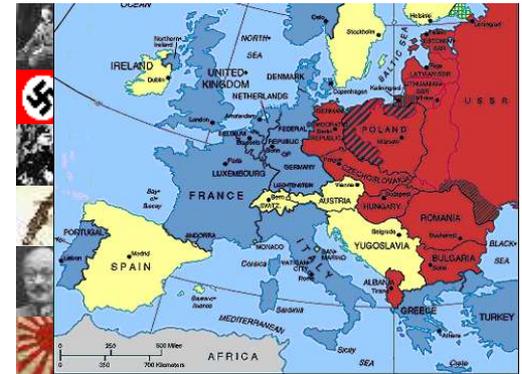


End of the War

- Germany surrenders 8 May 1945
- Conference of San Francisco: 25 April 1945
 - UN Charter
- Potsdam (July – August 1945):
 - New leadership: Atlee and Truman
 - Stalin and the Atomic Bomb
 - Zones of Occupation
 - Redraw eastern border of Germany

Winding Down...and Starting Up

- October 1944: "Percentages Agreement"
 - Churchill flies to Moscow
 - Establishes spheres of influence:
 - Romania and Bulgaria: USSR 90% influence
 - Greece: UK 90% influence
 - Equal influence in Hungary and Yugoslavia
- Western Allies finally invade 6 June 1944



The Two World Wars, 1900-1950

- Lessons of the world wars seem contradictory:
 - Failure of the Munich Agreement in 1938 to appease Hitler used to support hard-line foreign policy – deterrence
 - BUT in 1914 it was just such hard-line policies that led Europe to WWI, might have been avoided with appeasement.
- Scholars have not discovered a simple formula for choosing the best policy to avoid war.

The Early Cold War: 1947-1970





NUCLEAR AGE

- The world would now live with the threat of nuclear war.
- Arms race between Soviet Union and U.S. who could build the most nuclear weapons.
- U.S. would use nuclear weapons as a “*deterrent*”
- Peace through strength.....
- “nuclear diplomacy”

atomic bomb

Aftermath: The Emergence of the Cold War

Big Three: Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt
The Conferences at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam

- Conference at Teheran, November 1943
 - Future course of the war, invasion of the continent for 1944
 - Agreement for the partition of postwar Germany
 - Churchill's approach through Balkans overruled: Soviets liberate E. Europe.
- Meeting at Moscow: “Spheres of Influence” on a scrap of paper... Churchill and Stalin
- Conference at Yalta, February 1945
 - “Declaration on Liberated Europe”
 - Soviet military assistance for the war against Japan
 - Creation of a United Nations
 - German unconditional surrender
 - Free elections in Eastern Europe
- Conference at Potsdam, July 1945
 - Truman replaces Roosevelt
 - Growing problems between the Allies

Winston Churchill proclaims in March 1946 the existence of “an iron curtain” across the continent of Europe
 Cold War begins...



Allied Occupation of Germany

- Partition (1945)

Allied Occupation of Germany

- Partition (1945)
- “Trizone” (1949)
- East and West Germany (1949)

Conferences

Washington Pact: Jan 1942

- 26 "united nations" will not make separate peace

Casablanca Conference: Jan 1943

- US and UK demand unconditional surrender

Tehran Conference: Nov - Dec 1943

- Summit Meeting: First meeting of the "Big Three"
- Stalin demands Second Front
- Decision to invade France
- Secret: Russia and Poland shifted west at Germany's cost
- Stalin's objectives?
- UK and US concerned USSR conclude separate peace
- Roosevelt wins agreement for new int'l organization



Yalta: (Feb 1945)

- Most important meeting
- What happens to Poland?
- Zones of occupation in Germany
- USSR: Agrees to Japan war, UN, "free elections" and "national sovereignty" in E. Europe
- French given an occupation zone
- Roosevelt: Yalta the end of balance of power and spheres of influence
- East Europeans see Yalta as a great betrayal



Yalta Conference February, 1945

DECISIONS:

1. Divide Germany
2. United Nations

The
"Big Three"

Churchill

FDR

Stalin

Joseph Stalin

- General Secretary of Communist Party
- 1922-1953

"One death is a tragedy.
A million deaths is a statistic."



Sir Winston Churchill

- British Prime Minister
1940-45, 1951-55
- Leader of Opposition in the late 1940s – still active in foreign policy
- “Iron Curtain”



DECISIONS AT YALTA CONFERENCE



Yalta Conference shaped the post WWII world. The lasting effect was: **“You cannot trust the words of a dictator”.**



KEY DECISIONS

- Created a **United Nations**
- Germany and Berlin divided into 4 zones controlled by the Allies
- Eastern European countries allowed **“free elections”**
- Stalin signed agreements but Eastern Europe would stay under Soviet control.



