# Containment And A Divided Global Order

**Big Idea Questions**

- Origins of the Cold War
  - Is the enemy of your __________, your friend, or your enemy?
- Yalta:
  - Last meeting of the “______________”
  - Stalin promised “free and unfettered elections” in Poland at a later date
  - Germany was divided into ______
  - United Nations (UN) was agreed upon
- Potsdam:
  - ________________ replaced FDR at the Potsdam Conference
  - Stalin did not allow self-determination in Eastern Europe
  - Churchill’s “______________________________” speech
- The Containment Strategy
  - 3 issues that concerned Truman:
    - Soviet Union wanted access to oil in Iran, and the 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:
  - **______________________________** - urged the Containment of the Soviet Union through counterforce
  - ________________ - Provided $400 million in aid to Greece and Turkey to resist ________________
  - ________________ 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

**Guided Notes**

- 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”
  - The Soviet Union responded later with the Warsaw Pact

**Areas of Concern**

- Civil War in China:
  - ________________ (Mao) vs. ________________ (Jiang)
  - Truman eventually cut off aid to Jiang and Mao and the Communists took control
  - Truman was blamed for “______________” China

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**Who made up the “Big 3”?**

**What was another famous presidential doctrine?**

**How would George Washington view NATO?**
The Korean War:
- Korea was divided at the _______ parallel, USSR supported the North, US the South
- North Korea attacked the South in June, 1952
- Truman fired General ____________________ for criticizing the war
- War fought without Congressional approval; __________________________ units
- The War ended with Eisenhower’s administration

The Munich Analogy:
- Fear of “________________________” Russian leaders was a powerful motive for US presidents

Cold War Liberalism

Truman and the End of Reform
- Cold War Liberalism - preservation of __________________________ programs, as well as a containment policy
- Many union members went on strike post-WWII
- _____________________ Act - outlawed the “closed shop”, allowed right-to-work laws
  - Non-union members could work in union jobs

The 1948 Election:
- The Democratic Party was split
- “_______________________” nominated Strom Thurmond on a segregationist platform
- Harry Truman ________________ Dewey in an upset

The __________ Deal:
- Proposed national health insurance, S for education, increased Social Security, and raising the minimum wage
- Most of his proposals were rejected

Red Scare: The Hunt for ______________________
- Some government employees and aides to FDR provided the Soviet Union with information

Loyalty-Security Program:
- Executive Order 9835 - government employees could be investigated for __________________________ activity

HUAC:
- House Un-American Activities Committee:
  - ____________________ was a prominent member
  - Held public hearings on suspected communists
  - “__________________________”
  - Alger Hiss - convicted of perjury, spent five years in jail

McCarthyism:
- Accused over __________________ government officials of being communist party members
- His charges were often aimed at __________________________
- McCarthy’s downfall came when he attacked the US ______________________, seen as a bully

The Politics of Cold War Liberalism
"Modern Republicanism" - moderating New Deal programs
Eisenhower was a ______________

America Under Eisenhower:
- "New Look" defense policy - increased military buildup (hydrogen bomb, bombers)
- ______________________________ - US would respond with more force if attacked
  - “The Ron Burgundy, that escalated quickly”

**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 __________
  - Truman and Eisenhower sometimes supported repressive governments, as long as they were ________________
  - CIA overthrew Mohammad Mossadegh that was elected in __________, and Jacob Arbenz Guzman in Guatemala
- Vietnam:
  - Vietnam was once a French colony
  - ________________, 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
    - US agreed to remove missiles from Turkey, USSR promised to remove missiles from Cuba
- Kennedy and the World:
  - Peace Corps - 2 year commitment by Americans to volunteer in third world regions
Why is April 12 an important date in history?

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<td><strong>Teaching, social, and economic development</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hoped to promote America and_________________________</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1957 - Sputnik and April 12, 1961 - Yuri Gagarin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Led to increased spending by US government on science and education</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Making a Commitment in Vietnam</strong></td>
<td><strong>JFK increased military aid to__________________________ Vietnam</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Special forces trained South Vietnamese troops</strong></td>
<td><strong>South Vietnam was led by Diem, a corrupt leader</strong></td>
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**Quick Recap**

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