The Early Cold War
Provide a 1-sentence prediction: When the war is over, what will happen to the following groups?

African Americans

Women

American GIs

President Truman
Today

- ‘Aftermath of WWII’ Sheet
- Groups
- Use *History Alive* book
What happens to the losers of a war?

How do you think the USA should deal with the Axis Powers after they emerge victorious from WWII?

What mistakes do we *not* want to repeat?
British scientist famed for his work with black holes and relativity

By 1963, was diagnosed with motor neurone disease and given two years to live
The Nature and Origins of the Early Cold War
Agenda

1. Tests returned
2. Plickers
3. Finish Notes
4. Vocab Drag & Drop
Crash Course – Cold War
Begin your Cryptogram!
What was the Cold War?

- A conflict in which the Soviet Union with its allies and the United States with its allies did not fight each other directly but attempted to block each other’s goals around the world.
Time flies
The Doomsday Clock—tracking the course of global security since 1947.

The ever-changing global security outlook—whether it be the apprehension that followed the first thermonuclear tests or the optimism accompanying the fall of the Berlin Wall—has guided the movement of the Doomsday Clock. When the Clock was introduced in 1947, Bulletin co-founder Eugene Rabinowitch defined it as a "symbol of urgency," representing the "state of mind" of those aware of nuclear peril. Later Clock changes often referred to "turning points," "triggers," "hopeful trends," and "fatalist judgments" to characterize not only events, but also the broad course of international security.

Nearly 60 years later, the Clock is still ticking, performing its task, in the words of Rabinowitch, "to reflect basic changes in the level of continuous danger in which mankind lives... and will continue living, until society adjusts its basic attitudes and institutions." Jonas Siegel
An Inevitable Tension

- Creates the Marshall Plan to oppose communist influence in Eastern Europe

- Berlin Airlift

- Joins military alliance NATO with +15 European countries

1945
End of WWII

1945 1946

1948 1949

- Creates communist governments in Eastern Europe
- Creates the Iron Curtain

- USSR blockades West Berlin

- USSR begins testing nuclear weapons
Capitalist and Communist Ideologies

What is the appeal of Communism?
What was it really like to live under Communism in the Soviet Union?
Key Differences between the U.S. and Soviet Union

- Mistrust
- Plans for Europe
  - Germany
  - Free elections in Eastern Europe
- Economies
- Political System
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ideology</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capitalism</strong></td>
<td>An economic system in which people and/or private corporations are in control, the distribution of wealth will be unequal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: USA, personal ownership i.e. running your own business/shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communism</strong></td>
<td>An economic system in which the <em>state</em> is in control; belief that the distribution of wealth should be equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: USSR, China: all property is Public; people get things they need from gov’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Democracy</strong></td>
<td>Government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is held by the people or by their elected agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: USA: free elections, representative bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totalitarianism</strong></td>
<td>Dictatorship; the supreme power is held by the government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: WWII-era USSR: Collective farms and gov’t regulation of economy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Two Super Powers

**United States**
- Increased economic strength as a result of WWII
- Strongest military in the world (only nation w/ nuclear weapons)
- Democratic govt’ and capitalist economy
- Wants to rebuild Europe

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republic**
- Emerges from WWII an economic power
- Increased military strength (2nd nation w/ nuclear weapons)
- Communist system (claim that war is inevitable)
- Feels justified in taking control of East Europe
Plans and Recovery

For Germany and Japan

Nuremberg / Tokyo Trials

- Trials held against Nazis & Japanese leaders for “crimes against humanity”
- Established that individuals, even in times of war, are responsible for their actions
Plans and Recovery

For Europe and the World

- Yalta Conference
  - Feb. 1945 (Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin)
  - Discussion of the world post-war
    - Division of Germany into occupied zones
    - Commitment to United Nations
- Creation on the United Nations
- U.S. occupation of Japan (1945-1953)
DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

DECLARATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A joint Declaration by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, the Netherlands, France, Greece, Norway, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, the Allies of the United States of America, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dated August 11, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter.

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to the salvation of liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve homes and rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, DECLARE:

[1] Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which it finds itself at war.