Nations Self-identified as Democratic



Democratic Nations according to Freedom House



The Iron Curtain Falls

- USSR: prevents elections, eliminates opposition
- Eastern Europe becomes USSR satellite
- 1946: “Iron Curtain” speech
- Truman Doctrine: Greece/Turkey – Containment
- Marshall Plan (48)/COMECON (49)
- Berlin Airlift
- USSR atomic bomb (1949)
- Red China (1949)

Squaring off

- NATO (1949)
 - West Germany (1955)
- Warsaw Pact (1955)
- USSR:
 - Territorial aggrandizement
 - Massive army
- USA: Economic, industrial might
- Struggle for allies, influence



United Nations

Founded 1945



Permanent Members of the Security Council

- United States
- Great Britain
- Soviet Union
- France
- China

Jim from MISSOURI

Harry S Truman

Thirty-third President of the United States
1945-1953

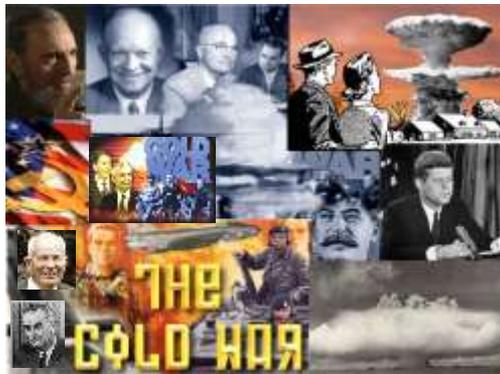
"The President--whoever he is-- has to decide. He can't pass the buck to anybody. No one else can do the deciding for him. That's his job."

-- Farewell Address



Origins of the Cold War

- U.S.-Soviet Relations to 1945
- Allies in World War II
- Postwar Cooperation – the U.N
- Satellite States in Eastern Europe
- Occupation Zones in Germany
- Iron Curtain

The Ideological Struggle

Soviet & Eastern Bloc Nations
["Iron Curtain"]

GOAL → spread world-wide Communism

METHODOLOGIES:

- ★ Espionage [KGB vs. CIA]
- ★ Arms Race [nuclear escalation]
- ★ Ideological Competition for the minds and hearts of Third World peoples [Communist govt. & command economy vs. democratic govt. & capitalist economy] → "proxy wars"
- ★ Bi-Polarization of Europe [NATO vs. Warsaw Pact]



US & the Western Democracies

GOAL → "Containment" of Communism & the eventual collapse of the Communist world.
[George Kennan]



THE COLD WAR



VS



- Uneasy peace between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
- *Competition for world dominance and global power.*
- Fought on political and economic fronts rather than on military battlefields-----Even though the threat of war was always present.
- *Defined America's foreign policy from 1946 to 1989.*
- It affected domestic politics and how Americans viewed the world and themselves.
- *Constant state of military preparedness and arms race*
- Propaganda war----*Democracy vs Communism*
- *US policy: Support nations threatened by Communism*

THE COLD WAR

Stalin argued that *capitalism* and *communism* could never coexist.

Churchill responded that an "*Iron Curtain* had descended across the *Continent*."

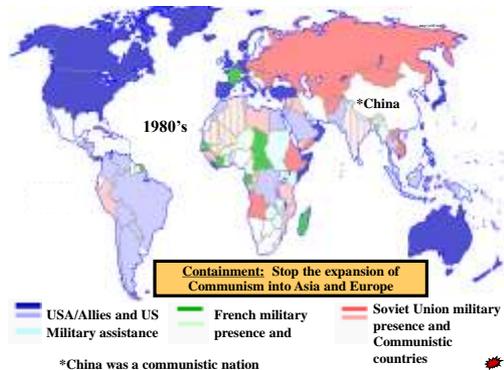
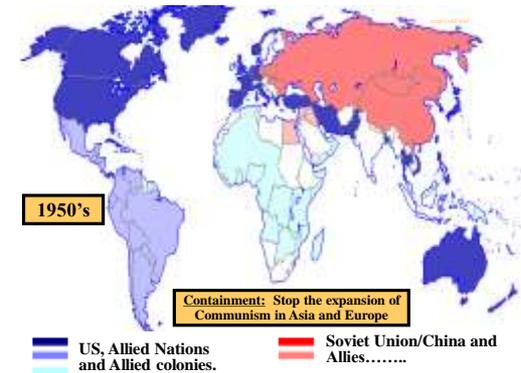
Communism

- ♦ No freedom of religion
- ♦ State-run economy
 - ♦ *Socialism*
- ♦ One-party system
- ♦ Collective good
 - ♦ *No private ownership*
- ♦ Crush opposition
- ♦ Dictatorship

