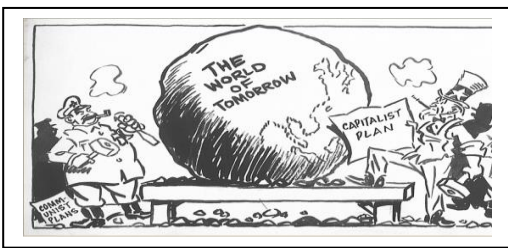
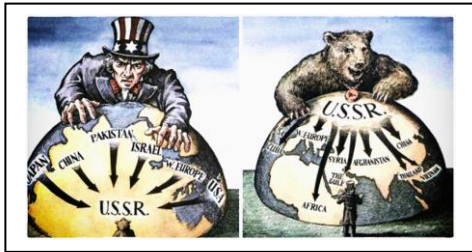
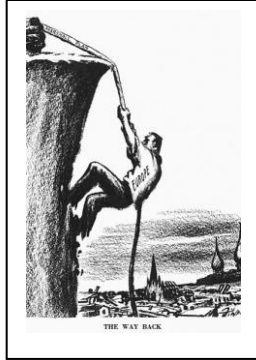


Aim #11a: How does Cold War develop & how does it “heat up”? “Allies Become Opponents”



Mini Lecture

- The U.S & USSR fought together against fascism in WWII. However, even before the war ended, they were also foes. The ideological conflict between them, known as the Cold War, shaped every aspect of life, from warfare to education in the second half of the 20th century.
- As WWII ended, the U.S. wanted to create capitalist countries that would ally with it, while the Soviet Union wanted countries to adopt its communist ideology to ally with them.
- The **Big Three** (US, USSR, Britain) began meeting in 1943 to discuss strategies for winning the war & for shaping the world post-war.
- The first conference was the **Tehran Conference** in Nov. 1943- the Allies were in agreement- USSR would focus on Eastern Europe, while the U.S. & Britain on the West.
- The 2nd meeting was the **Yalta Conference** in Feb. 1945, where Stalin revealed his distrust of the Allies (bec. Britain rejected an anti-Nazi alliance in the 1930s & for failing to invade France early on in the war). He also that the Allies failed to respect the level of Russian sacrifices in the war (20 million deaths).
- At Yalta, Stalin wanted influence over Eastern European countries as buffer zones, while FDR wanted them to have free elections- Stalin agreed. FDR also wanted Soviet aid vs. Japan, & Stalin asked for concessions in Asia in return. They also agreed to form an international org. (U.N.).
- They met for the final time in the **Potsdam Conference** in July/August 1945, where they agreed to divide up Germany (& Berlin) into four occupation zones. Stalin refused to remove Soviet troops from Eastern European countries or give them free elections.
- In a speech in March 1946, Winston Churchill assessed the worsening situation in Eastern Europe & famously declared that an “**iron curtain** has descended across the continent” of Europe. The metaphor of an “iron curtain” described the split bet. East & West Europe.
- The Soviets were determined to make these Eastern European countries (East Germany, Poland, Hungary...) as much like the Soviet government as they could by directing 5- year plans, collectivization, & outlawing all political parties other than the Communists.
- These Eastern European **satellite countries**- small states dominated by larger one- were exploited by the USSR to benefit the Soviet Union, instead of Soviets helping them. They were forced to import only Soviet goods & export only to the Soviet Union.
- Tensions first began in Greece, where Soviet-backed communist guerillas led to a civil war. Also, in Turkey, where the Soviets demanded control of the Dardanelles (passageway bet. Med. & Black Seas).
- In March 1947, President Truman responded to Soviet actions with military & economic aid to Greece & Turkey. The idea behind this aid was called the **Truman Doctrine**, the U.S. would support free peoples who resist being taken over by outside forces. Greece & Turkey did not become communist.
- Fearing that economic instability could lead to Communist revolutions, between 1948- 1951, the U.S. disbursed about \$13 billion in aid to restore Europe’s economy- known as the **Marshall Plan**. It was a success as economic output increased.
- In 1948, the Soviets again tested the will of the Western Allies to contain the spread of communism. Berlin was divided into 4 zones, with East Berlin controlled by the Soviets. The Soviets tried to take over the entire city by blockading it, shutting down all highways & railroads lines into West Berlin. Unable to receive supplies by land & unwilling to send troops & start a war, the U.S. built new airstrips & airlifted supplies to Berlin. The **Berlin Airlift** provided West Berlin with food & supplies for 11 months costing \$224 million.
- In 1949, the U.S. & Western European countries formed a new military alliance to resist Soviet power called **NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)**. They pledged mutual support & cooperation and agreed to the principle of collective defense.
- In 1955, the Soviet Union & its allies (the “Eastern Bloc”) formed their own alliance- **Warsaw Pact**.
- Many countries were not aligned with either superpower. Some developing countries played the superpowers against one another in a bid to receive foreign aid from both. India, Ghana, Egypt set up the **nonaligned movement**, wishing to avoid becoming involved in the Cold War.

CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR

QUICK FACTS

CAUSES

Philosophical Differences

- Soviet Union: communism, totalitarian dictatorship
- United States: free-enterprise capitalism, republic

World War II Conflicts

- Soviets wanted British and Americans to open a second European front earlier in war.
- United States secretly developed atomic bomb.

Postwar Conflicts

- Soviet Union refused to live up to wartime promises of elections in Eastern Europe.
- United States made efforts to resist Soviet expansion.

The Cold War

- An era of high tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Review Questions:

1. What are the causes that led to the Cold War?
2. What foreign policy did the U.S. take during the Cold War? Explain.

Enduring Issue: Cooperation; Conflict

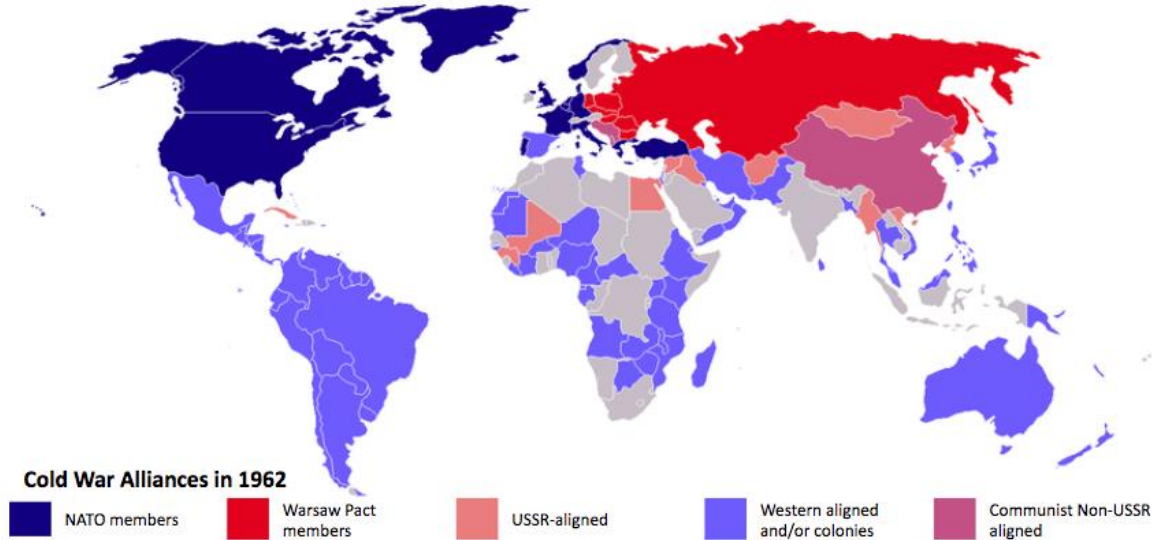
How does Cold War develop & how does it “heat up”?

