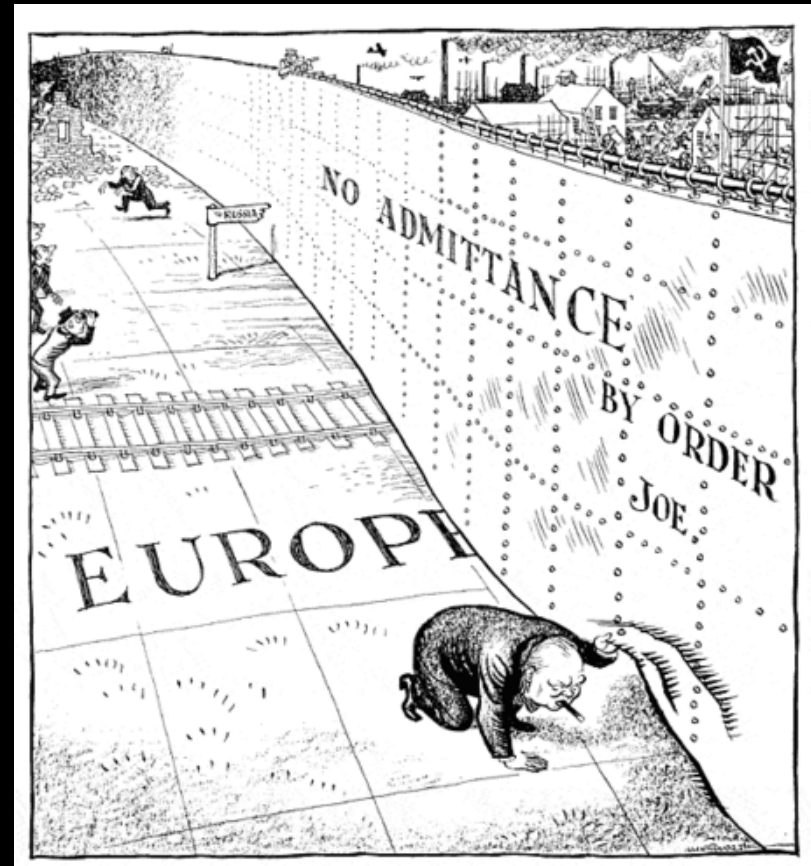


PPT Notes: Cold War Events

The Berlin Crisis

In 1948, the US, France and Britain merged their zones and gave Germans independence. In late June, the Soviets cut all road and rail traffic to West Berlin.

2 million West Berliners were trapped with little food or fuel.



