

# Origins of the Cold War

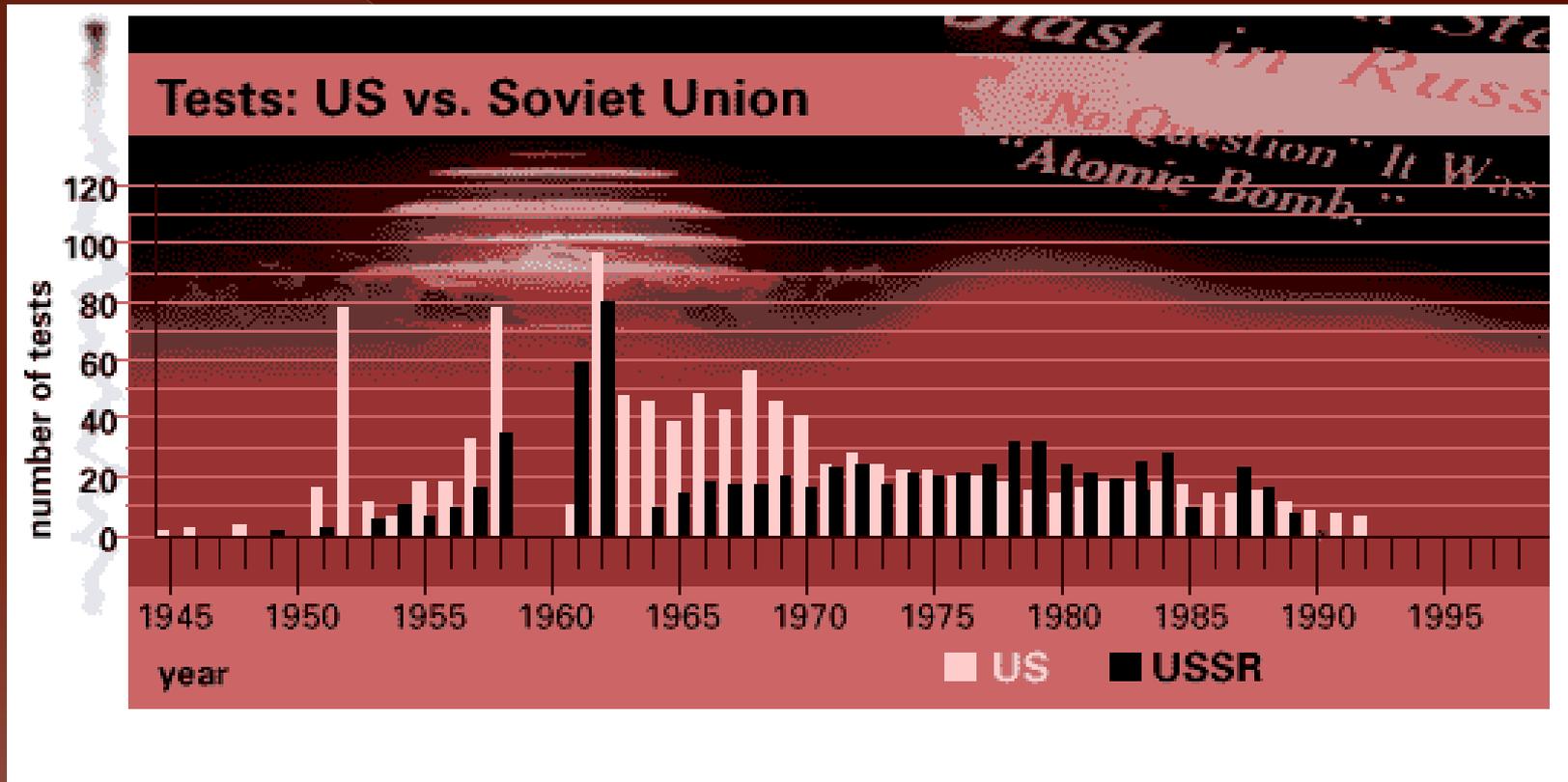
Mrs. Majask  
Global History



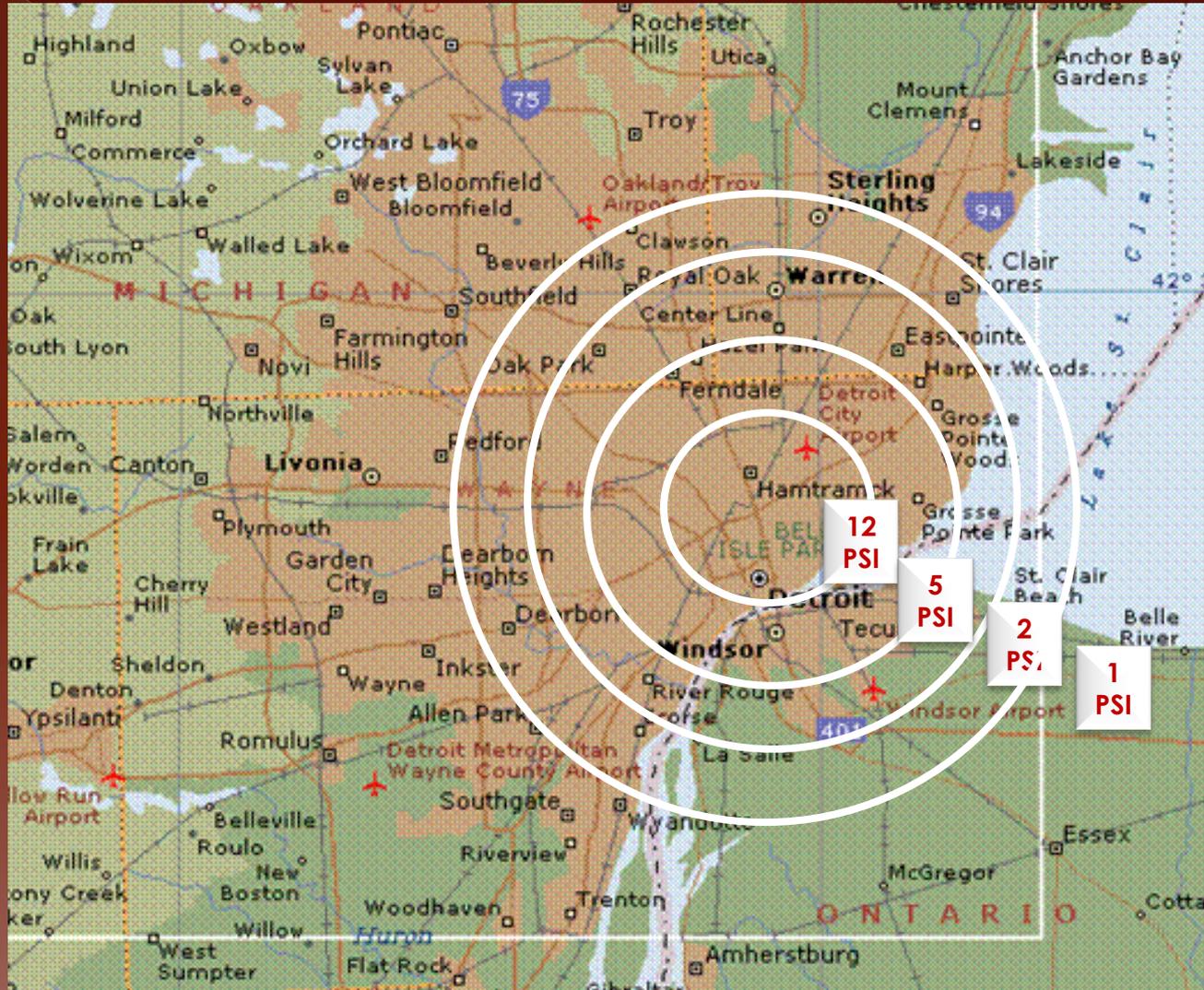
# Stockpiles of Warheads



# Atomic Bomb Tests



# 25 Megaton Blast



# Cold War - Background

- Late 40's – 1991 – The Cold War dominated international relations
- Rivalry between 2 superpowers
  - > Communist – Soviet Union
  - > Leading Western democracy – United States
- Took the world dangerously close to a nuclear war

