



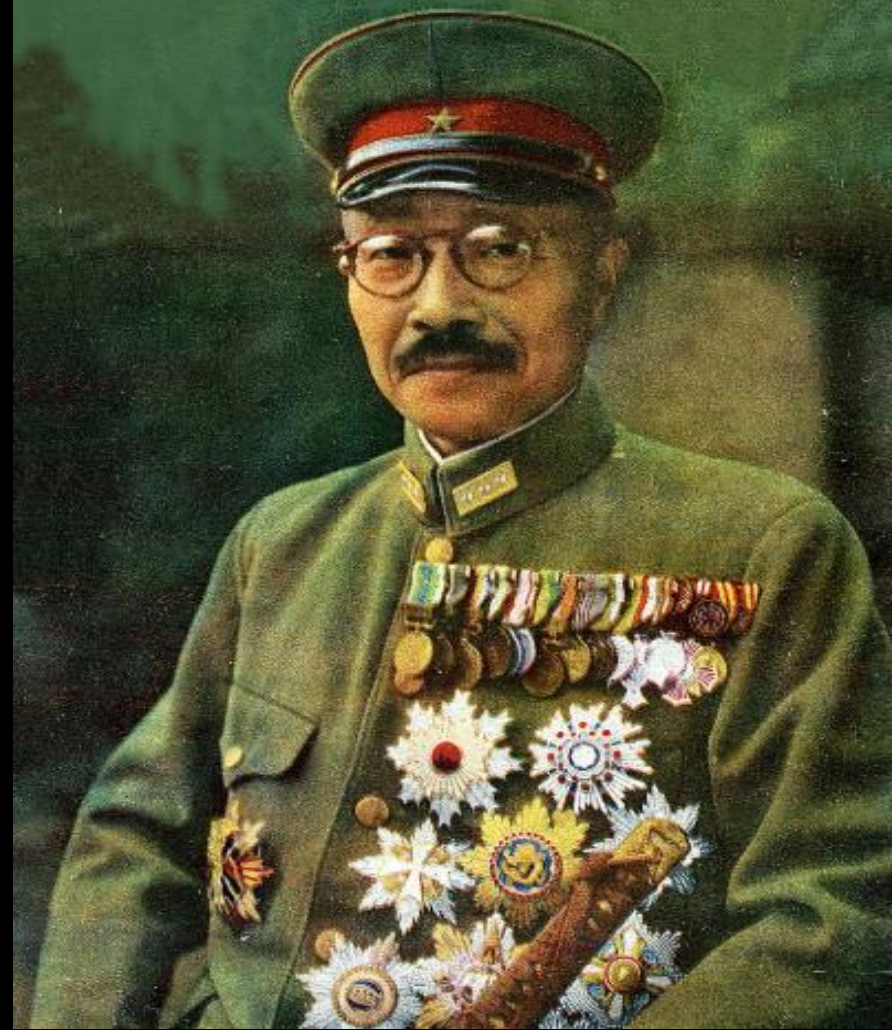
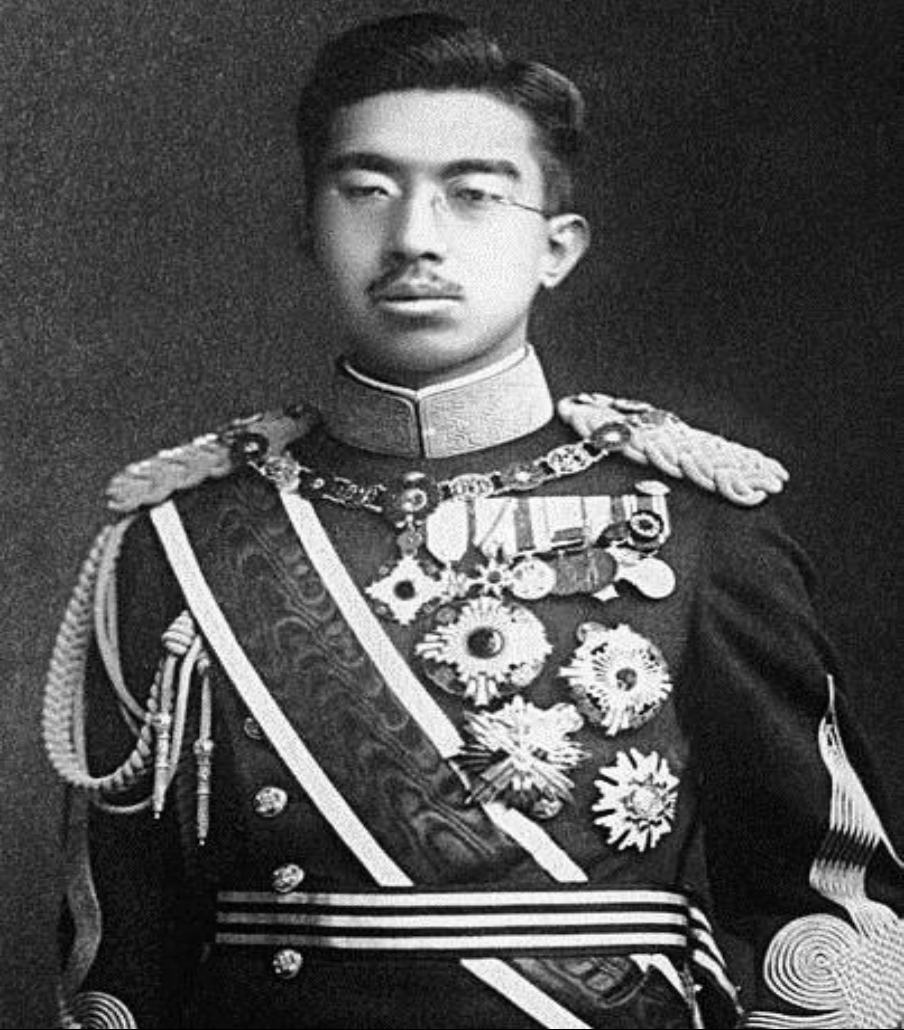
The Cold War Starts

An Unlikely Alliance

-American President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945), and British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill (1874-1965), both Democratic leaders, decided to join forces with the Communist dictator of the USSR, Joseph Stalin (1878-1953), during World War II.

-America, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China formed the core of the Allies in World War II.

-This seemed bizarre. The Democracies of the world were appalled by the brutality of Russia's Communist regime. Yet, they all needed each other to defeat the Fascist regime of the Nazis and their horrific leader, Adolf Hitler (1889-1945).



Even though Japan had an emperor, Hirohito, pictured to the left. Hideki Tojo, pictured to the right, had the real power in Japan as Prime Minister. Tojo ruled with an iron fist and had a leading role in many of the violent, aggressive invasions Japan initiated in World War II, including the attack on Pearl Harbor.



When Japan invaded Manchuria, the League of Nations protested the move. Yet, Japan just left the League of Nations and maintained their control. Japan felt they needed the outside resources to maintain power and rise up out of the economic climate of the Great Depression.



When Japan could not be stopped, other nations in the world felt like they could get away with taking over the land claims of other countries too. For instance, the Fascist dictator of Italy, Mussolini, sought to expand his country.



