



the COLD WAR

HOLLYWOOD

HIROSHIMA

WARZAW PACT

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МОЗГА ПОБЕДИ

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USSR

Warsaw Pact

GLASSBORO

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VIETNAM

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NATO

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The Cold War in Europe

- ◉ The United States and the Soviet Union were very different.
- ◉ As a capitalist democracy the US allowed citizens and businesses to own private property, determine economic production, and pursue profits.
- ◉ Its Constitution also guaranteed basic human rights and allowed citizens to have a role in their government.



The Cold War in Europe

- ◉ The Soviet Union was a communist dictatorship.
- ◉ Its dictator, Joseph Stalin, commonly ordered the imprisonment or execution of anyone who opposed his rule.
- ◉ Communism meant that the state, not the citizens or businesses, owned nearly all the property and determined production.



The Cold War in Europe

- After the war, these differences led the two sides to distrust on another.
- Stalin feared that the US and Great Britain would invade the USSR while they still had armies in Germany.
- He decided not to give up territories his army had conquered during war.
- Instead, he made them part of the Soviet Union or set up new communist governments that answered to him.
- The US and Great Britain believed that Stalin wanted to invade Western Europe.
- They believed he wanted to spread communism to the rest of the continent.
- They saw Stalin's refusal to give up Eastern Europe as proof they were right.



The Cold War in Europe

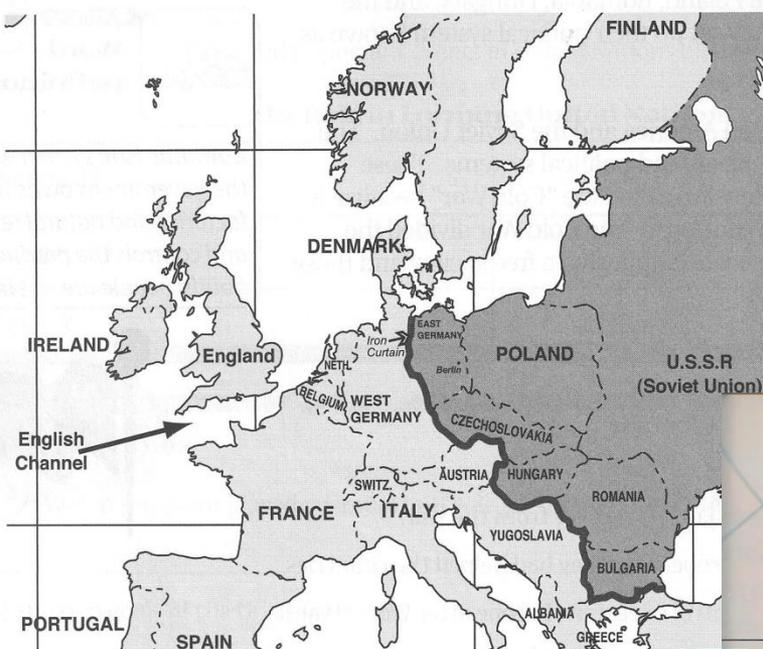
- ◉ This period marked the start of the Cold War.
- ◉ It was a time when people around the world feared the tension between the US and USSR would eventually lead to war.
- ◉ REFLECT: The US is a capitalist democracy. The Soviet Union is a communist dictatorship. What caused the start of the Cold War? Stalin's refusal of giving up Eastern Europe because the US and Great Britain thought Stalin wanted to spread communism to the rest of the continent.

The “Iron Curtain”

- Following Germany’s defeat, the Allies divided the country.
- The US, Great Britain, and France governed sections of western Germany.
- The allies also invaded the German capital of Berlin.
- Even though Berlin was in the Soviet sector of Germany, each of the allied powers governed a portion of the city.
- The US, Great Britain and France believed this arrangement was temporary.
- They thought Germany would soon be a free democracy.

The “Iron Curtain”

- ◉ Stalin would not give up East Germany.
- ◉ Eventually Germany became two separate nations.
- ◉ West Germany became a capitalist democracy (like the US) and East Germany became a communist state (like the USSR).
- ◉ Former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill described Europe as being divided by an “Iron Curtain”.
- ◉ On the west side of the “curtain” were the democracies of Western Europe.
- ◉ On the east side were the communist nations of Eastern Europe.



