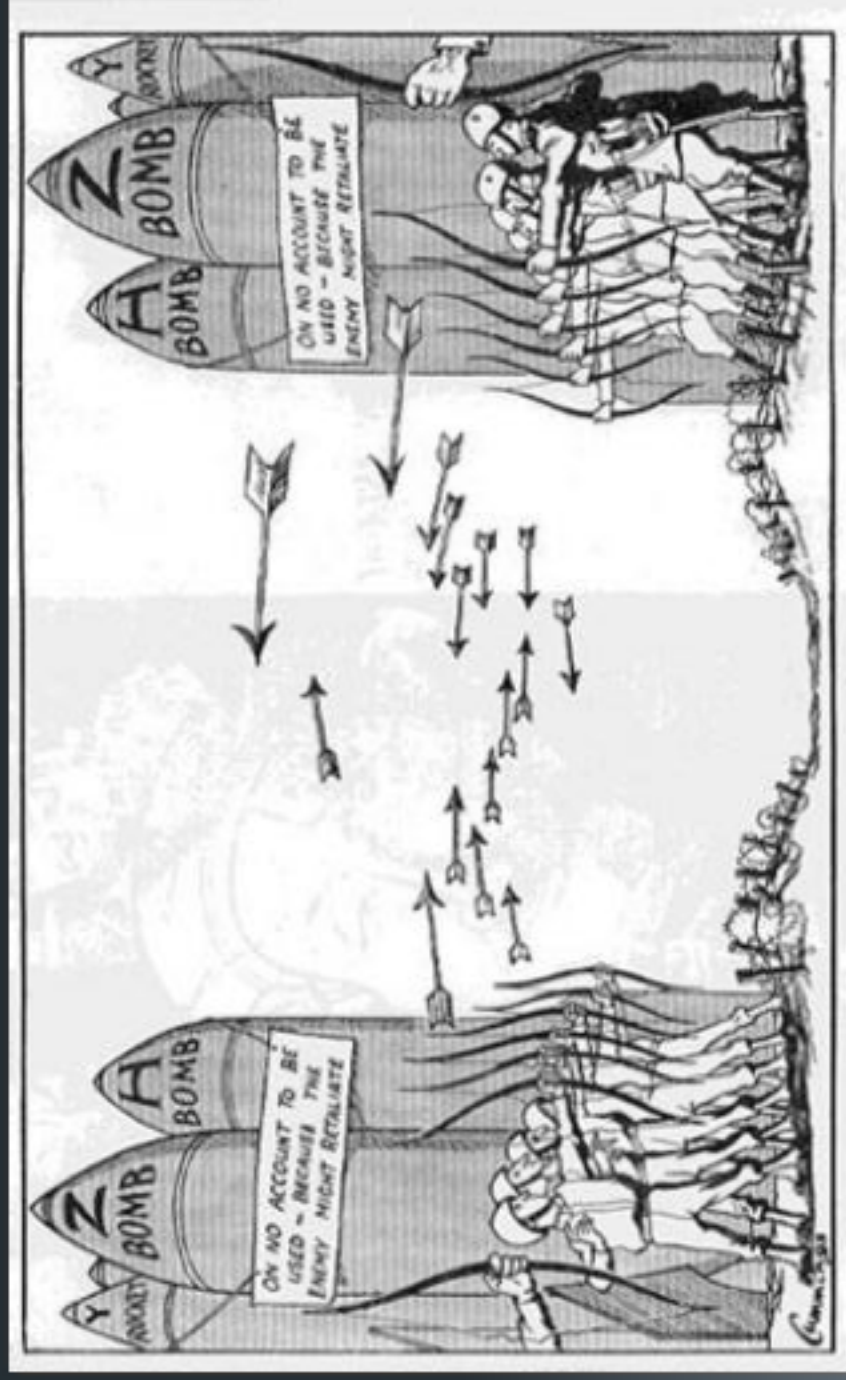


Truman and the Cold War

1945-1952



AP Test Tips



AP Test Tips

- Evaluate the role of Yalta Conference in undermining wartime cooperation among Allied powers.
- How did American and Soviet viewpoints differ over the postwar fate of Europe?
- Explain the policy of containment and how the use of international aid impacted this policy.
- Summarize the debates over increasing reliance on nuclear weapons and power of the military-industrial complex.
- How as the Korean War an expression of containment policy through military action?
- Identify the forces that limited the expansion of the New Deal policies following WW2
- Evaluate the debates over the methods and policies related to exposing Communist spies in the 1950's
- Compare the foreign policies of Truman and Eisenhower
- Describe the goals and methods of the US in seeking alliances among new nations after Colonialism
- Evaluate the US policy in Vietnam as a commitment to containment policy
- Recognize the impact of US policy on nationalist movements in the Middle East Describe the role of the US in Latin America during the Cold War