[2] Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemy.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle

[Signatures]
The United Nations
Today
A monetary sum and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories; neither can they fully convey our Nation’s resolve to rectify injustice and to uphold the rights of individuals. We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II.

In extending a low calling for realization and offering a sincere apology, your fellow Americans have, in a very real sense, renewed their traditional commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, and justice. You and your family have our best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

George Bush
President of the United States

October 1990

“We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II.”

- President George Bush in 1990 (letter that accompanied check sent to Japanese Americans)
### Conflicting Aims During the Cold War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Soviet Union</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spread ideological values of liberty, equality, and</td>
<td>Spread ideological values of class struggle, triumph of the proletarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>democracy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extend the tradition of representative government</td>
<td>Extend the tradition of strong centralized government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain stability around the world</td>
<td>Support revolutionary movements around the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fill vacuum created by the end of imperialism with</td>
<td>Support regimes sympathetic to the Soviet Union, particularly to avoid attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regimes sympathetic to Western ideals</td>
<td>on its western flank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain a world free for economic enterprise by</td>
<td>Rebuild the devastated Soviet economy by creating preferential trading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eliminating trade barriers and providing markets for</td>
<td>arrangements in the region of Soviet dominance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American exports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conferences at Potsdam & Yalta

The Big Three
- Not united on what to do
- Divide Germany into occupied zones

Germany

Poland
- Promise of free elections broken

Japan (and the UN)
- United Nations
- Japan
  - Soviet Union would join war against Japan
Yalta - February, 1945
Potsdam, Germany
1945

From left: Clement Attlee of Great Britain, Harry Truman of the United States and Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union
What to do with Germany?
East Berlin controlled by the Soviets

West Berlin split between the U.S., Great Britain and France
Cold War Politics & Organizations
Soviet Aggression & American Response

- Soviet Union expands throughout Eastern Europe and sets up “satellite nations”
  - Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Albania
- Stalin claims war between communism and capitalism was inevitable.
- George Kennan proposes “containment”
  - The “Long Telegram”
- **Containment:** Taking measures to prevent any extension of communism to other countries
Influence in Europe is divided into East and West.

The new policy of containment is meant to prevent Communism from spreading to weaker Eastern European countries.
Containment

- Foreign policy to prevent communism from affecting parts of Europe

- Eastern Europe is vulnerable to Soviet influence
Churchill’s “Iron Curtain”

“A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory...From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an Iron Curtain has descended across the continent (of Europe). Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe...All these famous cities and population around them lie in...the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and...increasing measure of control from Moscow.”

-Winston Churchill (1946)
Warm Up
Political Cartoon Analysis

- Who is “Joe”?
- Where is this “iron curtain” placed? (be specific)
COLD WAR

[Map showing the Eastern Bloc and Western Bloc during the Cold War.]
Containment

- United Nations
- Truman Doctrine
- Marshall Plan
- NATO
United Nations

- A hope for world peace
- June, 1945, the UN Charter was signed
- Became a forum for the spreading of influence for both U.S. and Soviets
- Still exists today and attempts to resolve many worldwide issues

Map of UN members
United Nations Website
Truman Doctrine (1947)

- Authorizes foreign aid to help prevent the spread of communism; committed the United States to the defense of “free peoples” everywhere against communist aggression
- In particular, provides money to Greece and Turkey ($400 million)

Great Britain asked the USA to take responsibility for aiding nations like Turkey and Greece
Marshall Plan (1948)

- Economic aid to Western Europe
- Enables Europe to rebuild and helps create markets for U.S. goods
- U.S. realizes that the best way to spread democracy is to eliminate those conditions that are a breeding ground for communism
  - Hunger
  - Poverty
  - Economic instability
The Marshall Plan (Sec. of State George Marshall) provided over $13 billion over four years to more than a dozen nations in Western Europe.