Europe and the Cold War



■ Communist country
■ Non-communist country
— Iron curtain



- ◉ Reflect: What did Churchill mean when he described Europe as being divided by an “Iron Curtain”?



Containment Policy and the Truman Doctrine

- The US decided that it could not remove communism from Eastern Europe without war, so President Truman adopted a containment policy.
- Containment meant that the US would not attempt to remove communism from places where it already existed, but it would do all it could to make sure communism didn't spread to other parts of the world.
- Truman's vow to help other nations resist communism became known as the Truman Doctrine.
- In Europe, the Truman Doctrine led to the Marshall Plan.
- This plan involved the US government giving money to European nations.
- The money helped them rebuild after the war.
- By helping nations rebuild, the US believed it would prevent the spread of communism.

The Berlin Airlift

- ◉ Stalin wanted the western Allies out of Berlin.
- ◉ His army surrounded West Berlin and would not let an supplies in or out.
 - > West Berlin could only be reached by traveling through East Germany {which was Communist}.
 - > They blocked highway, rail, and water routes so that no food or fuel could get into the city.



Germany after World War II



- Germany was divided into 4 military zones
- Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States controlled the government
- Berlin was also divided among the 4



The Berlin Airlift

- Truman responded with the Berlin [Airlift](#).
- For several months in 1948 and '49, the US and its [allies](#) flew planes delivering supplies across the [Soviet](#) lines and into West [Berlin](#).
- Not wanting a war, Stalin finally gave [up](#).
- But the Berlin Airlift only made the two sides [angrier](#) with one another.



○ Reflect: Why did the US get involved with the Berlin Airlift?

Because Stalin surrounded West Berlin and the US and its allies need to get supplies in, so they used airplanes.

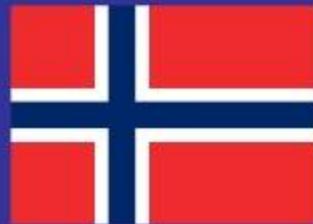
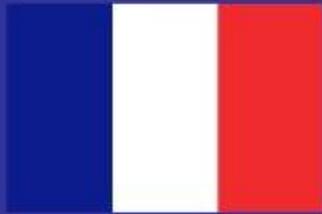
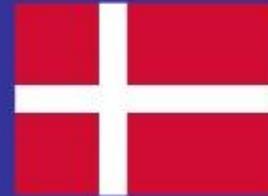


West Germany Joins NATO

- The US was worried that it could not protect Western Europe from a Soviet attack if Germany was not allowed to have an army
- Britain, France, and the US decided that West Germany could rebuild an army as long as they were a member of NATO



North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)



◉ Reflect: Why was NATO formed?



To provide a combined military force against an attack from Eastern Europe.



The Warsaw Pact is Formed

- The Soviets were afraid of an American attack once West Germany built an army
- They made a military alliance with the other communist countries in Europe to defend each other in case NATO attacked them



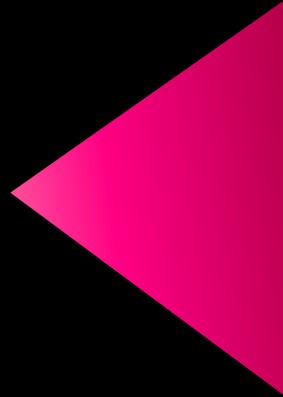
The Nuclear Arms Race

- ◉ Within a few years of the US dropping its first atomic bomb, the Soviet Union developed its own nuclear weapons.
- ◉ A few years later, both nations developed hydrogen bombs that were more powerful than the bombs dropped on Japan.
- ◉ A nuclear arms race developed between the US and USSR.
- ◉ Both nations created more nuclear weapons and had nuclear missiles that could travel 1000's of miles in minutes and destroy cities on the other side of the world.
- ◉ People lived in fear of a nuclear war that would destroy the entire planet.



