

COLD WAR

American Foreign Policy:
Truman, Eisenhower,
Kennedy, and LBJ

COMMUNISM

Based on the ideology of Karl Marx

1917 – Communist take over Russia – Bolsheviks led by Vladimir Lenin

Following Lenin's death Joseph Stalin takes control.

Stalin used fear, intimidation, and complete control to rule over the Soviet Union.

He lead the country on the idea that business should be for the good of the people and not the individual.

HOW DID ALLIES BECOME ENEMIES?

Democracy/Capitalism vs Communism

Dumbarton Oaks Conference – established the structure for the United Nations

Yalta Conference - United Nations and free elections in Poland

Potsdam Conference – President Truman (defined on the next slide)

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Potsdam Conference – treatment of Germany (would be divided), how to end the war with Japan – atomic bombs (arms race), how would Europe be reorganized (West/East)

At Potsdam the conflict with the Soviet Union begins.

Soviet Point of View	American Point of View
Soviets should control Eastern Europe to protect Soviet national security	Stalin had promised free elections in Poland and should honor his word.
Called for a “sphere of influence” in Eastern Europe like the Americans had in the West with the Monroe Doctrine.	Believed European countries wanted free enterprise like in America.
	Prevents Stalin from becoming Hitler.
	Some Americans wanted to return to isolationism.

POLAND

Under the previous agreement at Yalta, Poland was supposed to hold free elections to re-establish a new government after the conclusion of WW2. Stalin did not allow this to happen. The Soviet Union would take control of Poland until 1989!

THINGS GET WORSE IN EUROPE

Iron Curtain 1946 – Winston Churchill gave a speech where he declared an “Iron Curtain” had descended on Europe; separating the West from the East.

All Eastern European countries would become “satellites” of the Soviet Union.

In response to this action, Truman declares the U.S.’s “containment policy”.

CONTAINMENT POLICY – keeping communism out of countries where it did not already exist.

Attempts at Containment:

Truman Doctrine: economic aid and military advice to keep free people safe from communism.

Marshall Plan: strictly economic aid to fight poverty and deter the spread of communism. The Soviet Union and its satellites will not accept any aid to rebuild their countries.

Can you tell who the
Communist is?
Is it you?

BERLIN CONFLICT

May 1948- “West Germany” is controlled by America, France, and Britain

Berlin is split into 4 sectors – located in Soviet territory within Germany; Soviets (East Berlin), United States, Great Britain, and France (West Berlin).

Stalin announces blockade in an attempt to force the Allies out of West Berlin. All highways and railroad lines will be blocked.

Allies respond with the ***Berlin Airlift*** - sending in massive amounts of relief supplies.

Within a year Stalin acknowledges the blockade is not working and lifts the blockade.

“East Germany” is officially formed under Soviet Control.

CONFLICT CONTINUES...

NATO	WARSAW PACT
1949	1955
All members pledge to defend every other member if attacked.	Formed in response to NATO
U.S. will protect Western Europe with its nuclear defense	East Europe satellites sign.
West Germany joins in 1955	Used to reinforce Soviet Control in the satellite states.

China:

Communist takeover China with the rise of Mao Zedong.

Truman chooses to ignore the new "Red China".

KOREAN WAR

Affected by the takeover in China, many Americans favored intervention in Korea.

Korea is divided by the 38th parallel after WW2. N – Communist S- noncommunist

Truman sent troops after North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950.

The United Nations supports U.S. actions.