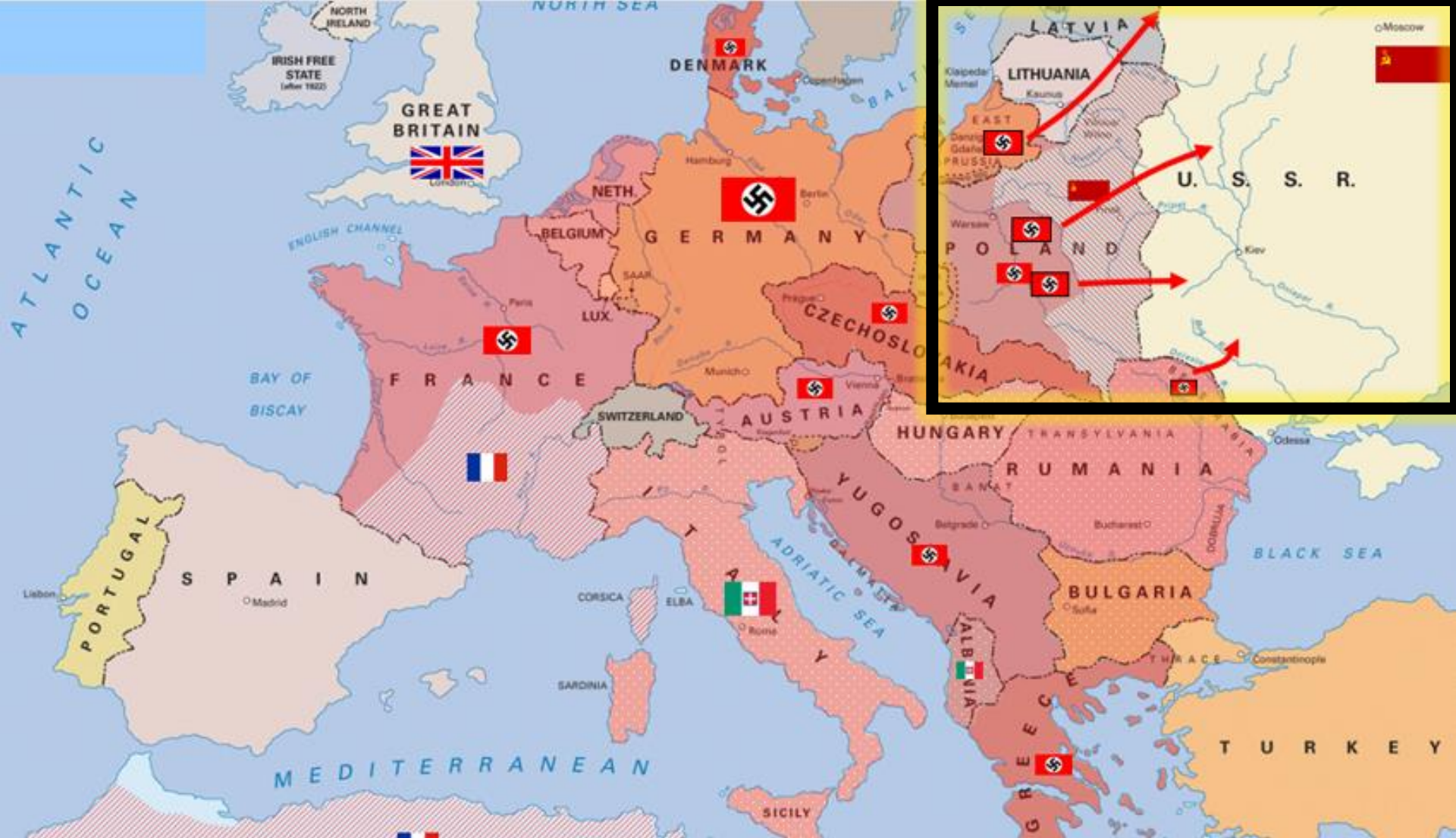
Italy, highlighted to the left, under Mussolini's leadership, invaded Ethiopia in Africa, highlighted to the right.



In World War II, like Mussolini, Adolf Hitler created a Fascist dictatorship in Germany. He too felt emboldened to expand his nation. He started violently conquering various areas in Europe to grow Germany's power.



Hitler and Joseph Stalin, the Communist dictator of the Soviet Union, agreed to a Non-Aggression Pact and split Poland. Though they were far from cooperative allies, since Fascism and Communism are actually two different systems, they each knew a war with the other would be catastrophic at that point.



Even though Hitler and Stalin signed a reluctant Nonaggression Pact, Hitler eventually broke the agreement and attacked the Soviet Union.



German Nazi soldiers invade the Russian border, after Hitler broke the Non-aggression Pact with Stalin.



Russians practiced a “scorched earth policy” in WW II. Rather than let the Nazi’s take their supplies, they burned down areas, before the Germans arrived.



Britain and the USA had to team up with the USSR (The Soviet Union) to surround and defeat Hitler in WW II.

The Allies After WW II

-After the Axis Powers were defeated, that which bound the USA and Britain together with the Soviet Union, defeating Hitler, was gone.

-Since the Soviet Union was Communist, a rift between the Allies seemed inevitable.

-At the Yalta Conference of 1945, Churchill, FDR, and Stalin met to discuss what their relationship would be like, if they were to win the war.

#1: Why did the USA and Britain, both Democracies, team up with the Communist Soviet Union, in WW II? Who were some key leaders involved in this alliance?

The Yalta Conference

- At the Yalta Conference, the Allies agreed Germany would be divided into zones controlled by different countries of the Allies.
- Stalin claimed Eastern Europe would be allowed to vote for leaders, a promise he never fulfilled.
- The Allies also agreed to create the United Nations as a venue of discussion to help nations avoid war.



Winston Churchill, pictured to the left, FDR, in the middle, and Stalin, pictured to the right. The Americans and British, which were Democracies, found themselves teamed up with the Soviet Union, ran by a Communist Dictatorship. They had to work together to take out their common enemy, Hitler.

The United Nations

-The League of Nations, created after World War I, was very limited in its authority. Yet, the goal was the give the United Nations more power to help stop conflict globally.

-The United Nations created a structure where all member nations get a vote. However, the core Allies (America, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China) were given permanent seats on the Security Council of the UN.

-The UN still exists today. The Security Council can veto anything the United Nations seeks to pursue, making them very power. The Allies always get a seat on the council. Yet, other nations can rotate in and out to serve on the Security Council for limited terms.

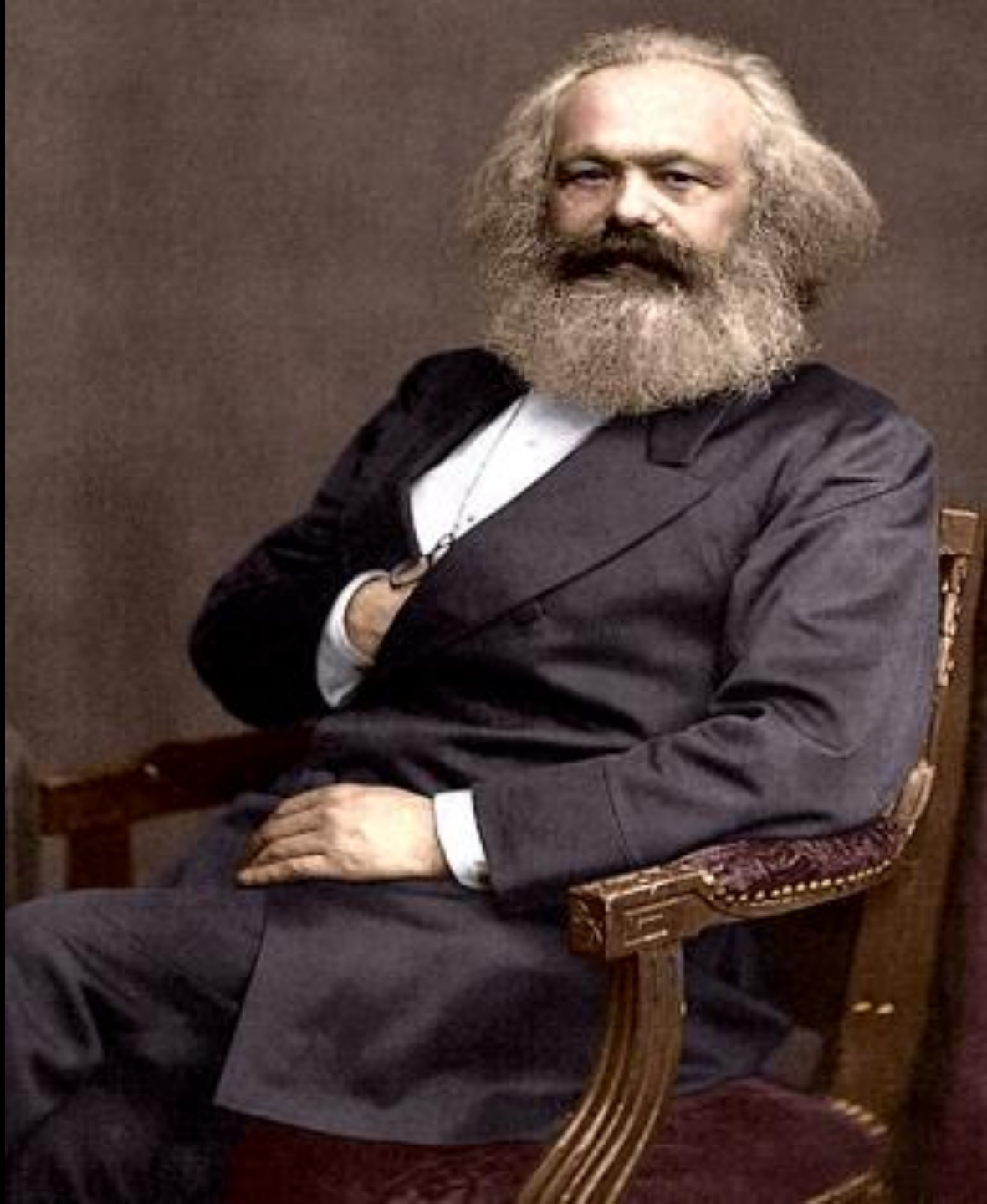


The United Nations General Assembly Hall. The UN still exists today as a means to provide the nations of earth a chance to talk out differences and avoid war, if possible. The goal is to try and utilize diplomacy, instead military attacks, to maintain peace across the world.