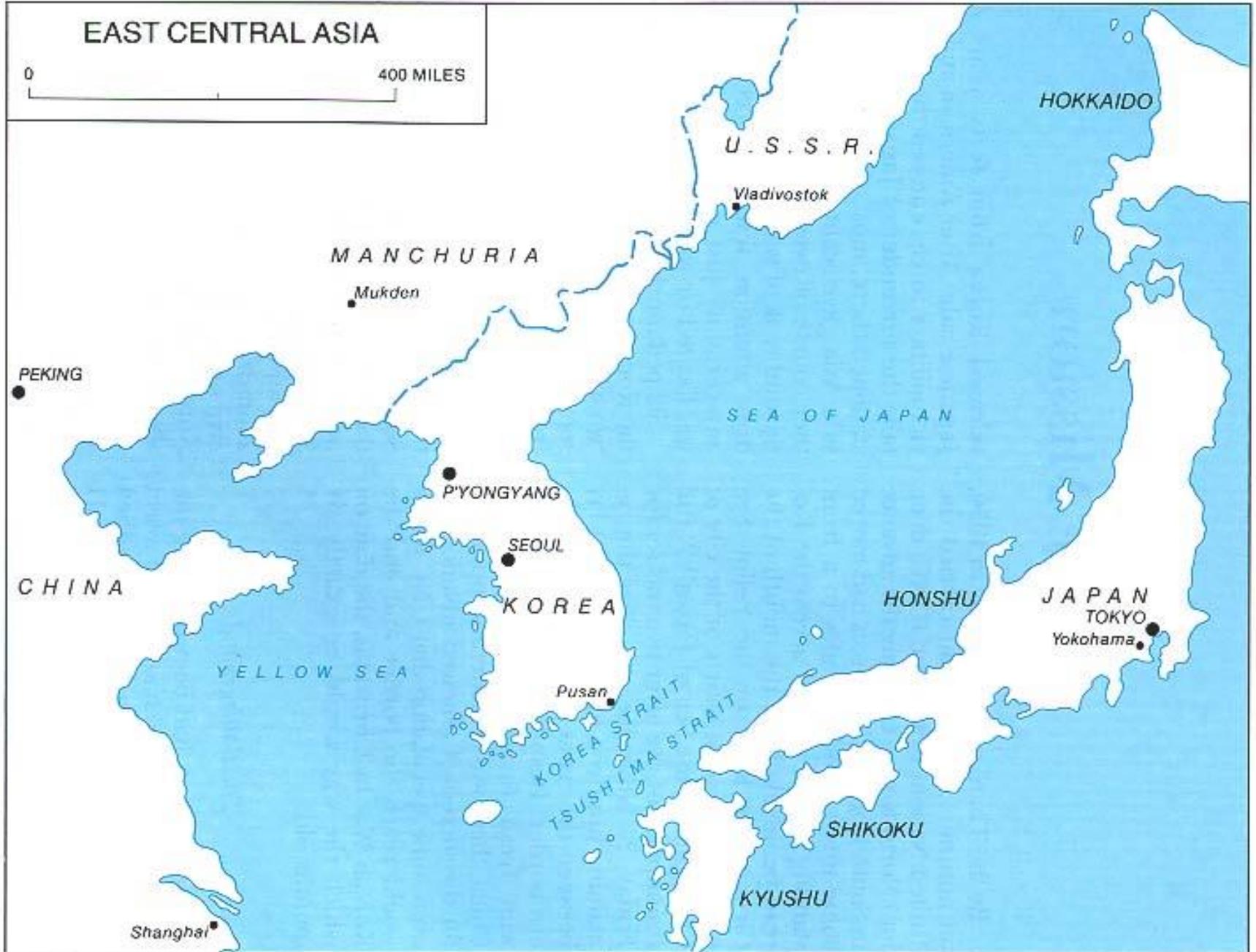
THE KOREAN WAR

THE COLD WAR BEYOND
EUROPE



EAST CENTRAL ASIA

0 400 MILES



MAP 1

From: Ebb And Flow, November 1950-July 1951
Center of Military History, 1990
By Billy C. Mossman

Timeline of Events



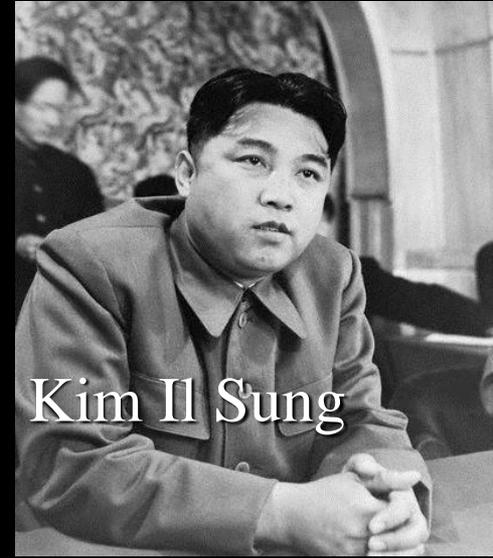
- Korea had been controlled by the Japanese from 1905 to 1945.
- In 1945,
 - Soviets occupied the NORTH,
 - America the SOUTH
- The two halves were divided by the 38th Parallel



