Cold War

California Content Standards:
10.9 Students analyze the international developments in the post-World War II world.
1. Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.
2. Analyze the causes of the Cold War, with the free world on one side and Soviet client states on the other, including competition for influence in such places as Egypt, the Congo, Vietnam, and Chile.
3. Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, which established the pattern for America’s postwar policy of supplying economic and military aid to prevent the spread of Communism and the resulting economic and political competition in arenas such as Southeast Asia (i.e., the Korean War, Vietnam War), Cuba, and Africa.
4. Describe the uprisings in Poland (1952), Hungary (1956), and Czechoslovakia (1968) and those countries’ resurgence in the 1970’s and 1980’s as people in Soviet satellites sought freedom from Soviet control.
5. Analyze the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union, including the weakness of the command economy, burdens of military commitments, and growing resistance to Soviet rule by dissidents in satellite states and the non-Russian Soviet republics.

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYSIS SKILLS

Chronological and Spatial Thinking
1. Students compare the present with the past, evaluating the consequences of past events and decisions and determining the lessons that were learned.
2. Students analyze how change happens at different rates at different times; that some aspects can change while others remain the same; and understand that change is complicated and affects not only technology and politics but also values and beliefs.
3. Students use a variety of maps and documents to interpret human movement, including major patterns of domestic and international migration, changing environmental preferences and settlement patterns, the frictions that develop between population groups, and the diffusion of ideas, technological innovations, and goods.
4. Students relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

Historical Research, Evidence, and Point of View
1. Students distinguish valid arguments from fallacious arguments in historical interpretations.
2. Students identify bias and prejudice in historical interpretations.
3. Students evaluate major debates among historians concerning alternative interpretations of the past, including an analysis of authors’ use of evidence and the distinctions between sound generalizations and misleading oversimplifications.
4. Students construct and test hypotheses; collect, evaluate, and employ information from multiple primary and secondary sources; and apply it in oral and written presentations.

Historical Interpretation
1. Students show the connections, casual and otherwise, between particular historical events and larger social, economic, and political trends and developments.
2. Students recognize the complexity of historical causes and effects, including the limitations of determining cause and effect.
3. Students interpret past events and issues within the context in which an event unfolded rather than solely in terms of present day norms and values.
4. Students understand the meaning, implication, and impact of historical events while recognizing that events could have taken other directions.
5. Students analyze human modifications of a landscape, and examine the resulting environmental policy issues.
6. Students conduct cost/benefit analyses and apply basic economic indicators to analyze the aggregate economic behavior of the U.S. economy.

Read Spielvogel pages 814-885

Origins of the Cold War

Post-War Conferences
- 1943 - Big Three (FDR, Churchill, Stalin) meet at Casablanca to coordinate strategy and plan for postwar world
- 1944 - Yalta Conference
  - FDR allows Stalin to occupy Eastern Europe
  - Stalin agrees to help against Japan, join UN
  - FDR believes he can work with Stalin
  - Stalin wants buffer zones
  - states between USSR and Germany controlled by USSR and communists

- 1945 - Potsdam
  - Truman replaces FDR
  - draws firmer line against Soviet aggression
  - World begins to divide into West (democratic) & East (Communist)

United Nations formed (June - 1945)
- 50 countries sign charter in San Francisco
- headquartered in New York
- General Assembly
  - all countries are members
  - discussion, recommendations, agreements
- Security Council
  - five permanent members
    - US, USSR, France, Britain, China
    - veto power over all decisions
  - ten rotating members
    - investigating disputes, peacekeeping, emergency action
- 1948 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 1975 – Helsinki Accords
- could not deal with nuclear war

Germany was divided
- occupation zones (Berlin was also divided)
US, USSR, GB, France each had 1/4
1949- East and West Germany formed
    Soviets refused to turn their quarter over
Eastern Europe
    satellites
countries that revolve around another
    Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia become communist nations
    Yugoslavia exception
        Tito operates independently - 1948-1980
Winston Churchill’s “iron curtain” descends across Europe
Truman Doctrine
    US foreign policy towards Communists during the Cold War
    containment - first developed by George Kennan
        stop spread of communist ideology
        no roll back of communism
    Greece and Turkey are first tests
        Truman sends in CIA to combat Soviets
    Korea War(1949 - 1953)
        UN sanctioned “peacekeeping” action
Marshall Plan - 1947
    George Marshall - Secretary of State
    16 countries - 13 billion dollars - four years
    European economies begin to recover
    Eastern Europe declines to accept American aid
Rival alliances develop in Europe
    North Atlantic Treaty Organization(NATO)
        peacetime military alliance
            US & Western Europe
    Warsaw Pact
        Soviet response with Eastern Europe
Berlin Airlift - 1948 - 49
    Stalin closes all roads leading to Berlin
        wants to force West Berlin to capitulate
    Truman responds with airlift to supply Berlin
    Soviets build Berlin Wall in 1961 to stop immigration
        becomes symbol of the Cold War
France
    Fourth Republic created after WWII
    colonial wars(1954)
        Vietnam
            Dien Bien Phu
                Americans begin to replace French
        Algeria - civil war breaks out
    Charles De Gaulle
        manages to reunite France
elected president of Fifth Republic until 1969
demands stronger presidency
withdraws France from NATO in 1966

