



# The Cold War

The World on the Brink

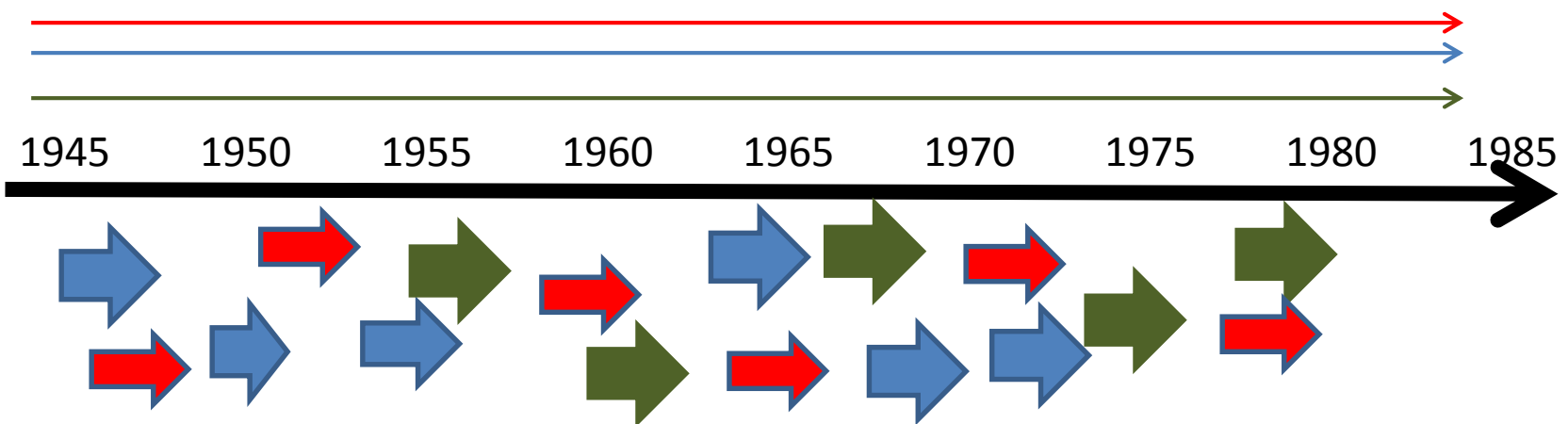
# Unit Objectives

- By the end of the unit, students should be able to...
  - Explain the origins of distrust, hatred, and fear between the Soviet Union and United States
  - Describe the efforts to defeat the communist movement within the U.S.
  - Explain how the desire to limit the spread of communism around the world led the U.S. become involved in numerous conflicts, both by open warfare and covert operations



# Two Ways to Teach It: By Theme or By Chronology

- Relationship with USSR
- The Cold War at home
- International conflicts



# 22.1 Reading Discussion Questions



- What did Roosevelt want for Poland? What did Stalin want? Why? What ended up happening?
- How did the goals of the U.S. differ from the goals of the U.S.S.R.?
- How did the U.S.S.R. expand its influence in Europe?

# Containment and the Truman Doctrine

- Containment: the idea that communism must not be allowed to spread
- The Truman Doctrine: the U.S. would intervene anywhere in the world to prevent the spread of communism
  - Provided support to governments in Turkey and Greece to fight communist rebellions
  - Goal to “assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.”

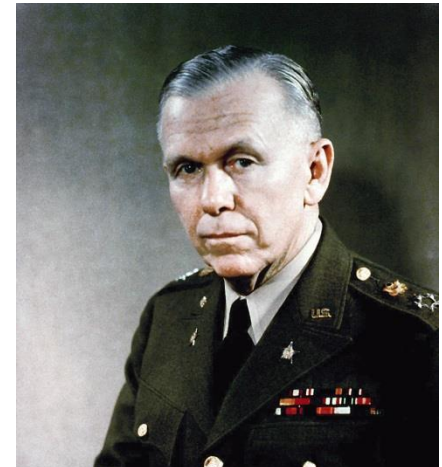


# The Marshall Plan

- American aid to help European economic recovery

“Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions exist.”

-George C. Marshall



# The Berlin Airlift and NATO



Study primary sources, p. 769

# The U.S. in Asia

- Establishing post-war Japan
  - Constitutional democracy
  - Capitalist economy
  - Huge U.S. military bases
- China
  - U.S. supports Chiang Kia-shek's unpopular Nationalist government
  - Communists led by Mao Zedong win civil war 1949
    - U.S. refuses military intervention
    - Americans upset at the "loss" of China to Communism
    - President Truman and Democratic party take a beating



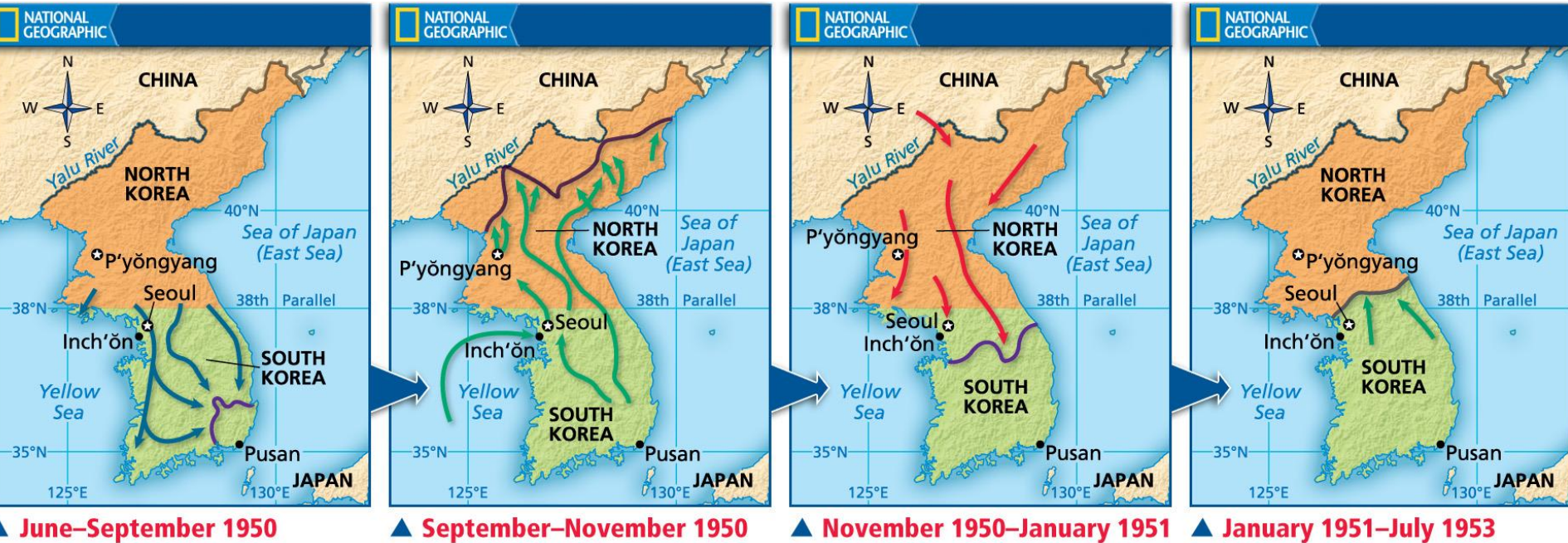


# The Korean War

- Korea had been divided after WWII
  - Communist North, capitalist South
- With Soviet blessing, North invades South in 1950
- Harry Truman: “If we let Korea down, the Soviet will keep right on going and swallow up one piece of Asia after another. We had to make a stand some time, or else let all of Asia go by the board. If we were to let Asia go, the Near East would collapse and no telling what would happen in Europe.”
- Truman gets U.N. to send forces
  - 50% of ground troops, nearly all naval and air power American