TIMELINE OF EVENTS

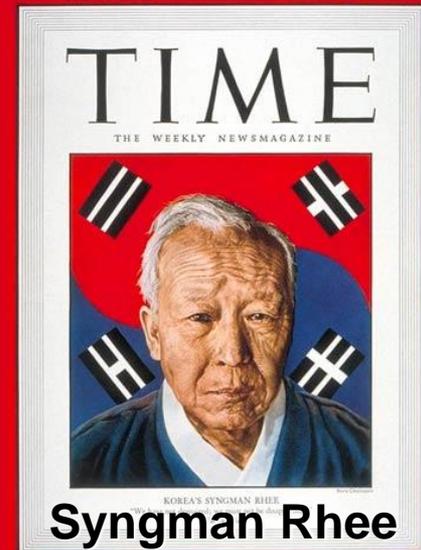
- North:
 - > communist government
 - > supplied with weapons by the Soviets.
- South:
 - > capitalist system
 - > supported by the U.S.
- 1949- Both the U.S and the Soviet troops withdraw from Korea.

North



Kim Il Sung

South



China

- 1949 - China became Communist - supported N



War Begins



《일제통치의 가장 암담한 시기에 우리 나라의 건실한 공산주의자들은 맑스-레닌주의리론을 지침으로 하여 조선인민의 민족적독립과 사회해방을 위하여 일제를 반대하는 선진적로동자, 농민, 애국청년들로서 우리 나라의 혁명적인민우력의 첫 대오인 항일유격대를 조직하였습니다.

우리 인민군대는 바로 이 항일무장투쟁의 애국투사들을 골간으로 하고 그 혁명적애국전통과 고귀한 경험을 토대로 하여 창건되었습니다.》
김 일 성

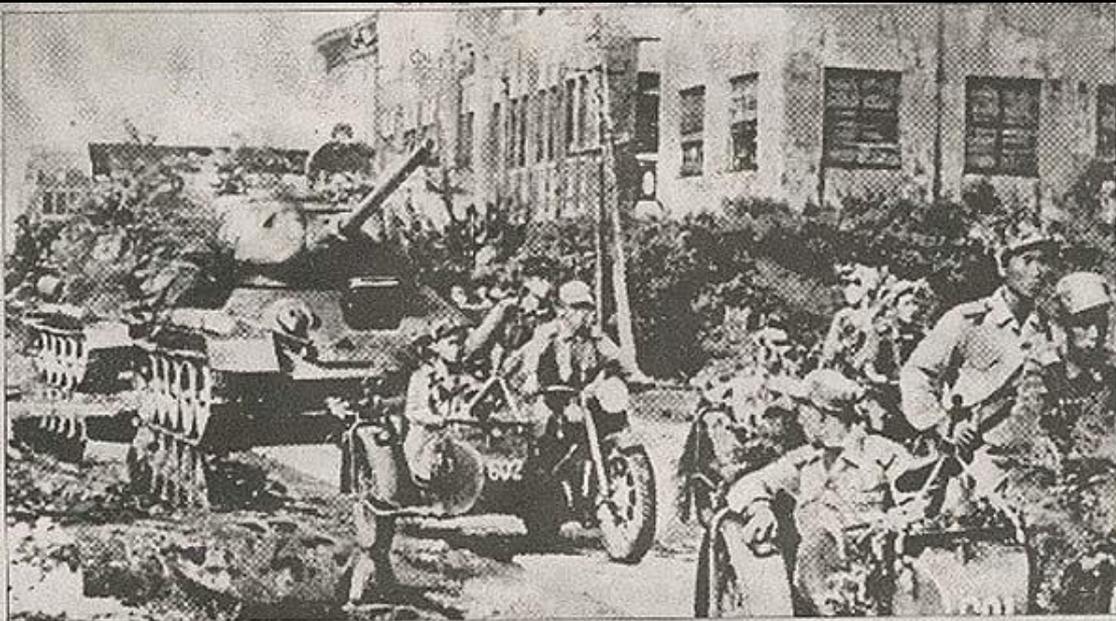
조선인민군인명세서 《조선인민군항전에 대하여》 연설하시는 혁명의 위대한 수령 김일성 동지 (1948, 2, 8)

조선인민군 창건



• June 25th, 1950—North Korea invades South Korea with the Soviet Union's approval.

