

## Ch 26 Cold War Conflicts

### Section 1 Origins of the Cold War

#### Former Allies Clash

##### U.S.-Soviet Relations

- U.S., U.S.S.R. have very different economic, political systems
- U.S. suspicious of Stalin because he had been Hitler's ally
- Stalin resents that U.S. delayed attacking Germany and hid atom bomb

##### The United Nations

- 1945, United Nations established as new peacekeeping body
- UN becomes arena where U.S., U.S.S.R. compete

##### Truman Becomes President

- Harry S. Truman succeeds FDR as president
- As vice-president, Truman was not included in policy decisions
  - was not told about atom bomb

##### The Potsdam Conference

- July 1945 conference with U.S., Great Britain, Soviet Union
- Stalin does not allow free, multiparty elections in Poland
  - bans democratic parties

##### Tension Mounts

##### Bargaining at Potsdam

- Truman becomes convinced that U.S., Soviet aims deeply at odds
- Soviets want reparations from Germany; Truman objects
- Agree to take reparations mainly from own occupation zones
- U.S. emerges from war as great economic power
  - wants Eastern European raw materials, markets

##### Soviets Tighten Their Grip on Eastern Europe

- Soviet Union also has great economic, military strength
- Unlike U.S., Soviet Union suffered heavy devastation on own soil
- Installs communist rule in **satellite nations**, countries it dominates
- 1946, Stalin announces war between communism, capitalism inevitable

##### United States Establishes a Policy of Containment

- U.S. policy of **containment**—measures to prevent spread of communism
- Churchill describes division of Europe as **iron curtain**

##### Cold War in Europe

##### The Truman Doctrine

- 1945–1991 **Cold War**—conflict between U.S., U.S.S.R.
  - neither nation directly confronts the other on battlefield
- **Truman Doctrine**—support against armed minorities, outsiders. Main goal was to stop the spread of communism
- U.S. replaces British aid to Greece, Turkey; reduce communist threat

##### The Marshall Plan

- 1947, Sec. of State George Marshall proposes aid to nations in need
- **Marshall Plan** revives 16 nations; Communist parties less appealing

##### Superpowers Struggle over Germany

##### The Berlin Airlift

- 1948, Stalin closes highway, rail routes into West Berlin in response to efforts from the West to reunify Germany
- **Berlin airlift**—Britain, U.S. fly food, supplies into West Berlin
- 1949, Stalin lifts blockade
- Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic form

#### **The NATO Alliance**

- Fear of Soviets leads to **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**
- European nations, U.S., Canada pledge mutual military support