



The Early Cold War: 1947-1970



Part I:

"Reconstruction & Confrontation"



The Ideological Struggle

Soviet &
Eastern Bloc
Nations
["Iron Curtain"]



US & the
Western
Democracies

GOAL → spread world-
wide Communism

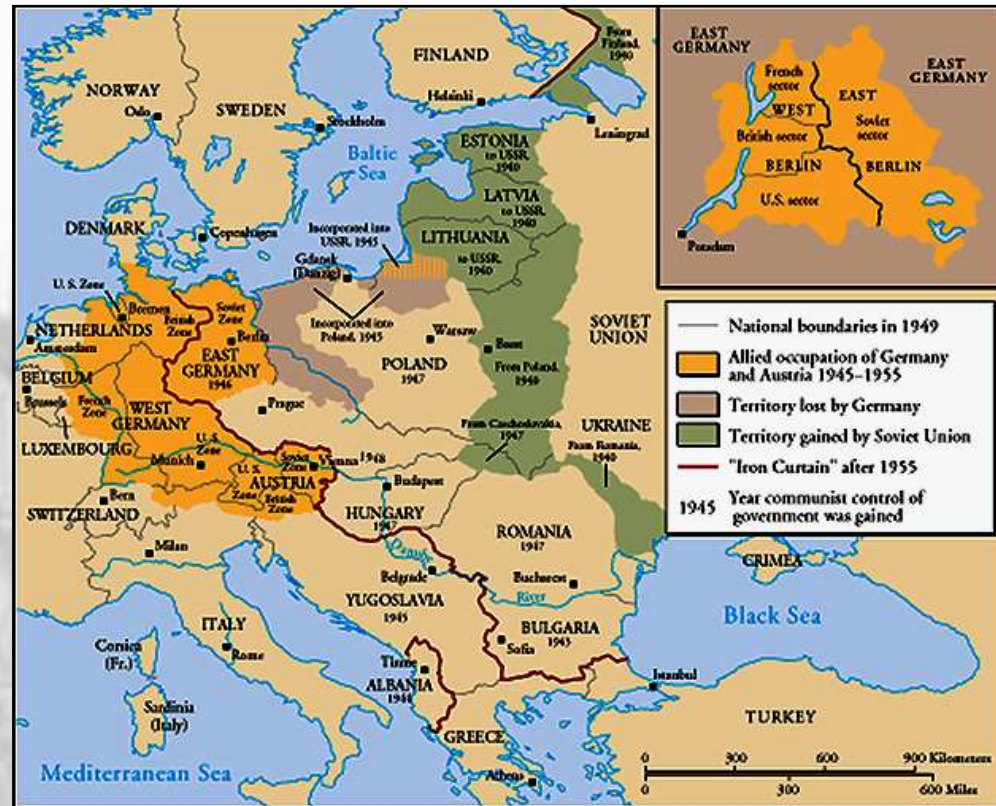
GOAL → "Containment"
of Communism & the
eventual collapse of the
Communist world.
[George Kennan]

METHODOLOGIES:

- ★ Espionage [KGB vs. CIA]
- ★ Arms Race [nuclear escalation]
- ★ Ideological Competition for the minds and hearts of Third World peoples [Communist govt. & command economy vs. democratic govt. & capitalist economy] → "proxy wars"
- ★ Bi-Polarization of Europe [NATO vs. Warsaw Pact]

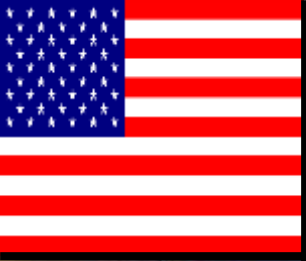


The "Iron Curtain"



*From Stettin in the Balkans, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an **iron curtain** has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lies the ancient capitals of Central and Eastern Europe.*

-- Sir Winston Churchill, 1946



Truman Doctrine [1947]

1. Civil War in Greece.
2. Turkey under pressure from the USSR for concessions in the Dardanelles.
3. *The U. S. should support free peoples throughout the world who were resisting takeovers by armed minorities or outside pressures... We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.*
4. The U.S. gave Greece & Turkey \$400 million in aid.

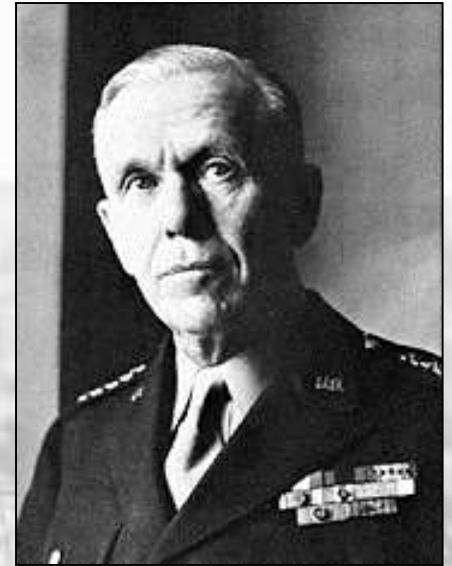




Marshall Plan [1948]



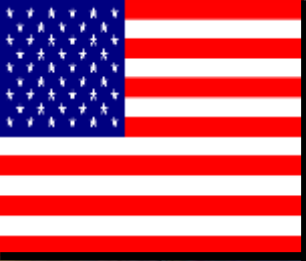
1. "European Recovery Program."
2. Secretary of State, George Marshall
3. The U. S. should provide aid to all European nations that need it. This move *is not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos.*
4. \$12.5 billion of US aid to Western Europe extended to Eastern Europe & USSR, [but this was rejected].





Post-War Germany





Berlin Blockade & Airlift (1948-49)





The Arms Race: A "Missile Gap?"



- 🇷🇺 The Soviet Union exploded its first A-bomb in 1949.
- 🇷🇺 Now there were two nuclear superpowers!





