

Chapter Summary

Section 1: The Cold War Unfolds

When World War II ended, the United States and the Soviet Union were the world's superpowers. Their competing ideologies became evident in Germany, where construction of the Berlin Wall between East and West became a symbol of the decades-long struggle between the two sides.

Section 2: The Industrialized Democracies

During the Cold War, the industrialized democracies of the United States, Western Europe, and Japan all experienced economic booms and growing prosperity. However, not all people in the U.S. enjoyed equal opportunities. This led to the rise of the civil rights movement in the 1950s.



Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 3: Communism Spreads in East Asia

China became a communist nation in the wake of World War II after a civil war. Leader Mao Zedong called for the Great Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution. The Chinese communist regime backed North Korea in a war with United States–backed South Korea that ended in stalemate.

Section 4: War in Southeast Asia

Nationalists in Southeast Asia wanted to be free from foreign rule, but conflicts there became part of the global Cold War. Leaders in the United States wanted to prevent Asian nations from falling to communism like dominoes, so America became involved in the long Vietnam war.

Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 5: The End of the Cold War

Cracks appeared in the Soviet system. The Soviet Union was further strained when it invaded Afghanistan in 1979. When Mikhail Gorbachev took office in 1985 and enacted reforms, Eastern Europe nations used the resulting unrest to declare independence. The Soviet Union broke up in 1991 and the Cold War came to an end.

Objectives

- Understand how two sides faced off in Europe during the Cold War.
- Learn how nuclear weapons threatened the world.
- Understand how the Cold War spread globally.
- Compare and contrast the Soviet Union and the United States in the Cold War.



Terms and People

- **superpowers** – nations stronger than other powerful nations
- **anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs)** – missiles that can shoot down other missiles from hostile countries
- **Ronald Reagan** – the president of the United States from 1980 to 1988
- **détente** – the relaxation of Cold War tensions

Terms and People (continued)

- **Fidel Castro** – leader of an armed rebellion in Cuba, who took power there in 1959 and allied with the Soviet Union
- **John F. Kennedy** – the president of the United States from 1961 to 1963
- **ideology** – a system of values and beliefs

Terms and People (continued)

- **Nikita Khrushchev** – the leader of the Soviet Union after Stalin’s death in 1953, who called for “peaceful coexistence” with the West
- **Leonid Brezhnev** – the leader of the Soviet Union from the mid-1960s until 1982; reinstated the policy of imprisoning critics
- **containment** – the policy of trying to keep communism within its existing boundaries and preventing further expansion



What were the military and political consequences of the Cold War in the Soviet Union, Europe, and the United States?

After World War II ended, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as **superpowers**.

They engaged in a Cold War that involved most of the world for the next 40 years.

After WWII, the United States and the Soviet Union faced off along the Iron Curtain.

The United States led the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in democratic Western Europe.

The Soviet Union led the Warsaw Pact in communist Eastern Europe.

Both sides relied on European alliances: the United States with the West and the Soviet Union with the East.

The city of Berlin in Germany became a focus of the Cold War.



- West Berlin was democratic and East Berlin was communist.
- East Germans fled into West Berlin in droves before East Germany built a wall in 1961.
- The concrete and barbed wire barrier became a symbol of the Cold War.

As the Soviets extended their domination in Eastern Europe in the 1950s and 1960s, revolts broke out.



- In 1953, 50,000 workers unsuccessfully stood up to the Soviet Army in East Berlin.
- Hungarian leader Imre Nagy tried to pull his nation out of the Warsaw Pact in 1956. He was executed.
- The leader of Czechoslovakia introduced limited democracy there in 1968, but Warsaw Pact troops invaded to end it.



As the Cold War continued, an arms race began.

By 1949, both sides had nuclear weapons, and by 1953, both had hydrogen bombs.

Each side wanted to deter the other from launching its weapons, so they pursued a policy of “mutually assured destruction” that kept all of the world’s people afraid.

Despite the Cold War tension, the two sides did meet to discuss limiting nuclear weapons.

Arms Control Agreements

Date	Agreement	Effect
1963	Nuclear Test Ban Treaty	Banned testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere
1972	SALT I Interim Agreement	Froze existing number of weapons held by each side
1972	SALT I Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty	Set strict limits on missiles that could shoot down missiles from the other side
1979	SALT II Treaty	Set absolute limit on number of weapons each side could hold
1991	START Treaty	Required both sides to reduce the number of weapons each held

One agreement limited **anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs)**.

