



Developments in Asia and Korea

USH Honors

Chapter 13 Section 2

Learning Targets:

- Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact).
- Examine the causes , course, and consequence of the Korean War.



Truman Doctrine Explained



Summarize the most important information concerning this video in 6 words.

Consider the following:

- 1. What is the video about?**
- 2. What story is being told?**
- 3. Who is most greatly impacted?**
- 4. Explain the struggles of these people?**
- 5. What do they do to attempt to overcome the struggles?**

Write your six-word story.



The Creation of NATO...

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Developments in Asia

- **In what areas did hostility between Moscow and Washington DC increase?**
 - Asia!
 - Russia created a sphere of influence in Manchuria.
 - The US denied Moscow a role in Postwar Japan!
 - Korea was partitioned between the two.
- **General MacArthur oversaw the transition of Japan from a wartime to peacetime government.**
- **Japanese occupation ended in 1952 – the military security treaty continued, allowing the US to retain Japanese bases.**
- **Japan was brought under the “umbrella” of American nuclear protection.**



Concerns in Indochina

- **In what other ways did the US assist the Asian countries?**
 - The US helped to crush a pro-communist insurgency in the Philippines.
 - The US aided the French in Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia)
- **Was the US completely committed to national self-determination?** For the most part, YES!
 - It is important to note that in some ways, America was more determined to stop the Soviet Union.



The Chinese Revolution

- Communist forces and Nationalist forces had been battling since the late 1920s
- Both sides stopped fighting when World War II/the Japanese invaded
- After World War II/the Japanese defeat: CIVIL WAR in China begins again
- Nationalist forces, led by Jiang Jieshi, were defeated by Communist forces, led by Mao Zedong.
 - Poor leadership of the Nationalists contributed to this defeat.
 - United States had sent almost \$3 million to assist; however, money could not assist this corrupt regime.
 - Remnants of the Nationalists fled to Taiwan.
- **October 1949** – Communists establish the People's Republic of China (PRC)



Alliance with the Soviet Union

- **By 1950 – the PRC and the USSR signed a treaty of friendship and alliance**
- **There is now a distinct split in the UN Security Council**

United States Failure

- **The US had failed to keep China a democratic state**
- **The US was able to keep Communist China out of the United Nations (temporarily)**
- **Taiwan and the Nationalist forces were able to retain their seat in the UN.**
- **The US loses its major ally in Asia: Nationalist China**
- **America will encourage quick recovery in Japan**
 - **Even to the point that we drop charges against Japanese Officials for War Crimes**
 - **Japan will be key to defending the Pacific**