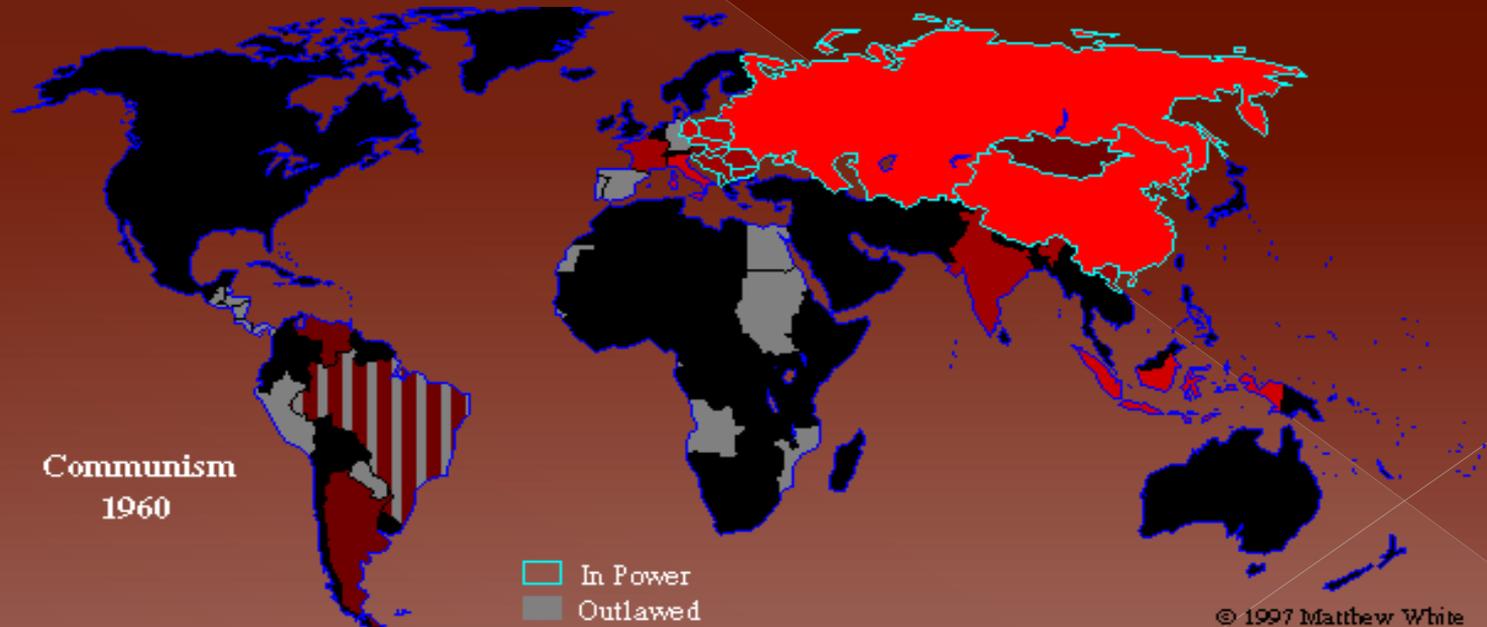
# Opposing Perspectives

- Hitler's attack on Soviet Union & Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor led to a U.S. Soviet alliance of convenience - not of trust
- Necessary to defeat Germany
- Stalin not trusted by others.
- Nobody told Stalin about the atomic bomb



# Opposing Perspectives (con't)

- ◉ Communist leaders feared capitalist nations
  - > Expected world domination by communism.
  - > Hoped for collapse of capitalist economies and societies



# Nuremberg Trials

- Nuremberg, Germany, was chosen as a site for trials that took place in 1945 and 1946.
- Judges from the Allied powers—Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States—presided over the hearings of twenty-two major Nazi criminals.
- Twelve **prominent** Nazis were **sentenced to death**.

