Lesson: The Origins of the Cold War

Aim: What key postwar events caused and heightened the Cold War?

I. How did the Allies determine the postwar world?

A. **Teheran Conference** (Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin [Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1943])
   1. Set the boundaries of Poland on the eastern borders

B. **Dumbarton Oaks Conference** (held in USSR, US, UK, China) [Aug. 21-Oct. 7, 1944]
   1. Determined spheres of Soviet and British influence in Hungary and the Balkan states
   2. Resolved to create a United Nations Charter

C. **Yalta Conference** (Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin) [Feb. 4-11, 1945]
   1. Determined the division of Germany into zones of occupation and German reparations to the USSR
   2. Also resolved to form the United Nations

D. **Potsdam Conference** (Truman, Attlee, Stalin) [July-Aug. 1945]
   1. Determined *denazification* and the partition of Germany
   2. Stalin promised free elections in Eastern European states liberated by the Soviet Army (they never took place)

II. What were the closing events of the Second World War?

A. Germans surrendered to the victorious Allies (US, UK, USSR)
   1. Eisenhower accepted unconditional surrender of German general **Karl von Doenitz** on May 7, 1945

B. The U.S. dropped two atomic bombs on Japan (Aug. 1945)
   1. Result of the **Manhattan Project**
      a. Top secret U.S. program headed by Gen. Leslie Groves and chief scientist **Robert J. Oppenheimer**

C. Followed by the **Nuremberg Trials** against accused war criminals
   1. International Military Tribunal [representing 23 nations] tried Nazis accused of war crimes (Herman Goering, Rudolf Hess, Heinrich Himmler)
2. Twenty-two accused of crimes against humanity; twelve sentenced to death by hanging (Himmler executed, Goering committed suicide and Hess received life imprisonment) on Oct. 16, 1946

D. U.S. forces began the occupation of Japan (1945-1952)
1. Demilitarization of Japan left nation with only a small police force
2. Trials for war crimes led to execution of seven defendants (including former Premier Hideki Tojo; Emperor Hirohito was not tried)
3. New constitution for Japan (written by U.S. advisers) established parliamentary democracy (Hirohito became symbolic figurehead when he formally renounced his divinity)
   a. The constitution was accepted and effected by Japanese people on May 3, 1947
   b. The new parliament (the Diet) provided for a two-house legislature headed by a prime minister elected by a Diet majority
   c. Universal suffrage and constitutional bill of rights were granted
   d. It was declared that Japan could no longer make war
4. Formal peace treaty signed with 49 nations in September 1951

III. How was the United Nations established?

A. Allies had agreed to the formation of the United Nations (June 26, 1945)
1. It was a world organization intended to protect its member-states against aggression (as set forth in the Charter in San Francisco, April 1945)
2. Headquartered in New York City, it held its first session in 1946

B. The UN Charter established a General Assembly and a Security Council
1. The Security Council decided diplomatic, political and military disputes
   a. Security Council was initially composed of eleven states
   b. Security Council was composed of five permanent members with veto powers (UK, US, USSR, China, France)
   c. Six temporary seats were elected by the General Assembly (that was later enlarged to ten) for two year terms
2. The General Assembly was the policy-making body made up of the UN member nations, each with one vote

C. Its elected leader is called the Secretary General
1. The first Secretary General was Trygve Lie [Norway] (1946-53)
2. Other Secretary Generals were:
   a. Dag Hammarskjold [Sweden]
   b. U Thant [Burma]
   c. Kurt Waldheim [Austria]
   d. Javier Perez de Cuellar [Peru]
   e. Boutros Boutros Ghali [Egypt]
   f. Koffi Annan [Nigeria]
IV. Why did the US and USSR turn against each other?

A. Stalin and the Western allies differed on their vision of postwar Europe
   1. The Western allies, especially the US, believed that postwar Europe needed to build prosperous economies and strong democracies
   2. Stalin wanted pro-Soviet governments in Eastern Europe to serve as buffer states in the event of any future attacks
      a. Stalin played up the USSR’s fears of invasion from the West
      b. Stalin really wanted to expand his Soviet empire

B. Europe was being divided into communist and democratic states
   1. Communists had gained control in Albania and Yugoslavia
   2. Soviet troops in Poland, Bulgaria and Rumania made sure that Communists dominated government ministries and ousted non-Communists
   3. Winston Churchill warned the U.S. to resist further Soviet moves
      a. Made famous “Iron Curtain Speech” in Fulton, Missouri
   4. By 1947, most of Eastern Europe had become a region of Soviet satellites

C. President Harry Truman adopted a policy of containment
   1. George Kennan, a State Department agent known as “Agent X,” suggested to Truman that he hold back the spread of communism into other states by containing it
   2. Truman applied the containment policy for the first time in the Eastern Mediterranean
      a. The Greek Civil War (1944-49): U.S. sent foreign aid to pro-Western Greek monarchy fighting Communist rebels
      b. Communists were funded by Stalin, Yugoslav Communist leader Joseph Broz Tito, and Albania
      c. United Kingdom informed US that economic difficulties were preventing it from fulfilling its commitment to the Greek monarchy
      d. US assumed British responsibilities and Truman asked for a $400 million aid package, which Congress approved
      e. Established the Truman Doctrine as the American response to nations resisting the advance of communism
      f. Greek government forces defeated the Communist rebels
      g. Turkey also gained economic assistance for its political problems

D. Secretary of State (and retired general) George C. Marshall proposed a European aid program to restore the war damaged economies of Europe
   1. The assistance plan known as the Marshall Plan set aside almost $13 million to Western European countries
   2. Eastern Europeans were forced by the USSR to reject the plan
   3. By 1951, most Western European states were prospering
   4. Soviets and the other Communist states set up rival plan known as COMECON (Council of Mutual Economic Assistance)
E. Germany was also influenced by the new East-West rivalry
1. Berlin, the former capital of united Germany, was divided into East Berlin (Soviet controlled) and West Berlin (democratic)
   a. Division was based on the zones of occupation by the allied armies at the end of the war (US, UK, USSR and France)
   b. US, UK and France combined their sectors to form West Berlin
   c. Soviets controlled East Berlin and the rest of East Germany
2. Soviets tried to block merger plan by blocking all access from the West into West Berlin (known as the Berlin Blockade, June 1948)
3. American and other Western allies decided to fly in food and supplies (known as the Berlin Airlift)
   a. 277,000 flights were made (one flight every three minutes)
   b. 2.3 million tons of supplies were airlifted to West Berlin
4. Soviets backed down and lifted the blockade (May 1949)
5. Germany was ultimately divided into East Germany and West Germany
   a. The Federal Republic of West Germany was declared a Western democracy with its capital in Bonn in the fall of 1949
   b. The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) was also declared by the Soviets with its capital in East Berlin

