 million combat deaths (3/4ths on the eastern front)
- Japan – over 1.5 million combat deaths; 900,000 civilians dead
- Soviet Union - 13 million combat deaths
- U.S. – 300,000 combat deaths, over 100,000 other deaths
- When you include all combat and civilian deaths, World War II becomes the most destructive war in history with estimates as high as 60 million, including 25 million Russians.



Postwar Efforts at Revenge



The Nuremberg Trials of 1945-46

- After, WWII the Allied powers place on trial the highest-ranking Nazi officers for “crimes against humanity”
- Hitler, Goebbels, and Himmler were dead; but, 22 Nazi leaders (including Goring) were tried at an international military tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany. 12 were sentenced to death. Similar trials occurred in the east and throughout the world.

– The Tokyo Trial (1946-48) — Japanese war



Postwar Reality: Soviet Control of Eastern Europe

- Europe was politically cut in half; Soviet troops had overrun eastern Europe and penetrated into the heart of Germany.
- During 1944-1945, Stalin starts shaping the post-war world by occupying SE Europe with Soviet troops that should have been on the Polish front pushing toward Berlin.
- Roosevelt did not have postwar aims because he still had to fight Japan; Stalin did have postwar aims.



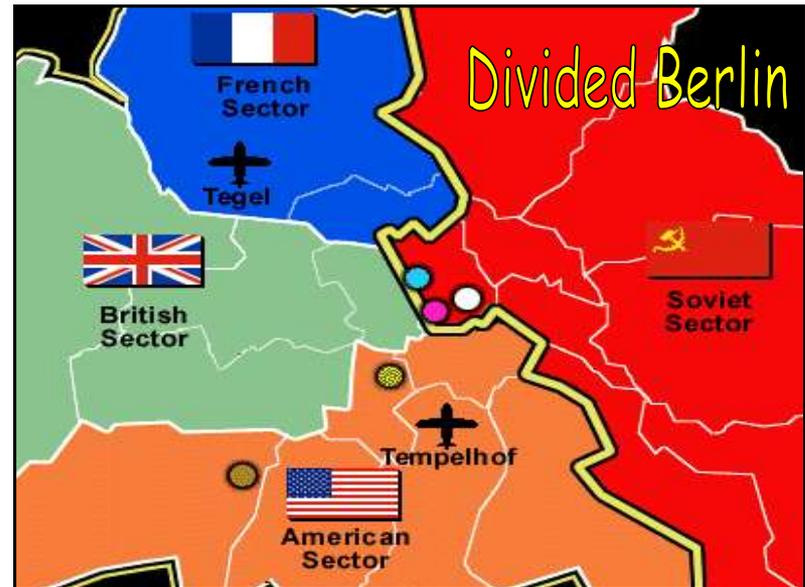
What were Yalta and Potsdam?

- **Yalta** was a wartime allied conference, featuring the "Big Three" (Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin) which dealt mainly with the settlement of post-war Europe.
 - Allegedly FD Roosevelt was too ill to withstand Stalin's demands, and his successor, Harry S Truman, took a tougher line.
 - **Harry Truman** became president of the U.S. after FDR died from a stroke in April, 1945.
- **The Potsdam Conference**, featuring Churchill, Stalin and Truman, met to decide the future of Germany and postwar Europe in general. In effect, Germany was divided, with the Western powers controlling West Germany and the U.S.S.R. controlling East Germany.



What happened in Germany?

- The Russians took very high casualties to capture Berlin in May 1945.
- They spent the early occupation trying to take over all zones of the city but were stopped by German democrats such as Willy Brandt and Konrad Adenauer.
- Reluctantly the Russians had to admit the Americans, French and British to their respective zones.







Why did relations sour?

- Major point: The USSR lost around 20 million people in WW2
- By contrast GB lost around 370,000 and the USA lost 297,000 people.
- **Joseph Stalin** (died 1953) — the Communist dictator of Russia—was determined to make the USSR a new superpower and to challenge democracy and capitalism around the world.



Video Option 1: “Declassified Joseph Stalin” (45 m)

- Q. We already know that Stalin had once allied with Hitler, who would later betray him during WWII. Stalin would later ally with the U.S. and Allies to defeat Germany. However, what drove Stalin to create one of the most brutal totalitarian regimes of all times and to build the Soviet empire? What facts most surprised you and why? Does the film live up to its title “Declassified”?



Video Option 2: "Stalin: Man of Steel" (1:30 m)



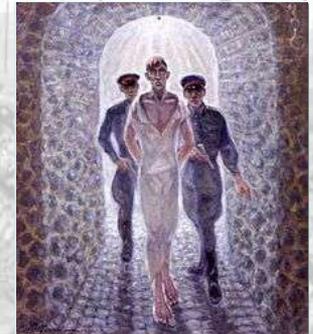
- Q. We already know that Stalin had once allied with Hitler, who would later betray him during WWII. Stalin would later ally with the U.S. and Allies to defeat Germany. However, what drove Stalin to create one of the most brutal totalitarian regimes of all times and to build the Soviet empire? Which facts most surprised you and why?



Inside the USSR: Stalin's "Terror"



- In order to strengthen his dictatorial power, Stalin started the **Great Purges (also known as "The Terror")**, during which Stalin ordered the assassination of countless suspected political enemies. Others were sent to labor camps!



A prisoner about to be shot by NKVD executioners. Painting by Nikolai Getman, provided by the Jamestown Foundation.

Stalin's Terror

"Josef Stalin gives the impression of a large and crude claylike figure, a golem, into which a demonic spark has been molified. [He was nonetheless] a man who perhaps more than any other determined the course of the twentieth century. — Robert Conquest

Introduction

Although Stalin would have preferred to have been remembered for his lowering economic achievements, he is most closely associated with The Purges. Through a combination of terror and show trials, he succeeded in wiping out millions of his fellow communists and countrymen in the years leading up to World War Two.

By 1940 Stalin had arrested and executed almost every important living Bolshevik from the Revolution. Of 1,966 delegates to the party congress in 1934, 1,108 were arrested. Of the 139 Central Committee members of 1934, over 90 were shot. Five of the 11 found in the Politburo of 1934 were killed, many in mysterious circumstances.

Even members of the secret police were charged with treason. In 1936, Yagoda, the Head of the NKVD, was removed from post and shot. Yezhov, his successor, known as the "poison dwarf" only lasted two years before he too was killed. Lower ranking NKVD men were accused of not rounding up enough traitors, and they too were shot.

The Yezhovshchina ("era of Yezhov," named for NKVD chief Nikolay Yezhov) ravaged the military as well, leading to the execution or incarceration of about half the officer corps. Three out of five Soviet marshals and one-third of the Red Army officers were arrested or shot. Outside of politics, many millions of others died in the purges.

Ordinary people too were "purged". It is suggested that between 1924 and 1939 as many as 12 million people may have died either from execution or in the labour camps. A further 12 million were still alive in labour camps in 1939.

The key defendant, Leon Trotsky, was living in exile abroad, but he still did not survive Stalin's desire to have him dead and was assassinated by a Soviet agent in 1940.

Stalinist history



Stalin with Nikolai Yezhov.



Stalin with Yezhov removed.



Lenin and Trotsky celebrate the second anniversary of the Russian Revolution in 1929.



Lenin celebrates, but Trotsky has been airbrushed out.

Question:
Was the
Terror
necessary
for Stalin
to maintain
power?



Inside the USSR: Stalin's "Cult of Personality"

- Stalin promoted Russian history and culture
- Promoted a **"Cult of Personality"**—Stalin ordered the production and circulation of propaganda material portraying himself as a great national hero and "deity" (god-like figure).



Stalin propaganda poster, reading: "Beloved Stalin—a fortune of the nation!"

(a) Poetry

By A. O. Avdlenko, an article in Pravda, 1936

O great Stalin, O leader of the peoples / Thou who broughtest man to birth / Thou who fructifies the earth / Thou who restorest to centuries / Thou who makest bloom the spring / Thou who makest vibrate the musical chords... / Thou, splendour of my spring, O thou / Sun reflected by millions of hearts.

(b) Prose

Montefiore, "The Court of the Red Tsar"

"On 26th October 1932, a chosen elite of 50 writers were mysteriously invited to the art deco mansion of Russia's greatest living writer, Maxim Gorky. Ever since the late 1920's, Gorky had holidayed with Stalin...Stalin named the Moscow Art theatre after the writer [arguing that] 'Gorky is a vain man. We must bind him with cables to the party'. At the party, Stalin proposed 'The artist ought to show life truthfully. And if he shows our life truthfully he cannot fail to show it moving towards socialism. This is, and will be, Socialist Realism...even more than machines, tanks and aeroplanes, we need human souls'"



By A. O. Avdlenko, an article in Pravda, 1936

"Centuries will pass, and the generations still to come will regard us as the happiest of mortals, as the most fortunate of men, because we lived in the century of centuries, because we were privileged to see Stalin, our inspired leader. Yes, and we regard ourselves as the happiest of mortals because we are the contemporaries of a man who never had an equal in world history. Every time I have found myself in his presence I have been subjugated by his strength, his charm, his grandeur. I have experienced a great desire to sing, to cry out, to shout with joy and happiness..."

