

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.
5. 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.
7. 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.
8. Discuss the establishment and work of the United Nations and the purposes and functions of the Warsaw Pact, SEATO, and NATO, and the Organization of American States.

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
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 w/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 country
- 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