VS

Americans

- ♦ Freedom of Religion
- ♦ Free enterprise
 - ♦ *Laissez faire economy*
- ♦ *Capitalism*
- ♦ Two-party system
- ♦ Individual freedoms
- ♦ Freedom of Speech
- ♦ Democracy/Republic



Containment in Europe

- The Truman Doctrine
- The Marshall Plan
 - Effects
- The Berlin Airlift
- NATO and National Security
 - National Security Act (1947)
 - Atomic Weapons
 - Evaluating U.S. Policy



TRUMAN AND THE COLD WAR

Containment Policy



- Developed by State Department assistant, **George Keenan, NSC-68**
- Argued that the SU was trying to do two things: *defeat capitalism, & expand the Soviet sphere of influence.*
- *US would stand firm, restrict and halt Soviet and Communist expansion.*
- **How?** Help countries who were threatened by Communism with financial and economic assistance, propaganda, politically and militarily.
- **Adopted by President Truman in 1946.**
- Opposite of Appeasement.....
- **Confront dictators**

Containment

Soviet communism is "undoubtedly [the] greatest task our diplomacy has ever faced and probably greatest it will ever have to face."

— The Long Telegram



George Kennan
The "Father of Containment"



1. The Soviet communists are **aggressive** by nature.
2. Communism must be **contained** within its existing borders.

TRUMAN AND THE COLD WAR

1947 National Security Act



✓ Department of Defense

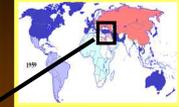
✓ **National Security Council (NSC)** to advise the president on security matters

✓ **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** to coordinate the government's foreign fact-gathering (spying?).

✓ "**Voice of America**" a radio broadcast, began beaming in 1948 to the world proclaiming democracy.

✓ Congress resurrected the military draft (**Selective Service System**)

TRUMAN DOCTRINE



• 1947, first use of "containment"

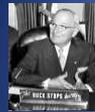
• \$\$\$\$\$ to Greece and Turkey of \$400 million to stop the spread of communism.



Truman Doctrine [1947]

1. Civil War in Greece.
2. Turkey under pressure from the USSR for concessions in the Dardanelles.
3. *The U. S. should support free peoples throughout the world who were resisting takeovers by armed minorities or outside pressures...We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.*
4. The U. S. gave Greece & Turkey \$400 million in aid.

The Truman Doctrine



"I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

— Harry Truman (3/12/1947)



The Marshall Plan



Gen. George C. Marshall
US Secretary of State



MAP





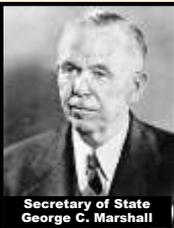
Marshall Plan [1948]

1. "European Recovery Program."
2. Secretary of State, George Marshall
3. The U. S. should provide aid to all European nations that need it. This move is not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos.
4. \$12.5 billion of US aid to Western Europe extended to Eastern Europe & USSR, [but this was rejected].





MARSHALL PLAN



Secretary of State
George C. Marshall

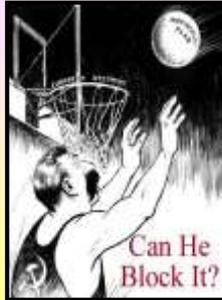
- President Truman's plan (**containment**) to **aid \$\$\$** and **rebuild** a war torn Europe
- **Marshall Plan** offered financial aid of **\$13 billion**.
- U.S. benefited by forming **trade relationships** with Europe.
- Left a legacy of **European friendship** and trans Atlantic cooperation
- Helped to **limit communist appeals** in Western Europe in the aftermath of WWII
- Cold War Propaganda
Democracy/Capitalism vs. Communism



- 1948, \$13-16 billion to help rebuild Europe after WWII.
- Example of "**containment**"
- Food, animal feed, fertilizer, fuel, raw materials and production equipment were among some of the goods shared
- Provided a **33.5% increase in GNP in Western Europe** between 1948-52.
- **European economy had a steep increase in production.**

MARSHALL PLAN

Stalin Counters the Marshall Plan



Can He Block It?