Essential Questions

- Analyze the developments from 1941-1949 that increased suspicion and tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- What were the Cold War fears of the American people in the aftermath of the Second World War? How did these fears affect both foreign and domestic policy?
- Explain the causes and consequences of the following population movements in the United States during the period 1945– 1985.
 - Suburbanization
 - The growth of the Sun Belt



Postwar Economic Anxieties

Postwar Economic Anxieties

- V.E. & V.J but...
 - Has there been a V.A.?
- Economic Scars if Great Depression remain in memory
 - High unemployment
 - Low birthrate
- Early Postwar Years
 - Confirms predictions & repeats history
 - GNP drops (1946-47)
 - Prices rise 33%
 - Growth of Unions



Chart 2  heritage.org

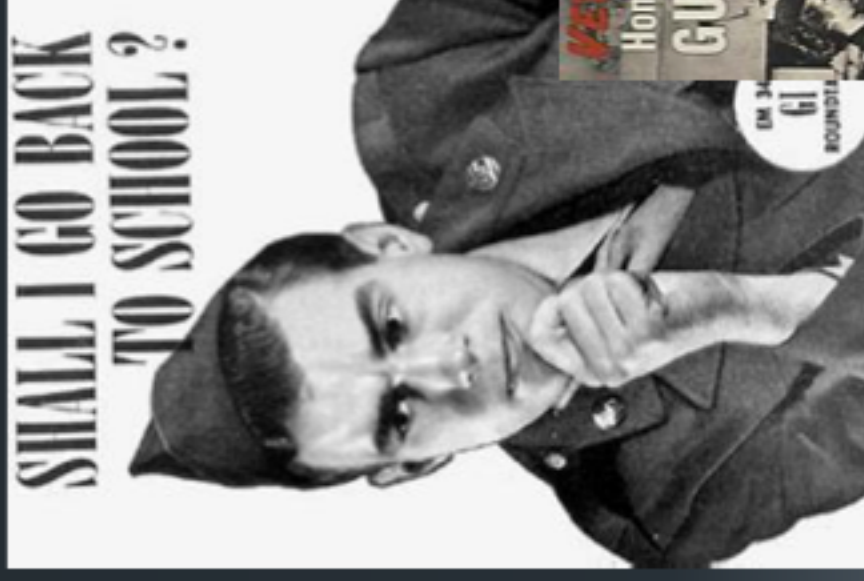
Postwar America

- Brief period of economic uncertainty

SHALL I GO BACK
TO SCHOOL?

Postwar America

- Brief period of economic uncertainty followed by unprecedented prosperity
 - Higher incomes – savings accounts
 - Highest standard of living
- G.I. Bill – Help for Veterans
 - 15 million returned from war
 - Servicemen's Readjustment Act (1944)
 - Education and Low-interest Loans
 - Over \$16 Billion in low-interest, government-backed loans to buy homes and farms
 - 2 million attend college



Populating the Country

- Baby Boom
 - 50 million born (1945-1960)