# United Nations Formed

- U.S., Britain, China, and Russia met in 1944 to discuss plans for new organization to replace League of Nations
- In April 1945, **San Francisco Conference** formed the U.N. (United Nations)



# The United Nations

- **Purpose** – to promote peace and security & develop human rights around the world
- Security Council (11 members) with veto power and permanent seats for five major powers (U.S., France, Britain, China, and USSR).
- General Assembly with delegates from each nation. Three votes to USSR as result of Yalta Conference promise
- International Court of Justice to deal with legal disputes between members



# Problems with USSR

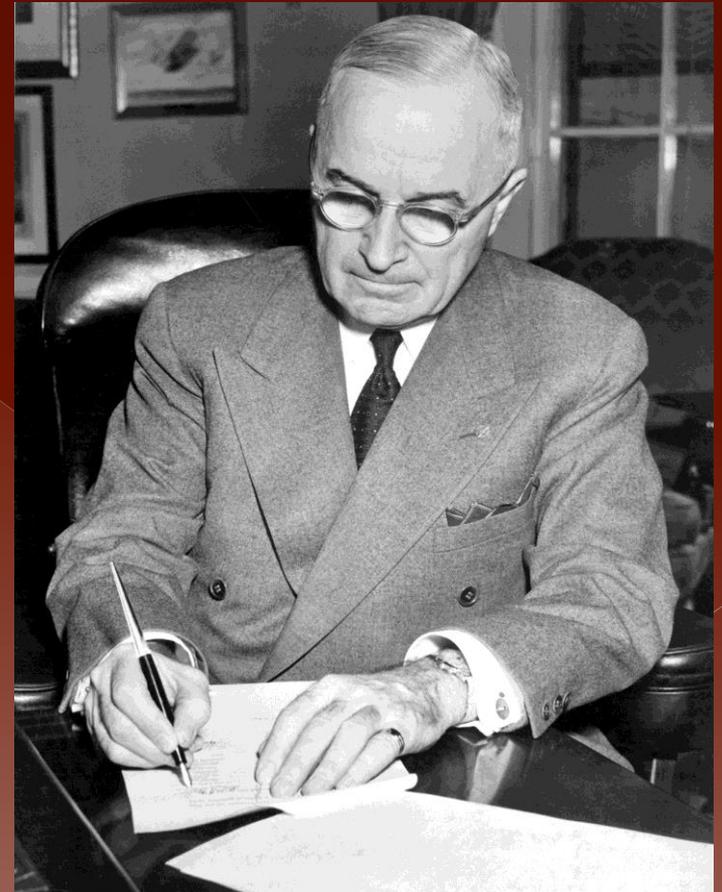
- ◉ Stalin promised free elections in Poland after war
  - > Communist government formed with no elections
  - > Border nations pressured into establishing communist governments
- ◉ Churchill responded with "**Iron Curtain**" *speech* in March 1946, - declared USSR's intentions were to control Eastern European and expand power throughout the world
- ◉ American diplomat George Kennan proposed a "**containment**" *policy* to prevent spread of communist ideology.

<https://youtu.be/W9VOdsUOUa8>



# Truman Doctrine

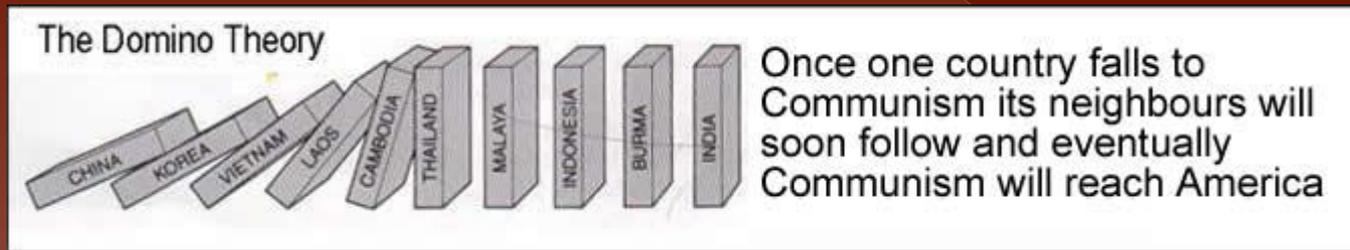
- **Truman Doctrine** -Truman asked for major economic aid to Greece and Turkey to oppose communism