- Soviet Union offered a similar plan----**Molotov Plan**.
- Similar to the Marshall Plan and was offered to the all European countries...
- No countries of Western Europe took \$\$\$.
- **Marshall Plan** was considered a threat to Stalin because it was offered by the U.S. to war torn Europe as a way to promote democracy. 🌟





Part I:

"Reconstruction & Confrontation"



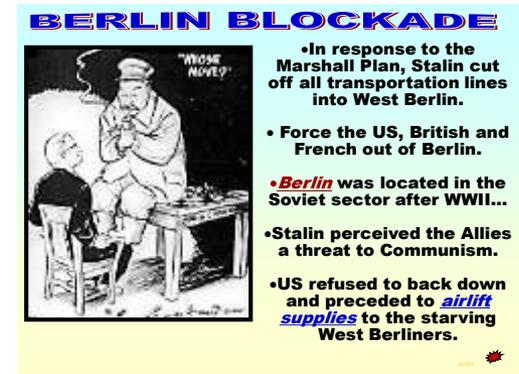


The "Iron Curtain"



From Stettin in the Balkans, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an **iron curtain** has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lies the ancient capitals of Central and Eastern Europe.

-- Sir Winston Churchill, 1946





Operation Vittles

5,000 tons per day

Berlin Blockade Berlin Airlift 1948-1949

"Operation Vittles"

BERLIN AIRLIFT

- U.S. flew supplies to feed the people of West Berlin for 11 months/24-7
- Stalin backed down & pulled troops
- Germany/Berlin remain divided until 1989.

BERLIN AIRLIFT

- The U.S. did not **appease** the Soviets, but outsmarted Stalin.
- The U.S. also won a propaganda war.
- Made **democracy** and **capitalism** look better to the world than **communism**.



Return of the Alliance System

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- Established 1949
- Collective Defense Pact
 - Western Europe
 - North America
- Attack on any member nation treated as an attack on *all* member nations



The Eastern Bloc

Soviet Satellites

INFLUENCE



Warsaw Pact

- Established 1955
- Collective Defense Pact
 - Soviet Union
 - Eastern Europe



Cold War Alliances



1948 Presidential Election



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._presidential_election,_1948



Cold War in Asia

- Japan
 - U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty
- China
 - U.S. Policy
 - Two Chinas
- Korean War



1949, THE YEAR OF SHOCK




Mao Tse Tung



Chang Kai Shek

- Mao Tse Tung, defeats Chang Kai Shek in the Chinese Civil War.....
- China became a communistic country.
- Chang Kai Shek is exiled to Taiwan.
- Mao Tse Tung becomes the Communistic leader of China.
- US believed there was a communistic plot to rule the world

Chinese Revolution 1949

- **Communists** defeat **Nationalists** in Civil War
 - Communists will have two seats on Security Council



Chairman Mao
proclaims the
People's Republic of China

Soft on Communism???





Mao's Revolution: 1949





Who lost China? - A 2nd Power!



The Korean War: A "Police Action" (1950-1953)






Kim Il-Sung

Syngman Rhee

"Domino Theory"

The Korean War



- Invasion
- Counter Attack
- Truman versus MacArthur
- Armistice
- Political Consequences



KOREAN WAR



- 1950 to 1953, North Korea invades South Korea.
- North Korea was a **communist nation** and South Korea was a **democracy**.
- First war of "containment" policy to stop communism
- "Police Action" not a declared war
- President Truman leads United Nations.
- General Douglas MacArthur commands US and UN troops.
- Called "forgotten war".

KOREAN WAR



Truman vs. MacArthur

- Truman fires General MacArthur when he advises Truman he would use nuclear weapons against the Chinese.



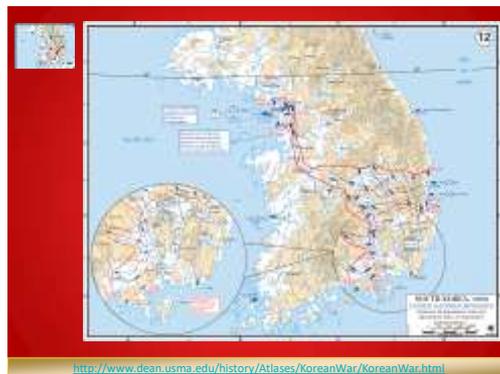
The Korean War (?)

1950-1953






<http://www.dean.usma.edu/history/Atlases/KoreanWar/KoreanWar.html>



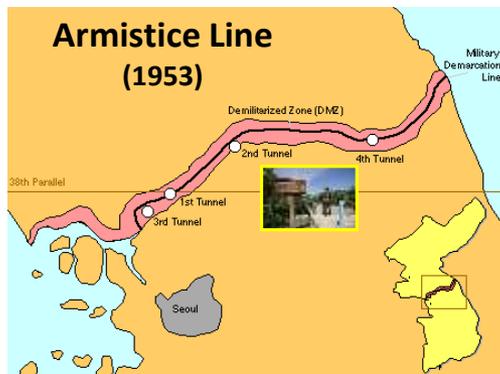
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Premier Nikita Khrushchev

About the capitalist states, it doesn't depend on you whether we (Soviet Union) exist. If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations, and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. *We will bury you.* -- 1956



