

# The Cold War and American Globalism (Foreign Policy and the Cold War)

Chapter 28

1945-1960

# Discussion From Allies to Adversaries (729-735)

- (729) Discuss the impact of World War II on the world's international system? What problems were various countries facing? What issues could this cause for the world?
  - What two countries, despite the war, were in the best position to lead the world?
    - What happened between these two nations during world conflicts.
  - What happened to the British Empire following World War II? What happened to many of these nations after the British had left?
  - What state was created in the middle east as the British empire began to recede?
- (730) Discuss the Aims of the Soviet Union in the Post war World? Were the perceptions of the United States, in regards to the Soviet Union accurate?
- (730-31) What were the goals of the United States in the post war world?
  - What aspects of the war allowed the United States to be in this position?
  - What one weapon also gave the United States a substantial amount of power?
  - (731) How did Harry Truman view the Soviets?
- (732/33) When is the official beginning of the Cold war?
- (732/33) What is "Atomic Diplomacy"?
- (734) Discuss the Truman Doctrine – What did this doctrine say? What impact do you think this will have on history?

# Discussion: Origins of the Cold War (735 - 738)

- (734-735) It is said that FDR wanted to build a friendly relationship with the Soviet Union following WWII. However, this would not be the case. Why did the alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union quickly unravel following the end of WWII?
  - (Internet) What is meant by the term "Iron Curtain" and how did this come to represent soviet influence? Who said this? To what area was he referring?
- (735) What is the Policy of Containment and how did it apply to the growing cold war conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States?
  - What was the Truman Doctrine (734)? What did this doctrine have to do with the policy of containment? How these two ideas apply to new Communist Uprisings in World?
  - What was the "National Security Act of July 1947?" How did this act help the united States "fight" the Cold War?
- (735-736) Discuss the Marshall Plan. How can this idea be seen as a tool to help fight communism in Europe?
  - How did the Berlin Airlift fit into the United State's policy towards Europe at the end of World War II? Why was this Airlift necessary?
  - What was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization? How did this treaty exemplify the Cold War?



# NATO and Warsaw

## Split of Berlin

- o Allied Powers Assume Control of Berlin / Germany following War
  - Split Between all Allied Powers
  - Differences In Economics between Western (Brit/Fran/US) and Eastern (Soviets)
    - o Soviets cut off Eastern Berlin from Western
      - Berlin Airlift
- o Split Berlin ideologically / physically until 1991
  - Aligned to cold war powers

## Soviet Union's Bomb

- o 1949 – Establishment of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
  - Mutual Defense agreement
- o Warsaw Pact 1955 Soviet equivalent of NATO

## Growth of Communism

- o 1949 – Victory of Mao Zedong in China
  - Establishment of People's Republic of China (Communist)
  - Ousting of Chiang Kai-shek to Taiwan



# The Korean War (738 – 742)

- (738) Discuss the events of the Chinese Civil War. Who were the two belligerents in this conflict? Which side did America Support? Which Side Won?
  - How did America View Mao? What was he in the eyes of the United States?
    - How did the United States Respond when contacted by Chinese Communists asking for peace talks?
  - What occurred in 1949 and in 1950?
- (739) Due to the Communist Revolution in China where did American attention turn next?
  - Who is Ho Chi Minh? How did he gain power in Vietnam? What old colonial power wanted to maintain a control of Vietnam ?
    - Discuss the resultant history due to this disagreement
- (739-742) Discuss the Outcome of the Korean War
  - It is said that the cold war suddenly “turned hot” in Asia, what does this mean?
  - Explain the application of the policy of containment to Korea?
    - Where did Truman go to convince the world that military action in Korea was necessary?
  - How was this stalemate achieved? Who were the major players in this conflict? What countries were involved from start to finish?
  - What were some of the Consequences of the Korean War?

# Cold War In Asia

- Korea
  - Occupied by Japan during WWII
    - Divided following war between Soviet Union and United States
    - Evolution into Communist North and Anticommunist South (Non Democratic)
  - 1950 Northern Invasion of the South – Occupy most of South
    - UN Security Council Authorizes Force (Soviets were boycotting China's lack of admission)

- US War In Korea

- September 1950 General Douglas MacArthur
  - Attacks and Pushes North Koreans Back – Occupies Most of North
- October 1950 – China Sends troops to intervene
  - MacArthur Asks for Nukes – When Refused by Truman (fear of all out war) MacArthur criticizes and is removed
    - Truman settles on stalemate 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel

- First “hot” conflict of the Cold War



# Discussion: The Eisenhower Era (742-745)

- (742/ Internet) Who was Dwight D. Eisenhower? Describe his rise to prominence beginning with his military career.
- (742-43) Who is John Foster Dulles? Why is he important
  - Discuss the Policy of “Massive Retaliation” How does this seemingly insane policy actually help to preserve peace?
  - What is the Policy of “brinkmanship” how can this policy be dangerous?
  - What is the Domino Theory? How does this theory, combined with the policy of containment exemplify and guide Cold War Policy?
- (743) Discuss the importance of the CIA in the Cold War? What is the CIA, how was the CIA used in the Cold War by various presidents?
- (743) What occurred in 1953 that can be seen as a dangerous escalation of the Cold War? What occurred four years later?
  - What is Sputnik and What is the historical significance of this event?
  - Discuss some numbers regarding the ability of the United States and the Soviet Union to destroy one another.
  - Discuss Eisenhower’s approach to the cold war? Why do you think he would feel this way?

