

Chapter Summary

Section 1: The Cold War Begins

The wartime alliance between the U.S. and Soviet Union crumbled as Stalin expanded communism in Eastern Europe. Truman focused on containment with aid programs including the Marshall Plan. An airlift saved West Berlin, but tensions mounted as new alliances formed.

Section 2: The Korean War

Mao Zedong and the communists gained power in China. North Korea attacked South Korea, setting up a clash between communist and noncommunist powers. Heavy fighting ended in a stalemate. The U.S. increased military spending and global commitments.



Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 3: The Cold War Expands

The Soviets developed the atomic bomb and the arms race began. Eisenhower stockpiled nuclear weapons, but they were useless during the Hungarian uprising. Troops and the CIA proved effective in other crises. The Soviets launched *Sputnik* and the U.S. formed NASA.

Section 4: The Cold War at Home

Cold War fears led to suspicions of communist infiltration in the United States. Truman and Congress worked to expose communist sympathizers. Highly charged HUAC hearings and spy trials attracted wide attention. The Red Scare led to the reckless tactics of Joseph McCarthy.

Objectives

- Trace the reasons that the wartime alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union unraveled.
- Explain how President Truman responded to Soviet domination of Eastern Europe.
- Describe the causes and results of Stalin's blockade of Berlin.



Terms and People

- **satellite state** – small country controlled by a more powerful neighbor
- **Cold War** – struggle in which the U.S. and Soviet Union became rivals but never fought directly in military conflict
- **iron curtain** – imaginary barrier separating Soviet-controlled countries and the free world
- **Truman Doctrine** – President Truman's policy to aid nations struggling against communism
- **George F. Kennan** – American diplomat and leading authority on the Soviet Union

Terms and People (continued)

- **containment** – American policy to keep communism contained within its existing borders
- **Marshall Plan** – U.S. aid program to help Western Europe rebuild after World War II
- **Berlin airlift** – operation in which the U.S. and Britain broke the Soviet blockade of West Berlin
- **NATO** – North Atlantic Treaty Organization; military alliance to counter Soviet expansion
- **Warsaw Pact** – rival military alliance formed by the Soviet Union and its satellite states



How did U.S. leaders respond to the threat of Soviet expansion in Europe?

World War II convinced U.S. leaders that the policies of isolationism and appeasement had been mistakes.

To counter the growing Soviet threat, they sought new ways to keep the U.S. safe and protect its interests abroad.

Despite their alliance during World War II, the U.S. and the Soviet Union had little in common.



The United States was a capitalist democracy. The American people valued freedom and individual rights.




The Soviet Union was a dictatorship. Stalin and the Communist Party wielded total control over the lives of the Soviet people.

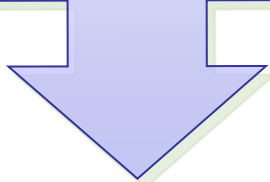
These differences were apparent as the Allies made decisions about the future of postwar Europe.

Postwar Goals	
U.S. and Britain	U.S.S.R.
Strong, united Germany	Weak, divided Germany
Independence for nations of Eastern Europe	Maintain Soviet control of Eastern Europe

When the Big Three met at Yalta, Stalin agreed to allow free elections in Eastern Europe, **yet free elections were not held.**



When the Big Three met again at Potsdam, the U.S. and Britain pressed Stalin to confirm his commitment to free elections; **Stalin refused.**