I love a young woman with a renewed love and shall perpetuate myself in my children - all thanks to thee, great educator, Stalin. I shall be eternally happy and joyous, all thanks to thee, great educator, Stalin. Everything belongs to thee, chief of our great country. And when the woman I love presents me with a child the first word it shall utter will be: Stalin"

Highlight a few phrases in each of the sources above to illustrate the ways in which prose and poetry were used to develop the "Stalin Myth".

(a) Pictures

The complexity of Stalin's visual stature is that while he was portrayed as a man of the people, at the same time he is depicted as a deity. The day to day visual imagery of Stalin was probably the most important aspect in constructing his myth. The fact that Stalin could be a Georgian peasant (power derived from the peoples principles of socialism)...a father figure (power derived as a protector a replacement for the Tsar), and a deity (power derived from God; a replacement for the Orthodox church) all at once served to create the powerful "Cult of Stalin."

<http://www.illinois.edu/~kravacs/ind02/soviet.htm>



"Stalin's Cult Of Personality"

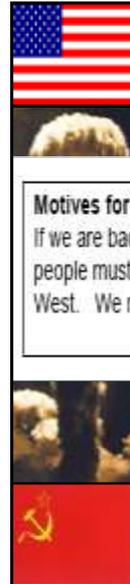
What impression of Stalin does each of these posters seek to create?



Stalin's Domestic Policies

– In order to quickly modernize Russia, Stalin developed "**Five-Year Plans**"—a program of state-guided industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture.

- **Collectivization** – policy designed to increase agricultural output from large-scale mechanized farms, to bring the peasantry under more direct political control, and to make tax collection more efficient.
- Led to the death of millions of Russian farmers due to starvation and exhaustion!



Why did Stalin promote industrialization?

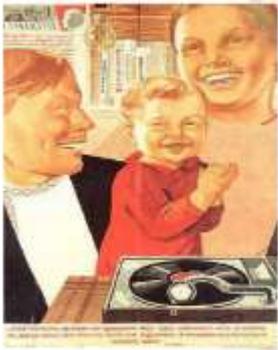
Motives for industrialisation

If we are backward and weak, we may be beaten and enslaved. But if we are powerful, people must beware of us. We are 50 to 100 years behind the advanced countries of the West. We must make up this gap in 10 years. Either we do this or they crush us.

(from a speech made by STALIN to the First Conference of Workers in 1931)

Propaganda

Workers were bombarded with posters which aimed to generate support for the industrialisation programme. What is the purpose of each of the following propaganda pieces?



The Soviet people and industrialisation

The Soviet people achieved so much in such a short time. This happened because all the country's wealth belongs to the working people who create this wealth. The Stakanovite movement spread all over the country. Thousands of workers produced more than their quota. Miracles were created by the enthusiastic work of the Soviet people.

from a Soviet school textbook published in 1976.

The Post-War World: The rise of the superpowers

- The damage caused by World War II to several European and Asian countries left only two countries with the military strength and resources to be called superpowers....USA and USSR!



The Cold War

Understanding Goal:

Ideological differences can trigger global conflict.



Depiction of Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong, as a Goliath-like figure.



Outbreak of hostility between John F. Kennedy and communist leader NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and FIDEL CASTRO during the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.



Cartoon depicting the USA involvement in Vietnam.

Investigative Question:

What were the local and global effects of the ideological conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union?

Explore: The Cold War was the period of conflict, tension and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union from the mid-1940s until the early 1990s. From the images above, can you determine a possible cause of this 50 year conflict?

Connect: Can you think of any new ideological conflicts taking place in the world today? Have they resulted in global conflict?

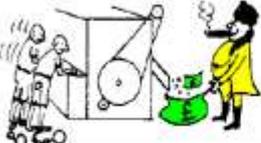


Differing Ideologies

- **Ideology** --is an organized collection of [ideas](#). An ideology can be thought of as a comprehensive vision, as a way of looking at things. It is often applied to politics
- Two opposing ideologies: USA was capitalist and USSR was communism
- They had allied against Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy Now that the common enemy had been defeated, the reason for co-operation was gone
- Differences soon emerged

Capitalism vs Communism						
<p>Directions: Check off the system that best fits the description</p>	Allows you to own private property.	Government tells you what to produce.	Allows you to work in any field or business you like.	Allow you to make a profit off your work.	There are no social classes. Everyone is equal, no matter what job you do.	Society works together in cooperation and shares the benefits.
<p>Capitalism</p> 						
<p>Communism</p> 						

The two sides of the Cold War

CAPITALISM	COMMUNISM
<p><i>In theory</i></p> 	<p><i>In theory</i></p> 
<p>"All industry, business and agriculture should be owned by private people or firms. Competition between rich factories or shops or firms will cause them to fail, and make firms more efficient."</p>	<p>"Everything belongs to the state and should be run by the government on behalf of the people. A classless society achieved by overthrowing capitalism by revolution."</p>
<p>Any person should be free to start a business and employ people.</p>	<p>No private person should be allowed to profit from the work of other citizens.</p>
<p>Any profit he or she makes is reward for hard work.</p>	<p>All profits, instead of going into the pockets of one owner or even shareholders, goes to the state - everyone benefits.</p>
<p>Average standard of living higher than under Communism, but a wide spread between rich and poor.</p>	<p>Lower average standard of living, but (in theory) everyone equal.</p>
<p>Opportunity for all.</p>	<p>Fairness and equality for all.</p>
<p>Choice of many parties for Government, chosen by the people. A democracy.</p>	<p>Only one party of Government - no need for any more.</p>
<p>A free economy.</p>	<p>A controlled economy.</p>

Roots of the Cold War: "Ideas" (Ideological differences)			
Introduction			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "Cold War" between communist USSR and the capitalist West has its roots in deep differences of opinion about how societies should be run. Read through the following table, then answer the questions which follow. 			
		COMMUNISM	CAPITALISM
Economics	Money	Equality of Outcome Rich people should be forced to share their wealth with those less fortunate, because...	Equality of Opportunity People should be free to earn as much (or as little) money as they are able, because...
	Property	Nationalisation Factories and other property should be owned by the state on behalf of all the people, because...	Privatisation Factories and other property should be owned by individuals and companies, because...
Politics	Elections	Dictatorship Voters should only be allowed to choose between communist candidates, because...	Democracy Voters should be able to choose anyone of any party, because...
	Press	Censorship The press should never criticise a communist government, because...	Free Press The press should be free to criticise the government, because...
Questions and Tasks			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Complete each sentence in the table by trying to explain how this idea could be defended (you don't necessarily have to believe in it) Produce an diagram / poster designed to illustrate the main differences between capitalism and communism 			





The Ideological Struggle

Soviet & Eastern Bloc Nations
["Iron Curtain"]

→



←

US & the Western Democracies

GOAL → spread world-wide Communism

METHODOLOGIES:

- ★ Espionage [KGB vs. CIA]
- ★ Arms Race [nuclear escalation]
- ★ Ideological Competition for the minds and hearts of Third World peoples [Communist govt. & command economy vs. democratic govt. & capitalist economy] → "proxy wars"
- ★ Bi-Polarization of Europe [NATO vs. Warsaw Pact]

GOAL → "Containment" (stop the spread) of Communism & the eventual collapse of the Communist world.
[George Kennan]



What's the meaning of these cartoons?



George Kennan ["X Article"]: *CONTAINMENT*

Goals	Means	Actual Application
1. Restoration of the balance of power	Encouragement of self-confidence in nations threatened by Soviet expansion.	Long-term program of U.S. economic assistance [Marshall Plan]
2. Reduction of Soviet ability to project outside power.	Exploitation of tensions in international communism.	Cooperation with communist regimes; [supporting Titoism in Yugoslavia]

George Kennan ["X Article"]: *CONTAINMENT*

<p>Goals</p> <p>3. Modification of the Soviet concept of international relations.</p>	<p>Means</p> <p>Negotiating settlement of outstanding differences.</p>	<p>Actual Application</p> <p>Using "carrots & sticks"; containing Germany with an embrace and Russia at arms length.</p>
--	---	---

WORLD STRUGGLE
as seen by James Burnham

KEY:

- White: Alliance and predominance
- Black: Soviet sphere of predominance
- Grey: American sphere of predominance
- Light Grey: Spheres of influence

The Iron Curtain Descends

Because the:

- 1) Soviets refused to allow free elections in Poland
- 2) U.S. refused to share the secrets of the atomic bomb

- Stalin refused to withdraw troops from Eastern Europe.
- He put Communist in power in Eastern European countries.
- Travel, trade, and communication with the western world was stopped.

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent"

- Winston Churchill

Task: Why did Churchill call it an "iron curtain"?

Source C: A British Cartoon on Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech



c. What is the message of this cartoon?
(Remember CID!)

Context

At the time this source was produced,...

Interpretation

I think the message of the cartoonist is that...

Detail

The cartoonist creates this impression in a number of ways...

1946: Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech

- In March 1946, Churchill gave a famous speech before President Truman at Fulton, Missouri. By this time there were communist governments in Poland, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.
- He used the phrase "Iron Curtain" to describe the European border between the Democracies of the West and the Communist-controlled countries of the East.
- He accused the USSR of being an aggressive dictatorship and called for an alliance between Britain and the USA to keep it under control.

Source A: Extract from Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech, March 1946

"A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an Iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe... all are subject... to a very high... measure of control from Moscow... I do not believe that Soviet Russia desires war. What they desire is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power... Our difficulties and dangers will not be removed... by a policy of appeasement."