North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)



- ❖ United States
- ❖ Belgium
- ❖ Britain
- ❖ Canada
- ❖ Denmark
- ❖ France
- ❖ Iceland
- ❖ Italy



- ❖ Luxemburg
- ❖ Netherlands
- ❖ Norway
- ❖ Portugal
- ❖ 1952: Greece & Turkey
- ❖ 1955: West Germany
- ❖ 1983: Spain



Warsaw Pact (1955)



🚩 U. S. S. R.

🚩 Albania

🚩 Bulgaria

🚩 Czechoslovakia

🚩 East Germany

🚩 Hungary

🚩 Poland

🚩 Rumania



Premier Nikita Khrushchev

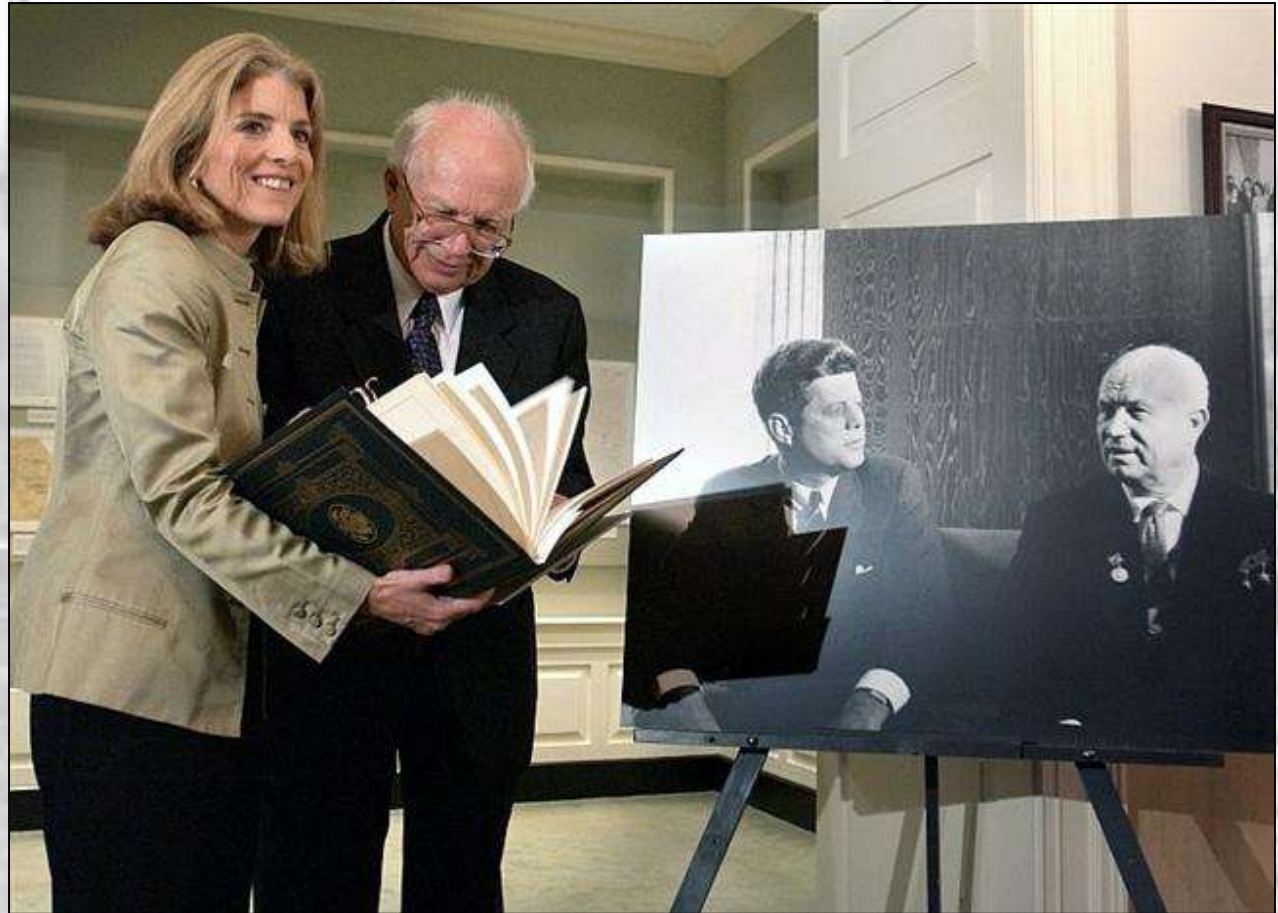
*About the capitalist states, it doesn't depend on you whether we (Soviet Union) exist. If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations, and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. **We will bury you.** -- 1956*