#2: What was the purpose of the United Nations? How could someone argue the UN was too idealistic to work? How could someone argue the UN was practical and could actually work?

The following four slides are not in your written notes. They are recaps of the system of Communism and how Russia tried to implement it.

In the 1800s, Karl Marx critiqued Capitalism and wanted to see a Communist Revolution restructure the allocation of resources in society. Yet, his idea was a mere theory in his lifetime.



What should the government pay for and control?

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, many **Capitalists** would say the government should pay for the following. It was very limited.

- Protect the nation with a military
- Provide fire stations and a police force
- Provide free education for students
- Provide infrastructure for the nation: roads, railroads, etc.
- Therefore, the government should provide essentials and stay out of the way as much as possible beyond that.

What should the government pay for and control?

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, many **COMMUNISTS** would say the government should pay for the following. It was an exhaustive list.

- Protect the nation with a military
- Provide fire stations and a police force
- Provide free education for students
- Provide infrastructure for the nation: roads, railroads, etc.
- Provide clothing and food for all people.
- Provide a job for all people.
- Provide housing for all people.
- Distribute property evenly to all people, regardless of the difficulty of their job.
- In theory, the government should provide virtually EVERYTHING.



Vladimir Lenin, leader of a group called the Bolsheviks (the majority), became the first Communist dictator of Russia from 1917 to 1924. He took the theories of Marx and put them into practice. This led to a Civil War in Russia. The Red Army wanted the Revolution and fought the opposition, the White Army.

Capitalism or Communism?

- Capitalists argued Capitalism gave individuals power through owning property. It also gave citizens a chance at social mobility; one could be born poor and work hard to get rich through gaining profits off goods and services.
- Communists argued this did not work and only a very few got rich in Capitalism, while most were poor and suffered in factories.
- Capitalists asserted the power Communism gives to the state would lead to corruption and the oppression of individual rights.

Democracy of Communism?

- Capitalists asserted that the state would never truly spread all resources out equally. For instance, Communism demanded the ridicule of the freedom of religion in society in order to give radical obedience to the state.
- Capitalism existed largely in places that had some form of Democracy, like Britain and the USA. Many Capitalists championed Democracy and the individual rights it gave citizens.
- Communists rejected this and asserted that the super wealthy were the ones actually in control in the world's Democracies, not the people.



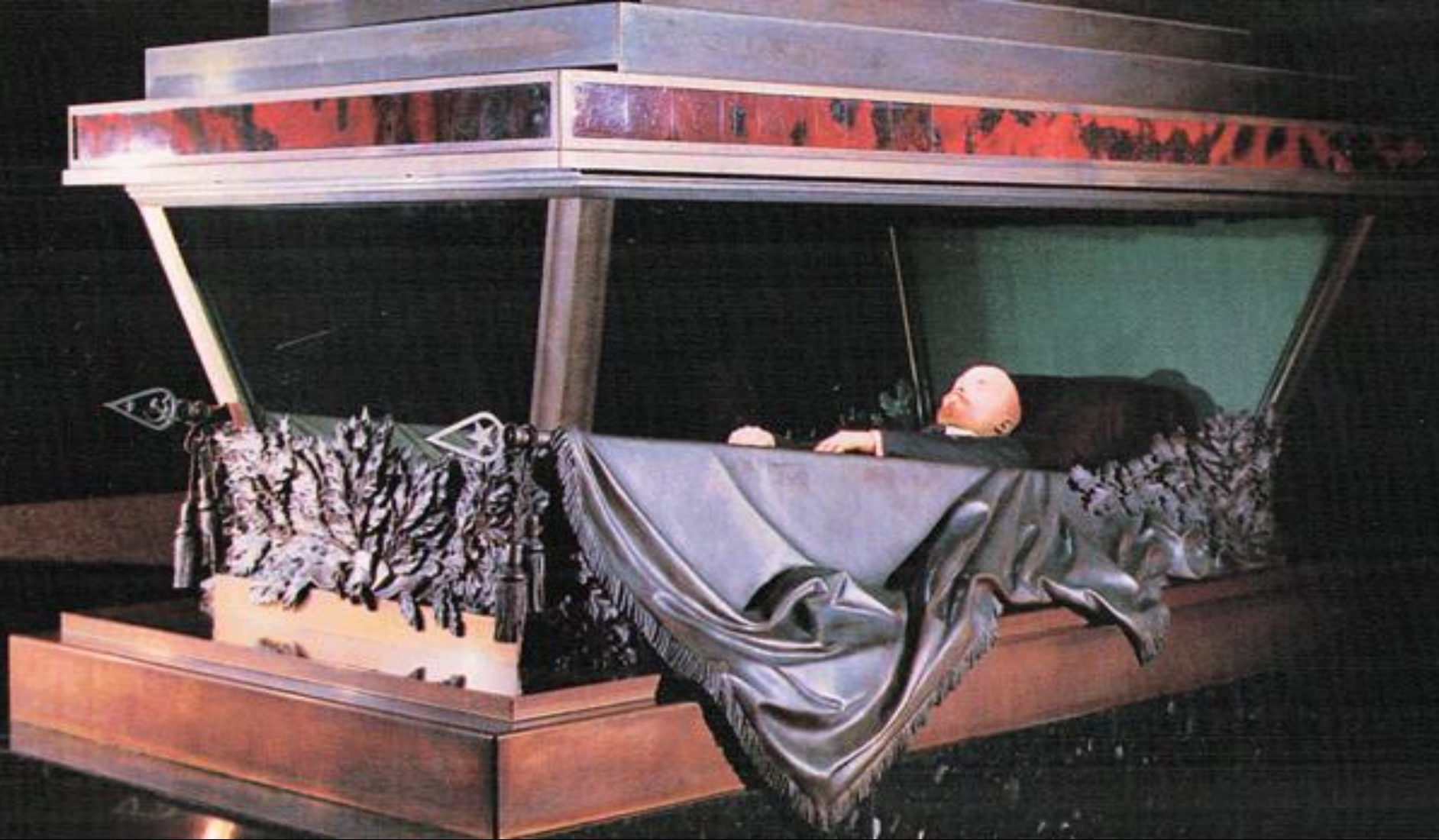
**Leon Trotsky
led the Red
Army for the
Communists to
fight the White
Army of
resistors.**



Lenin gives a speech to the Red Army. Trotsky is pictured in the lower right hand corner.



In this propaganda poster, made by members of the White Army, Trotsky is depicted as a satanic monster.



Lenin's death led to a power struggle between Trotsky and Stalin. To this day, Lenin's body is completely preserved and on display in a glass coffin in Moscow.



Trotsky



Stalin

When Lenin experienced a stroke and his death seemed inevitable, Trotsky and Stalin fought to be the next leader of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia).

WE BRAND STALIN AS THE
MURDERER OF TROTSKY

Trotsky's Fight Goes On Under The Banner Of The Fourth International

Death Follows rural Attack

Leon Trotsky, co-leader with Lenin of Russian Revolution, died in Mexico City August 21 at 7:30 P. M., victim of a brutal assault by a GPU assassin.

He fought for life for 26 hours after
in's hired murderer had driven a pickaxe
his brain.

It was his last bottle.