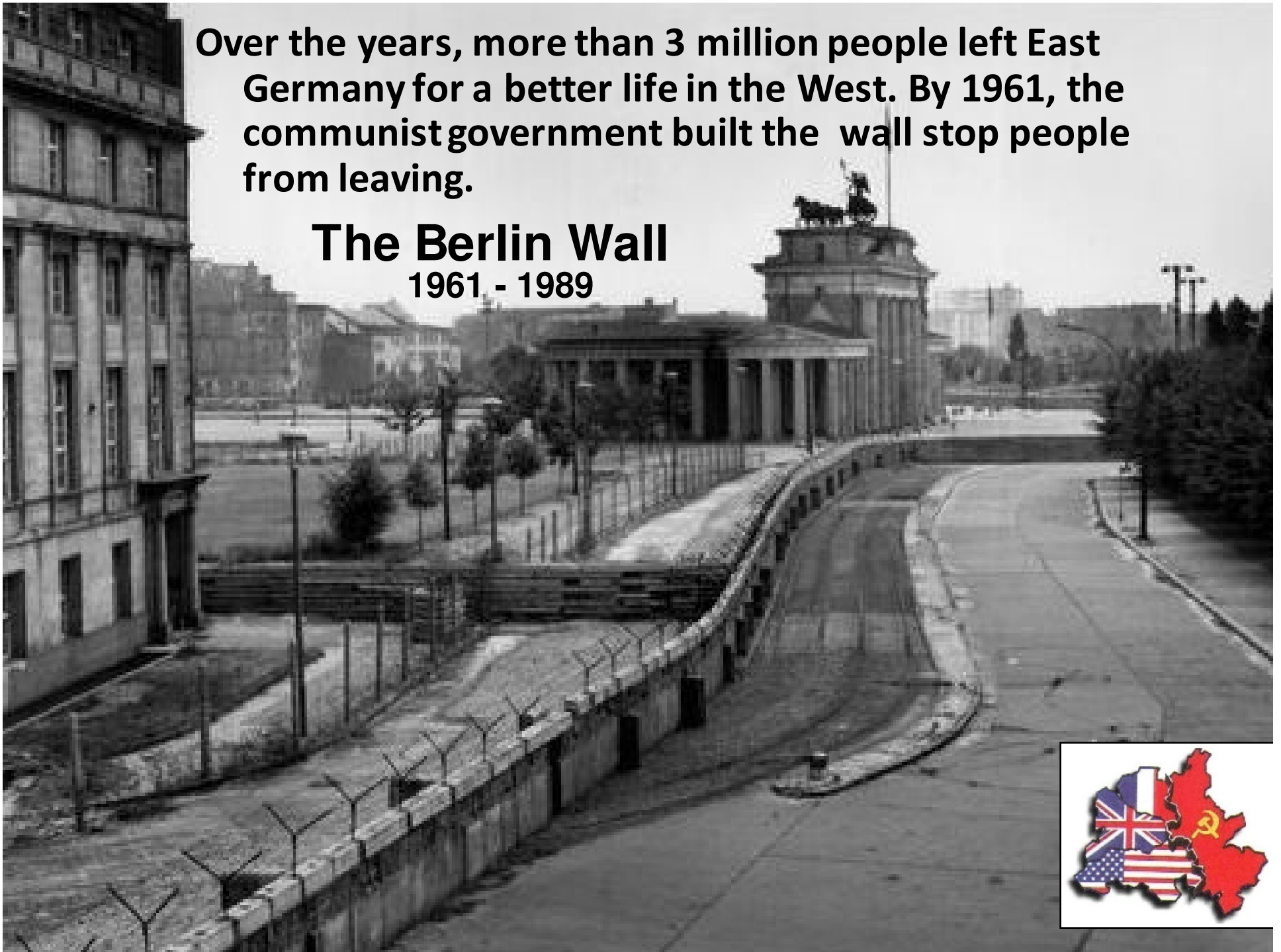
Should the U.S. intervene?

The Allies dropped food and supplies for 462 straight days. The Soviets lifted the blockade in 1949.



Over the years, more than 3 million people left East Germany for a better life in the West. By 1961, the communist government built the wall stop people from leaving.

The Berlin Wall 1961 - 1989





NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization April 1949



- The Berlin blockade convinced many Americans that a defense alliance was needed. NATO members agreed member come to the aid of any attack.
- NATO initially included: the US, Canada, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, the Netherlands, Norway, Luxembourg, and Iceland. 6 years later, West Germany was allowed to join.