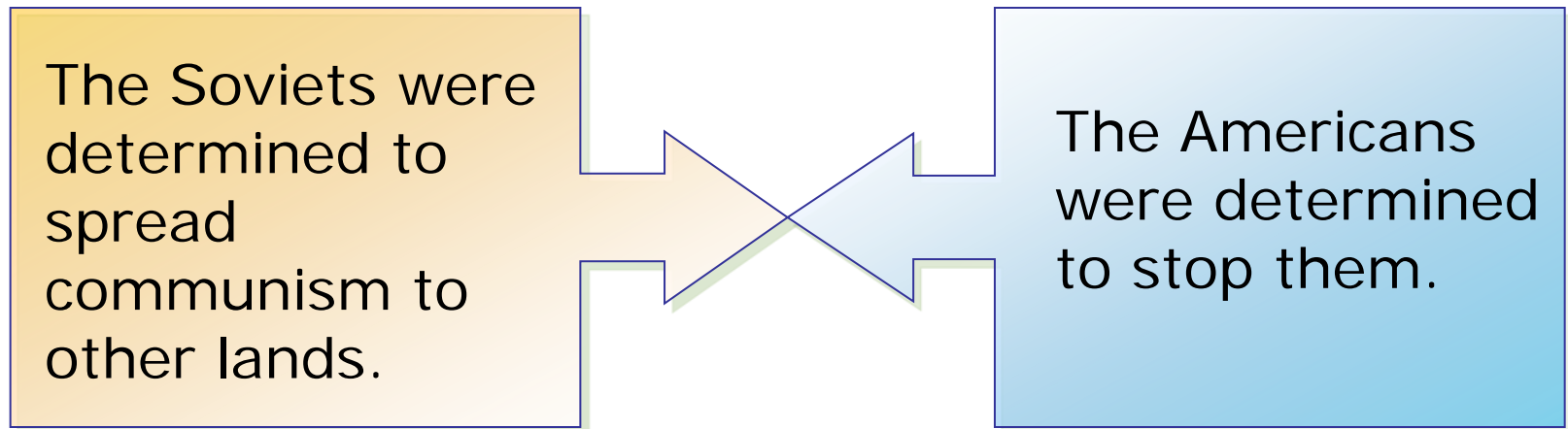


The Big Three alliance crumbled.

The nations of Eastern Europe and the eastern part of Germany became **satellite states** of the Soviet Union, separated from the free world by an **"iron curtain."**



After the Big Three split at Potsdam, the **Cold War** struggle between the world's two superpowers began.



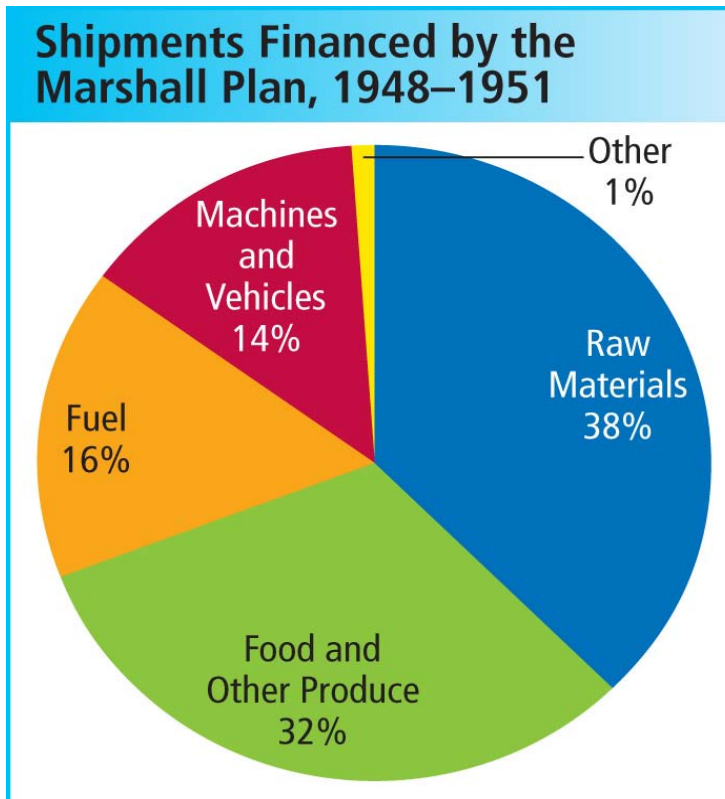
Containing communist expansion became the United States' top priority.

With the **Truman Doctrine**, the U.S. promised to support nations struggling against communist movements.

Money was sent to Greece and Turkey to provide aid to people who needed it.



The U.S. sent about \$13 billion to Western Europe under the **Marshall Plan**.