De-Stalinization Program



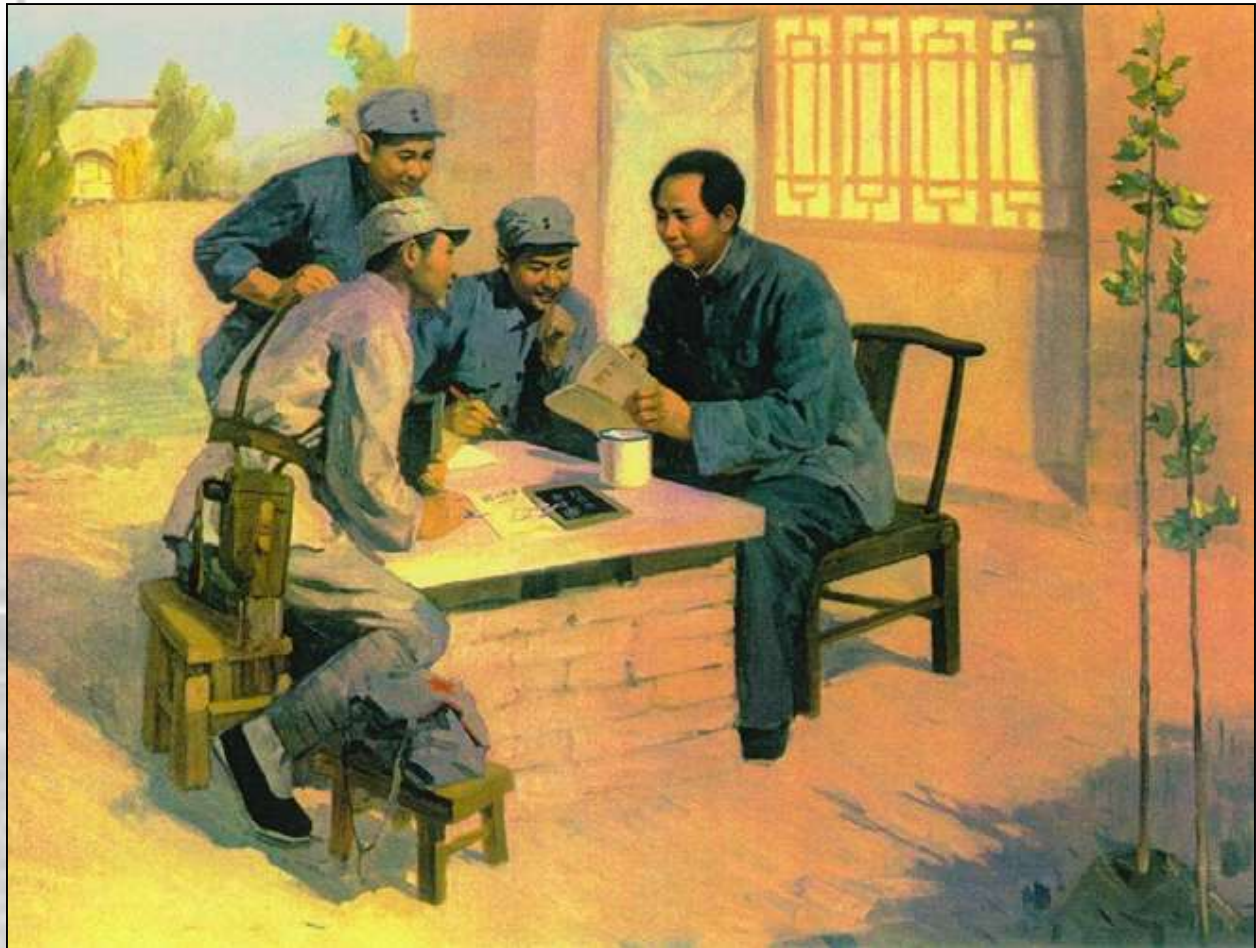
An Historic Irony: Sergei Khrushchev, American Citizen



Who buried who?



Mao's Revolution: 1949



Who lost China? - A 2nd  Power!



The Korean War: A "Police Action" (1950-1953)

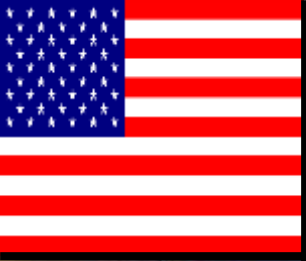


Kim Il-Sung



Syngman Rhee

"Domino Theory"



U.S. Foreign Policy Issues

- East/SE Asia
 1. 1946 → Philippines' gain independence
 2. 1950-53 → Korean War
 3. 1954 → French leave Indochina (Vietnam)
 4. 1955-1975 → US presence in Vietnam
 5. 1964 → China Explodes A bomb
 6. 1945-52 → Occupation/Rebuilding Japan