Populating the Country

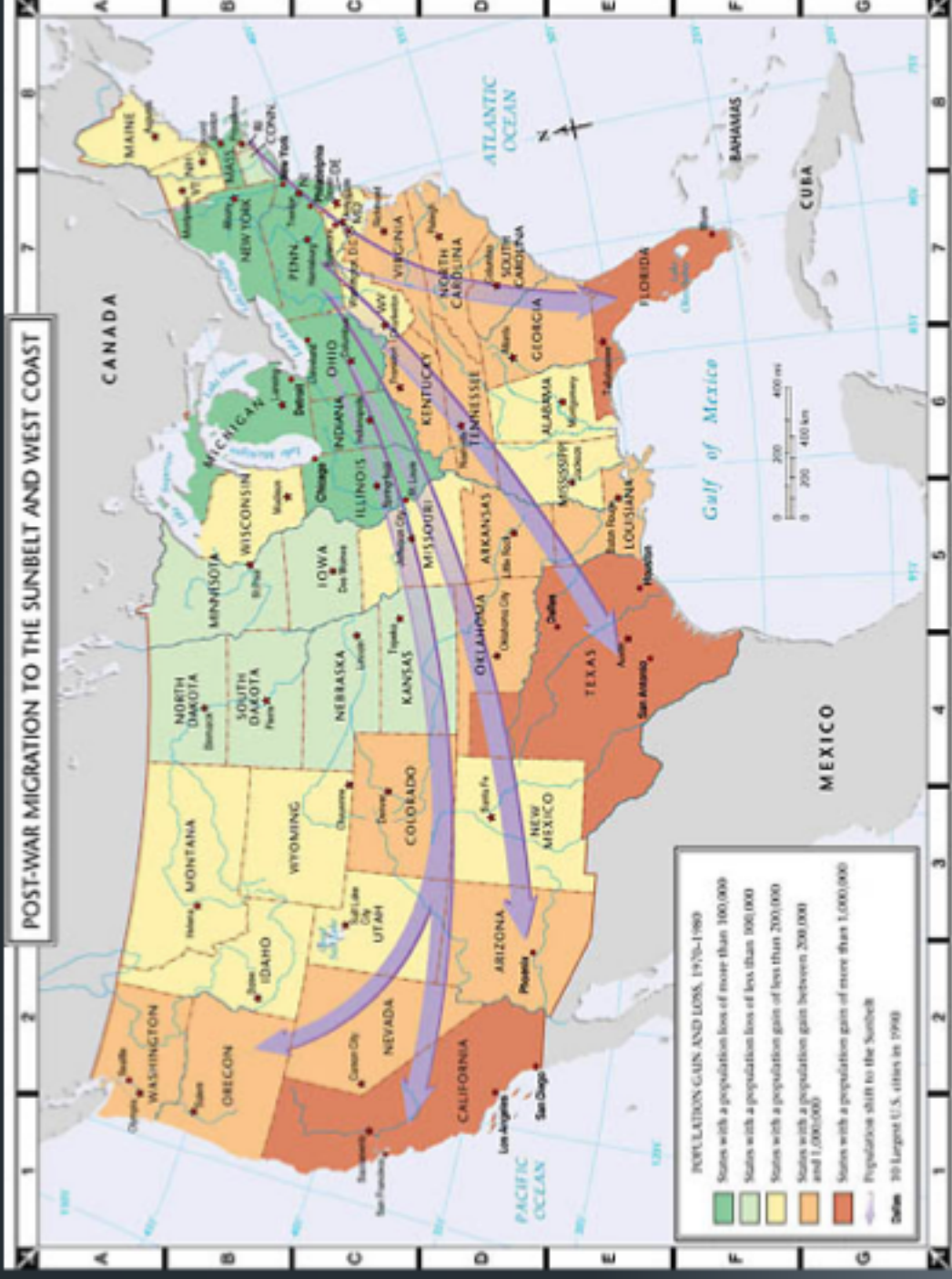
- Baby Boom
 - 50 million born (1945-1960)
- Suburban Growth
 - Levittown, NY
 - Daly City, CA
 - Middle Class movement (“white flight”)
 - To the suburbs
 - Cities increasingly poor and racially divided
- Rise of the Sunbelt
 - Draw of warmer climates and air conditioning
 - Shift of political power from one region to another



The Sunbelt



The Sunbelt



Postwar Politics

- FDR to Truman
 - Attempt to continue New Deal tradition
- Economic Programs and Civil Rights
 - Employment Act of 1946

Postwar Politics

- FDR to Truman
 - Attempt to continue New Deal tradition
- Economic Programs and Civil Rights
 - Employment Act of 1946
 - national health insurance, increase in minimum wage, bill to maintain full employment
 - Council of Economic Advisors – counsel President & Congress on promoting economic welfare nationally
 - Coalition between Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats – hinders domestic programs set forth by Truman
- Civil Rights – challenge of racial discrimination
 - EO - Committee on Civil Rights (1946)
 - *To Secure These Rights* (Oct. 1947)
 - Executive Orders 9980 & 9981
 - Desegregated federal gov't & armed forces
 - Fair Employment Practices Commission

Republican Control of the 80th Congress

- Impact of the Election of 1946
 - Republican majority in Congress
 - 22nd Amendment (1951)

MR. PRESIDENT:

Republican Control of the 80th Congress

- Impact of the Election of 1946
 - Republican majority in Congress
- 22nd Amendment (1951)
 - Two-Term Limit
- Taft-Hartley Act (1947)
 - Outlawed closed shops
 - “right to work” laws
 - Outlawed secondary boycotts
 - Presidential 80-day “cooling off period” before strike
- Truman vetoed “slave-labor” bill
 - Congress overrode
 - Major divide between Dems & Repub



Election of 1948

- Democrats
 - Truman (incumbent)
 - J. Strom Thurmond



Election of 1948

- Democrats
 - Truman (incumbent)
 - J. Strom Thurmond
 - Dixiecrat – states' rights
- Republicans
 - Thomas E. Dewey – overly confident and “do nothing”
- Campaign
 - Truman's national tour
 - “Give 'em hell, Harry”
- Results
 - Truman:
 - 50% pop, won with 2 million more votes
 - 303 Electoral



Truman's Fair Deal

- Proposals:
 - National Health Care
 - Federal aid to education
 - Civil Rights legislation



Truman's Fair Deal

- Proposals:
 - National Health Care
 - Federal aid to education
 - Civil Rights legislation
 - Public housing
 - Farming programs
 - Minimum wage increase (.75/hr)
 - Expand Social Security
- Results:
 - Most bills defeated in Congress
 - Except min. wage & Soc. Security
 - Reasons:
 - Truman's political conflict w/Congress
 - Pressing foreign policy concerns with Cold War