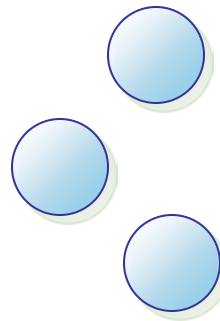


The money provided food, fuel, and raw materials to help rebuild war-torn cities and towns.

Germany, and the city of Berlin, became flashpoints in the Cold War.

After the war, Germany was divided into four zones.

The zones controlled by the U.S., Britain, and France were combined to form **West Germany**.



The Soviet zone became **East Germany**.

Berlin was also divided.



West Berlin was controlled by the Allies.

The prosperity and freedoms there stood in stark contrast to the bleak life in communist East Berlin.

Determined to capture West Berlin, Stalin blockaded the city, cutting off supplies.

In response, the U.S. and Britain sent aid to West Berlin through a massive airlift.

The **Berlin airlift** saved West Berlin and underscored the U.S. commitment to contain communism.



As Cold War tensions mounted, both sides formed military alliances for collective security.

NATO		Warsaw Pact
Belgium	Netherlands	Albania
Canada	Norway	Bulgaria
Denmark	Portugal	Czechoslovakia
France	Turkey	East Germany
Greece	United Kingdom	Hungary
Iceland	United States	Poland
Italy	West Germany	Romania
Luxembourg		Soviet Union

Objectives

- Explain how Mao Zedong and the communists gained power in China.
- Describe the causes and progress of the war in Korea.
- Identify the long-term effects of the Korean War.



Terms and People

- **Jiang Jieshi** – Nationalist leader in China
- **Mao Zedong** – communist leader in China
- **38th parallel** – dividing line between North Korea and South Korea
- **Douglas MacArthur** – World War II hero who commanded American troops in South Korea
- **limited war** – war fought to achieve only specific goals

Terms and People (continued)

- **SEATO** – Southeast Asia Treaty Organization; defensive alliance aimed at preventing the spread of communism in Southeast Asia



How did President Truman use the power of the presidency to limit the spread of communism in East Asia?

In the early 1950s, Cold War tensions erupted in East Asia, where **communist and non-communist forces** struggled for control of Korea.

Before World War II, China had been torn apart by a brutal civil war.

Pro-government
Nationalists

- Led by **Jiang Jieshi**
- Supported by the United States

Communist
revolutionaries

- Led by **Mao Zedong**
- Supported by the Soviet Union

During WWII, the two sides formed an **uneasy alliance** to fight Japan.

Once the war ended, however, civil war broke out once again, with renewed fury.

Despite U.S. aid, **Jiang's government** faltered.

- Nationalist **generals** were reluctant to fight.
- **Corruption** was rampant.

Mao built support by promising food to the starving population. Communist forces soon dominated.

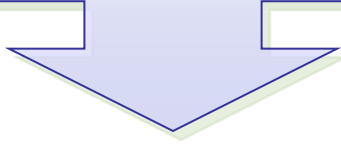
Jiang fled to Taiwan.

Mao took control of the mainland, renaming it the People's Republic of China.



Mao's victory deeply shocked Americans.

Communists seemed to be winning everywhere, extending their reach throughout the world.