But he did not surrender until he had
 creted the monster in the Kremlin as the
 nizer of his murder. He did not sur-
 er until, in his very last words which
 sisted upon dictating before he lost con-
 usness, he had handed on the banner of
 outh International to the men and
 en throughout the world whom he had
 ed together in the World Party of So-

Leon Trotsky 1879-1940



**Fight Now As Never
Before, Comrades!**

Statement Of The National Committee

STALIN'S HORRIBLE
MOTIVE CLEAR



Stalin gained control as the Communist dictator of the United Soviet Socialist Republics (The USSR, aka: The Soviet Union of Russia). He ruthlessly attacked his people and demanded absolute power as the Totalitarian Dictator of the Russians.



Even though Stalin was ruthless, America and Britain joined forces with the USSR so they could work together to take out Hitler.



While they had to join forces to take out Hitler, that was really all that bound the Allies with the Soviet Union. After WW II, the Allies began to unravel in their cooperation with the Russians.

***#3: What critiques
would a Communist
offer toward Capitalism?
What critiques would a
Capitalist offer toward
Communism?***

Taking Eastern Europe

-After WW II, the Allies quickly became skeptical of the Soviet Union. Stalin ushered in stern control of Eastern Europe.

-Russia had experienced over 16,000,000 deaths in World War II and felt they had a right to control and rebuild Eastern Europe, due to their stark sacrifice.

-Yet, America, Britain, and other Democracies were concerned because Stalin's reign as a Communist dictator oppressed the people under his power.

Satellite Nations

-At the Yalta Conference, Stalin said Eastern Europe could have free elections. In reality, he set up puppet states who had to do whatever Russia wanted.

-Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia became Satellite Nations of the USSR.

-Which claiming they were independent, these nations were forced to show supreme loyalty to the USSR and embrace Communism.



**The
Soviet Union**

**The Soviet Union had to fight Nazi Germany
in Eastern Europe. After Hitler's fall, they had
massive control of the region.**

EASTERN BLOC MEMBERS



**Satellite
States**



**USSR-aligned
until 1948**



**USSR-aligned
until 1960**



The USA, Great Britain, and France were concerned when Stalin took over essentially all of Eastern Europe, setting up Satellite Nations, puppet states of the Soviet Union.

The Allies Unravel

-FDR signed the Yalta Conference agreement. Yet, he died in office.

-Harry Truman (1884-1972) became President. He did not get along with Stalin and did not want to see nations fall to Communism.

-At the Potsdam Conference, in July of 1945, Truman tried to get Stalin to allow elections in Eastern Europe to no avail. Stalin and Truman remained reluctant Allies, but their relationship kept deteriorating, due to Stalin's goals for Eastern Europe.



Joseph Stalin, pictured to the left, FDR, in the middle, and Winston Churchill, pictured to the right. FDR had a consistent, though cautious, relationship with Stalin. While FDR opposed the Communist Dictatorship system Stalin led, he and Stalin were able to cooperate for various aims.



Joseph Stalin, pictured to the left, Truman, in the middle, and Winston Churchill, pictured to the right. Truman and Stalin never had the degree of cooperation that FDR and Stalin had developed. After WW II, the relationship between the USA and the USSR deteriorated.

The Iron Curtain

-Winston Churchill asserted that a symbolic iron curtain and fallen down Europe.

-According to Churchill, those in the West were free in Democracies and those in the East were left trapped in Communism.

-In 1952, Stalin asserted that he saw no way that Capitalism and Communism could coexist. He believed war between Capitalistic and Communistic nations was inevitable.



When it was clear that Stalin envisioned an Eastern Europe committed to Communism, Winston Churchill said figuratively that an Iron Curtain had fallen over Europe. This meant that those in Western Europe would have access to Democracy and freedom. Yet, those in Eastern Europe would be trapped in Communism and under the Soviet Union's Control.

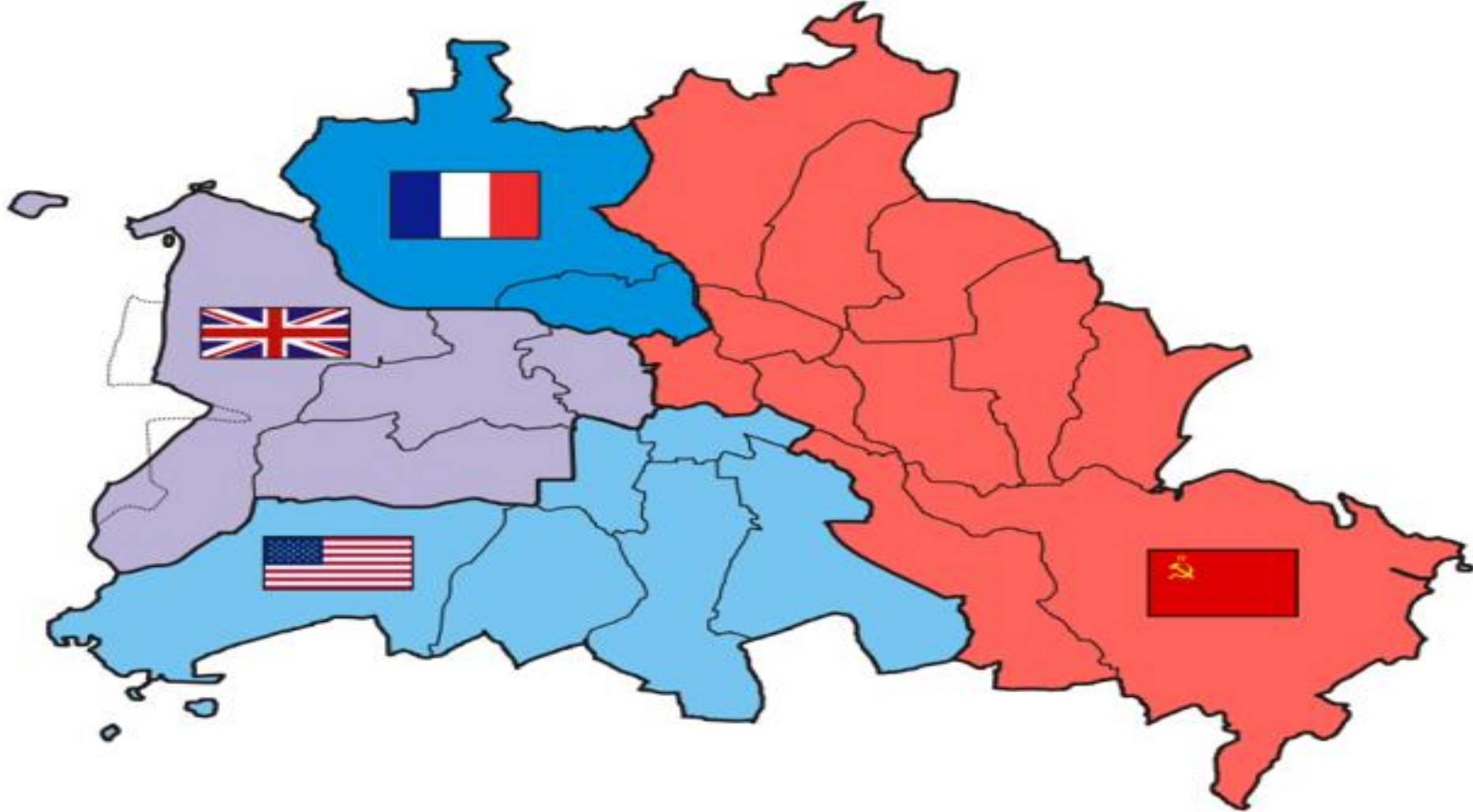
#4: Describe what Churchill meant when he said an “iron curtain” had formed across Europe.

The Uniqueness of Berlin

- Berlin was the capital of Germany. Yet, now Western Germany was controlled by zones overseen by Britain, France, and the USA.
- However, Berlin was in Eastern Europe, Stalin's domain of control.
- Yet, due to the important symbolic nature of the capital, even though it was the East, the city was allowed to be divided into four zones, with the Western part being a Democracy and the Eastern zone being Communistic.



Berlin was unique because, the capital city was deep in the Communist region of East Germany, but the Democratic countries of the Allies wanted to have some control over it was well.



The City of Berlin, even though it was deep in Eastern Germany, was divided into zones controlled by Britain, France, and the USA in the West, with Russia controlling the East.