One of the reasons why communism never spread into Western Europe.
Money allocated in grants and loans by the United States to European nations as part of the Marshall Plan from 1948-1952.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Grants ( Millions of Dollars )</th>
<th>Loans ( Millions of Dollars )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total for all Marshall Plan Countries</strong></td>
<td>$11,820.7</td>
<td>$1,505.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>$677.8</td>
<td>$677.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium-Luxembourg</td>
<td>$599.3</td>
<td>491.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>$271.0</td>
<td>$239.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$2,713.6</td>
<td>$2,488.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, Federal Republic</td>
<td>$1,900.6</td>
<td>$1,173.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>$29.3</td>
<td>$26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>$47.5</td>
<td>$19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy (Including Trieste)</td>
<td>$1,208.8</td>
<td>$913.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands (Excluding Indonesia)</td>
<td>$982.1</td>
<td>$832.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>$251.3</td>
<td>$216.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>$51.2</td>
<td>$15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>$107.3</td>
<td>$86.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$3,189.8</td>
<td>$2,805.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>$407.06/</td>
<td>$407.06/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>$706.7</td>
<td>$706.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>$225.1</td>
<td>$140.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (Netherlands East Indies)</td>
<td>$101.4</td>
<td>$82.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a/ Loan total includes $656.0 million for Belgium and $3.0 million for Luxembourg; grant detail between the two countries is not separable.
b/ Includes an original loan figure of $16.9 million, plus an additional $200.0 million representing a pro-rated share of grants converted to loans under an agreement signed February 27, 1953.
c/ Includes the following: U.S. contribution to European Payments Union capital fund, $361.4 million; General Freight Account (not attributable by country), $33.5 million; and European Technical Assistance Authorizations (multi-country or regional), $121.1 million.
d/ Marshall Plan aid to the area now comprising Indonesia was extended through the Netherlands, prior to transfer of sovereignty on December 30, 1949.

Statistics and Reports Division
Office of Program and Policy Coordination
Agency for International Development
August 24, 1967
NATO (1949)

- The Berlin blockade increased Western European fear of Soviet aggression
- In response, U.S., Canada and ten European allies formed a defensive military alliance
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- “An attack on one is an attack on all”

NATO’s Current Operations
- Peacekeeping in Kosovo
- Controlling Piracy off the coast of Africa
- Anti-Terrorism in the Military
- Training exercises
Cold War Europe in 1950

This map shows the rigid demarcation between East and West during the Cold War. Although there were a number of neutral countries in Europe, the other nations found themselves in a standoff, as each side tried to contain the possible advances of the other. The small insert map in the upper-right-hand corner shows the division of Berlin that paralleled the division of Germany itself after World War II. **Reflecting on the Past** How widespread was the policy of neutrality in Cold War Europe? How powerful was the NATO bloc? How easily could one side move against the other in divided Europe?
A Divided World

NATO Member Countries

Map not to Scale
Copyright © 2006 Compare Infobase Limited
Throughout the Cold War, dozens of treaties were signed by nations as a may to ensure security and achieve their goals.
Which of the following approaches do you believe was the most effective? Be prepared to support your answer.

1. Making anti-Communist Speeches
2. Providing economic aid to nations under the threat of communism
3. Forming military alliances with other European nations
4. Waging war in nations threatened by communism
5. Attack communism within the United States
The Cold War Heats Up

World War II and the Early Cold War
1948 Berlin

France

Great Britain

United States

Soviet Union
Background on Berlin

City of Berlin is divided into four zones; Germany becomes 2 countries; Marshall Plan shocks the USSR; they can no longer "use" poverty to spread communism; Moscow responds by inspecting all freight supply to West Berlin—but US does not agree; USSR calls for a blockade—people of W. Berlin without food, coal, supplies
Berlin Airlift (1948-1949)

- The U.S. and its allies try to reunify Germany
- GOAL: combine occupation zones into one territory
- Soviet Union retaliates by blockading West Berlin
- U.S. responds by airlifting supplies into city, enabling its residents to survive
- Airlift operation demonstrated that Truman was committed to the defense of Europe and free peoples worldwide
Berlin Airlift (1948-1949)

- 327 Consecutive days every few minutes
- Food, fuel, medicine and Christmas presents
- Boost to American prestige
- Russia looks like an international bully
MILK...new weapon of Democracy!

Supplied by air transport alone, 2½ million
Berliners saw a new way of life.

- In today's diplomatic Battle for Berlin, hope for democracy is being kept alive for millions in Western Europe by the U.S. Air Force.