Directions: Read the text below, then answer the questions that follow.

(1945-1991) a state of **political and military tension** after World War II between powers in the **Western Bloc** (the **United States** and its **capitalist** allies) and powers in the **Eastern Bloc** (the **Soviet Union** and its **communist** allies).

The Cold War was a conflict that began at the end of the Second World War in 1945. The end of the war marked the end of the supremacy of Europe. Two powers took over: the United States and the Soviet Union leading two blocs with their own alliances and satellite states. The so-called Western bloc [were] capitalists and the Eastern Bloc were communists.

Why was it called the Cold War? Because neither of the two blocs ever took direct actions against the other. It wasn't a normal war although there were derivative conflicts and subsidiary wars [conflicts related to the competition between the USA and USSR]. The reasons for this conflict were essentially ideological, political, economic, and for propaganda purposes. The Soviet Union financed and supported revolutions and socialist governments, while the United States gave open support [to capitalist countries].



The Western Bloc

- U.S.A. & NATO allies
- Economic System: Capitalism
- Political System: Democracy
- The United States wanted to contain communism so they pursued the policy of containment.
- **Containment** was a strategy of keeping communism within its existing boundaries and preventing its further expansion. This policy meant the United States would support any nation facing an external or internal communist threat.

VS

The Eastern Bloc

- Warsaw Pact allies & USSR
- Economic System: Command Economy
- Political System: Communism
- The USSR wanted to promote communism and spread these ideas to other countries.
- The promotion of communism was a strategy of expanding communism outside its existing boundaries. This policy meant the Soviet Union would support any nation facing external or internal aggression from the Western bloc.

1. The Cold War took place after which war?
2. Which countries were the most powerful during the Cold War? How were those two countries different?
3. Why was the Cold War called “cold?”

In 1949, the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, and eight other countries formed a new military alliance called **NATO or North Atlantic Treaty Organization**. These newly aligned member states agreed to protect one another if any one of them was attacked. They supported democracy in their own countries and attempted to contain communism. NATO countries were the major beneficiaries of the Marshall Plan, a program from the United States to strengthen democratic governments by providing food and economic assistance to war-ravaged European countries to help them rebuild after the war.

In 1955, the USSR responded to the formation of NATO by creating their own alliance called the **Warsaw Pact**. The USSR had a number of **satellite states**. A satellite state is a country that is formally independent, but under heavy political, economic and military influence, or control, from another country. The Warsaw Pact included the USSR and seven satellite states in Eastern Europe. Like NATO, the members of the Warsaw Pact agreed to fight with one another if they were under attack. The Pact also stated that each member state would not interfere in each other's country, but in reality, the USSR controlled much of what happened in the satellite states and sometimes intervened to stop anti-communist protests.

The **Non-Aligned Movement**, founded in 1955 was a reaction against the USA and USSR, in favor of independence from any agreements with those countries. The Non-Aligned countries were mostly made up of nations that were once colonies of European countries and saw alliances with the superpowers as another version of imperialism. They did not want to get caught up in the affairs of others.

The founders of the Non-Aligned Movement were Sukarno of Indonesia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt, [and] Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

1. What is NATO?
2. What is a satellite state?
3. What was the Warsaw Pact?
4. How did the Warsaw Pact function differently from NATO?
5. What stance did Non-Aligned countries take during the Cold War? Why did they take this stance?

How did events in Europe in the early years of the Cold War help to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace?

Directions: Read about the following events of the Cold War and respond to the questions about them.