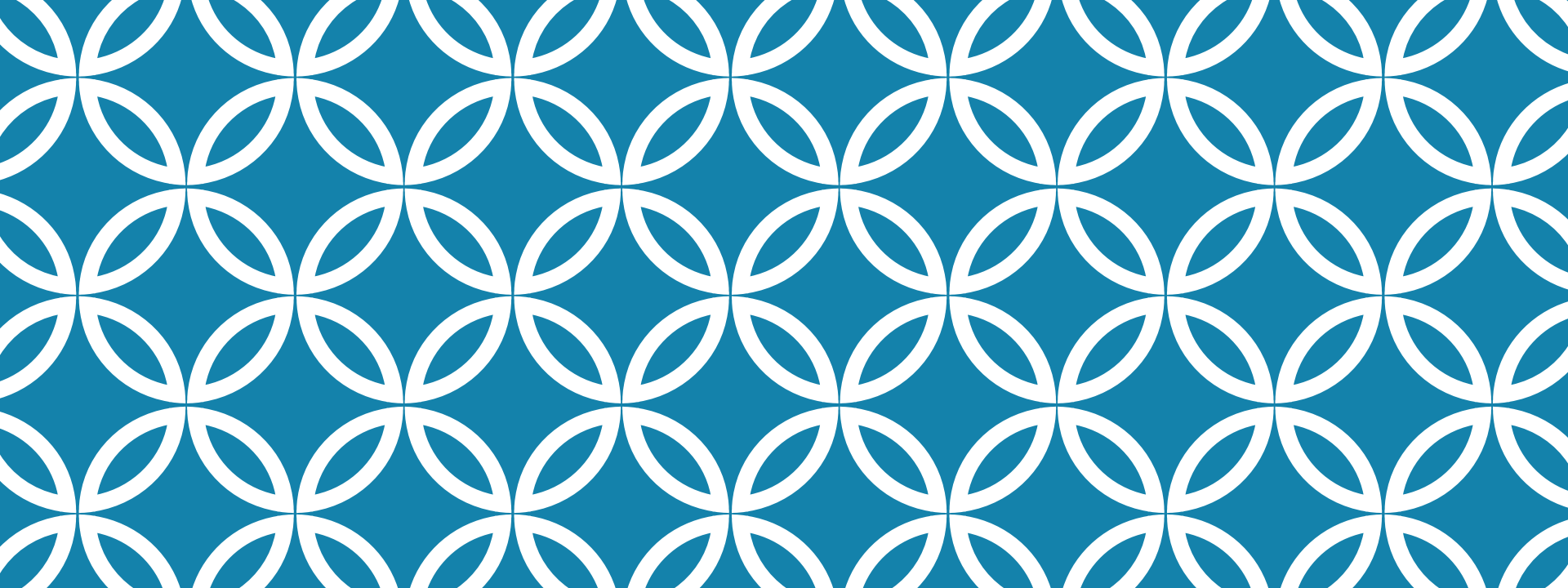
General MacArthur is sent to Korea. He is very successful in early conflicts and moves north quickly. China is angered by MacArthur's actions and reinforces NK lines. After China reacts, MacArthur wants to use atomic warfare on China. Truman refuses to avoid further conflict and MacArthur publicly criticizes his decisions. MacArthur is sent home.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE KOREAN WAR

Eisenhower is elected President in the 1952; takes office in 1953.

Eisenhower signs an armistice with Korea in 1953 at Panmunjom located in the DMZ.

After 3 years, nothing had changed Communism will remain in the North and stay out of the South.



LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES DURING COLD WAR

LIVING IN THE US DURING THE COLD WAR

The Second Red Scare rushes across America. America's fear what the spread of Communism will do at home.

The Loyalty Review Board and the *House Committee on Un-American Activities* are established and begin investigating Americans suspected of being Communist or Communist sympathizers. As a result of these investigations a group of screenwriters and directors from Hollywood are investigated for being supporters. The *"Hollywood 10"* would lose their jobs for refusing to participate in questioning.

1948 Even the government was immune to accusation and investigation – Alger Hiss - official from the state department was arrested and imprisoned for being a Communist spy.