Ronald Reagan supported a “Star Wars” missile defense program that some said went against the treaty.

An era of **détente** occurred during the 1970s due to the arms control agreements.

This era ended in 1979 when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.

As the Cold War continued, it went global. Each side made new alliances. America put military bases around the globe.

The two superpowers confronted each other indirectly around the world by supporting opposite sides in local conflicts.



Cuba became a communist nation in the 1950s.



- **Fidel Castro** led a revolt against the corrupt dictator there in the 1950s.
- Castro took power in 1959, allied with the Soviet Union, and nationalized businesses.
- U.S. president **John F. Kennedy** wanted to bring down the communist regime and supported the Bay of Pigs invasion, which failed.

The Soviet Union sent nuclear missiles to Cuba in 1962, sparking a dangerous standoff.



During this Cuban missile crisis, President Kennedy demanded that the Soviets remove the missiles. The tense world watched. Finally, **Nikita Khrushchev** agreed and the crisis was over.

The Soviet Union in the Cold War

- The government controlled most parts of public life.
- Leaders wanted to spread the communist **ideology** around the world.
- Some Soviets spoke out against the government but were imprisoned or silenced.

The Cold War was really a struggle between two different economic and political systems.

Contrasting Systems

Communist Countries

The Communist Party makes all political decisions.

Command economy (The government makes most economic decisions and owns most property.)

The political leadership values obedience, discipline, and economic security.

Democratic Capitalist Countries

The people and their elected representatives make decisions.

Market economy (Private consumers and producers make most economic decisions and own most property.)

The political leadership values freedom and prosperity.

During the Cold War, the United States pursued a policy of **containment.**

- This meant the government **worked to keep communism within its existing boundaries.**
- It supported any government facing communist invasion.

Life in the United States during the Cold War was marked by a fear of both nuclear fallout and communism within.

- Many people built bomb shelters in their yards.
- Public schools conducted air-raid drills.
- Americans also looked for enemies at home. They worried there were communists in the United States. This “red scare” led to many false accusations and ruined lives.

Objectives

- Understand how the United States prospered and expanded opportunities.
- Explain how Western Europe rebuilt its economy after World War II.
- Describe how Japan was transformed.



Terms and People

- **recession** – a period when the economy shrinks
- **suburbanization** – the movement of people from the city to communities in the suburb
- **segregation** – forced separation by race, sex, religion, or ethnicity
- **discrimination** – unequal treatment or barriers suffered by minorities

Terms and People (continued)

- **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.** – a gifted preacher who emerged as a leader of the civil rights movement in the 1950s
- **Konrad Adenauer** – West Germany's chancellor from 1949 to 1963, who guided the nation's rebuilding
- **welfare state** – a country with a market economy but with increased government responsibility for the social and economic needs of its people

Terms and People (continued)

- **European Community** – an organization of European nations dedicated to establishing free trade among all member nations for all products
- **gross domestic product (GDP)** – the total value of all goods and services produced in a nation in a particular year



How did the United States, Western Europe, and Japan achieve economic prosperity and strengthen democracy during the Cold War years?

Throughout this period, **industrialized democracies grew in prosperity and went through many social changes.**


The United States was the world's wealthiest nation during the Cold War, but Japan and Western Europe rivaled it by the era's end.

The United States prospered during the Cold War and played a central role in global politics.



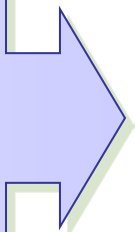
- American business expanded into markets around the world.
- The long postwar peace spread an economic boom.
- The headquarters of the United Nations was built in the U.S., as were those of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

America experienced boom times during the 1950s and 1960s.



- During this time period, **recessions** were brief.
- Many Americans grew more affluent and moved to suburbs and to the Sunbelt. Government programs made buying a house easier.
- American culture became popular abroad and much of the world embraced U.S. movies, music, and television.

As the world economy became more integrated, some problems arose.



For example, America depended on oil from the Middle East. A political crisis there in the 1970s led to a drop in production and higher prices.

This led to a serious recession in the United States beginning in 1974.

The promise of opportunity and equality was not the reality for minorities or women after World War II.

African Americans in particular faced **segregation** and **discrimination**.

The civil rights movement began in 1956 with **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**, as its leader.

- The movement sought to extend equal rights to all Americans.
- Congress outlawed segregation, protected voting rights, and made discrimination in housing and jobs illegal.