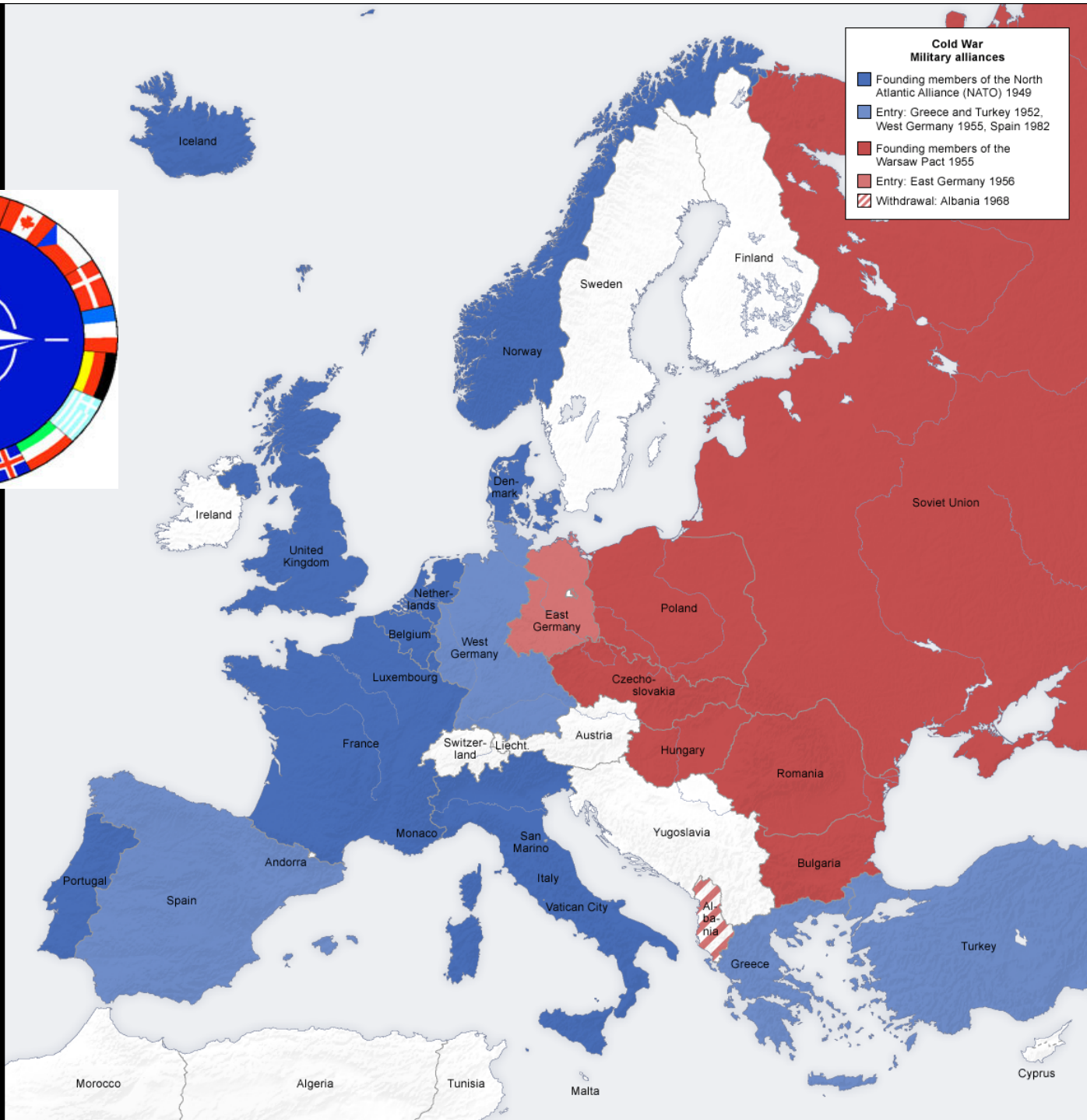
This decision alarmed Soviet leaders who organized a military alliance with Eastern Europe, known as the Warsaw Pact.

In 1954, the US joined SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization).



**Cold War
Military alliances**

- Founding members of the North Atlantic Alliance (NATO) 1949
- Entry: Greece and Turkey 1952, West Germany 1955, Spain 1982
- Founding members of the Warsaw Pact 1955
- Entry: East Germany 1956
- ▨ Withdrawal: Albania 1968