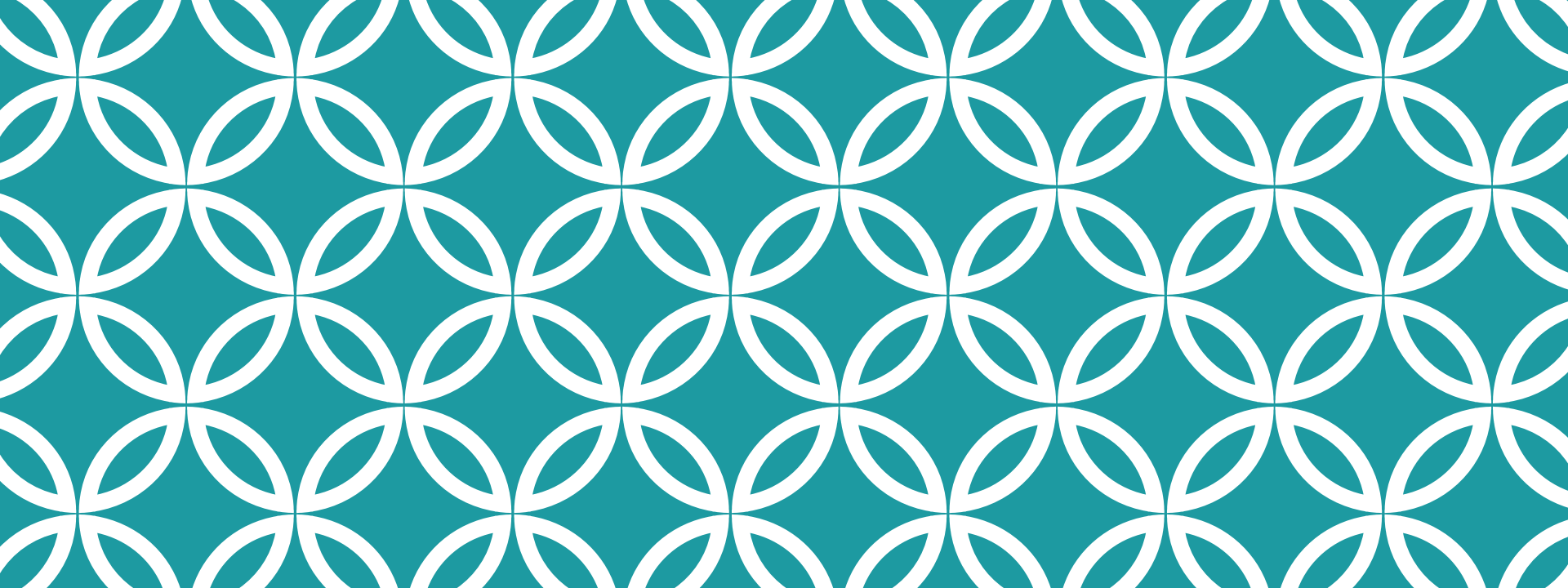
In 1950 Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were charged with furnishing atomic secrets to the Soviets. They were tried and executed for their crimes. As of 2015 it is believed that Ethel Rosenberg was actually innocent and was prosecuted for not cooperating with investigators.

MCCARTHY

In 1950 Senator Joseph McCarthy claimed to have evidence of Communist spies in the State Department and other parts of the government. He is never able to produce any evidence.

McCarthy uses a variety of media to spread the message of fear and suspicion – spreading a hysteria/witch hunt across the country. This is known as McCarthyism – making wild and unsound accusations against innocent people.

1953 – McCarthy accuses the Army of sheltering Communist. This action will destroy his wavering support.



