

From World War to Cold War

Yalta & Spheres of Influence

- ✿ Soviets break promise to allow democratic elections
 - ⊕ Maintained control of Poland
 - ⊕ Sought Eastern Europe as Buffer Zone, "Iron Curtain."
- ✿ Partitioning of Korea & Vietnam
- ✿ Partitioning of Germany
 - ⊕ Soviets sought resources of East Germany, wished to keep Germany weak;
 - ⊕ US, France & England wanted unified West Germany to become strong capitalist democracy.

Economic Core of Foreign Policy

- ✿ Bretton Woods Conference (1944)
 - ⊕ Creation of World Bank & International Monetary Fund;
 - ⊕ To provide funds to war-torn & underdeveloped regions.
- ✿ Marshall Plan
 - ⊕ US-sponsored plan for European economic recovery;
 - ⊕ Allocated \$12. Billion, intended to re-establish Europe as consumers of American goods;
 - ⊕ Not part of Marshall Plan, Japan receives direct assistance;
 - ⊕ Considered too expensive until fall of Czechoslovakia.
- ✿ Berlin blockade a test of economic & strategic policies.

International Organizations

- ✿ United Nations (San Francisco Conference, 1945)
 - ⊕ UN Charter created General Assembly as ultimate policy-making body;

- ⊕ Security Council, w/US, USSR, France, China, Britain as permanent members settled disputes among member nations.
- ⊗ North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - ⊕ Collective security organization to counter threat of Soviets;
 - ⊕ Created in 1949 in response to Berlin Crisis.
- ⊗ Warsaw Pact
 - ⊕ Response to NATO, formal organization of Eastern Bloc countries.

Foreign Policy Doctrines

- ⊗ Truman Doctrine--Containment
 - ⊕ Supported by the Kennan telegram warning that Communism was inherently expansionist;
 - ⊕ Support of democracies wherever under attack (Turkey, Greece & Israel first major tests);
 - ⊕ Many felt Truman allowed China to fall to Communists.
- ⊗ Korea as ultimate test of Truman Doctrine
 - ⊕ Used NSC-68 to greatly expand defense spending;
 - ⊕ MacArthur & UN forces drove North Koreans back, but Chinese support turned tide;
 - ⊕ Truman supported Limited War, but MacArthur sought expansion (Including invasion of China & use of atomic bomb).
- ⊗ Eisenhower promised to visit Korea
 - ⊕ Threats to use nuclear weapons moved negotiations forward;
 - ⊕ Cease fire signed July 1953 making 38th Parallel boundary, creating DMZ.
- ⊗ Domino Theory, Massive Retaliation & Brinkmanship
 - ⊕ Encouraged liberation , even in Eastern Europe;
 - ⊕ Emphasized preemptive strike capabilities of nuclear weapons & willingness to push right up to brink of war;
 - ⊕ Eisenhower appeared reasonable in comparison to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles;
 - ⊕ Origins of Mutually Assured Destruction & Madman Theory.

Easing & Worsening of Tensions

- ✿ Death of Stalin & Rise of Krushchev
 - ⊕ Offered "Peaceful Co-existence" but promised to "Bury" American economically;
 - ⊕ Focused more on living conditions in USSR.
- ✿ Back and Forth
 - ⊕ Eisenhower increasingly fearful, promised to seek uses of "Atoms for Peace";
 - ⊕ Geneva Summit, suspended atmospheric testing in 1958;
 - ⊕ Soviets crushed Hungarian Uprising;
 - ⊕ Berlin ultimatum, Kitchen Debate, Krushchev's US visit;
 - ⊕ US caught spying using U-2 planes.

JFK the Cold Warrior

- ✿ 1960 Election--Defeated Nixon, closest election.
 - ⊕ Both Kennedy & Nixon had been active in foreign policy in Senate;
 - ⊕ Kennedy emphasized Missile Gap that had developed during Eisenhower administration.
- ✿ New Frontier & Flexible Response
 - ⊕ Accepted Domino Theory & wars of liberation;
 - ⊕ Believed modern, conventional forces would prove more effective than nuclear weapons.
- ✿ Bay of Pigs--Legacy of Ike, JFK's first test
 - ⊕ Failure due to lack of air support; JFK took responsibility.

Cuban Missile Crisis

- ✿ Cuban Revolution 1959--Alliance w/USSR
 - ⊕ 1962--Krushchev sends nuclear weapons to Cuba
 - ⊕ Intended to force US to back down in Berlin, Cuba, etc.
 - ⊕ Only Pacific Northwest out of range, warning of launch falls from 30 minutes to 2 minutes;
 - ⊕ October 14, 1962, aerial photos reveal missile sites.
- ✿ American Response--Quarantine
 - ⊕ Demanded removal of missiles, not invasion or surgical strike;

- ⊕ Crisis worsened as Soviet ships w/more missiles headed for Cuba, but Krushchev relented & agreed to removal.
- ⊗ Represented closest world came to nuclear war.

The Wars of Vietnam

- ⊗ France's Vietnam War
 - ⊕ Though Vietnam sought independence in 1945, US supported returning Indochina to France;
 - ⊕ Nationalists & Communists united as Vietminh under Ho Chi Minh to fight French, end of war 1954 at Dien Bien Phu;
 - ⊕ By 1954, US was paying 80% of French costs.
- ⊗ Vietnamese Civil War
 - ⊕ Geneva Conference divided along 17th parallel until 1956;
 - ⊕ Land reform in North & massive migration of wealthy & Catholic Vietnamese to South;
 - ⊕ 1956 nationwide elections cancelled by Ngo Dinh Diem, repressive leader of South Vietnam.

America's Vietnam War

- ⊗ US Support of Diem Regime
 - ⊕ Economic support began during Eisenhower administration, military advisers sent by Kennedy;
 - ⊕ Diem's regime challenged by National Liberation Front, renamed Viet Cong by Americans;
 - ⊕ Most visible opposition to Catholic Diem came from Buddhist monks;
 - ⊕ US saw Diem as liability, gave tacit support to his overthrow & assassination.
- ⊗ Tonkin Gulf Resolution--LBJ's Blank Check
 - ⊕ Based on questionable reports of attack on US ships;
 - ⊕ Congress overwhelmingly approved, only 2 Senators opposed.