De-Stalinization Program

Soviet Concerns

- Stalin's Death (1953)
 - Khrushchev (1956): "peaceful coexistence"
- Hungarian Revolt (1956)
- Suez Canal Crisis (1956 to 57)
- Sputnik (1957)
- Second Berlin Crisis (1958)
 - Khrushchev: "We will bury capitalism"
- U-2 Incident (1960)
- Support for Castro in Cuba (1959)



COLD WAR CONTINUES



Cold War continues with propaganda radio broadcasts



COLD WAR CONTINUES



Cold War continues with the Soviets also using propaganda radio broadcasts



COLD WAR CONTINUES



•*Mad Magazine* makes fun of the Cold War with their Spy vs. Spy column.

•CIA vs. KGB



The Hungarian Uprising: 1956



Imre Nagy, Hungarian Prime Minister

- Promised free elections.
- This could lead to the end of communist rule in Hungary.



The Suez Crisis: 1956-1957





Sputnik I (1957)





The Russians have beaten America in space—they have the technological edge!

1957 Russians launch SPUTNIK I




Facts on Sputnik

- Aluminum sphere, 23 inches in diameter weighing 184 pounds with four steel antennae emitting radio signals.
- Launched Oct. 4, 1957
- Stayed in orbit 92 days, until Jan. 4, 1958

1957 Russians launch SPUTNIK I



Effects on the United States

- Americans fear a Soviet attack with missile technology
- Americans resolved to regain technological superiority over the Soviet Union
- In July 1958, President Eisenhower created **NASA** or **National Space and Aeronautics Agency**
- 1958 --> **National Defense Education Act**





Effects of Sputnik on United States

Atomic Anxieties:

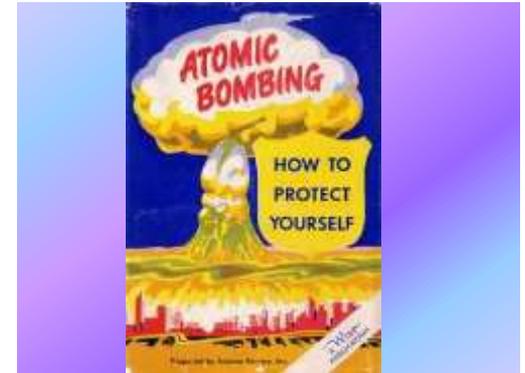
•“Duck-and-Cover Generation”

Atomic Testing:

•Between July 16, 1945 and Sept. 23, 1992, the United States conducted 1,054 official nuclear tests, most of them at the Nevada Test Site.



Americans began building underground bomb shelters and cities had underground fallout shelters.





Ike

Dwight D. Eisenhower
 (Republican)
 34th POTUS
 1953-1961

**I LIKE
 IKE**

 A red background featuring a portrait of Dwight D. Eisenhower on the left and a circular graphic on the right. The graphic has a red top half, a white middle band with the text 'I LIKE IKE' in blue, and a blue bottom half.

Civil Defense

**SURVIVAL
 UNDER
 ATOMIC ATTACK**

THE STORY OF A SURVIVAL GUIDE

 A red background with the Civil Defense logo (a white triangle with a red 'CD' inside a blue circle) on the left and a book cover on the right. The book cover features a mushroom cloud and the title 'SURVIVAL UNDER ATOMIC ATTACK'.

OH MY! DANGER

BERT DUCKS and COVERS

HE'S SMART, BUT HE HAS HIS SHELTER ON HIS BACK...
 YOU MUST LEARN TO FIND SHELTER

 A cartoon illustration of a turtle named Bert. He is holding a flashlight and looking towards a large explosion. A box labeled 'COVERS' is shown flying through the air. The text 'OH MY! DANGER' is written above the explosion.

Fallout Shelters

**Big Pipe in the Backyard
 under Three Feet of Earth**

 A red background with a radiation symbol on the left and a photograph of a large pipe in a backyard on the right. The pipe is partially buried under the ground.