THE WORLD GOES NUCLEAR

Proliferation and an Arms
Race

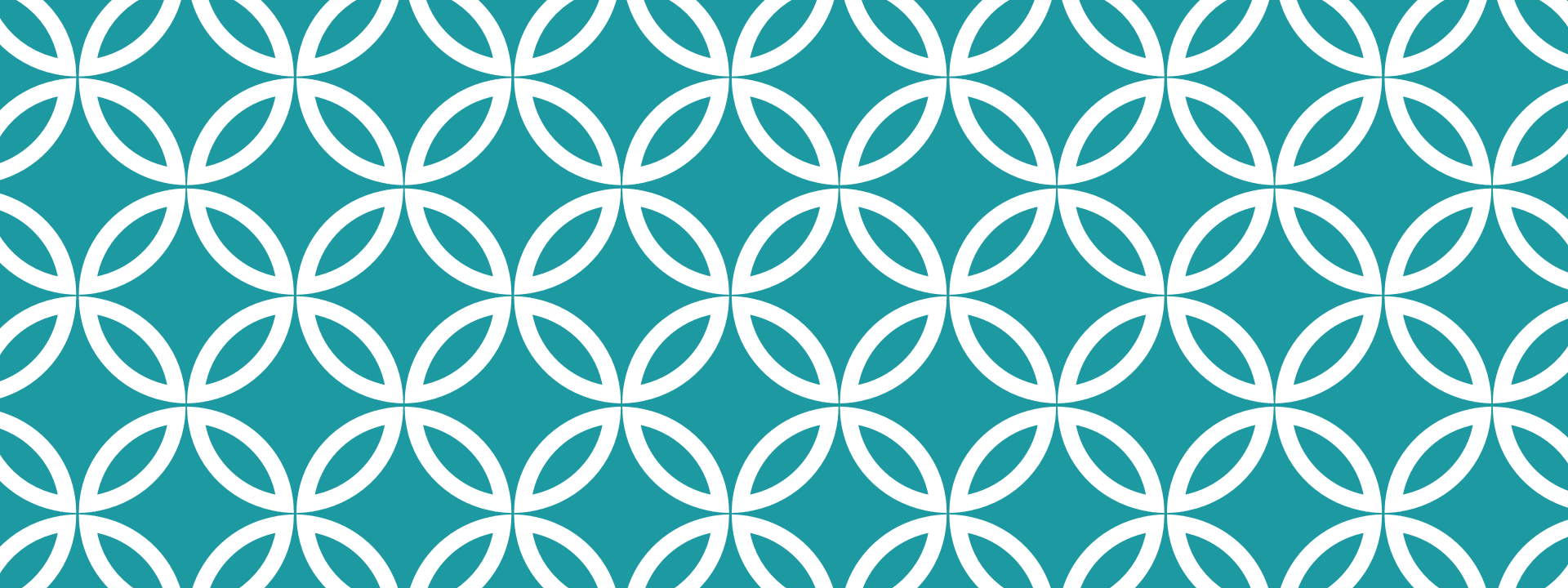
NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

Nuclear Proliferation – the spread of atomic weapons to other countries

1949 – the Soviet Union tests its own atomic weapon.

A race for the hydrogen bomb begins. Each side believes that the only way to protect themselves is to build a nuclear arsenal to deter attacks.

Within several years Britain, France, China, India, Pakistan, and Israel all have their own atomic bombs.