# The Korean War



First-hand account: *Out of Many*, p. 804

Deaths:

- U.S.: 37,000
- Korea: 3-4 million
- China: 1 million

- Source: Stone and Kuznick, *The Untold History of the United States*

# Cold War: Relationship with USSR

- Arms Race

- USSR successfully tests nuclear weapon in 1949

- Americans accused of spying and helping USSR develop atom bomb

- Hydrogen Bombs

- First tested by U.S. in 1952, USSR 1953

- Study “Technology and History,” p. 783

- Study “Turning Point,” p. 784



# Eisenhower's Cold War Policies (22.4)

- “More bang for your buck”
  - Building a powerful nuclear arsenal more effective than waging ground wars
- Brinkmanship
  - Imposed his will on other countries by threatening nuclear attacks
    - Brought U.S. to the brink of nuclear war
    - Used with China and Soviet Union multiple times in the 1950's



# Khrushchev Takes Power in the USSR (1956)

- Critical of Stalin's practices
- Eastern Europeans in Soviet satellites hope for more rights, self-rule
- CIA helps spark rebellion in Hungary
- Soviet army squashes rebellion, reasserts Soviet power
- Khrushchev demands withdrawal from West Berlin
  - U.S. refuses, threatens force
  - USSR backs down



# The U-2 Incident

- Khrushchev visits U.S. in 1959
- Set up summit in Paris for 1960
- Soviets shoot down U.S. spy plane soon before scheduled summit
  - [Vid clip](#)
- Khrushchev cancels summit



# The Berlin Wall



- Khrushchev wants to stop people from leaving East Germany to get to West Berlin
- Meets with President Kennedy in 1961, demands that Allied forces leave West Berlin
- Kennedy refuses
- Khrushchev has a wall built separating East Berlin and West Berlin
- Guards posted; people trying to cross shot on site







# The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

- U-2 Spy plane takes photos of soviet missiles in Cuba
- Kennedy orders naval blockade and demands that missiles be removed
- America prepares for war
- Secret negotiations lead to deal: Soviets remove missiles, U.S. promises not to invade Cuba and to remove missiles from Turkey



# Soviet-U.S. Relations: '70's and 80's Timeline

- [Link](#)



# The Cold War: Life at Home

- How did the arms race with the Soviet Union affect the lives of every-day Americans?
  - Fear of a nuclear attack
  - Communist witch hunt



- “The communists have been, still are, and always will be a menace to freedom, to democratic ideals, to the worship of God, and to America’s way of life. I feel that once public opinion is thoroughly aroused as it is today, the fight against communism is well on its way. Victory will be assured once communists are identified and exposed because the public will take the first step of quarantining them so they can do no harm. Communism, in reality, is not a political party. It is a way of life—an evil and malignant way of life. It reveals a condition akin to disease that spreads like an epidemic; and like an epidemic, a quarantine is necessary to keep it from infecting the nation.”

— FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, 1947



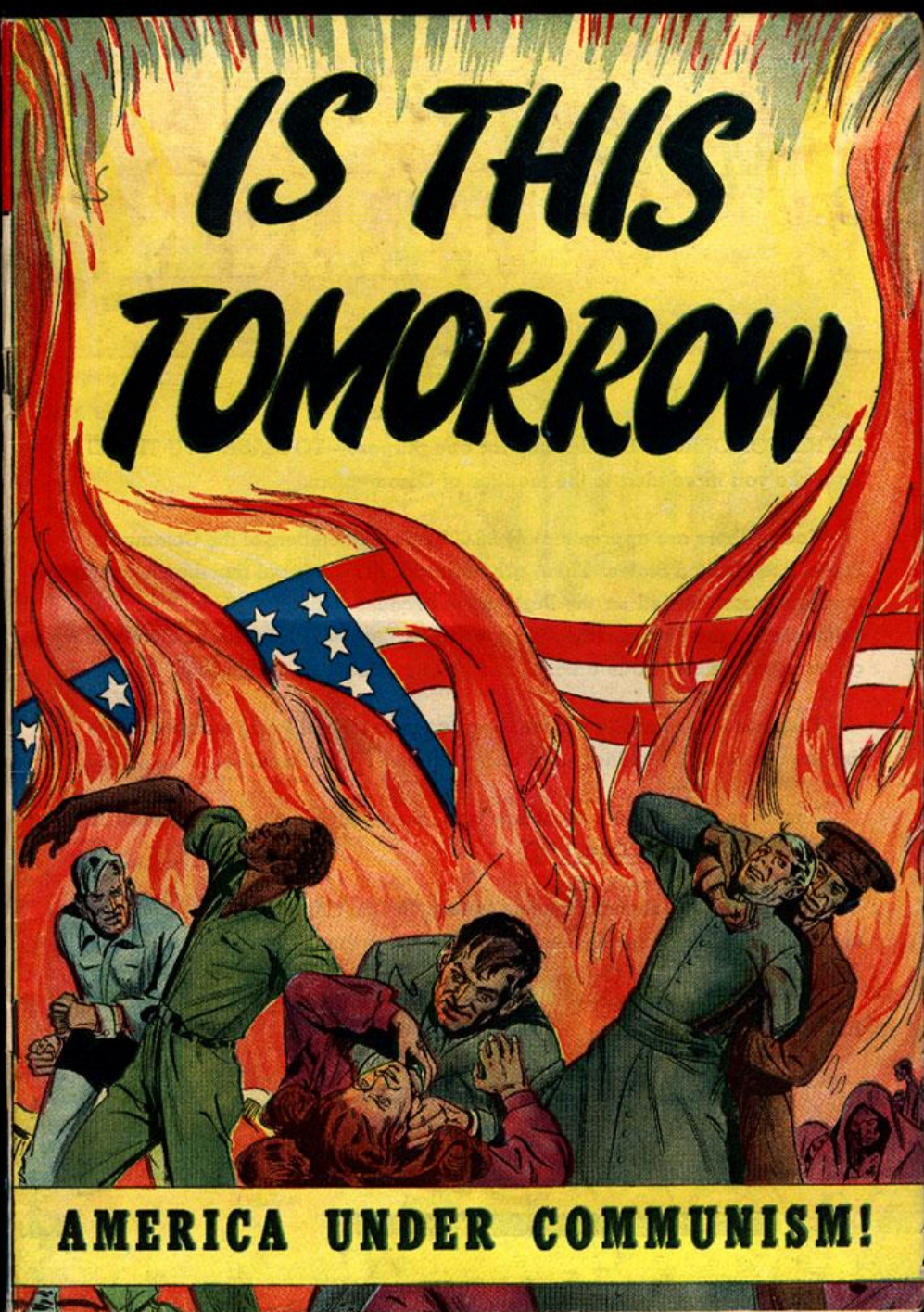


- “Communists are everywhere—in factories, offices, butcher shops, on street corners, in private businesses. At this very moment, they are busy at work—undermining your government, plotting to destroy the liberties of every citizen, and feverishly trying in whatever way they can, to aid the Soviet Union.”

