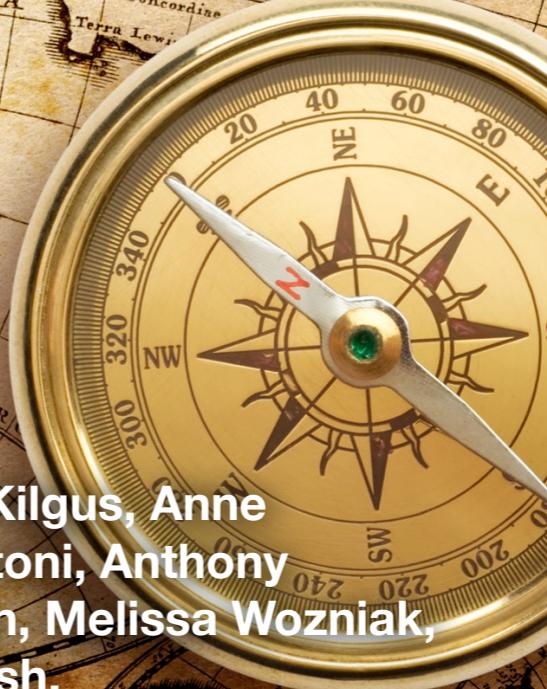


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World History

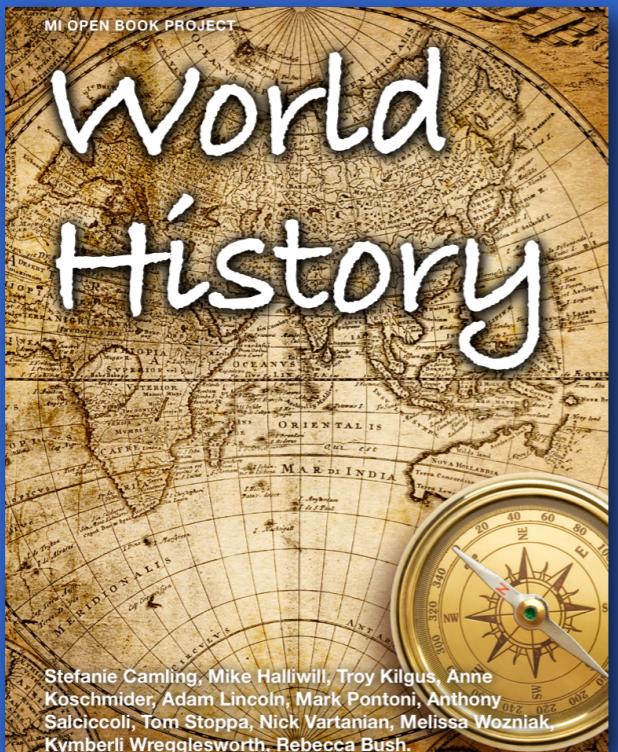


Stefanie Camling, Mike Halliwill, Troy Kilgus, Anne Koschmider, Adam Lincoln, Mark Pontoni, Anthony Salciccioli, Tom Stoppa, Nick Vartanian, Melissa Wozniak, Kymberli Wregglesworth, Rebecca Bush.

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MICHIGAN OPEN BOOK PROJECT

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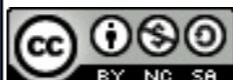


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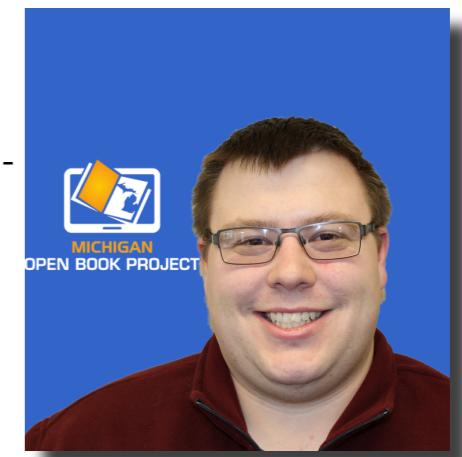


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Coopersville High School

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Stefanie has been teaching for twenty two years. She received her Bachelors of Arts in Social Studies as well as her Masters in Education Leadership from Grand Valley State University. She is currently teaching at Coopersville High School in sociology, world history, and AP world history. Stefanie has served as the student council advisor, junior class advisor, coach, and Vision Team chair. Stefanie was one of the writers for Performance Assessments of Social Studies Thinking (P.A.S.S.T) for World History. Stefanie resides in Grand Rapids, Michigan with her husband Tom and son Tommy Jr.



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Mike is the High School World History teacher at Shepherd High School in Shepherd Michigan. He has a Bachelor's degree in history education from Saginaw Valley State University with minors in Political Science and Sociology. During his time at Shepherd Mike has served as the Model UN and boys golf coach. Mike has also been an item writer for Performance Assessments of Social Studies Thinking (PASST).



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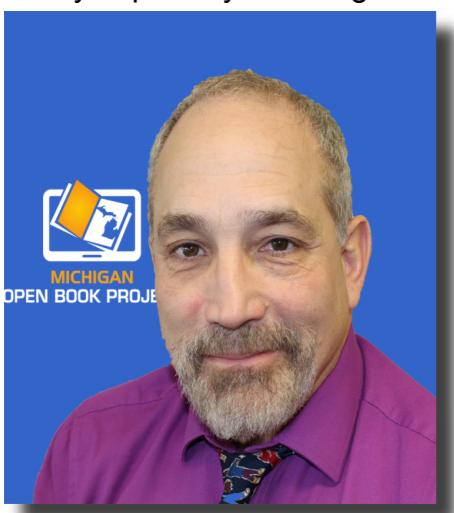
Anne has been a social studies teacher at Cadillac High School since 2005. She has taught World History & Geography, AP World History, Psychology, AP Psychology, and History of the Rock and Roll Era with a particular interest in using instructional technology to engage students and promote literacy. In addition, she has served as the social studies department chair and a student council adviser. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Alma College and a Master of Arts degree in Curriculum, Instruction and Assessment from Walden University. Beyond the classroom, Anne enjoys traveling, reading, and

Adam Lincoln

Ithaca Jr/Sr High School

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Adam began his teaching career at Cadillac High School in Cadillac, Michigan where he taught US History, Global Studies, and AP World History. After 7 years, he moved back home to central Michigan to teach at Ithaca Public Schools. While his main charge has been teaching World History and starting the AP World History program, Adam also teaches 8th Grade History, US History, History in Popular Culture and all sorts of computer science classes. Adam coaches Model United Nations, and runs the Jumbotron at Ithaca Community Stadium during events. Adam has served as a member of the Michigan Council for the Social Studies for over a decade and has worked to unite his twin passions of Social Studies and effectively integrating technology into the classroom. Outside of school, Adam has served on the Content Advisory Committee, as a Social Studies item writer for the Department of Education, and worked for the PASST project. Adam teaches History and Social Studies methods classes at Alma College as adjunct faculty. Apart from the world of education, Adam enjoys spending time with his family especially traveling on new adventures.