Germany Divided

- In 1949, Britain, France, and the USA let their zones unite and form West Germany, a Democracy.
- East Germany remained Communist and was massively controlled by Stalin as a Communist nation.
- The City of Berlin, though deep in East Germany, was allowed to be split. The Western area of the city was controlled by West Germany and the Eastern section by East Germany.



By 1949, Britain, France, and the USA let their regions join as one country, West Germany. Yet, East Germany remained Communist. Berlin served as a capital city that, in the Western section, was a Democracy, and, in the East, it was Communist.



West Berlin was formed when the 3 zones of Britain, France, and the USA united as one Democratic nation. Stalin would not allow East Germany to unite with them, it remained its own nation. So, even though Berlin was in East Germany, it too was divided to reflect the control of the two separate German nations.

Containment

-Harry Truman felt an all-out war with the powerful USSR was not a path America should pursue. It would be catastrophic for both sides.

-Yet, he wanted to stop Communism from spreading. George Keenan (1904-2005), ambassador to the Soviet Union, suggested the policy of Containment.

-According to this policy, the USA would acknowledge Communism's presence in Eastern Europe and the USSR. Yet, it would resist any other nation from embracing Communism and try to convince them that Democracy was superior to Communism.



Containment meant the USA accepted Communism's presence in the USSR and Eastern Europe, but would oppose its spread elsewhere.

The Truman Doctrine

-Truman's determination to stop Communism's spread was called the Truman Doctrine.

-Fearing Greece and Turkey may fall to Communism, he called on Congress to give hundreds of millions of dollars in aid to these two nations to encourage them to resist Communism.

-He also initiated the Marshal Plan, which helped Western European nations get aid to rebuild from the aftermath of WW II. These steps caused America's reputation to soar around the world, which Truman felt would ensure the aid recipient nations kept resisting Communism.

***#5: Describe
Harry Truman's
policy of
Containment.***

The Berlin Airlift

- Stalin was angry that the USA was so aggressive against the spread of Communism.
- In response, he tried to block resources from entering Western Berlin and force them to abandon Democracy and embrace Communism.
- The USA responded with the Berlin Airlift. They flew in vast amounts of resources to ensure that Western Berlin had all they needed to resist Stalin's plan. They flew in medical supplies, food, and even toys for children.



When the USA showed aggression toward allowing Communism to spread and the Allies let their zones form a Democracy, Stalin tried to remove the Democratic Western portion of Berlin.



When Stalin cut off supplies into West Berlin, the USA flew in vast supplies to ensure the Western part of the city could resist Stalin and remain Democratic. Without this, they may have just given in to Stalin and gave him control of their portion of Berlin.



West Berliners watch as an American plane lands with supplies, during the Berlin Airlift.



**Milk is loaded on a plane,
during the Berlin Airlift.**

***#6: Why did the
Berlin Airlift take
place? What did the
USA hope to achieve
in this endeavor?***

Nuclear Bombs

-Tension between the USA and the Russian Soviet Union grew intensely in 1949. That year, Russia detonated its first atom bomb.

-In 1951, Russia achieved an air dropped atom bomb test from a plane.

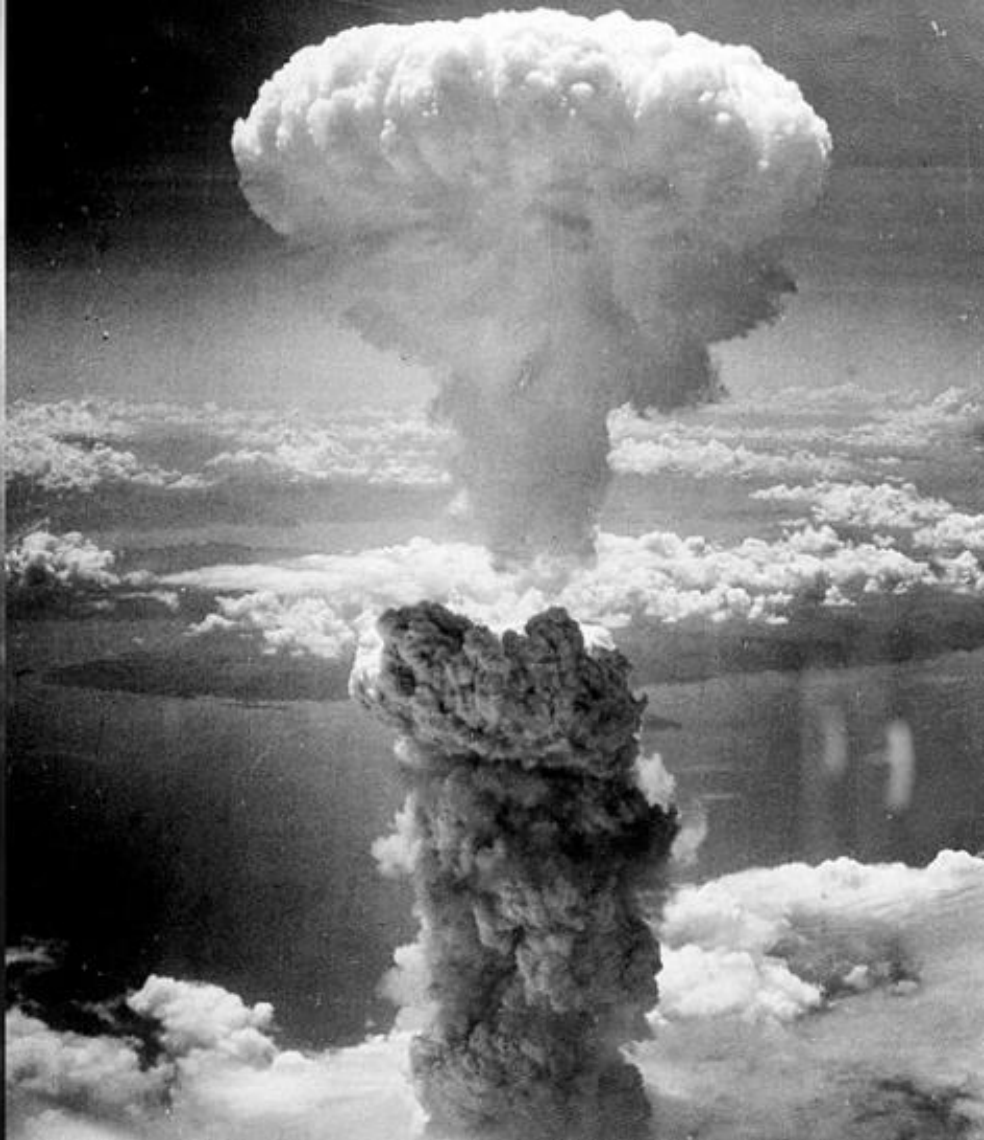
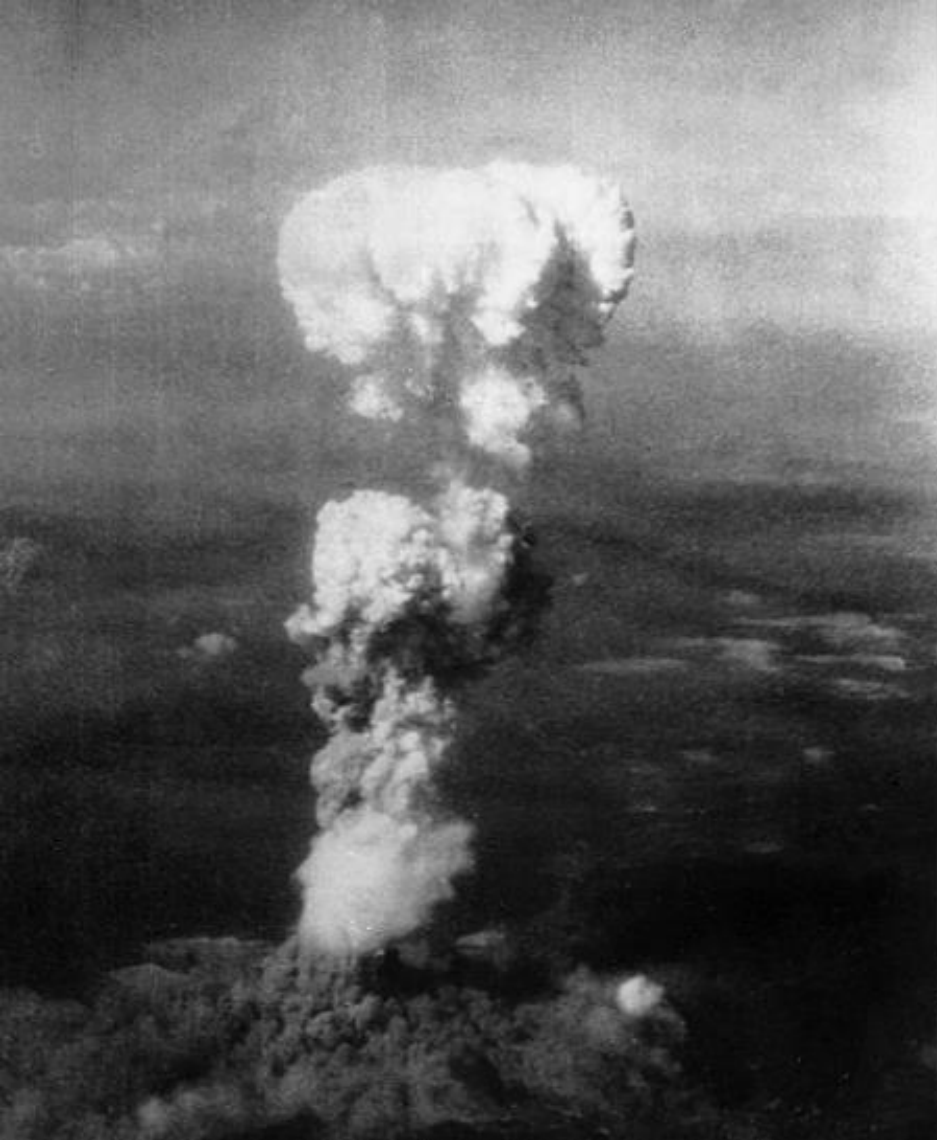
-Prior to Russia's development, only the USA had atom bombs. Now, if the Soviet Union and the USA ever went to war, it would be a nuclear war.