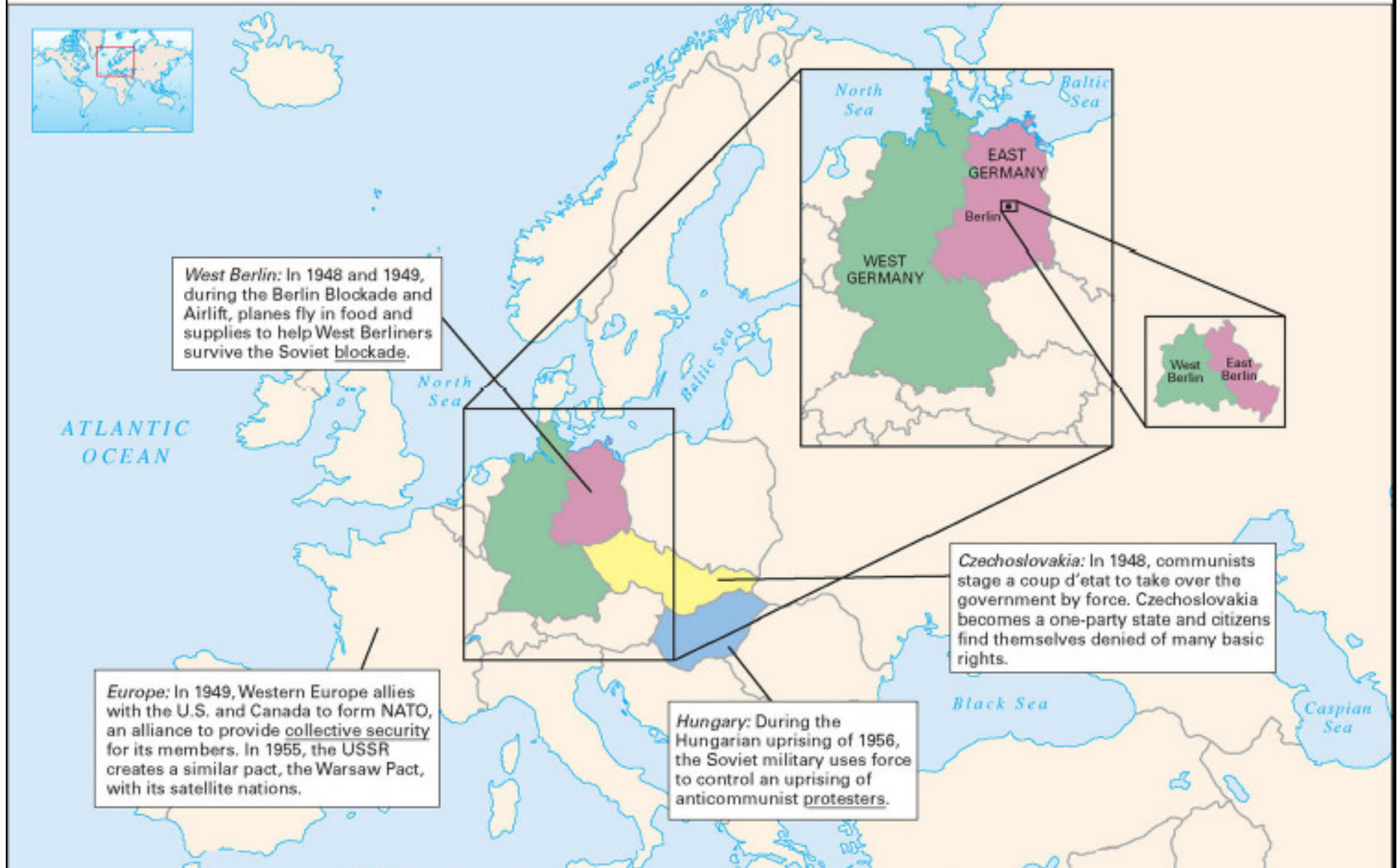


Berlin Airlift

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fQ30Rgc5Prc>



Cold War Events in Europe



China

- To prevent a Communist revolution in Asia, the U.S. sent the Nationalist government \$2 billion in aid in the mid-1940s.
- But by 1949, the Communists established the People's Republic of China in October.
- In 1949, the Soviets had successfully tested its first atomic bomb.
- In 1950, China and the Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship.