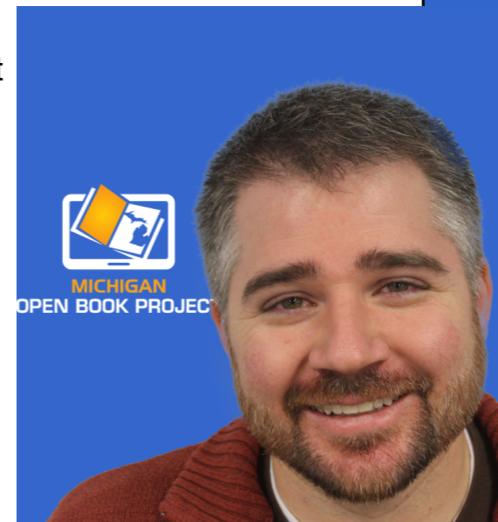


Mark Pontoni

Boyne City High School

Boyne City Public Schools

After a long career running a business, I returned to the University of Michigan for my Masters and Certification and began teaching in Owosso 11 years ago. A marriage, a move north, and a couple of job changes later, I now teach at Boyne City. I run a state-wide Model United Nations program attended by over 1000 students annually. I have also been an AP Reader in US Government and Politics, Comparative Government, and World History.





Anthony Salciccioli

Clarenceville High School

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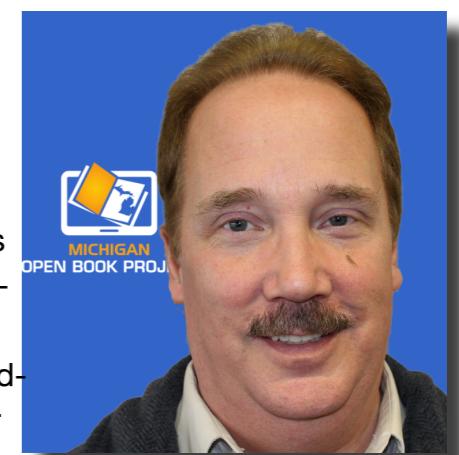
Salciccioli has been teaching since 2001. Throughout these years, he has taught students from grades 6-12 U.S. History, Government, Sociology, Law, Big History, Philosophy and his present course in World History. During his tenure he coached football, wrestling and track and field. He received his B.A. in political science-prelaw from Michigan State University in 1996, a second B.A. in History from the University of Michigan-Dearborn in 2001 and his Master in the Art of Teaching from Marygrove College in 2006. Salciccioli served as the President of the Michigan Council for the Social Studies from 2012-2014 and has been awarded the McConnell History Educator Award in 2014, the Fishman Prize Honor Roll in 2015 and the Gilder Lehrman Michigan History Teacher of the Year in 2016. He is a lifetime resident of Metro Detroit where he attempts to live with joy and purpose along with his wife

Tom Stoppa

Alpena High School

Alpena Public Schools

Tom earned his Bachelor's of Science in Education from CMU and his Master in Education from Marygrove. Tom taught at Orchard Lake St. Mary's before moving to Alpena. Tom has worked in the Alpena district for the past 20 years teaching World History, Advanced Placement European History, Current Events, Michigan/Alpena History., and United States History. During his tenure in Alpena, Tom has served as School Improvement Chair, Social Studies Department Chair, and History Club Adviser. He is a member of the National Council for the Social Studies. Outside of the school day, Tom volunteers with the Water and Woods Boy Scout Field Service Council and the Northeast Michigan Youth Advisory Council



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I teach World History and A.P. World History at Holland High School. I earned my bachelor's degree in History from Alma College in 2001 and earned my master's degree in Educational Leadership from Grand Valley State University in 2011. I am the SLIC (Student Leaders Initiating Change) Coordinator at Holland High and serve as Chairperson of the Reading Now Network for Holland High. I am very interested in Project Based Learning and technology integration in the classroom. I was a writer for the Performance Assessments of Social Studies Thinking (PASST) Project. In addition, I have participated in the IChallengeU program, working with students, civic, and community leaders to develop solutions to real problems as posed by area businesses in the greater Holland area.

Melissa Wozniak

Rogers City High School

Rogers City Area Schools

A proud graduate of both Posen High School and Saginaw Valley State University. #WECARDNIALS I have a love of teaching, learning, reading, family time, traveling, and of LIFE! I love using technology to keep my students engaged, and to keep track of my family members escapades. I hope to someday achieve my ultimate goal of competing on Jeopardy, winning at least one day and making Alex Trebek say my name!!



The Michigan Open Book Project Team would like to thank the following individuals for their help in reviewing some content in the book and guiding the development process.



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Kymberli has a BA in history and political science from Alma College, a MA in education from Michigan State University, and a MA in American History and Government from Ashland University. She was named a James Madison Fellow in 2011, was chosen as the Michigan Council for the Social Studies High School Educator of the Year in 2015, and is a two year member of the iCivics Educator Network. Kymberli teaches at her high school alma mater where her courses include Civics, World History, Current Events, Women's Studies, and World Cultures, as well as serving on the school's technology committee and school improvement team. Additionally, she teaches Intro to American Government at North Central Michigan College, and will be expanding to teach a history



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Instructional Consultant

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Rebecca Bush is currently the Social Studies Consultant at the Ottawa Area Intermediate School District (OAISD), where she assists K-12 social studies teachers in developing curriculum, modeling instructional strategies in social studies literacy, and designing district-level formative and summative assessments. Additionally, as Project Director, she has written and received multiple Teaching American History grants, working with teachers throughout an eight-county radius. She has presented at various national conferences on multiple topics surrounding social studies instruction as well as innovative techniques and topics in formative and summative assessment design. Currently she is Co-Project Director of The Performance Assessments of Social Studies Thinking (PASST) Project and assists with the professional development of teacher writers for the MI Open Book Project where she serves as an editor of several of the project's texts. Rebecca currently leads

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How Significant Was the Cold War in Creating the Modern World?

1. What conditions and issues led to mistrust between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., thereby leading to the Cold War?
2. What methods did both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. use to promote and contain capitalism and communism in Europe after WWII?
3. How important were political and military alliances that were formed during the Cold War?
4. Why did the U.S. turn to military action to stop communist aggression in Korea and in Vietnam?
5. How did the Cold War affect major regions of the world?



Section 1

Origins of the Cold War



QUESTIONS TO GUIDE INQUIRY

1. What conditions and issues led to mistrust between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., thereby leading to the Cold War?
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TERMS, PLACES, PEOPLE

“Buffer zone”	Marshall Plan
“Iron Curtain”	Satellite nations
Cold War	
“Hot” war	
Arms race	
Deterrence	

Tensions Among Superpowers

The Soviets, under the leadership of Josef Stalin, quickly gained control over Eastern Europe in the vacuum left by the Nazis following World War II. Stalin was well-prepared to take over those areas long before the end of the war, recruiting and training secret police forces, taking over radio stations, and infiltrating social organizations. In Hungary, Soviet troops remained in the country following the war and their police forces arrested anti-Communist leaders allowing the Communists to win elections there. In East Germany, Stalin established state control of all national and industrial resources and installed a totalitarian government.

The Soviets soon packed up industrial items in Eastern Europe (such as factories, railroad tracks, and other capital goods) and shipped them to the Soviet Union to boost Soviet production. They did not, however, establish control of those areas with the intention of creating a “**buffer zone**” between themselves and Western Europe. Rather, the Soviets believed that it was just a matter of time before they would take over the nations of Western Europe as people saw the value of their ideology and worldview.

In February 1946, Stalin delivered a speech attacking capitalism. He declared that peace was impossible so long as capitalism continued to exist. He predicted the ultimate triumph of communism over capitalism. A month later, Winston Churchill

responded in a speech calling on Americans to help keep Stalin from closing the “**iron curtain**” of communist domination. This term came to refer to the growing barrier dividing Eastern and Western Europe into two separate regions.