— Attorney General J. Howard McGrath  
(1949)



# Fear Spreads

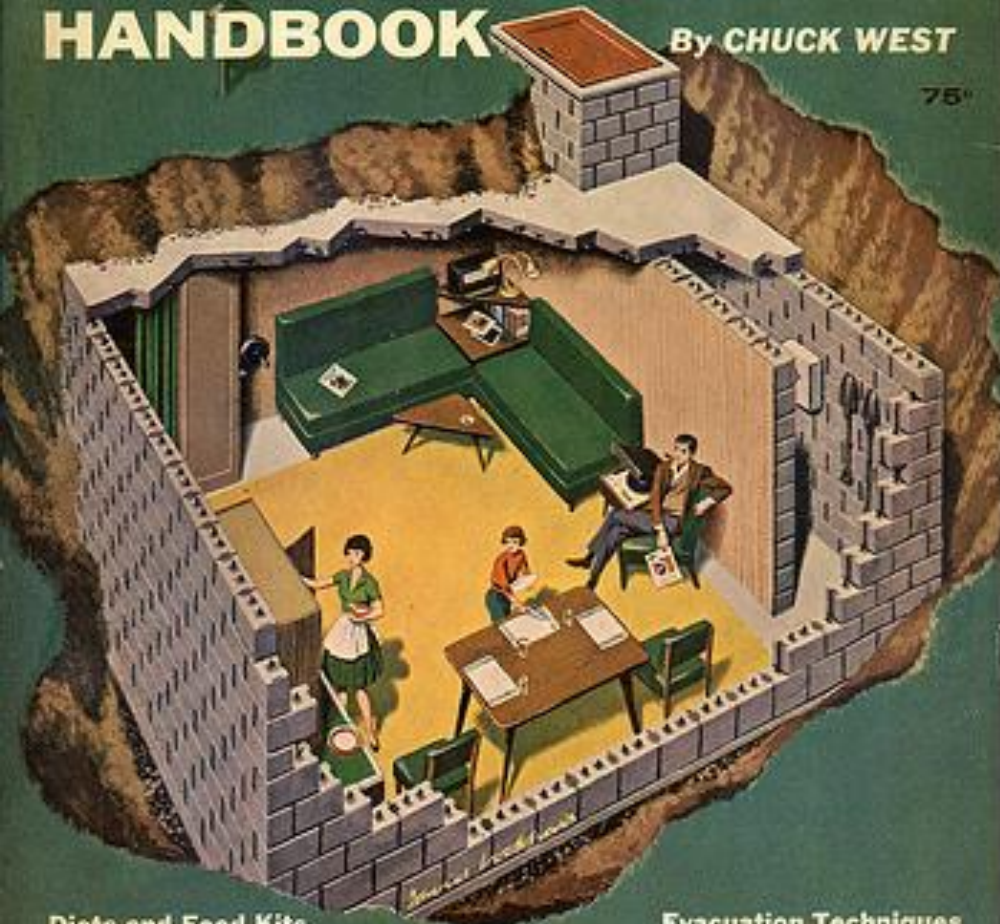


# FALLOUT SHELTER HANDBOOK

509  
A  
FAWCETT  
BOOK

By CHUCK WEST

75¢



Diets and Food Kits

Surviving an Atomic Attack

Underground Shelters You Can Build or Buy

Basement and Garage Shelters

Medical Hints and First Aid

Evacuation Techniques

Sources of Water Supply

Above-Ground Shelters

Fallout Detection Devices

## Preparing for an Attack



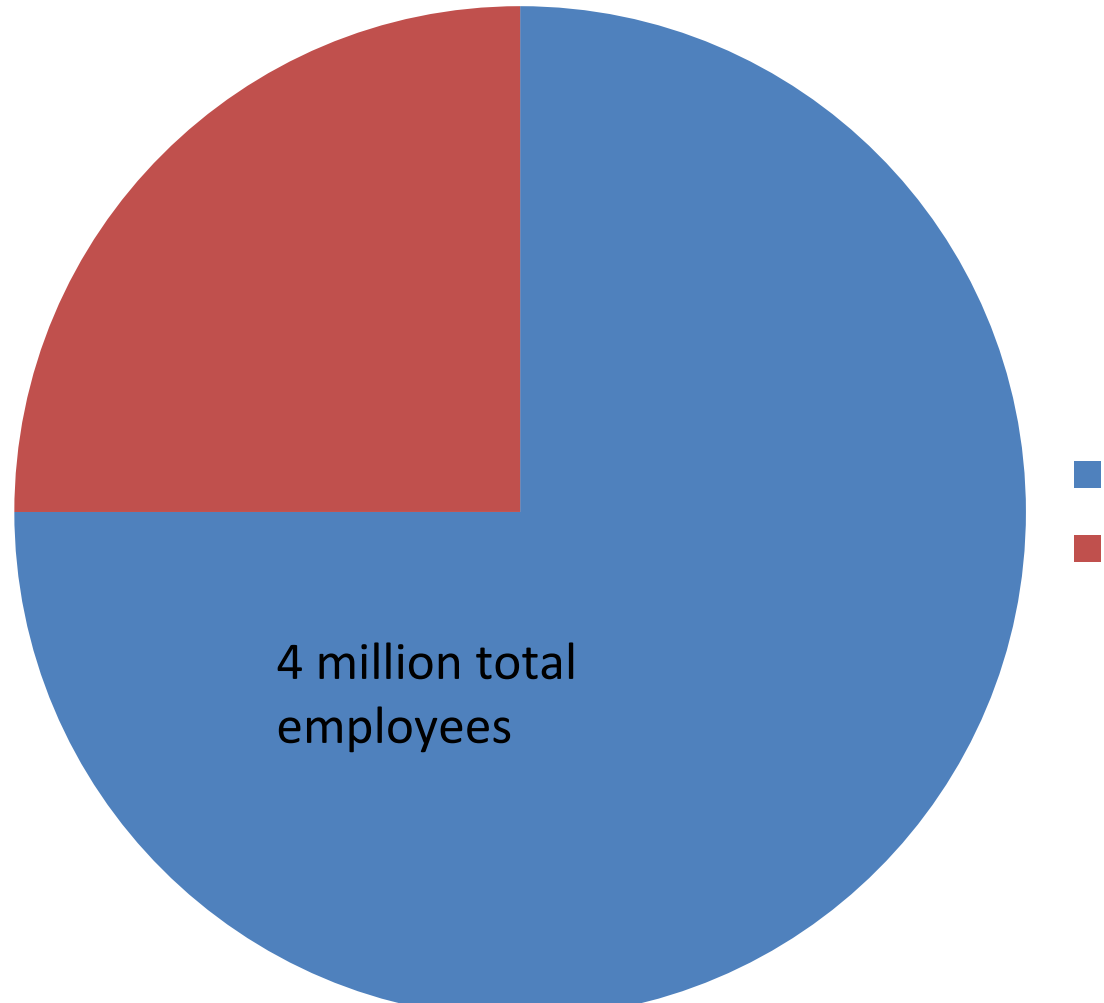
# Effects of Wide-Spread Fear

- Rejection of Isolationism
  - NATO (1949): U.S., Canada, UK, France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, Netherlands, Norway, Lux., Iceland
  - SEATO (1954): U.S., Japan, S. Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Australia
- Expansion of government to increase national security
  - Military
  - Executive power
  - Domestic surveillance agencies

