

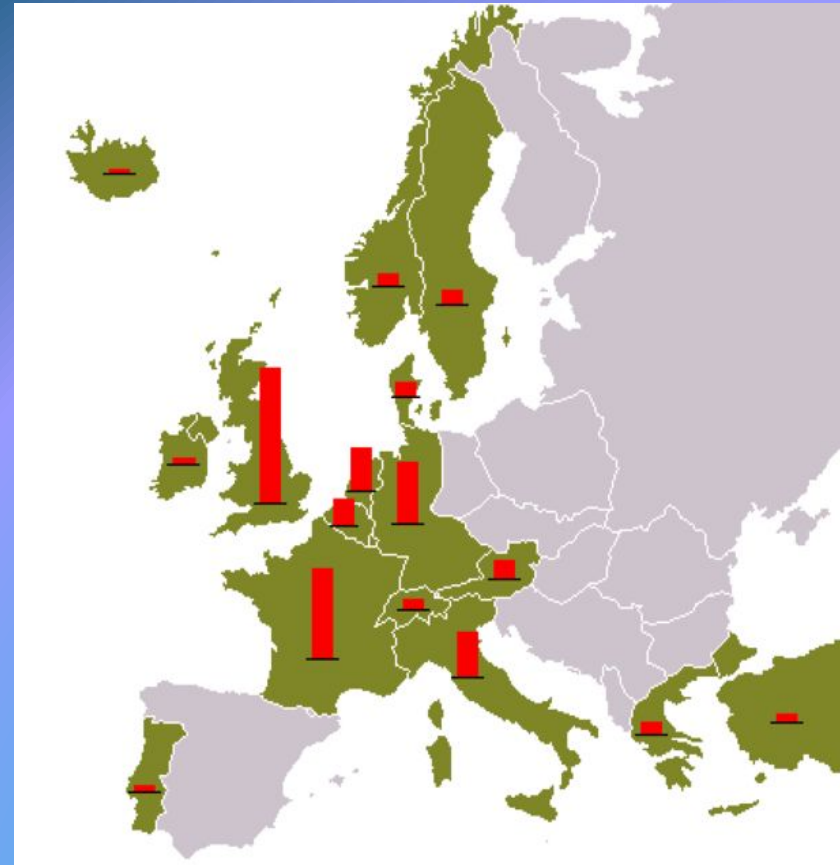
The background of the slide is a stylized, abstract representation of the American flag. It features overlapping horizontal stripes of red, white, and blue, with large, golden-yellow stars scattered across the composition. The overall effect is a textured, layered look that evokes the colors and symbols of the United States flag.

The Cold War

Mr. M.D. King | Honors World History

The Marshall plan

- Reconstruction of Western Europe
 - Helped Europe rebuild (\$12.2 billion over 4 years)
 - Great success in resisting communism
- Cold War
 - Truman started policy of confronting USSR, ideologically
 - Re-organized military services (USAF)
 - Created CIA