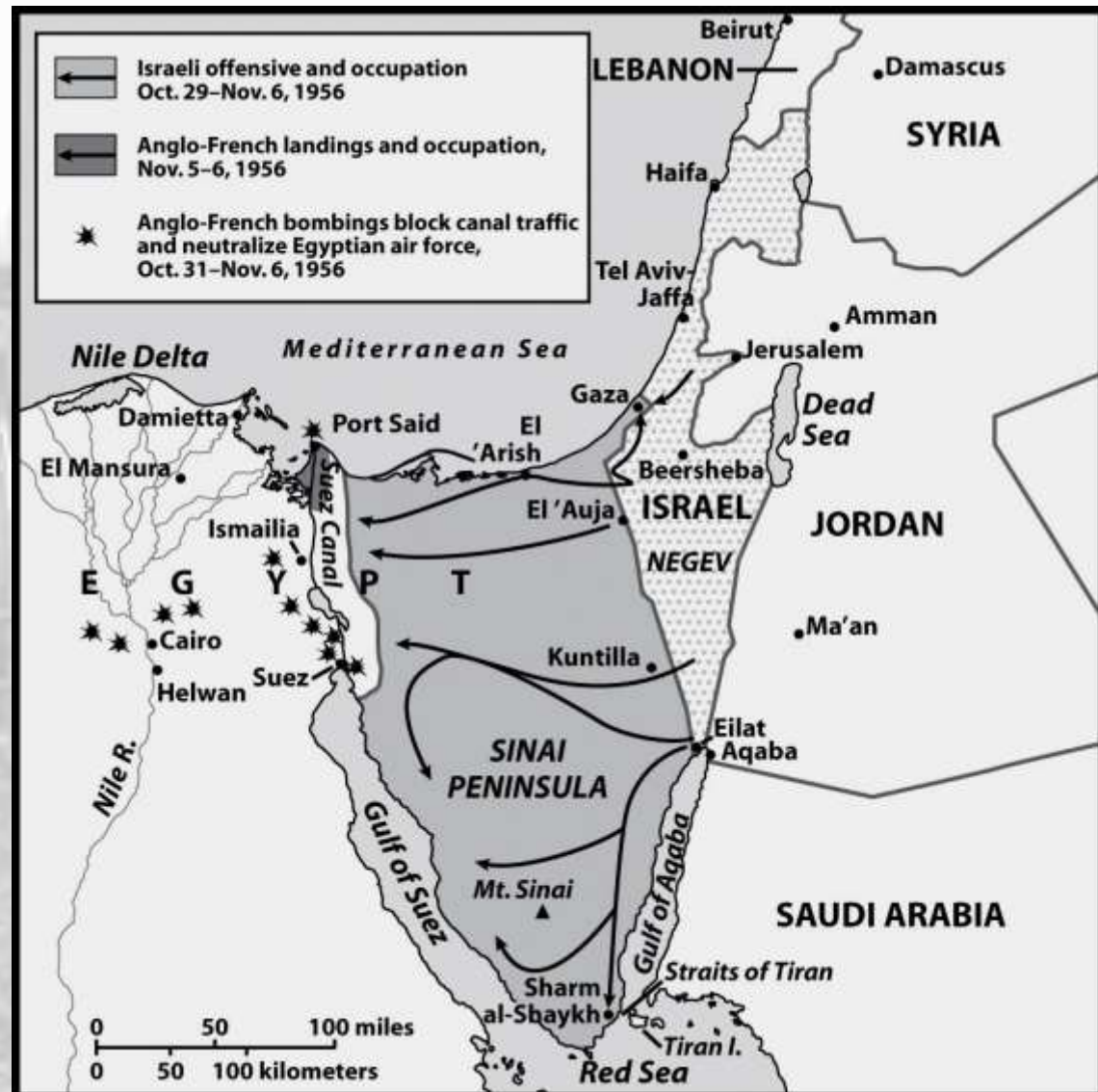


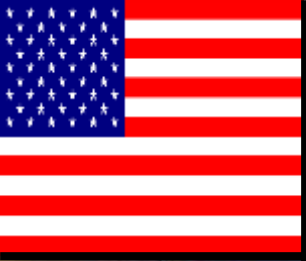
Vietnam War: 1965-1973





The Suez Crisis: 1956-1957



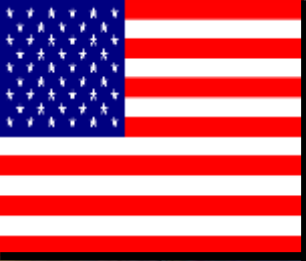


U.S. Foreign Policy Issues

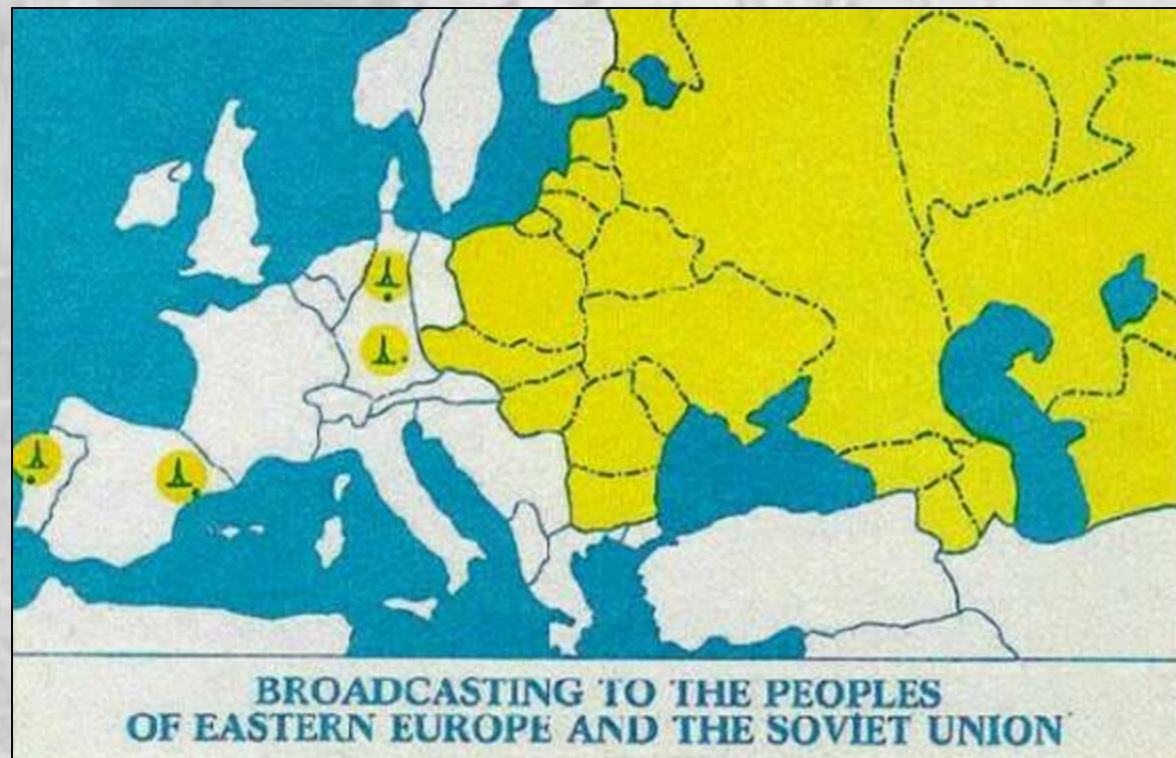


- Middle East

1. 1953 → CIA sponsored coup in Iran
2. 1956 → Suez Crisis. (Egypt/Israel)
3. 1958 → Civil War in Lebanon
4. 1967 → 6 Day War (Arab/Israeli war)
5. 1973 → Yom Kippur war
6. 1979 → Iranian Rev. / Support of Saddam Hussein
7. 1980 → Iran Contra Affair

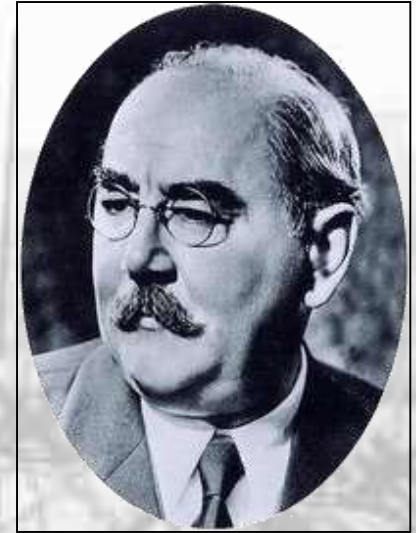


Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty







The Hungarian Uprising: 1956



**Imre Nagy, Hungarian
Prime Minister**

-  Promised free elections.
-  This could lead to the end of communist rule in Hungary.