Source B: Stalin's reply to Churchill's speech

"Mr Churchill has called for a war on the USSR... it should not be forgotten that the Germans invaded the USSR through Finland, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The Germans were able to invade because governments hostile to the Soviet Union existed in these countries. As a result the Soviet Union had a loss of life several times greater than that of Britain and the United States put together... And so what is surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, is trying to see that governments loyal to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries?"

Task 1

a. Why do you think that Churchill used the specific phrase "iron curtain" to describe the division of Europe?

b. In what ways are Sources A&B similar, and in what ways are they different?

Source A: Stalin speaking on 9th Feb. 1945
 Victory means, first of all, that our Soviet social system has won. The Soviet social system has successfully stood the test in the fire of war and it has proved its complete vitality. The Soviet social system has proved to be more capable and more stable than a non-Soviet social system. The Soviet social system is a better form of society than any non-Soviet social system.



Source B: At Yalta, in February 1945, Stalin tried to explain to Churchill and Roosevelt why Poland was so important to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Churchill has said that for Great Britain the Polish question is one of honour. But for the Russians it is a question of both honour and security. Throughout history Poland has been the corridor of attack on Russia. It is not merely a question of honour for Russia, but one of life and death.

Source C: In March 1946, Stalin replied to Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech. It should not be forgotten that the Germans invaded the USSR through Finland, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The Germans were able to invade because governments hostile to the Soviet Union existed in these countries. As a result the Soviet Union had a loss of life several times greater than that of Britain and the United States put together. And so what is surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, is trying to see that governments loyal to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries?

a. Using these sources and notes made in your earlier www.activehistory.co.uk worksheets, identify FIVE reasons why Stalin wanted to take control of Eastern Europe.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



The Bipolarization of Europe





"I believe that it must be the policy of the U.S. to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures....We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way....Our help should primarily be through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes."

- Truman Doctrine



- Question: Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not? How might this applied to the current situation in Iraq?



What was the Truman Doctrine?

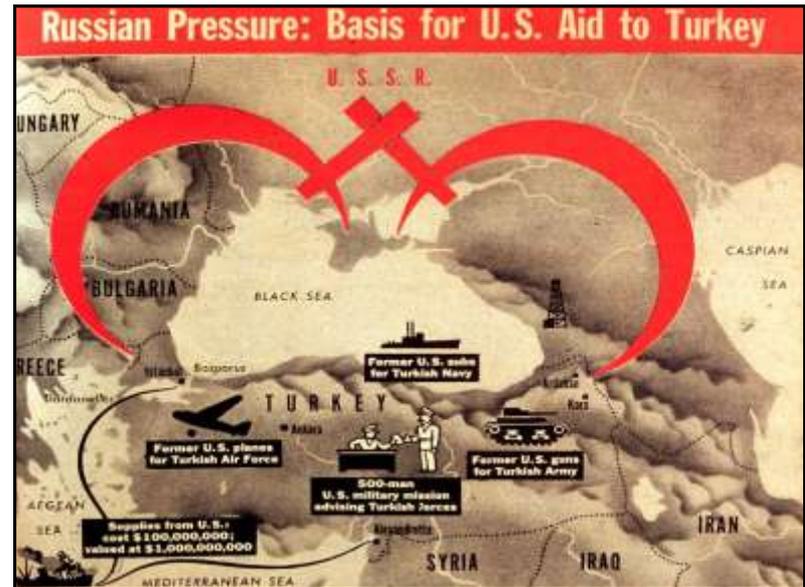
- Truman had been horrified at the pre-war Allied policy of appeasement and was determined to stand up to any Soviet intimidation.
- The **Truman Doctrine** (1947) promised that the USA **"would support free peoples who are resisting subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures"**. Triggered by British inability to hold the line in Greece, it was followed by aid to Greece and Turkey, and also money to secure upcoming elections in Italy and the advance of Communist trade unions in France.

It signalled the end of **"isolationst"** policies. **Isolationism** — the policy of not getting involved in foreign affairs.



Truman Doctrine [1947]

1. Reason #1: Civil War in Greece.
2. Reason #2: Turkey under pressure from the USSR for concessions in the Dardanelles.
3. *The U. S. should support free peoples throughout the world who were resisting takeovers by armed minorities or outside pressures... We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.*
4. The U.S. gave Greece & Turkey \$400 million in aid.



Source Exercise - The Marshall Plan

By 10-Tenth, www.10tenth.com



- 1) What is the cartoonist saying about the Marshall Plan?
- 2) Give three reasons why the American Government sent Marshall Aid to Europe.



Marshall Plan [1948]

1. "European Recovery Program."

2. Created by Secretary of State, **George Marshall**

3. The U. S. should provide aid to all European nations that need it. This move *is not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos.*

4. \$12.5 billion of US aid to Western Europe extended to Eastern Europe & USSR, [but this was rejected].



The Reaction of the USA: The Truman Doctrine / Marshall Aid

Stalin's takeover of Eastern Europe convinced the USA – rightly or wrongly – that the Soviet Union was a threat to world peace. In response, the American government formed The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.



The Truman Doctrine ("Containment")

"I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." – President Truman

The Marshall Plan

"The seeds of Communism are nurtured by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty. In Europe, people are crying for help, for coal, for food and for most of the necessities of life. The patient is sinking" – George Marshall, Secretary of State



FLASHPOINT	Events	Reaction of USA	Reaction of USSR
Greece & Turkey	Brian tells USA that it does not have the money to protect Greece and Turkey from communism, and that the USA must take over as policeman of Europe.	Political: Truman Doctrine makes it the policy of the USA to provide help to any country threatened by communism ("Containment").	Political: USSR sets up COMINFORM (Communist Information Bureau) to co-ordinate the policies of all the Soviet satellite states.
Czechoslovakia	The last East European state with an independent government, communists brutally seize power in March 1948 (one pro-Western minister, Masaryk, is found dead after "falling from a window").	Economic: Marshall Aid provides economic aid to all countries protected by the Truman Doctrine. = \$13.5 billion flows into 18 countries across Europe.	Economic: USSR forbids all her satellite states from accepting Marshall Aid. = Sets up COMECON (Communist Economic Council) to co-ordinate the economies of the Soviet satellite states.

Task 1: Structured Questions

- Why was the policy set out by the Truman Doctrine known as "containment"?
- Why were the states which surrounded the USSR known as "satellite" states?
- George Marshall said his plan was "Directed against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos". So why did the USSR refuse Marshall Aid?
- Truman always described Marshall Aid and the Truman Doctrine as "Two halves of the same walnut". What do you think he meant by this?

What's the meaning Of these cartoons?

Berlin Blockade & Airlift (1948-49)

The Berlin Airlift

- The Allies couldn't agree on what to do with Germany.
- Instead of 4 zones, now only 2!

West Germany — democratic and more economically successful
East Germany — Communist and poorer.
- Stalin blockades West Berlin, cutting off food and supplies. He hoped the Allies would give up West Berlin.

The **Allied airlift**, during which Allied aircraft dropped food supplies by parachute into Berlin, signalled the West's determination to use all resources to defend Berlin against a Communist takeover.

- Stalin, feeling defeated, gives up the blockade.

Task: How's the temperature of the Cold War doing? Draw in the temperature in Fahrenheit.



**The Arms Race:
A "Missile Gap?"**

- } **The Soviet Union exploded its first A-bomb in 1949.**
- } **Now there were two nuclear superpowers!**

The slide features a vertical strip on the left with a US flag at the top and a Soviet hammer and sickle at the bottom. The main content includes a photograph of a nuclear mushroom cloud, a photograph of a missile being launched from a launch site, and a yellow and black fallout shelter sign with the text "FALLOUT SHELTER" and two arrows pointing right.

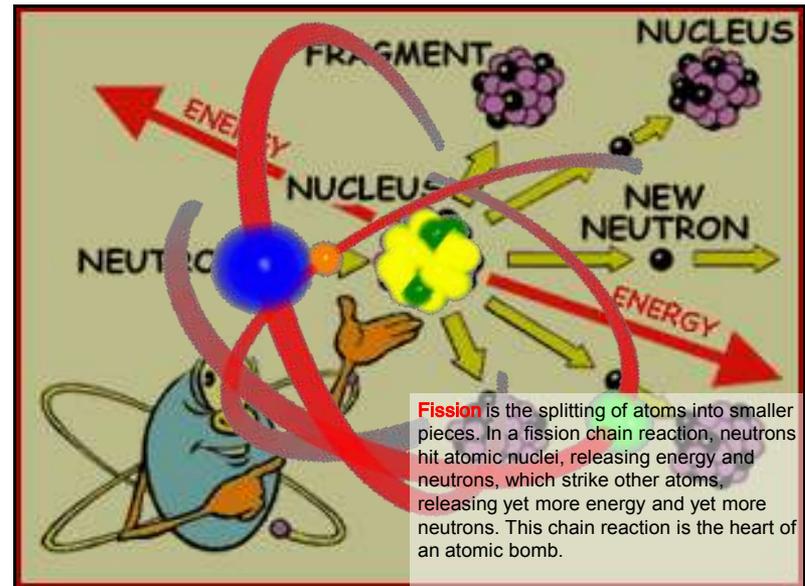
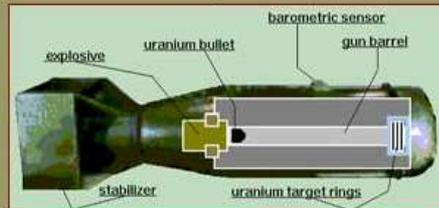
NEW NUCLEAR NIGHTMARES

Ingredients list for a nuclear bomb

At its simplest, an atomic (fission) bomb does one thing: It assembles a "critical mass" of fission fuel fast enough to start a chain reaction: One liberated neutron strikes a uranium nucleus, releasing energy and more neutrons. If the process occurs in the eyblink of time before the bomb blows itself apart, you have the kind of fission weapon that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

(Hydrogen bombs, AKA fusion bombs, are more powerful, but much more difficult to make. Thus the proliferation debate focuses on fission bombs.)