Marshall Plan recipients; red bar Shows relative total aid per state

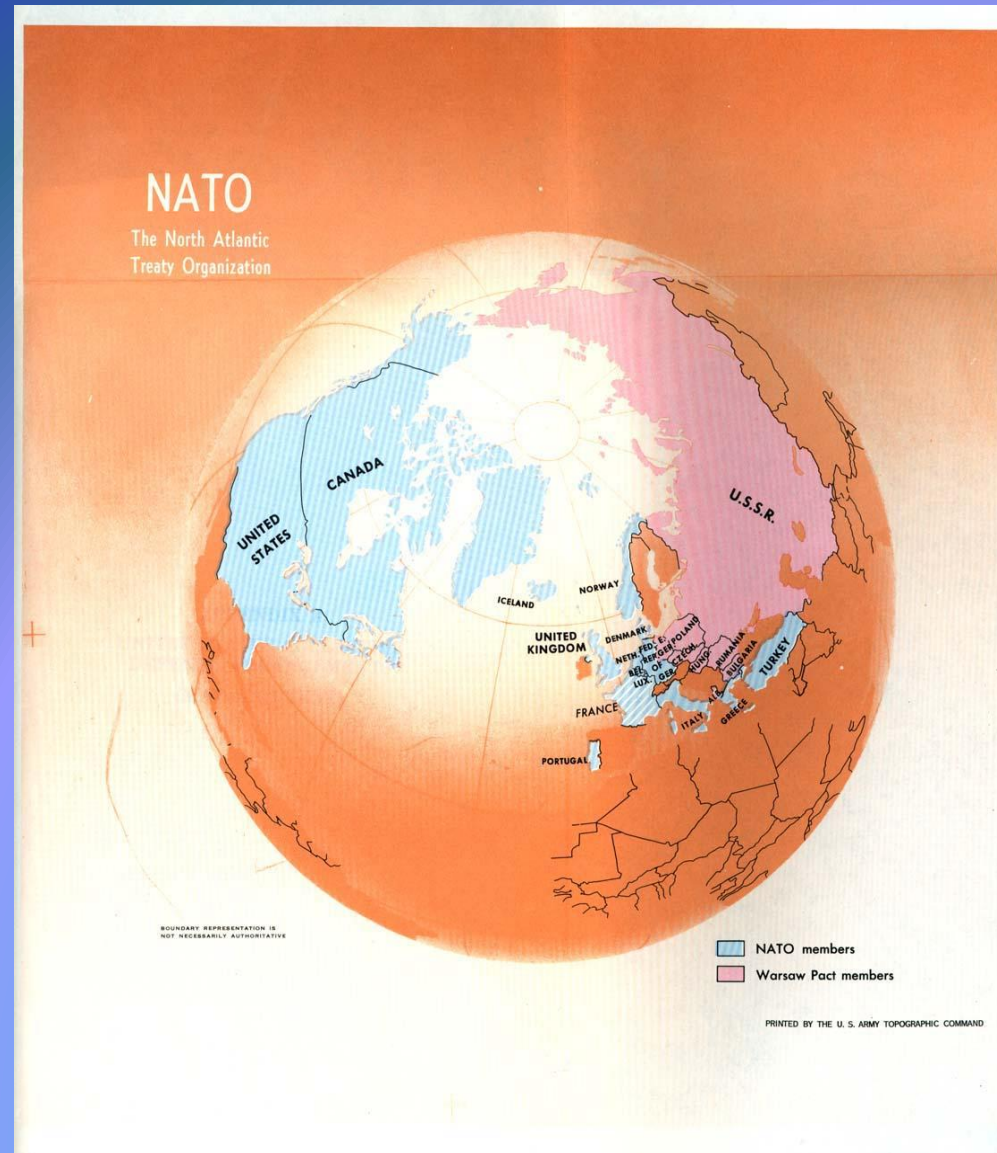
Cold War in Europe, 1948-53

- Marshall Plan “saved” Western Europe
- First crisis of Cold War = Berlin Blockade
 - US, RAF airlifted 2.3 million tons of food, supplies on 278,000 flights to Berlin



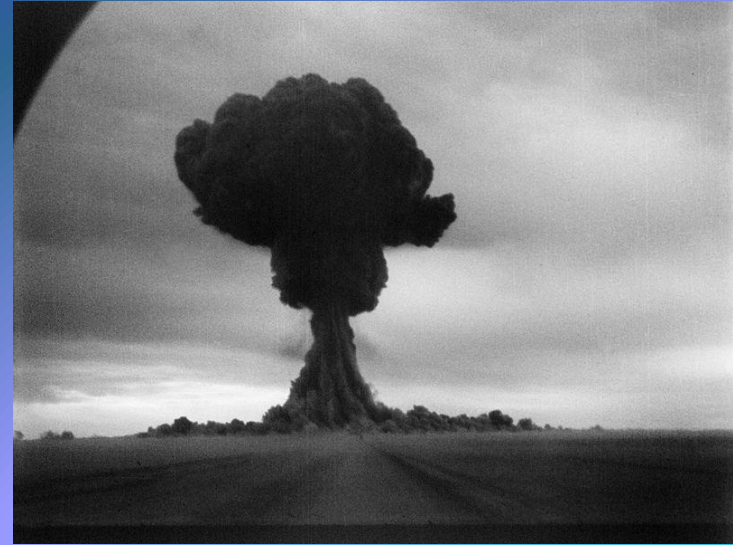
Formation of NATO, Warsaw Pact

- April 1949: North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) formed
 - Defense pact among western nations
- Soviets formed “Warsaw Pact” in 1955, in reaction to West Germany joining NATO