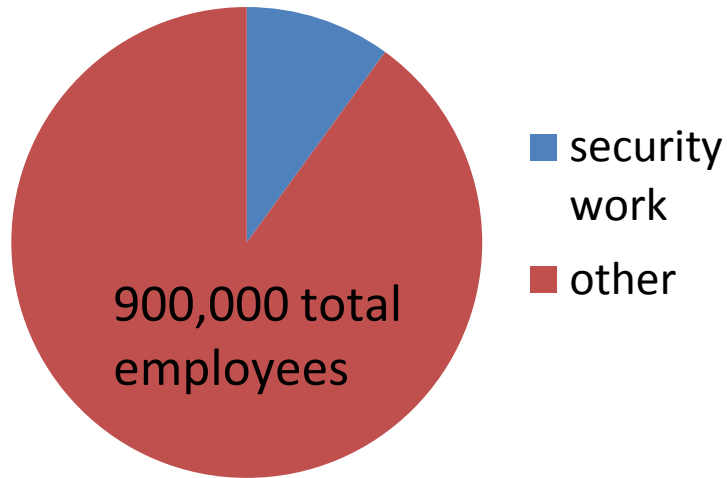


# Expansion of Government

Civilian Federal Government Employees at Start of Cold War



Civilian Federal Government Employees: Before WWII





# The Loyalty-Security Program

- Federal Government
  - 1947 executive order by Truman screens federal employees for “sympathetic associations” with communism
  - Homosexuals seen as security risks
  - Attorney General Clark publishes list of organizations with any views “hostile or inimical to the American form of government.”
  - McCarran Act (1950)
    - Communist organizations had to register with Attorney General
    - Communists could not have passports
    - Communist sympathizers could be detained during emergency
  - Immigration and Nationality Act (1952)
    - Prevented people seen as subversive or homosexual from becoming citizens or even visiting
    - Empowered attorney general to deport any immigrants who were members of Communist organizations

# Loyalty-Security Program cont.

- State and local governments
  - Screened teachers and other employees
- Private companies and organizations



# The Red Scare in Hollywood

- House Un-American Activities Committee investigates Communist infiltration in movie business
- Witnesses asked to name names
- Those with suspected ties blacklisted
- Those who refuse to testify jailed



# Spy Cases

- Alger Hiss, prominent member of State Department under FDR, accused of spying for USSR
- Jules and Ethel Rosenberg executed in 1953 for plotting to send secrets to USSR



# McCarthyism

- 1950: Sen. Joseph McCarthy (WI) claims to have a list of 205 members of the Communist Party working in the State Department
- Instigates a witch hunt for Communists in government and the military
- Televised hearings on Communists in the army in 1954 bring about McCarthy's downfall



# Covert Operations: Iran

- Great Britain controlled Iran's oil
- Prime Minister Mossadegh leads move to nationalize oil
- America feared Iranian communist party and Soviet influence
- CIA tried to generate anti-Mossadegh sentiment
  - Posed as Communists threatening religious leaders
  - Bribed newspapers
- Orchestrated armed coup to place Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi in power





# Covert Operations: Guatemala

- American United Fruit Company controlled much of Guatemalan economy
- Guatemalan President Arbenz seizes unused United Fruit land to distribute to Guatemalans
- CIA publishes newspaper articles and pamphlets with false reports of abuses by Arbenz; prevents stories from being published in U.S.
- CIA organizes armed coup and trains assassins to eliminate over 50 government officials
- CIA bribes army officers to turn against Arbenz
- 100,000 civilians murdered by pro-U.S. dictators in decades after coup



# Covert Operations: Cuba

## The Bay of Pigs Invasion

- Fidel Castro takes power in 1959
  - Allies with Soviet Union
  - Seized foreign-owned businesses
- CIA arms, trains 1,400 Cuban dissidents
- Invasion debacle (1961)
  - Boats run aground on reefs
  - Kennedy calls off air support
  - Almost all invaders killed or captured
  - Insurrection never happened



# Covert Operations: Chile

- Socialist Salvador Allende won election in 1970; nationalizes much of economy
- Augusto Pinochet, chief general of army, plans coup with CIA assistance
- Pinochet, with help from U.S. and Britain, establishes tyrannical rule
  - Responsible for at least 3,197 murders and 29,000 people tortured



# The Vietnam War

- Summary: As the Cold War continued in the 1960's, U.S. troops were sent to Vietnam to prevent Communism from spreading to the South. As the war escalated, American casualties mounted, and atrocities carried out by American troops were made public, support for the war dwindled.



# Vietnam War: Origins

- France conquered Indochina (Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam) in 1800's
- Ho Chi Minh emerged as a leader for independence in 1919
  - Becomes a Communist in 1920's
- Japan conquers Vietnam 1941
- Ho Chi Minh leads effort to expel Japanese



# Vietnam Origins cont.

- After WWII, France reclaimed Indochina
- Ho Chi Minh leads war for independence
- U.S. supports France
- France is defeated, leaves in 1954
- Geneva Accords split country into North and South
  - North led by Ho Chi Minh, South by pro-Western dictator Ngo Dinh Diem
- National elections to unite country set for 1956
- Diem worries he will lose to Minh and refuses to have elections
- Communist groups in South fight Diem, become known as Vietcong



# U.S. Involvement

- President Kennedy builds up military presence to 15,000 by 1963, mostly in an advisory and support role





## JFK and Vietnam

“We don’t have a prayer of staying in Vietnam. We don’t have a prayer of prevailing there. Those people hate us. They are going to throw our tails out of there at almost any point. But I can’t give up a piece of territory like that to the Communists and then get the American people to reelect me.”

-Private conversation, April 1963, as quoted in Stone and Kuznick, *The Untold History of the United States*





# JFK and Vietnam

“For us to withdraw from that effort would mean a collapse not only of South Vietnam but Southeast Asia.”

-July 1963 News Conference



# JFK and Vietnam

- Decides to withdraw troops completely by 1965, but to wait until after the election in 1964
- And then...