F. In February 1948, Czechoslovakia was taken over by Communists and incorporated into the Soviet alliance system
1. Caused Western allies to develop a military alliance against USSR
2. In April 1949, NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was formed by twelve states as a defensive military alliance against Soviet attack (composed of US, UK, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Canada [Greece and Turkey joined in 1952; West Germany in 1955])
3. The Warsaw Pact developed in 1955 as military alliance that would counter NATO (composed of USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Albania)
Lesson: The Communist Bloc

Aim: How did the Soviet Union carry out policies after the death of Stalin?

I. Why did Stalin continue to increase his control over the USSR and Eastern Europe?

A. Stalin believed that a full-scale conflict with the West was inevitable
   1. He worked to rebuild Soviet heavy industry and to boost military strength
      a. War left over twenty million dead and twenty-five million homeless
      b. He continued high level of military spending and exploded first Soviet nuclear bomb
   2. USSR surpassed prewar rates of production in coal, steel and oil

B. Stalin purged Communist party officials suspected of disloyalty
   1. *NKVD* [secret police] leader Lavrenty Beria sponsored state terror
   2. Stalin’s paranoia led to disappearance of many top level Soviet officials
   3. Stalin’s lust for power excited a last minute purge caused by fears of a Jewish plot to poison him (it was prevented by his death)

C. Stalin forbade writers and artists to use Western ideas in their works
   1. Restricted the talents of authors (*Boris Pasternak*, “Doctor Zhivago”) and composers (*Dmitry Shostakovich*, *Sergei Prokofiev* and *Aram Khatchaturian*)
   2. All artistic expression was to serve the State in style called *Soviet realism*

II. How was the USSR ruled in the post-Stalin era?

A. Stalin’s death in March 1953 was followed by a collective leadership of top Communist officials
   1. Included former associates *V.M. Molotov* (Foreign Minister), Beria (NKVD, renamed the *MVD* in 1946), *Malenkov* (Premier) and *Nikita Khrushchev* (Communist Party secretary)
   2. Power struggle between Molotov and Khrushchev developed and it was temporarily accompanied by intellectual liberalization (*The Thaw*)
   3. The fall and liquidation of Beria was achieved in July 1953 and the secret police came under party control

B. Khrushchev emerged as the dominant leader (1955)
   1. Pursued heavy industry and the cultivation of new farm lands
   2. Malenkov was eased out of power by Khrushchev’s successes
C. Khrushchev broke with Stalinist policy
1. Delivered speech denouncing Stalin at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and urged de-Stalinization
2. Blasted Stalin’s “cult of the personality,” which boosted Stalin’s image at the expense of the Communist party
   a. Referred to an easing of government control, an improved standard of living, reduction of secret police activity and liberation of many political prisoners from labor camps
   b. Stalin’s books, monuments and portraits were placed under a ban
   c. Khrushchev pursued de-Stalinization from 1956 to 1964
3. Stalin’s Five Year Plans and collective farms were continued

D. Khrushchev called for a policy of peaceful coexistence with the West
1. Believed Soviets could compete with the West but avoid war
2. Believed the USSR would surpass the West economically and encouraged other countries to follow the Communist model
   a. Tried to boost production by improving working conditions
   b. Sought to improve housing and increase production of goods
3. His emphasis on technological researched resulted in the launching of the world’s first space satellite, Sputnik I (1957), which stunned the U.S.

III. Did Khrushchev’s new attitude lead to a Soviet edge during the “Cold War Thaw?”

A. The US and USSR continued to buildup their nuclear stockpile
1. In the late 1950s, the Soviets tested long-range rockets called intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs)
   a. ICBMs could target locations in the US
   b. US reacted with ICBM buildup targeting Soviet cities
2. Any nuclear war would result in mutual assured destruction (certain destruction of both nations)

B. Summit meetings became the forum of US-Soviet discussions
2. Both agreed on the need to end the arms race and maintain peace
3. Planned summit in Paris (1960) was cancelled because of shooting down of an American U-2 spy plane by Soviets over Soviet territory
   a. US pilot Francis Gary Powers was captured, Khrushchev strongly denounced US and cancelled the summit

C. US and USSR came to the brink of war in the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
1. Pres. John F. Kennedy’s tough foreign policy stance was tested by Khrushchev when he secretly began to install nuclear missiles on Cuba
2. Khrushchev gambled, hoping to offset American missiles based in Turkey, which were aimed at the USSR
3. Kennedy blockaded Cuba and forced Khrushchev to withdraw the missiles in exchange for a few American concessions in Turkey
4. A “hot line” linking Washington, D.C. and Moscow was installed, so that leaders of both nations could instantly communicate with each other
5. In 1963, both powers signed a treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere

D. Khrushchev’s position within the Soviet Union weakened
1. Poor handling of the Cuban Missile Crisis and the souring of relations with China were big foreign policy failures
2. Heavy spending on technology, defense and heavy industry left little for improving agriculture and consumer goods
   a. USSR was forced to import grain from the US
   b. Sharply rising meat and butter prices provoked angry protests
3. In October 1964, Khrushchev was removed from office

IV. How did the Brezhnev era deal with Cold War issues?

A. Leonid Brezhnev emerged as new Soviet leader in the mid-70s
1. Reversed Khrushchev’s de-Stalinization policies and clamped down on intellectuals and dissidents (critics of the Communist Party or regime)
2. Two prominent dissidents, Alexander Solzhenitsyn (author of “A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisevich” and “The Gulag Archipelago,” both critical of Soviet prison camps) and Andrei Sakharov (scientist and developer of the Soviet hydrogen bomb) were rebuked by the regime
   a. Solzhenitsyn was deported and settled in the U.S.
   b. Sakharov denounced the arms race and was sentenced to internal exile in the city of Gorki