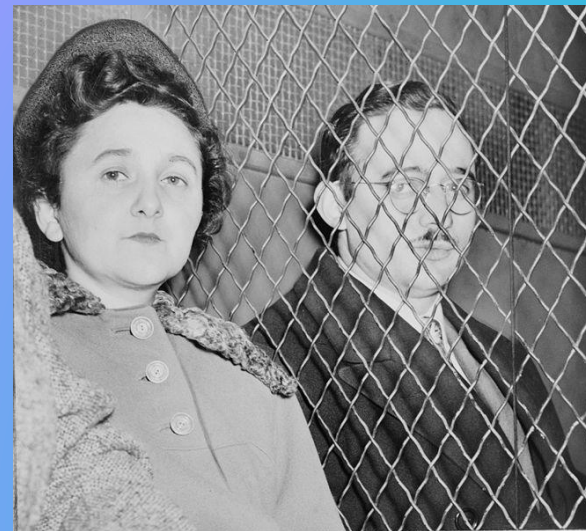


The Soviets Get The Bomb

- Soviets had been working on atomic weapons since 1930s
- Post WW2, Stalin gave program highest priority
- Exploded first bomb in 1949
 - Espionage helped Soviets avoid mistakes (Rosenbergs)



First Soviet test explosion, 1949



Julius & Ethel Rosenberg, post-conviction

Korean War (1950-53)

- Korea divided at end of WWII
- 6/25/50: North invaded across 38th parallel
 - UN condemned action
 - US promised military support
 - North advanced quickly; South military disintegrated
 - “Pusan Perimeter”



Korean War

- Inchon Landing (9/15/50)
 - “End Run” around North
- UN forces pursued North across 38th parallel
 - Captured Pyongyang
 - North’s army disintegrated



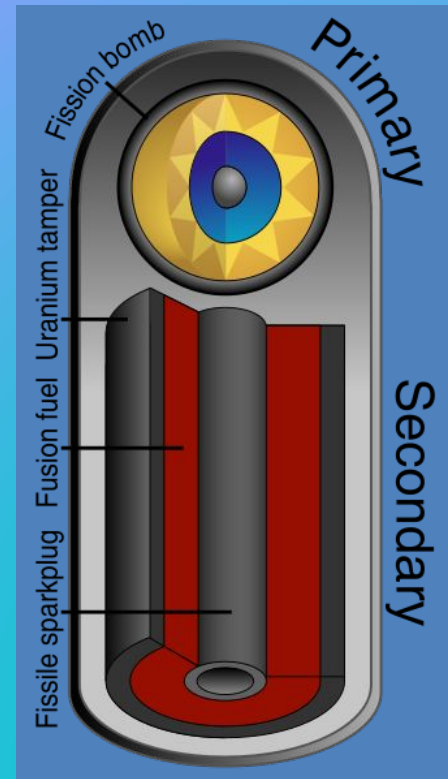
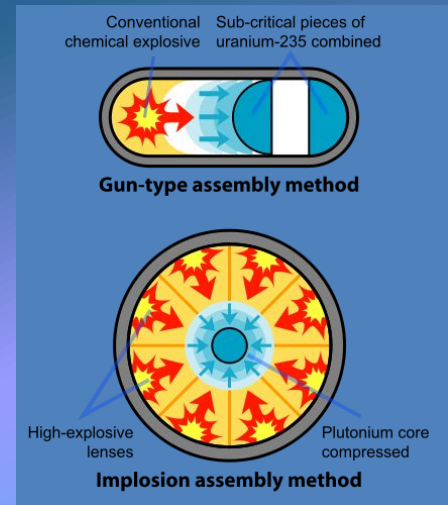
Korean War

- Chinese intervention
 - Chinese concerned about invasion by UN across Yalu River
 - 11/1/50: 250k Chinese “volunteers” attacked UN troops in North Korea
 - Pushed UN troops across 38th Parallel
 - Truman fired MacArthur!!!
- 1951-53: [Stalemate](#)
- July 27, 1953: armistice signed, ending war, after Stalin died – “DMZ”



