

# The Cold War

# STUDY GUIDE

**KOREAN CONFLICT 1950-1953**

**Notes**  
 Korea was divided into North Korea and South Korea in 1948. The DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) is the border between the two countries. The 38th parallel is the line of division between the two countries.

**Legend**  
 DMZ (Demilitarized Zone)  
 38th parallel

**North Korea**  
 South Korea

**DMZ**  
 38th parallel

**Notes**  
 The DMZ is the border between North Korea and South Korea. It is the most heavily fortified area on the Korean Peninsula. The 38th parallel is the line of division between the two countries.

**Legend**  
 DMZ (Demilitarized Zone)  
 38th parallel

**North Korea**  
 South Korea

# Review Outline

Everything you **MUST** Know!!!



# THE Essential Cold War Review

## Communism VERSUS Democracy

	<b>Soviet Communism</b>	<b>American Democracy</b>
<b>Political System</b>	One political party	Multiple parties (Republican, Democratic, Independent...)
<b>Individual Rights</b>	No rights protected, not allowed to exercise individual rights freely	Liberties protected by amendments to the Constitution (Freedom of speech, religion, press, etc...)
<b>Economic System</b>	State governed central planners determine the needs of the country. Education & health care are provided by the government	Free enterprise system (capitalism), property is privately owned, supply & demand functions with little to no government interference

## **Words To Know**

Communism	Truman Doctrine	Brinkmanship	Credibility Gap
Iron Curtain	Warsaw Pact	NATO	Satellite Nation
Napalm	Deployment	Agent Orange	Preemptive
Marshall Plan	Containment	Domino Theory	Collective Security
Warsaw Pact	Escalation	Superpowers	Soviet Premier



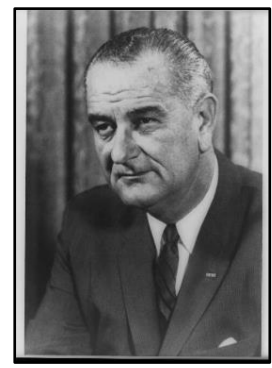
Harry Truman  
1945-1953



Dwight D. Eisenhower  
1953-1961



John F. Kennedy  
1961-1963



Lyndon B. Johnson  
1963-1969

## • What was the Cold War?

- A political & military tension after WW II (1947-1991) **between the US & Soviet Union**. "Cold" because there was no big fighting directly between the two sides, but there were major regional conflicts that each side supported.
- Superpowers - *US & the Soviet Union (Soviet Union & U.S.S.R are the same)*
  - Arms Race –for 50 years the Superpowers competed to build the biggest & best equipped military forces.
    - Growth of **nuclear weapon** arsenals
- Iron Curtain– phrase used by Winston Churchill to describe the division of Europe between communist & democratic nation
- Collective Security Agreements formed in 1949 (see table below)

NATO		Warsaw Pact
Belgium	Netherlands	Albania
Canada	Norway	Bulgaria
Denmark	Portugal	Czechoslovakia
France	Turkey	East Germany
Greece	United Kingdom	Hungary
Iceland	United States	Poland
Italy	West Germany	Romania
Luxembourg		Soviet Union

# Containment Policy

## **Truman Doctrine (1947)**

Started with supplying military & economic aid to Greece & Turkey and spread into a global struggle of freedom over communism. Guided American foreign policy for many years.

1949  
China became Communist. U.S. became more scared of Communism & in favor of containment

## **Marshall Plan (1948)**

**(created by & named after George Marshall)**

*Europe was devastated from the battles of WWII. The U.S. came up with this economic program that supported sending financial assistance to Europe to increase trade between the US & European nations, help recover economies and improve political stability*

## **Berlin Airlift (1948)**

Soviet Premier Stalin blocked the city of West Berlin because he did not want his workers. Allied planes flew humanitarian supplies into the city for almost a year.



# KOREAN CONFLICT

1950-1953

## Cause

Korea was divided after WW II into North Korea, occupied by Soviet troops, & South Korea, occupied by U.S. forces. In 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea.

NORTH KOREA

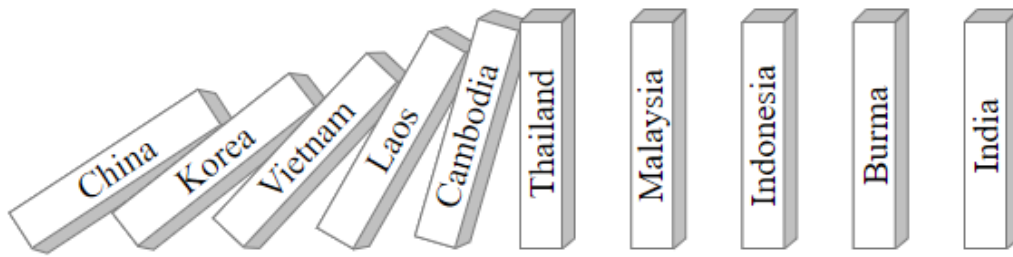
38<sup>th</sup>  
parallel

SOUTH KOREA

## Outcomes

- US Involvement kept South Korea from falling to Communist North Korea
- increased tension between the superpowers;
- divided North Korea & South Korea at 38th parallel;
- North Korea remained communist & South Korea Democratic

**Containment!!!**  
**Involvement in the Korean War was the result of efforts by the U.S. to contain communism - to STOP the spread of Communism in the region**