B. Brezhnev greatly increased Soviet nuclear arsenal and supplies of conventional weapons to strengthen Soviet position in world diplomacy
1. Economic conditions, however, worsened because of heavy military spending
2. Technology, agriculture and consumer goods greatly suffered
3. USSR was forced to import grain from the US again

C. Brezhnev wanted to find a way to cut military spending without falling behind the U.S. military and increase access to U.S. technology, grain and consumer goods
1. He proposed a policy of detente (“relaxation” or improvement of American-Soviet relations) at the 1972 Moscow Summit with Pres. Richard Nixon
2. Summit led to the signing of the SALT [Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement] Treaty
   a. Both sides agreed to limit the number of nuclear warheads and missiles each country could maintain
3. In 1979, the USSR invaded Afghanistan to reenforce local Communist control
   a. Brought an end to detente with the U.S.
   b. Drew Soviets into a ten year guerrilla war against Afghan warriors
   c. Proved to be a major Soviet fiasco which ruined the Soviet regime

V. How did the Communist bloc states of Eastern Europe deal with Soviet control?

A. Yugoslavia (Josip Broz Tito, 1945-1980)
   1. Tito was a Croatian Communist who participated in the resistance against
      the Nazis and the pro-West Serbian resistance group called the Chetniks
   2. Gained control of Yugoslavia and pursued independent national policies
   3. Stalin expelled Tito from the international Communist movement and
      waged a propaganda war against Titoism (tendency to place national
      interests over the USSR)
   4. Won aid and admiration from the West for his anti-Stalinist policies

B. East Germany (1953-1961)
   1. Following Stalin’s death, East German workers struck and rioted in favor
      of reduced work hours and an increase in wages
   2. Soviet troops and tanks easily put down the revolt
   3. Nearly three million East Germans migrated to West Germany in the 50s
      a. Well-educated migrants were attracted to West Germany’s higher
         standard of living and greater freedoms (caused “brain drain”)
      b. Soviet threats that Western powers withdraw from Berlin failed
   4. Khrushchev ordered construction of the Berlin Wall (1961) to stop
      migration to the West

C. Poland (Wladyslaw Gomulka, 1947-1976)
   1. Gomulka’s freeing of political prisoners and easing of controls over
      Catholic Church was successful but often challenged by the Soviets
   2. Anti-government feelings continued way into the 1980s

   1. Nagy’s call for withdrawal from Warsaw Pact and neutrality led to Soviet
      tank and troop movements which crushed his government
   2. Kadar stabilized Soviet control in the next decades

E. Czechoslovakia (Antonin Novotny, 1957-68; Alexander Dubcek, 1968;
   Jan Husak, 1968-1986)
   1. Novotny kept country under rigid control into the late 1960s
   2. Dubcek’s short reform period [Prague Spring] was crushed by Soviets
   3. Jan Husak seized control and followed Soviet policies into the 1980s
Lesson: Communist China

Aim: How has communism affected the domestic and international affairs of China since the late 1940s?

I. How did Mao Zedong (1949-76) transform modern China?

A. In 1949, the Chinese Communists defeated the Nationalist government
   1. Mao's Red Army won control of mainland China and proclaimed the People's Republic of China, with Beijing as his capital
   2. Defeated Nationalist leader, Jiang Jieshi, and two million followers fled to the island of Taiwan and proclaimed the Republic of China, with Taipei as his capital

B. In 1950, Mao and Stalin signed a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance
   1. Treaty was followed by economic agreements in which the Soviets promised China economic aid
   2. In 1953, Chinese launched their first Soviet-style Five Year Plan
      a. Stressed the development of heavy industry and promoted agriculture
      b. Brought private industries under government control
      c. Made peasants unite their landholdings into cooperatives
   3. Under the Five Year Plan, China's industrial output increased an average of 15%, a phenomenal rate, while agricultural production increased at a slower rate
   4. Chinese supported the communist government of North Korea in its war against U.S.-backed South Korea (The Korean War)
   6. Relationships between the two Communist powers soured and led to an open split because of:
      a. Khrushchev's de-Stalinization campaign
      b. Decreased foreign aid to China
      c. Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence with the West
   7. USSR became wary of Chinese attitude towards nuclear arms and withdrew all technical advisors from China
C. In 1958, Mao launched the **Great Leap Forward**
1. Under this plan, collectives were merged into larger government-controlled units called **communes**
a. Communes combined production of goods, administration of laws, and distribution of social services
2. In industrial production, plan stressed human labor rather than complex technology
3. Factory workers were forced to work long hours to meet goals
4. By 1960, the plan was viewed as a disaster
   a. Food shortages, industrial mismanagement and peasant resistance were the culprits
   b. Massive suffering led to the death of twenty million Chinese as a result of starvation

D. Failure of Great Leap Forward led to a division among the ranks of the party
1. **Pragmatists** (who wanted practical reforms) were led by party secretary general Deng Xiaoping, and had succeeded in persuading Mao to proclaim the **Hundred Flowers Campaign** (freedom of expression) of 1956
2. **Radicals**, provoked by Mao’s wife Jiang Jing, insisted on strict obedience to revolutionary principles and accused the pragmatists of betraying the revolution

E. In 1966, Mao followed his wife and launched the **Cultural Revolution**
1. Pragmatists were removed from office and disgraced in public (Deng was ridiculed by wearing a dunce cap and a sign around his neck)
2. People in all levels of society were encouraged to denounce anyone suspected of disloyalty to the Communist Party
3. Radical students and young adults, known as the **Red Guards**, rampaged across China, burning books and destroying traditional Chinese treasures
4. Red Guards were encouraged to recite and memorized passages from the writings of Chairman Mao (the **Little Red Book**)
5. In 1968, Mao realized that the Cultural Revolution had grown into a chaotic furor and called in the army to restore order