An atomic bomb requires two key ingredients: Expertise and bomb fuel.





VOCABULARY

Energy: any source of usable power

Proton: a particle which is found in the nucleus of an atom and which has a positive electric charge

Neutron: a particle which is found in an atom's nucleus and which has no electric charge

Electron: a particle which orbits an atom's nucleus and which has a negative charge

Nucleus: the center of the atom where protons and electrons are located

Radioactive elements: unstable atoms (see below)

Fission: the process by which a large atomic nucleus splits to form two smaller ones

Fusion: a process in which nuclei of atoms join together, releasing tremendous energy

NOTES

Six forms of energy: mechanical, heat, electrical, wave, chemical, and nuclear

Sources of energy: for example, heat (coal, natural gas, solar, atomic, geothermal, and thermuclear), mechanical motion (falling water, wind)




The Arms Race



1945 - Explodes 1st atomic bomb.

1952 - Explodes 1st Hydrogen bomb

1955 - Begins building ICBMs

1949 - Explodes 1st atomic bomb.

1953 - Explodes 1st Hydrogen Bomb

1954 - Begins building ICBMs.



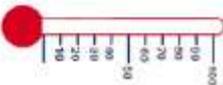
1957 - USSR tests ICBM capable of carrying an H bomb from USSR to USA



Task:

a) Identify one word to describe the Cold War at this point.

b) How's the temperature of the Cold War doing? Draw in the temperature in Fahrenheit.



The Atomic Threat

"We have evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred in the USSR."

Americans feared suffering the same fate as the residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

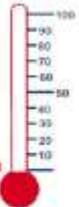
- Harry S Truman

•

Truman created the Federal Civil Defense Administration to create posters and information on how to survive a nuclear attack.

Truman approves the development of a more powerful bomb - the hydrogen bomb.

Task: How's the temperature of the Cold War doing? Draw in the temperature in Fahrenheit.

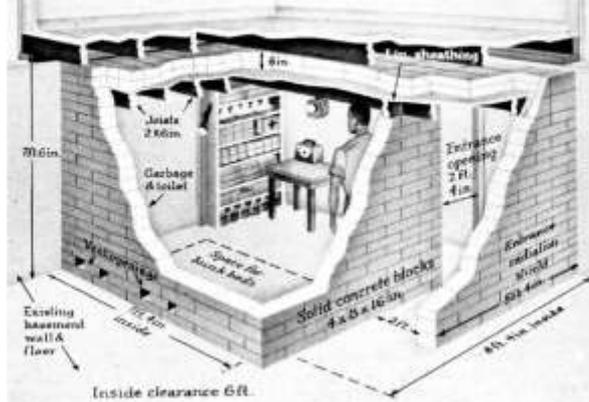


The Atomic Threat

DO-IT-YOURSELF SHELTER

(FALLOUT PROTECTION FOR SIX - \$150 to \$200)

First floor



Question: What was the purpose of this structure?



Arms Race Timeline

1958 – USA:

1. Places IRBMs targeted on USSR in NATO countries. Both sides could now launch direct attacks on each others' cities
2. Launches its own satellite

1960 – USA launches first nuclear powered submarine capable of firing a Polaris missile with an atomic warhead from underwater



The failure of disarmament

- Both sides hoped for arms reductions to cut defence spending
- After Stalin's death, East-West relations improved
- USSR proposed:
 - reduction of armed forces
 - Eventual abolition of atomic weapons
 - International inspections to supervise this



The USA....

- Wanted strong inspection system
- Proposed **'open skies'** – openly photograph each others sites from planes
- Disagreements:
 - USSR rejected open skies plan
 - USA rejected initial USSR proposals
 - Stalemate—Neither side could agree to each other's requests
 - Attempts again failed at the 1960 Paris Summit due to the U2 incident.



Glossary

- **ICBMs** – Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles
- **IRBMs** – Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles
- **MAD** – Mutual Assured Destruction



A public service message on A-bombs!



This cartoon and tutorial was created by the U.S. government during the 1950's. What was its purpose? Is the message effective? Explain.



Mao's Revolution: 1949

Who lost China? - A 2nd } Power!

Communist leader **Mao Zedong** establishes the Peoples Republic of China, a communist government! Panic grows in the U.S.



The Korean War: A Country divided!




Kim Il-Sung

South Korea
Democratic country,
Influenced by U.S.A.



North Korea
Communist country,
Influenced by China



Syngman Rhee

"Domino Theory"—Countries will continue to fall to Communism unless its contained (by U.S.)!




North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)

A military alliance established by the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949. Meant to prevent the spread of Communism!





- ❖ United States
- ❖ Belgium
- ❖ Britain
- ❖ Canada
- ❖ Denmark
- ❖ France
- ❖ Iceland
- ❖ Italy
- ❖ Luxemburg
- ❖ Netherlands
- ❖ Norway
- ❖ Portugal
- ❖ 1952: Greece & Turkey
- ❖ 1955: West Germany
- ❖ 1983: Spain





Warsaw Pact (1955)

An organization of communist states in Central and Eastern Europe. It was established in 1955 in Warsaw, Poland. It was a response to the NATO alliance.



} U. S. S. R.	} East Germany
} Albania	} Hungary
} Bulgaria	} Poland
} Czechoslovakia	} Rumania



Meanwhile, in Russia...



Stalin Dies! Who replaces him?

- In 1953, Joseph Stalin—Communist dictator of the USSR died.
- **Nikita Krushchev**, Stalin's replacement, served as First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964.



Krushchev's policies

- Krushchev engaged in **De-Stalinization**—a policy to remove Stalin's influence, programs and policies through Russia.
 - He also spoke out against Stalin's **Great Purges**, during which Stalin had assassinated countless suspected political enemies.
 - Rather than attack Stalin's collectivization program, Krushchev promoted the new **Virgin Lands Campaign program**--the Soviet Union could meet and surpass Western agricultural production through the application of modern techniques and the use of new crops.

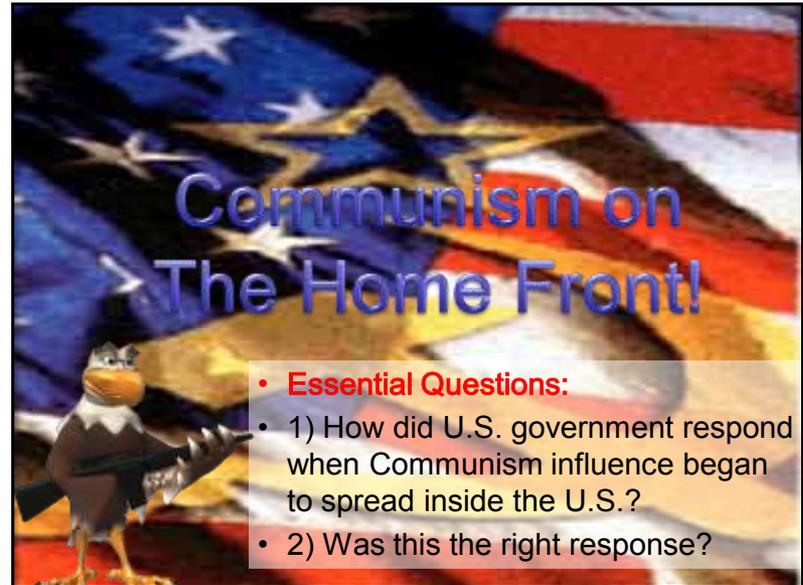


Premier Nikita Khrushchev

*About the capitalist states, it doesn't depend on you whether we (Soviet Union) exist. If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations, and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. **We will bury you.** -- 1956*

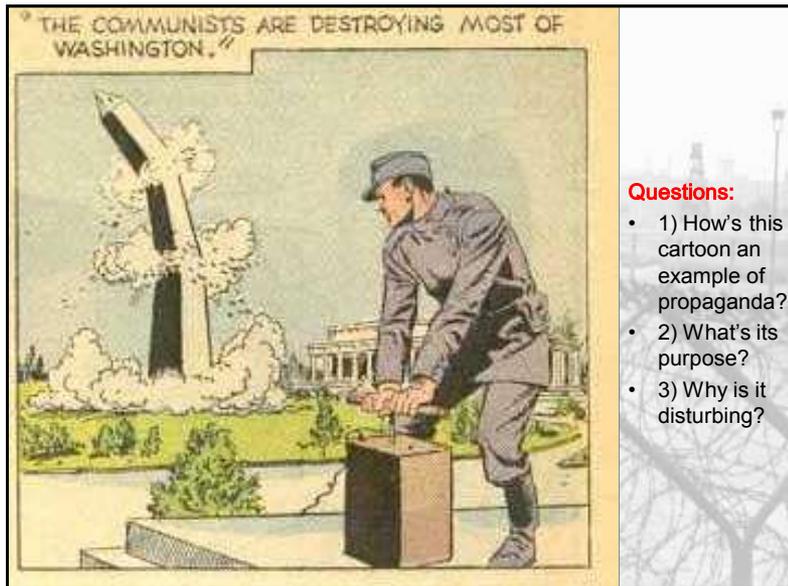


De-Stalinization Program



Communism on The Home Front!