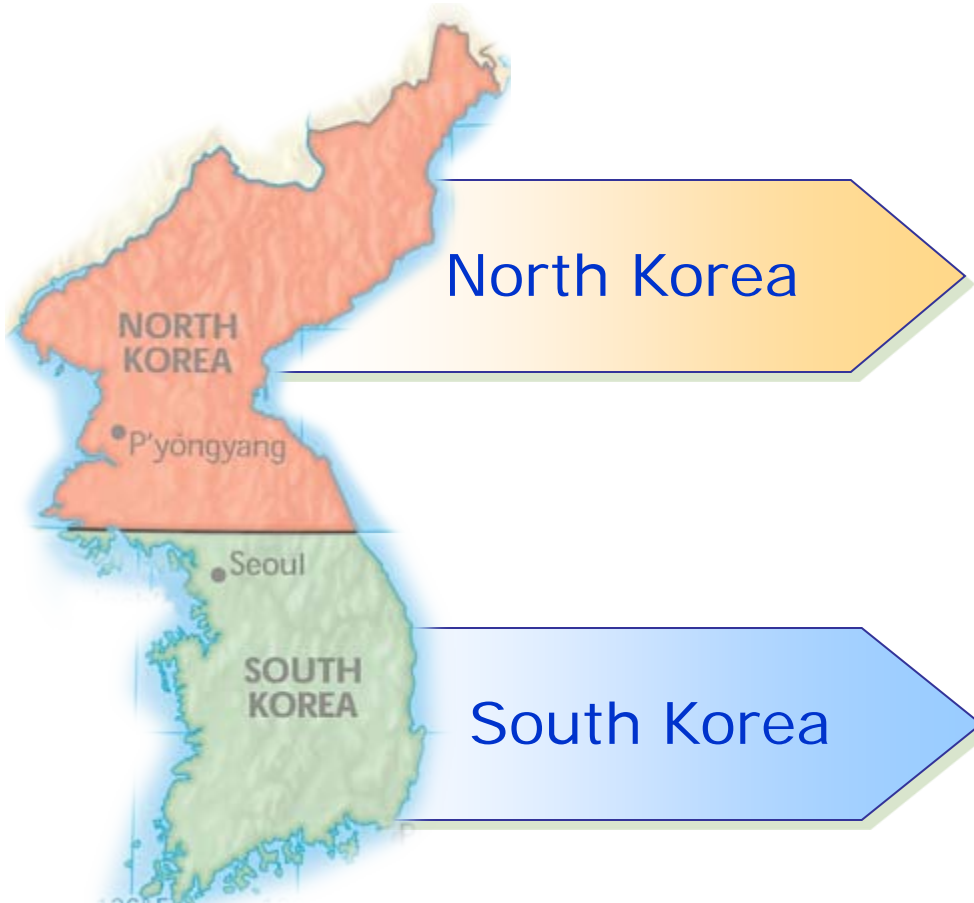
Communist regimes now controlled:

- one fourth of the world's landmass
- one third of the world's population

The next battleground was on the Korean peninsula.

After World War II, Korea was divided into two countries along the **38th parallel**.





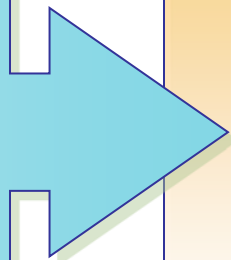
The Soviet Union supported North Korea and established a **communist** government there.

The United States provided aid to **noncommunist** South Korea.

The crisis began in June, 1950.



North Korean troops, armed with Soviet equipment, crossed the 38th parallel and attacked South Korea.

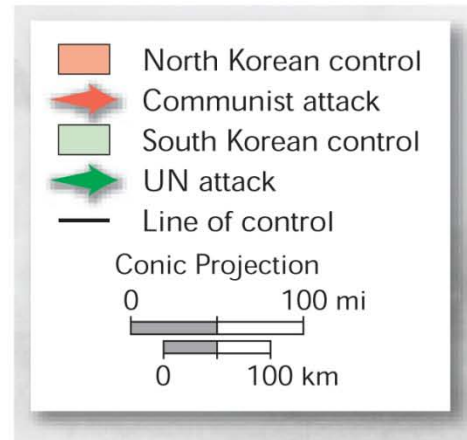


Communist forces advanced far into the South, taking over much of the peninsula.



Forces from the U.S. and other UN countries arrived to help their South Korean allies.

They halted their retreat near Pusan.



American troops in South Korea were led by WWII hero **Douglas MacArthur**.

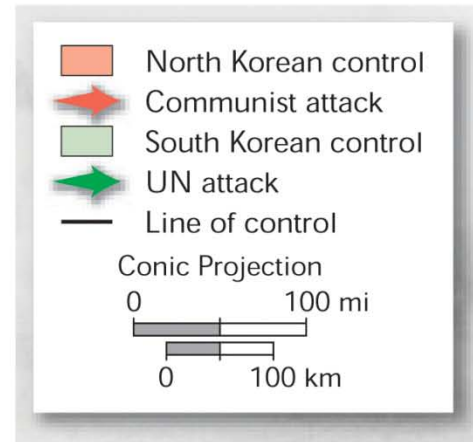


MacArthur devised a bold **counterattack** designed to drive the invaders from South Korea.