These two speeches would set the stage for the **Cold War**, the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union for political power and influence in the world. This conflict would last until the collapse of the Soviet Union nearly fifty years later. The tension between these nations would be characterized by political and economic conflict and military tensions. The rivalry stopped just short of a direct military engagement between the two

Both superpowers used secret intelligence agencies, spying, and counterintelligence to try to damage the other nation’s interests around the world. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was formed by the National Security Act of 1947 and served as the United States’ main source of information about the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Furthermore, the CIA conducted many covert operations throughout the Cold War, including the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, Project Tiger in which South Vietnamese agents were dropped into North Vietnam to gather intelligence during the Vietnam War, and the intentional sharing of “booby-trapped” software that caused the 1982 explosion of a Siberian oil pipeline.

The Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopanosti (KGB) was the CIA’s Soviet counterpart. It was established in March 1954, and grew to be the world’s largest spy organization, monitoring not only foreign governments, but also the people of the Soviet Union and her satellite states. The KGB used terrorism and assassinations as part of their tactics against the United States and other western enemies. The KGB also worked to suppress dissent within the Soviet Union, infiltrated Afghanistan prior to the Soviet invasion, and attempted to purchase three banks in northern California to access American technology.

nations, although both would engage in indirect conflict, or, proxy wars, in other nations and regions of the world.

“It would be wrong to think that the Second World War broke out accidentally . . . As a matter of fact, the war broke out as the inevitable result of the development of world economic and political forces on the basis of present-day monopolistic capitalism. . . . The point is that the uneven development of capitalist countries usually leads, in the course of time, to a sharp disturbance of the equilibrium within the world system of capitalism, and that group of capitalist countries regards itself as being less securely provided with raw materials and markets usually attempts to change the situation and to redistribute “spheres of influence” in its own favour -- by employing armed force. As a result of this, the capitalist world is split into two hostile camps, and war breaks out between them.”

~Josef Stalin, 9 February 1946



(Image source:
<http://www.virtualmilitia.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Map-Iron-Curtain.jpg>)

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that lie all the capitals of ... Central and Eastern Europe ... The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern States of Europe, have been raised to preeminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control ... This is certainly not the Liberated Europe we fought to build up. Nor is it one which contains the essentials of permanent peace.”

~Winston Churchill, 5 March 1946

A main reason why the conflict never developed into a “hot war” was that the threat of nuclear attack compelled both nations to show restraint in their use of force. In the age of the atomic bomb, the effects of a superpower conflict was more frightening. However, it did fuel the race to develop nuclear weapons. The United States continued to test and improve its nuclear capabilities, such as its two tests at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific Ocean in 1946. Nuclear testing in the US continued into the 1950s, and in 1952 the first successful test of the hydrogen bomb vaporized an entire island, leaving a mile-wide crater.

Soviet scientists were working to develop their own atomic weapon, which they achieved on August 29, 1949. They developed a hydrogen bomb as well, first testing it in 1955. The Soviets continued testing their nuclear weapons in the Bering Sea, culminating in the explosion of the Tsar Bomb on October 30, 1961. As both superpowers continued to test their weapons,

it became clear that nuclear war could threaten the world with radioactive contamination. This struggle between the United States and Soviet Union to gain weapons superiority was termed, the arms race.

Interactive 15.1 The Tsar Bomb



The Arms Race

As the threat of nuclear warfare continued, a new strategy was developed by John Foster Dulles to reinforce brinkmanship and ensure American superiority. The policy of **deterrence** meant having a weapons arsenal so deadly that the Soviets would not dare attack the United States. After both the United States and Soviet Union successfully tested their hydrogen bombs, both continued to step up their weapons development programs. By 1960, the arms race would also lead to the development of nuclear missiles and submarines. Both the United States and Soviet Union built ICBMs, or intercontinental ballistic missiles. These missiles would be able to deliver nuclear warheads to distant countries. The combination of deterrence and brinkmanship came to be known as Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD), meaning that either side would respond to a nuclear attack by launching its own missiles. Fear of these devastating results would hopefully make the United States and Soviet Union more likely to step back from all-out war.

Interactive 15.2 Google Docs: Nuclear Secrecy



Make a copy of this Google Doc and follow the instructions.

The Threat Becomes Real

The most intense Cold War conflict occurred in the fall of 1962, on the island of Cuba--just 90 miles off the coast of Florida. By 1959, Fidel Castro, a guerilla leader, had secured a victory over the corrupt dictator, Fulgencio Batista. Known as the Cuban Revolution, Castro transformed the country with the assistance, support, and protection of leaders of the Soviet Union. Castro nationalized businesses and secured most of the land under control of the government. Political freedom for Cuba's citizens was severely restricted as well.

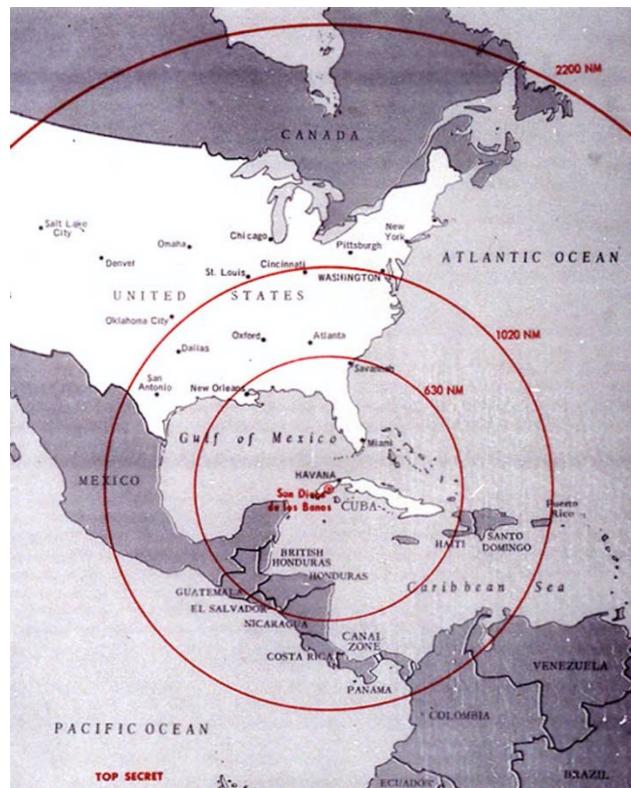


Image source: <https://www.thenation.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/cuban-missile-crisis-ap-img-1.jpg>



The Cuban Missile Crisis

The U.S. had attempted to put an end to the communist regime in 1961, during the Bay of Pigs invasion. President Kennedy had approved an attempt by U.S.-trained Cuban exiles to put an end to the communist regime, however, the attempt failed when Castro's forces quickly captured the invaders. By 1962, the Soviet Union had sent nuclear missiles to Cuba. In October, a high altitude U.S. spy plane confirmed that medium range missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads had been installed on the island. President Kennedy's response was to impose a naval blockade in order to prevent further shipments of missiles from reaching Cuba. For thirteen days, the world stood on edge, certain that the result of the standoff between the U.S. and the Soviet Union would end in nuclear disaster.