Marx 1962
Doll House

| The Space Race | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Spacecraft | Sputnik I | Explorer I | Vanguard I | Vostok I | Mercury |
| Country | Soviet Union | United States | United States | Soviet Union | United States |
| Date | October 4, 1957 | January 31, 1958 | March 17, 1958 | April 12, 1961 | May 3, 1961 |
| Size | 23 inches in diameter | 60 inches long | 4 inch sphere | 30 feet | 8.5 feet tall |
| Weight | 1.81 pound satellite | 31 pound satellite | 3 pound satellite | 10,000 pounds | 3800 pounds |
| Highest altitude reached | 500 miles | 1120 miles | 2022 miles | 200 miles | 176 miles |
| Orbited for | 3 months | 16 days 1967 | 4 years | single orbit of 700 minutes | 33 minutes |
| Accomplished | transmitted data for 27 days about temperature inside the satellite | detected signs of interplanetary magnetic field | observed data about Earth's shape and magnetic field | first person in space Yuri Gagarin | first American in space Alan Shepard |



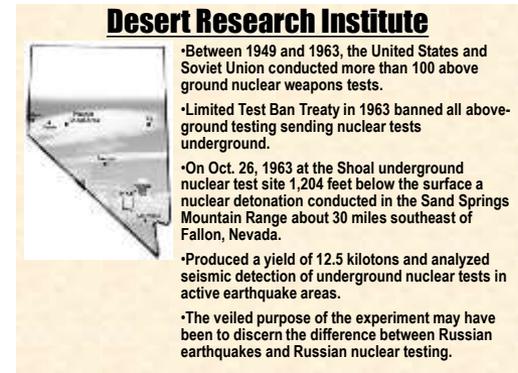
The Space Program

- U.S. Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr., standing in front of the spacecraft *Friendship 7*.
- First astronaut to orbit the earth's surface 3 times.



Cold War Tensions

Technology & Affluence



Desert Research Institute

- Between 1949 and 1963, the United States and Soviet Union conducted more than 100 above ground nuclear weapons tests.
- Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963 banned all above-ground testing sending nuclear tests underground.
- On Oct. 26, 1963 at the Shoal underground nuclear test site 1,204 feet below the surface a nuclear detonation conducted in the Sand Springs Mountain Range about 30 miles southeast of Fallon, Nevada.
- Produced a yield of 12.5 kilotons and analyzed seismic detection of underground nuclear tests in active earthquake areas.
- The veiled purpose of the experiment may have been to discern the difference between Russian earthquakes and Russian nuclear testing.



U-2 Spy Incident (1960)

Col. Francis Gary Powers' plane was shot down over Soviet airspace.



• THEN, at the Paris summit conference in 1960, shortly after such promising progress at Camp David the year before, an enraged Khrushchev stormed out of the meeting after it was revealed that the Soviets had shot down a United States U-2 spy plane over Soviet territory.

• After initial denial of any knowledge of such a spy plane, Eisenhower was embarrassingly forced to take personal responsibility when the Russians revealed the wreckage AND the pilot!

• Sadly, Cold War tensions immediately tightened again over the U-2 incident.

What's So Funny? 1960 Premier Khrushchev gloats over the spying discomfiture.



U-2 SPY PLANE



- On May 1, 1960, a U.S. U-2 high altitude reconnaissance aircraft was shot down over central Russia, forcing its pilot, Gary Powers, to bail out at 15,000 feet.
- The CIA-employed pilot survived the parachute jump and was picked up by the Soviet authorities, who arrested him.
- On May 5, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev announced the capture of the U.S. spy, and vowed that he would be put on trial.

- After initial denials, U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower admitted on May 7 that the unarmed reconnaissance aircraft was indeed on a spy mission.
- In response, Khrushchev cancelled a long-awaited summit meeting in Paris, and in August, Powers was sentenced to ten years in a Soviet prison for his confessed espionage.
- However, a year-and-a-half later, on February 10, 1962, the Soviets released him in exchange for Rudolph Abel, a Soviet spy caught and convicted in the United States five years earlier.
- Led to the Berlin Wall being built and the Cold War "heating up again"

U-2 Spy Plane





An Historic Irony: Sergei Khrushchev, American Citizen

Who buried who?

Paris, 1961

Khrushchev & JFK meet to discuss Berlin and nuclear proliferation. Khrushchev thinks that JFK is young, inexperienced, and can be rolled.

The Berlin Wall Goes Up (1961)

Checkpoint Charlie

KENNEDY FOREIGN POLICY

Crisis over Berlin

The Berlin Crisis

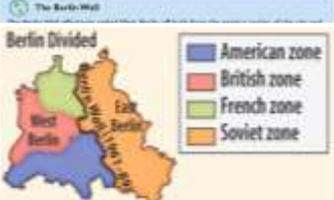
- By 1961 20% of Germans flee to West Berlin; economic drain on East
- Khrushchev wants to close access roads to West Berlin; JFK refuses
- Soviets isolate West Berlin from East Germany with **Berlin Wall**

Searching for Ways to Ease Tensions

- Khrushchev, Kennedy conscious of danger of quick decisions
- Establish **hot line**—direct phone between White House, Kremlin
- **Limited Test Ban Treaty** bans nuclear tests in atmosphere



BERLIN WALL



Berlin Divided

- American zone
- British zone
- French zone
- Soviet zone

West Berlin

East Berlin

*Taking advantage of a demoralized US after the failed **Bay of Pigs invasion** and the **U-2 spy plane incident**, Khrushchev orders Allies out of West Berlin....*

BERLIN WALL



A young woman and her boyfriend talking to the woman's mother, who is on the east side of the Berlin Wall (1962).