- **Essential Questions:**
- 1) How did U.S. government respond when Communism influence began to spread inside the U.S.?
- 2) Was this the right response?



Was the HUAC necessary and constitutional?

- The **House Committee on Un-American Activities** (HUAC or HCUA, 1938–1975) was an investigative committee of the United States House of Representatives. Its main goal was to investigate and prevent Fascist/Nazi and Communist propaganda and activities in the U.S. which were believed to threaten our democratic government.





U.S. Legislation to defend America against Communism

Read this selection:

Critical Thinking Questions:

1. Did the government have the right to do this?
2. Is this a violation of basic American rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights (1st 10 Amendments)? Explain.

ALIEN REGISTRATION ACT

The Alien Registration Act passed by Congress on 29th June, 1940, made it illegal for anyone in the United States to advocate, abet, or teach the desirability of overthrowing the government. The law also required all alien residents in the United States over 14 years of age to file a comprehensive statement of their personal and occupational status and a record of their political beliefs. Within four months a total of 4,741,971 aliens had been registered.

The main objective of the act was to undermine the American Communist Party and other left-wing political groups in the United States. It was decided that the House of Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), that had been set up by Congress in 1938 to investigate people suspected of un-patriotic behavior, would be the best vehicle to discover if people were trying to overthrow the government.

What is the CPUSA?

The CPUSA (Communist Party USA) is the only political Party organized and run exclusively by working-class people. Through peaceful and democratic actions, we have struggled constantly since 1919 to improve the lives of all so-called "common" people. Unlike most parties, neither millionaires nor corporate tycoons control us. We advocate guaranteed jobs, higher wages, shorter work hours, free college education, free healthcare, and the end of all exploitation by the capitalist class. We wonder the millionaires how us!

Read this selection:
Critical Thinking Questions:

1. What do you think makes people fearful about having different political beliefs?
2. How important is it to you that people are not allowed to openly organize to overthrow this government? Why?
3. Should this information be available to people in newspapers or on the Internet? How do you think you would react if people didn't want you to publish certain information?

THE COMMUNIST PARTY USA STANDS FOR:

- Jobs for all at union wages!
- Guaranteed workers' right to organize!
- Ending racism! We demand full equality with affirmative action!
- Ending anti-Semitism and all forms of discrimination!
- Equal rights for women!
- Equal rights for immigrant workers!
- Feeding the needs of children and families, not corporate greed!
- Free healthcare for all!
- Free public education from day care through college!
- Adequate, affordable housing!
- Cutting the military budget!
- Taking the risk and giant corporations!
- Peace and international solidarity!
- A clean, healthy environment!
- Bill of Rights Socialism, USA!

WORKERS - BLACK, BROWN, AND WHITE - UNITE AND FIGHT!

For more information about the CPUSA, see our National CPUSA Web Page.

- Tired of the same old system?
- Join the Communist Party, USA!
- For more information, send e-mail to: CPUSA@worldnet.att.net
- Better yet, speak to a Party member in your area.

PEOPLE BEFORE PROFITS!

Also, you can join the CPUSA online. Simply click here to Join the Communist Party, USA, and fill out the membership application form. Within a few weeks, someone will contact you with details about Party activities.

<http://www.demize.com/cy/cpusa/CPDEF>



The execution of suspected communist spies!






- **Julius Rosenberg** (1918 – 1953) and **Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg** (1915 – 1953) were American citizens who received international attention when they were executed after having been found guilty of conspiracy to commit espionage in relation to passing information on the American atomic bomb to the Soviet Union.



Are you scared?




- The "**Red Scare**", launched by Senator **Joe McCarthy**, dominated US politics for several years, 1948-53. It was an era of panic about the spread of Communism, with charges of Communist spies working in the U.S. government!
 - Panic was caused by the fall of China, the development of the Soviet bomb
 - The Red Scare pressured Truman into the Korean War, a costly and ultimately stalemated conflict.



Joe McCarthy

Joseph R. McCarthy--from Speech Delivered to the Women's Club of Wheeling, West Virginia (1950)

Five years after a world war has been over, men's hearts should anticipate a long peace, and men's minds should be free from the heavy weight that comes from war. But this is not such a period--for this is not a period of peace. This is a time of the "cold war." This is a time when all the world is split into two vast, increasingly hostile armed camps. . . .

Today, we are engaged in a final, all-out battle between communistic atheism and Christianity. The modern champions of communism have selected this as the time. And, ladies and gentlemen, the chips are down--they are truly down.

Six years ago . . . there was within the Soviet orbit 180 million people. Lined up on the nationalist side there were in the world at that time roughly 1,625 million people. Today, only six years later, there are 800 million under the absolute domination of Soviet Russia--an increase of over 400 percent. On our side, the figure has shrunk to around 500 million. In other words, in less than six years the odds have changed from 9 to 1 in our favor to 5 against us. This indicates the swiftness of the tempo of Communist victories and American defeats in the cold war. As one of our outstanding historical figures once said, "When a great democracy is destroyed, it will not be because of enemies from without, but rather because of enemies from within."

The reason why we find ourselves in a position of impotency is not because our only powerful potential enemy has sent men to invade our shores, but rather because of the notorious actions of those who have been treated so well by this Nation. It has not been the less fortunate or members of minority groups who have been selling this Nation out, but rather those who have had all the benefits that the wealthiest nation on earth has to offer--the finest homes, the finest college education, and the finest jobs in Government.

This is glaringly true in the State Department. There the bright young men who are born with silver spoons in their mouths are the ones who have been the worst. . . . In my opinion, the State Department, which is one of the most important government departments, is thoroughly infested with Communists.

I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card-carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy. . . .

As you know, very recently the Secretary of State proclaimed his loyalty to a man guilty of what has always been considered as the most abominable of all crimes--of being a traitor to the people who gave him a position of great trust. The Secretary of State in attempting to justify his continued devotion to the man who sold out the Christian world to the atheistic world, referred to Christ's Sermon on the Mount as a justification and reason therefore, and the reaction of the American people to this would have made the heart of Abraham Lincoln happy.

When this pompous diplomat in striped pants, with a glossy British accent, proclaimed to the American people that Christ on the Mount endorsed communism, high treason, and a betrayal of a sacred trust, the blasphemy was so great that it weakened the dominant indignation of the American people.

He has lit the spark which is resulting in a moral uprising and will end only when the whole sorry mess of twisted, warped thinkers are swept from the national scene so that we may have a new birth of national honesty and decency in government.

From Joseph McCarthy, Remarks, Congressional Record, 81st Congress, 1st sess, 1951, 6556-603.

• **Questions:**

- 1) According to McCarthy, why isn't the world at peace? What is the battle about?
- 2) Look at the third, fourth and fifth paragraphs. Who is the "enemy within?"
- 3) McCarthy argues that Christianity is at odds with Communism. Why?
- 4) Is this a good speech? Were you persuaded by McCarthy's arguments? Explain.



The Berlin Wall

- Many East Germans were fleeing to West Germany to escape Communism.
- Khrushchev met with Kennedy. The meeting did not go well.

Task: What is the Berlin Wall a symbol of?



Background

- East – West rivalry
- After WWII, the Potsdam conference had divided the city of Berlin, Germany.
 - Each have a developed differently:

WEST: Prosperous, helped by US, attracted people from the East. Seen by USSR as infection in the heart of Communist East Germany.

EAST: Much less prosperous and under Communist control



What they wanted

The West

- Prevent USSR from gaining control of East Germany
- To see a united, democratic Germany

The East

- Maintain control over E Germany
- Make the West recognise it as an independent state
- Stop the flood of refugees especially the skilled and professional ones – much needed in E Germany

www.focuspecis.org



1958-Soviet demands

Krushchev wanted the West to:

- Withdraw troops from West Berlin
- Hand their access routes over to the East German government



Paris, 1961



Khrushchev & JFK meet to discuss Berlin and nuclear proliferation. Khrushchev thinks that JFK is young, inexperienced, and can be rolled.



Berlin Wall Timeline: Events of 1961

- June, 1961- **Vienna Summit**— Khrushchev and Kennedy and other Western powers meet to discuss differences
 - Khrushchev pressured new American President John F. Kennedy
 - Demanded withdrawal of Western forces from West Berlin – Kennedy refused
- July – Western powers reject Khrushchev's Vienna demands
- July 23 – Flow of **refugees** — people forced to flee from their homeland for political reasons— from East to West = 1000 a day
- July 25 – Kennedy repeats support for West Berlin and announced increase in arms spending



Berlin Wall Timeline: Events of 1961

- August 13-22, 1961 events:
 - Khrushchev and East German govt. orders barbed wire barrier across Berlin, followed by a wall of concrete blocks
 - All of West Berlin encircled apart from access points
 - This was against the Four Power agreement reached in Paris on 20 June 1949.