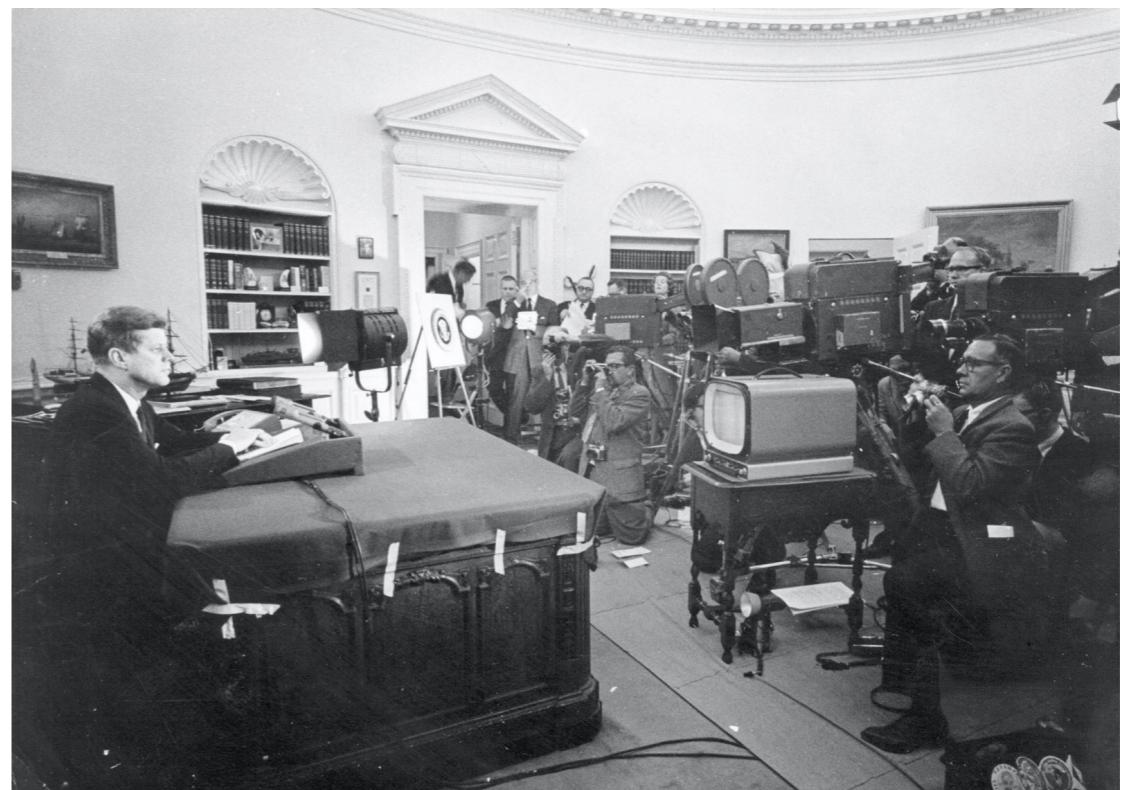


Image source: <https://cdn.britannica.com/98/1898-050-BB79FB91/John-F-Kennedy-blockade-Cuba-October-22-1962.jpg>

Disaster was avoided however, when Khrushchev (the Soviet Union's Premier) agreed to remove missiles from Cuba and President Kennedy promised that the U.S. would not invade Cuba. Privately, Kennedy also agreed to remove missiles from Turkey--a relief to Khrushchev due to Turkey's close proximity to the Soviet Union.

Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union saw the crisis as a somber, nearly catastrophic event and by 1963, a direct "hot line" communication link had been installed in both Washington D.C. and in Moscow in order to help defuse similar situations.

Additionally, the two superpowers signed two treaties related to nuclear weapons. However, this would not be the end of Cold

Interactive 15.3 History Brief: The Cuban Missile Crisis

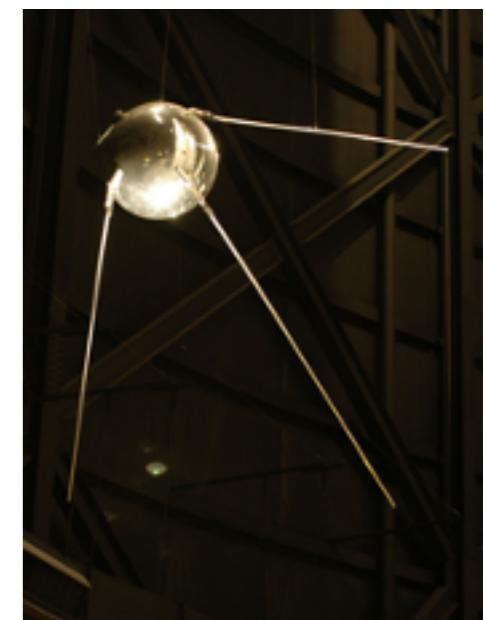


For a brief narration of the events of the crisis along with actual footage, view this video.

War relations. After the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Soviets increased their arsenal of intercontinental ballistic missiles capable of reaching the U.S. from Soviet territory.

The Space Race

Space exploration quickly became another arena for U.S. and Soviet competition. President Eisenhower's advisors encouraged the development of satellites, which would be able to travel over Soviet territory without the threat of being shot down. The Soviets also recognized this new potential for reconnaissance and launched their first satellite, Sputnik, in October of 1957. This was the first man-made object to be launched into space and came as an unpleasant surprise to most Americans. Just one month later, the Soviets made headlines again when they launched the first animal into orbit. With a new sense of urgency, the United States launched their first satellite, Explorer I, in 1958. That same year, Eisenhower announced the creation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), a federal agency devoted to exploring space.



Containment and Expansion

The U.S. began pursuing a policy of containment, where they believed that if Soviet expansion were restricted and they were “contained” within their present borders, Communism would eventually crumble and collapse on its own. The Soviets, on the other hand, believed that for Communism to survive, it had to spread and that a global revolution was necessary to fully establish Communism.



Greece and Turkey faced communist takeovers in the 1940s, and American President Harry Truman developed a policy - the Truman Doctrine - to help support those nations' continued independence. In Greece, the 1946 election was

corrupt resulting in the victory of the Greek nationalists and causing the communist rebels to attempt an overthrow of the government. Civil war erupted, and although the British helped the nationalists, the communists quickly took control of much of northern Greece. The United States intervened, in support of the nationalists, who finally defeated the communists in 1949.

For the Soviet Union, the Turkish straits were of the utmost importance. Being able to utilize that waterway was the only way

for the Soviet navy to access the Mediterranean from their Black Sea ports. They claimed that Soviet ships had not been able to pass through the Straits according to a 1936 international treaty and demanded a renegotiation of the treaty. The British and Americans responded by sending ships to the region and pledging aid to the Turks. The Soviets backed down as a result, and withdrew their demands for a renegotiation of the treaty.

The United States, using these crises as examples of what could happen in war-torn nations without economic aid, moved forward with a plan to offer financial assistance to European nations to rebuild their economies. The brainchild of Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, the **Marshall Plan** offered generous funding to European nations to rebuild their economies as long as the money was spent on goods made in the United States. Also known as the European Recovery Program, the plan was open to all nations of Europe, including the Soviet Union, but emphasized that pursuing a free market economy was the best path toward economic reconstruction. This would also have the effect of preventing the spread of communism into Western Europe.

East and West Germany Formed

By 1948, American, French, and British leaders were confident that Stalin was not going to allow the reunification of Germany. They decided to combine their zones to create the Federal Republic of Germany, or West Germany. The western part of Berlin, which was located within the Soviet zone, was also to

become a part of West Germany. The Soviets responded by creating the German Democratic Republic, or East Germany. Capitalist West Berlin and Communist East Berlin would become a symbol of the struggle between the Soviet Union and the Western powers. On the 24th of June, the Soviets implemented a blockade on Berlin that would stop all land travel and shipments into the city from the Western occupation zones. It was feared by many that the Berlin Blockade would create severe shortages of food, medicine, and fuel needed by the people of West Berlin. The Soviets hoped this would force the Allies to either give up Berlin or their plans for a West German state.