BERLIN WALL



•1961, Soviet Union built the Berlin Wall to force Allies out of West Berlin. Became a symbol of the Cold War. Berlin would be a divided city.

BERLIN WALL



•Families and friends found themselves separated and most Berliners were lucky just to establish visual contact over the Wall.

•Stretching for more than 100 miles, escape was virtually impossible because of mines, attack dogs and armed guards with shoot-to-kill orders.

BERLIN WALL



•At least 2.7 million people attempted to escape by climbing, vaulting, tunneling or crashing through checkpoints. Others attempted to swim the canals or stow away in cargo shipped across the border.

BERLIN WALL



•Unsuccessful attempts resulted in death, mostly at the hands of East German guards. Official figures show that more than 400 people have died trying to escape from East Germany; human rights activists, however, estimate the figure to be closer to 800.



***Ich bin ein Berliner!*
(1963)**



President Kennedy tells Berliners that the West is with them!



BERLIN WALL



President Kennedy speaking to West Berliners urging the Soviets to tear down the Berlin Wall.



On the evening of Nov. 9, 1989, restrictions between the two Berlins were lifted. Celebrations around the world culminated with Germany being reunified as one country on Oct. 3, 1990.

This event symbolized the end of the Cold War and the beginning of the end to communism.



Khrushchev Embraces Castro, 1961





Crises over Cuba

The Cuban Dilemma

- Revolutionary leader **Fidel Castro** declares himself communist
- seizes U.S. properties; Eisenhower cuts off diplomatic relations
- 10% of Cuban population goes into exile; mostly to U.S.

The Bay of Pigs

- Cuban exiles, CIA plan invasion to topple Castro
- Plans go wrong; exile forces killed, taken prisoner
- JFK pays ransom in food, medicine; mission is public embarrassment




Bay of Pigs Debacle (1961)






BAY OF PIGS



- CIA operative to overthrow Fidel Castro's dictatorship
- U.S. feared Castro was becoming an ally with the Soviet Union.
- Failed invasion of Cuba in April of 1961.
- Embarrassment for President Kennedy because the U.S. tried to cover up their involvement.





Crises over Cuba

The Cuban Missile Crisis

Interactive

- Nikita Khrushchev sends weapons to Cuba, including nuclear missiles
- JFK warns Soviets that missile attack will trigger war on U.S.S.R.
- Soviets avoid confrontation at sea; reach agreement with U.S.

Kennedy and Khrushchev Take the Heat

- Khrushchev's prestige severely damaged in U.S.S.R.
- JFK criticized for brinkmanship, also for not ousting Castro
- Cuban exiles switch to GOP; Castro bans flights to and from Miami



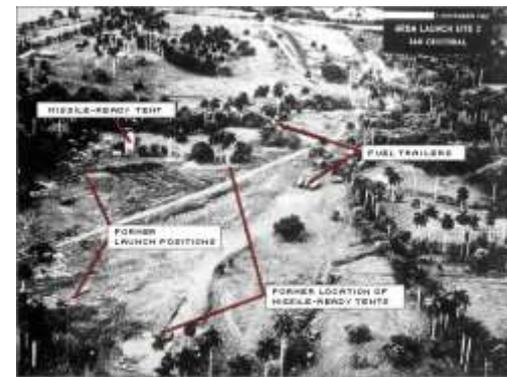




Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)









Adlai Stevenson shows aerial photos of Cuban missiles to the United Nations in November 1962.



President Kennedy in the Oval Office with General Curtis E. LeMay and reconnaissance pilots who flew the Cuban missions. Third from the left is Major Richard Heyser who took the first photos of Cuban missiles.



U.S. and Soviet leaders prepared for war. U.S. president announced missile withdrawal. Khrushchev warned Soviets not to break through the blockade. The Soviets later their Naval fleet to protect Cuba.



Last minute decision made. Soviets would dismantle missile sites in Cuba in return for U.S. not invading Cuba. U.S. would later dismantle missile sites in Turkey....Not part of original deal.



Kennedy and Khrushchev both realized how close they came to nuclear war. The "monster" of nuclear war must never be released. Both leaders vowed to better communicate with one another. US and Soviet Union would sign their first nuclear arms limitation treaty in 1963.



Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



We went eyeball-to-eyeball with the Russians, and the other man blinked!