Flying Douglas aircraft almost exclusively, Yankee crews have poured over half a million tons of supplies into Berlin since last June. This impressive feat has strained to the limit our resources in air transport. It has shown why larger planes in sufficient numbers must be considered essential to any modern military defense program.

- Needed — and desperately — are larger, faster types of aircraft designed exclusively for air transport. And to meet this need, Douglas is now building the giant Douglas D.C.-6A, able to fly 30,000 lb. loads at 500 mph, the D.C.-6A will make available to the military services a cargo transport of speed and payload — capable of supplying quickly bases in any kind of national emergency.

DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY, INC.
Video: Berlin Airlift
USSR v. USA Fight!
Choose any three questions and provide an answer to participate in the Airlift

1. Do you agree or disagree with the way Truman handled the Blockade? Was it effective? Why or why not?

2. In what ways did Truman’s methods lead to greater Cold War tension?

3. Churchill once described the USSR as a “riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma.” What does he mean by this? How does the statement apply to the Soviets during the Blockade?

4. Should the Western powers have left Berlin to appease the Soviets?

5. In what ways did Truman’s airlift support containment?
Choose any three questions and provide an answer – this is your ticket out the door!

1. Do you agree or disagree with the way Truman handled the Blockade? Was it effective? Why or why not?

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5. In what ways did Truman’s airlift support containment?
Write the answers to these review questions:

- The Containment Policy is based on the belief that the Soviet Union wanted to do what?
- Explain the Truman Doctrine.
- What caused the Berlin Airlift?
- What was the result of the Marshall plan?
- How is NATO an example of containment?
This is the National Korean War Monument. What is the story that it tells?
Today’s Style of Notes

- Margin Notes
- 4 Required Interruptions
- Make notes of current connections
Conflict in China and Korea

• Only five years after World War II, the U.S. got involved in a war of “containment” against China and North Korea
China - Background

- Civil War
  - Nationalists (supported by the U.S.)
    - Chiang Kai-shek
  - Communists (supported by Soviets)
    - Mao Zedong
  - By 1949, Communists take control and Nationalists fled to island of Taiwan

- Containment fails
  - Some in America blame those within the U.S.
WAIT – WHY DOES THE UNITED STATES CARE ABOUT CHINA?
China
Korea - Background

- Formally part of Japan (1910-1945)
- Split after WWII (38th Parallel)
  - South Korea (supported by U.S.) – Syngman Rhee
  - North Korea (supported by Soviets) – Kim Il Sung
- Few American troops stationed
  - Soviets prepare to aid N.K. in taking over peninsula
WAIT – WHY DOES THE SOVIET UNION CARE?

Margin notes time
Korean War

- June, 1950 – North Korea crosses 38th Parallel in surprise attack
  - UN intervention
    - Soviets not present (anger over Taiwan)
    - Mostly American troops (led by Douglas MacArthur)
    - China later enters the conflict
In October 1950, communist China entered the Korean conflict, sending thousands of soldiers across the Yalu River. The People's Volunteer Army, or PVA, won a series of victories, demoralizing U.N. troops and forcing them back across the 38th parallel into South Korea.
Fighting

- Pusan
- Inchon
- Yalu River (China joins in)
WAIT – GO BACK TO THE MAP – WRITE DOWN 2 CHANGES THAT OCCURRED
Blockade China’s ports

Hold communism off as much as possible

Nuclear option?

Wants a way out ASAP

Video: Truman Sacks MacArthur
HISTORY CHANNEL
Korean War

- **MacArthur** – calls for extension of war into China (nuclear weapons)
- **Truman** - rejects request
- **Armistice** (July 1953)
  - Same lines the war started at
  - Demilitarized zone
What Korea means for America

- Truman fires MacArthur in 1951
  - **Limited war**
    - 54,000 Americans dead
    - 78,000 MIA still (as of June 2016)
- Impact
  - Rejection of Democratic Party in ’52
  - Eisenhower will be elected
  - Increased fear of communism in America
CHECK IN: CHOOSE A WORD AND DEFINE IT

Limited War
Mao Zedong

38th Parallel
Armistice
Was it right for Truman to fire MacArthur?
Should the United States fight a limited war in Korea or should they extend the fighting into China?