President Truman did not want to risk war by using the military to open transportation routes, but he also was not willing to lose West Berlin to the Soviets. Instead he began the Berlin Airlift, moving supplies into West Berlin by airplane. Over the next ten months, pilots made more than 270,000 flights carrying nearly 2.5 million tons of supplies into West Berlin. The Soviets finally gave up the blockade in May 1949, and Germany officially became two nations. Berlin also remained divided between East and West.

Multiple Alliances are Formed

As divisions increased in Europe, the superpowers began to form new military alliances as well. With the Soviet Union's use of its veto power in the Security Council of the United Nations, it became clear to the Western European nations that they would have to look for another means by which to protect themselves from Soviet aggression. In April 1949, several nations joined to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This organization included the U.S., Canada, and ten Western European nations. The founders included nations such as Britain and France, with Greece, Turkey, and West Germany following a few years later. Member nations agreed that an armed attack on one of them would be considered an attack against them all. This plan for collective security meant that they would commit to mutual military assistance, and the nations formed a standing army to defend Western Europe in the event of a Soviet invasion. The creation of NATO prompted the Soviet Union in 1955, to form

their own security alliance called the Warsaw Pact. This organization was comprised mostly by the Soviet **satellite nations** in Eastern Europe, including Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. Other alliances were formed as well. In September of 1954, the U.S. formed an alliance with countries in Southeast Asia. SEATO included the nations of Britain, France, Australia, Pakistan, Thailand, New Zealand, and the Philippines. In February of 1955, the Central Treaty Organization or CENTO comprised Britain, Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan. Additionally, the U.S. also formed military alliances with individual countries such as South Korea and Japan. The Soviet Union did the same.

Uprising in Hungary, 1956

Not long after the creation of the Warsaw Pact, upheaval in Hungary tested the policy of containment. In 1956, thousands of Hungarians revolted against the communist government and demanded a democratic political system with freedom from Soviet oppression. The leader of the rebellion, Imre Nagy, boldly declared that Hungary would withdraw from the Warsaw Pact and become a neutral country. He also appealed to Western nations to help protect them from Soviet aggression. Soviet leaders responded quickly by sending tanks and Red Army troops. After killing thousands of protesters, the Soviets placed Soviet-backed leaders into power and put Nagy to death. The event stunned many people, including Hungarians who were shocked when

American forces failed to help them. The United States, however, was unwilling to risk war with the Soviet Union to free a satellite nation.

The Berlin Wall

Berlin was something of a loophole in the Iron Curtain, allowing East Germans - especially young and well-educated professionals - a route to escape to the West. In response, the East German government built a wall to keep western influence out of the eastern portion of the city, but the barbed wire, floodlights, and guard towers located on the eastern side gave away the Wall's true purpose. The Wall began with the closing of the border on August 13, 1961 and the installation of barbed wire rolls and fences along the border. Over the years the Berlin Wall was improved using concrete block, then poured concrete with a smooth pipe on the top, making it more difficult to climb.

There were, however, legal border crossings located within Berlin that westerners, and even easterners with the proper paperwork, could use to visit the other side of the Wall. There were approximately 5,000 people who were successful at defecting across the Wall, while at least 136 were killed trying to escape. Notable escape attempts included leaping from apartment windows located along the Wall, digging a tunnel under the Wall, utilizing a zip line from a building on the east to a building on the west, and multiple defections by East German border guards who jumped the barbed wire like Conrad Schumann in 1961.

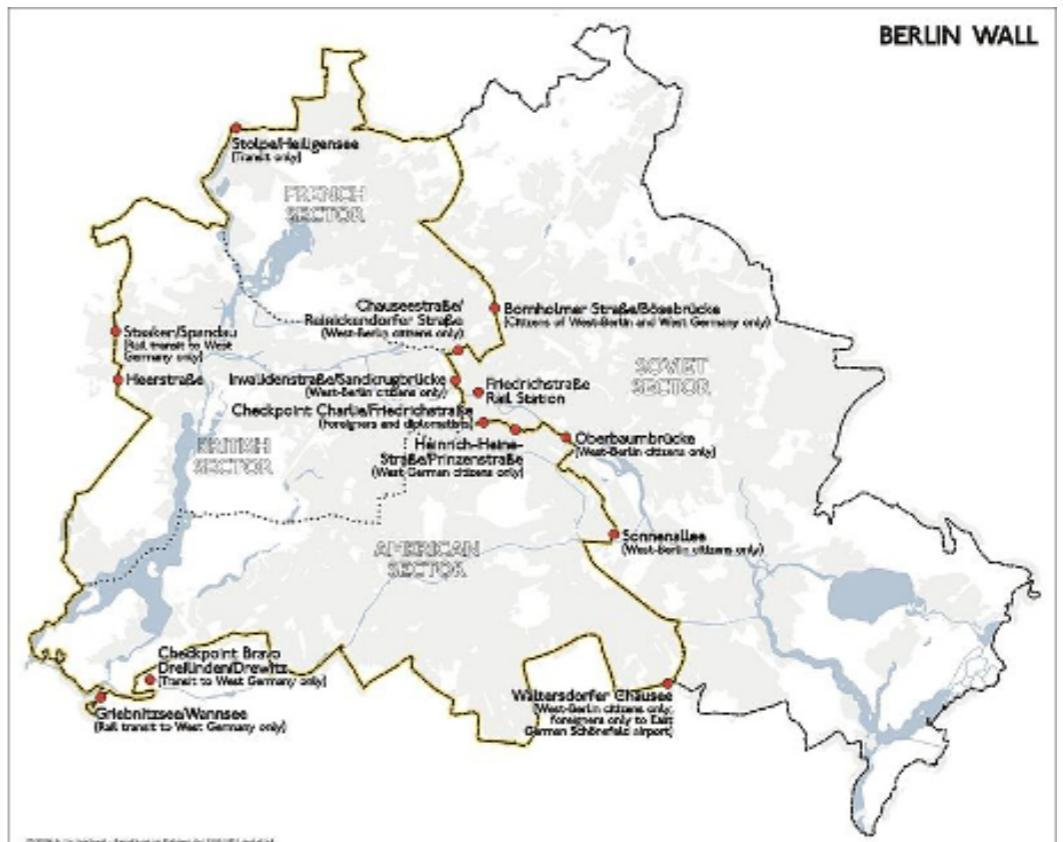


Conrad Schumann leaping over the Wall

(Image source: https://c1.staticflickr.com/9/8031/8048127318_8144d10d94_b.jpg)

Prague Spring

Alexander Dubček came to power in Czechoslovakia in January 1968, and quickly put in place a series of reforms. The reforms included the right of Communist party members to act according to their conscience, the end of press censorship, and increased bargaining rights for trade unions. The Soviet Union viewed this as a direct threat, and in August they organized troops from Warsaw Pact member nations to maintain Soviet control over



Czechoslovakia. A non-violent resistance ensued, including tearing down street signs to confuse the invaders. The resistance was eventually subdued and Dubček was forced to resign as party secretary, placing the Soviets in power behind the power in Prague.

Section 2

Cold War Conflicts in East Asia

QUESTIONS TO GUIDE INQUIRY

1. What conditions and issues led to mistrust between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., thereby leading to the Cold War?
2. What methods did both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. use to promote and contain capitalism and communism in Europe after WWII?
3. How important were political and military alliances that were formed during the Cold War?
4. Why did the U.S. turn to military action to stop communist aggression in Korea and in Vietnam?
5. How did the Cold War affect major regions of the world?

