

The Cold War

The United States vs. The Soviet Union

During the War -



- 1939: Stalin (USSR) makes a deal with Hitler (Germany).
- 1941: Hitler breaks deal and attacks USSR.
- Stalin changes sides and fights with US and other allies.

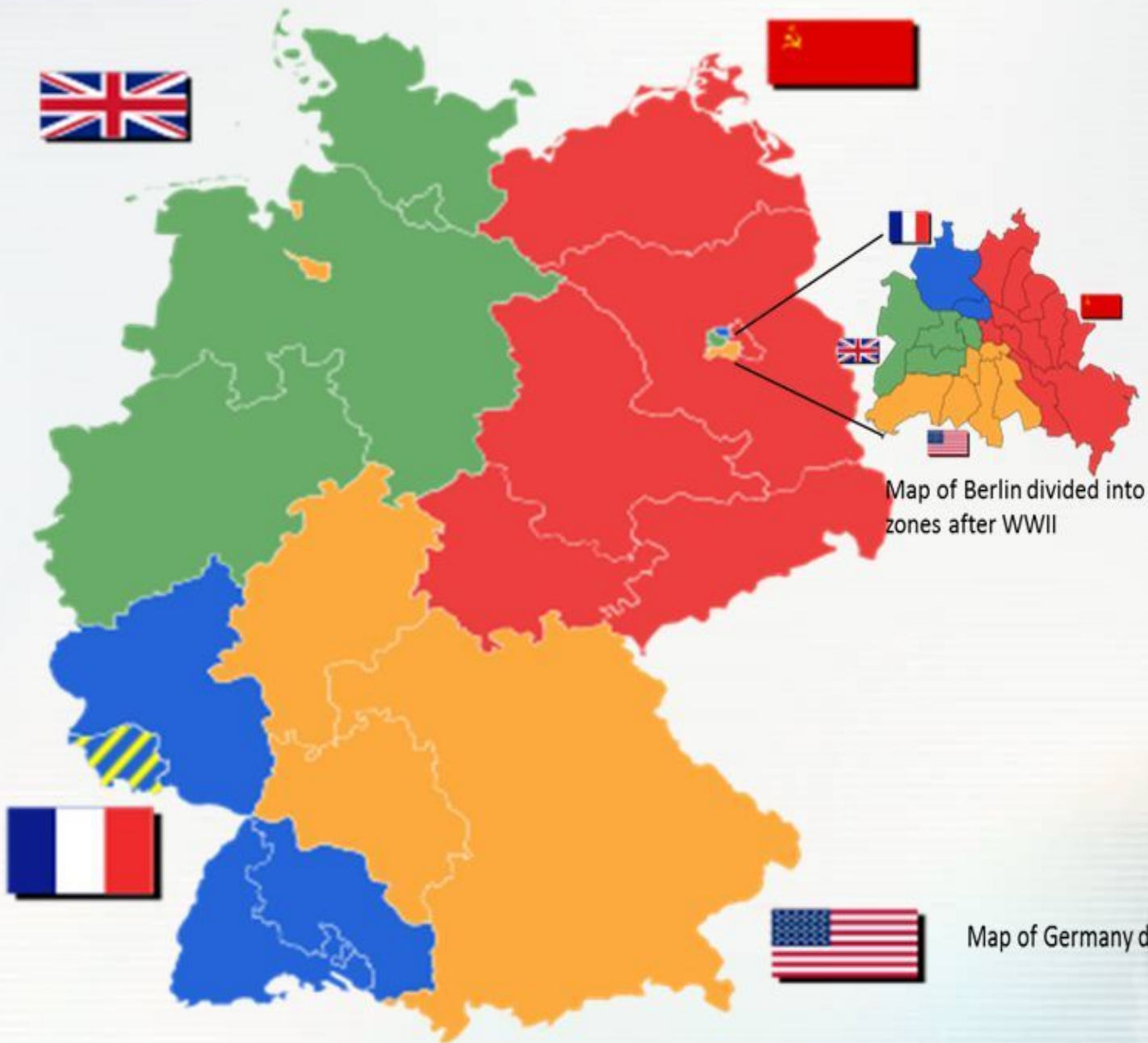
During the War -

Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt met at Yalta to plan what should happen when the war ended. They agreed on:

- 1.The establishment of the United Nations
- 2.Division of Germany into four zones
- 3.Free elections allowed in the states of Eastern Europe
- 4.Russia's promise to join the war against Japan



Winston Churchill (England), Franklin Roosevelt (US) and Joseph Stalin (USSR) meet in Yalta in 1945 to decide the fate of post-war Europe.



Map of Berlin divided into zones after WWII

Map of Germany divided in

After WWII - Differences Apparent

U.S. and Soviet Union had different goals and ideologies (ways of thinking about things), this causes a Cold War.