1941-1945: The United States and USSR become allies

The relationship between the United States and the USSR had always been strained because the political ideologies each supported, capitalism and democracy in the US and communism and a command economy in the USSR, were opposed to one another. Their relationship was tested during World War II when signed the non-aggression pact called the Nazi-Soviet Pact with Nazi Germany in 1939. Stalin's decision and the Soviet Union's occupation of Poland in 1939 led the United States to publicly condemn the USSR. While angry with the USSR, the United States did not forget that Nazi Germany was the greatest threat to Europe. United States president Franklin Delano Roosevelt hesitated to sever all ties with the USSR and instead sought to improve relations as Hitler was picked up speed in 1940. In June 1941, Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Pact and invaded the USSR. This was the perfect opportunity for the United States to gain a new ally to defeat the Nazis. The United States sent an aide package that provided significant military supplies and other assistance to their Allies including the Soviet Union. As a result, Stalin left the Axis powers and joined the Allies.

During the war, there were several disagreements between the United States and the USSR. In spite of these differences, the defeat of Nazi Germany was a joint success, but this victory over the Nazis did not magically fix the relationship between the United States and the USSR. The United States was still concerned about the spread of Soviet communism and Stalin's totalitarian rule. The USSR was frustrated with America's hesitance to treat it as part of the international community and their slowness in entering World War II. As the war was nearing the end, this distrust continued to grow.



Title: This man is your friend: Russian He fights for freedom.
Date Created/Published: [Washington, D.C.] U.S. Government
Printing Office ; 1942

1. Why did the United States and the USSR fight together as allies in 1941?
2. Did the United States and the USSR ever fully trust one another? Explain.
3. What does the American propaganda poster above reveal about the relationship between the United States and USSR in 1942?

February-July 1945: The War Conferences and Agreements

World War II ended in 1945 and started a relationship between the remaining world powers: the United States and the USSR. Prior to the official end of World War II, the Allies (United States, USSR, and Britain) hosted two conferences: Yalta in February 1945 and Potsdam in July 1945. These conferences were to help decide what would happen to Europe, specifically, Germany, at the end of World War II. In between the conferences, delegates from 50 nations meet in San Francisco to start the United Nations (UN) in April of 1945. The United Nations, much like the original intent of the League of Nations, was created to maintain international peace and security. By May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies.

4. What was the purpose of the 1945 war conferences in Yalta and Potsdam? Given your prior knowledge of war conferences and agreements, what problems might arise?
5. What major events occurred between Yalta and Potsdam? How might these events impact the relationships between the Allies?

February 1945: Yalta Conference

Who: Winston Churchill (Britain), Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA), Joseph Stalin (USSR)

What: A *meeting* between three of the Allies of World War II to discuss Europe's postwar reorganization

Where: Yalta in Crimea

War Stage: Germany was not defeated

What were the key points of the meeting?

- Germany would be split into four occupied zones
- Germany would undergo demilitarization and denazification
- Germany would pay reparations partially in the form of forced labor
- The Declaration of Liberated Europe would allow for free elections in Eastern Europe
- Stalin pledged to permit free elections in Poland and to form a government of "national unity" composed of communists and non-communists
- Stalin agreed to enter the fight against the Empire of Japan when Germany was defeated



6. What was the purpose of the conference at Yalta?
7. Why do you think Stalin pledged to permit free elections in Poland?

July 1945: Potsdam Agreement

Who: Winston Churchill (Britain), Harry S. Truman (USA), Joseph Stalin (USSR)

What: The *agreement* between three of the Allies of World War II for the military occupation and reconstruction of Germany

Where: Potsdam near Berlin

War Stage: Germany was defeated

At Potsdam, there were arguments about the details of the agreement reached at Yalta. For example, there were disagreements about the boundaries for the four occupied zones of Germany. There were also disagreements about the amount of reparations the USSR wanted to take from Germany. The United States and Britain believed the USSR wanted too much and this would repeat the situation created by the Treaty of Versailles where the massive reparations hurt the German economy and fueled the rise of the Nazis.