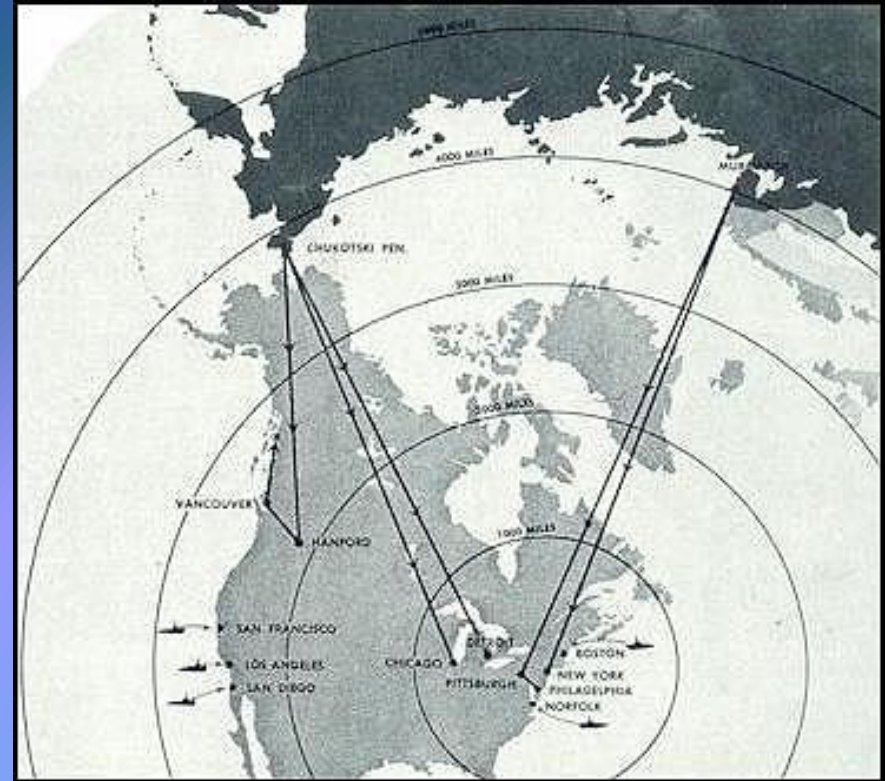
Nuclear Weapons, 1950s

- Nuclear (fission) bomb (“Atomic bomb”)
 - Dropped on Hiroshima, Nagasaki
 - Least “technical” bomb to build
 - Yield = 500 kt (500,000 tons of TNT)
- Hydrogen (fission + fusion) bomb
 - Thermonuclear device
 - Developed 1952 in US, 1955 USSR
 - Yield = sky’s the limit (largest detonated = 50 megatons, or 50 million tons of TNT)

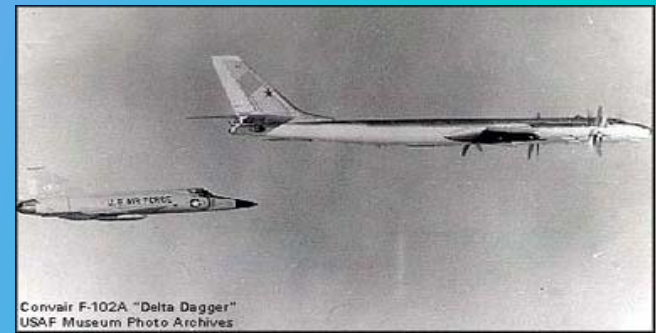


1950s Cold War Nuclear Strategy

- US strategy
 - Strategic in nature (massive response, against Soviet cities)
 - Based on jet propelled bomber fleet (until 1960s)
- USSR strategy
 - Limited strategic use b/c of technical limitations (until ICBMs developed, in 1957)
 - Conventional war would follow
 - Anticipated use of tactical (battlefield) nuclear weapons against enemy troops in Europe



Bomber tracks from USSR, 1951

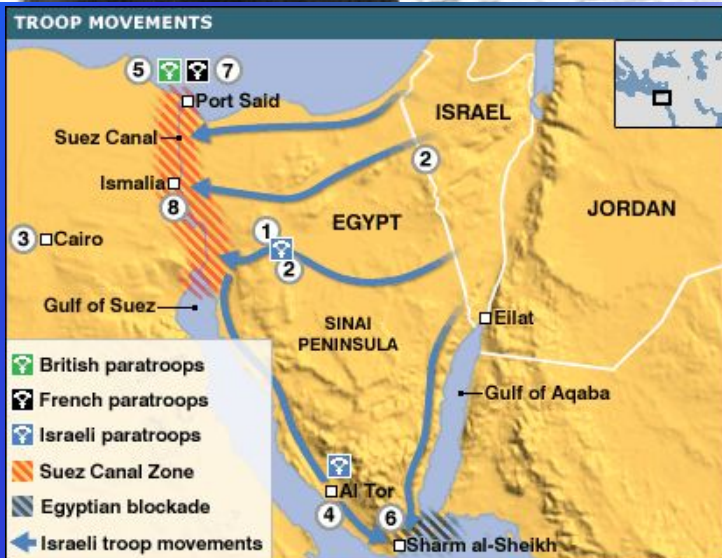


Convair F-102A "Delta Dagger"
USAF Museum Photo Archives

1956 Crises



- 1956: Year of turmoil
 - Hungarian revolution: encouraged by RFE, Hungarians revolted against USSR; US did not support them & thousands died
 - Suez crisis



