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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1918*</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing employment</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of living</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*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.
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!