F. In the early 1970s, survivors of the Cultural Revolution returned and continued struggle against radicals with their brand of pragmatism
1. Radicals demanded a rigid approach while pragmatists emphasized closer ties with the West with the goal of obtaining needed technology and trade
2. Relations between China and the USSR had worsened and led to border dispute shootings (1969)
3. Pres. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger achieved a diplomatic triumph when they visited Mao in 1972
4. Mao’s death in 1976 led to an open struggle between pragmatists and the **Gang of Four**, headed by Mao’s widow
5. With army support, the pragmatists arrested, tried and convicted the Gang of Four, and Deng was called upon to become Chinese premier (1977)

II. How did Deng (1977-98) transform China into something beyond a communist state?

A. Deng put into effect the **Four Modernizations** program
   1. This was a plan for economic renewal proposed by the late Zhou En-lai
   2. The plan stressed new approaches in the four areas of agriculture, industry, science and technology, and defense
   3. By abandoning the long-held Chinese notion of self-reliance, China would build on its growing relationship with the West and prosper
   4. Due to its successes, China today produces a very large amount of consumer goods, many of which were never before produced

B. Government corruption increased and the pressure for political change mounted by the late 1980s
   1. Pragmatists supported economic policies but opposed political reforms
   2. In April 1989, one hundred thousand students at **Tiananmen Square**, in Beijing, protested against government corruption and demanded more civil liberties and better conditions at the universities
   3. Factory workers joined the students and demonstrations spread to Shanghai and other cities
   4. Some communist party members showed support for student demands
   5. After six tense weeks, Deng sent in tanks and troops to break up the demonstration in Tiananmen Square
      a. Many students and workers were killed or wounded
      b. Government hunted down dissidents advocating free speech
      c. Many students escaped to the West and continued their cause

C. By 1990, prime minister **Li Peng** appealed for foreign investment in China because the economy had suffered from the consequences of the Tiananmen Square Massacre
   1. To make appeals appetizing, Deng established **special economic zones** in southeastern China, in order to stimulate an economic boom without any government interference
   2. By 1994, China's annual economic growth skyrocketed to an average of 10%

D. In 1997, **Hong Kong**, one of the world's financial centers, was returned to China by the United Kingdom
   1. Hong Kong keeps its capitalist system but follows the policies of Beijing
   2. Hong Kong continues to influence China's energetic economy

E. In 1998, Deng died and was replaced by the current premier, **Zhiang Zemin**
III. What new developments does China face on the domestic and international levels?

A. China has created strong economic partnerships with East Asian economies
   1. Japan has become China's third largest trading partner
   2. In 1992, China and South Korea reached full diplomatic relations
   3. China continues good relations with North Korea and has warmed up to Russia since the fall of the USSR (1991)
   4. China has developed links with Myanmar, Thailand and Singapore

B. Unrest has grown in some of China's non-Chinese regions
   1. Tibet, occupied by China from 1951 (experienced an unsuccessful rebellion in 1959) seeks independence under the spiritual leadership of the Dalai Lama
   2. Uighur Turks in Xinjiang province frequently launch terrorist attacks against Chinese government officials and citizens, provoking reprisals of the Chinese military

C. The status of Taiwan continues to be a major issue in Chinese affairs
   1. Both Nationalist and Communist Chinese view Taiwan as part of China
   2. Both parties claim to be the legal ruler of all of China
   3. In the 1970s, Taiwan was forced to give up permanent seat in Security Council of the United Nations to mainland China
   4. Upon Jiang's death in 1975, Taiwan has been ruled by his son, Jiang Jingguo (1975-88) and Lee Denghui (1988-99)
   5. In the late 1980s, relations between China and Taiwan improved and Taiwanese government allowed citizens to visit the mainland
   6. Today, Taiwanese support for separation has caused anger in mainland China and event threats of military invasion to bring about unification
   7. If Taiwan declares independence, it is almost certain that mainland China will resort to military actions

D. China has developed some problems with the U.S. over human rights
   1. Continuing pressure on human rights issues and U.S. support for Taiwan caused a straining of relations
   2. Chinese sales of missiles and technology to the Middle East and South Asia has been a troublesome issue
   3. The release of Chinese dissident Harry Wu in 1995 was a positive step
   4. Recent controversies over the stealing of U.S. secrets from the Los Alamos Nuclear Facility in New Mexico and the U.S. bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade have reignited bad feelings
   5. Most recently, discovery of a bugging device on a U.S. made airplane sold to the Chinese government for official use and shooting down of U.S. spy plane off China have made matters worse
Lesson: Korea and Indochina

Aim: How have nationalism, the Cold War and the rise of the global economy affected the two Koreas and Southeast Asia?

I. What were the causes of the Korean War (1950-53)?

A. Korea was occupied by U.S. and Soviet forces at the end of WW II (1945-50)
   1. Korea was annexed by Japan in 1910
   2. Koreas was divided at the 38th Parallel
   3. Korea was to be divided until UN-supervised elections could be held
   4. Soviets refused to cooperate with UN election procedures

B. By 1948, Korea was politically divided into two camps:
   1. North Korea [Democratic People's Republic of Korea], with capital city of Pyongyang, maintained links with the USSR and China
      a. Ruled by Communist leader Kim Il Sung (1948-94)
   2. South Korea [Republic of Korea], with capital city of Seoul, maintained links with the U.S.
      a. First elected president was Syngman Rhee
   3. Both governments claimed complete control over all Korea

C. Following U.N. Resolution recognizing South Korean claims over all Korea, U.S. and Soviet troops withdrew

D. In response, North Korea invaded South Korea (June 25, 1950)
   1. UN Security Council (with the USSR not being present) condemned the invasion and organized a coalition force to oppose it
   2. Pres. Truman ordered U.S. troops (about 90% of UN Army) to intervene
   3. The U.N. Army (composed of 16 nations) was commanded by Gen. Douglas MacArthur
   4. North Koreans pushed back UN army to small Pusan region in the south
   5. In a counterattack, U.N. troops pushed north from Inchon to the Yalu River (Sept. 15)
   6. Chinese army units crossed border and attacked the UN Army (Nov.)
   7. Warring sides settled in a stalemate along the 38th Parallel (1951)

E. MacArthur demanded authorization to destroy Chinese bases but Truman, fearful of another world war, dismissed him

F. Armistice of Panmunjom: Korea remained divided (July 27, 1953)
II. How do the two Koreas differ in their political and economic development?