U.S.-Soviet Relations During the Early Cold War (1945-1952)

Origins of the Cold War



U.S.-Soviet Relations to 1945

- Bolshevik Revolution (1919)
 - 1st Red Scare
 - Soviet Union considered a threat to capitalism and liberty
 - Official Recognition (1933)
 - FDR did not consider Soviets trustworthy
- 

U.S.-Soviet Relations to 1945

- Bolshevik Revolution (1919)
 - 1st Red Scare
 - Soviet Union considered a threat to capitalism and liberty
- Official Recognition (1933)
 - FDR did not consider Soviets trustworthy
 - Non-aggression Pact (1939) – split Europe w Germany
 - Allies in World War II
 - Postwar Cooperation and the U.N.
 - Atomic Energy Commission
 - Rejection of Baruch Plan – regulation of nuclear energy and elimination of atomic weapons
 - Rejection of World Bank (Bretton Woods, 1944) – goal to fund rebuilding of war-torn Europe
 - USSR saw it as an instrument of capitalism
 - Cooperation at Nuremberg Trials (1945-46)

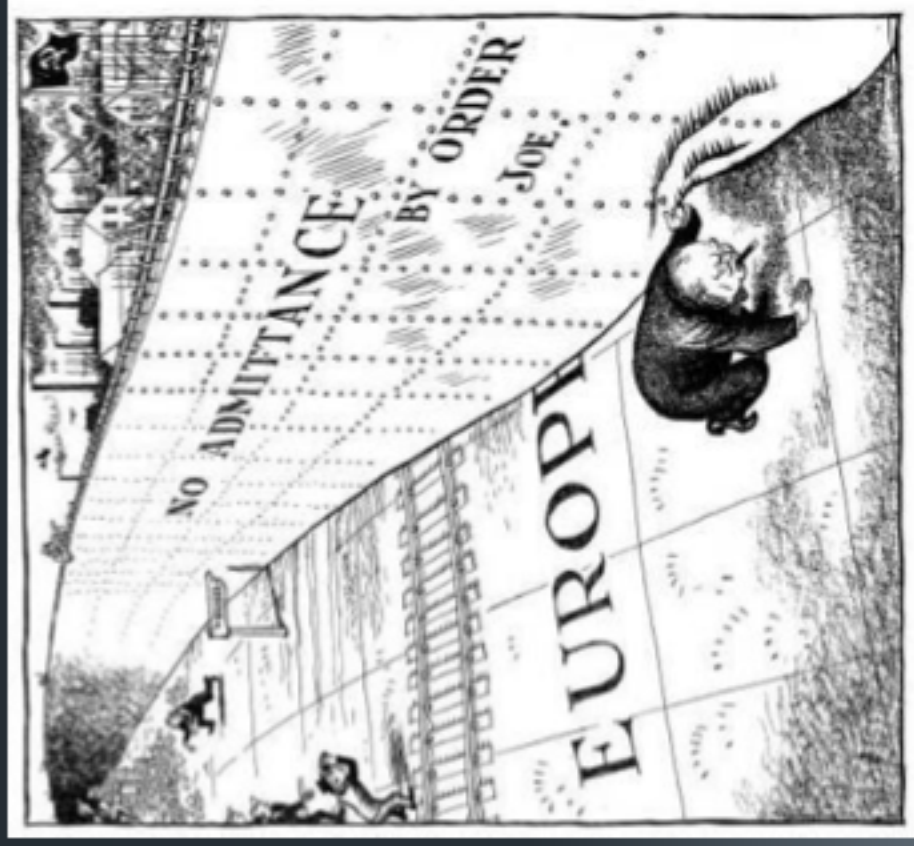


The Spread of Communism

- Satellite States in Eastern Europe
 - Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia
 - Need for “buffer” states
 - West views as violation of self-



- Satellite States in Eastern Europe
 - Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia
 - Need for "buffer" states
 - West views as violation of self-determination and open markets
 - Occupation Zones in Germany
 - Formation of German Democratic Republic
 - Soviet Sector
 - Berlin
- The "Iron Curtain" – call for stand against Communism
 - Winston Churchill (Missouri, 1946)



Containment in Europe

- George Kennan
 - Contain and prevent expansion of Soviet communism
- The Truman Doctrine (1947)



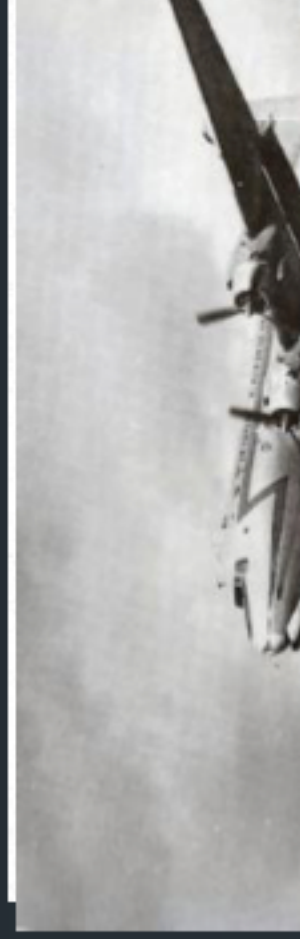
Containment in Europe

- George Kennan
 - Contain and prevent expansion of Soviet communism
- The Truman Doctrine (1947)
 - Implementation of containment
 - Response to:
 - Communist uprising in Greece
 - Soviet demands for Dardanelles – water route
 - \$400 million to Greece and Turkey
 - Assist “free people” against “totalitarian” regimes



Containment in Europe (con.)