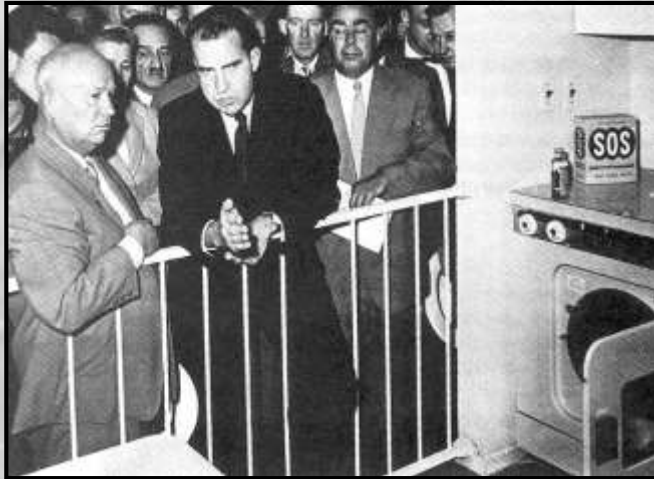
Sputnik I (1957)



The Russians have beaten America in space—they have the technological edge!



Nixon-Khrushchev "Kitchen Debate" (1959)



Cold War ---->
Tensions



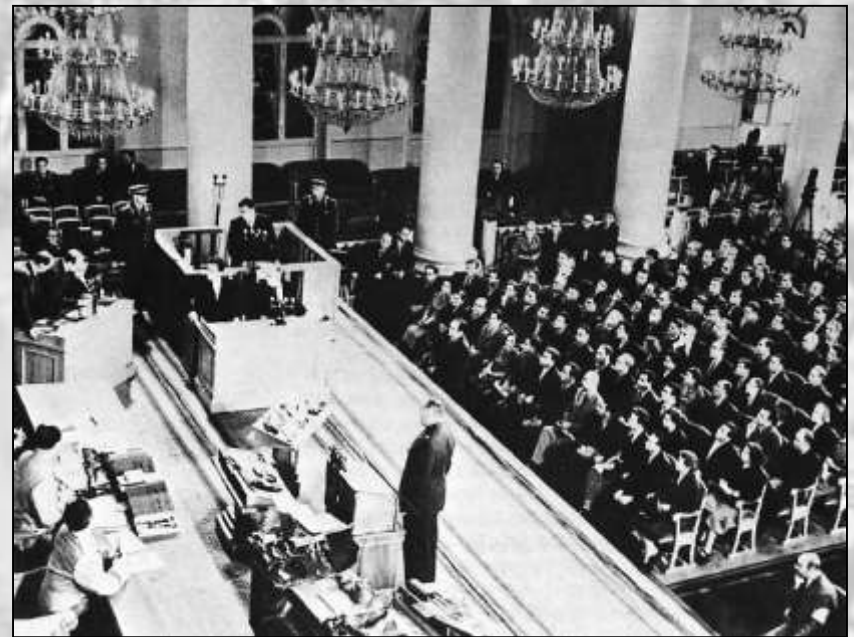
<---- Technology
& Affluence





U-2 Spy Incident (1960)

Col. Francis Gary Powers' plane was shot down over Soviet airspace.





Paris, 1961



Khrushchev & JFK meet to discuss Berlin and nuclear proliferation. Khrushchev thinks that JFK is young, inexperienced, and can be rolled.





A photograph of a street scene in Berlin. On the left is a tall, multi-story brick building with many windows. Some windows have laundry hanging out. A street lamp is visible. The street is paved and has a car parked on the right side. To the right of the street is a canal or river. In the foreground on the right, there is a large, bright red flower, possibly a geranium, which is out of focus. The background shows more buildings and a clear sky.



Checkpoint Charlie





Ich bin ein Berliner!

(1963)

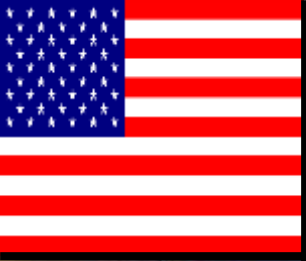


President Kennedy
tells Berliners
that the West is
with them!