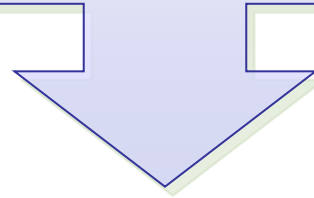


MacArthur's plan worked.

In the fall of 1950, a surprise landing at **Inchon** helped UN forces push the North Koreans to the **Chinese border**.



The situation worsened when China entered the war, sending 300,000 troops across the border into North Korea.

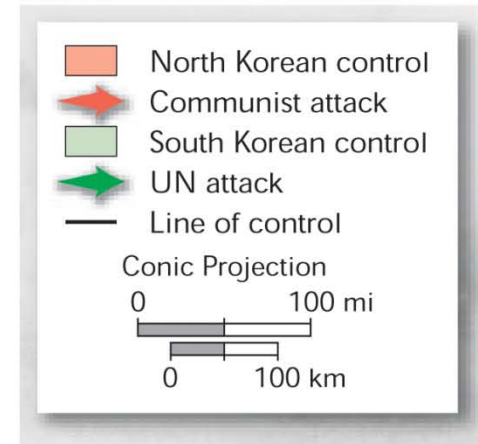


- The Chinese attacked U.S. and South Korean positions.
- Badly outnumbered, UN troops were forced to **retreat**.

China Enters the War



During the winter of 1950 and 1951, communist forces pushed UN troops to the 37th parallel.



The U.S. now faced the possibility of all-out war against the world's most populous nation.

MacArthur favored invading China to win a total victory.

Truman refused. He favored a **limited war** to help stabilize South Korea.



By the spring of 1951, UN forces secured their position near the 38th parallel, and a tense **stalemate** began.

**In 1953, the two sides agreed to a cease-fire.
This agreement remains in effect today.**

There was **no clear winner** in the Korean War, but the conflict had lasting effects in the U.S.

- Military spending increases.
- Military commitments increase worldwide.
- **SEATO** contains communism in Asia.
- Future Presidents send the military into combat without Congressional approval.

Objectives

- Describe the causes and results of the arms race between the United States and Soviet Union.
- Explain how Eisenhower's response to communism differed from that of Truman.
- Analyze worldwide Cold War conflicts that erupted in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and other places.
- Discuss the effects of Soviet efforts in space exploration.



Terms and People

- **arms race** – race in which countries compete to build more powerful weapons
- **mutually assured destruction** – policy in which the U.S. and Soviet Union hoped to deter nuclear war by building up enough weapons to destroy each other
- **John Foster Dulles** – diplomat and secretary of state under President Eisenhower
- **massive retaliation** – policy of threatening to use massive force in response to aggression

Terms and People (continued)

- **brinkmanship** – belief that only by going to the brink of war could the U.S. prevent war
- **Nikita Khrushchev** – leader of the Soviet Union after Stalin's death
- **nationalize** – to place under government control
- **Suez crisis** – crisis in which Britain and France attempted to seize control of the Suez canal from Egypt

Terms and People (continued)

- **Eisenhower Doctrine** – President Eisenhower's policy that stated the U.S. would use force to help nations threatened by communism
- **CIA** – Central Intelligence Agency; American intelligence-gathering organization
- **NASA** – National Aeronautics and Space Administration; American organization that coordinates the space-related efforts of scientists and the military



What methods did the United States use in its global struggle against the Soviet Union?

By 1950, the United States and the Soviet Union were world **superpowers**.

Tensions ran high as each stockpiled weapons and struggled for influence around the globe.

On September 2, 1949, the balance of power between the U.S. and the Soviet Union changed forever.

That day, the Soviet Union tested an atomic bomb.

The **threat of nuclear war** suddenly became very real.