The U.S. government expanded in the 1960s to offer social programs.



- Its goal was to help the poor and elderly.
- In the 1980s, the Republicans called for cutbacks in government spending and cuts in taxes.
- Ronald Reagan was elected and cut taxes. However, the rise in military spending at the same time increased the national budget deficit.

After World War II ended, Western Europe faced the task of rebuilding.



Germany was divided into two separate countries, democratic West Germany and communist East Germany.

Konrad Adenauer, West Germany's chancellor, guided rebuilding. The nation created a modern industrial base. When communism declined, **the two Germanys reunited in 1990.**

Europe underwent many changes after World War II.

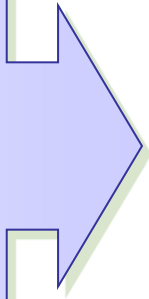
- Britain's economy was slow to recover, even with money from the U.S. through the Marshall Plan.
- Britain, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands all granted independence to many of their former colonies overseas.
- Much of Europe experienced an economic boom in the 1950s and 1960s.

European nations expanded social benefits to their citizens and moved toward greater economic cooperation.



- Some worked to extend the **welfare state**, in which the government increases its responsibility for the needs of its people.
- However, this system led to higher taxes. During the 1980s and 1990s, most European nations moved to limit social welfare benefits.
- The **European Community** was formed in 1957 to establish free trade among members.

Japan lay in ruins at the end of World War II, but American occupation brought change.



- A new constitution created a **parliamentary democracy**.
- The education system was opened to all people, including women.
- Land was given to small farmers and funds from the U.S. were used to rebuild cities.
- The American **occupation ended in 1952**.

Japan experienced an economic boom in the 1950s.

- Its **gross domestic product (GDP)** grew year after year, as Japan focused on producing goods to export.
- The nation built modern factories very quickly and didn't spend much money on its military. The country had a disciplined and educated work force. **This created a trade surplus for Japan.**

Objectives

- Analyze China's communist revolution.
- Describe China's role as a "wild card" in the Cold War.
- Explain how war came to Korea and how the two Koreas followed different paths.



Terms and People

- **collectivization** – the forced pooling of peasant land and labor in an attempt to increase productivity
- **Great Leap Forward** – a Chinese Communist program from 1958 to 1960 to boost farm and industrial output that failed miserably
- **Cultural Revolution** – a Chinese Communist program in the late 1960s to purge China of non-revolutionary tendencies that caused economic and social damage

Terms and People (continued)

- **38th parallel** – the dividing line between North Korea and South Korea after World War II
- **Kim Il Sung** – North Korean dictator and ally of the Soviet Union
- **Syngman Rhee** – noncommunist dictatorial leader of South Korea who was backed by the United States
- **Pusan Perimeter** – the line where U.N. troops stopped the advance of North Korea in 1950
- **demilitarized zone** – an area with no military forces



What did the Communist victory mean for China and the rest of East Asia?

China became a communist nation in 1949 and made advances into East Asia.

This development led to war in Korea as a United Nations force worked to prevent the spread of communism there.

Communist forces led by Mao Zedong won a civil war in China in the wake of World War II.



- China's peasant population supported the communists, who redistributed land to them.
- People were also tired of the Nationalist government's reliance on support from the West.
- Those who defied the new communist regime were sent to labor camps or killed.

The Nationalists led by Jiang Jieshi were pushed to Taiwan when the communists won the war.

- They ruled there under a one-party dictatorship until the late 1980s.
- Mainland China never recognized the island's independence.

Mao's leadership led to major changes in China.



- Mao called for **collectivization** of land and labor.
- He led a program known as the **Great Leap Forward** in which people were organized into **communes** and urged to increase their productivity.
- In 1966, Mao launched the **Cultural Revolution** to purge China of the "bourgeois." Educated people were made to do manual labor.

Mao Zedong was a ruthless ruler.