www.historyplace.com

Kennedy Library



U.S. Foreign Policy Issues

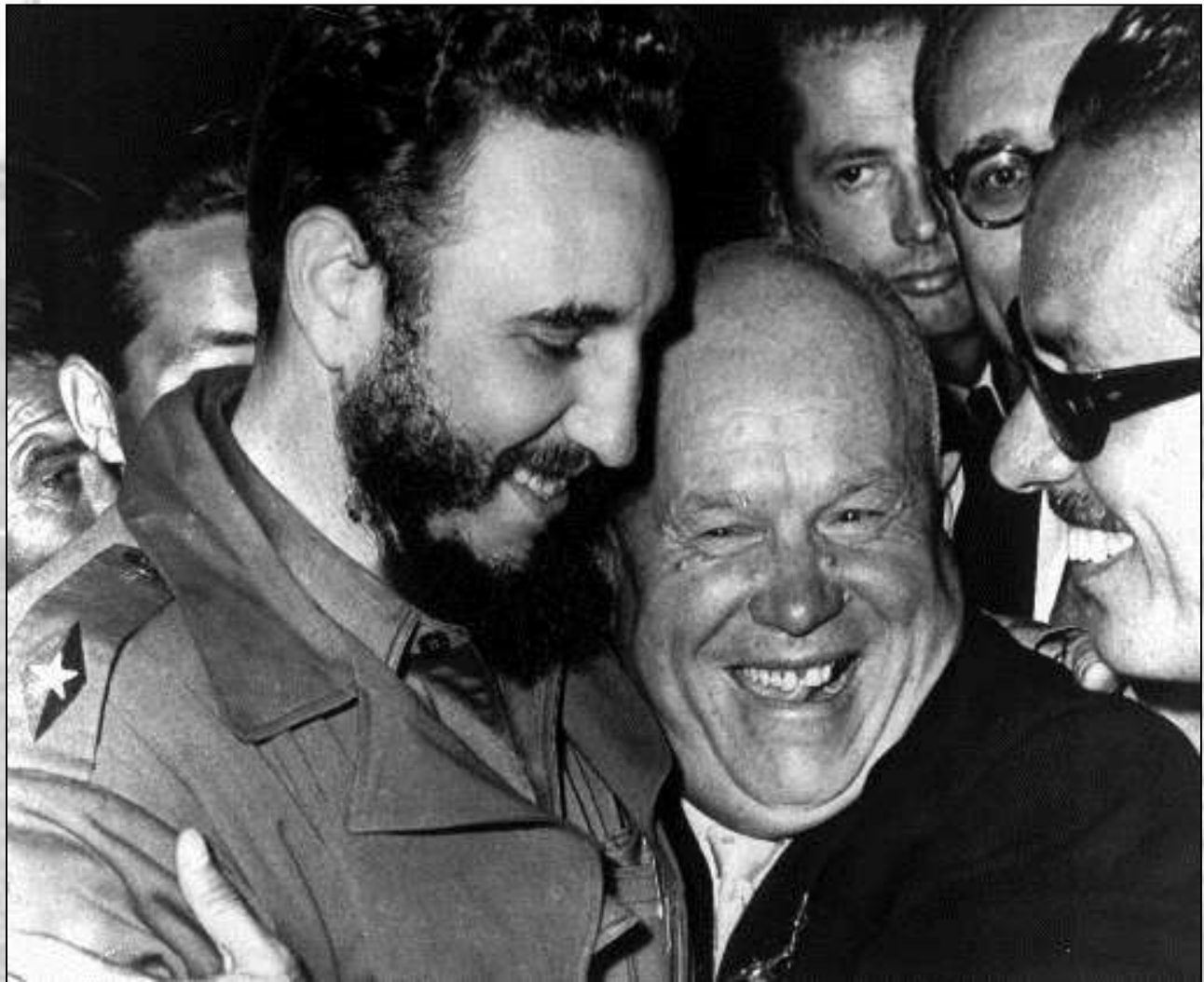


- Latin America

1. 1948 → O. A. S. [Organization of American States] was created during Truman's administration.
2. 1954 → CIA covert ops. in Guatemala
3. 1950s → Puerto Rican independence movement.
4. 1959 → Castro's Communist Revolution in Cuba.
5. 1977 → US and Panama sign a new treaty providing for Panamanian control of the canal in 1999.
6. 1981-86 → Iran/Contra Affair
7. 1991 → Gulf War I