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

A new approach to the same
conflict

FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS UNDER EISENHOWER

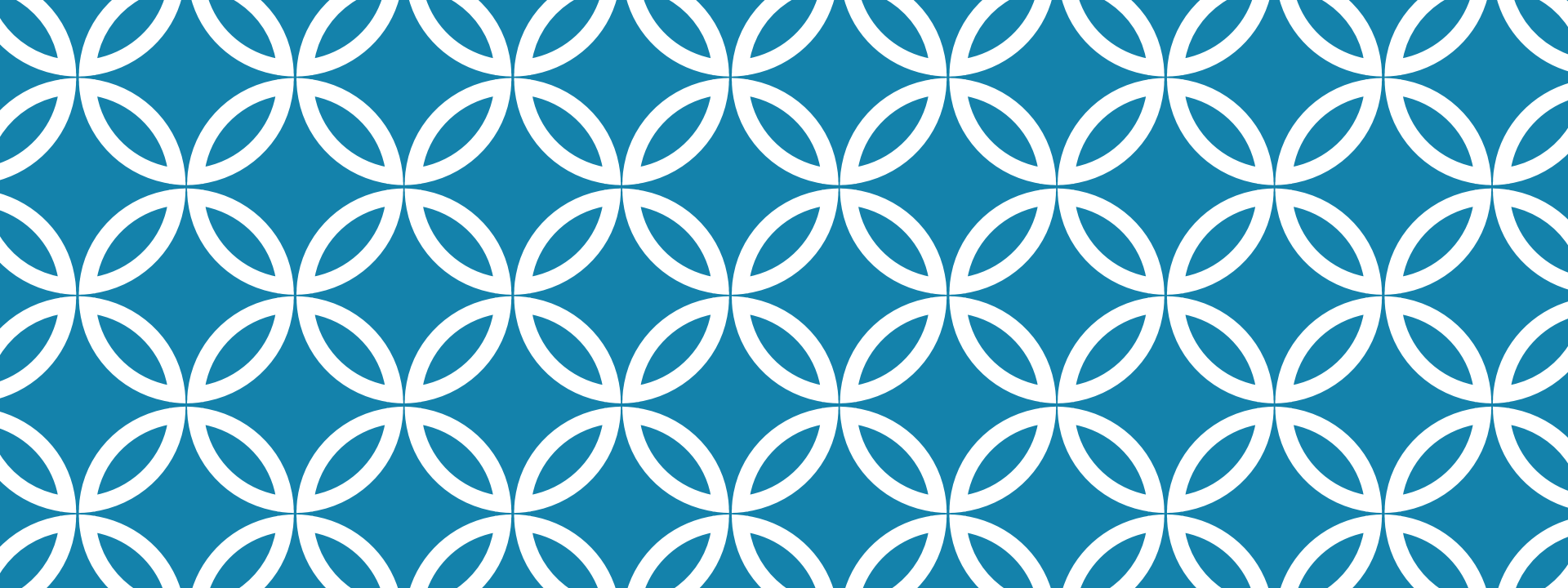
Eisenhower Doctrine: declared that the United States would oppose the spread of Communism in the Middle East – troops are sent to Lebanon

Sputnik – the Soviets successfully send the satellite into space in 1957
– funding for science education increases

CIA- exiles in Guatemala overturn the government

1959 – Fidel Castro overthrows Batista; establishes a Communist state

Castro seizes U.S. investments and the U.S. establishes an economic boycott and the CIA begins to train Cuban exiles to overthrow Castro



JOHN F. KENNEDY

Camelot

FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS UNDER JFK

January 20, 1961 – John F. Kennedy is inaugurated.

April 1961 – Kennedy's administration fails to uphold promises to Cuban exiles in an attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro. This is known as the Bay of Pigs.

1961 – After an unfavorable meeting with Kennedy – Nikita Khrushchev orders the building of the Berlin Wall to keep people from leaving East Berlin.

Kennedy visits *Berlin* and delivers “I am a Berliner” *speech* – an effort at solidarity.

Peace Corps – young Americans provide economic and social assistance to developing countries.

Alliance for Progress – a program offering grants and loans to LA nations to promote economic progress, increased trade and land reform. (mostly unsuccessful)

Green Berets – elite military group specialized in guerilla warfare to fight Communism in Asia, Africa, and Latin America

All were efforts by Kennedy to fight Communism.

FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS UNDER JFK

October Crisis – October 16, 1962 – CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

- After the Bay of Pigs; Castro strengthens his ties with the Soviet Union
- U.S. discovers (using spy planes) that Cubans were trying to help the Soviets build bases for their nuclear weapons; the new technology would allow an immediate attack on the U.S.
 - Kennedy creates a naval blockade around Cuba and threatens to invade if the missiles are not withdrawn.
 - Khrushchev agrees to remove missiles IF the U.S. would not invade and removes their missiles from Turkey
 - notably Kennedy's most successful foreign policy action - negotiations with both aggressive Soviets and Cuba's Castro
- the closest the world had even been to a full nuclear war
- Created a direct hotline between Kennedy's administration and the Soviet Union
 - lead to a "test ban treaty" in 1963 – banned all testing of nuclear weapons except underground

FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS UNDER JFK

The Space Race is on...