After WWII - Ideologies of US

U.S. is Democratic and Capitalist.

- Democracy - A form of government in which power is held by people under a free electoral system.
- Capitalism – Economic system based on private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and characterized by profit, a free market, and open competition.

After WWII - Ideologies of USSR

Soviet Union was a Dictatorship and Communist.

- Dictatorship - A government controlled by one person or a small group of people.
- Communism – Economic idea that the community as a whole should own all property and run all business and industry

After WWII - Goal for US

- Promote open markets for US goods to prevent another depression
- Promote democracy throughout the world, especially in Asia and Africa
- Stop the spread of communism

After WWII - Goal for USSR

- Create greater security for itself
 - lost tens of millions of people in WWII and Stalin's purges
 - feared a strong Germany
- Establish defensible borders
- Encourage friendly (to the USSR) governments on its borders
- Spread communism around the world

A cold war is a state of conflict between nations that does not involve direct military action but is pursued primarily through economic and political actions, acts of espionage or conflict through surrogates.

The surrogates are typically states that are nations allied or under their political influence.

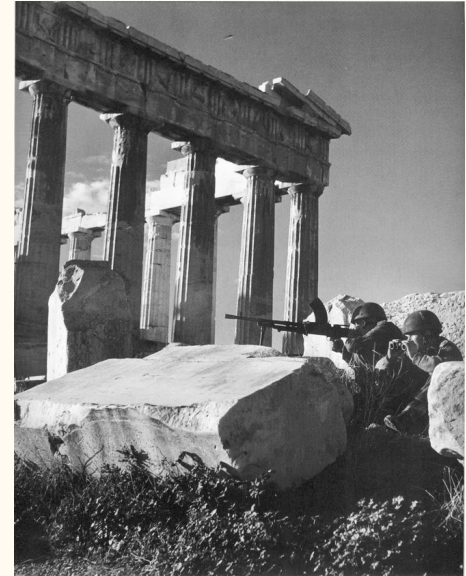
It might also mean giving military aid to nations oppressed or at war with the opposing side of the cold war.

Civil War in Greece

1946 - The Communist People's Liberation Army was fighting against anti-communist forces supported by Britain.

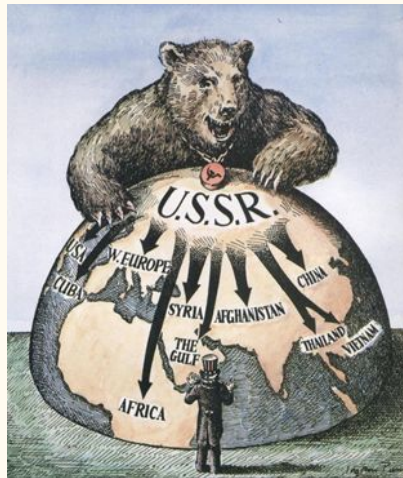
Britain withdraws because of economic problems

The US is worried that without help, the anti-communist forces will be defeated.



Containment

Containment: stop the spread of communism, or contain it where it already exists.



The Truman Doctrine

1947: British help Greek government fight communist guerrillas.

- They appealed to America for aid, and the response was the Truman Doctrine.
- America promised it would support free countries fighting communism.

Greece received large amounts of arms and supplies and by 1949 had defeated the communists.

The Truman Doctrine

The Truman Doctrine was significant because it showed that America, the most powerful democratic country, was prepared to resist the spread of communism throughout the world.



The Marshall Plan

In 1947, US Secretary of State Marshall announced the Marshall Plan.

- This was a massive economic aid plan for Europe to help it recover from the damage caused by the war.



Secretary of State George Marshall.

The Marshall Plan

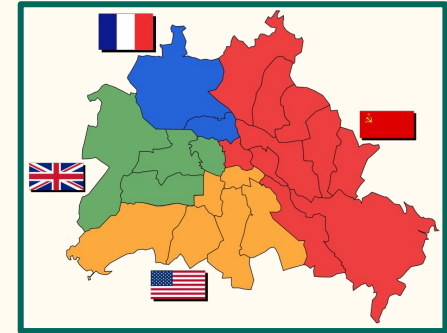
There were two motives for this:

- Helping Europe to recover economically would provide markets for American goods, benefiting American industry.
- A prosperous Europe would be better able to resist the spread of communism.



The Berlin Crisis

1948: three western controlled zones of Germany united; grew in prosperity due to the Marshall Plan
West wanted East to rejoin;
Stalin feared it would hurt Soviet security.



The Berlin Crisis

June 1948: Stalin decided to gain control of West Berlin, which was deep inside the Eastern Sector

- Cuts road, rail and canal links, hoping to starve into submission
- West responded by airlifting supplies



A plane flies in supplies during the Berlin Airlift.

The Berlin Crisis

May 1949: USSR admitted
defeat, lifted blockade