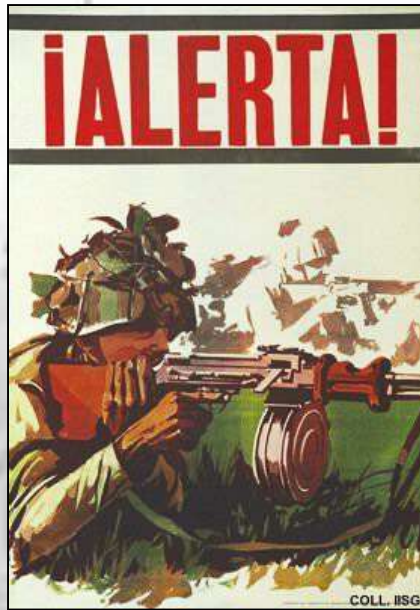


Khrushchev Embraces Castro, 1961



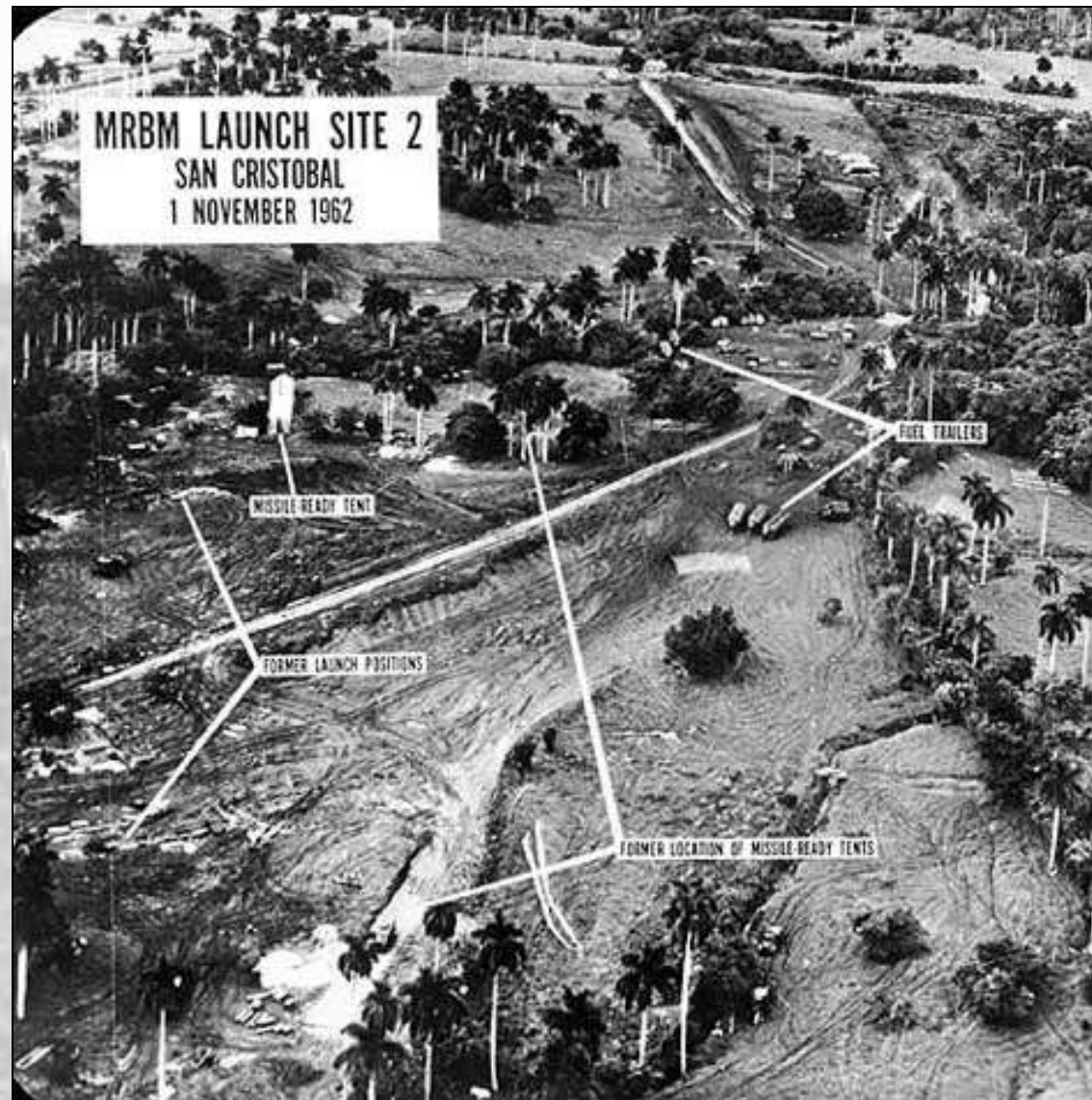


Bay of Pigs Debacle (1961)



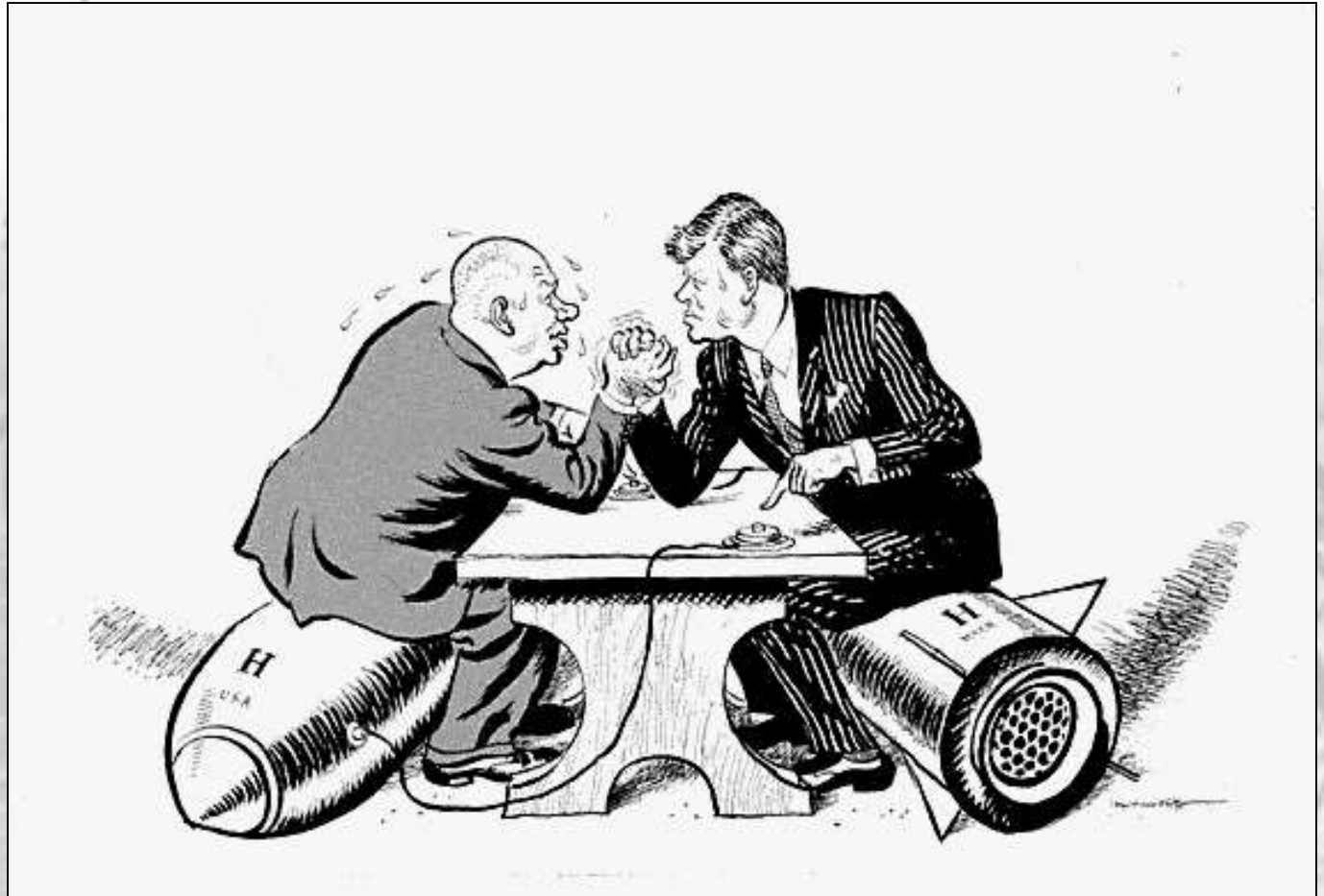


Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)





Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



We went eyeball-to-eyeball with the Russians, and the other man blinked!



Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)





"Prague Spring" (1968)

Former Czech President,
Alexander Dubček

Communism with a human face!

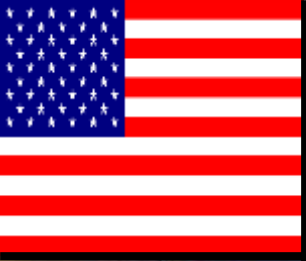




"Prague Spring" Dashed!

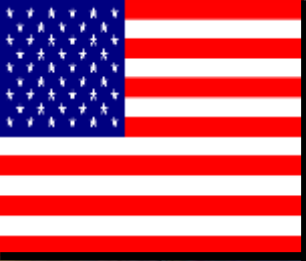


Dissidents/playwrights arrested [like
Vaclav Havel—future president of a free
Czech Republic].



4th French Republic: 1945-1958

1. Democratic, but politically unstable [27 governments!]
2. Universal suffrage.
3. Weak President; powerful legislature
4. Many political parties [coalition governments]
5. Failure to gracefully leave Indochina.
6. Botched the Suez War.
7. Failed to settle the Algerian Crisis.