# U.S. Involvement

- After American ships are fired upon, Congress passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964), giving President Johnson unlimited power to wage war in Vietnam
- More than 160,000 troops fighting by end of 1965
- Doubled in 1966



# U.S. Involvement: Why?

- Stop spread of Communism
- Politics: Democrats had to appear tough
- Big business



## Fighting in Vietnam: Images From the National Archives



- [1. Marines riding atop an M-48 tank, covering their ears, April 3, 1968.](#)

2. Members of U.S. Navy SEAL Team One move down Bassac River in a SEAL Team assault boat, November 19, 1967.





- [3. Wet going - A Marine keeps a battery pack dry as he wades through a muddy hole while on a search mission.](#)

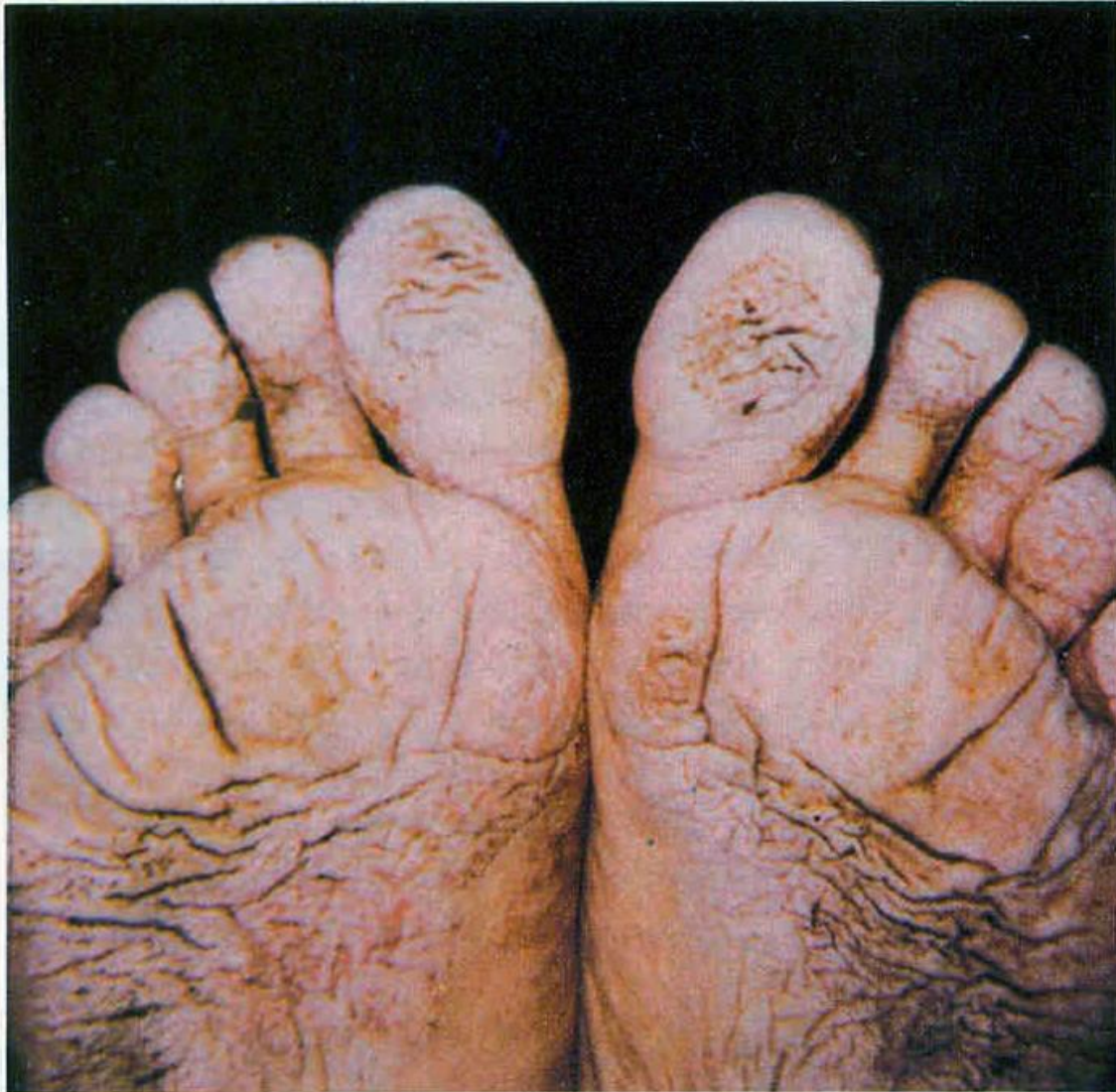




- [4. Soldiers carry a wounded comrade through a swampy area, 1969.](#)



# Trench Foot (not a picture you have to write about individually)



- [5. Operation "Oregon," a search and destroy mission conducted by infantry platoon of Troop B. An infantryman is lowered into a tunnel by members of the reconnaissance platoon, April 24, 1967.](#)



- [6. Marines of Company H walk through a punji-staked gully, January 28, 1966.](#)

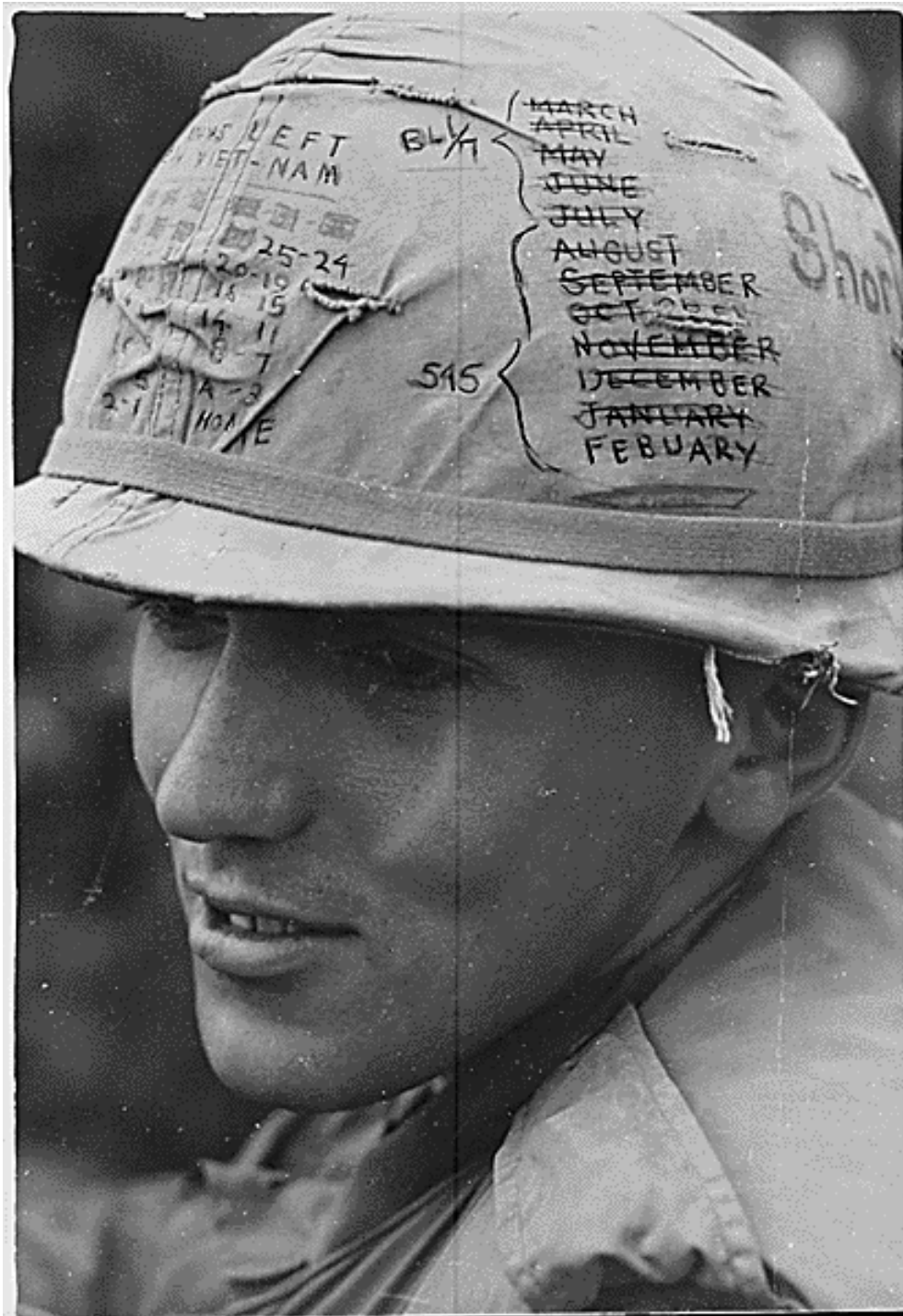
- [Booby traps web site](#)