China Falls to Communism

During World War II, Chinese Communists led by Mao Zedong and Nationalists led by Chiang Kai-Shek had joined forces to fight Japan. With the defeat of Japan, the two groups turned on one another once again in a civil war for control of China. The United States provided economic and military assistance to Chiang Kai-Shek even though he was viewed by many as corrupt and inefficient. Despite the aid, the Nationalists were defeated by Mao's forces. Mao declared the creation of the People's Republic of China and the Nationalists fled to Taiwan, an island off the coast of China. Many Americans criticized Truman for the "loss of China", fearing they would form an alliance with the Soviet Union that would threaten U.S. interests across the globe. Although China remained a key ally of the USSR, they pursued their own interests and rejected Soviet control. The United States cut off all trade with China and refused to recognize the new state. The U.S. continued to refer to the Nationalists in Taiwan as the legitimate government until the 1970s, as well as to oppose China's admission to the United Nations.

Karl Marx developed the original theory of communism, but the Soviet Union and China each developed their own interpretations. Read the resource and match the interpretations below with with the correct theory of communism.

Analysis: Although communism took different forms in the Soviet Union and China, the United States perspective about the need to contain and destroy it remained the same. Why do you think this is?

Korean War

The nation of Korea had been an independent nation until it had been conquered by Japan in the early 20th Century. After Japan had been defeated in WWII however, it was decided by the Soviet Union and the U.S. that Korea would be divided temporarily along the 38th parallel. North Korea's leadership under Kim Il Sung found an ally in the Soviet Union, while South Korea's leadership under Syngman Rhee was backed by the U.S. Both leaders each wanted to rule the entire country.

The war began when North Korean troops invaded the south. Their goal was to reunite Korea under communist rule. Truman responded by ordering U.S.

forces to repel the invaders and turning to the UN for help. The UN condemned the invasion and called on its members to help South Korea. A joint force of troops from fifteen nations was created and placed under the command of Douglas MacArthur.

With Soviet tanks and airpower, the North Koreans had conquered most of South Korea in a matter of weeks. Only one port city, Pusan, remained unconquered. MacArthur decided to first send forces to defend the city and then to attack enemy supply lines from behind by landing at Inchon. North Korean forces found themselves caught between UN forces in the north and the south, and with their supply lines cut off, they began to flee back across the 38th parallel. UN troops pursued them northward, nearly reaching the Chinese border. As the troops approached the border with China, the Chinese warned troops not to advance any further. MacArthur ignored the warning, and Chinese troops took the offensive with tens of thousands streaming over the border into North Korea. An army of North Korean and Chinese troops pushed the UN forces back to the 38th parallel where a stalemate developed.

The final years of the war remained a stalemate with most of the fighting occurring around the 38th parallel. In 1953, the two sides signed an armistice to end the conflict. The agreement left the peninsula divided along the 38th parallel and created a buffer zone called the demilitarized zone (DMZ). No military force from either side would be allowed to enter the DMZ. The Korean War



caused much frustration for Americans, who had lost 54,000 soldiers with limited results. At the end of the war, North Koreans became increasingly isolated from the rest of the world while South Korea continued its economic and political ties to the United States. The hopes for a unified and democratic Korea faded away, and many wondered if the American government was serious about stopping the spread of communism.

Vietnam

Southeast Asia would also be a casualty of the global Cold War as well. Vietnam and the modern countries of Laos, Cambodia had been under direct French rule since 1887, while French missionaries had been in the region for centuries. During World War II, the French lost control of much of the region to the Japanese. While some countries decided to end their colonial presence in the region like the British in Burma in 1948, and the United States in the Philippines in 1946, others tried to reassert their pre-war presence.

The French fought against the Vietminh to reestablish their colony in Vietnam. Led by communist Ho Chi Minh, the Vietminh's main goal was nationalistic--independence from the French. Between 1946 and 1954, the French and Vietminh fought over control of Vietnam in the Dien Bien Phu valley. The French surrendered after being surrounded by Ho's artillery where it bombarded the French base.

In the aftermath of the Korean War between northern communist forces and the United Nations in the South, the United States believed it was their duty to aid in the suppression of communist influence in Vietnam. In order for the U.S. to continue the policy of containment, the president believed the U.S. would need to increase its involvement in the region. Since the Vietminh were successful in ousting the French and were supported by both the Soviets and communist China, all of Vietnam would potentially be the next nation under communist control.

Even though the United States under President Harry Truman had been sending military aid to the French since 1950, the Eisenhower administration continued to help fund the French effort to defeat the Vietminh and then in 1955, after the Geneva Accords, sent military advisors. The United States continued to support South Vietnam and by 1956, the new President of the Republic of Vietnam, Ngo Dinh Diem. The support of the Diem government would continue in both the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations even though Diem became increasingly autocratic and unpopular with the South Vietnamese people. He prevented elections that were intended to reunite the North and South of Vietnam. Diem had difficulty consolidating his control over the Buddhist majority and primarily ruled through military might and economic support from the United States. Diem was fighting a civil war between South Vietnam and the Viet Cong--supporters of the North Vietnamese communist government.

As unrest grew as a result of Diem's military, social, and political policies, the Kennedy administration began to back away from Diem and even was aware of and debated the benefits of the coup that overthrew Diem. Diem was assassinated on November 2, 1963, by forces led by the South Vietnamese Military during the coup.

Only a few weeks after the killing of Diem, John Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. Vice-President Lyndon Baines Johnson succeeded Kennedy and U.S. involvement in Vietnam would escalate to new levels.

Two days after the assassination of President Kennedy, the Johnson administration vowed to continue the Vietnam policies established in Kennedy's administration. There is some historical debate about what the intentions of Kennedy were based on an October 2, 1963 statement about withdrawing "1,000 US military personnel" by the end of 1965. Regardless of the intent of the Kennedy administration, the Johnson administration made it clear that communism was a threat to Vietnam and the United States intended to support the government of South Vietnam.

In 1964, there were incidents that happened in the Gulf of Tonkin near the North Vietnamese coast. On August 2, the U.S.S. Maddox fired on and was attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats. The second Vietnamese attack on a U.S. ship supposedly took place on August 4, 1964. Robert McNamara, Secretary of Defense at the time, later admitted that the attack on August 2nd

happened but the incident on August 4th did not. Regardless of what actually occurred, the Johnson administration was able to use the Gulf of Tonkin incident to ask Congress for funding to escalate U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia.

The U.S. ramped up its military involvement in Vietnam with the passage of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. Beginning in 1965, the Johnson administration started sending a large number of troops to Vietnam. By the end of the year there were over 184,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam--eight times the number of troops present in 1964.

U.S. troops were asked to accomplish a difficult task. In a conflict where it was a challenge to tell ally from foe, how did soldiers know who the enemy was? Guerilla warfare, the use of hit-and-run tactics by small, mobile groups of irregular forces operating in territory controlled by a hostile, regular force became the way that the Vietcong (VC) fought. In many areas there were



<https://tramposaurus.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Ho-Chi-Minh-Trail-Map-Vietnam.jpg>

networks of tunnels where the Vietnamese could go underground and have bases for supplies and shelter. In the south, the Vietcong were supplied from a supply line running on the border with Cambodia. This route was known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The supply line was vital to providing those fighting for the North Vietnamese in their fight against the United States and South Vietnamese.