**In WW II, to
force Japan to
surrender,
President
Truman gave
the command
for the cities of
Hiroshima and
Nagasaki to be
bombed with
atom bombs.**





The crew of the Enola Gay, the group that dropped the first Atom Bomb ever used in warfare.



The mushroom clouds that appeared over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, after they were bombed.

***Warning: Graphic
images of the
aftermath of the
atomic bombings of
Hiroshima and
Nagasaki.***



**The atom
bomb
completely
leveled
various
structures
upon
detonation.**



Those on the outskirts of the detonation had horrific flash burns from the heat sent out from the explosion.



**Flash Burn victim from the attack
on Hiroshima.**



**Japanese victim of the atom
bomb in Nagasaki.**



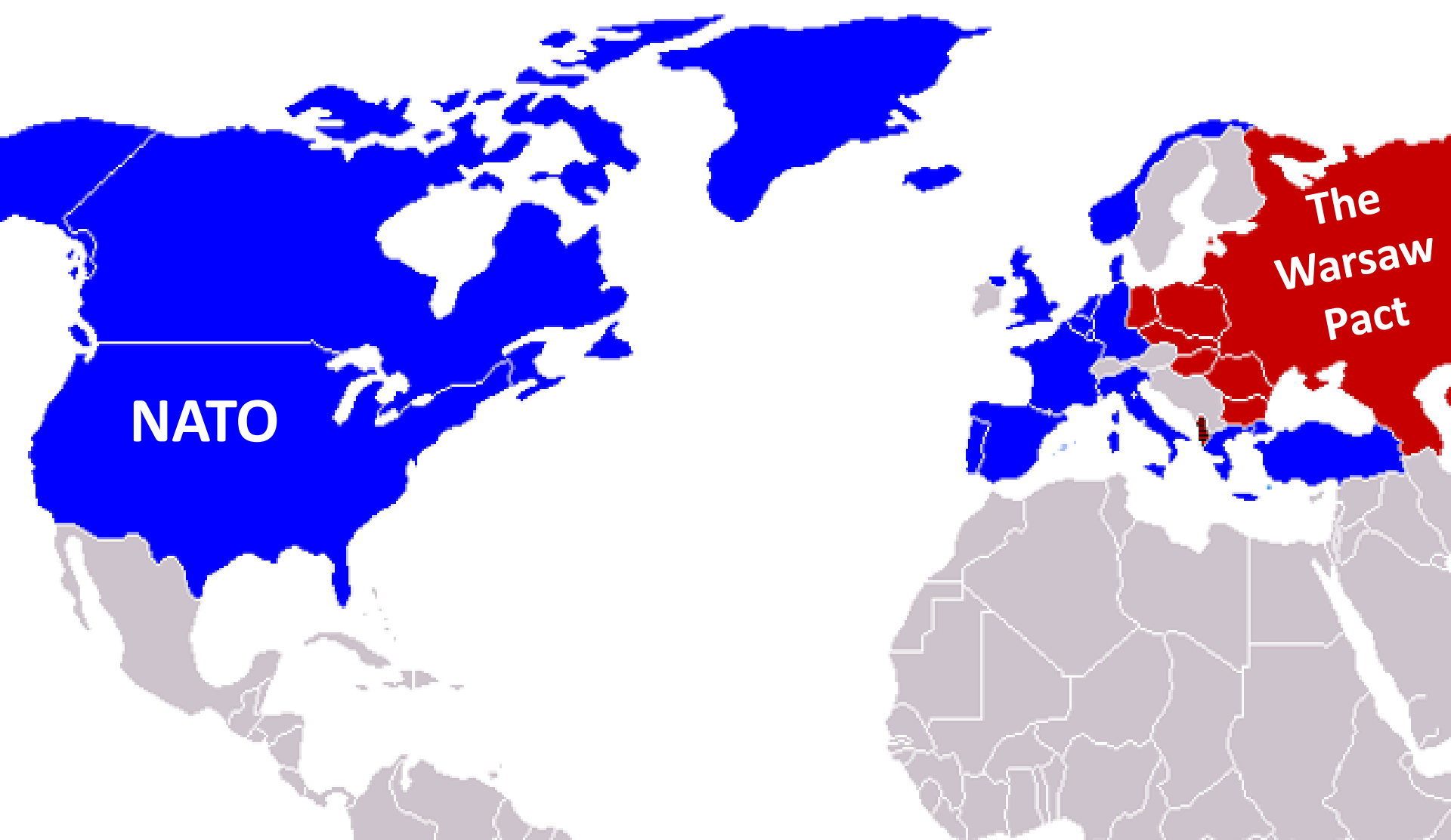
By 1951, the Russia had developed the capability to air drop an atom bomb. Above is a picture of the test detonation.

Forming Alliances

-Fearing a Communist invasion, various nations formed an alliance asserting that, were one attacked, all would defend the group.

-The Alliance was called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It included Britain, France, the USA, and other nations.

-Stalin responded by forcing the Satellite Nations to create an Alliance with the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact. Now, before there was even a war, the teams had been decided.



Fearing war on the horizon, the Democracies of the World formed NATO and the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact with the Satellite Nations.

#7: Why did NATO and the Warsaw Pact form? What did the member nations hope to achieve with these alliances?

China and Communism

-In the 1930s, a Civil War was brewing in China in which a Democratic faction fought against a Communist faction.

-Yet, when Japan invaded China and developed a strong presence in the region, in WW II, the factions put aside their differences to fight Japan.