What do you think?

What were today’s most important concepts, vocabulary words, ideas?

What do you think?

By firing MacArthur, was Truman acting responsibly or not?

What do you think?
Unlike World War II and Vietnam, the Korean War did not get much media attention in the United States. The most famous representation of the war in popular culture is the television series “M*A*S*H,” which was set in a field hospital in South Korea. The series ran from 1972 until 1983, and its final episode was the most-watched in television history.
“An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.” This phrase, along with the idea of written laws, goes back to ancient Mesopotamian culture that prospered long before the Bible was written or the civilizations of the Greeks or Romans flowered.

Do you agree with this kind of revenge? What kind of situations might it not apply to?
On the Brink of War
From A-Bomb (Fission) to H-Bomb (Fusion)

- Hydrogen bomb (67 times the Hiroshima bomb)
- U.S. wins the arms race
  - U.S. – Nov. 1952
  - Soviet Union – Aug. 1953
- Moral concerns
Brinkmanship

**Definition:** a policy by which one seeks to create the impression that one is willing and able to push a highly dangerous situation to the limit rather than concede

- Dwight Eisenhower – President
- John Foster Dulles – Sec. of State
  - Any means to stop to communism
  - Includes going to war and use of nuclear weapons
  - **Deterrence and Mutually Assured Destruction**
    - Build up Air Force (to deliver bombs)
    - Soviets follow suit (leads to arms race)
Deterrence and M.A.D.

**Deterrence**: a foreign policy in which a nation develops a weapons arsenal so deadly that another nation will not dare attack.

**Mutually Assured Destruction**: the principle that either side would respond to a nuclear attack by launching its own missiles, which helped prevent the Cold War from becoming a hot war.
Treaties have lowered the number of nuclear warheads since the end of the Cold War.
Political Cartoon Analysis

- What is the issue being depicted here?
- What is so ironic about this cartoon?
- What is the message that the author is trying to send?
The CIA

- Central Intelligence Agency
- Goals
  - Use spies to gather information
  - Carry out secret operations to weaken gov’ts unfriendly to the U.S.
- Early involvement in Iran and Guatemala
Video: CIA Ops
Warsaw Pact

- In 1955, the Soviets formed their own alliance: Warsaw Pact
- Response to expansion of NATO
Containment Tested

- **Hungarian Crisis**
  - Hungarian people revolt against Soviets
  - Unsuccessful (leaders executed)

- **Truman Doctrine???
  - U.S. does not come to the aid of Hungary
Transitions of Power

- 1952 Presidential Election
  - Truman does not seek re-election
  - Dwight D. Eisenhower wins (Republican)
  - More aggressive stance towards Soviets

- Stalin dies in 1953
  - Nikita Khrushchev takes over
  - Believed communism could win peacefully
  - Competition economically and scientifically
In 1952, America went from Harry Truman to Dwight Eisenhower.

In 1953, the Soviet Union saw the death of Joseph Stalin and rise to power of Nikita Khrushchev.
You will be responsible for reading a page (or multiple pages) of *The Butter Battle Book*

As you listen...

Connections to Consider

During the reading, your job is to jot down at least 5 connections to what we have learned so far about the Cold War.
Grab a warm up from the basket and complete the 10 questions on the slip!
U-2 Spy Plane Crisis

- U-2 = high-altitude U.S. spy plane
- May 1, 1960, U-2 shot down over the USSR
  - Francis Gary Powers (pilot sentences to 10 years)
- U.S. denied the plane was a spy plane
  - Called it a weather plane
- Khrushchev forced the U.S. to admit it, demanded an apology, and a halt of all U-2 flights.
- The incident worsened East-West relations and was a great embarrassment for the United States
  - The Paris Summit between Eisenhower and Khrushchev collapsed
SPY STORY OF THE YEAR

VOICE: ED HERLIHY

UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL NEWS
Bay of Pigs and The Cuban Missile Crisis

The 13 Days that the US Almost Reached Nuclear War
The Problem of Cuba

- **Fidel Castro** comes to power in ’59
  - Violent, revolutionary tactics
  - Openly Communist and received aid from Soviets
  - Eisenhower **cut off diplomatic ties**
- JFK continues anti-Castro stance
- Castro seizes U.S. property

