

CHAPTER 13
SECTION 2
USH HONORS

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE COLD WAR

LEARNING GOALS

- **Students will be able to understand the development of Western and non-Western policies of containment toward communism after World War II.**
- **Students will be able to identify the factions involved in the Cold War.**
- **Students will be able to recognize an effect of the Cold War on social and political decisions made by Western and non-Western nations.**

EOC REVIEW

- **What idea emphasized an intense pride in one's homeland and was a factor that contributed to World War I?**
 - A. Communism**
 - B. Socialism**
 - C. Militarism**
 - D. Nationalism**

- **What does this chart show about the effects on the U.S. economy of demobilization after World War I?**

U.S. Economy 1918-1920			
	1918*	1919	1920
Manufacturing employment	100	97	98
Wholesale prices	100	106	118
Cost of living	100	116	138

*1918 figures are the index (100) for the following years.

- A. The employment of African Americans and women increased the peacetime workforce.**
- B. Manufacturers raised wages to attract and retain returning veterans.**
- C. Factories increased production to meet the demand for goods.**
- D. The removal of economic controls led to increased inflation and strained family budgets.**



FORMER ALLIES CLASH



- **After World War II:**
 - **The West viewed the USSR as the center of a world revolutionary movement.**
 - **USSR leaders felt surrounded by the western countries and NATO.**
 - **The UN provided a venue for face-to-face debate between the 2 sides in the Cold War.**
- **The United Nations was established in 1945**
 - **General Assembly**
 - **Security Council, a full-time bureaucracy headed by the Secretary-General**
 - **Various specialized agencies**
- **How does this organization work?**
 - **All participants renounced war and territorial conquest.**

- **Truman became president when Roosevelt died in 1945**
 - **Many Americans doubted that Truman would be a good president.**
- **At the Potsdam Conference:**
 - **The US, Great Britain, and USSR leaders met to finalize plans for Postwar Europe.**
 - **Stalin was the only continual member at this conference**
 - **Clement Atlee represented Great Britain**
 - **Harry Truman represented the United States**
 - **Stalin clearly chose to keep his portions of Europe under Communist control (no free, multiparty elections)**





CONTAINING COMMUNISM



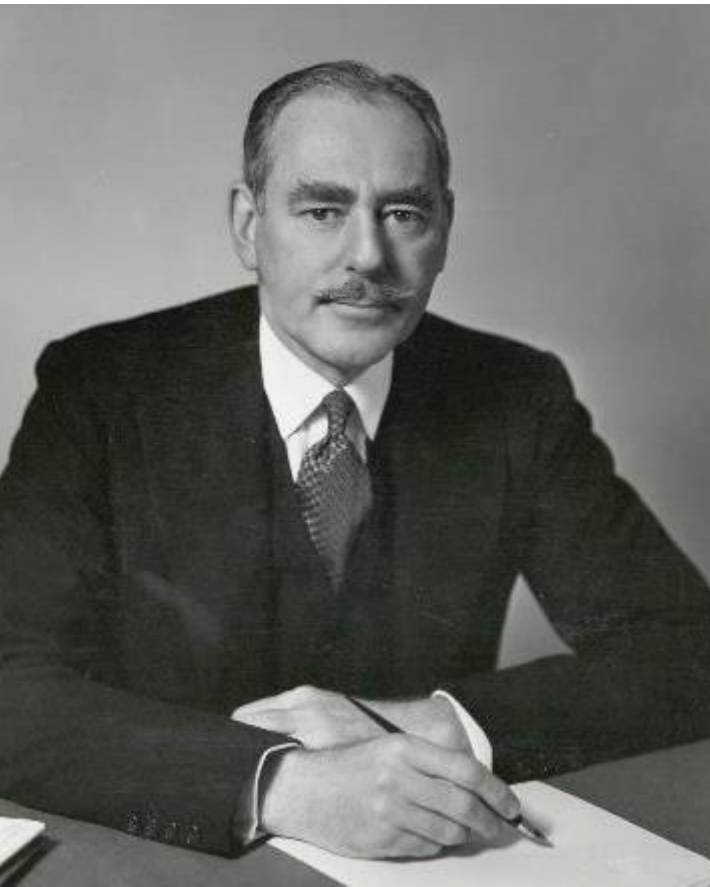
THE LONG TELEGRAM

- Would tensions between the U.S. and the Soviets ease? **NO**
- How should America respond?
 - The U.S. state department asked the American ambassador to explain...
 - The Long Telegram – George Kennan
- What did this document say?
 - Russia is insecure of their place in the world
 - Russia fears the West
 - Impossible to settle with Communists = believe in the historic struggle against Capitalism
- Did Kennan propose a solution? **YES**
 - Containment – the policy or process of preventing the expansion of a hostile power

CRISIS IN IRAN

- **Would the theory of containment be tested?**
YES
- **The CIA conducted covert – hidden or secret – operations!**
- **Iran**
 - **Mohammed Mossadegh took over an Anglo-Iranian Oil Company**
 - **Mossadegh wanted to make an oil deal with the Soviets**
 - **Moved against the pro-American Shah of Iran**
 - **Shah was temporarily forced into exile**
 - **John Foster Dulles sent agents to organize street riots and arrange a coup**
 - **Shah of Iran was returned to power**





THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE

- Does Stalin continue in Iran? **NO**
 - Stalin was frustrated by **US** intervention
- What did he do next? Turned to Turkey
 - Russia wanted to control the **Dardanelles** (straits of Turkey that allow **Soviet** trade from the **Black Sea** to the **Mediterranean**)
- How did America view this move? An attempt to control the **Middle East**
 - **Dean Acheson**, presidential advisor, encouraged a “show of force”
 - President **Truman** ordered the *USS Franklin D. Roosevelt* to join the *USS Missouri* in the **Mediterranean**.
- What else is happening in the **Mediterranean**?
 - **Communists in Greece** staged a **guerilla** attack on the government
 - **Britain** tried to assist the **Greek** government until **1947** – Britain was running low on resources due to **WWII**
- What did America do? Set aside **\$400 million** to fight **communist** aggression worldwide

THE MARSHALL PLAN

- **Between 1944 and 1946:**
 - The western capitalist countries created a new international monetary system
 - Supply and demand determined prices
 - This system included a system of exchange rates, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank.
- **The Soviet Union:**
 - Was suspicious of western intentions.
 - Established a closed monetary system.
 - The state allocated goods and set prices for itself and for the communist states of eastern Europe.
- The U.S. economy recovered and prospered during and after World War II.
- The economy of western Europe, heavily damaged during World War II, recovered in the postwar period with the help of the American Marshall Plan.



THE BERLIN AIRLIFT



- What is the **MOST** important moment in the Cold War?
 - The Berlin Airlift!
- Truman & NATO believed prosperity would help Germany recover
- 1948: **BERLIN**
 - Berlin became the **CENTER** of the Cold War conflict!
 - The **US, Britain, & France** unified their portions of Germany and the German capital of Berlin
 - The **USSR** blocked **ALL** trains, road, etc... going in or out of Berlin (**STARVING** the people)
- Allied planes dropped 2 tons of supplies in 270,000 flights!

The Candy Bomber



The Candy Bomber