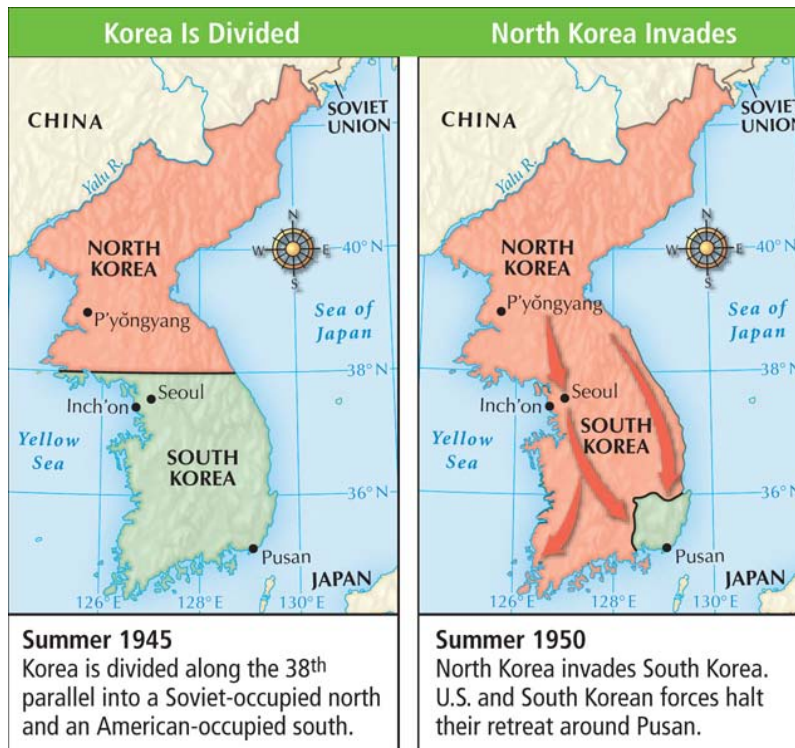


- He did not hesitate to have his critics killed or sent away to do manual labor.
- His failed Great Leap Forward program led to the death of as many as 55 million Chinese from starvation between 1959 and 1961.

China's conversion to communism seemed like a victory for the Soviet Union, but in reality the two were uneasy allies.

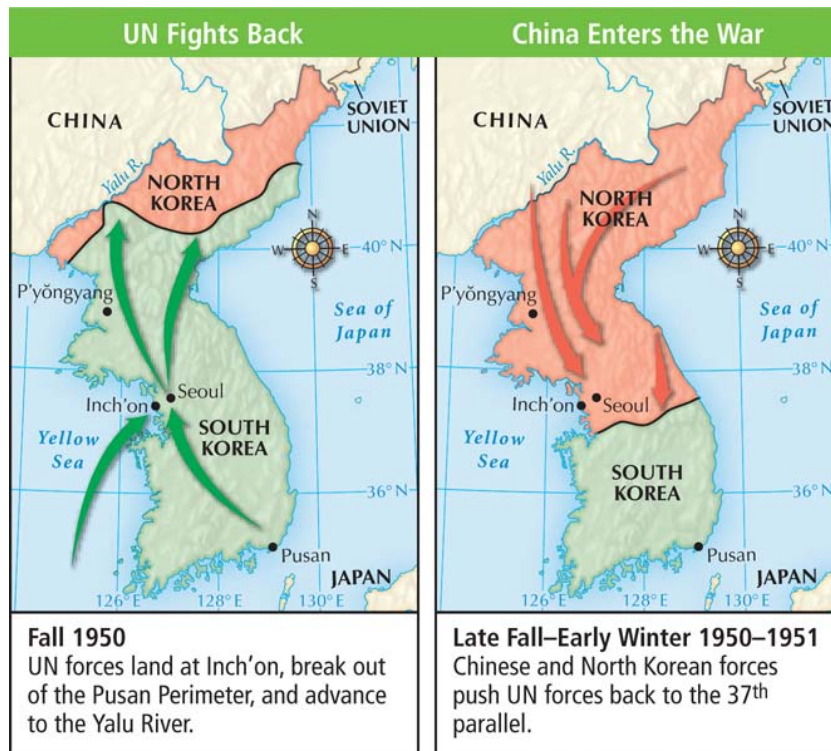
- In fact, **Soviets withdrew all aid from China in 1960** due to border clashes and other disputes.
- The United States, for its part, saw some value in cooperating with China and set up formal diplomatic relations with the communist nation in 1979.

After World War II, the U.S. and the Soviets divided Korea temporarily.



- The North Korean communist dictator **Kim Il Sung** called for reunification in 1950.
- His forces overran most of South Korea.

The United States led a UN force to help South Korea.



- This force stopped the North Koreans at the **Pusan Perimeter** and then advanced north.
- Next, Mao sent a huge Chinese force to help the North Koreans, and all the UN gains were lost.

