

BACKGROUND

- 1914: -**WWI began in Europe**
 - Russians increasingly resented Czar
- 1917: -Czar removed, new government flirted with Capitalism, **USSR pulled out of WWI**
 - U.S. entered WWI**
- 1919: -Lenin lead **Bolshevik Revolution** with violent implementation of Marxist ideology of communism.
 - Wilson** alarmed... WWI was fought to make the “world safe for democracy”... not communism
 - First Red Scare** in the U.S.; **Palmer Raids**
- 1920 -**Wilson** urged U.S. to participate in the **League of Nations** and a young **Winston Churchill** warned world of the dangers to world peace **but isolationism** dominated both nations until WWII
 - Lenin and Stalin** determined to prevent the west from destroying their communist dream
- 1922 -**USSR established**, Russia the main member
- 1920s -U.S. provided **famine relief to USSR** but did not recognize their government
- 1933 -**FDR formally recognized the USSR**, diplomatic relations began
- 1941 -**US enters WWII** and extended support to USSR via **Lend Lease**
 - US and USSR became allies**
- 1943 -**Teheran Conference**; planned second front in Europe, Iran to be free, USSR to help defeat Japan
- 1945 -**Yalta Conference**; USSR agreed to free elections in eastern Europe, division of Germany planned, concessions in Manchuria and Poland given to USSR
 - Potsdam Conference**; USSR rescinded free elections in eastern European countries, Truman increasingly worried of USSR empire and didn't want any further entanglement
 - U.S. drops **atomic bombs** on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, partially to prevent USSR from gaining more ground and “put the hammer” to the Soviets... Stalin not surprised... his spies within **Manhattan Project** already told him all about the weapon, and he was determined to catch up ASAP
 - United Nations** established, both USSR and US are members with veto power
 - WWII ends**

Cold WAR Begins

- 1946 -**USSR broke agreement to pull out of Iran**, Truman protested and Stalin backed down
- 1947 ...and the Cold War officially began
 - Kennan's Containment** policy embraced by Truman
 - Truman Doctrine** helped secure **Greece** and **Turkey** from communist threat
 - “it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures”—Truman
 - Marshall Plan** helps fund western European restoration
 - National Security Act** created the **Department of Defense, National Security Council (NSC), and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)**
 - HUAC** begins investigating “reds” **Second Red Scare**
- 1948 -**Berlin Blockade**, Truman stood ground as **Stalin** tried to force the west out of city, **Berlin Airlift** began
 - Israel** recognized by US
 - Voice of America** began broadcasts behind the **Iron Curtain**
 - Draft** reinstated
 - Alger Hiss** case
 - Truman defeated Dewey
- 1949 -**Berlin Airlift** ended
 - USSR had **atomic bomb**
 - Mao Zedong** and the communists defeated **Jiang Jeishi** and the Nationalists in **China**
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization** established (**NATO**)
- 1950 -**McCarthyism** began...
 - McCarran Internal Security Bill** passed over Truman's veto
 - Korean War** began
- 1951 -Truman fires **MacArthur**
 - Rosenbergs** convicted
- 1952 -US had **hydrogen bomb**, **Dwight Eisenhower** elected president
- 1953 -Ike takes office and **Korean War** ends

THE COLD WAR CONTINUED

The Cold War, following the end of the Korean War in 1953 and the continued division at the 38th parallel, continued until 1989 when the Berlin Wall came down and 1991 when the Soviet Union broke up. The policy of containment continued, although presidents and Congress varied strategies. The determination of America to weaken or halt the spread of communism led to un-democratic acts in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Latin America. The greatest conflict of the Cold War was... then... America sacrificing democracy for democracy.