A. North Korea (1953-91)
1. Kim II Sung ruled with repression and tight control
   a. Viewed as the “Great Leader” by his cult of personality
   b. Isolated North Korea from the rest of the world
2. Communist program of economic development was introduced (1953-56)
   a. All Korean farmland was organized into collectives farms
   b. Announced first Five Year Plan to boost industrial economy
3. By the ‘90s, about 20% of North Korea’s GDP went to military spending
   a. This included the development of nuclear capabilities
   b. Also, widespread crop failure caused food shortages and starvation

B. South Korea (1953-91)
1. Has attained great success in economic and industrial growth
   a. From 1983-87, South Korean economy grew at a rate of 10%
   b. South Korean government has strongly encouraged exports
2. From the early ‘60s, South Korean government has been in the hands of a military-backed dictator, despite elections
   a. Student protests in the 1980s led to some democratic reforms
   b. In 1987, South Korean voters for the first time elected a new president (Roh Tae Woo, 1987-92) by a direct vote instead of by electoral college
   c. In 1992, same method was used to elect Kim Young Sam
   d. In 1987, a new constitution was adopted by a referendum which allowed almost complete political freedom

C. North-South Relations (1991-96)
1. The end of the Cold War brought about hopes for unification
   a. Unification talks began in October 1990
   b. In December 1991, two countries signed a reconciliation and nonaggression treaty, ending the war between them
2. South Korea is fearful that the North is developing nuclear weapons
   a. North Koreans refused international inspection of nuclear facilities and resisted US pressures on the issue
   b. The death of Kim II Sung in 1994 and the succession of his son, Kim Il Jong, delayed progress towards peace
   c. In 1995, deal was made in which the US would supply North Korea’s energy needs in exchange for inspections and ending its nuclear program
3. The 1996 Seoul Olympics became an opportunity to reemphasize the ties between Koreans even though the North did not attend
What were the causes of the Vietnam War (1946-75)?

A. The First Phase of War: Vietnamese Independence (1946-54)
   1. After the defeat of Japan at the end of WWII, Vietnam was divided into a northern zone (Chinese) and southern zone (British) of occupation
   2. Northern zone was transformed into Democratic Republic of Vietnam by Ho Chi Minh (Communist leader of Vietminh liberation movement [died Sept. 1969]) with Hanoi as its capital
   3. The British transferred the southern zone to the French government (1946), which also received military and financial aid from the U.S.
      a. French attacked Vietminh in north but were unsuccessful (June)
      b. Vietminh retaliated and French hopes for victory dwindled
   4. French were defeated at Battle of Dien Bien Phu (1954)
   5. The Geneva Accords brought an end to the first phase of war:
      a. Vietnam was officially divided at the 17th Parallel
         i. Communist North Vietnam
         ii. Pro-West South Vietnam
         iii. Division would remain in effect until elections could be held in 1956
      b. French withdrew all forces from Indochina
      c. U.S. began taking active role in area politics

B. The Second Phase of War: Vietnamese Civil War and US Intervention (1957-75)
   1. South Vietnam’s Prime Minister Ngo Dinh Diem became dictator
      a. Diem scuttled plans for elections because of fears that Communists would gain support
      b. Diem was backed by the U.S. in his fight against the Vietcong, South Vietnamese Communists struggling against his rule
      c. Diem was killed in a U.S.-sponsored military coup in 1963
   2. Pres. Johnson ordered an increased military involvement in Vietnam following the Gulf of Tonkin incident (August 1964)
      a. Referred to North Vietnamese attack on two US destroyers
      b. Supply bases in the North were bombarded from the air and sea
      c. Also, the political situation in the South became very dangerous
      d. In March 1965, first US ground troops were sent to Vietnam
   3. South Vietnam was ruled by the dictator Marshal Ky (1965)
      a. Buddhists demonstrate against Ky, who rigged elections in 1966
      b. U.S. continued its raids on Hanoi with 42,000 troops
      c. U.S. and South Vietnamese invaded demilitarized zone (1967)
      a. Pres. Johnson announced peace talks and limited bombings
Negotiations between the U.S. and North Vietnam took place in Paris (May).

The U.S. ended its bombings of North Vietnam (Nov.).


   a. Pres. **Nixon** announced phased withdrawal of troops (Sept.).
   
   b. The war was extended into **Cambodia** (1970).
      
      i. U.S. bombed pro-Vietcong Communist bases in Cambodia (1969) while former king **Sihanouk** remained neutral.
      
      ii. U.S.-backed army officer **Lon Nol** ousted Sihanouk on the grounds that he was not battling Communists enough.
      
      iii. Cambodian Communists [**Khmer Rouge**] fought civil war against Lon Nol.
      
      
      v. To achieve their ends, Communists ravaged Cambodia and brought about the death of three million Cambodians.

   c. The South Vietnamese advanced into **Laos** with U.S. support to fight Laotian Communists.
      
      i. After U.S. withdrew from Vietnam, Laos became Communist (1975) with Vietnamese assistance.
      

   d. The U.S. broke off the Paris Peace Talks (1971).


7. A cease-fire agreement was reached in Jan. 1973:
   
   a. Stipulated the release of all POWs and the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops (about 69,000).


   
   b. South Vietnamese were defeated at **Battle of Xuan Loc** (Mar. 1975).
   
   
   d. Vietnam was united under Communist rule (1976).
Lesson: Japan's Economic Rise

Aim: What factors have contributed to the economic success of Japan?