The war became a stalemate.



- The two sides signed an armistice in 1953.
- Troops remained on either side of the **demilitarized zone** near the 38th parallel, the dividing line between North and South Korea.

The two Koreas developed very differently after the armistice.



- The situation was similar to that of Germany.
- The capitalist **South Korea experienced a boom and rising standards of living** while the communist North Korea went into decline.
- South Korea was led by a series of dictators and was not democratic, however. The two Koreas never reunited.

South Korea recovered and eventually transitioned to democracy.

- The growing middle class and student protests led to the first direct elections in South Korea in 1987.
- Most Koreans want to see their nation reunited.

North Korea clung to hard-line communism.

- Economic growth slowed there in the late 1960s.
- The government built a personality cult around its dictator.

Objectives

- Describe events in Indochina after World War II.
- Learn how America entered the Vietnam War.
- Understand how the Vietnam War ended.
- Analyze Southeast Asia after the war.



Terms and People

- **guerrillas** – small groups of loosely organized soldiers making surprise raids
- **Ho Chi Minh** – a communist leader in Vietnam who fought the Japanese, fought the French, and battled U.S.-supported South Vietnam for control of the country
- **Dienbienphu** – a bloody battle between the French and the Vietnamese in 1954 that resulted in the French leaving Vietnam

Terms and People (continued)

- **domino theory** – the view that a communist victory in South Vietnam would cause noncommunist governments across Southeast Asia to fall to communism like a row of dominoes
- **Viet Cong** – the communist rebels trying to overthrow South Vietnam's government
- **Tet Offensive** – an unexpected 1968 guerrilla attack on American and South Vietnamese forces in cities all across South Vietnam on the Vietnamese New Year

Terms and People (continued)

- **Khmer Rouge** – a force of Cambodian communist guerrillas who overthrew the Cambodian government in 1975
- **Pol Pot** – a brutal dictator who led the Khmer Rouge and killed a third of the population in an effort to destroy all Western influences

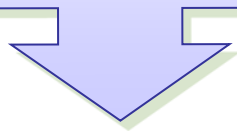


What were the causes and effects of war in Southeast Asia, and what was the American role in this region?

Wars in Southeast Asia were **nationalist struggles against foreign rule** by the people who lived there.

However, with the assumptions of the domino theory, **these wars also played a part in the global Cold War.**

Japan overran Southeast Asia during World War II. After it was defeated, the French returned.



- Nationalists in Southeast Asia were determined to be free of foreign rule once and for all.
- Vietnamese **guerrillas** led by communist **Ho Chi Minh** fought the French.
- Vietnamese victory at the 1954 battle of **Dienbienphu** resulted in the French leaving.

Vietnam was divided into two countries at an international conference in 1954.

Ho Chi Minh and his communist regime controlled North Vietnam.

A noncommunist government under Ngo Dinh Diem ruled South Vietnam, supported by the United States.

American foreign policy leaders developed the domino theory.

- They believed that if Vietnam fell to the communists, other Southeast Asia nations would follow.
- Ho Chi Minh wanted to unite Vietnam under communist rule, so he supported the **Viet Cong**. Vietnam became a major Cold War struggle.

South Vietnamese forces raided North Vietnamese islands in 1964.

North Vietnamese attacked a U.S. Navy ship, believing it had helped in the raids.

President Johnson got Congress to pass **the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**, authorizing the use of force in Vietnam.

America faced a guerrilla war in Vietnam.



- The rebels were friends with villagers and knew the landscape. American troops were completely out of their element.
- In 1968, the North Vietnamese launched the **Tet Offensive** in which cities were attacked by surprise all across South Vietnam.

The Tet Offensive marked a turning point in public opinion against the Vietnam War in the United States.

- There were growing American casualties, and high numbers of civilian deaths.
- Young people joined a growing antiwar movement and protested in the streets.
- American troops simply could not destroy the communists' will to fight.



The United States officially withdrew from Vietnam in 1973.

- North Vietnam conquered South Vietnam in 1975 and Saigon was renamed Ho Chi Minh City.
- Communists imposed harsh rule in the south, and thousands fled the country in small boats.

Cambodia became communist.



- The **Khmer Rouge**, made up of communist rebels, overthrew the Cambodian government in 1975.
- This regime, led by **Pol Pot**, murdered a third of the Cambodia population in an effort to destroy Western influence.
- In the end, Vietnam invaded and set up an authoritarian government, which put a stop to the genocide.

