Name:
America's History: Chapter 23 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Questions	Containment And A Divided Global Order	
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	Origins of the Cold War	
	Is the enemy of your, your friend, or your enemy?	
	• Yalta:	
Who made up	<ul><li>Last meeting of the ""</li></ul>	
the "Big 3"?	<ul> <li>Stalin promised "free and unfettered elections" in Poland at a later date</li> </ul>	
	Germany was divided into	
	<ul> <li>United Nations (UN) was agreed upon</li> </ul>	
	Potsdam:	
	replaced FDR at the Potsdam Conference	
	<ul> <li>Stalin did not allow self-determination in Eastern Europe</li> <li>Churchill's "</li></ul>	
	The Containment Strategy	
	3 issues that concerned Truman:	
	<ul> <li>Soviet Union wanted access to oil in Iran, and the</li> </ul>	
	Mediterranean through Turkey	
	Civil War in Greece - monarchists vs. communist party	
	Communist parties increased in popularity as the	
	economy of Europe suffered	
	Toward an Uneasy Peace:     ** urgod the	
What was	**** - urged the Containment of the Soviet Union through counterforce	
another famous	Containment of the Soviet officinitinough counterforce     Provided \$400 million	
presidential	in aid to Greece and Turkey to resist	
doctrine?	• Plan - \$13 billion to help rebuild war-torn	
	Europe; hoped to make communism less appealing in Europe	
	The Soviet Union rejected the aid and forbade Eastern European	
	countries from receiving aid as well	
	The Containment Strategy	
	East and West in the New Europe:	
	Berlin Blockade (June, 1948) -> Berlin	
	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - peace time alliance,	
	"an attack on one is an attack on all"	
	<ul> <li>The Soviet Union responded later with the Warsaw Pact</li> </ul>	
	Painted the USSR more starkly than Kennan	
How would	Led to a drastic buildup of the military	
George	Containment in Asia	
Washington	Civil War in China:	
view NATO?	• (Mao) vs.	
	(Jiang)	
	<ul> <li>Truman eventually cut off aid to Jiang and Mao and the</li> </ul>	
	Communists took control	
	Truman was blamed for "" China	

<ul> <li>Korea was divided at the parallel, USSR supported the North, US the South</li> <li>North Korea attacked the South in June, 1952</li> <li>Truman fired General for criticizing the war</li> <li>War fought without Congressional approval; units</li> <li>The War ended with Eisenhower's administration</li> <li>He Munich Analogy: <ul> <li>Fear of " " Russian leaders was a powerful motive for US presidents</li> </ul> </li> <li>Cold War Liberalism</li> <li>Cold War Liberalism - preservation of programs, as well as a containment policy</li> <li>Many union members went on strike post-WWII</li> <li> Act - outlawed the "closed shop", allowed right-to-work laws <ul> <li>Non-union members could work in union jobs</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Democratic Party was split</li> </ul>
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• "" nominated Strom Thurmond on a
segregationist platform
Harry Truman Dewey in an upset
he Deal:
<ul> <li>Proposed national health insurance, \$ for education, increased Social Security, and raising the minimum wage</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Most of his proposals were rejected</li> </ul>
led Scare: The Hunt for
<ul> <li>Some government employees and aides to FDR provided the Soviet Union with information</li> </ul>
oyalty-Security Program:
<ul> <li>Executive Order 9835 - government employees could be investigated for activity</li> </ul>
IUAC:
House Un-American Activities Committee:
• was a
prominent member
<ul> <li>Held public hearings on suspected communists</li> </ul>
Alger Hiss - convicted of perjury, spent five years in jail  Accorphysics
AcCarthyism:
Accused over government officials of being
communist party members
His charges were often aimed at
<ul> <li>McCarthy's downfall came when he attacked the US    , seen as a bully</li> </ul>
he Politics of Cold War Liberalism

	<ul> <li>"Modern Republicanism" - moderating New Deal programs</li> </ul>
	Eisenhower was a
•	America Under Eisenhower:
	<ul> <li>"New Look" defense policy - increased military buildup</li> </ul>
	(hydrogen bomb, bombers)
	• US
	would respond with more force if attacked
	<ul> <li>"The Ron Burgundy, that escalated quickly"</li> </ul>
	Containment In The Postcolonial World
•	Revolutions in Third World countries were often regarded as pawns of
	the Soviet Union
•	The Cold War and Colonial Independence
	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) - Asian
	<ul> <li>Truman and Eisenhower sometimes supported repressive</li> </ul>
	governments, as long as they were
	<ul> <li>CIA overthrew Mohammad Mossadegh that was elected in , and Jacob Arbenz Guzman in Guatemala</li> </ul>
•	Vietnam:
	<ul> <li>Vietnam was once a French colony</li> </ul>
	•, a communist,
	sought to unite Vietnam
	• French defeat in 1954, left
	Vietnam, US increased its presence
•	The Middle East:
	US recognized almost immediately
	Egyptian President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, Britain
	and France attacked, Eisenhower helped end the conflict
	Doctrine - US would help countries in
	the Middle East that resisted
•	John F. Kennedy and the Cold War The Election of 1960 and the New Frontier:
•	1960 debates - JFK "" to those that watched on tv,
	Nixon "" to those that listened
	JFK won in a close election
	• "" - called for advancements
	in science and Americans to achieve their fullest
•	Crisis in Cuba and Berlin:
	Fidel Castro overthrew Batista in 1959
	CIA operation to try to
	overthrow Castro in 1961, huge failure
	Khrushchev began construction of the
	in 1961 to keep East Berliners from fleeing
	• October, 1962 Crisis
	- closest the two sides came to war
	<ul> <li>US agreed to remove missiles from Turkey, USSR</li> </ul>
	promised to remove missiles from Cuba
•	Kennedy and the World:
	<ul> <li>Peace Corps - 2 year commitment by Americans to volunteer in</li> </ul>
	third world regions

	Teaching, social, and economic development	
Why is April 12	Hoped to promote America and	
an important	• 1957 - Sputnik and April 12, 1961 - Yuri Gagarin	
date in history?	Led to increased spending by US government on science	
•	and education	
	Making a Commitment in Vietnam	
	JFK increased military aid to Vietnam	
	Special forces trained South Vietnamese troops	
	South Vietnam was led by Diem, a corrupt leader	
	Quick Recap	
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