- US, UK refused to support Egypt for construction of dam
- Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal
- Brits, French, Israelis capture canal W/O US approval

US Response to Crises



- Forced a cease fire on all parties
 - Ike threatened to sell off British bonds & destroy British economy
 - Started oil embargo vs. British, France
 - PM forced out; French, British troops replaced by UN peacekeepers (there until 1967)

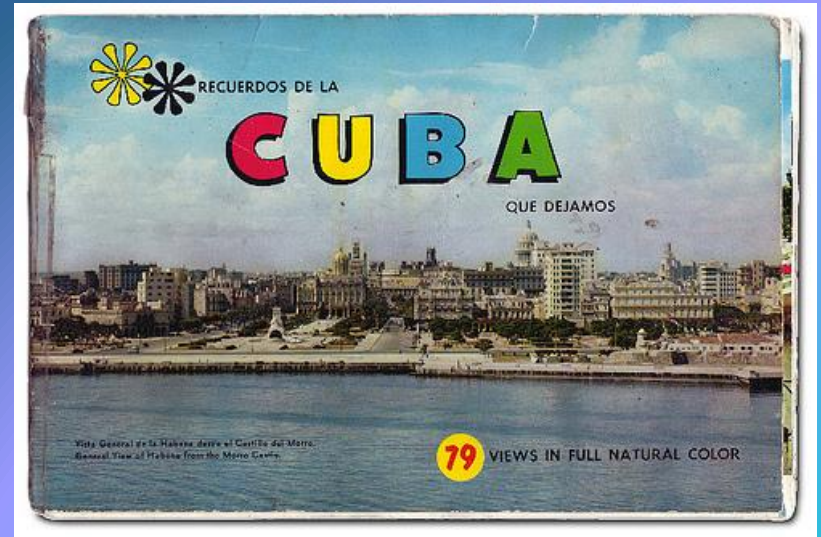
Berlin Wall, 1961

- August 13, 1961: Border between E. Germany and W. Berlin closed
- Berlin Wall began being built on border between E, W Berlin
- JFK ordered 150,000 troops to W. Berlin
- Standoff w/ East German troops continued through summer of 1962



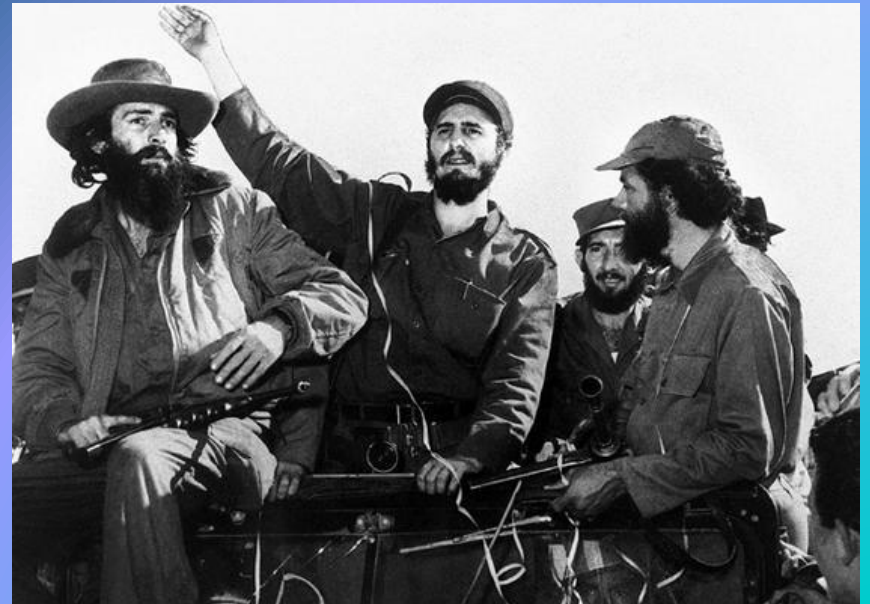
The Bay of Pigs (1961)

- Castro seized power in Cuba, 1959
- Prior to invasion, US “owned” Cuba
 - Pro US government
 - US owned 4/5 of island utilities
 - ½ of sugar production
 - Nearly all mining
 - Mob dominated casinos
- Overthrowing Castro became focus for CIA



Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

- Feb. 1962: JFK est. economic embargo of Cuba
- Castro was convinced of imminent US invasion
- Khrushchev decided to secretly place med. range nukes in Cuba



Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

- Crisis at peak from October 8-28, 1962
 - 10-14: U2 photos showed proof of buildup
 - JFK, 10-22-62: *“It shall be the policy of this nation to regard any nuclear missile launched from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere as an attack on the United States, requiring a full retaliatory response upon the Soviet Union.”*



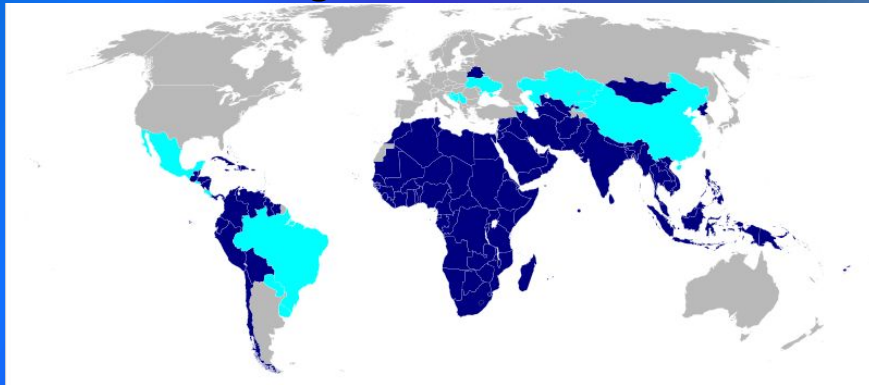
Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

- Resolution
 - Khrushchev publicly agreed to remove Cuban missiles
 - JFK agreed to publicly state that US would never invade Cuba
 - Castro would publicly promise never to accept nukes in Cuba
 - JFK secretly removed nukes from Turkey
- To world, it looked like Khrushchev “blinked”



Third World Arena

Non-aligned nations



- Non-alignment policy of small countries
 - Policy: peaceful coexistence with the 1st, 2nd world nations was preferable & possible
 - Played US, USSR off against each other for cash, rewards
- Creation of Org. of African States (1963)
 - African states banded together vs. 1st World

Third World Arena

OPEC Nations



- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) formed 1960
 - Resentment strong amongst oil producing 3rd World countries who were being exploited by West corps

“Prague Spring”



- 1968: new Czech president, Dubcek, came to power
 - Loosened restrictions on media, speech, travel
 - Soviets objected
- August, 1968: Thousands of Soviet troops and tanks moved in
- Crackdown, occupation continued until 1990