Objectives

- Understand how the Soviet Union declined.
- Analyze the changes that transformed Eastern Europe.
- Explain how communism declined worldwide and the United States became the sole superpower.



Terms and People

- **mujahedin** – Muslim religious warriors in Afghanistan
- **Mikhail Gorbachev** – a leader in the Soviet Union who came to power in 1985 and was eager to bring about reforms
- **glasnost** – a policy in the Soviet Union of greater openness
- **perestroika** – restructuring of government and the economy in the Soviet Union

Terms and People (continued)

- **Lech Walesa** – the leader of Polish shipyard workers who organized an independent labor union that called for political and economic changes; later elected president of Poland
- **Solidarity** – an independent labor union in Poland
- **Václav Havel** – a dissident writer and human rights activist who was elected president of Czechoslovakia in 1989
- **Nicolae Ceausescu** – Romania's long-time dictator, who refused to step down and was executed



What were the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War?

The nearly half a century of Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union came to an end in around 1990.

The effects of its conclusion were many. Eastern European nations gained independence and the United States emerged as the world's sole superpower.

The Soviet Union began to decline due to flaws in its system.



- Collectivized agriculture was not productive enough, so Russia had to import grain.
- Soviet consumer goods were inferior to those of Western market economies.
- There was inefficiency, waste, and a huge bureaucracy that chose to produce unneeded goods.

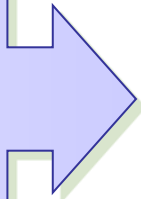
Despite these problems, the Soviet Union kept up its military commitments and tried to match the United States in the arms race.



They sent tanks into Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 to prevent these nations from ruling themselves.

The production of all this military hardware **left few resources** for improving the **day-to-day lives** of the Soviet people.

The Soviet Union became embroiled in a conflict in Afghanistan in 1979.



When the Soviet-backed Afghan government enacted land reforms and redistribution, Afghan landlords took up arms against the government.

The Soviets stepped in and had heavy casualties against the American-supported **mujahedin**. This was another blow to the communist empire.

Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the Soviet Union in 1985 and was determined to bring about reforms.

- He pulled Soviets out of Afghanistan and signed new arms control treaties.
- He called for **glasnost**, or openness, and **perestroika**, restructuring of the government and economy.
- Gorbachev also moved the Soviet Union toward limited private enterprise.

These reforms led to unrest and soaring prices.

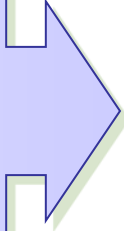
Eastern European nations seized the period of unrest to declare their independence.

Soviet hardliners staged a failed coup. Gorbachev resigned and **the Soviet Union broke up into 12 independent nations in 1991.**

Throughout the Soviet Union's time in control in Eastern Europe, unrest was common and revolts routinely erupted.

- Eastern bloc countries demanded freedom and resented Russian rule
- Poland's surge of resistance in the 1980s helped pave the way toward Eastern European independence.

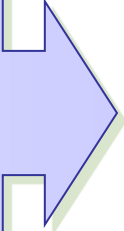
Lech Walesa led striking workers who formed the **Solidarity** labor union in 1980.



This organization demanded political changes. Though Walesa was arrested, he became a national hero and was elected president of Poland in 1990.

During this time, East German leaders resisted change. But when Hungary opened its border with Austria, thousands of East Germans fled to West Germany.

**One by one,
communist
governments
across Eastern
Europe fell.**



People took to the streets to demand reform. **The gates of the Berlin Wall were opened, and then the wall came down.**

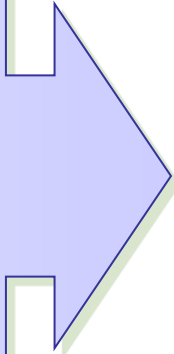
Václav Havel, a dissident activist, was elected president in Czechoslovakia. **The nation peacefully divided into two in 1992.**

Communism began to decline around the world.



- Some communist regimes adopted reforms. In China, compromises with capitalism led to a huge economic boom. There were no major political reforms.
- Vietnam opened up to the world in the 1990s, while North Korea maintained complete isolation.
- Cuba declined without support from the Soviets.

The United States emerged from all of the upheaval as the world's leading military power, but it seemed unsure about its role.



Some Americans didn't want to be the world's policeman, but others thought the country should play an even bigger part in world events.