I. How did Japan's economy recover after World War II?

A. The Supreme Command of the Allied Powers (SCAP) took steps to reform the Japanese economy
   1. SCAP decentralized Japanese agriculture and industry
   2. Set laws affecting landlord's holdings and the transfer of surplus land
   3. Also decentralized the zaibatsu by removing monopolistic control over industries

B. United States invested heavily in Japanese production ($3.5 million)
   1. Provided training in management skills in order to rebuild Japanese factories to the latest standards
   2. As part of its recognition of Japan's support to the U.S. during the Korean War, a formal peace treaty was reached in 1951 and U.S. occupation of Japan ended

C. The Japanese government and well-educated workforce worked together to stimulate industrial growth
   1. Government-business cooperation targeted the auto industry as one they thought could bring prosperity to Japan
   2. Government funded innovations allowed Japan to produce high quality cars at competitive prices
   3. Japan's share of world auto production rose from 3% in 1960 to 29% in 1980

D. By 1980, Japan's gross domestic product (GDP) was half that of the U.S.
   1. GDP is the sum value of all goods and services produced
   2. Its per capita GDP (amount of production per individual) surpassed that of any other industrialized country
   3. Between 1988 and 1992, annual growth was 5% (very high)
   4. Japanese businesses invested heavily overseas in real estate, banks and factories

E. In 1992, Japan was hit by a recession that lasted into the rest of the decade

F. One of the negative side effects of this industrial growth has been increased population density between Tokyo and the island of Kyushu, and pollution
   1. Government and business leaders took steps to reduce these effects
II. How did the Japanese political system develop?

A. From 1955 to 1993, one political party has dominated Japanese politics
   1. The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is a conservative, pro-business party that has broad Japanese support
      a. Has strong ties with Japan’s farming population and receives much support from large corporations
      b. Provided strong leadership during the uncertainty of the Cold War
   2. In 1993, the scandal-ridden LDP was defeated by the Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ)
      a. The SDPJ was forced to form a coalition government with many LDP leaders in the cabinet
      b. New government had difficulty governing the country

B. In 1995, a series of disastrous events left the country disillusioned with the government
   1. The catastrophic earthquake in Kobe and the nerve gas attack in Tokyo’s subway system by a religious sect stunned the Japanese
   2. The Yokohama gas attack heightened security concerns among government officials and business leaders
   3. In early 1996, the LDP regained power with a new prime minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, who promised an end to corruption

III. How have the Japanese performed in the sphere of world affairs?

A. Japan’s trade imbalance with other countries caused tension
   1. The U.S., Europe and Japan’s Asian neighbors have trade deficits
   2. These countries pressure Japan to change its trade laws to make it easier for their companies to reach Japanese consumers

B. In May 1995, the U.S. threatened to impose high tariffs on Japanese-made luxury cars in order to pressure Japan to open its markets to foreign competition
   1. Trade war seemed likely until a compromise agreement was reached a month later
   2. U.S. agreed not to impose trade quotas (specified limits on the amount of imports or exports) on Japan
   3. In return, Japan’s major auto companies agreed to follow “voluntary plans” to increase purchases of American parts and step up production at their plants in the U.S.

C. Japan’s military policy has remained pacifist, even during the Gulf War
D. Relations with China, South Korea and Russia have been improved
E. Commitment to help foreign nations with aid has been minimal
Lesson: Western Europe during the Cold War

Aim: How did Western Europe move toward greater political and economic unity during the period of the Cold War?

I. Why did Great Britain decline as a world power after World War II?

A. The British had bankrupted themselves to win the war
   1. Faced reduction of its worldwide military, economic and political role
   2. British industries were too inefficient and outdated to compete successfully in world markets
   3. British passed on many of their obligations to the United States
   4. British did, however, develop their own nuclear force and maintained close ties with other Western Alliance states

B. The British could no longer afford to support a vast global empire
   1. Many important Asian and African colonies became independent
   2. Most new nations joined the Commonwealth of Nations, promoting cooperation among the nations of the former British Empire

C. Britain underwent several political and social changes
   1. Churchill and his Conservative Party were voted out of office (1945) and replaced by Clement Attlee and the Labour Party (1945-51)
      a. Attlee continued wartime restrictions to improve the economy
      b. Carried out a moderate Socialist program in which the government nationalized the coal, steel and transportation industries
      c. Allowed labor unions more political involvement and expression
      d. Created a welfare state, a system in which the government provides programs for the well-being of its citizens
         i. Social security, free education and national health service was made available
   2. Conservatives returned to power as the economy improved
      a. Winston Churchill’s government (1951-53) eased economic stagnation while income and gold reserves increased
      b. Prime Ministers Anthony Eden (1955-57) and Harold MacMillan (1957-63) ended many government controls over the economy but did not eliminate the social welfare programs

D. The British witnessed the coronation of another member of the House of Windsor
   1. Elizabeth II succeeded her father, the wartime king George V (1938-52)
   2. As queen, Elizabeth continues to symbolize traditional British values
II. How did the Fourth and Fifth French Republics deal with the postwar era?

A. The Fourth Republic (1945-58) had a strong legislature and a weak presidency
   1. France was plagued with political problems
      a. No single political party was strong enough to obtain a working majority in the National Assembly
      b. Cabinets were formed by coalitions [temporary alliances] of several political parties
      c. When one of the parties disagreed with policy, cabinet member had to resign and form a new government
   2. Overseas, France’s Asian and African colonies demanded independence
      a. At first, France clung to its empire against rebel groups
      b. It fought and lost expensive and bloody wars in Indochina and North Africa

B. The threat of civil war in the French colony of Algeria resulted in the fall of the Fourth Republic (1958)
      a. The Fifth Republic (1958-present) was proclaimed and de Gaulle became its first president
      b. De Gaulle’s political party, the Gaullist Union, formed a working majority in the National Assembly
   2. In the early 1960s, de Gaulle allowed France’s colonies, including Algeria, to become independent
   3. De Gaulle pursued strongly nationalistic policies and angered its Western allies, the US and Britain
      a. In 1963, de Gaulle blocked Britain’s application for membership in the European Common Market
      b. In 1966, de Gaulle withdrew all French troops from NATO’s military command and requested that all NATO bases and headquarters be removed from French soil
      c. De Gaulle wanted to build up an independent French nuclear force
   4. Georges Pompidou (1969-74) succeeded de Gaulle as president
      a. Worked to build closer ties with Britain and the U.S.
      b. Dropped opposition to British application into Common Market
      c. Tested nuclear arms in the Pacific Ocean (1971)
   5. Valéry Giscard d’Estaing (1974-81) continued Pompidou’s domestic and international policies
      a. Set out to lessen state economic controls and encourage the expansion of French private enterprise
      b. D’Estaing’s pro-business policies were crippled by ‘70s inflation
How did West Germany rebuild its economy and become the leading industrial nation of Europe?