5th French Republic (1958-Present)

1. Powerful President.

* first: **Charles
DeGaulle**

2. Weak Cabinet.

3. Weakened
legislature.

4. Separation of
powers.





DeGaulle's Achievements



1. Settled the Algerian Crisis.
2. Made France a nuclear power.
3. Sustained general prosperity.
4. Maintained a stable, democratic government.
5. Made France more politically independent.

BUT, late '60s student unrest and social changes challenged him. In 1968 he resigned & died of a heart attack in 1970.



Student Riots in Paris (May, 1968)





Clement Attlee & the Labor Party: 1945-1951



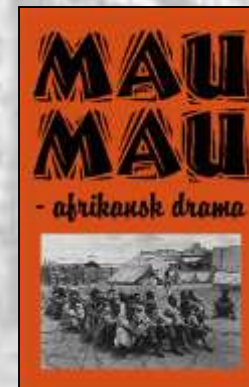
1. Limited socialist program [modern welfare state].
 - ★ Natl. Insurance Act
 - ★ Natl. Health Service Act
2. Nationalized coal mines, public utilities, steel industry, the Bank of England, RRs, motor transportation, and aviation.
3. Social insurance legislation: **"Cradle-to-Grave" security.**
4. Socialized medicine → free national health care.





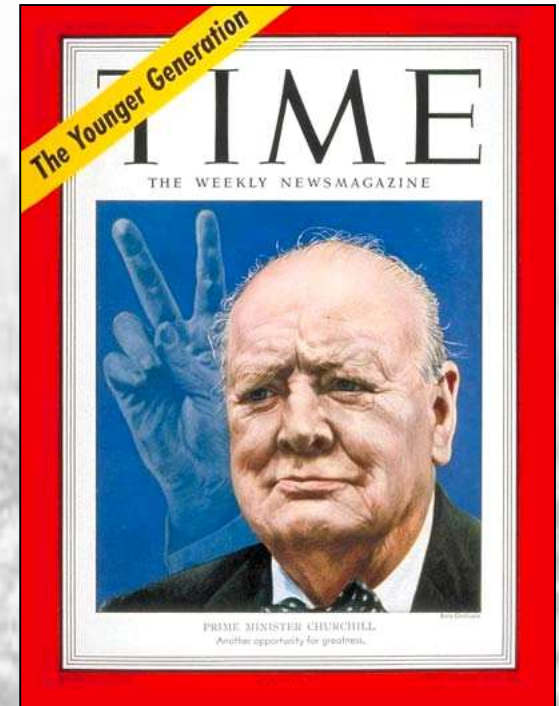
Clement Attlee & the Labor Party: 1945-1951

6. Britain is in a big debt!
7. The beginning of the end of the British Empire.
 - India - 1947
 - Palestine - 1948
 - Kenya → Mau Mau uprising - 1955

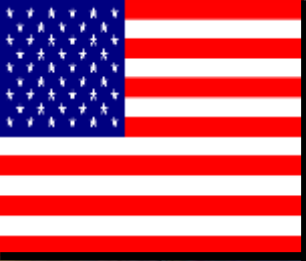




Churchill Returns: 1951-1955



He never really tried to destroy the "welfare state" established by Attlee's government.



The Federated Republic of Germany



1. Created in 1949 with the capital at Bonn.
2. Its army limited to 12 divisions [275,000].
3. Konrad Adenauer, a Christian Democrat, was its 1st President.
 - Coalition of moderates and conservatives.
 - Pro-Western foreign policy.
 - German "economic miracle."
4. "Father of Modern Germany."





Italy After WW II



1. **Alcide de Gasperi** was Italy's P.M. from 1948-1953
2. Coalition governments [short and unstable!]



Part II:

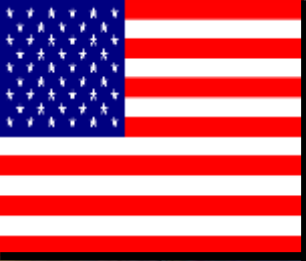
"European Union"



European Economic Integration

1. 1947 → General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]

- 23 nations.
- Became the foundation of postwar global commerce.
- It set up procedures to handle commercial complaints.
- It provided a framework for continuing negotiations ["rounds"].
- By 1990, 99 nations were participating.

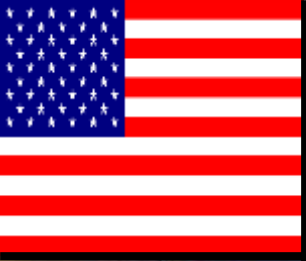


European Economic Integration

2. 1952 → European Coal & Steel Community [ECSC].

- HQ in Luxembourg.
- “Inner Six” → Benelux nations, France, Italy, W. Germany.
- Placed their coal and steel industries under a form of supranational authority.
- Eliminated tariff duties and quotas on coal and steel.



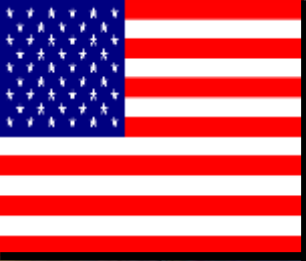


European Economic Integration

3. 1957 → European Economic Community [EEC]

- HQ → Brussels.
- Treaty of Rome.





European Economic Integration

3. 1957 → European Economic Community [EEC]

- France, W. Germany, Italy, Benelux.
- Created a larger free trade area, or customs union.
 - ★ Eliminate all trade barriers.
 - ★ One common tariff with the outside world.
 - ★ Free movement of capital & labor.



European Economic Integration

4. 1967 → combined the ECSC & EEC to form the European Community [EC].



- HQ → Brussels.
- European Parliament.
 - ★ "Eurocrats."
 - ★ 518 members [elected by all voters in Europe].
 - ★ Only limited legislative power.
- Court of Justice.



European Economic Integration

5. 1991-92 → Maastricht Agreements

- European Union [EU] created from the EC.
 - ★ *One currency, one culture, one social area, and one environment!*
- Create a “frontier-free” Europe → a common EU passport.
- One large “common market.”
 - ★ Goods coming into the EU would have high tariffs placed on them.
- 2002 → a common currency [*Euro*]
- 2003 → 60,000 men EU rapid defense force was created.