By 1973, direct U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia came to a conclusion. After nearly a decade of fighting and close to three decades of involvement, the United States signed the final peace agreement with the Vietnamese on January 27, 1973. After the U.S. military exited the war, fighting between the Communist forces and the South Vietnamese forces resumed. In early 1975, the North Vietnamese Army invaded South Vietnam and overran the capital city of Saigon. As the American embassy was overtaken by the communist forces, the last Americans escaped. In the end, the policy of containment had failed and Vietnam became one country under communist control.

The war left a lasting legacy on the United States. The human toll of the war was vast. In total, approximately 2.7 million Americans served in Vietnam. Of that number, over 58,000 Americans died and approximately 300,000 were injured. Many veterans who returned to the United States, came home to an ungrateful nation. In contrast to Veterans who served in earlier American wars such as World War II, Veterans of the Vietnam

conflict were not welcomed home by parades and fanfare. The Vietnam conflict was an unpopular war and many Americans desired to put it behind them. For a quick comparison of the treatment veterans received returning home from WWII and from Vietnam, watch this link:

**Interactive 15.5 History
Channel - Vietnam Veterans**



Section 3

The Cold War in the Middle East and Latin America

QUESTIONS TO GUIDE INQUIRY

1. What conditions and issues led to mistrust between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., thereby leading to the Cold War?
2. What methods did both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. use to promote and contain capitalism and communism in Europe after WWII?
3. How important were political and military alliances that were formed during the Cold War?
4. Why did the U.S. turn to military action to stop communist aggression in Korea and in Vietnam?
5. How did the Cold War affect major regions of the world?

The Cold War Around the World

Throughout the 1950s, the CIA and the KGB as well as other security agencies played a growing role in the Cold War. Many of the actions perpetrated by these organizations were covert. They operated in many different countries around the world to help steer countries into political and economic alignment with either the U.S. or Soviet ideologies. The United States and Soviets used their influence through covert action to overthrow unfriendly governments to be replaced with regimes friendly to their principles.

Iran

While Iran had seen the British and Russians vying for control of Iran during the 19th century, this movement continued after World War II. Under Reza Shah Pahlavi, Iran had westernized much like had been done in Meiji, Japan in the 1860s, by westernizing. After WWII, the efforts to westernize Iran grew. Access to education for women increased, as did voting rights and career opportunities. Many Iranians adopted western style dress. Not everyone in Iranian society saw these changes as positive. Islamic fundamentalists wanted to make sharia (Islamic law) the basic tenets of society. Some Iranians worried that political reforms had not gone far enough and the Shah was increasingly meddlesome in the affairs of state. Others argued that influence from British and other western powers

In 1953, the British and the United States helped to topple the Iranian premier, Mohammad Mossadegh. He had nationalized a British oil company, meaning that he placed the formerly private company under government control. In Operation Ajax, the CIA overthrew the democratic government and reinstated the Iranian monarch, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The Shah maintained a 25-year dictatorship supported by the United States, ruling with a brutal police force that angered many Iranians.

The Iranian Revolution of 1979, was rooted in the conflict between the view that the west had held Iranians hostage to the ideals of the west. The growth of Islamic Nationalism led to the rise of leaders like the Ayatollah Khomeini who founded the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Soviet Union was the first country to diplomatically recognize the new government of Iran, but relations soured as the Ayatollah deemed atheist communism to be incompatible with ideals of the new Islamic state. The anti-American rhetoric of the Islamic Republic led to student revolutionaries storming the American Embassy in the capital of Iran, Tehran. Sixty American hostages were held for 444 days as partially because of allowing the ousted Shah medical treatment in the United States, but mainly as a result of US support of the Shah since 1953.

Afghanistan

In 1978, the government of Afghanistan handed over power to a pro-Communist government that formed the Peoples Democratic

Party of Afghanistan which had close ties with the Soviet Union. Constant internal fighting and Muslim insurgencies led the Soviet Union to send soldiers into Afghanistan in 1979 to support the fragile pro-Communist government. Anti-Communist Muslim rebel groups formed to resist Soviet control. These groups went by the name mujahideen (translated to “strugglers”) used guerilla tactics to resist Soviet military forces that had control over nearly all major cities in Afghanistan.

The United States and its allies were able to assist the mujahideen by supplying weapons to them through countries such as Pakistan. These rocket launchers helped the rebel groups neutralize Soviet aircraft which had been a major advantage during the conflict. In 1988, the Soviet Union signed an agreement that would remove Soviet troops and return Afghanistan to a neutral status in the Cold War. The Soviet Union left a broken Afghanistan that, years later, would later be taken over by the Taliban which provided a home base for Osama bin Laden and his terrorist organization.

Suez Crisis

The Suez Canal serves as the major economic trade route connecting Europe to the Indian Ocean trade and became a potential flashpoint for the cold war in 1956. After years of tension in the area, Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the canal to put it under Egyptian control in 1956. In response, Israel invaded the Sinai Peninsula in the same year along with

British and French forces in an attempt to regain control of the Suez Canal. This action quickly gained the attention of the Soviet Union who had been financially supporting Nasser's plan to nationalize the canal since the United States had backed out of a plan to help the Egyptians build the Aswan Dam on the Nile River. The Soviets were brought to the brink of joining the conflict. The United States responded by asking the Soviets to stay out of the conflict and threatening sanctions against Britain, France, and Israel if they did not remove their forces. The pressure from the U.S. worked and by early 1957, all military forces had been removed from Egypt.

Nicaragua

In 1979, the Sandinista government overthrew the Somoza dictatorship which had been financially supported by the United States. The new Sandinista government began nationalizing Nicaragua's industry along with a series of other reforms.

Advisors from the Soviet Union and Cuba were brought to Nicaragua by the Sandinista government which was viewed by the United States as a threat to security. To oppose the perceived threat in North America, the United States sponsored the Contras, which were rebel groups based in Honduras that conducted guerilla warfare. The United States Central Intelligence Agency began a process of covert attacks on Nicaragua by attacking bridges and fuel depots. Mines were planted in Nicaragua's harbors which threatened all shipping in the region.

Cuba

Spain ceded control of Cuba after the Spanish-American War in 1898. The United States occupied Cuba until 1904, when US troops were pulled from Cuba allowing for nominal independence for Cuba. The Platt Amendment granted the United States the power to intervene in Cuban affairs and kept Cuba under US protection until 1934. In March of 1952, former Cuban President Fulgencio Batista seized power in a military backed coup. The United States recognized the Batista government, which did not have the popular support that Bautista had in his previous presidency. Noted author Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. wrote, "The corruption of the Government, the brutality of the police, the government's indifference to the needs of the people for education, medical care, housing, for social justice and economic justice ... is an open invitation to revolution." One would not have to wait too long for a revolution to occur.

In 1959, a revolutionary named Fidel Castro overthrew the government of Batista. After a previous failed attempt and a guerilla campaign lasting several years, Castro and his army of 9000 men stormed Havana--the capital on Cuba--and forced Batista to flee. By 1960, Castro nationalized all US businesses without compensation and by 1961, the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba and sponsored an invasion of Cuba by Cuban Exiles at the Bay of Pigs attempting to remove

Castro from power. Soon after, Castro proclaims Cuba to be a communist state and allies itself with the Soviet Union.