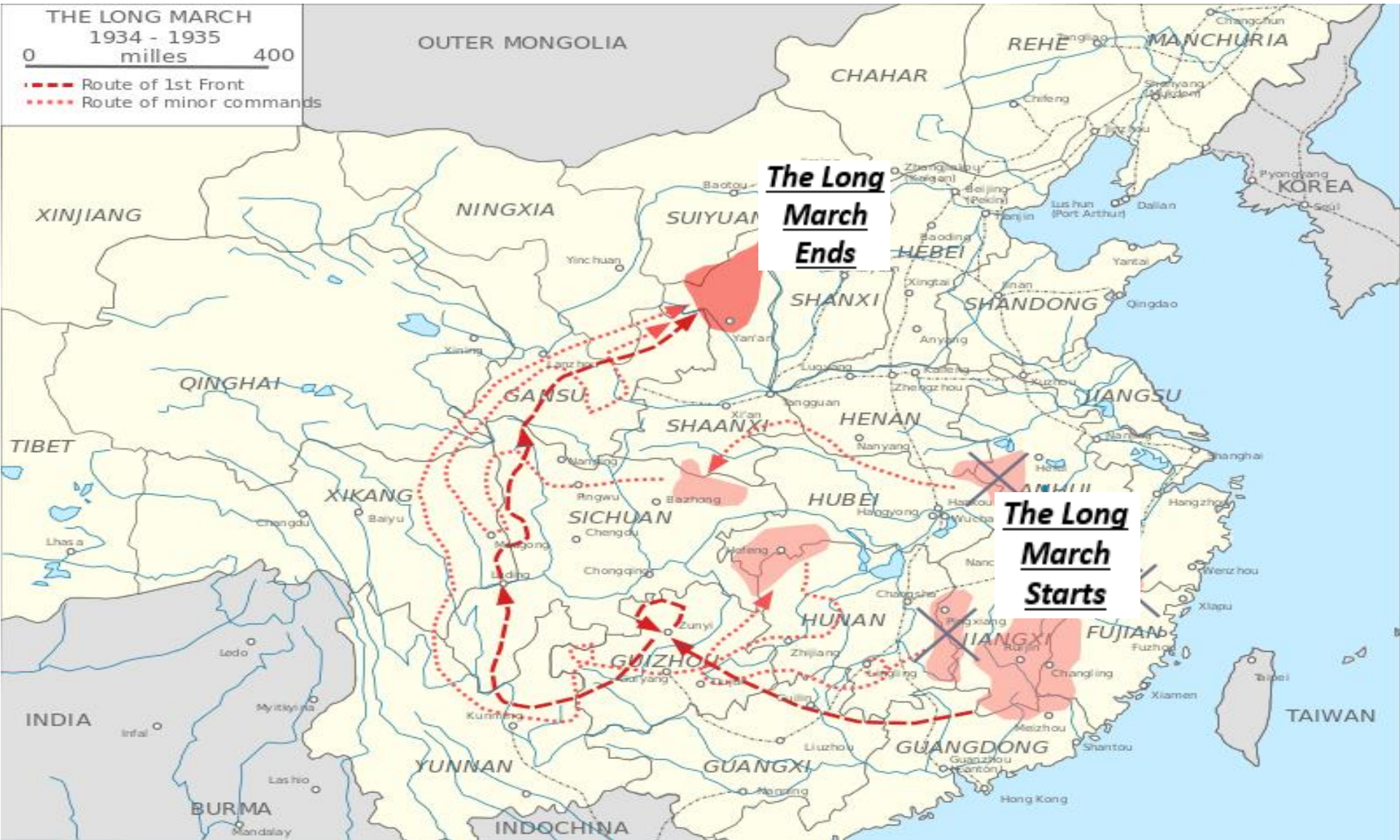
-Chiang Kai-shek (1887-1975) led the Democratic faction and Mao Zedong (1893-1976) led the Communist faction. When Japan was defeated, the Civil War commenced the world watched to see if China would embrace Communism.



Mao Zedong was the leader of the Communist movement in China.



Chiang Kai-shek led the Nationalist Party in China and stood against the spread of Communism in the nation.



Kai-shek pursued Mao and his Communist followers in the Long March, from 1934 to 1935. While it was devastating for those running and fighting to escape, Mao survived.



While the Chinese Civil War was raging between the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party, Japan invaded the area.



When Japan invaded Manchuria and eventually established a massive presence in China, the Nationalist Party and the Communists in China temporarily put aside their differences to fight the Japanese.



Pictured above, Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Zedong had to put aside their differences to fight Japan in World War II. After WW II, with Japan defeated, they again turned against each other.

Communism Established in China

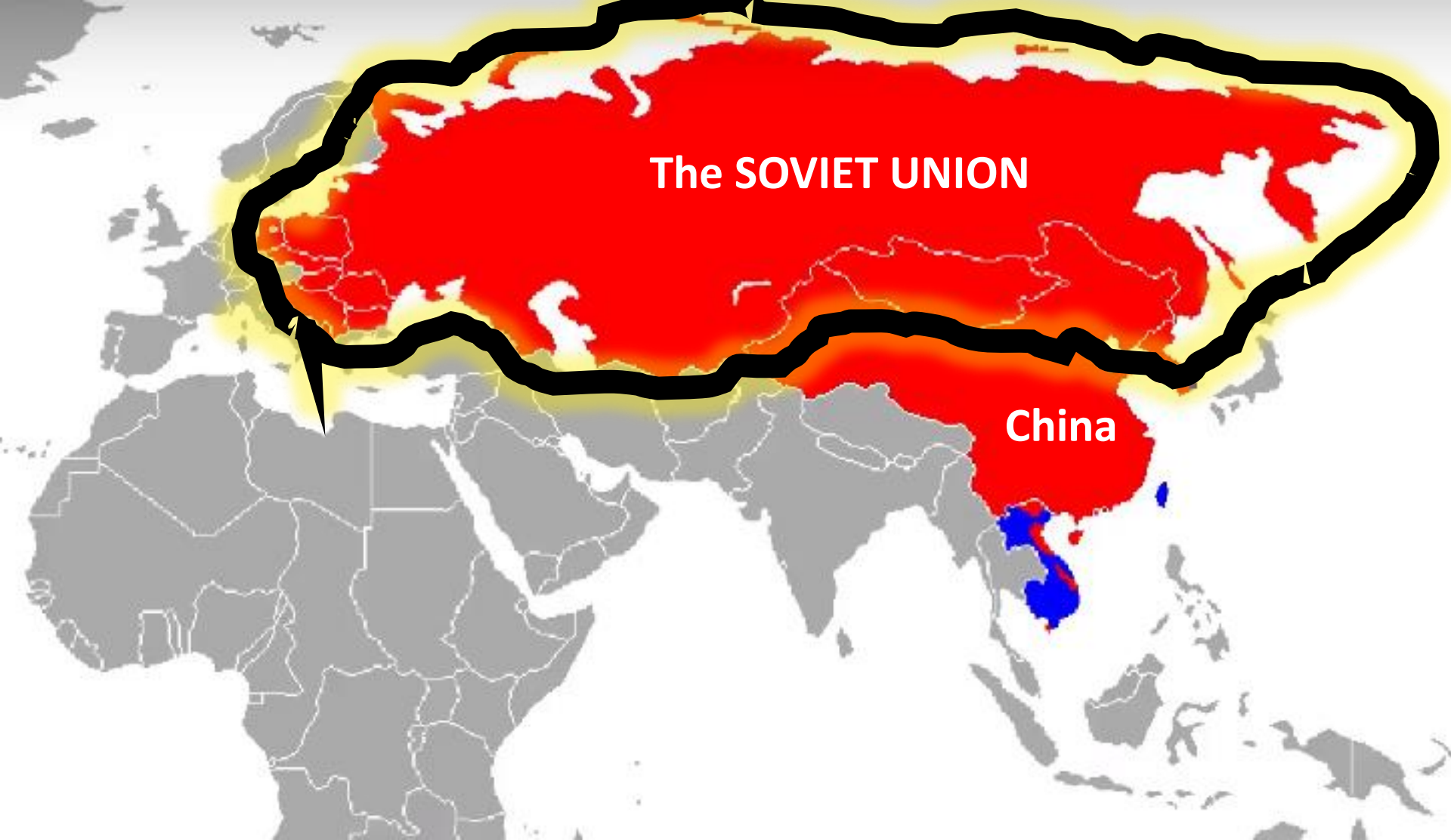
-In 1949, Mao Zedong asserted absolute control of China and established a Communist government.

-Kai-shek and his followers left China and established a Democracy off the coast of China on the island of Taiwan.

-This was a humiliating defeat for Truman. His policy of containing Communism had failed, since now China had embraced the system.



The Truman Doctrine Policy of Containment was to keep Communism “contained” in the USSR and Eastern Europe.



When Communism leaked out of Russia, into China, the Truman Doctrine Policy of Containment had failed.

Mao and the USSR

-Initially, as two massive Communist nations, China and the USSR cooperated to a large degree.