The Berlin Wall Goes Up (1961)









Results

- Kennedy reluctantly accepted the Soviet decision to build the wall. In order to avoid war, he refused to use US troops to pull down the wall.
- Kennedy looked weak but West turned it into propaganda – if Communism was so attractive, why was a wall needed?
- 1963 – Kennedy visited West Berlin – pledged continued support – *'Ich bin ein Berliner'* (I am a Berliner) – famous speech
- Khrushchev lost face by failing to remove the West from Berlin



What's the meaning of This cartoon?



President Kennedy
tells Berliners
that the West is
with them!

Ich bin ein Berliner!
(1963)



The Berlin Wall



Kennedy visited Berlin to express his solidarity with the West Germans.

"Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we have never had to put a wall up to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us."

"All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words 'Ich bin ein Berliner.'" (I am a Berliner)



Task: Why does Kennedy mean when he says "As a free man...I am a Berliner"?

Impact of Berlin Wall: Refugees!

- 1) **Berlin** was divided
- 2) Free access ended between East and West
- 3) Many families were split
- 4) many attempted to escape to the West-between 1961 and 1989, 86 people died trying to cross the Berlin Wall

Refugees from East Germany or East Berlin to West

1949-129,245

1951- 165,648

1953- 331,390

1955- 252,870

1957- 261,622

1959- 143,917

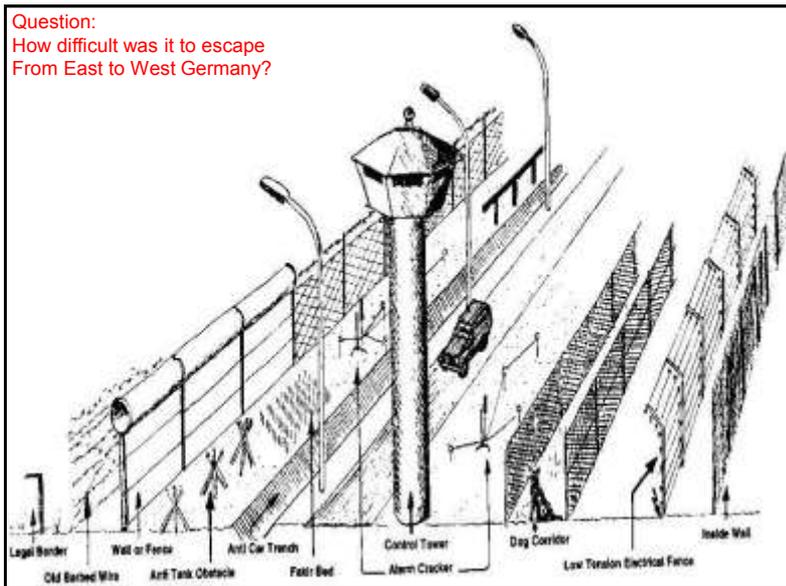
1961- 207,026

1962- 21,356

1963- 42,632

1964- 41,876

Question:
How difficult was it to escape
From East to West Germany?



Rewards For Killing Fence Hoppers

During the night of February 14 1972, a 29 year old East- Berliner decided to escape to the West by swimming across the Spree which runs along the Wall between Treptow and Friedrichshain. He was able to get to the river and started swimming to the middle of the Spree when he was intercepted by a border patrol boat from East Germany. The border guards ordered the man to stop but he continues swimming towards the West. The patrol starts shooting from a distance of forty meters without making a second attempt at communicating with the swimmer. After five short machine gun bursts, the swimmer is dead and sinks to the bottom of the river. The two border guards were relieved from sentry duty the same day, they were given performance medals as well as cash rewards to the amount of 150 Marks each. Four weeks after the incident, the mans widow was notified that her husband had committed suicide and that his body had already been cremated. How terrible. Getting a reward for killing an innocent man who only had intentions of moving across a wall. Actions like this were common and set examples for the other people. If you tried to get across and escape the communism, you would be killed. After the wall was up no people were to cross the wall at all, later though VISA's were handed out to allow passage across the borders. At Christmas and later times VISA's could be purchased to cross.

Another Story Of A Failed Escape

Two young East German construction workers, Peter Fechter and Helmut Kulbeik, had spotted an empty building near the crossing to the American zone. They managed to enter without being seen and found one window that was not completely boarded up. Two days later, they returned and managed to rip off the barbed wire and boards that partly blocked the window. Then Peter, tall and slim, dropped out of the window first, followed by Helmut, who was short and stocky. They raced over the wasteland and encountered more barbed wire. Slipping through, they dropped onto a roadway that ran between the barriers. Ahead of them stood the wall. Helmut was the first to climb, tearing and tugging at more barbed wire as he reached the top. As he was about to swing over, he realized that Peter was still at the base, looking terrified. A border guard stood a short distance away. Then the firing began. As bullets pierced his body, Peter struggled to climb the wall and managed to reach the top. But he was unable to lift his body over the barbed wire, and for a minute he remained crouched on the wall, unable to go farther. A bullet had pierced his leg. Then he toppled back on the wrong side and lay there bleeding and helpless at the foot of the wall. West Berliners who had seen Peter on top of the wall rushed to the area, but they could do nothing to save him. The West Berlin police and the U.S. guards at Checkpoint Charlie nearby could not help because they were forbidden to set foot in the East. The East German guards did not dare to approach Peter - they feared they would be shot by the Western police - but they kept their rifles aimed at the young man. A crowd was gathering at the scene and some people even tried to climb the wall, but the border guards threw tear gas into the crowd. Tension was mounting. The West Berliners shouted at the East German guards, growing more angry by the minute, and demanded that the American guards carry Peter to safety. One young U.S. lieutenant, who did not want to violate his orders, made the mistake of saying to the crowd, "Sorry, but this isn't our problem." When Peter had lain on his side for over fifty minutes, the East Berlin border police finally approached and carried him away in a stretcher. He bled to death, the fiftieth victim of the wall.





Khrushchev Embraces Castro, 1961



Bay of Pigs Debacle (1961)





What was the Bay of Pigs?

- The 1961 **Bay of Pigs Invasion** --an unsuccessful attempted invasion in south-west Cuba by armed Cuban exiles, planned and funded by the United States, in an attempt to overthrow the government of Fidel Castro.
- JFK had full knowledge of the invasion and gave the green light!
- This worsened Cuban-American relations, which was further worsened by the Cuban Missile Crisis the following year.



Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



- The **Cuban Missile Crisis** was a confrontation between the U.S., the Soviet Union, and Cuba during the Cold War.
- The climax period of the crisis began on October 15, 1962, when photographs taken by an American U-2 spy plane revealed missile bases being built in Cuba.
- These missiles could reach practically anywhere in the U.S.!





U.S. spy plane photographs nuclear missiles on Cuba(1962)



What's the meaning of these cartoons?





Video: "The Cuban Missile Crisis" (45 M)



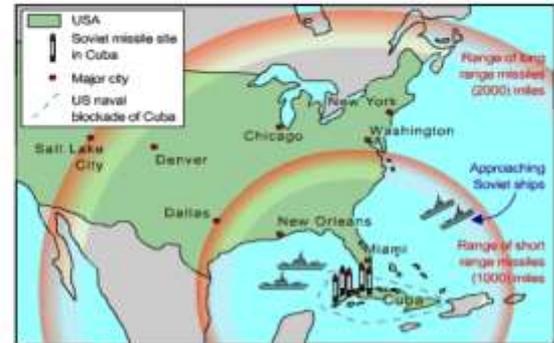
- Prompt: What were the causes of the Crisis? What diplomatic measures ultimately prevented nuclear holocaust?

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS – SOURCEWORK EXERCISE

Introduction

In 1959, a revolution in Cuba brought Fidel Castro to power. The American government soon decided that he was acting like a communist, and in 1961 they backed a disastrous attempt to overthrow him – the Bay of Pigs disaster. The USA's hostility encouraged Castro to turn to Khrushchev's USSR for help. In 1962, a secret agreement was made to station Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba. However, the USA found out and a crisis developed: the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962.

Source A: A diagram illustrating the crisis, courtesy of the BBC.



Source B:

Our purpose has been and is to help Cuba, and no one can challenge the humanity of our motives aimed at allowing Cuba to live peacefully and develop as its people desire. You say that Cuba worries you because it lies at a distance of ninety miles across the sea from the shores of the United States. However, Turkey lies next to us. Do you believe that you have the right to demand security for your country and the removal of such weapons that you qualify as offensive, while not recognizing this right for us?

Khrushchev to Kennedy, October 26th 1962

Source C:

I make this proposal: We agree to remove those weapons from Cuba which you regard as offensive weapons. We agree to do this and to state this commitment in the United Nations. Your representatives will make a statement to effect that the United States, on its part, bearing in mind the anxiety and concern of the Soviet state, will evacuate its analogous weapons from Turkey. Let us reach an understanding on what time you and we need to put this into effect.

Khrushchev to Kennedy, October 26th 1962

Source D:

I have read your letter of October 26th with great care and welcome the statement of your desire to seek a prompt solution to the problem... as I read your letter, the key elements of your proposals - which seem generally acceptable as I understand them - are as follows:

1. You would agree to remove these weapons systems from Cuba under appropriate United Nations observation and supervision, and undertake, with suitable safeguards, to halt the further introduction of such weapons systems in to Cuba.
2. We on our part, would agree...
 - (a) to remove promptly the quarantine measures now in effect and
 - (b) to give assurances against an invasion of Cuba.