“We choose the Moon” – [We Choose the Moon - Kennedy](#)

When was the speech given? September 12, 1962

When will we make it to the moon? Before the end of the decade

In Florida

Cape Canaveral – NASA established in 1958 – “Space Race”

Kennedy Space Center – 1963 – “Space Coast”

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LBJ Becomes President



FINAL EDITION
WALL STREET CLOSING PRICES
—Page 17-18

Newark Star-Ledger
Vol. 50, No. 278
Newark, N. J., Saturday, November 22, 1963
Five Cents

FINAL EDITION
WEATHER
Showers, mild; clear, cool.

KENNEDY DEAD

Johnson sworn in on plane

Sniper's bullet kills President in car in Dallas



Lyndon B. Johnson takes oath of office as President of the United States aboard Air Force One, Nov. 22, 1963.



President Kennedy is sworn in by the President's son at the White House, Nov. 21, 1963.

DALLAS (UPI) — President Kennedy was assassinated by a sniper yesterday, Police Chief of a police agency said. The former Marine was shot through the head in Dallas.

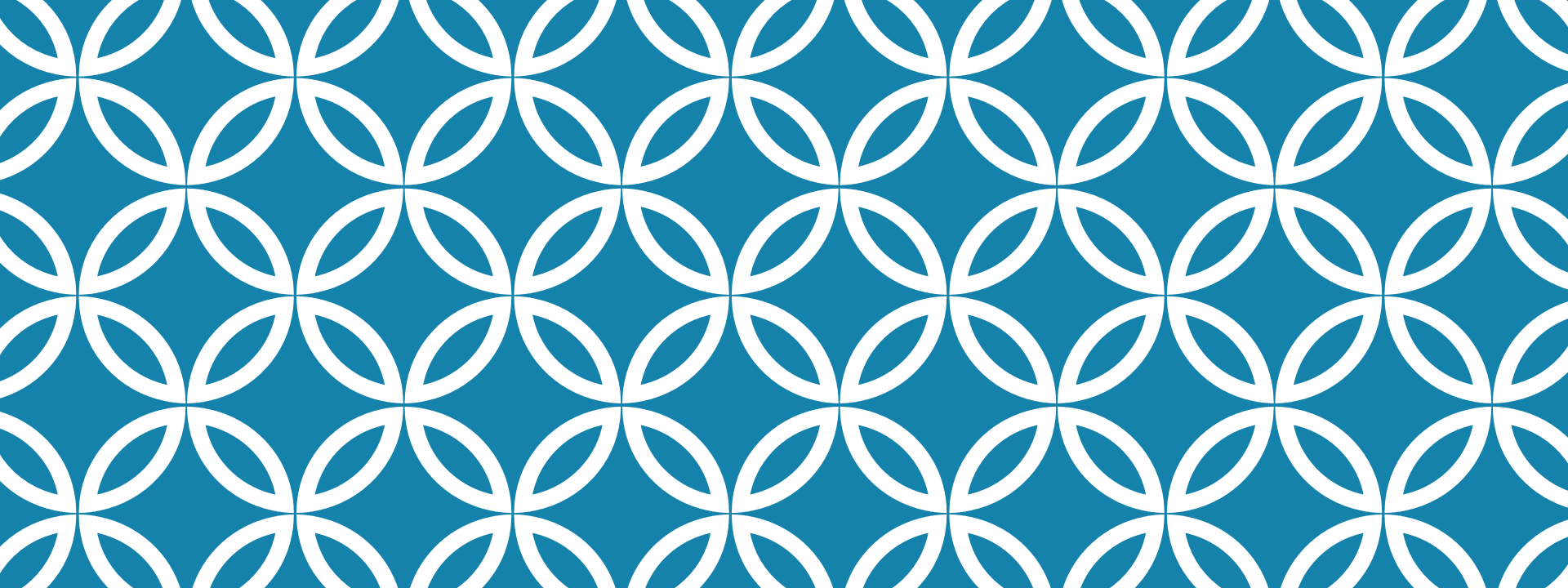
The 35-year-old Kennedy—20th President of the United States—was mortally wounded in the back of his head at 11:57 a.m. (local time) as he drove, smiling and waving, in his open-top Lincoln Town Car through a residential street.