Harry S. Truman, the new president of the United States was also frustrated because Stalin began to arrest non-communist leaders of Poland after agreeing to a government of "national unity." Additionally, even though there were supposed to be free elections in Eastern Europe, the United States and Britain noticed that communists were rising to power in Eastern Europe. While there were many disagreements, there were some agreements such as:

- Germany would be demilitarized and disarmed
- German society would be remade along democratic lines by repeal of all discriminatory laws from the Nazi era
- Germans deemed to be "war criminals" would be arrested and tried

8. What disagreements were there at Potsdam? Why?
9. What do these disagreements reveal about the changing relationship between the U.S. and the USSR?
10. How did the peace conceived at Yalta differ from the peace conceived at Potsdam? Why?
11. How might these differences impact the relationship between the U.S. and the USSR?

1945-1947: An Iron Curtain Descends Across in Europe

Watch [this video on Churchill's "Iron Curtain Speech"](#)

Between 1945 and 1947, Stalin went back on his pledge to allow free elections in Eastern Europe and to have coalition governments of both communist and non-communist leaders. During these two years, communists seized control of many Eastern European nations. This made the United States nervous because Stalin was defiant and the United States feared the ideological spread of communism, leading to what many historians consider the official start of the Cold War.

On March 5, 1946, Winston Churchill, the former Prime Minister of Great Britain Winston Churchill gave a speech in Fulton, Missouri now called the "Iron Curtain Speech," in which he described Stalin's actions and created a metaphor that was used throughout the Cold War.

An excerpt from Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain Speech:"

I have a strong admiration and regard for the valiant Russian people and for my wartime comrade, Marshal Stalin. There is deep sympathy and goodwill in Britain -- and I doubt not here also -- toward the peoples of all the Russias and a resolve to persevere through many differences and rebuffs in establishing lasting friendships. It is my duty, however, to place before you certain facts about the present position in Europe. 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. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia; all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and in some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow. The safety of the world, ladies and gentlemen, requires a unity in Europe, from which no nation should be permanently outcast.



Source: Colin McEvedy, *The New Penguin Atlas of Recent History: Europe Since 1815*, Penguin Books (adapted)
The Division in Europe Represented as an Iron Curtain



This political cartoon was published the day after Churchill's "Iron Curtain Speech."

12. What action did Stalin take that heightened the tension between the United States and USSR? Why did these actions concern the United States?
13. How did the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union change between 1945 and 1947?
14. According to the video, how did media in each country reflect the change in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union at the beginning of the Cold War?
15. Based on the excerpt from the "Iron Curtain Speech," what was Winston Churchill's point of view concerning the Soviet Union in 1946?

1948: Berlin Blockade and Berlin Airlift

Watch [this video on the Berlin Blockade](#)

The **Berlin Blockade** was one of the first major international crises of the Cold War. The Berlin Blockade was an attempt in 1948 by the USSR to limit the ability of the Allies (France, Great Britain and the United States) to travel to their sectors of Berlin. After World War II, Germany was divided into occupation zones. Berlin was located inside USSR-controlled eastern Germany, but the United States and other Allies controlled western portions of Berlin so there were questions of whether portions of the city would become part of USSR-controlled eastern Germany. On June 24, 1948, Soviet forces blockaded rail, road, and water access to Allied-controlled areas of Berlin in an attempt to get the Allies to give up their sections of the city. The United States and United Kingdom responded by airlifting food and fuel to Berlin in an event known as the **Berlin Airlift**. Realizing that they would not be able to force the Allies out without an armed conflict, the USSR forces lifted the blockade on land access to western Berlin and the crisis ended on May 12, 1949. Berlin remained divided for the rest of the Cold War.



Map showing the military zones of divided Germany and Allied flight paths to Berlin during the Berlin Airlift.

16. What caused the Berlin Blockade?
17. How did the British, French, and United States get past the Soviet Union's blockade?
18. How did the Berlin Blockade impact the relationship between the United States and the USSR?

1949: NATO Established

In 1949, the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France and eight other countries formed a new military alliance called **NATO or North Atlantic Treaty Organization**. These newly aligned member states agreed to protect one another if any one of them were attacked. They supported democracy in their own countries and attempted to contain communism.