- The Marshall Plan (1947)
 - \$12 Billion in aid to Western Europe
 - Soviets rejected aid
 - Effects:
 - Western Europe self-sustaining by

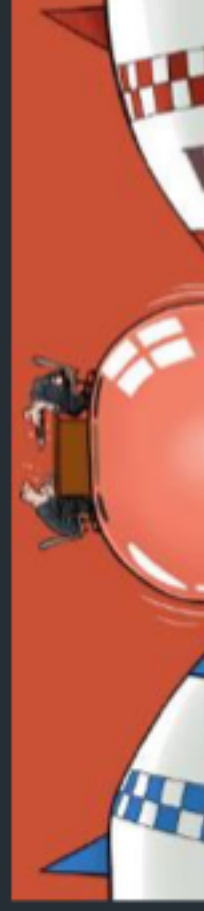


- The Marshall Plan (1947)
 - \$12 Billion in aid to Western Europe
 - Soviets rejected aid
 - Effects:
 - Western Europe self-sustaining by 1950's
 - Bolstered US prosperity (exports)
 - Increased rift & tension w/Soviets
- Berlin Airlift
 - Soviet blockade of Berlin (June, 1948)
 - Effective: Stalin lifts blockade (May, 1949)



NATO and National Security

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - Ten European nations, the U.S., and Canada
 - Work outside the Soviet Union's veto power
 - "Peacekeeping" Forces
 - Supreme Commander: Eisenhower
 - Soviet Response: Warsaw Pact



- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - Ten European nations, the U.S., and Canada
 - Work outside the Soviet Union's veto power
 - "Peacekeeping" Forces
 - Supreme Commander: Eisenhower
 - Soviet Response: Warsaw Pact
- National Security Act (1947)
 - Department of Defense
 - Air Force
 - Joint Chiefs of Staff
 - National Security Council – creation of foreign policy on the Cold War
 - Central Intelligence Agency

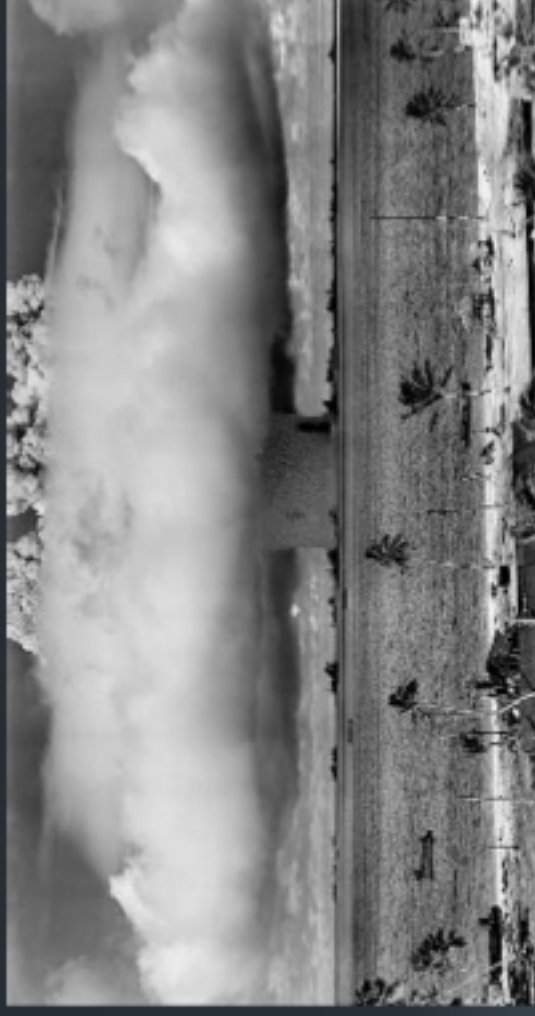


Atomic Weapons

- Soviet Union Tests First Atomic Bomb (1949)
- NSC-68 (1950) – needed to fight Cold War
 - 4x defense spending
 - 20% of GNP
 - Convince public spending was necessary



