Part 1: Foreign Policy APUSH PERIOD 8: 1945-1980 **REVIEWED!**

Change & Continuity Post World War II

- Unlike in the Post World War I period, the United States will play a key role in post World War II affairs.
- U.S. does not join the League of **Nations following WWI**
- the U.S. joined the United Nations (U.N.) in 1945
 - Similarities between Wilson's 14 Points & Atlantic Charter
- The Cold War will be an ideological, political, and military struggle between the U.S. and the Soviet Union (1945-1991)



U.S. WIII SEEK TO CONTAIN COMMUNISM: GEORGE N	enna
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Military Build-Up **Direct Military Indirect Military Conflict**

Korean War (1950-1953)

- 38th parallel
- "limited war"
- Containment achieved

Vietnam War

- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)
- Operation Rolling Thunder
- Tet Offensive (1968)

- Pledge U.S. military and financial assistance
- Truman Doctrine: \$400 million to Greece and Turkey
- Marshall Plan: billions of \$\$ to rebuild Western Europe
- Chinese Civil War: U.S. gave \$ to Nationalist Kai-shek (1949 Mao declares People's Republic of China)
- **Collective Security: agreements** such as the United Nations & **North Atlantic Treaty** Organization (NATO)
- CIA: Guatemala & Iran
- **Nixon Doctrine: Other nations** have to do their own fighting

- Arms race throughout the Cold War
- Truman military build under NSC-68
- Eisenhower "New Look" policy stressed nuclear weapons
- **Threat of Massive** Retaliation
- JFK "Flexible Response"
- **Space Race**
- **Especially after launching** of Sputnik in 1957
- Creation of NASA and **National Defense of Education Act**
- JFK goal of Man on the Moon (happens in 1969)

Détente: Relaxation of Tensions

- The Cold War will undergo periods of mutual coexistence (or détente)
- 1st thaw of the Cold War: Ike called for a relaxation of tensions and a reduction in the arms race (with Soviet leader Khrushchev)
 - "Atoms for Peace" plan proposed
- 1955 Eisenhower met with Soviet leaders at Geneva ("Spirit of Geneva")
 - Ruined by U2 Spy Plane Incident
- After Cuban Missile crisis in 1962 a direct hotline installed between D.C. and Moscow
- Nixon & Kissinger sought to take advantage of the distrust & rivalry between China and the Soviet Union (Sino-Soviet split)
- Nixon visits China February 1972 to met with Mao
- Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) limited nuclear weapons
- SALT II ruined by Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979



Cold War policies led to debate over the power of the federal government, acceptable ways of pursuing international and domestic goals, and the proper balance between liberty and order

Debate over the presence of growing nuclear weapons (Eisenhower's Military Industrial Complex warning-1961)

 Various arms control agreements attempt to deal with this: Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)

Debate over power of the Executive branch in foreign affairs

- Truman fired MacArthur in 1951
- Gulf of Tonkin (1963) gave "blank check" to LBJ
- War Powers Act (1973) designed to limit Presidential power

- Domestic opposition to Cold War policies
 - Debate over Korean War goal of "limited war"
 - Republicans criticized Truman's handling of the war
 - Vietnam War bitterly divided the nation between "hawks" and "doves"
 - Increased after Tet Offense (Jan. 1968)
 - Bombing of Cambodia led to Kent State (1970) & other college protests

Cold War at Home

- Once again challenges arose over the effort to balance civil liberties with order and security
- Widespread fear of communist influence and infiltration in American life (Alger Hiss, Rosenbergs)
- · McCarthyism & Second Red Scare
- Federal Employee Loyalty Program (1947) investigated background of federal employees
- House of Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) restarted after WW2 to search for communist influence in American life (Hollywood Ten)
- Both Republicans and Democrats supported the policy of containing communism

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After World War II the collapse of colonial empires ("decolonization") lead to both the United States and Soviet Union competing for influence in Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.

U.S. intervention and involvement in the Middle East was caused by ideological, economic, and military interests

- 1) <u>Ideological</u>: Support for Israel & noncommunist regimes 2) <u>Economic</u>: Access to oil 3) <u>Military</u>: Strategic concerns
- Operation Ajax: Ike in 1953 used the CIA to help overthrow the elected Iranian govt.
- Suez Crisis: Nasser of Egypt nationalized the Suez canal- England, France, & Israel attack Egypt
- Eisenhower Doctrine: U.S. promised economic
- and military aid to ME threatened by communism
 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- (OPEC) formed in 1960 to control oil supply/trade
- Yom Kippur War Syria and Egypt attacked Israel (1973) & U.S. provided Israel with economic and military aid.
- Oil Embargo is imposed upon the United States by the oil rich Arab nations in OPEC
- Camp David Accords: 1978 Carter helped negotiate & Israel and Egypt sign a peace agreement





Latin America: U.S. Supported non-communist regimes with varying levels of democracy



- Guatemala (1954): the CIA helps overthrow the democratically elected Arbenz government
- Cuba (1959): Fidel Castro led a revolution that removed Cuban dictator Batista from power
- Eisenhower ordered an embargo on Cuba & JFK tried Bay of Pigs plan
- Cuban Missile Crisis
 (Oct. 1962) the U.S. and
 Soviets extremely close to war