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

U.S. nuclear warheads
 Range of Soviet missiles
 Soviet missiles and air transport routes
 U.S. air force bases
 U.S. naval base

Vietnam War: 1965-1973

North Vietnam
 South Vietnam
 Laos
 Cambodia
 Thailand
 Burma
 Gulf of Tonkin
 South China Sea

"Prague Spring" (1968)

Former Czech President,
Alexander Dubček
Communism with a human face!

"Prague Spring" Dashed!

Dissidents/playwrights arrested [like
Vaclav Havel—future president of a free
 Czech Republic].

4th French Republic: 1945-1958

1. Democratic, but politically unstable [27 governments!]
2. Universal suffrage.
3. Weak President; powerful legislature
4. Many political parties [coalition governments]
5. Failure to gracefully leave Indochina.
6. Botched the Suez War.
7. Failed to settle the Algerian Crisis.

5th French Republic (1958-Present)

1. Powerful President.
 * first: **Charles DeGaulle**
2. Weak Cabinet.
3. Weakened legislature.
4. Separation of powers.



DeGaulle's Achievements



1. Settled the Algerian Crisis.
2. Made France a nuclear power.
3. Sustained general prosperity.
4. Maintained a stable, democratic government.
5. Made France more politically independent.

BUT, late '60s student unrest and social changes challenged him. In 1968 he resigned & died of a heart attack in 1970.



Student Riots in Paris (May, 1968)



Clement Attlee & the Labor Party: 1945-1951



1. Limited socialist program [modern welfare state].
 - ★ Natl. Insurance Act
 - ★ Natl. Health Service Act
2. Nationalized coal mines, public utilities, steel industry, the Bank of England, RRs, motor transportation, and aviation.
3. Social insurance legislation: "Cradle-to-Grave" security.
4. Socialized medicine → free national health care.



Clement Attlee & the Labor Party: 1945-1951

6. Britain is in a big debt!
7. The beginning of the end of the British Empire.
 - India - 1947
 - Palestine - 1948
 - Kenya → Mau Mau uprising - 1955



Churchill Returns: 1951-1955



He never really tried to destroy the "welfare state" established by Attlee's government.



The Federated Republic of Germany



1. Created in 1949 with the capital at Bonn.
2. Its army limited to 12 divisions [275,000].
3. Konrad Adenauer, a Christian Democrat, was its 1st President.
 - Coalition of moderates and conservatives.
 - Pro-Western foreign policy.
 - German "economic miracle."
4. "Father of Modern Germany."



Italy After WW II




1. **Alcide de Gasperi** was Italy's P.M. from 1948-1953
2. Coalition governments [short and unstable]



Part II: "European Union"




European Economic Integration



1. 1947 → General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]
 - 23 nations.
 - Became the foundation of postwar global commerce.
 - It set up procedures to handle commercial complaints.
 - It provided a framework for continuing negotiations ["rounds"].
 - By 1990, 99 nations were participating.



European Economic Integration



2. 1952 → European Coal & Steel Community [ECSC].
 - HQ in Luxembourg.
 - "Inner Six" → Benelux nations, France, Italy, W. Germany.
 - Placed their coal and steel industries under a form of supranational authority.
 - Eliminated tariff duties and quotas on coal and steel.



European Economic Integration



3. 1957 → European Economic Community [EEC]
 - HQ → Brussels.
 - Treaty of Rome.



European Economic Integration



3. 1957 → European Economic Community [EEC]
 - France, W. Germany, Italy, Benelux.
 - Created a larger free trade area, or customs union.
 - ★ Eliminate all trade barriers.
 - ★ One common tariff with the outside world.
 - ★ Free movement of capital & labor.

European Economic Integration

4. 1967 → combined the ECSC & EEC to form the European Community [EC].

- HQ → Brussels.
- European Parliament.
 - ★ "Eurocrats."
 - ★ 518 members [elected by all voters in Europe].
 - ★ Only limited legislative power.
- Court of Justice.



European Economic Integration

5. 1991-92 → Maastricht Agreements

- European Union [EU] created from the EC.
 - ★ One currency, one culture, one social area, and one environment!
- Create a "frontier-free" Europe → a common EU passport.
- One large "common market."
 - ★ Goods coming into the EU would have high tariffs placed on them.
- 2002 → a common currency [Euro]
- 2003 → 60,000 men EU rapid defense force was created.




North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)



- United States
- Belgium
- Britain
- Canada
- Denmark
- France
- Iceland
- Italy
- Luxemburg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- 1952: Greece & Turkey
- 1955: West Germany
- 1983: Spain



Warsaw Pact (1955)



- U. S. S. R.
- Albania
- Bulgaria
- Czechoslovakia
- East Germany
- Hungary
- Poland
- Rumania