# Marshall Plan

- **Marshall Plan** -Western Europeans nations provided \$12 billion to rebuild economies and resist Soviet pressures

<https://youtu.be/Xyoviiavusk>



# Iron Curtain Speech

- Delivered by Winston Churchill (England) in March 1946 in the United States
- Physical, Ideological, and symbolic dividing of Europe into 2 separate areas based on political & economic differences
- Stalin heard the speech and believed that Churchill's words were a "call to war"



# European Crises: **Berlin Blockade** and Airlift

- **Partition of Germany** among Allies had resulted in Berlin being a divided city within the Soviet sector.
- In June 1948, Soviets **blockaded West Berlin** and halted all traffic into the city.



# Berlin Airlift

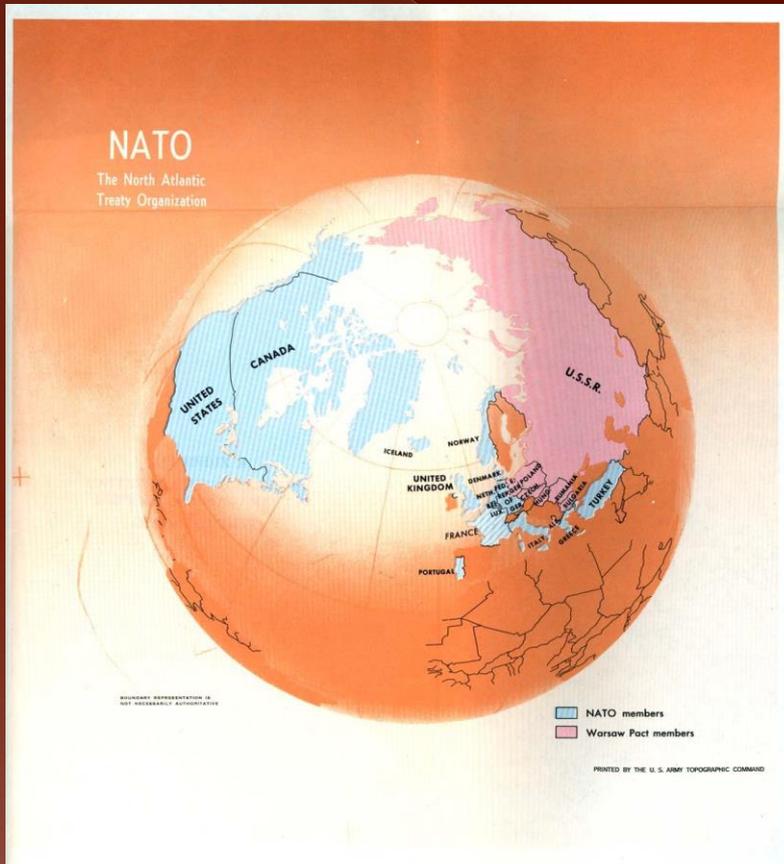


- Allies (U.S., France, and England) responded by **airlifting** massive amounts of food, coal, and other supplies to keep West Berlin open.
- Soviets backed down and allowed traffic to resume

<https://youtu.be/cH-GVf9floo>

# NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization

- 12 nations signed in 1949 - 10 European nations + Canada and the U.S.
- Strategic alliance to promote containment of communism
- West Germany admitted in 1955



# Warsaw Pact

- USSR forced its “puppet states” to sign the Warsaw Pact as a counter-alliance to NATO
- Signed in Warsaw, Poland
- Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland & Romania



# Borders of NATO & Warsaw Pact