“Revolutionaries are not born, they are made by poverty, inequality, and dictatorship”
~Fidel Castro in 1959
Bay of Pigs Invasion

- Cuban exiles, trained by the CIA, launch invasion in hopes of inciting revolt against Castro
- Approved by Eisenhower and JFK
- April, 1961
Bay of Pigs: A Huge Mess

- One failure after another
- CIA trained exiles captured and some killed
- Public embarrassment for the U.S. and Kennedy
- Castro willing to now accept even greater Soviet aid

Video, History.com
‘Castro Must Die’
Cuban Missile Crisis

- In the summer of ‘62, Soviets sent nuclear missiles to Cuba
  - Could reach numerous U.S. cities in minutes
- U.S. became aware of missiles from **U-2 spy planes**
  - JFK said an attack from Cuba would trigger a U.S. attack on the Soviets
- U.S. quarantines Cuba
- Prepared to use nuclear weapons as well as invade Cuba
Cuban Missile Crisis: Timeline

- **Sept 1962**: USSR places missiles in Cuba
- **Oct 14 1962**: US U-2 plane photographs missiles
- **Oct 22 1962**: JFK orders blockade of Soviet weapons to Cuba
- **Oct 23 1962**: USSR commanded to sink any US ships if they interfere with shipment
JFK vs. Khrushchev

You will be assigned either JFK or Khrushchev - depending on your assignment, read the USSR or USA side of your paper.

Each side outlines FACTS that you are to consider from your point of view about the Cuban Missile Crisis.

What do you do about the Cuban missiles?

Do you place the nukes in Cuba?
How would Kennedy’s audience react after this speech?
Low-level photograph of 6 Frog (Luna) missile transporters under a tree at a military camp near Remedios.
MRBM – Medium Range Ballistic Missile

1,000 – 3,000 KM

Example: From Philadelphia to Texas
Cuban Missile Crisis

- Soviets turn ships around as they approach quarantine
- Deal made
  - Soviets remove missiles from Cuba
  - U.S. agrees to never invade Cuba
  - U.S. agrees to remove missiles from Turkey (secretly)
Cuban Missile Crisis: Timeline

- **Sept 1962**: USSR places missiles in Cuba
- **Oct 14 1962**: US U-2 plane photographs missiles
- **Oct 16 1962**: JFK orders blockade of Soviet weapons to Cuba
- **Oct 22 1962**: USSR commanded to sink any US ships if they interfere with shipment
- **Oct 23 1962**: USSR demands US to not invade Cuba
- **Oct 24 1962**: USSR ships stop in front of the US quarantine line
- **Oct 26 1962**: USSR demands US to withdraw Turkish Missiles
- **Oct 27 1962**: US responds affirmative
- **Oct 28 1962**: Missiles in Cuba MUST be removed
Ranges of Nuclear Missile Launches from Cuba

ICBM: Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile

MRBM: Medium-Range Ballistic Missile
Impact of Missile Crisis

- Khrushchev looked weak
- Kennedy criticized
  - Some said he moved us to close to nuclear war
  - Others believed the U.S. missed a chance to invade Cuba and get rid of Castro
- Close as U.S. and Soviets get to nuclear war
Cuban Missile Crisis Legacy

- Alarmed by how close they came to war, a **Hot Line** was installed between the Soviet and American leaders.
- Gave motivation for both sides to search for peaceful coexistence - signed a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1963.
Cuba and the US

Today

- Facing roadblocks in Congress
- ‘Reconciliatory’ policy
- Remove travelers licenses
- Removed embargo
A Trump attempt to reverse Obama’s Cuba policies could be complicated and costly
Review

» How was “Flexible Response” different from “Massive Retaliation?”

» What was the Bay of Pigs invasion?

» How did JFK respond to the Soviet missiles in Cuba?

» What were the terms of the agreement that ended the Cuban Missile Crisis?
What did Eisenhower warn against in his farewell address?

- The Military Industrial Complex
  - “This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience... The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.”
  - Fear of industry and military becoming more powerful than government
Eisenhower’s fear over the incredible increase in military spending was statistically justified.