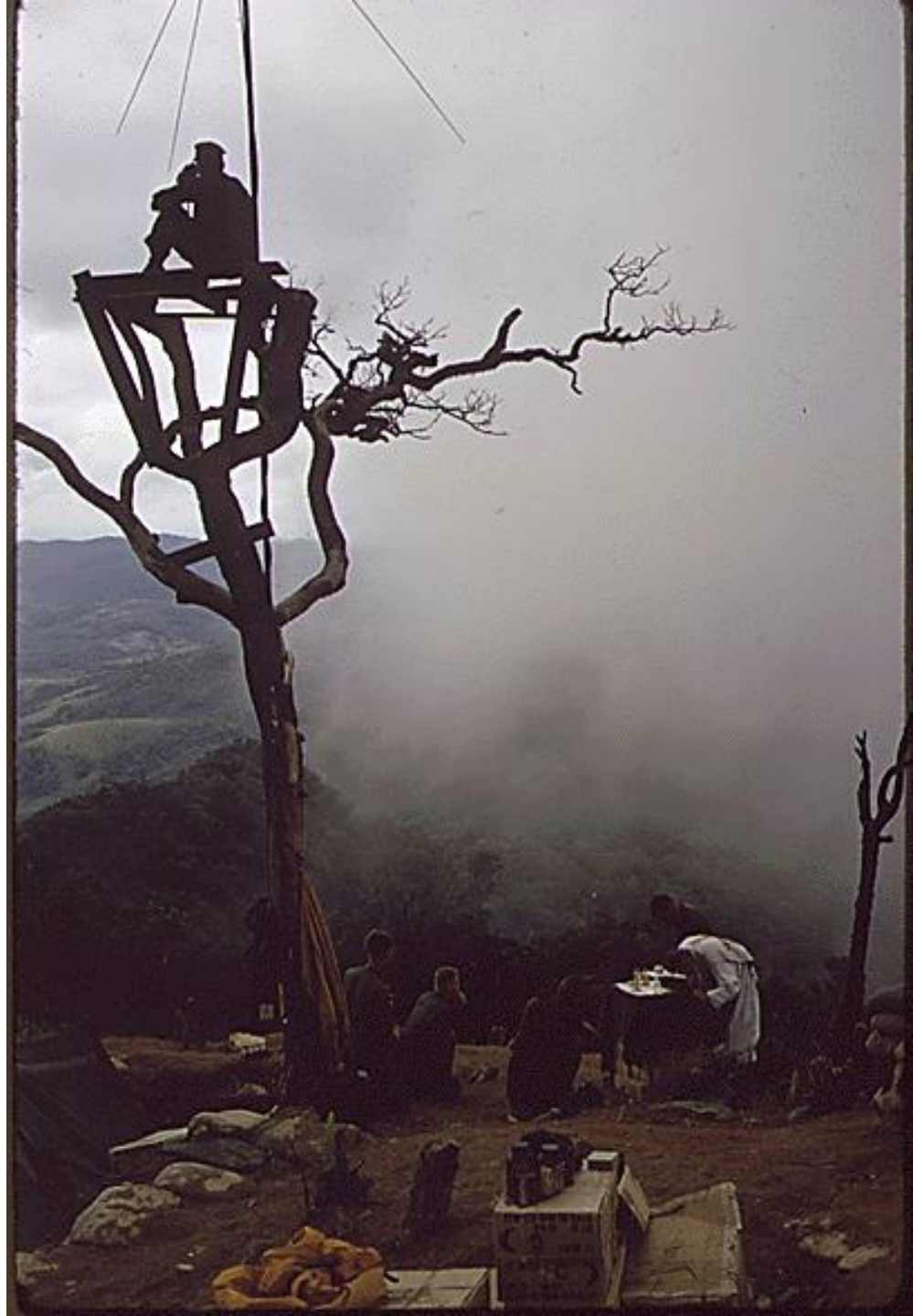
- 7. Operation "Yellowstone" Vietnam.  
Following a hard day, a few members of Company A gather around a guitar and play a few songs, January 18, 1968.



- 8. A sky trooper from the 1st Cavalry Division keeps track of the time he has left on his "short time" helmet, 1968.



- 9. A Marine stands watch in an observation tower as a chaplain holds mass on Hill 950, July 31, 1967.



- [10.](#)  
["Home is where you dig it" was the sign over a fighting bunker, 1968.](#)





11.