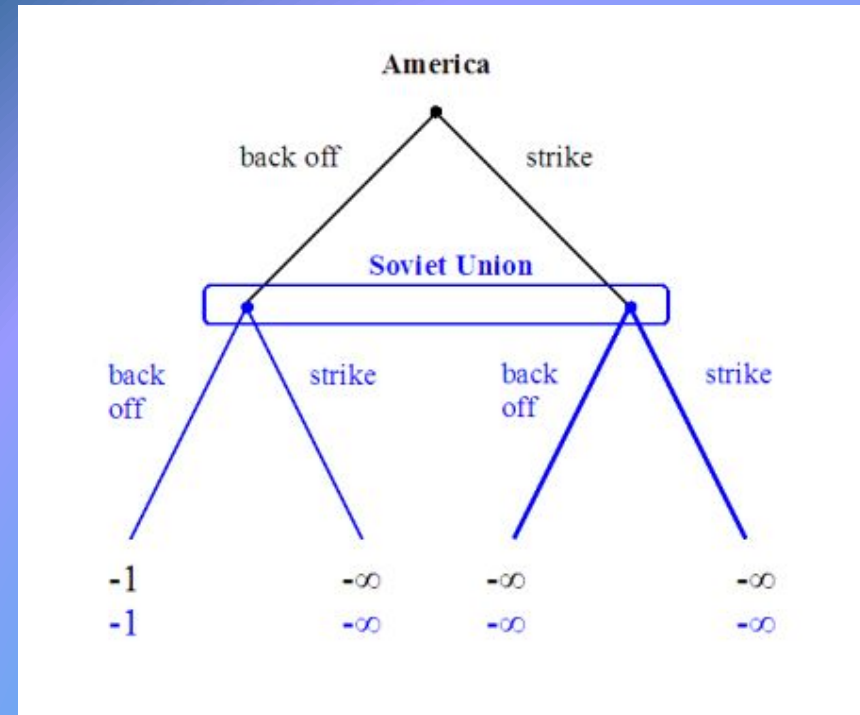
Development of Nuclear Strategy

- “Triad” of nuclear strategy
 - Land based missiles
 - Rockets for space program
 - Large launch facility vulnerable to attack
 - Missile silos first built in mid 1960s
 - Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicles (MIRV) were game changers
 - Bomber fleet
 - B-52s continued to be updated
 - Submarine fleet
 - Ballistic missile subs first deployed in 1959



Development of MAD

- Mutual Assured Destruction
 - First strike nation would still be wiped out by second strike capability of other country
 - Each nation a rational actor, intent on self preservation
 - Doctrine depends upon credibility of the threat of second strike = continual investment, updating nukes



MAD Game Tree

1970s Thaw



- Nuclear arms control: Moscow Summit, 1972
 - Brezhnev, Nixon negotiated trade, arms control treaties
 - Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT I)
 - Froze number of launchers
 - Anti Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty
 - Banned nuclear defense systems
- Era of “Détente” – loosening of tensions

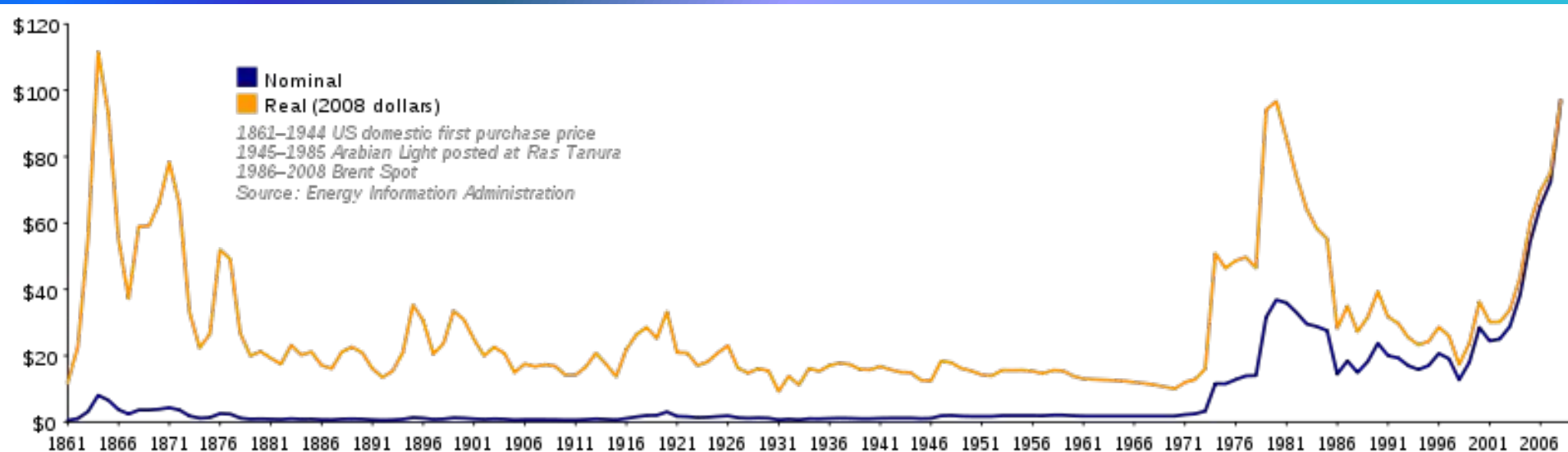
Middle East Tensions

- 1973 Yom Kippur War
 - Egypt, Syria (allies to Soviets) launched attack on Israel
 - US a strong supporter of Israel
 - Israel beat Egypt, Syria
 - US, USSR negotiated a truce
- Result
 - Arab punished US through 1973 oil embargo



OPEC Oil Embargo, 1973

- To punish US, OPEC increased oil prices 70%; later, prices up by over 400%
- Oil production cut 25%
- Price increased & resulted in rationing of gas in US
- National speed limit of 55 MPH
- Search for alternative sources accelerated



The Carter Years

- Middle East
 - Egyptian-Israeli Treaty (1979) – Egypt became first Arab country to recognize Israel's right to exist
- Iranian Revolution (1979)
 - 53 American hostages held 444 days
 - Botched rescue attempt