Kennedy died at Parkland Hospital at about 1 p.m. (local time). His wife, Jacqueline, escaped unhurt but is in her arms during the tragic hour.

Johnson was sworn in as President at 2:38 p.m. (local time) aboard the Presidential plane, and then left for Washington with the body of the late chief. Johnson had been in the suburbs. Dallas exploded, and several days behind Kennedy and his wife and son.

The assassination is a stark, grim, nightmarish scene the heart of the slain President from the plane to the White House, Naval Hospital.

Johnson, 52, took the oath of office aboard Air Force One at 2:38 p.m. (local time) as he flew to Washington.



Lyndon B. Johnson

Credibility Gap

Foreign Policy Under L. B. Johnson

After WW2 there is a struggle in Indochina - specifically Vietnam - between France and Ho Chi Minh's Communist forces.

At the Geneva Accords - IndoChina is split at the 17th parallel. Ho Chi Minh will control the North and the South will have free Elections

Diem takes control in the South after the accords WITHOUT elections but with U.S. Support - anti Communist and promises democracy.

Diem favors Catholics in SV and this creates a conflict with Buddhist - leading to protests that include self immolation. The world wide coverage of the Monks deaths cause Diem to lose the support of America and the French. The U.S. will advise SV Generals on ousting Diem. Diem is assassinated in 1963 - weeks later Kennedy will be shot in Dallas.

Foreign Policy Under L. B. Johnson

Gulf of Tonkin - LBJ announces that U.S. destroyers (U.S.S. Maddox) are being attacked in international waters. Asks Congress for a resolution that will allow him to act.

Congress will give LBJ a “blank check” to do anything necessary to defend American forces. Including sending troops to Vietnam.

These troops will face the Vietcong - South Vietnamese who wanted to unify Vietnam again and remove American presence in the region.

Ho Chi Minh Trail - a series of trails that allowed for quick transportation of goods, troops and supplies from the North to the South.

Cu Chi Tunnels - secret tunnels under the HCMT that allowed for secret movements of the Vietcong and other NV troops.

Foreign Policy Under L. B. Johnson



In 1965 - LBJ sends the first combat troops into Vietnam. By the end of the year 184,000 American soldiers were active in the region.

Foreign Policy Under L. B. Johnson

The Lies Begin!

Gulf of Tonkin - It is later learned that American destroyers were not in international waters but in the gulf near NV and protecting SV ships who were bombing NV targets.

Choose your Key Words carefully and fill in the BINGO card. (See folder at the end of your group.)

Berlin Wall

Berlin Airlift

Berlin Blockade

Joseph Stalin

Vladimir Lenin

NATO

Warsaw Pact

Iron Curtain

Hollywood 10

Containment

Fidel Castro

The Potsdam

Conference

Yalta Conference

Truman Doctrine

Marshall Plan

Peace Corps

Harry Truman

Korean War

38th Parallel

Nuclear Proliferation

Cold War

Panmunjom

Communism

Sputnik

Arms Race

General MacArthur

Mao Zedong

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Cuba

Cuban Missile Crisis

Space Race

Bay of Pigs

John F. Kennedy

Loyalty Review

Board

McCarthyism

Rosenberg

Alger Hiss