# Eisenhower in the Cold War

- 1952 - Dangerous Time for the World: First Hydrogen Bomb
  - Ike Despised War as a Soldier
  - Administration was filled with "Cold Warriors"
    - John Foster Dulles 1954 – Updates Policy of Containment to Policy of Massive Retaliation
      - MAD – Mutually Assured Destruction
        - Forces Superpowers to be very careful with one another
        - Doctrine of brinkmanship – The Brink of War
- Fear Sweeps America
  - School Drills – Duck and Cover
  - Home Constructed Underground Bunkers
  - • Both Add to Atmosphere of Fear



## Discussion: Eisenhower and the Russians in the third World (746-751)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y8jddRP-bs>

- (746 / Internet) What is the “Third World” and what begins to occur in the third world as part of the Cold War?
  - What Reasons did both superpowers have for getting involved in the third world?
  - Was America only involved with peaceful and democratic governments during the Cold War? Why or why not?
- (749) What occurred in Cuba in Early 1959? Who took power? Who was overthrown?
  - Was Fulgencio Batista a good leader for Cuba?
  - What were Castro’s goals?
  - Once this conflict was over who did Castro begin to seek an Alliance with?
    - How did Eisenhower Respond?
      - How Did Castro Respond to Eisenhower?
        - How Did Eisenhower Advise JFK to proceed?
- (749) What major event(s) occurred in the Middle East during Eisenhower’s Administration?

# Ike and the Cold War

## • Can the Cold War Thaw

- 1953 – Stalin Dies – Nikita Khrushchev
  - Delivers speech to Communist party outlining atrocities of Stalin
    - Ike believes Soviets can be reasoned with
  - Calls for “Peaceful Coexistence”
  - 1958 – Soviets and US agree to stop testing Nuclear Weapons
    - Citing Health Risks
  - 1959 – Eisenhower and Khrushchev meet
- Refreezing Thaw
  - Soviet troops put down anti-communist uprising in Hungary
  - Shoot down American U2 Spy plane
    - Accused US of Espionage

## • Cold War in the Third World

- Decolonization of European Empires
  - Some See Communism as Future
  - Some Admire America
  - Some Both
    - Ho Chi Minh – Vietnam
      - Declares Independence Using American Declaration as Example
      - Asks Truman to help to protect Vietnam



# Discussion: Vietnam (750-752)

- (750-51) What was Dienbienphu? What occurred here? How did the United States react to Dienbienphu?
  - What had been the United States' role in Vietnam during the French occupation period?
- (751-52) What was occurring in Geneva in 1954 regarding Vietnam and the future of this country? How was the United States involved?
  - What determinations were made at this conference regarding the future of Vietnam?
  - In what year would national elections take place?
- (Internet) Who is Bao Dai, Ho Chi Minh and Ngo Din Diem?
  - How did the United States react when it was time for the elections (1956) indicated by the Geneva agreement?
  - Why did the United States React this way?

# Early American Involvement

- Declaration of Independence of Vietnam September 2, 1945 – Ho Chi Minh
  - Quoted Declaration of Independence
  - Friendship with the United States
- During WWII
  - Friends with the Allies
    - Believed that his alliance would lead to eventual Vietnamese Independence
- After WWII
  - Disarming Japan
    - Chinese Forces Dispatched to Indochina from the North and British and French in the South
  - Fighting between French Civilians and Vietnamese led to reincorporation of French forces in Saigon
  - Ho Chi Minh Welcomes French in at first to avoid Chinese occupancy
    - French will eventually break their agreement
- Communist or Nationalist
  - Most believed Ho Chi Minh was primarily a Nationalist
    - Not Aligned with the Soviets
    - Not Allied with the Chinese
- US foreign Policy
  - Cold War
    - Resist Soviet World Domination Plans
    - Policy of Containment
      - “Learned” From WWII



# Early American Involvement

- French
  - Eager to restore pre WWI prestige of French colonial power
  - Disagreements with Ho Chi Minh's government over Customs and Trade
    - Excuse to Attack
      - Haiphong
        - Killed 6,000 civilians
      - Hanoi
        - Bloody Street Fights
- Ho Chi Minh and US
  - Asks US for protection against French
    - US Refuses
      - Questions about Communism
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# Backing Diem

- Geneva: Decisions
  - 17<sup>th</sup> parallel
  - 1 year later Elections (July 1956) to reunify
- The Conundrum
  - US Favors Free Elections and Freedom
  - Realized Ho Chi Minh would win
- Diem
  - Resisted French – Loyal To US – Unknown to Vietnamese
  - Resisted Coup de'etat in first weeks in office
  - Rigged Elections
  - Arrested former anti-French forces and families – Demolished Villages that weren't loyal to him
    - Crushed remaining Vietminh in SVN
  - Established AVRN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam)
  - Ignored Every American Suggestion