The Korean War

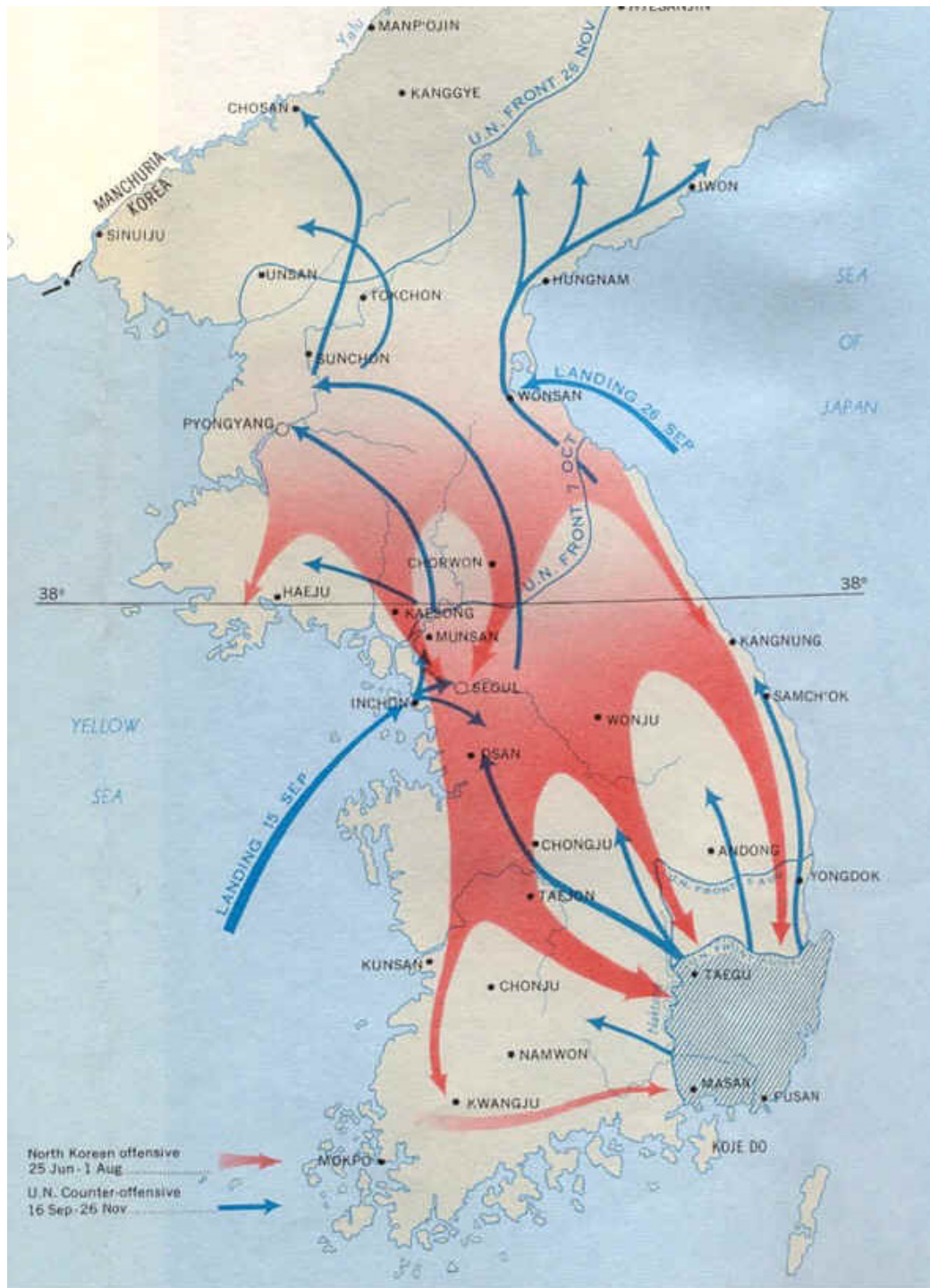
1950-1953



Korean War

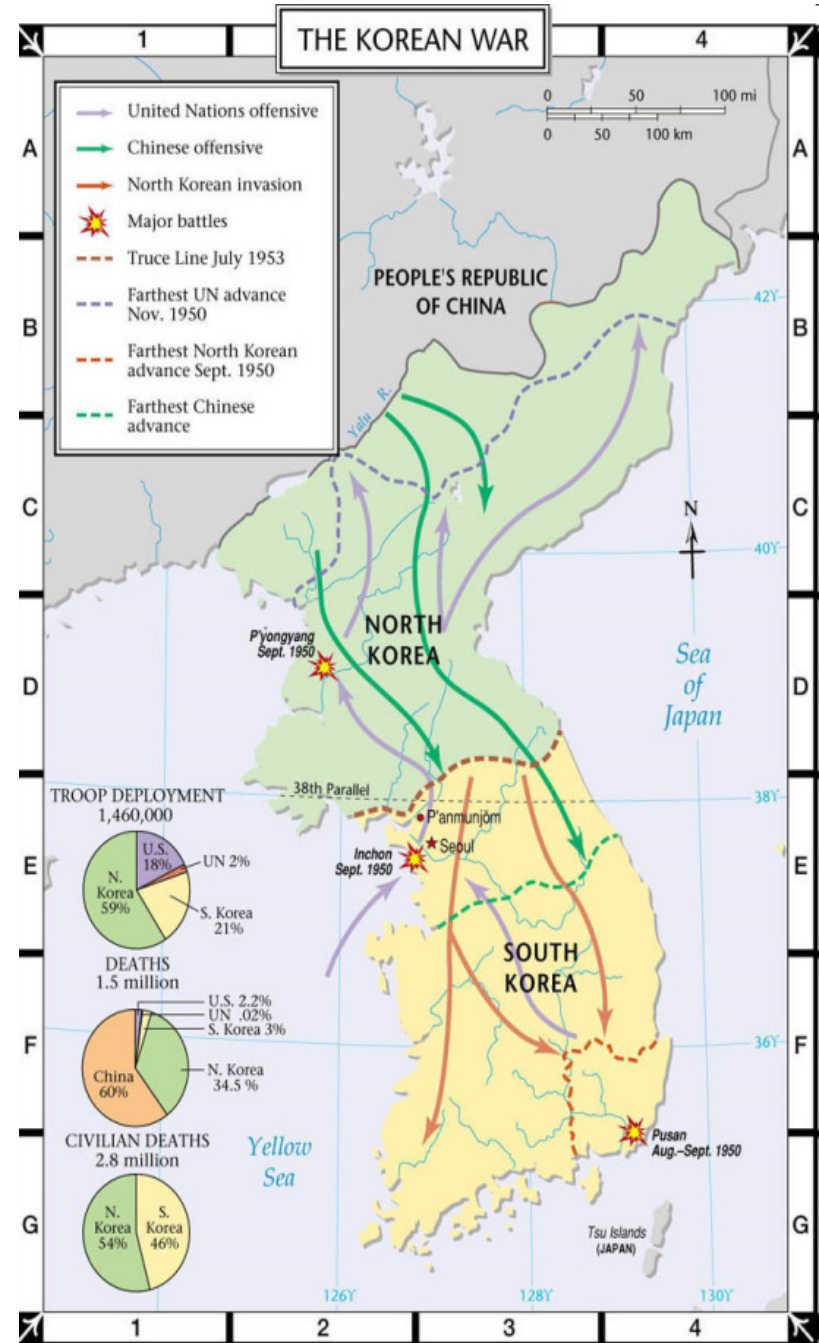
- After WWII, Korea was divided at the 38th parallel with the Soviets controlling the north and the Americans controlling the south.
- The Soviets provided extensive military aid to North Koreans, who built up a large army. On June 25, 1950 N. Korean troops invaded South Korea.





- President Truman called on the UN to act and ordered troops in Japan to Korea.
- General MacArthur led the UN forces in Korea. At first, he had major success and pushed North Korean troops north past the 38th parallel.
- In response to UN troops crossing the 38th parallel, China sent troops to help the North Koreans. With Chinese help, the North Koreans pushed the UN troops back south.

- For a long time, the war remained a stalemate at the 38th parallel.
- Tensions mounted between President Truman and General MacArthur:
 - MacArthur wanted to push past the 38th parallel and even invade mainland China. Truman wanted to use diplomacy and avoid a major war with China.
 - MacArthur tried to go over Truman's head by using the media to get public support, and Truman fired him for insubordination on April 11, 1951.



Primary Documents

Truman vs. MacArthur



Why is it known as the **FORGOTTEN WAR?**



Vietnam War
1964-1975



Korean War
1950-1953



World War II
1939-1945



About 8 million Korean families were separated during the war.





The War Dead:

- **36,000 Americans**
- **595,000 South Koreans**
- **1,300,000 North Koreans**



- The Korean War ended in 1953 as a stalemate, with the country still split at the 38th parallel.
- Truman's decision to fight a limited war (and not invade China, as General MacArthur wanted to do) cost him popularity at home.
- The "loss" of China to Communism and the stalemate in the Korean, many Americans to become increasingly paranoid about the spread of Communism.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Irovytljryl>

The Korean War in Color - War with North Korea (1950-51) Cold War Footage | Full Length Docume... ⌚ ↗



The Best Film Archives

28:01

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