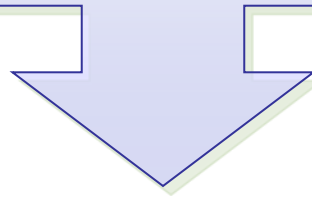
In response, Truman ordered scientists to produce a **hydrogen bomb**—a bomb 1,000 times more powerful than the atomic bomb.

In 1952,
the U.S.
tested the
first
H-bomb.

The next
year, the
Soviets
tested their
own H-bomb.

The **arms
race** had
begun.

In time, the United States and the Soviet Union would build enough nuclear weapons to destroy each other many times over.



Both sides hoped that this program of **mutually assured destruction** would serve as a deterrent.

For many, however, the existence of so many weapons was a **further threat to peace.**

Nuclear Warhead Proliferation

Year	U.S.	USSR	Britain	France	China
1945	6	0	0	0	0
1950	369	5	0	0	0
1955	3,057	200	10	0	0
1960	20,434	1,605	30	0	0
1965	31,642	6,129	310	4	1

Americans reacted to the nuclear threat by following civil defense guidelines.

Families built **bomb shelters** in backyards.

Students practiced **"duck and cover"** drills at school.



President Eisenhower encouraged such efforts, believing that if there was another major war, it would be nuclear.

Unlike Truman, Eisenhower was not interested in fighting communism by building conventional forces.

Instead, he focused on stockpiling nuclear weapons.

Joseph Stalin died in 1953.

After a brief power struggle, he was succeeded by **Nikita Khrushchev**.

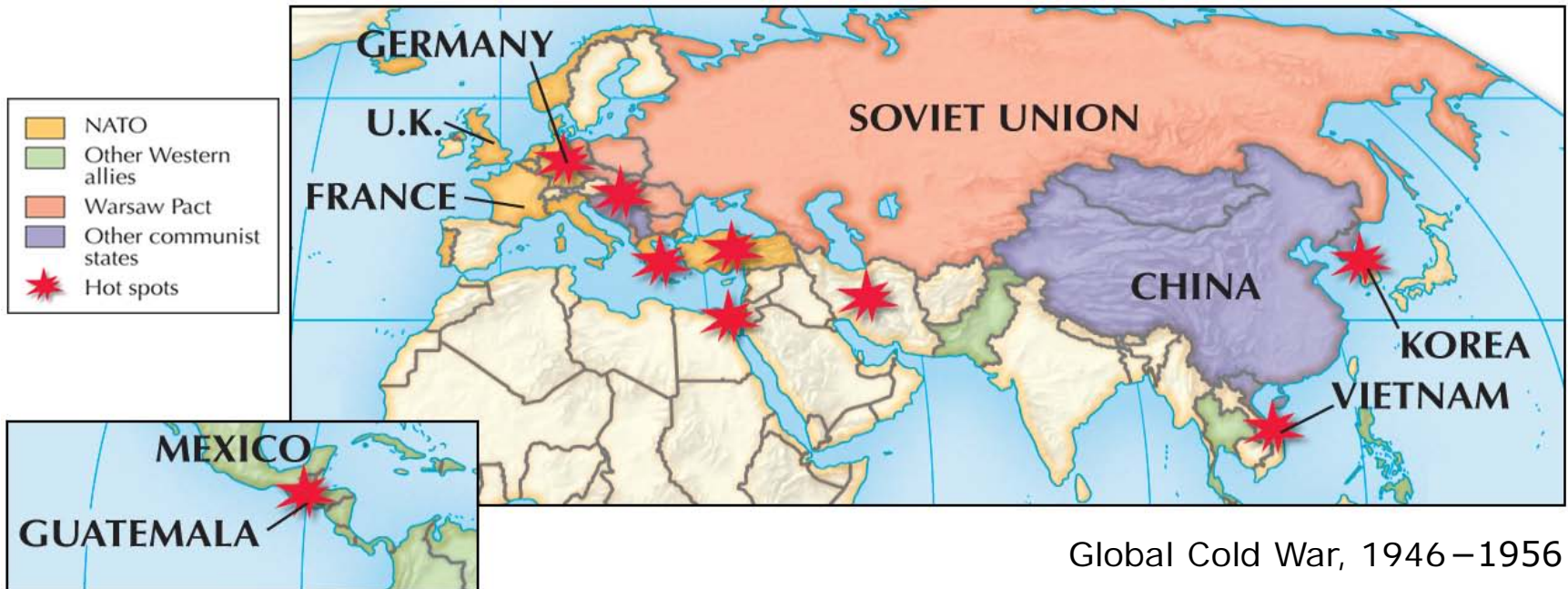
Cold War hostilities eased for a time, with the new leader speaking of “peaceful coexistence.”