-Mao was just as ruthless as Stalin. He murdered millions who resisted his land confiscations and tried to force a government controlled economy. Millions died in the famines that followed.

-Since both were Communist, the USSR and China were cooperative. Yet, they were also resentful toward one another. They had various arguments over land along their border and came to distrust one another.

***#8: What role did
Mao Zedong and
Chiang Kai-shek
have in China's
history?***



*"By Government Decree, Every Member of
the Commune is Entitled to a Private Lot"*

As Dictator of China, Mao's Communist takeover was critiqued by cartoonists and journalists in other nations for not achieving its goal of equal distribution. Millions died under Mao.

Hydrogen Bombs

- An arms race developed between the USA and USSR as each tried to build better nuclear weapons.
- The USA wanted to build a hydrogen bomb. The atom bomb is equal to 20 kilotons of TNT. A hydrogen bomb is equal to 10,000 kilotons of TNT.
- The USA test detonated the first hydrogen bomb, code named Ivy Mike, on November 1st, 1952.



The detonation of Ivy Mike was the first hydrogen bomb test in history. It was detonated in the Pacific Ocean.

Russia Catches Up

-The detonation of the first hydrogen bomb gave the USA an advantage in the nuclear arms race.

-Yet, then, in 1953, the Soviets detonated a hydrogen bomb in what was called the Joe-4 test.

-Now, the USA and the Soviet Union both possessed hydrogen bombs.



In the Joe-4 test, the Soviets proved they too had created a hydrogen bomb.

The Cold War

-The massive stand off between the USSR and the USA was called the Cold War.

-This name, “Cold War,” refers to the massive build up of weapons and tension that never truly became a “hot” war.

-It never became a “hot” war in that the USSR and the USA never entered into a direct military engagement with one another, even though their rivalry lasted into the 1990s of the 20th Century.

The Not So Cold War

- The name “Cold War” can be misleading in that it may lead one to believe that no deaths or casualties came from the Cold War.
- However, proxy wars directly related to the Cold War did occur. In these scenarios, the USA backed one side and the Soviets backed another.
- Therefore, while not directly fighting each other, these side wars led to the deaths of millions. One such conflict was the Korean War.

#9: Why is the struggle that arose between the USA and the USSR, after WW II, considered a “Cold War”? What does this mean?

Tension on the Korean Peninsula

- By 1950, a division had occurred on the Korean Peninsula. The North was backed by the USSR and established Communism.
- The South was supported by the USA and supported Democracy.
- The 38th Parallel line of latitude divided the regions and tension developed between the two sides.



Communism now existed in the Soviet Union of Russia and China. A war broke out on the Korean Peninsula with the Northern region attempting to morph into a Communist state and the Southern region attempting to pursue Democracy.

The Korean War

-Armed with Soviet weaponry, Kim Sung (1912-1994) led the Communist North. In 1950, he invaded the South to try and unify the entire peninsula under Communism.

-South Korea, led by Syngman Rhee (1875-1965), asked the United Nations for help. The UN agreed.

-The USSR could have vetoed the measure. Yet, they refused to vote in protest toward the recognition of Taiwan, a country that formed by breaking away from China.



In the Korean War, Kim Sung, pictured at the top, led the Communist forces of North Korea. Syngman Rhee led the Democratic forces for the South. China and Russia backed North Korea and the USA and other UN nations supported South Korea

China vs. America

-The USA, led by President Truman, was the leading nation of the UN concerning the struggle to keep South Korea independent.

-Communist China sent a massive amount of supplies and troops to help North Korea.

-Therefore, in a sense, the Korean War was very much a struggle between China and the USA for the fate of the Korean Peninsula.



American troops serving to aid Democratic South Korea in the Korean War.



**Troops from China arrive to aid
the Communist North in the Korean War.**

Standstill

-The Korean War was a back a forth standstill.
Neither the North nor the South could bring
about a victory.

-General Douglas MacArthur (1850-1864) felt the North Korean resistance persisted because China was giving them supplies and troops.

-He urged President Truman to use a nuclear attack against China. Yet, Truman refused. MacArthur openly critiqued Truman's stance and Truman fired MacArthur as a result.

GEN. MACARTHUR OUSTED

Fired by Truman for Disobeying Orders

UN Troops Deposed General and the Man Who Replaces Him

Advance on Both Ends

Intensive Fighting Held Up in Center

General MacArthur, who was fired by President Truman for disobeying orders, is shown in a portrait on the left. The man who replaces him, General Ridgway, is shown in a portrait on the right.



GEN. MACARTHUR

(See Other Pages and Special on Page 20)



GEN. VAN FLEET

Republican Chiefs Rip Dismissal

See 'Tragic Error,' Far East 'Mistake'

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Republican leaders today sharply criticized the firing of General Douglas MacArthur by President Truman, calling it a "tragic error" and a "mistake."

Ridgway Gets Top Command

See Other Pages and Special on Page 20

The firing of General MacArthur, which left the United States without a commander in chief of the United Nations Command in Korea, was sharply criticized by many Republicans today. They called the move a "tragic error" and a "mistake."

Disobedience in Dismissal Is Charged

A HANDFUL of congressional leaders gave support to the firing of General MacArthur today, charging that he had disobeyed orders.

When MacArthur publically critiqued Truman's leadership, he was removed from command in the Korean War.

Cease Fire

-On July 27th, 1953, the North and South agreed to a cease fire. While not an official ending of the war, it halted military engagements.

-According to the agreement, the North would remain Communist and the South could be a Democracy. Millions died in the conflict including thousands of Americans and Chinese soldiers.

-This agreement still exists to this day. Kim Sung's grandson, Kim Jong-Un (1984-Present), is the current Communist dictator of North Korea.



Neither the Chinese backed North Korea nor the American backed South Korea could achieve a successful victory over the other. Therefore, they split the peninsula at the 38th parallel line of latitude and created two separate nations.



By July of 1953, the Korean Peninsula was split at the 38th Parallel. The North became Communist and the South became a Democracy. This arrangement still exists today.

#10: Describe the circumstances that led to the Korean War. How did the war impact the Korean Peninsula politically?

Transitions in Leadership

-A World War II hero, Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969), became President after Truman, in 1953.

-Stalin died and Nikita Khrushchev (1894-1971) became the head of the Communist Party and dictator of the USSR.

-Eisenhower did not follow the Containment policy of Truman, which had failed. Rather, he initiated the policy of Brinkmanship.

Brinkmanship

-Secretary of State John Dulles (1888-1959) asserted that the USA had to take the strongest stance it could against the USSR.

-His policy of Brinkmanship meant that the USA was always ready to launch a nuclear attack. It would always remain on the brink of war.

-Dulles argued this intimidating policy would ensure the USSR never attacked the USA or their allies, since such a move would be met with nuclear war. Eisenhower adopted the policy and it was dubbed the “New Look” approach, as opposed to Containment.



President Eisenhower in a meeting with John Dulles. Dulles developed the policy of Brinkmanship, which was the willingness to use nuclear weapons at anytime. Dulles and Eisenhower felt this intimidating tactic would ensure the USSR would never attack.



After Joseph Stalin's death, Nikita Khrushchev became the dictator the Soviet Union.

The Arms Race Intensifies

-Eisenhower led a massive campaign to grow the military and invest in science education, to always keep an edge over the USSR.

-The Soviet Union responded with their own weapons buildup. Both nations began stock piling nuclear weapons.

-Eisenhower felt that the build up would mean neither side would attack the other because it would result in the mutually assured destruction of both countries.



In 1960, the USA sent a U-2 plane, like the one pictured above, to spy on Russia. It was shot down.



Khrushchev inspects the wreckage of the American U-2 Plane shot down by his country.

The U-2 Incident

-Eisenhower suggested that the USSR and USA allow planes to fly over each other's territory to ensure each side knew the capability of the other.

-The theory was that the countries could monitor one another and cooperate to avoid attacking the other. The USSR refused.

-However, in 1960, the USA sent a U-2 Plan pilot, Francis Gary Powers (1929-1977), to spy over Russia. His plane was shot down. Yet, he survived and the USA had to negotiate his return. He was imprisoned for two years and released back to the USA.

***#11: How as
Eisenhower's policy of
Brinkmanship
different from
Truman's policy of
Containment?***

The

End

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