United Kingdom
loses most colonies after war
form British Commonwealth
moderate socialist government takes control
Labor party
established many social programs
cause severe economic problems

Thatcher Revolution
Margaret Thatcher elected in 1979
Conservative party
privatizes industry, reduces taxes

West Germany
economic miracle
GNP from 48 to 828 billion (1950-1980)
Konrad Adenauer
the “old man” leads Germany into the 60’s
joins NATO in 1955
Ostpolitik
Willie Brandt normalizes relations with East
lays foundation for German reunification

Common Market
European Economic Community - 1957
Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, West Germany
GB, Denmark, Ireland join in 1973
no tariffs or trade barriers
1992 - Treaty of Maastricht
François Mitterrand (France) and Helmut Kohl (W Germany)
two main European leaders
sets plan in motion for United States of Europe
Euro - new single European currency
1995 – World Trade Organization (WTO) formed to foster free trade

USSR
Stalin dies in 1953
Nikita Khrushchev becomes premier in 1958
politburo
committee of Communist elders become power center
de-Stalinization
Khrushchev blames Stalin for all of USSR’s problems

Space Race
U.S. & Soviet Union compete
Sputnik – first satellite in space
Yuri Gagarin – first man in space
Alan Sheppard- first American in space
John Glenn – first American to orbit Earth
1969 – Apollo missions get U.S. to moon first
Cuban Missile Crisis - 1961
world comes to the brink of nuclear war
Brezhnev replaces Khrushchev in 1964
clamps down on dissidents
Brezhnev Doctrine - use force to keep communism in E Europe
Hungarian Revolt - 1956
army and people overthrow government
new government promises reforms
Red Army invades and restores Communism
US fails to help
East Germany strongest country of Eastern Block
Czechoslovakian revolt - 1968
students revolt put down by Warsaw Pact forces
Poland
economy performs poorly, harsh control over people
1980 - Solidarity formed
Lech Walsea is leader
martial law declared, Solidarity outlawed
industry continues to decline, foreign debt rises
August 1988 - mass strikes break out across Poland
April 1989 - Solidarity legalized
August, 1989 - free elections remove communists
Lech Walsea elected president
November 9th, 1989 – Fall of the Berlin Wall
Fall of Soviet Union
March, 1985 - Mikhail Gorbachev elected premier
looks to deal with Soviet problems
arms race
1972 SALT treaty
1979 - Soviets invade Afghanistan
“Soviet Vietnam”
Reagan starts arms build up
“evil empire”
Soviets can’t afford cost of arms race
1987 - superpowers agree to scale back forces
1989 - USSR withdraws from Afghanistan
glasnost - openness - 1986
Chernobyl
religion and rock and roll
perestroika - economic restructuring
privatized business and decision making
demokratizatsiya - Congress of People’s Deputies
Supreme Soviet
Dec. 31, 1990 - Soviet Union comes to an end
Boris Yeltsin elected president of Russia
faces economic and social upheaval
2001 – Vladimir Putin elected President of Russia
Eastern Europe finds democracy - 1989
Hungary opens borders
free elections and economies
Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria reject communism
Revolution in Romania
Secret police vs. army
Communism overthrown in E Germany
Eric Honecker is removed and arrested
elect non-communist government
October 3, 1990 - Germany reunifies
By 1991 democracy is in every European county
Czechoslovakia & Yugoslavia collapse
Czechoslovakia splits in Czech Republic & Slovakia
Yugoslavia descends into civil war and genocide after death of Tito
Serbs – Greek Orthodox
led by Slobodan Milosevic
Croats – Catholics
Muslims – suspected by both
1991 – Serbs seize Kosovo
Slovenia & Croatia declare independence
Serbs invade those two countries
Bosnia declares independence
mixture of ethnicities in all provinces creates chaos
Milosevic begins “ethnic cleansing” of Muslims
1997 – United Nations, U.S. finally intervene to stop fighting
Milosevic arrested, tried for crimes against humanity