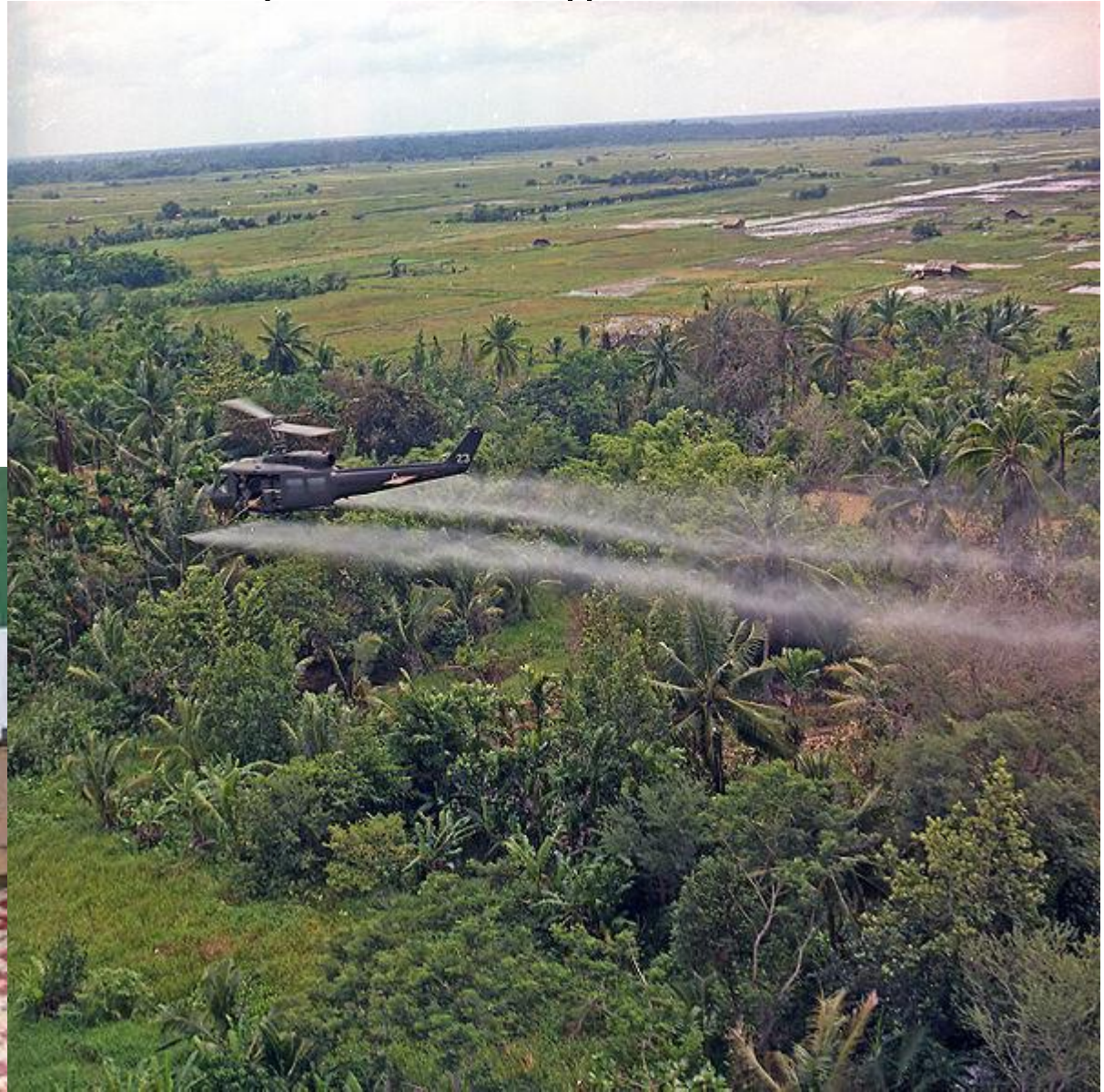
- [12. Loretta Clause plays cards, talks, etc. with Marines. She is a volunteer worker for the Red Cross, August 2, 1967.](#)



- 13. A nurse tends to a patient just out of surgery in the intensive care ward of the hospital ship USS Repose, October, 1967.



14. Agent Orange: A chemical sprayed on large areas of jungle to destroy the forest and expose Vietcong soldiers



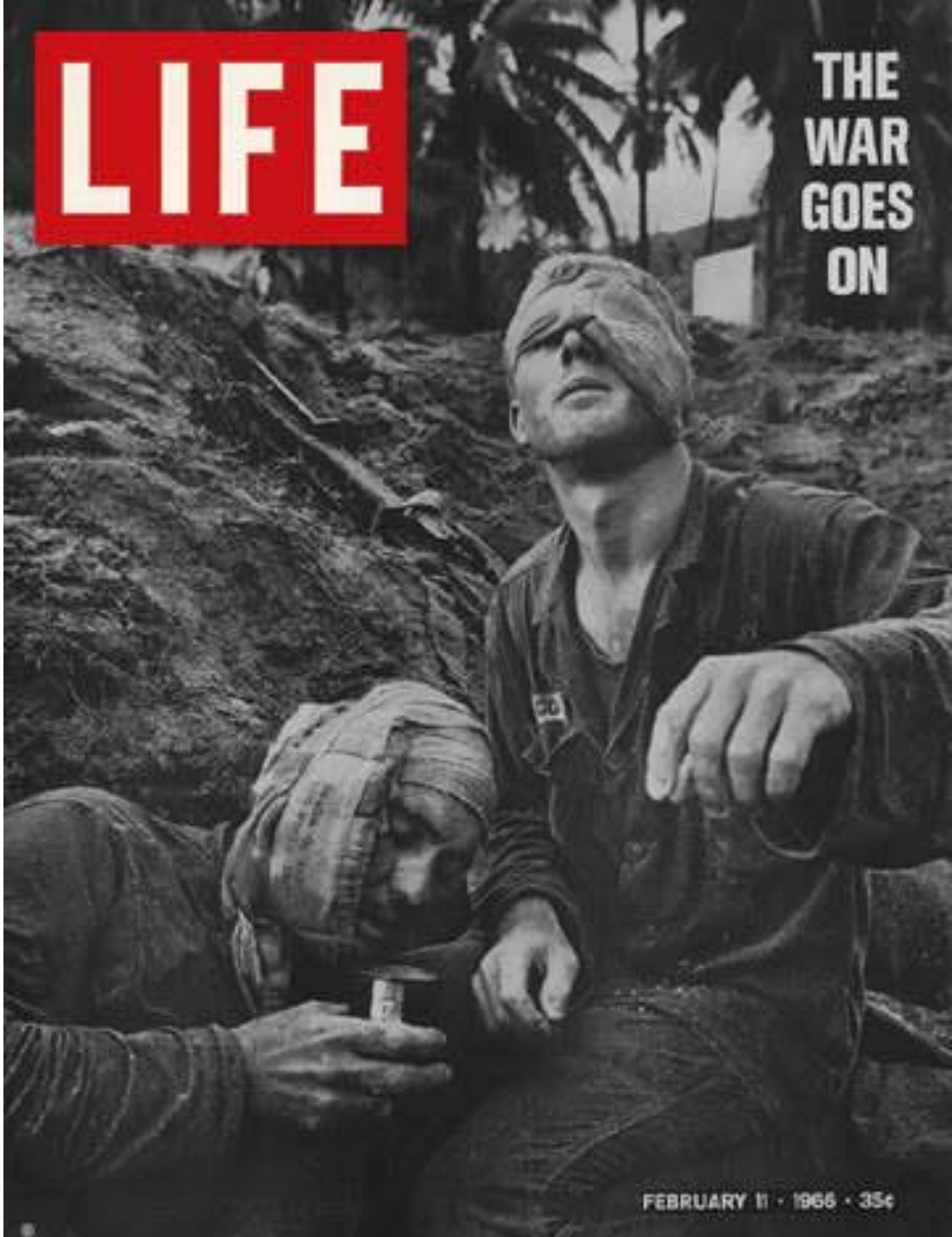
# Media Impacts How Americans View the War

- [News stories](#)
- Cronkite's editorial opinion: "For it seems now more certain than ever that the bloody experience of Vietnam is to end in a stalemate."