- 1953 -CIA inspired coup in Iran
- 1954 -France lost Vietnam
 - Army-McCarthy hearings
 - SEATO formed
 - CIA sponsored coup in Guatemala
- 1955 -Geneva Summit
 - Warsaw Pact
- 1956 -Soviets crush Hungarian revolt
 - Suez Crisis
 - Eisenhower reelected
- 1957 -Eisenhower Doctrine
 - Soviets launch Sputnik ... began space race... creation of NASA
- 1958 -Berlin Crisis & Airlift
 - U.S. troops sent to Lebanon
- 1959 -Fidel Castro/Cuban Revolution
 - [Kitchen Debate](#) (HYPERLINKED TO YOUTUBE VIDEO)
- 1960 -U-2 spy plane incident ...Khrushchev calls off Paris Summit after spy plane shot down; this following USSR rejection of “Open Skies”
 - JFK elected
 - OPEC formed
- 1961 -Berlin crisis → Berlin Wall constructed
 - Bay of Pigs
 - JFK sent military advisors to South Vietnam
- 1962 [Cuban missile crisis](#) (HYPERLINKED TO YOUTUBE VIDEO)
- 1963 -Anti-Diem coup in Vietnam
 - JFK assassinated
- 1964 -Tonkin Gulf Resolution
- 1965 -[U.S. troops occupy Dominican Republic](#) (HYPERLINKED TO YOUTUBE VIDEO)
- 1967 -Six Day War ... Israel defeats Syria and Egypt
- 1968 -Vietnam War escalates
 - Tet Offensive
 - Nixon elected
- 1969 -U.S. astronauts land on the moon
- 1970 -Nixon orders invasion of Cambodia
 - Kent State and Jackson State incidents
- 1971 -Pentagon Papers published
 - 26th Amendment ...voting age lowered to 18
- 1972 -Nixon visits China and USSR
 - ABM and SALT I treaties ratified
 - Nixon re-elected
 - Munich massacre
- 1973 -Vietnam cease-fire *War ends for U.S., troops come home*
 - War Powers Act
 - Arab-Israeli War & Arab oil embargo
- 1974 -Nixon resigns; Ford takes over and pardons Nixon
 - First OPEC price increase ... quadruple price after ending embargo
- 1975 -Helsinki Accords
 - South Vietnam falls to the Northern communists ...official end of war



- 1976 -Carter elected president
- 1978 -**Camp David Accords**
- 1979 -**Iranian Revolution** and **Iranian hostage crises** (HYPERLINKED TO YOUTUBE VIDEO)
 - SALT II agreements signed (but never ratified by the Senate)
 - USSR invaded Afghanistan ... became the Soviet's "Vietnam"
- 1980 -U.S. boycotted Olympics in Moscow
 - Reagan elected
- 1981- **Hostages released from Iran** ... same day Reagan takes his oath of office
 - Solidarity movement in Poland**
 - U.S. began aid to anti-leftist forces in Central America
- 1983 -**Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)**
 - U.S. marines killed in **Lebanon**
 - U.S. invaded **Grenada**
- 1984 -Reagan re-elected
- 1985 -**Mikhail Gorbachev** comes to power in USSR
 - First Reagan-Gorbachev Summit** (Geneva)
- 1986- **Second Reagan-Gorbachev Summit** (Reykjavik, Iceland)
 - Reagan backs **Aquino** in Philippines
 - Iran-Contra** revealed
- 1987 -U.S. naval escorts begin in **Persian Gulf**
 - Third Reagan-Gorbachev Summit** (Washington DC) ... **INF Treaty** signed
 - Reagan tells Gorbachev... "**tear down this wall**" (HYPERLINKED TO YOUTUBE VIDEO)
- 1988 -**Fourth Reagan-Gorbachev Summit** (Moscow)
- 1989 -**Chinese government suppresses pro-democracy demonstrations... Tiananmen Square**
 - Eastern Europe breaks away from USSR
 - Berlin Wall comes down** (HYPERLINKED TO YOUTUBE VIDEO)

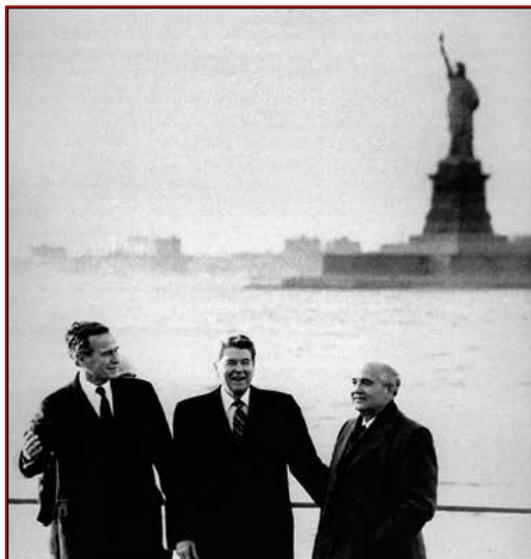
Period 8 of your College Board framework ends with 1980, however it is important to understand the **full Cold War timeline**. For unit 8, you are expected to understand significant events regarding the end of the Cold War as well as Period 8 objectives.

Cold WAR Ends

- 1990 -East and West Germany re-unite
 - Iraq invades Kuwait
- 1991 -Persian Gulf War
 - Gorbachev resigns
 - Yeltsin leads Russia and USSR breaks up



Photo at right of Berlin Wall graffiti, 1985, photo below of George H. W. Bush, Ronald Reagan, & Mikhail Gorbachev, 1989



Can you evaluate the significant Cold War events and changes from 1945-1989? Consider each of the following:

1. Foreign policy
2. Diplomacy
3. American power
4. Significance of oil