**Domino Theory = posits that communism must be stopped before it continued to spread throughout the world.**

## **THE VIETNAM WAR**

**1954** - Geneva Accords (accords means Agreement): 1954 Vietnam free from French colonial rule & divided Vietnam into North & South. US was aligned with the Democratic South Supports Ngo Dinh Diem 1<sup>st</sup> South Vietnamese President

- **Vietcong** - the name for the Liberation Army of South Vietnam – communist North Vietnamese army

**1964**- Gulf of Tonkin Incident- North Vietnamese boats fired upon US ships in the Gulf of Tonkin.

- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution- Congress turns power of war making over to president; Johnson can do whatever he wants militarily. **Escalation** – increase of U.S. forces by President Johnson

**1965** - Operation Rolling Thunder- Johnson begins bombing North Vietnam;

**1968**- Tet Offensive: Viet Cong & North Vietnam launch massive surprise attack; US & South Vietnam repel enemy- US citizens shocked that “weak” enemy could launch invasion= US media start to criticize the war= President Johnson’s public opinion drops.

**1968**- My Lai Incident- US troops massacre of 100s of unarmed Vietnamese villagers.

**1968** - **Roy Benavidez** – a Texan & Hispanic American hero whose bravery & self-sacrifice saved the lives of several of his fellow soldiers. Later issued the **Congressional Medal of Honor**

**1968** - Richard Nixon wins the presidential election because he promises: get the US out of Vietnam, restore law & order in U.S. Nixon strategy of improving relations with Soviets & China to put pressure on Vietnamese to agree to ceasefire.

**Vietnamization** - more Vietnamese should fight rather than US – so American troops trained Vietnamese

**1970**- Nixon invades Cambodia= sparks protests at US colleges= especially at KENT STATE University (see below)

**1973**- Peace agreement settled to end Vietnam War

**1975**- North Vietnamese invaded South Vietnam; captured Saigon (renamed Ho Chi Minh City).

### **EFFECTS of WAR**

- Americans grew more isolationist, more distrustful of politicians & began to see America as an aggressor invading an underdeveloped country
- **1973 War Powers Act (Resolution)**- president must notify Congress within 48 hours of using force
- Outcomes
  - Lasting effect on U.S. military policy
  - Distrust of the U.S. press
  - The spread of communism into South Vietnam



## What's happening on the Home front?

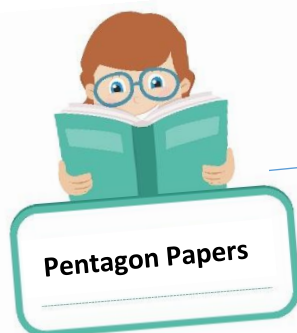
### Public opinion

- **credibility gap**: Americans distrust of what government is telling them about Vietnam & what was actually happening
- What did the TV show about the Vietnam War? US forces always losing battles & Soldiers dying by the 100s.
- What was the US Government saying? US was winning battles, not many were dying
  - **Media turned public opinion against the armed forces & promoted the counterculture environment of the 1960s. Press coverage brought the war into people's living rooms. 1st time everyone could see media reports of events.**

Draft – men forced into military service to fight in the war

### **More & more troops deployed every day**

- **draft resistance**,
  - Once men were dying or became prisoners of war the Americans DID NOT support the US government efforts to continue fighting communism in Vietnam OR anywhere that was not a direct threat to the US. The US fighting in Vietnam was based on the Domino Theory NOT an actual threat to Americans. This all led to lots of people protesting against the war.
- **26th Amendment** –voting age lowered from 21 to 18. gave drafted men a way to influence policies that affected them
- **Anti-war movement** – peace movement of the 1960s wanting the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. Also called Doves.
  - **Protests! See above "Draft"**
  - **Kent State University** –4 students who were protesting the President's actions were killed by Ohio National Guard



**The Pentagon Papers**– documents showed that Federal Government had lied about the war.

**Government did not want this information released but it was protected by the 1st Amendment and Freedom of the Press**

### **TEKS:**

2d- explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama).

8a - describe U.S. responses to Soviet aggression after World War II, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Berlin airlift, and John F. Kennedy's role in the Cuban Missile Crisis;

8b - describe how Cold War tensions were intensified by the arms race, the space race, McCarthyism, and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), the findings of which were confirmed by the Venona Papers;

8c - explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in the Korean War and its relationship to the containment policy;

8d - explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in foreign countries and their relationship to the Domino Theory, including the Vietnam War;

8e - analyze the major issues and events of the Vietnam War such as the Tet Offensive, the escalation of forces, Vietnamization, and the fall of Saigon; and

8f - describe the responses to the Vietnam War such as the draft, the 26th Amendment, the role of the media, the credibility gap, the silent majority, and the anti-war movement.

14a - identify the effects of population growth and distribution on the physical environment;

19b - explain constitutional issues raised by federal government policy changes during times of significant events, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the 1960s, and 9/11;

20a - describe the impact of events such as the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and the War Powers Act on the relationship between the legislative and executive branches of government

27b - explain how specific needs result in scientific discoveries and technological innovations in agriculture, the military, and medicine, including vaccines

### **Released Questions:**

2013: 23, 56, 49, 12, 43, 2, 33

2014: 16, 45, 28, 19, 21

2015: 19, 49, 62, 38, 53, 25, 33

2016: 25, 42, 27, 44, 55, 48, 66, 10, 64, 24

2017: 19, 16, 3, 28, 9, 34

2018: 67, 27, 31, 66, 7, 47

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