The Learning Target: **Know how the Cold War started.**

http://www.apnotes.net/notes-12e/ch37-12e.html  http://www.dictionary.com/browse/propaganda

**THE END OF THE COLD WAR + The 1980’s…27 days…Until…**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bwJJkeOTT6Y
https://www.google.com/search?q=Cold+War+definition&safe=strict

![Guess What's Coming?](image)

Silently Read Pages 866-879 (1 full page MINIMUM!)

Truman: The "Gutty" Man from Missouri

1) What were some things that made Harry S Truman more like the “average Man”?  [http://www.biography.com/people/harry-s-truman-9511121](http://www.biography.com/people/harry-s-truman-9511121)

2) What was The Yalta Conference? Was it a bargain or a betrayal?
Who were the “Big Three”?

3) What were the main causes of the “Cold War” and the battles the USSR and USA would face (Hint: think about ideology/religion/government)?

4) What happened on April 25, 1945 that is linked to the dissolved League of Nations? Why was it established?

5) What happened at Nuremberg in 1945-46 and do you agree with the punishment(s)? Were the men just following orders and therefore innocent?

TOO MANY KEYS BELOW***Air-lift/ Operation Vitals/ Truman’s extension of Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy/
This doctrine was embraced by President Truman in 1947 when Congress passed the Truman Doctrine. This gave financial support to Greece to resist communist pressures. Truman declared that it must be the policy of the United States to aid any country that was resisting communist aggression.
Following WWII, France, Italy, and Germany were suffering from the hunger and economic chaos caused by the war. They were in danger of being taken over by Communist parties within the countries. By promising financial aid, American Secretary of State George C. Marshall convinced the Europeans to create a joint plan for their economic recovery. Marshall offered the same aid to the Soviet Union and its allies, but the Soviets refused it. The Marshall Plan gave $12.5 billion to 16 European countries. Within a few years, Europe's economy was flourishing, and the Communist parties had lost ground.
Access to Middle Eastern oil was crucial to the European recovery program and to the health of the U.S. economy. Despite threats from the Arab nations to cut off the supply of oil, President Truman officially recognized the state of Israel on May 14, 1948.

In 1948, the United States joined the European pact, called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The pact pledged each nation to regard an attack on one as an attack on all. The pact also marked a departure from American diplomatic convention, a boost for European unification, and a significant step in the militarization of the Cold War.

In September 1949, the Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb, 3 years before experts thought possible. To stay one step ahead, Truman ordered the development of the H-bomb (Hydrogen Bomb). The first H-bomb was exploded in 1952. The Soviets exploded their first H-bomb in 1953, and the nuclear arms race entered a dangerously competitive cycle.

Tonight Read 879-885 + CORNELL NOTES! WAR/ KOREAN WAR!! KEEP THIS FOR NEXT TIME!!!
1) What were some things that made Harry S Truman more like the “average Man”? President Harry S. Truman was the first president, in several years, to not have a college degree. He was known as the "average man's average man." He had the ability to face difficulty with courage. His family were farmers and owned a Horse and Mule Business!

2) What was The Yalta Conference? Was it a bargain or a betrayal?
Who were the “Big Three”? In February 1945, the Big Three (Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin) met in Yalta to discuss the war's end (Yalta Conference). Plans were made for the occupation of Germany. It was agreed that Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania should have free elections. Stalin eventually broke this agreement. The Big Three also announced plans for fashioning a new international peacekeeping organization (the United Nations).

The most controversial decision regarded the Far East. American casualties were expected to be high in the war against Japan, so Stalin agreed to attack Japan after the collapse of Germany. In return, the Soviets were given the southern half of Sakhalin Island, lost by Russia to Japan in 1905, and Japan’s Kurile Islands. The Soviet Union was also given control over the railroads of China’s Manchuria and special privileges in the two key seaports of that area, Dairen and Port Arthur. These concessions gave Stalin control over vital industrial centers of China.

The agreements at the Yalta Conference were not really binding. The conference was more of a way for the Big Three to discuss general post-war plans.

3) What were the main causes of the “Cold War” and the battles the USSR and USA would face (Hint: think about ideology/religion/government)?
Different beliefs, religions…Soviets denied God…Banned Churches and Burned Bibles…The Gov. controlled the “means of production”. NO FREEDOM!

THEY SUCKED BIG TIME! A bunch of A&*(^*(^* Holes!!!
The United States terminated the USSR's much-needed lend-lease aid in 1945. It also ignored Moscow's plea for a $6 billion reconstruction loan, while approving a similar loan of $3.75 billion to Britain in 1946.

The USSR sought to guarantee its own security by creating a "sphere of influence" around it (a surrounding set of friendly countries). These spheres of influence contradicted President FDR’s Wilsonian dream of an "open world," decolonized, demilitarized, and democratized.

Each country believed in the universal expanse of its own form of government. The Soviet Union and the United States provoked each other into a tense, 40-year standoff known as the Cold War. In 1944, the Western Allies met at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (Bretton Woods Conference) and established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to encourage world trade by regulating currency exchange rates. They also founded the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to promote economic growth in underdeveloped areas. Unlike after WWI, the United States took the lead in creating the important international bodies and supplied most of their funding after WWII. The Soviets declined to participate.

4) What happened on April 25, 1945 that is linked to the dissolved League of Nations? Why was it established?
The United Nations Conference opened on April 25, 1945. Representatives from 50 nations made the United Nations charter. It included the Security Council, dominated by the Big Five powers (the United States, Britain, the USSR, France, and China), each of whom had the right of veto, and the General Assembly, which could be controlled by smaller countries. The Senate overwhelmingly passed the document on July 28, 1945.
The U.N. has helped people throughout the world via organizations like UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization), and WHO (World Health Organization).

In 1946, Bernard Baruch wanted to create a U.N. agency, free from the great-power veto, with worldwide authority over atomic energy, weapons, and research. The plan fell apart as neither the United States nor the Soviet Union wanted to give up their nuclear weapons.

6) What happened at Nuremberg in 1945-46 and do you agree with the punishment(s)? Were the men just following orders and therefore innocent?

At Nuremberg, Germany from 1945-1946, Nazi leaders were tried and punished for war crimes. Punishments included hangings and long jail sentences.

Americans realized that a flourishing German economy was necessary to the recovery of Europe. The Soviets refused to support the development of Germany because they feared another German-initiated war.

At the end of the war, Austria and Germany were divided into 4 military occupation zones, each assigned to one of the Big Four powers (France, Britain, America, and the USSR).

Denied post-war economic support from America, the USSR wanted to take war reparations from Germany.

As the USSR spread communism to its Eastern zone in Germany and the Western Allies promoted the idea of a reunited Germany, Germany was divided into 2 zones. West Germany became an independent country, and East Germany became bound to the Soviet Union as an independent "satellite" state, shutoff from the Western world by the "iron curtain" of the Soviet Union.

KEYS***Air-lift/ Operation Vitals/ Truman’s extension of Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy/

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