- Soviet Union Tests First Atomic Bomb (1949)
- NSC-68 (1950) – needed to fight Cold War
 - 4x defense spending
 - 20% of GNP
 - Convince public spending was necessary
 - Alliances w/non-communist countries
 - “New Look” Policy
 - Missile, Bomber, and Submarine Development
- U.S. Develops First Hydrogen Bomb (1952)
 - First test - 1954
 - Soviets respond, 1955



The Effects of Cold War Policy

The Cold War in the East

Japan

- US Occupation
- Tojo executed
- MacArthur
 - New Constitution adopted (1947)
 - Parliamentary democracy established
 - Hirohito gives up claim to divinity
- Military limited – reliance on US for protection

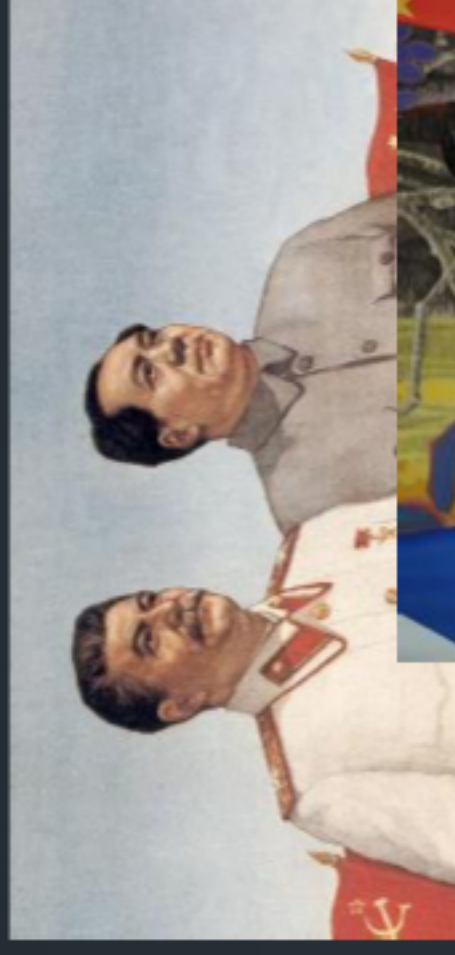


- US Occupation
- Tojo executed
- MacArthur
 - New Constitution adopted (1947)
 - Parliamentary democracy established
 - Hirohito gives up claim to divinity
- Military limited – reliance on US for protection
- US-Japanese Security Treaties
 - Japan surrenders Korea and Pacific islands
 - US ends formal occupation
 - Treaty of San Francisco (1952)
 - Japan becomes ally in fight against communism



The Philippines and the Pacific

- Philippine Independence
 - July 4, 1946
 - US Retains naval bases
- China
 - Civil War Continues (1946-1950)
 - US support of Nationalists Chiang Kai-shek
 - US Policy
 - \$400 million in aid to Chiang Kai-shek

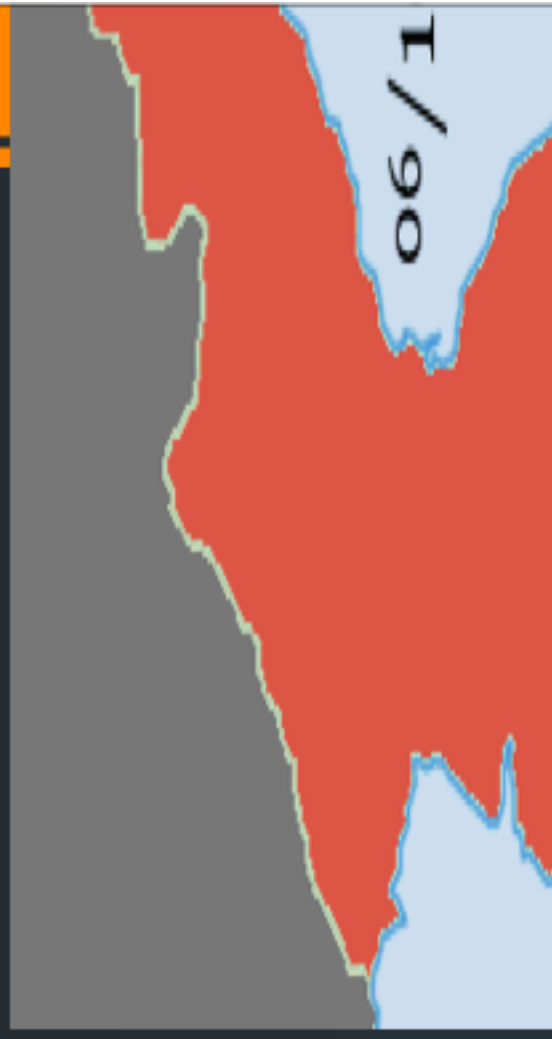


- Philippine Independence
 - July 4, 1946
 - US Retains naval bases
- China
 - Civil War Continues (1946-1950)
 - US support of Nationalists Chiang Kai-shek
 - US Policy
 - \$400 million in aid to Chiang Kai-shek
 - Two Chinas
 - Formosa (Taiwan)
 - People's Republic of China (1949) – Mao Zedong
 - U.S. refuses to formally recognize
- Sino-Soviet Pact (1950) – Stalin & Zedong

