**The Cold War at Home and Abroad, 1946 - 1952**

**Lecture 2 (p. 307-315)**

1. **Confronting the Soviet Union**
2. **The End of the Grand Alliance**

* The Yalta Conference of February 1945 had recognized military realities by marking out rough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Soviet defeat of Germany on the Eastern Front had made the USSR the only military power in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The American and British attacks through Italy and France had made the Western allies dominant in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The United States tried to involve the USSR and eastern Europe in new international organizations, such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (U.N.).
* The Washington-based \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (IMF) and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were designed to revive international trade. These organizations ensured that a reviving world economy would revolve around the industrial and technological power of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* American leaders were also becoming convinced of Soviet aggressiveness. In 1946, George Kennan depicted a USSR driven by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Lacking the strength to shape Europe on its own, Great Britain repeatedly nudged the United States into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* U.S. policymakers read Soviet actions al a rerun of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and determined not to let a new totalitarian threat undermine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan**
2. **The Greek Civil War and the Truman Doctrine**

* Early in 1947, Truman and his advisers decided on decisive action. Taking the advice of Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Truman said that only the appropriation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Greece and Turkey could secure the free world.
* In a sweeping declaration that became known as the Truman doctrine, the president pledged that “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….I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid, which is essential to economic stability and orderly political process.”

1. **The Marshall Plan**

* Secretary of State George C. Marshall announced the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on June 5, 1947. What the press quickly dubbed the Marshall Plan committed the United States to help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In western Europe, the aid from the Marshall plan totaled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over four years.
* U.S. policy in Japan followed the pattern set in Europe. General Douglas MacArthur tried to change the values of old war-prone Japan through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **George Kennan and the policy of containment**

* “The main element of any United States policy toward the Soviet Union,” Kennan wrote, “must be that of a long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies.”

1. **Soviet Reactions**
2. **Soviet pressure in Czechoslovakia**

* In February 1948, while Russian forces assembled on the Czech borders, local communists pushed aside Czechoslovakia’s democratic leadership and turned the nation into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within a week.

1. **The Berlin blockade**

* The climax of the Soviet reaction came on June 24, 1948, when Soviet troops \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into Berlin, cutting off the U.S., British, and French sectors.
* Rather than abandon 2.5 million Berliners or shoot their way through, the Western nations responded to the Berlin blockade by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the city.

1. **American Rearmament**
2. **The National Security Act of 1947**

* The National Security Act of July 1947 created the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (CIA) and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NSC). The CIA handled intelligence gathering and covert operations. The NSC assembled top diplomatic and military advisers in one committee.

1. **The Department of Defense**

* In 1949, legislation also created the Department of Defense to oversee the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **NATO**

* In April 1949, ten European nations, the United States, and Canada signed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a mutual defense pact. American commitments to NATO included \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in western Europe.
* Taken together, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amounted to a revolution in American foreign policy.

1. **Cold War and Hot War**
2. **The Nuclear Shadow**
3. **The Atomic Energy Commission**

* In 1946, advocates of civilian control had won a small victory when Congress gave control of atomic energy to the new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (AEC).
* The AEC tried to balance research on atomic power with continued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Nuclear weapons proliferation**

* The United States exploded the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the South Pacific in November 1952.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the third nuclear power in the same year.
* The Soviet Union tested its own hydrogen bomb only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_after the U.S. test.

1. **The Cold War in Asia**

* Communist victory in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was as predictable as the Soviet nuclear bomb but no less controversial.
* Advocates for Jiang Jeshi’s Nationalist regime, mostly conservative Republicans from the Midwest and West, were certain that Truman’s administration had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **NSC-68 and Aggressive Containment**

* The National Security Council Paper 68 (NSC-68) described a world divided between the forces of “slavery” and “freedom” and assumed the Soviet Union was actively and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, motivated by greed for territory and a “fantastic faith” in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Truman and his advisors in 1947 and 1948 hoped to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by diplomacy and by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Europe and Japan with that of the United States.
* The thinking behind the report led the United States to approach the Cold War as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to view political changes in Africa and Asia as parts of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **War in Korea**
2. **The status of Korea after World War II**

* The Korean peninsula is the closest point on the Asian mainland to Japan. With three powerful neighbors – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Korea had always had to fight for its independence.
* As World War II ended, Soviet troops had moved down the peninsula from the north and American forces had landed in the south, creating a situation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **The origins of the Korean War**

* The United States in 1948 recognized an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with its capital at Seoul, under a conservative government led by Syngman Rhee.
* The Soviets recognized a separate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whose leader, Kim Il Sung, advocated radical social and political change.
* Both leaders hoped to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under their own rule, and each crushed political dissent and tried to undermine the other with economic pressure and commando raids.

1. **A United Nations police action**

* As the South Korean army collapsed, Truman committed American ground troops from Japan on June 30. The United States had the diplomatic good fortune of securing an endorsement from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Because the USSR was boycotting the UN, the Korean conflict remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, although U.S. Generals Douglas MacArthur, Matthew Ridgway, and Mark Clark ran the show as the successive heads of the U.N. command.

1. **The Politics of War**
2. **The Removal of General Douglas MacArthur**

* In March 1951, with the U.N. forces again pushing north, Truman prepared to offer a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that would have preserved the separate nations of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* MacArthur tried to preempt the president by demanding that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or suffer the consequences. He then published a direct attack on the administration’s policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ensure the security of Europe.
* To protect civilian control of the armed forces, Truman was forced to relieve MacArthur of his commands on April 11, 1951.

1. **The impact of the Korean War**

* The war in Korea was a preview of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fifteen years later. American leaders found themselves propping up an undemocratic regime to defend democracy.
* The Korean war helped to legitimize the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In Europe, the United States pushed to rearm West Germany as part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NATO and sent troops to Europe as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.