North Korean Army moving into Seoul (Capital), S. K.



6.25 남북 적수 북한 인민군이 프러시아골과 광곡을 앞세운 채 서울 시가지를 통과하고 있다. /한국일보 자료사진



T-34 Tanks

Yak Fighters



YAKOVLEV YAK-9M

image copyright Jari Juvonen (<http://koti.mbnet.fi/~jjuvonen/>)

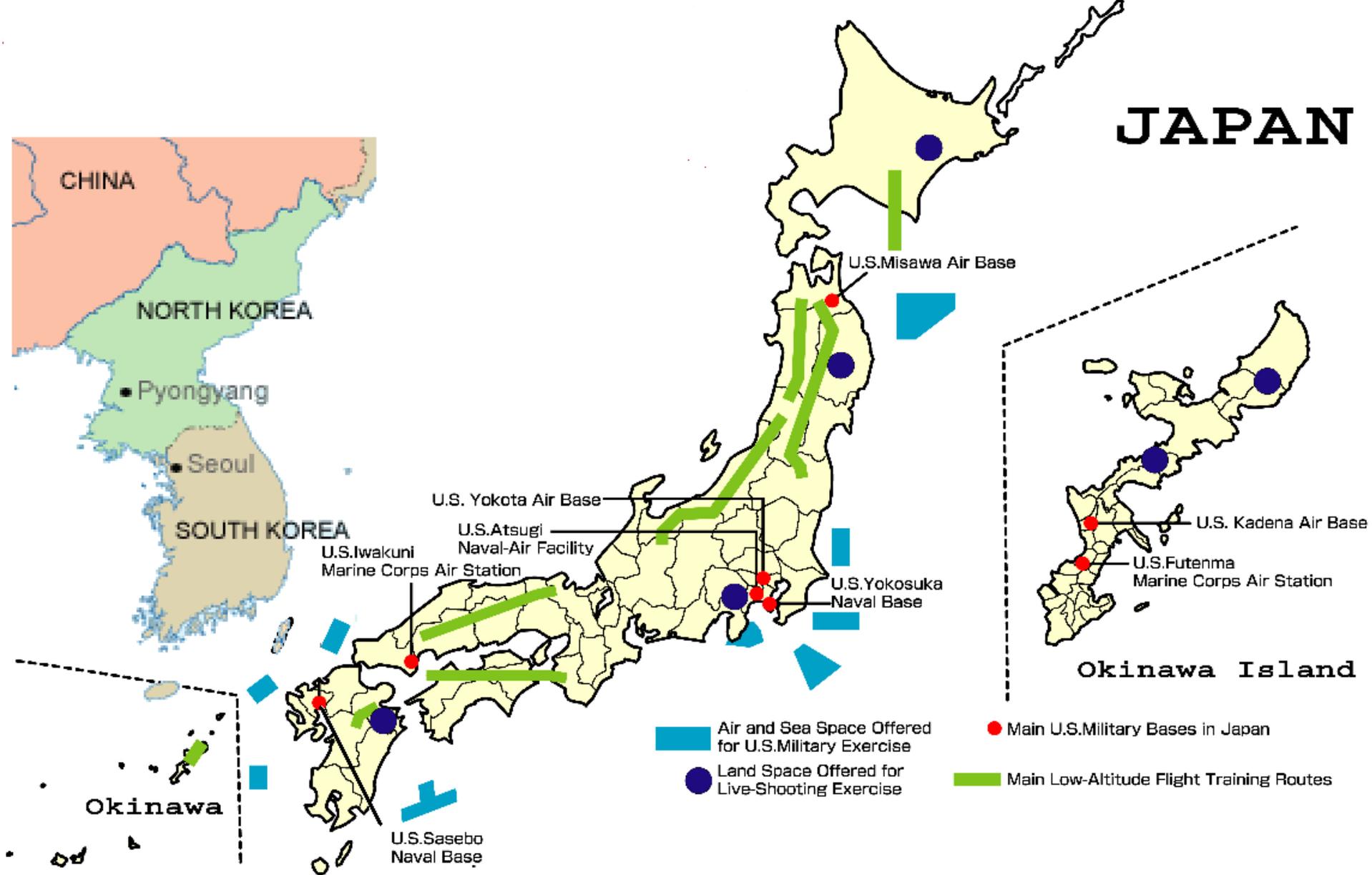
To Contain or not contain, that is the question?