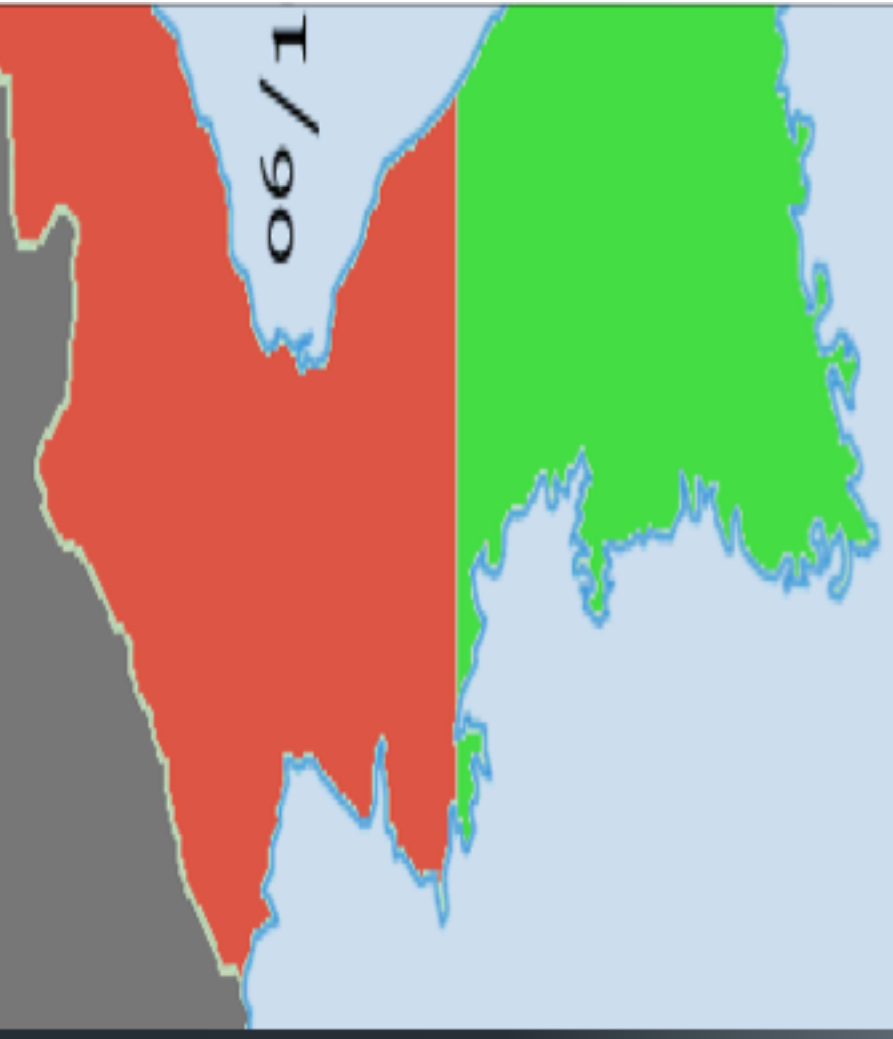


The Korean War

- Korea Divided Following Defeat of Japan
 - Soviet Protected North
 - US Supported South
- Invasion
 - June 25, 1950: North Korea Invades South Korea
 - Soviets were boycotting UN
 - As a result, UN deploys forces to Korea
 - Douglas MacArthur
 - Inchon Landing and Counterattack (Sept. 1950)
 - MacArthur's "Home by Christmas" Campaign



- US Supported South
- Invasion
 - June 25, 1950: North Korea Invades South Korea
 - Soviets were boycotting UN
 - As a result, UN deploys forces to Korea
 - Douglas MacArthur
 - Inchon Landing and Counterattack (Sept. 1950)
 - MacArthur's "Home by Christmas" Campaign
 - China's Warning
 - MacArthur vs. Truman – limited war
- Armistice
- Stalemate & Peace
 - 38th Parallel
- Results
 - 2.5 million deaths (54,000 Americans)
 - New Tech: B-52
 - Test of Containment Policy
 - Political fallout



The Second Red Scare

The Cold War at Home

Security and Civil Rights

- Prosecutions Under the Smith Act (1940)
 - *Dennis v. U.S.* (1951)
- McCarran Internal Security Act (1950)
 - Illegal to support establishment of totalitarian government
 - Restricted employment of communists



(1940)

- *Dennis v. U.S.* (1951)
- McCarran Internal Security Act (1950)
- Illegal to support establishment of totalitarian government
- Restricted employment of communists
- Creation of detention camps for subversives
- House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
- *The Hollywood Ten*



