

CHAPTER 17 WORLD STUDIES – Sections 1, 3, and 5**Section 1 – The Cold War**

- **Post WWII Fallout:**
 - U.S. and USSR had a tenuous (strained) relationship
 - Stalin promised free elections in Eastern Europe
 - Communism vs. Democracy and Capitalism
 - Germany was divided into four zones
 - U.S., England, France, and USSR each controlled a zone.
 - United Nations – created June, 1945 to keep the peace

- **Soviet Union Forms a “Buffer Zone”**
 - Soviets occupied many countries along its western border
 - Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, and Yugoslavia
 - No free elections - communism
 - Iron Curtain – division between Europe’s democratic west and communist east.
 - Winston Churchill’s speech in Missouri
 - Stalin – “call to war”

- **U.S. Response to Soviets**
 - Containment – prevent communist expansion and help weak countries resist Soviet advances
 - Truman Doctrine – economic aid to any country resisting communism
 - Marshall Plan – aid to any European country recovering from WWII
 - \$12.5 billion – food, machines, and materials
 - Clash in Berlin
 - U.S., France, and England unite their three German zones.
 - Soviets cut off their access to Berlin with a blockade
 - Stalin wanted all of West Berlin or Allies out of all of Germany.
 - Berlin Airlift – U.S. and England flew in supplies
 - 2.3 million tons of supplies; planes land every 3 minutes

- **Cold War Begins**
 - Pick a Team.
 - NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization – defensive military alliance
 - Warsaw Pact – Soviet alliance system in Eastern Europe
 - Attack on any country would be an attack on all countries.
 - Arms Race begins.
 - U.S. develops the Hydrogen bomb.

- Soviets then develop the Hydrogen bomb.
- Each country began stocking nuclear weapons and planes
- Brinkmanship – willing to go to the brink of war
- Cold War in the Skies
 - ICBMs – Soviets created these to launch 1st satellite – Sputnik.
 - U-2 Incident – high altitude spy plane was shot down over USSR
 - Brought on mistrust and tension between the two nations.

Section 3 – Korea and Vietnam

- **Korean War**

- 38th Parallel – line that split Korea
 - Japanese troops north of line surrendered to the Soviets
 - Japanese troops south of line surrendered to U.S.
 - Two nations developed, just as in Germany
- North Korea attacked to get control of the entire peninsula
 - North Koreans penetrated deep into the south
 - U.N. decided to step in to help South Korea
 - General MacArthur led the attack
- Inchon Landing – South Korea almost pushed off peninsula, swept north for an amphibious attack at Inchon
- U.S. attack almost reached Chinese border
 - China sent 300,000 troops to help North Korea
 - North Korea drove south until they captured Seoul
- MacArthur called for nuclear strikes on China
 - Truman said no and MacArthur went to Congress
 - Truman fired MacArthur
- South Korea pushes back north
 - Cease-fire reached on the 38th parallel (5 million dead).

- **Vietnam War**

- Vietnam – French colony
 - Ho Chi Minh – Vietnamese nationalist who fought for freedom
 - Nationalists defeated France and won their freedom
 - U.N. decided to split Vietnam, just as Korea
 - Ho Chi Minh led North Vietnam.
 - Ngo Dinh Diem led South Vietnam.
 - Domino Theory – Eisenhower's threat said if one country falls to communism, others will follow.
- Further trouble under Diem
 - Diem was an unpopular leader.
 - Viet Cong – North Vietnam soldiers and South Vietnamese who hated Diem.
 - U.S. led a coup to overthrow Diem – new leadership was not much better.
- U.S. gets involved.

- U.S. 1st sent planes, tanks, and weapons to South Vietnam.
- Gulf of Tonkin Attack – North Vietnamese hit two U.S. ships.
 - President Johnson sends troops to Vietnam.
 - 1965 – 185,000 troops
 - 1968 – 500,000 troops
- Vietnam war was unpopular in the U.S.
 - War could not be won – guerilla warfare and unpopular South Vietnamese government.
 - Americans did not support the war.
 - President Nixon began withdrawing troops.
 - Nixon called for “peace with honor”.
 - 58,000 U.S. troops died.
 - North Vietnam overran South Vietnam in 1973.

Section 5 – Cold War Continues

- **Soviets in Eastern Europe**

- Nikita Khrushchev – leader of USSR after Stalin died
 - Denounced Stalin for jailing and killing loyal Soviet people
 - Destalinization – erasing the country’s memory of Josef Stalin.
 - Allowed puppet countries some independence as long as they remained communist and allies to the Soviets.
- Leonid Brezhnev – replaced Khrushchev as the Soviet leader
 - Enforced laws to limit freedom of speech and worship
 - Government censored anything published.
 - Government shut down any protests of government policy.

- **Movement away from Brinkmanship**

- Bay of Pigs – U.S. trained Cuban exiles to overthrow Fidel Castro (leader of Cuba)
 - Invasion was a failure and a black eye for the U.S.
- Cuban Missile Crisis – Soviets installed nuclear missiles in Cuba
 - President Kennedy – set a blockade on Cuba
 - Soviets removed missiles and U.S. in turn removed missiles from Turkey and promised not to invade Cuba.
- Détente – policy of easing Cold War tensions
 - President Nixon used this policy after Vietnam.
 - 1st president to visit China
 - SALT – Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
 - Limited the number of nuclear weapons countries could have.