In 1962, Castro feared an invasion by the United States and agreed to allow the USSR to place nuclear missiles in Cuba. Since Cuba sits only 90 miles off the coast of the United States, the Soviet Union had the ability for the first time to directly attack American cities. The Cuban Missile Crisis as it would become known, nearly brought the United States and the Soviet Union to the brink of nuclear war. A diplomatic agreement ended the standoff without a missile launch, but tensions during the Cold War had significantly escalated between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Foreign Aid

Nations also used foreign aid as a weapon during the Cold War. Both the United States and Soviet Union used money and assistance to help countries and gain new allies. Some aid helped the poor by providing funds for social and economic programs, while others forms of aid were delivered in terms of military assistance. The United States would sometimes withhold aid as punishment for nations that failed to support its policies. In the 1950s, Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser began establishing trade ties with communist nations. For example, Egypt purchased tanks from Czechoslovakia against American wishes. When the United States and Britain withdrew their offer to help finance the building of the much-needed Aswan Dam on

the Nile River, Nasser responded by seizing control of the Suez Canal from Britain. The Suez Canal was an important waterway that allowed for Middle East oil to efficiently reach Europe via the Mediterranean. In the Suez Crisis of 1956, the nations of France, Britain, and Israel invaded Egypt to regain control of the canal. The Soviet Union threatened to back up Egypt with military force, causing the United States to step in and persuade all sides to withdraw in order to end the crisis.

The End of the Cold War

QUESTIONS TO GUIDE INQUIRY

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2. What methods did both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. use to promote and contain capitalism and communism in Europe after WWII?
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TERMS, PLACES, PEOPLE

Mikhail Gorbachev

Perestroika

Glasnost

INF Treaty

Tiananmen Square

Changes in the Soviet Union

In 1985, **Mikhail Gorbachev** became the head of an economically troubled Soviet Union. Centralized planning had created challenges within the Soviet Union such as diminished output and quality of goods and little incentive to work hard. Shortages of consumer goods were common, and families often had to spend hours in line to buy necessities. Gorbachev recognized a need for change and announced a program of economic reform called **perestroika**, meaning “restructuring”. This would allow some private businesses to operate and would close down many unprofitable and inefficient state-run factories. He also began to cut the defense budget in order to dedicate more funds to domestic needs. Along with economic reforms, Gorbachev also proposed a policy of **glasnost**, or openness. This program called for an honest discussion about the nation’s problems, and allowed Soviet media greater freedom to criticize the government. These policies paved the way for improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Negotiations with the Soviet Union

When Gorbachev took office, both the United States and Soviet Union had been increasing the number of nuclear missiles which had generated concerns about potential nuclear war. These fears gave rise to a nuclear freeze movement, which

called for a “freeze” on the production and testing of nuclear weapons by the United States and Soviet Union. Although this seemed unlikely, prospects improved once Gorbachev came into power. Despite U.S. President Reagan’s tough stance on communism, he developed a close relationship with Gorbachev. Gorbachev knew that continued efforts in the **arms race** would be costly and would only jeopardize economic reforms in his country. As a result, he was willing to discuss an arms control agreement with the United States.

In 1985, the two men met to discuss arms control in Switzerland. Although little progress was made, Gorbachev and Reagan found that they liked one another. The following year, the leaders met again to talk about removing missiles from Europe and reducing nuclear stockpiles. Once again, the talks did not produce results. Finally, in 1987, the two leaders were able to come to an agreement when Gorbachev agreed to discuss weapons reductions without an end to SDI. The two leaders signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (**INF Treaty**), which agreed to remove and destroy nearly 2,500 intermediate and short-range missiles in Europe. By 1991, Gorbachev and the new American president, George H.W. Bush, had signed the **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I)**. Whereas the INF Treaty had eliminated short and medium range weapons, this new agreement addressed long range missiles and phased in reductions for warheads and delivery vehicles. This treaty called

for diminished nuclear weapons stockpiles for the two superpowers, and laid the groundwork for future arms reductions.



Gradual Collapse of the Soviet Union

In 1989, Gorbachev had started a chain reaction that would dissolve the Soviet Union. The new openness of glasnost had opened the door to demands for greater freedom and independence. In 1989, Gorbachev stated that he would no longer interfere in the internal affairs of other communist nations. With his statement, “Any nation has the right to decide its fate by itself”, communism began to collapse across Eastern Europe as the threat of Soviet invasion dissipated. In many cases, governments fell peacefully as leaders resigned or agreed to

reforms. In Poland, economic difficulties sparked protests and strikes that brought down the government. The following year, the nation held its first free elections in nearly fifty years.

In one exception, Romania, the collapse of communism occurred much more violently as an angry mob drove dictator Nicolae Ceausescu out of power. The Soviet republics began to break away as well, declaring independence from the Soviet Union. Eventually, all fifteen republics had become separate nation-states, or independent countries populated by people with a common culture, history, and language. As the Soviet Union dissolved, the Warsaw Pact disbanded as well. Communist hardliners in the Soviet Union were angry with Gorbachev for the breakup of the Soviet Union and attempted to overthrow him. The coup was a failure, but Gorbachev's reign was essentially over. In 1991, he resigned as leader and declared that the Soviet Union was dissolved. By the end of 1991, the Soviet Union no longer existed and had been replaced by a loose alliance of former republics called the Commonwealth of Independent States. A new leader, Boris Yeltsin, had emerged as the head of a new and fragmented nation. The Cold War was over.

Collapse of the Berlin Wall

Perhaps the greatest symbol of the end of the Soviet Union was the collapse of the Berlin Wall. As anti-communist revolts broke out across Eastern Europe, nonviolent protests began in East German cities as well. People began to pressure the country's

dictator to institute reforms and open border crossings into West Germany. In November, the government announced that East Germans would be allowed to travel freely to West Germany. People began to flood around and over the despised Berlin Wall. People began to climb the structure, cheering and waving signs. Others soon came with sledgehammers and began to smash the Berlin Wall. Within a month, the Communist Party had collapsed.

The fall of the wall signaled the end of communism, and the following year East and West Germany were unified.



Interactive 15.6 Berlin Wall Coverage



The Fate of Communism

While Communism was disappearing in Eastern Europe, it still remained in countries such as Cuba, Vietnam, China, and North Korea. Cuba had long relied on the Soviet Union for trade and economic aid. With the collapse of the USSR, Cuba faced economic challenges but they would remain a communist regime under Fidel Castro. Vietnam began to carry out some reforms, allowing some private businesses to operate and seeking foreign investment. As they developed into a mixed economy with elements of free enterprise and government intervention, their economy grew and relations with Western nations improved. North Korea, on the other hand, remained isolated. With economic difficulties arising after the collapse of the Soviet Union, they increasingly turned to China as an ally and retained a strictly controlled communist society.

The changes occurring in Eastern Europe had a significant impact on China. The Chinese had already begun pursuing economic reforms, but with the fall of the Soviet Union, people began to desire political reform as well. In May 1989, student protesters desiring democratic reforms gathered in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. After a few weeks of protesting, the government responded by sending troops and tanks into the square to crush the protest. An unknown number of people were killed and the protesters were dispersed. This brutal reaction to the protests

made it clear that the Chinese government was not going to accept political change.

Interactive 15.7 Tank Man



The Future Role of the U.S.

With the collapse of its greatest Cold War rival and the decline of communism around the world, many nations regarded the U.S. as the only remaining superpower capable of continuing to project its power around the globe. Beginning in the 1990s, the U.S. did just that, staging several military missions around the world. But many Americans faced uncertainty when it came to what America's role should be as "the world's policeman." And around the world, many weren't sure they wanted America to continue in that role.