Espionage Cases

- Alger Hiss
 - HUAC, 1948
 - Accused of being Communist
 - Prosecuted by Richard Nixon and convicted of perjury
- Saul and Ethel Rosenberg

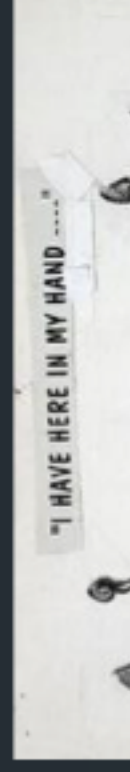


- HUAC, 1948
- Accused of being Communist
- Prosecuted by Richard Nixon and convicted of perjury
- Saul and Ethel Rosenberg
- Investigation of Klaus Fuchs led to FBI discovery of the Rosenbergs
- Found guilty of treason and executed



McCarthyism

- Joseph McCarthy (Republican, WI)
 - Targeted federal bureaucracy and the Truman administration
- Army-McCarthy Hearings (1954)



- Joseph McCarthy (Republican, WI)
 - Targeted federal bureaucracy and the Truman administration
- Army-McCarthy Hearings (1954)
 - Televised “witch-hunt”
 - Smith’s *Declaration of Conscience*
 - Discredited McCarthy

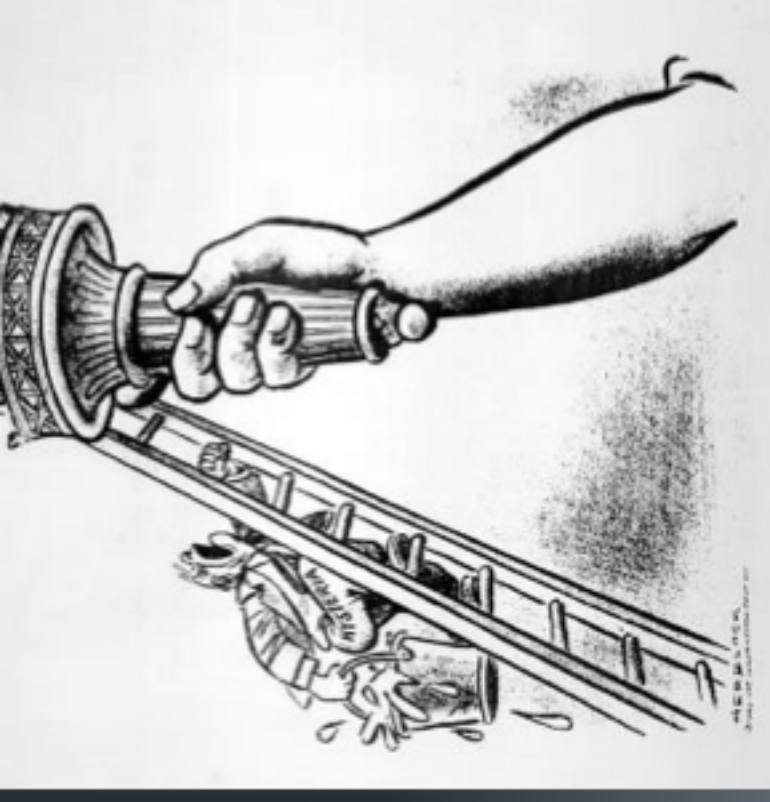


Legacy of Truman Era

- Early Cold War Policy
 - Containment
 - Effective?
 - Beginning of Arms Race
- First Major Proxy War
 - Korea
- Civil Rights



- Early Cold War Policy
 - Containment
 - Effective?
 - Beginning of Arms Race
- First Major Proxy War
 - Korea
- Civil Rights
 - First Federal Policies
- Red Scare
 - Impact on Civil Liberties & Labor



Misconceptions

- Korean War continues
 - Statement by 1951 and American people thought war was unpopular
 - Stalin dies in 1953
 - 38th parallel based in July 1953
 - Any aggressive act by N. Korea could nullify this agreement
- Eisenhower and Civil Rights
 - He was tough on communism but soft on civil rights
 - Didn't address poverty in South

- HUAC vs. Senator McCarthy
 - He did NOT lead this committee; both the House and Senate had investigative committees
 - Both House and Senate held hearings to uncover communist activity
 - HUAC was created prior to WW2 and investigated Nazis, KKK and Communist activity

- Stalin dies in 1953
- 38th parallel based in July 1953
- Any aggressive act by N. Korea could nullify this agreement
- Eisenhower and Civil Rights
 - He was tough on communism but soft on civil rights
 - Didn't address poverty in South especially when machines displaced African American farmers
 - He was gradual to implement desegregation but supported the implementation of Brown v. Board of Education

- investigative committees
- Both House and Senate held hearings to uncover communist activity
- HUAC was created prior to WW2 and investigated Nazis, KKK and Communist activity
- Army-McCarthy Hearings were his brainchild, were televised, and brought his eventually discreditation.