Reply to Chairman Khrushchev's first letter of October 26

Source E: A cartoon of 1962 shows Kennedy and Khrushchev.



Source F:

I found myself in the difficult position of having to decide on a course of action which would answer the American threat but which would also avoid war. Any fool can start a war, and once he's done so, even the wisest of men are helpless to stop it - especially if it's a nuclear war.

Nikita Khrushchev's published memoirs, 1970

Questions:

1. Study Source A.

Use Source A and your own knowledge to explain why President Kennedy opposed the setting up of missile bases on Cuba by the USSR.

7

2. Study Source B.

To what extent does this source explain Khrushchev's reasons for putting missiles on Cuba?

8

3. Study Sources C & D.

How far does Kennedy in source D accurately interpret the demands made by Khrushchev in Source C? Explain your answer.

8

4. Use all the sources and your own knowledge.

"The Cuban Missile crisis was never likely to develop into full-scale nuclear war"
Do you agree with this statement?

12

40

<p>OPTION 1</p> <p>Do nothing – allow missiles to be based in Cuba</p>	<p>OPTION 2</p> <p>Attack Cuba and the USSR with nuclear weapons</p>		
<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>
<p>OPTION 3</p> <p>Air strike against Cuban missile bases</p>	<p>OPTION 4</p> <p>Blockade Cuba with US Navy – no Russian ships allowed through</p>		
<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>
<p>OPTION 5</p> <p>Air attack against all military sites in Cuba</p>	<p>OPTION 6</p> <p>Invasion of Cuba by US Armed Forces</p>		
<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>

Activity: The class will divide into six groups and prepare to defend or attack their assigned option.

How was the Crisis resolved?

Kennedy took the following actions:

- 1) Presented photos of Soviet missile bases on Cuba as evidence to the U.N.
- 2) He **quarantined** Cuba—prevented Cuban vessels from entering or leaving Cuba.
- 3) Threatened to invade Cuba unless USSR dismantled nukes.

Agreement reached:

- 1) Castro dismantled nukes
- 2) U.S. promised to never invade Cuba
- 3) Quarantine was ended
- 4) U.S. missiles on the border of Turkey and USSR were dismantled



An EXCOMM meeting during the Cuban Missile Crisis. President Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk, and Secretary of Defense McNamara, in the White House Cabinet Room.

President Kennedy in a crowded Cabinet Room during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Kennedy Assassination

What happened to JFK...

November 22, 1963

- President Kennedy traveled to Dallas, Texas to campaign for re-election.
- A parade had been scheduled.
- As the motorcade passed by the Texas School Book Depository, a shot rang out.
- Kennedy was pronounced dead at 1:00 pm.
- Lee Harvey Oswald, the known assassin, was captured.
- Jack Ruby, a nightclub owner, stepped through the crowd and shot Oswald, killing him.



What eventually happened to the Berlin Wall?

The collage features three main elements: a photograph of the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin with a large crowd of people gathered in front of it, a newspaper clipping from the London Herald with the headline "BERLIN WALL TUMBLES" and a sub-headline "Beginning of the End for Communism", and a silhouette of a person using a pickaxe to break through the wall.

President Ronald Reagan: "Tear Down this Wall!" (1989)

- President Ronald Reagan's speech was addressed to the people of West Berlin and **Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-1991)**--last General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the last head of state of the USSR.
- The speech contains one of the most memorable lines spoken during his presidency.
- The wall had stood as a stark symbol of the decades-old Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union in which the two politically opposed superpowers continually wrestled for dominance, stopping just short of actual warfare.

The photograph shows President Ronald Reagan speaking at a podium during his 'Tear Down this Wall' speech in 1989. He is surrounded by other officials and flags, with the Brandenburg Gate visible in the background.



Video Clip: Fall of the Wall (2:50 seconds)



- Why did Communist Russia (USSR) lose control over its territory in Eastern Europe? Why did the wall and why was this so symbolic and momentous?



Video: The Cold War—The Wall comes Tumbling Down” (45 m)



- Why did Communist Russia (USSR) lose control over its territory in Eastern Europe? Why did the wall and why was this so symbolic and momentous?

The end of Communism and the USSR!

• Following the Berlin wall's destruction, the Soviet Union gave up control of most of eastern Europe, including East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Balkans.

• The USSR ceased to exist by 1991 and adopted more democratic and capitalistic characteristics. It's now known as the Russian Federation.

After the Cold War

Preview

- Main Idea / Reading Focus
- The Breakup of the Soviet Union
- Map: The Breakup of the Soviet Union
- Europe after Communism
- Map: The European Union
- The United States Today



After the Cold War

Main Idea

The Soviet Union collapsed in 1991 and the Cold War came to an end, bringing changes to Europe and leaving the United States as the world's only superpower.

Essential Questions:

- How did the Soviet Union break up?
- What changes occurred in Europe after communism ended?
- What challenges does the United States face today?



Summarize

How and why did the Soviet Union break up?

Answer(s): Republics fought for freedom and independence, Communist Party leaders tried to overthrow the government and end Gorbachev's reforms, and republics gained independence.





The Breakup of the Soviet Union

The fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of Soviet-backed regimes in Eastern Europe showed the dramatic crumbling of Soviet power.

Soviet Union Collapses

- Soviet Union consisted of 15 separate republics
- Some had been independent nations before World War II and long wanted freedom
- 1990, Lithuania declared independence; appeared other republics planned same
- Not clear if Soviets had will, power to stop movement

Government in Crisis

- August 1991, hard-line Communists tried to end Gorbachev's reforms in coup
- Effort failed due to opposition of **Boris Yeltsin**, leader of republic of Russia
- Yeltsin favored more radical changes than Gorbachev
- Did not want to see hard-liners take over Soviet Union



Failed Coup

Gorbachev's Power Gone

- Although coup failed, Gorbachev's power largely gone
- Republic after republic declared independence
- By end of 1991, Soviet government had ceased to function

End of Soviet Union

- Twelve republics united in loose confederation, Commonwealth of Independent States
- Mighty Soviet Union, once one to two most powerful countries in world, no longer existed
- Cold War finally over after more than 40 years of tension, conflict





Changes in Russia

Economic Change

- Soviet Union fell; communism ended in former Soviet republics
- In largest republic, Russia, **Boris Yeltsin** began campaign to alter economy's basic structure
- Goal to make economy function like capitalist system

More Freedom

- Yeltsin began to allow private ownership of businesses, land
- Business owners, workers able to take advantage of economic opportunities
- However, lost guarantee of government-backed job, other government supports



Post-communist meltdown in Russia

Source:
New Internationalist,
April 2004

- Throughout the entire Yeltsin transition period, flight of capital away from Russia totalled between \$1 and \$2 billion US every month.¹
- Each year from 1989 to 2001 there was a fall of approximately 8% in Russia's productive assets.¹
- Although Russia is largely an urban society, 3 out of every 4 people grow some of their own food in order to be able to survive.²
- Male life expectancy went from 64.2 years in 1989 to 59.8 in 1999. The drop in female life expectancy was less severe from 74.5 to 72.8 years.³

ACTIVITY

Life Under Democracy and Capitalism

1. Form small groups and make a chart like the one below. Fill it in as completely as you can.

	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Democratic Political System		
Capitalist Economic System		

2. Each group should then discuss the following questions and report its conclusions to the entire class.

- a. What is the greatest advantage of democracy? Why?
- b. What is the greatest disadvantage of democracy? Why?
- c. What is the greatest advantage of capitalism? Why?
- d. What is the greatest disadvantage of capitalism? Why?



Mixed Results

Early results of Russia's reforms mixed

- Some entrepreneurs prospered, most ordinary Russians did not
- Prices rose sharply
 - Many Russians could not afford to buy goods in stores
 - Some questioned benefits of market reform
- Early 2000s, Russia rebounded somewhat from economic crises; still, path from communism to capitalism not easy



Other Issues

Ethnic Unrest

- After Soviet Union fell, underlying issues in region bubbled to top
- Two were ethnic unrest, need for new governments
- One example of ethnic unrest took place in Chechnya, in Caucasus region

Chechnya

- Chechnya considered part of Russia
- When Chechens tried to gain independence from Russia, dispute led to bloody fighting, insurgency that still affects region today

Azerbaijan

- Early 1990s, another example of ethnic conflict occurred when ethnic Armenian minority sought to break away from country of Azerbaijan
- Tens of thousands died in fighting that followed



ACTIVITY

Characteristics of a Democracy: What's Most Important?

Below is a list of some characteristics of a democracy. Form small groups to discuss and rank the characteristics from most (#1) to least (#10) important. Each group should then report its ranking, and give reasons for its number one and number 10 choices.

- ___ freedom of speech
- ___ freedom of the press
- ___ freedom of assembly
- ___ freedom of religion
- ___ right to privacy
- ___ right to a fair trial
- ___ equal protection of the law
- ___ right to own property and a business
- ___ right to join a labor union and strike
- ___ free and fair elections



Challenging Political

Transition from communism to new government challenging for some former republics

- 2004, Ukraine held election
- Election had to be repeated amid widespread charges of fraud
- Results of elections left Ukraine deeply divided
- Such transitions continue to trouble the region



Europe after Communism

The collapse of the Iron Curtain brought new opportunities and new challenges to Europe. The end of communism brought much economic change as well as new threats to peace.