**LIFE**

**THE  
WAR  
GOES  
ON**



FEBRUARY 11 • 1966 • 35¢













# My Lai Massacre: Key Players

- Captain Ernest Medina



# Where is Medina Today?



- Marinette, WI

# Lt. William Calley



# Paul Meadlo



# Hugh Thompson













make Love  
NOT  
War

U.S. War  
Korea

U.S. War



*Rubber City*

WALK WITH **US**  
FOR *PEACE* IN VIETNAM





NO  
VIETNAMESE  
EVER CALLED ME  
NIGGER

STOP THE WAR

AMERI









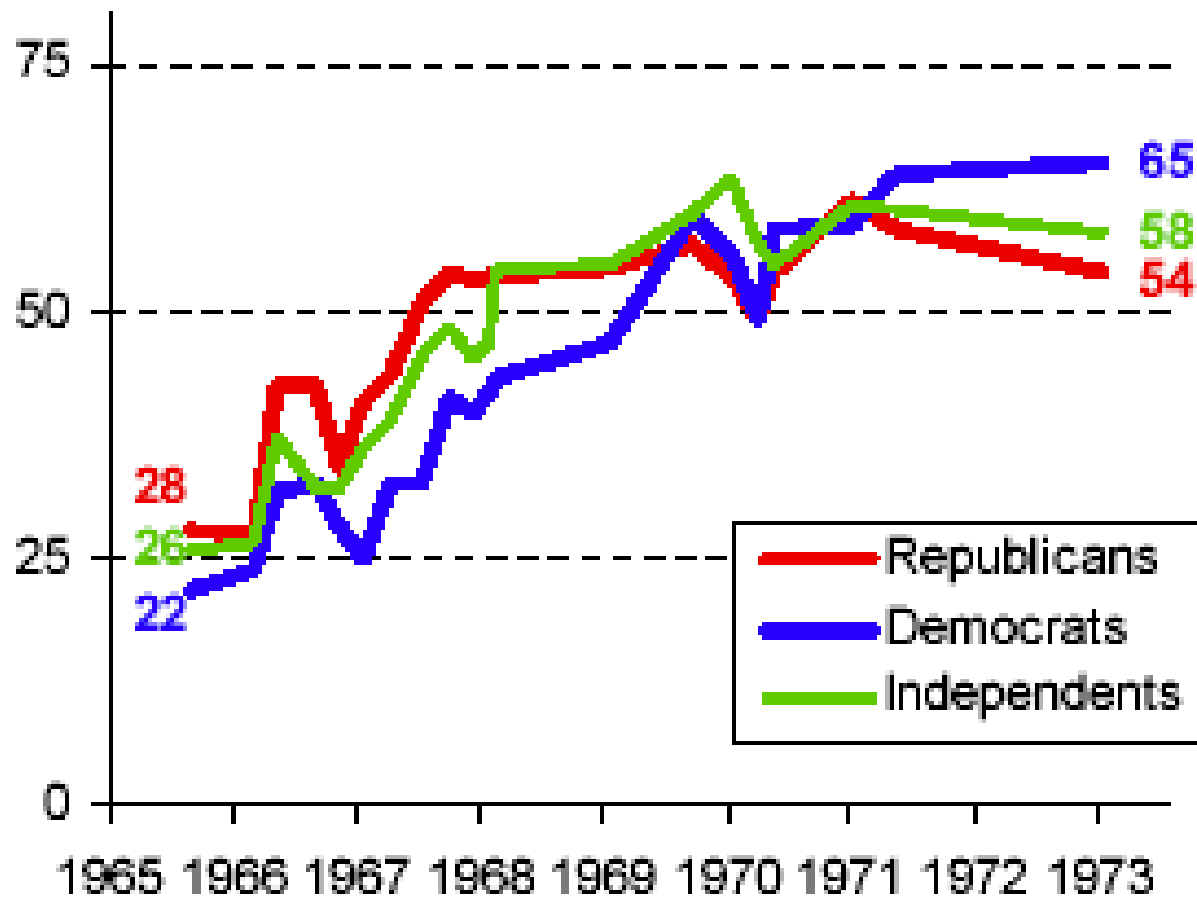








## Vietnam 1965-1973: Was Sending Troops "a Mistake"?



Source: Gallup Organization

# University of Wisconsin Protest, 1967

- Dow Chemical Company of Midland Michigan, makers of napalm, recruit students
- Students stage protest and sit-in to block Dow
- Police are called
- See what happened!





# Violence in the U.S.

- Between January 1969 and April 1970, \$21 million of property damaged and 43 people killed in bomb attacks
- Troops fire into unarmed protesters
  - Kent State University: May 4, 1970
    - 4 killed and 9 wounded
  - Jackson State University: May 14, 1970
    - Two killed and 12 wounded









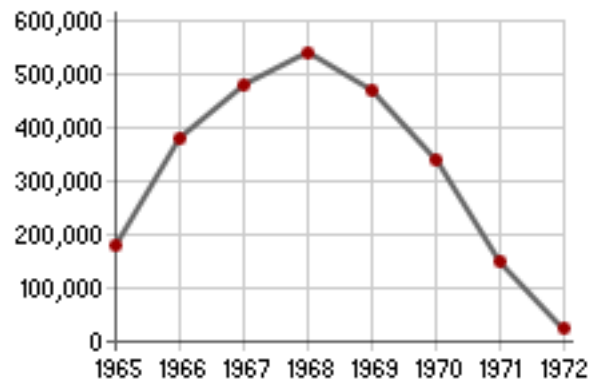
# The War Winds Down

# The Tet Offensive

- Peak of the War: 1968 **Tet Offensive**
  - Major Vietcong offensive that brought fighting all the way to the U.S. embassy in Saigon

U.S. Military Forces and Battle Deaths in Vietnam, 1965-72

Military Forces



Battle Deaths



\* Battle deaths from 1961 through 1965



# Vietnamization and Negotiation

- Nixon initiates policy of “Vietnamization:” gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops, forcing South Vietnam to fight on its own
- Henry Kissinger enters peace talks with North Vietnam in 1969



# Invasion of Cambodia

- Nixon invades Cambodia to cut supply lines
- Sparks widespread protest
- Loses congressional support



# THE VIETNAM WAR 1965





# Christmas Bombing

- 1972: Peace talks break down
- U.S. launches massive bombing raids on North Vietnamese cities
- Brings North Vietnam back to the bargaining table



# U.S. Withdrawal

- Agreement: U.S. withdraws, prisoners of war exchanged, North Vietnam agrees not to invade
- U.S. military out by end of 1973
- 1975: North Vietnam invades, unites Vietnam under Communist rule





# The Peace Corps

"Our own freedom, and the future of freedom around the world, depend, in a very real sense, on their ability to build growing and independent nations where men can live in dignity, liberated from the bonds of hunger, ignorance, and poverty."

-John F. Kennedy