- US President Truman—not wanting to repeat the mistake of appeasement used during WWII, promises to help South Korea.



But How???

JAPAN



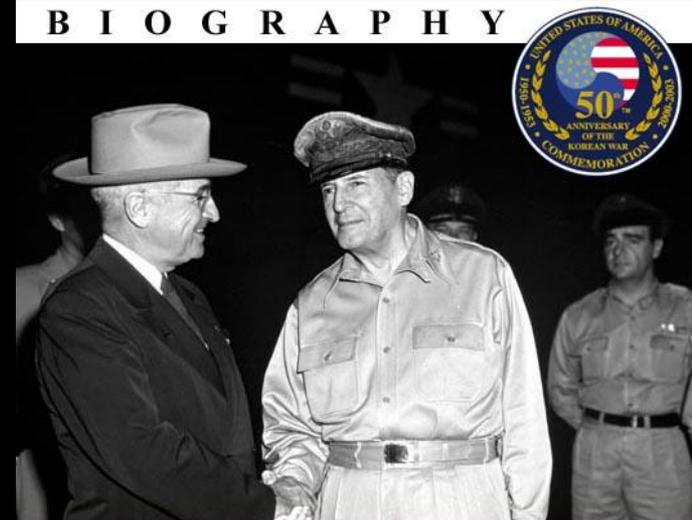


U.N. or U.S.?

- South Korea asks the newly created United Nations for help.
- Most of the troops are American.
- Douglas MacArthur
 - > command of the 15 nation UN forces.



B I O G R A P H Y



Harry S. Truman
(1884-1972)



Stage One

- By the end of July 1950 only a small section of the Korea was in the hands of the UN forces (Pusan).
- Stand or Die!

Stage Two

- MacArthur orders an amphibious invasion at the port of Incheon
- Take Seoul and cut of supply lines



Stage Two

- ⦿ N Koreans pushed back into N Korea
- ⦿ MacArthur believes he will be able to "get the boys home by Christmas"



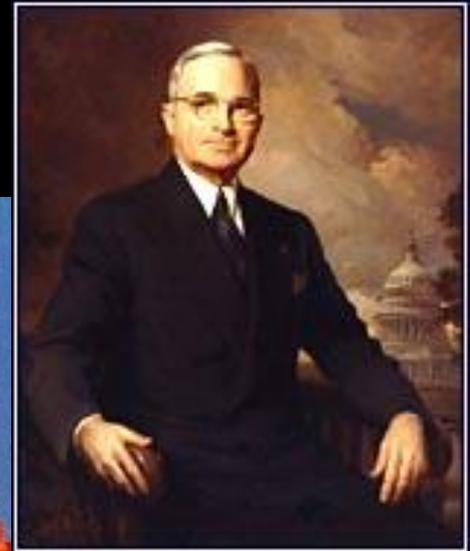
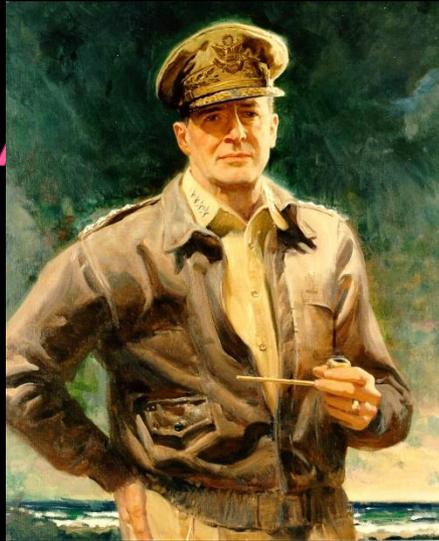
Too close to home...