Yet hopes
for peace
faded
quickly.

- The Soviets crushed protests against communist rule in **Hungary**.
- The **Suez crisis** added to the tensions.

As Americans watched events unfold, the threat of **massive retaliation** suddenly seemed useless in the fight against communism.

Nuclear weapons would not be used in the world's "hot spots."



Other methods, however, would be used to help nations threatened by communism.

- Eisenhower **sent troops** to quell conflicts.
- He also approved **secret CIA operations** to promote American interests abroad.

While the U.S. worked to contain communism on the ground, they suffered a **serious setback in space**.

In 1957, the Soviets launched the *Sputnik I* satellite into orbit around the earth.

Fearing Soviet dominance of space, Congress approved funding to create **NASA**.

The arms race was now joined by a space race.

Objectives

- Describe the efforts of President Truman and the House of Representatives to fight communism at home.
- Explain how domestic spy cases increased fears of communist influence in the U.S. government.
- Analyze the rise and fall of Senator Joseph McCarthy and the methods of McCarthyism.



Terms and People

- **Red Scare** – American reaction to the fear that communists were working to destroy American life
- **Smith Act** – law making it illegal to teach about or advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. government
- **HUAC** – House Un-American Activities Committee; congressional committee that investigated possible subversive activities within the United States

Terms and People (continued)

- **Hollywood Ten** – group of writers, directors, and producers who refused to answer HUAC questions about possible communist ties
- **blacklist** – list of people banned from certain jobs because of suspected communist ties
- **Alger Hiss** – U.S. government official accused of being a communist spy and convicted of perjury
- **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** – American couple executed for passing atomic secrets to Soviet agents

Terms and People (continued)

- **Joseph R. McCarthy** – U.S. Senator who falsely accused Americans of having communist ties
- **McCarthyism** – negative catchword for extreme, reckless charges of disloyalty



How did fear of domestic communism affect American society during the Cold War?

As Cold War tensions mounted, the United States became gripped by a Red Scare.

Many feared that communists were infiltrating the country, attempting to destroy the American way of life.

During the Cold War, it seemed to many Americans that communism was spreading everywhere—in Europe, in Asia, even into outer space.

Many feared the United States was next.

Some suspected that communists were already in the country, plotting revolution.

Red Scare fears led President Truman to take action.

Fighting Communism at Home

Act	Date	Provisions
Smith Act	1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made it unlawful to teach about or advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. government
Federal Employee Loyalty Program	1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed the FBI to screen federal employees for signs of disloyalty Allowed the Attorney General to compile a list of subversive organizations in the U.S.