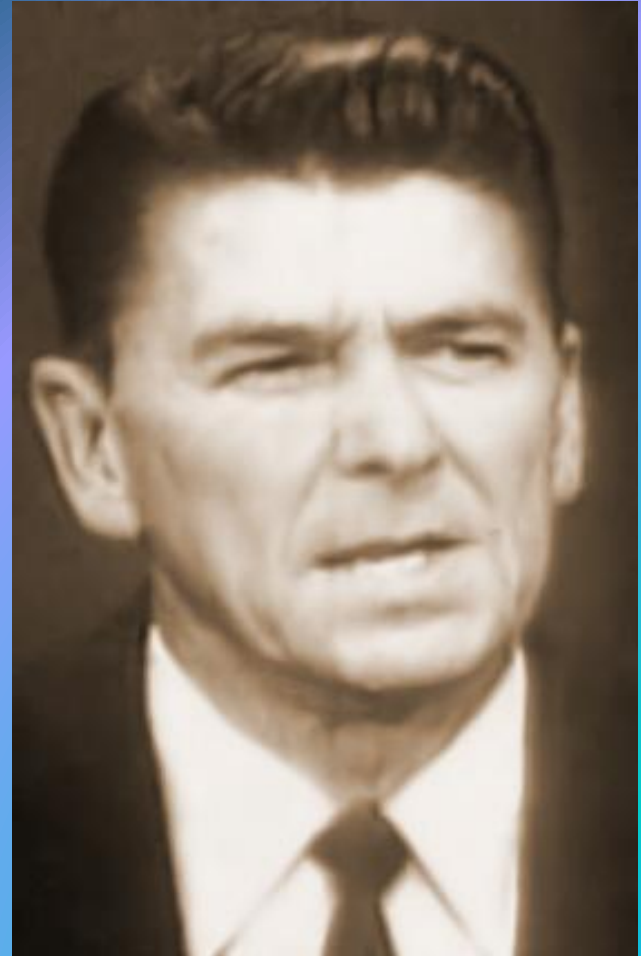
The Carter Years

- SALT II (1979)
 - Limited launchers to 2,250 (all types)
 - No new strategic missile systems
- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979)
 - Marxist revolution against muslim gov't
 - Nine year war
 - 29,000 dead, 53,000 WIA



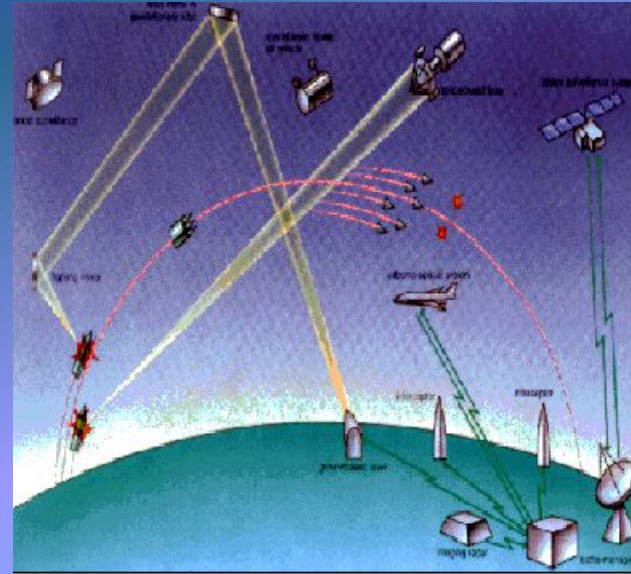
1980s: Beginning of the End

- Reagan's escalation of the Cold War
 - Reversed détente
 - Ordered massive buildup of the US military
- Challenged USSR in ideological terms
 - USSR was “an evil empire”
 - USSR would end up on “the ash heap of history”
- Forced the USSR into an arms race it couldn't afford



End of the Cold War

- USSR, US in arms race
 - Nuclear
 - Conventional
 - SDI: “Star Wars”
- USSR problems
 - Enormous military expenditures
 - Inefficient planned manufacturing
 - Collectivized agricultural system
- US persuaded Arabs to increase oil production, hurting Soviet export revenues



End of Cold War

- After 1985, Reagan shifted strategies
 - 4 summits in as many years
 - Pursued substantial arms agreements
 - Pressed soviets to allow more democracy, free speech
 - June 12, 1987: [Berlin speech](#)
 - Berlin Wall began to be dismantled in 1989
- 1991: USSR collapsed