Yugoslavia

- Communist governments with strict control
- In Yugoslavia, control helped suppress tensions between various ethnic, religious groups living there

Nationalism

- Tensions began to surface
- Nationalism grew as ethnic, religious tensions increased
- Independence
- Serbia tried to prevent breakup of Yugoslavia

Bosnian Serbs

- Conflict broke out
- Bosnia and Herzegovina at war
- Independence declared in 1992
- Bosnian Serbs went to war to stop independence



War in Bosnia

- Serbs used policy of ethnic cleansing against Bosnian Muslims
- **Ethnic cleansing** means elimination of an ethnic group from society through killing or forced emigration
- U.S.-led diplomatic efforts finally ended violence in Bosnia in 1995

Fighting in Kosovo

- Soon fighting began in Serbian province of Kosovo
- Serbs, ethnic Albanians fought over control of area
- 1999, NATO airplanes bombed Serbian targets to stop conflict
- NATO peacekeepers eventually maintained order there, although Kosovo remains Serbian province today





Economic Change



Market Reforms

- End of communism brought mixed results for Eastern European economies
- Market reforms created new opportunities for many people

Strain on Western Europe

- Others fared less well; earnings not increasing for all workers
 - High unemployment in some areas, forcing many to move to West
 - **Newcomers compete with longtime residents for jobs, resources**
- ### The European Union
- **European Union (EU)**, single economic unit in competition with U.S.
 - Many of newer members far poorer than older Western Europe members; some in wealthier nations worry their economies will suffer





Summarize

How has Europe changed since the end of communism?

Answer(s): High unemployment has led many Eastern Europeans to move to Western Europe for jobs and opportunities.



The United States Today

The end of the Cold War affected the economic, political, and military situation facing the United States. In the 1990s and 2000s the nation adjusted to the new reality.

The Economy

- 1990s, time of economic success for United States
- Economic growth strong, unemployment low
- Budget deficits shrank, disappeared by end of decade

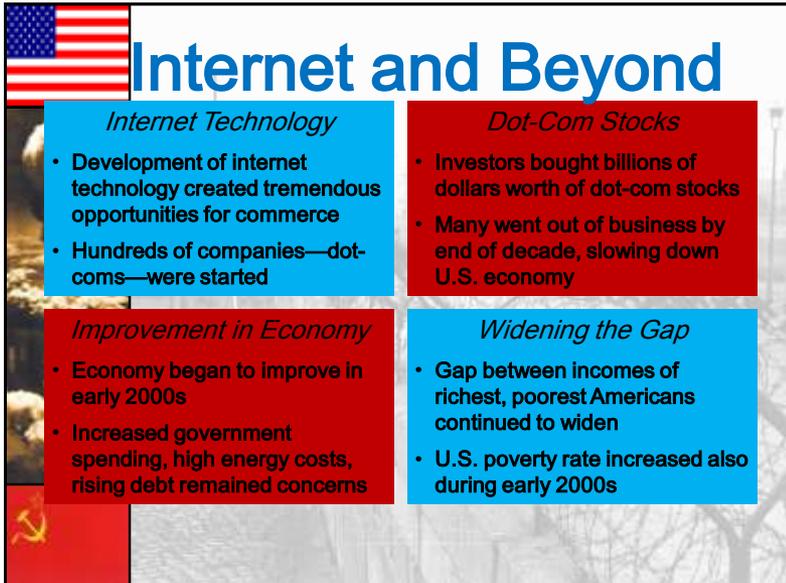
Computer Technology

- Success from developments in computer technology
- Powerful, inexpensive computers helped businesses
- Computer software, equipment, knowledge improved rapidly

The 1990s also saw the emergence and rapid growth of the Internet, a system of networks that connects computers around the world.



Internet and Beyond




Internet Technology

- Development of internet technology created tremendous opportunities for commerce
- Hundreds of companies—dot-coms—were started

Dot-Com Stocks

- Investors bought billions of dollars worth of dot-com stocks
- Many went out of business by end of decade, slowing down U.S. economy

Improvement in Economy

- Economy began to improve in early 2000s
- Increased government spending, high energy costs, rising debt remained concerns

Widening the Gap

- Gap between incomes of richest, poorest Americans continued to widen
- U.S. poverty rate increased also during early 2000s



New Conflicts Between the West and the World




New Conflicts

- Even as Cold War ended, U.S. faced new conflict in Middle East
- 1990, Iraq, led by **Saddam Hussein**, attacked neighboring Kuwait
- Invasion troubling; Iraq threatened Kuwaiti, Saudi Arabian oil supplies
- U.S. led multinational force into battle in **Persian Gulf War**

Missions Around the Globe

- U.S. forces took part in missions around globe, including NATO operations in Kosovo, conflict in Somalia, restoring elected government in Haiti
- American leaders continued work toward solution of conflict between Israel, Palestinians—which continued to defy peaceful resolution





RECENT U.S. MILITARY INVOLVEMENT, 2001–PRESENT

QUICK FACTS

Afghanistan, 2001–present
 • Invasion to overthrow the Taliban government and fight al Qaeda

Iraq, 2003–present
 • Invasion to overthrow Saddam Hussein and establish democratic government

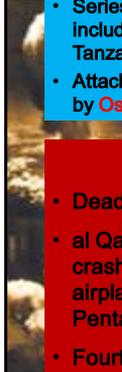
Haiti, 2004
 • Peacekeeping efforts after Haiti's leader was overthrown

South Asia, 2004–2005
 • Humanitarian aid following a devastating tsunami

Pakistan, 2005–2006
 • Relief and rebuilding efforts following a major earthquake



In Sri Lanka U.S. soldiers and aid workers deliver food supplies to the victims of a 2004 tsunami.


The War on Terror

- Series of terrorist attacks on American targets in U.S. and overseas, including bombings of World Trade Center (1993), U.S. embassies in Kenya, Tanzania (1998)
- Attacks planned, carried out by Islamist terrorist organization, **al Qaeda**, led by **Osama bin Laden**

9-11

- Deadliest attack killed 3,000
- al Qaeda terrorists hijacked and crashed three passenger airplanes in New York City and Pentagon
- Fourth crash in Pennsylvania

War on Terror

- U.S. responded to attacks, targeting al Qaeda, Taliban
- **Taliban**, group then governing Afghanistan according to strict interpretation of Islamic law
- Supported, protected al Qaeda



Iraq

Focus on Iraq

- Fall 2001, U.S.-led military campaign invaded Afghanistan, forced out Taliban
- President George W. Bush then focused on Iraq
- Saddam Hussein used chemical weapons against Iraq in 1980s; some claimed he still possessed such weapons, supported anti-American terrorist organizations

Rebuilding Iraq

- March 2003, U.S.-led attack on Iraq toppled Iraqi government
- Weapons inspectors failed to find stockpiles of biological, chemical weapons, evidence proving Saddam had role in September 11 attacks
- U.S., coalition forces occupied Iraq, began rebuilding
- Iraqis elected new government, but nation faces ongoing violence; rebuilding stable Iraq will take years



Summarize

What threats does the United States face today?

Answer(s): conflicts in the Middle East and the war on terror

VISUAL STUDY GUIDE **QUICK FACTS**

Causes and Effects of the Cold War

CAUSES

Systems of Government

- Soviet Union was a Communist dictatorship.
- United States is a democratic republic.

Postwar Conflict

- Both sides disagreed over Eastern Europe.
- Soviet Union established Communist governments throughout Eastern Europe.
- United States resisted Soviet expansion and aided countries seeking to resist communism.

↓

Cold War

↓

EFFECTS

Military

- Arms race between Soviet Union and United States led to the threat of nuclear war.
- Confrontations took place around the world, including Germany, Cuba, Korea, and many other locations.

Political

- Both sides formed a variety of alliances.
- Soviet Union eventually collapsed, and United States became the world's sole superpower.

Major Events in Europe and North America since 1945

- 1948 • Berlin airlift begins
- 1949 • NATO forms
- 1950 • Korean War starts
- 1952 • United States tests hydrogen bomb
- 1955 • Warsaw Pact forms
- 1957 • Soviets launch Sputnik
- 1961 • Construction begins on Berlin Wall
- 1962 • Cuban missile crisis takes place
- 1972 • SALT I agreement is signed
- 1985 • Mikhail Gorbachev comes to power
- 1988 • Major arms-control agreement is reached
- 1989 • Iron curtain begins to crumble in Eastern Europe
- 1991 • Soviet Union collapses
- 1992 • European Union established
- 2001 • Al Qaeda attacks the United States
- 2003 • United States invades Iraq





WWII & Cold War Quiz:

- **Directions:** Select 4 prompts and write your responses in complete sentences.
- 1) What were the short and long-term political, economic, and social causes of WWII and the Holocaust?
- 2) In your opinion, which TWO EVENTS during WWII proved to be the GREATEST turning points in the war in favor of the Allies? Defend your arguments with specific historical facts.
- 3) Describe several causes of the Cold War. Consider specific political and economic factors following World War II.
- 4) Describe the leadership and domestic and foreign policies of Joseph Stalin.
- 5) Compare/contrast the Truman doctrine to the Marshall Plan.
- 6) Explain why the Berlin Wall was constructed and what it symbolized. Then, describe why it fell.