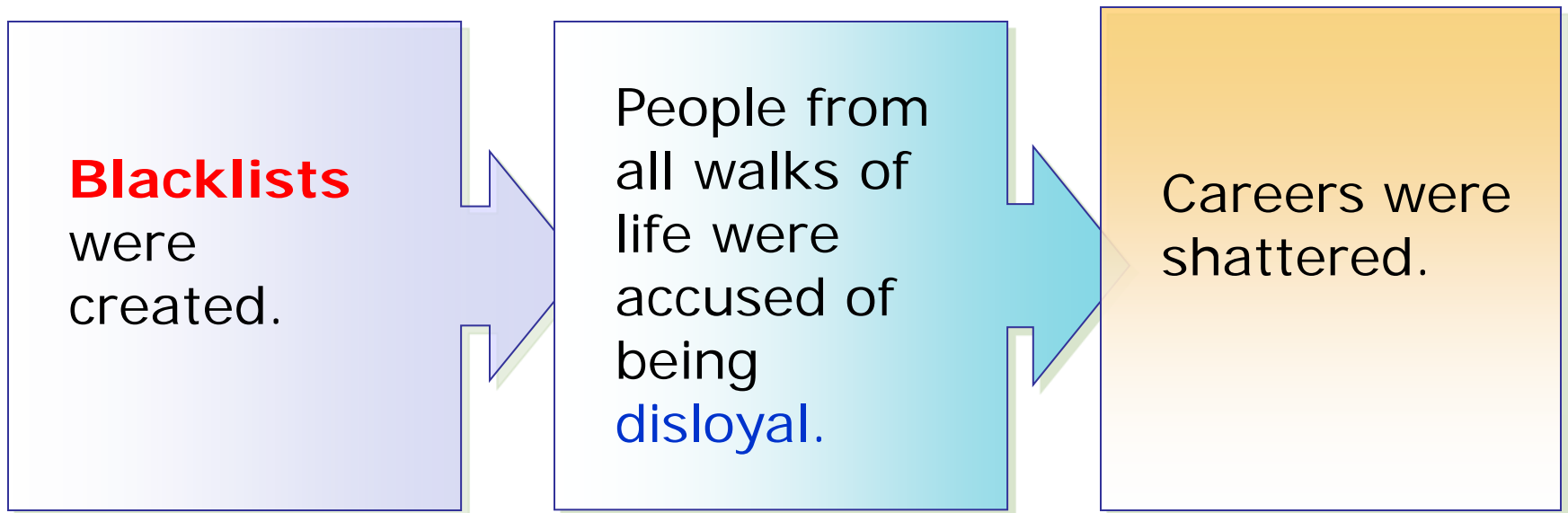
Congress joined in the search for communists.

The **House Un-American Activities Committee** held hearings to investigate communist influence in American society, including:

- the government
- the armed forces
- labor unions
- education
- newspapers
- the movie industry

HUAC hearings were highly charged and widely publicized.

The **Hollywood Ten** refused to testify and eventually were jailed.



As fears of disloyalty rose, Americans became riveted to two **spy trials**.

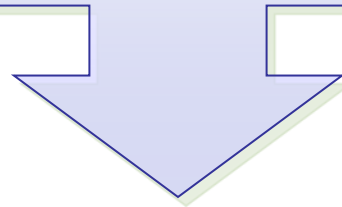
Defendant	Year	Charges	Outcome
Alger Hiss	1948	Accused by a former Soviet spy of being a communist agent	Convicted of perjury and jailed
Julius Rosenberg Ethel Rosenberg	1950	Accused of passing atomic secrets to Soviet agents	Found guilty and executed

The Rosenberg case, which focused on atomic secrets, heightened fears of a nuclear disaster.



As Americans worried about the nation's security, a little-known leader burst onto the national scene.


Senator **Joseph McCarthy** charged that communist agents had infiltrated the highest levels of government.



He claimed to have **lists of Americans** who were secretly communists and had betrayed their country.

**McCarthy could not prove his charges,
but they grabbed the public's attention.**

He consolidated power by making **baseless allegations** and opening **endless investigations**.



Few protested, for fear they would be accused.



Those branded as **communist sympathizers** lost their jobs, their reputations ruined.

In 1954, McCarthy claimed that the army, too, was filled with communists.

The **Army-McCarthy hearings** were televised, and Americans saw McCarthy's tactics firsthand.



The public was horrified to see McCarthy bullying witnesses, making reckless accusations, and twisting the truth.

Today, such irresponsible actions are known as **McCarthyism**.

By the time the hearings ended, McCarthy had lost much of his support.

He was formally **censured** by the Senate.



McCarthy's downfall marked the decline of the Red Scare.

In an attempt to protect the nation from communism, free speech had been threatened.

In the end, both the nation and free speech survived.



Today, the U.S. still struggles with balancing the nation's security with the civil liberties of its citizens.