Stage Three



- Oct 1950
Chinese invaded
N Korea
- 300,000
Chinese troops
- UN troops
pushed back to
S Korea



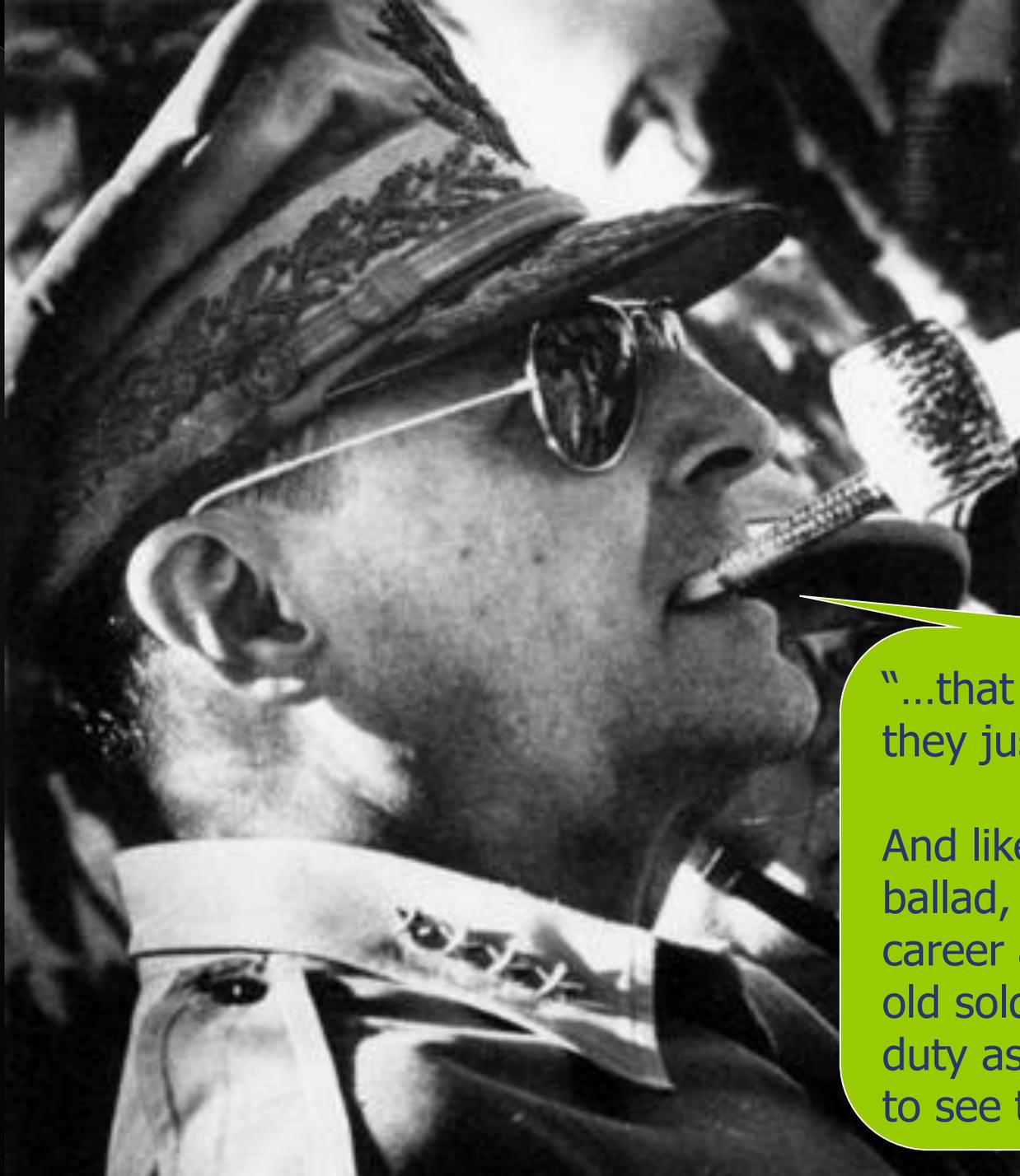
⦿ “We face an entirely new war” MacArthur said. He called for nuclear attacks on Chinese cities.

⦿ President Truman had different opinion “We are trying to prevent a world war, not start one”



MacArthur is Fired!

- MacArthur tried to go over President Truman by talking to Congress and the Press.
- In response Truman fired MacArthur.



"...that old soldiers never die;
they just fade away.

And like the old soldier of that
ballad, I now close my military
career and just fade away, an
old soldier who tried to do his
duty as God gave him the light
to see that duty. Good-by."