19. What is NATO?

1955: Warsaw Pact Established

In 1955, the USSR responded to the formation of NATO by creating their own alliance called the **Warsaw Pact**. The USSR had a number of **satellite states**. A satellite state is a country that is formally independent, but under heavy political, economic and military influence, or control, from another country. The Warsaw Pact included the USSR and seven satellite states in Eastern Europe. While NATO functioned as an alliance, the USSR used the Warsaw Pact to control their satellite states.



20. What was the Warsaw Pact?

21. How did the Warsaw Pact function differently from NATO?

1961: Construction Begins on the Berlin Wall

Watch this [TestTube News video entitled “Why Was a Wall Built Around West Berlin?”](#) and [The Wall \(0:00-9:10\)](#), and American film from 1962

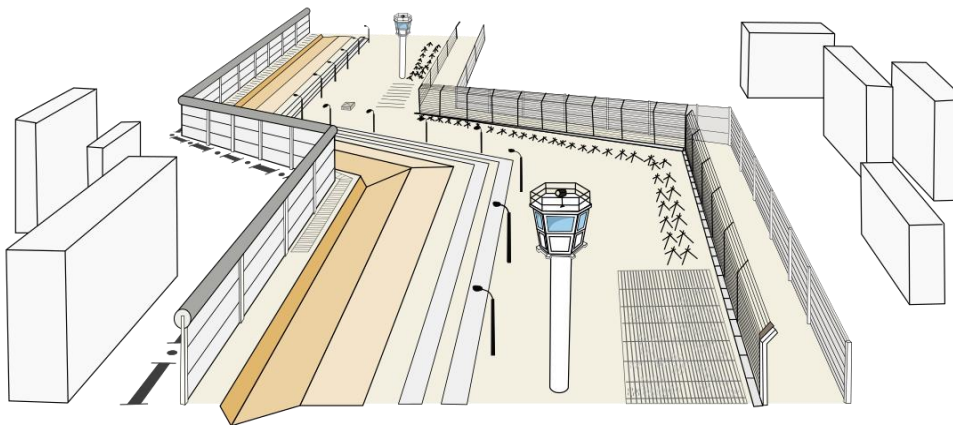
The **Berlin Wall** was a long barrier that surrounded West Berlin which was controlled by the USA, France, and Great Britain, separating it from Communist East Germany. From 1949 to 1961, about 2.5 million East Germans fled from East to West Germany, including skilled workers, professionals, and intellectuals. Fearing that the loss of talented people would hurt the East German economy, the Soviets built the wall to keep them from escaping to democratic West Berlin.

Construction started on the night of August 12, 1961. The original wall was made of barbed wire and cinder blocks, but it was upgraded in later years until it was a 15 foot tall concrete barrier topped with barbed wire fence and guarded by armed soldiers in watchtowers. By the 1980s that system of walls, electrified fences, and fortifications extended 28 miles (45 km) through Berlin, dividing the two parts of the city, and extended a further 75 miles (120 km) around West Berlin, separating it from the rest of East Germany.

The Berlin Wall became a symbol of the division between capitalism and communism and East and West Germany. Despite the wall, around 5,000 people escaped to West Berlin after it was built, but 5,000 others were captured by the East Germans and 191 people were killed trying to cross the wall.

West Berlin

East Berlin



22. Where was the Berlin Wall located? Why did the Soviet Union build it?

23. What were the effects of the Berlin Wall?

24. Based on the events described in the videos and text about the Berlin Wall, how did people living in Warsaw Pact countries feel about the USSR? How did the Soviet Union maintain its control over satellite nations?

What political and economic ideologies influenced the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War?

Directions: Read the text and examine the images below, then respond to the accompanying questions.