**People's
Republic
of China**



The Chinese Cultural Revolution



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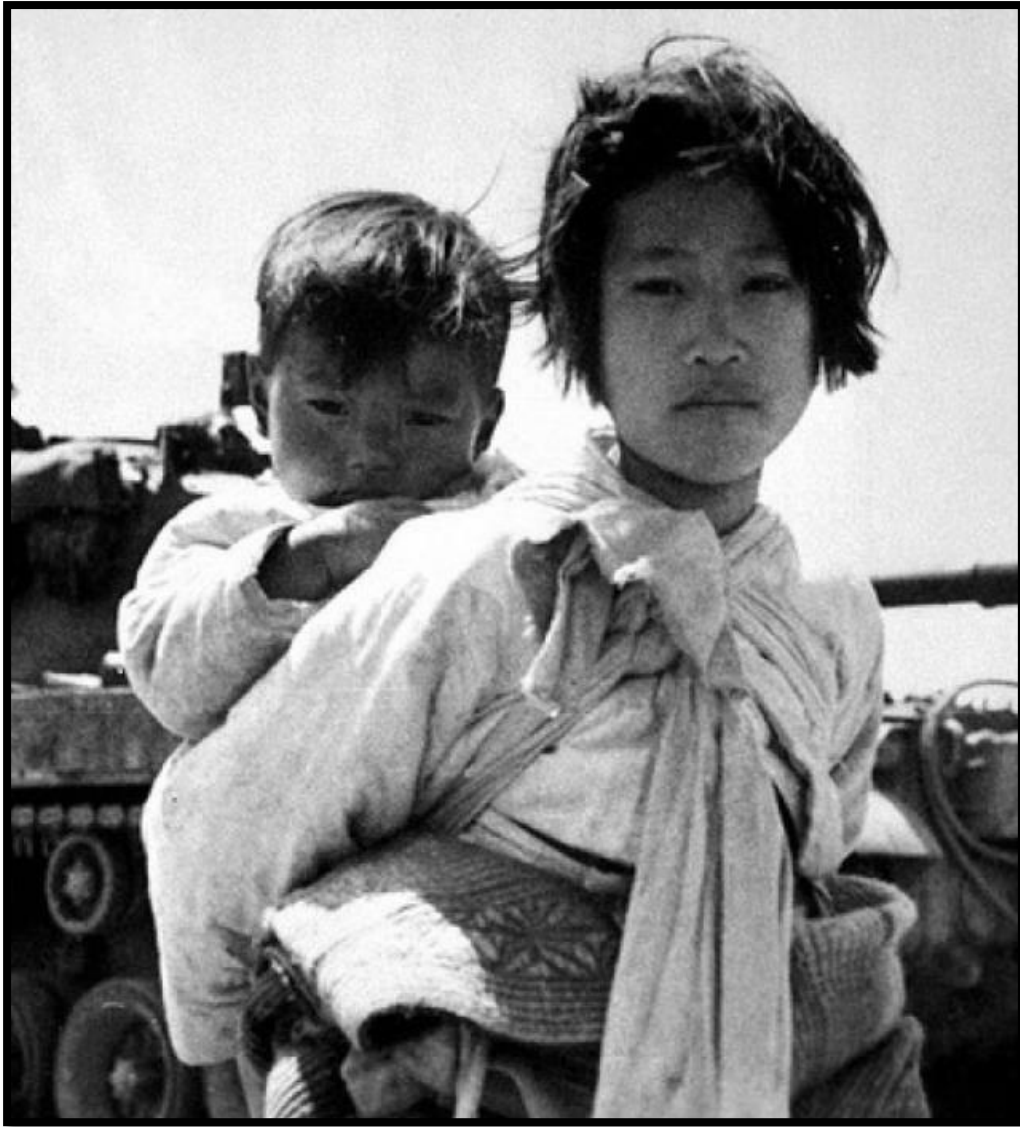
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Increasing Tensions

- **Civil Defense encouraged Americans through various safety measures:**
 - “duck-and-cover” drills
 - Sky Watchers looked for Soviet planes over America.
 - Family bomb shelters were constructed.
- **In January 1950, Truman ordered the development of the H-Bomb (Hydrogen Bomb).**
 - In 1952, a test in the Marshall Islands revealed the power of this weapon – it COMPLETELY vaporized an island!
 - This blast also carved a 175-foot crater in the ocean floor (stretched for a full mile).
- **In 1953, The Soviet Union detonated their first H-Bomb.**
- **What is the human impact of these weapons tests?**
 - South Pacific islanders and US soldiers were exposed to radiation!
 - Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Washington state all experienced fallout.





Comparing Sources: The Korean War

- Why might textbooks from different countries offer different versions of the same historical events?
- When textbooks offer conflicting accounts, how do you decide which textbook to believe?
- Read excerpts from Textbook A and B. How are these alike? How are they different?

Photo of a Girl and her brother during the Korean War by Maj. R.V. Spencer, 1951. From the [Flickr Commons](#).



Expansion of Tensions



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Committed to a “Limited War”

- Truman and the UN are committed to a limited war
- Singular goal: remove the Communist invading forces from South Korea
- This would mean containing communism
- By 1951: UN forces push Chinese and North Korean forces back across the 38th Parallel
- It takes 2 more years of fighting before an armistice will be signed.

Korean War: A turning point in the Cold War

- American/Democratic ideas for containing communism prior to Korea
 - Political pressure
 - Economic aide to nations/peoples
- After Korea:
 - Massive buildup of military & weapons
- The Cold War is now GLOBAL