Stage Three

● (Nov. 1950-1953)

STALEMATE

around 38th

Parallel

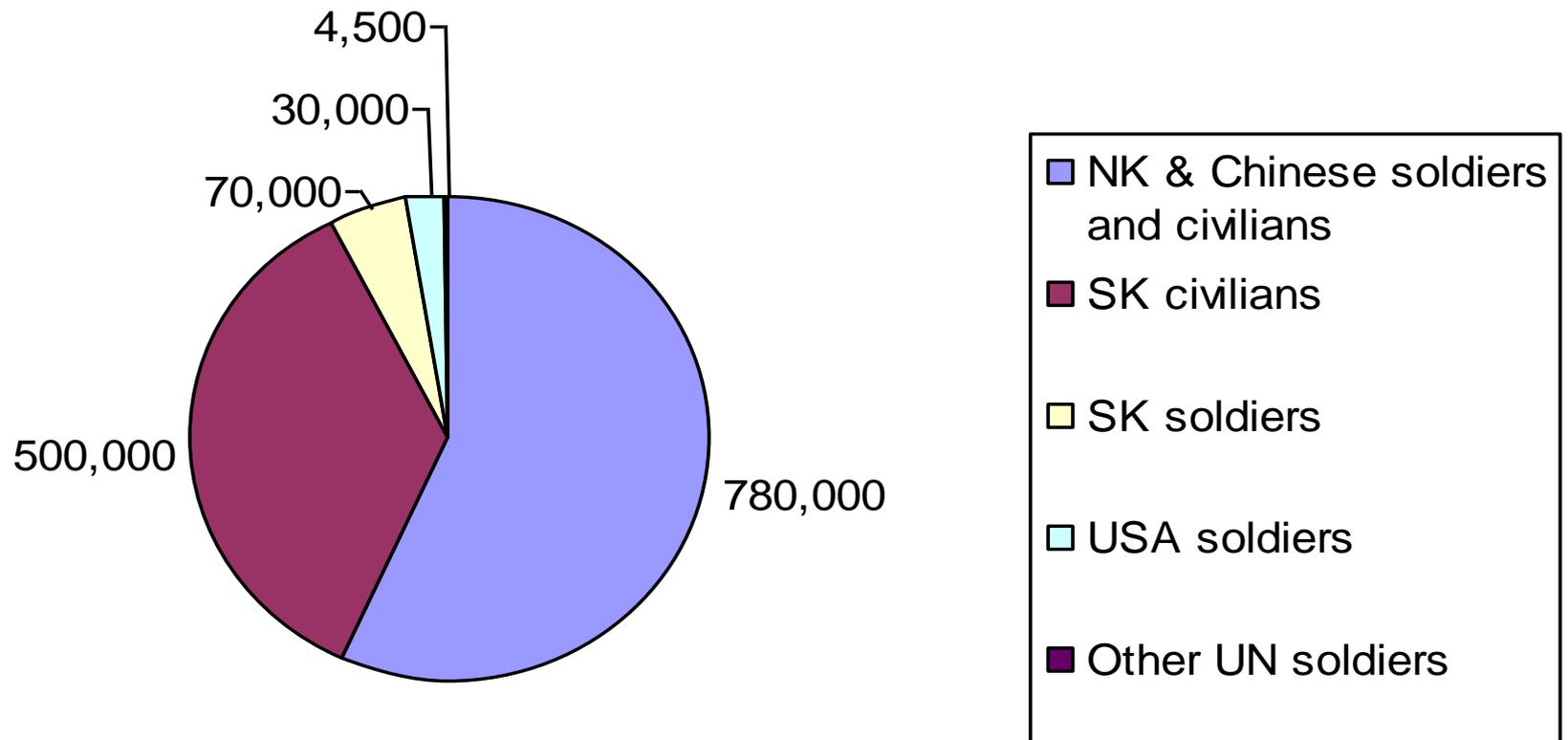
● July 1953 -

Armistice signed



THE COST IN HUMAN LIFE

Casualties in the Korean War



Results of the Korean War

- ◉ South KOREA
REMAINED 'FREE' (no
democracy until 1987)
- ◉ Containment had worked
- ◉ Korea badly damaged
- ◉ Still two separate states today
- ◉ Still US troops in Korea