**A.** Many experts called West Germany’s reconstruction an “economic miracle”
1. New industries used the latest in modern equipment while production more than tripled in the 1950s
2. Prosperity enabled West Germany to create a welfare state resembling that in Britain and France
3. West Germany absorbed ten million refugees from Eastern Europe while one million settled from other parts of the continent

**B.** Two political parties dominated West Germany’s political system: the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats
1. In 1949, Konrad Adenauer (1876-1967) and the Christian Democrats formed the first West German government
   a. Adenauer was a strong leader devoted to the Western Alliance, European unity, and the reunification of Germany under a democratic government
   b. He led West Germany into NATO membership (1955)
   c. Under his chancellorship, West Germany became one of the world’s most stable democracies
2. Adenauer retired in 1963 and was succeeded by Ludwig Erhard (1963-66)
3. Willy Brandt, the Social Democrat who served as mayor of West Berlin, became chancellor in 1969
   a. Maintained strong support with the West and sought improvement in relations with the Soviet bloc
   b. Worked to reduce tensions with Soviet bloc by pursuing his policy of Ostpolitik (German for “Eastern policy”)
      i. Reached agreement to normalize relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union (1973)
      ii. Established diplomatic ties with East Germany (1974)
4. Brandt was succeeded by Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt in 1974

What is the foundation of European economic and political unity?

**A.** The European Coal and Steel Community (1952) was established to create a tariff-free market for European coal and steel products
1. Founded by France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg
2. Six nations met and signed Treaty of Rome (1957) to bring together the rest of their economies into a European Community [Common Market]

**B.** Six members planned to abolish all tariffs and form a single economic market

**C.** Enabled Europeans to compete on an equal basis with the U.S. and East Asia
Lesson – The Fall of Eastern European Communism

Aim: What historical factors caused the collapse of European communism?

I. Brezhnev Stagnation (1964-1982) led to the decline of the Soviet economy.
   A. Soviet command economy lagged far behind Western market economies
      1. Central economic planning led to waste and inefficiency.
      2. Government planners ordered the production of many unneeded goods.
      3. Low wages and lifetime job security gave workers little incentive to produce better quality goods.
   B. Soviet economy could not keep up with cost of an arms race and military preparedness.
      1. Arms race put a particular strain on the Soviet economy, especially when Ronald Reagan (pres. 1980-88) launched the SDI (Strategic Defensive Initiative) program (known as the Star Wars program).
      2. Soviets felt compelled to cut back on massive military spending.

II. The Soviet War in Afghanistan (1979-1988)
   A. Soviet attempts to prop up Communist regimes became difficult and eventually failed.
   B. Mujaheddin (Muslim religious warriors) funded and armed by the US and Saudi Arabia battled Soviet troops in the Afghan mountains.
      1. The struggle provoked a crisis in the morale for the Soviets at home.
      2. Mujaheddin gained control of large parts of Afghanistan.
   C. First appearance of Islamic extremists reported by Western nations.
      1. Saudi Osama bin Laden trained and led extremist forces here
      2. These groups eventually developed into the Taliban forces that would dominate Afghanistan after the Soviet withdrawal.
      3. They sought to end all secular government and a return to shariah law.

III. The Reforms of Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-89)
   A. The death of Brezhnev in 1982 was followed by the rapid succession of aged hardliners: Yuri Andropov (premier, 1982-84) and Konstantin Chernenko (1984-85).
   B. Politburo members (ruling committee of the Communist Party) appointed 54 year old Gorbachev (1931 - ), who embraced mild reforms for the USSR.
1. Gorbachev called for **glasnost** (openness) and **perestroika** (restructuring) of Soviet society.
   a. **Glasnost** ended censorship and encouraged open political discussion in the media
   b. **Perestroika** sought to improve governmental and economic efficiency by reducing the bureaucracy and backing limited private enterprise

2. Gorbachev introduced **demokratizatsiya** [democratization] by calling for open and free popular elections (Jan. 1987)


C. Gorbachev signaled a change in relations with the Warsaw Pact nations by urging **non-interference** "from outside, no matter what the pretext."
   1. This encouraged reformers and pro-democracy forces in other Eastern European nations.
   2. Communist leaders in these nations became disheartened by the "new thinking" in Moscow.
   3. Reagan had challenged Gorbachev’s policies with a famous speech at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin ("Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.") in Jun. 1987.


IV. The Revolutions of 1989

A. Gorbachev’s reforms brought economic turmoil and political unrest in the Soviet Union.
   1. Shortages grew worse while prices soared
   2. Factories closed without governmental assistance and high unemployment resulted
   3. Extremist groups protested in the major cities of the USSR

B. Lech Walesa appeared in Round Talks with Polish regime leaders (Feb. 6 – Apr. 4, 1989) to defuse growing unrest
   1. **Solidarity** movement was legalized by Gen. **Wojciech Jaruzelski** on April 4.
   2. Free elections were declared and **Solidarity** candidates were overwhelmingly voted into power (Jun. 4)
   3. Jaruzelski resigned (Jan. 1990) and Walesa was elected president by Dec. 9.

C. Leaders in Hungary began Round Table talks to reform Hungary (Apr. 22, 1989)
   1. Hungarians dismantled 150 mile long border fence with Austria (May 2) – led to mass migration of Czechoslovaks and East Germans into Austria.
   2. Funeral for the late Imre Nagy took place in Budapest (Jun. 16)
D. East German Communist leader Erich Honecker dismissed reforms as unnecessary (1988).