Economic and Political Ideologies of the Soviet Union during the Cold War

Joseph Stalin, turned the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state and a Command Economy. In a command economy, all of the economic decisions are made by the central government. The government decides what should be produced, how it should be produced, how much should be produced, when it should be produced, and by whom it should be produced. This was the case for industrial goods like heavy machinery, textiles like clothing, and food. He also created a series of "**Five-Year Plans**" starting in the late 1920s, along with collectivization.

Communism's founding document, *The Communist Manifesto*, ends with this passage,
In short, the Communists everywhere support every revolutionary movement against the existing social and political order of things [...]

The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win.

WORKING MEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

The phrases "the Communists **everywhere** support every revolutionary movement," "They have a **world** to win." and "**WORKING MEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!**" are evidence of the Communist belief in World Revolution. Many Communists believe that the final stage of a Communist Revolution would be the elimination of classes all over the world and the equal distribution of all resources across countries. To create the conditions for World Revolution, communist nations, led by the USSR, attempted to spread their ideas to other countries.

1. What is the idea of World Revolution?
2. What foreign policy did the USSR have as a result of the idea of World Revolution?

Economic and Political Ideologies of the United States during the Cold War

While the Soviet Union was the leading communist country and had a command economy, the United States was the most powerful capitalist country. The political system in the United States during the Cold War and today is democracy.

In World War II, the United States did not want fascist and totalitarian governments to gain power, influence, and land. Similarly, during the Cold War, the leaders of the United States did not want communist governments to gain power, influence, and land outside of the countries that were already communist.

The United States government believed in the **Domino Theory**. The Domino Theory is the idea that an event in one country will cause a similar event in a neighboring country, in the same way that a row of dominoes will fall one after another if the first one is knocked down. During the Cold War, the United States feared that if one country became communist, others nearby would become communist too, leading to a domino effect that would turn many countries communist. This idea was further supported by the communist support of World Revolution and the actions taken by the Soviet Union to influence countries in Eastern Europe and Asia to adopt communism.

The Domino Theory was articulated by United States President Dwight Eisenhower during a press conference on April 7, 1954.

Reporter: *Mr. President, would you mind commenting on the strategic importance of Indochina for the free world? I think there has been, across the country, some lack of understanding on just what it means to us.*

The President: *You have, of course, both the specific and the general when you talk about such things. First of all, you have the specific value of a locality in its production of materials that the world needs. Then you have the possibility that many human beings pass under a dictatorship that is inimical [hostile] to the free world. Finally, you have broader considerations that might follow what you would call the "falling domino" principle. You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. So you could have a beginning of a disintegration that would have the most profound influences. . . .*

To prevent the spread of communism, the United States followed a foreign policy during the Cold War known as the **Truman Doctrine**, which was articulated by President Harry S. Truman in 1947. The goal of the Truman Doctrine was **containment**. The goal of containment was to "contain" communism in the countries in which it was already the ruling political system. Before the Truman Doctrine, the United States stayed out of regional conflicts that did not directly involve their country, but the Truman Doctrine made it clear that the United States would actively resist the Soviet Union's attempts to spread communism to other countries.

The Marshall Plan, named after Secretary of State George C. Marshall and was passed in 1948, was one policy the United States used to contain communism. The Marshall Plan was a policy used by the United States to strengthen democratic governments by providing food and economic assistance to war-ravaged European countries to help them rebuild after the war. The Marshall Plan was motivated by the idea that countries recovering from the war might elect communist leaders because of the promise of economic equality in that system. To ensure that communism did not spread, the United States provided about \$13 billion to Western nations to help rebuild their economies. Although the USSR was offered participation, they refused and blocked benefits to Eastern Bloc countries such as East Germany and Poland. The USSR saw the Marshall Plan as an attempt to buy the support of smaller countries.

3. What was the Domino Theory? What did the United States government fear would happen if a country became communist?
4. Describe the United States policy of containment.
5. Why might someone who believes in the Domino Theory support the Truman Doctrine?
6. Why might someone who believes in the Domino Theory support the Truman Doctrine?