1. East Germany closed its borders entirely in response to recent migrations into West Germany via Hungary and Austria
2. In response East Germans protested and demanded the right to travel freely — and late added a demand for free elections.
   a. Honecker ordered police to break up a demonstration in Leipzig but police refused.
   b. Honecker resigned his post (Oct. 18).
3. New leader Egon Krenz tried to restore stability by allowing free travel and opening the Berlin Wall (Nov. 9).
   a. Thousands of East Germans poured into West Berlin.
   b. Border guards smiled as huge crowds climbed on top of the wall to celebrate.
   c. Berliners then began to tear down the wall — it was officially dismantled by the East German military on June 13, 1990.
4. As a result of these events, Krenz and the Communist party lost their power and resigned their offices (Dec. 3, 1989).

E. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl had already announced a plan calling for the reunification of the two Germanies (Nov. 28, 1989).

1. The East German wing of the Christian Democratic Party (Kohl’s party) gained power on a platform of speedy reunification in the (March 18) 1990 election.
2. East Germany’s economy and infrastructure underwent a swift and near-total collapse.
3. The two states agreed to a monetary, economic and social union (May 18) – deutsche mark replaced East German mark (Jul. 1).
4. German Reunification Treaty was signed (Aug. 31) and ratified (Sept. 20) by majorities in both German legislatures — Berlin was also reunited.
5. On Unification Day (Tag der Deutschen Einheit, Oct. 3), East Germany was absorbed into West Germany.

F. With vivid memories of the violent 1968 crackdown of Prague Spring, the conservative government of Gustav Husak in Czechoslovakia had resisted all change.

1. Husak was ousted at a dramatic Communist Party meeting (Dec. 1987) and replaced by Milos Jakes, who promoted himself as an advocate of Gorbachev’s perestroika.
2. Despite his support of some reforms, Jakes opposed any dialogue with the growing reform movement and arrested several dissidents (Oct. 1989).
   a. Among these was the Czech playwright Vaclav Havel
b. Ten thousand gathered in Wenceslas Square in the center of Prague demanding freedom, democracy and the release of the dissidents (Oct. 28).

3. Communist regime brutally suppressed student demonstrations in Prague and injured hundreds (Nov. 17).
   a. Czech people responded by gathering on each of the next eight days in Wenceslas Square, demanding an end to Communist rule
   b. Half a million protestors crowded into the square on Nov. 24.
   c. Within hours Jakes and his entire Politburo resigned.
   d. Havel was elected president of Czechoslovakia by a new parliament (Dec. 29).

   1. Moderates in his party ousted him (Nov. 10) and replaced him with the liberal foreign minister Petar Mladenov.
   2. Mass demonstrations demanding political reforms and the end of the communist monopoly on government led to the acceptance of their demands (Dec. 11) and the call for national elections.
      b. Socialists won elections (Jun. 10) and the former dissident Zhelyu Zhelev was elected president (Aug. 9).

H. Romania’s ruthless Communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu maintained a firm grip on power and national security.
   1. Ceausescu ordered his army to fire on demonstrators in the city of Timisoara (Dec. 17, 1989), killing and injuring hundreds.
   2. The massacre in Timisoara ignited a popular uprising.
   3. In response to this, a mass meeting was staged in support of Ceausescu before the Presidential Palace in Bucharest (Dec. 21).
      a. While Ceausescu made a speech to the crowd, eight minutes into his speech the people began to jeer and chant “Ti-mi-soa-ra!”
      b. Failing to control the crowds, Ceausescu and his wife took cover in the palace while an open revolt broke out.
      c. By the next morning the rebellion had spread to all major cities across Romania (Dec. 22).
   4. News of the death of a popular defense minister led to the mutiny of the army in favor of the revolt (Dec. 23).
      a. People broke into the palace and reached the roof as the Ceausescus escaped in a helicopter.
      b. The Ceausescus were abandoned by the pilot in a field near Targoviste and arrested by local police (Dec. 24).
c. Ceausescu and his wife were tried by the army, convicted of embezzlement and genocide and executed by firing squad (Dec. 25).

5. Ion Iliescu of the National Salvation Front was elected first president of a post-communist Romania (May 20, 1990).

V. The Fall of the USSR (1990-1991)

A. The Baltic Republics Defy Gorbachev
1. Lithuania declared independence from the USSR (Mar. 11, 1990)
   a. Supreme Soviet proclaimed the re-establishment of Lithuanian independence (since 1940)
2. Gorbachev demanded a revocation and ordered political and economic sanctions (Mar. 15)

B. Boris Yeltsin, the former mayor of Moscow, criticized the crackdown in Lithuania and the slow pace of reforms
1. Yeltsin was overwhelmingly elected first president of the Russian Republic (Jun. 12).
2. He had developed a reputation for his blunt outspokenness and his combative style.
3. He became the main rival to Gorbachev, whose popularity had fallen drastically since 1990.

C. Yeltsin and Gorbachev faced a common enemy in the old guard of hardliner Communist officials.
1. These officials (known as the Gang of Eight) secretly vowed to overthrow Gorbachev and undo his reforms.
2. On Aug. 18, 1991, the hard-liners detained Gorbachev at his vacation home on the Black Sea (The August Coup)
   a. They demanded his resignation as Soviet president.
   b. The next day hundreds of tanks and armored vehicles rolled into Moscow in a show of force that would ensure obedience to the hardliners – who called themselves the State Committee (headed by Gennady Yanayev)
   c. Protestors gathered at the Russian parliament building, where Yeltsin had his office, and awaited his presence.
   d. Yeltsin emerged and climbed atop one of the tanks and declared “all decisions and decrees of this committee to be illegal.”
   e. State Committee ordered the troops to attack the parliament but they refused (Aug. 20) and even joined the crowds.
   f. The military withdrew its forces from Moscow and Gorbachev returned to Moscow (Aug. 21).
3. Popular anger led to Gorbachev’s resignation (Aug. 24) as general secretary of the Communist Party and the end of all party activities (Nov. 6).
   a. Communist rule in the Soviet Union ended.
   b. Yeltsin ordered the flying of the traditional Russian flag.
   c. Lithuanian independence was achieved and followed by the declarations of Latvia and Estonia.
   e. The **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)** – composed of the Russian Republic, Ukraine and Belarus – was proclaimed and replaced the Soviet Union.