lame:	Period:
	Chapter 33 Section 1
	"COLD WAR"
The United Nations	
April 1945 - delegates from	nations met in San Francisco to draft the UN charter
Each nation gets one vote in the	
	(Britain, France, US, USSR and China) all have veto power
Allies Become Enemies	
US & USSR would become tense	rival
conflicting	and mutual
·	a state of tension and hostility among nations w/o armed conflict
	of the Cold War
Stalin's goals	
 Stalin tried to get the west to a 	ccept Soviet influence
 US did not consult the Soviets in 	n other areas
1946 - communists government	ts in Europe
— Winston Churchill: an "	" has descended
 eastern bloc & western bloc Containing Communism 	
U.S. abandoned its	policy
• Do	octrine
"The free people of the world lo	ook to us for support in maintaining their freedom."
•	- limiting communism to areas already under soviet control
Γhe	Plan
The U.S. gave food and economic	c aid to help European countries rebuild
Divisions in	

Soviet occupied Germany was dismantled and used to rebuild Russia

Allies united their zones and rebuilt a ______

The	eAirlift	
•	was occupied by all four Allies even though it	was in the Soviet zone
•	1948 blockaded Berlin to	o force out the Allies.
•	The West responded with around-the-clock airlifts of	for one year.
•	The Soviets ended their blockade.	
•	built in 1961	
Mili	itary Alliances	
•		
	The U.S., Canada, and ten western European democracies	
	1949 - they pledged to help each other if one was attacked	
•	Pact	
	USSR and 7 Eastern European countries	
The	e Race	
•	Soviets developed an in 1949	
•	development of weapons of	
	— H-bomb	
	— nuclear weapons	
•	"Balance of"	
•	Propaganda	
_	"defending and	,,
•	Cold War in the	
	— ICBM (missile)	
	U-2 spy plane	

Ch 33 Section 2 "Communist Take Power in China"

War:	VS	
	had a strong	ghold in NW China
Led by		
— Won the	loyalty	
	dominated SW Chir	na
Led by Jiang Jiesh (U.S. support)	
China's economy caused many so	oldiers to desert to the	
1949,	gained control	
— "Peoples	of China" – communist eco	onomic system
Nationalist fled to		
		support)
China took control of		
Dalai Lama fled to		
nmunists Transform China	a	
	Reform Law of 1950	
Divided farm land among the pe	easants	
Great		
Peasants forced to join large		farms (communes)
— No	, famina	

Red Guard – militia of		
Goal: establish an	society	
-	_ considered as heroes	
Shut down	and	
1968 army put down the		
apter 33 Section 3 "War in Kore	a"	
38 th Parallel		
North controlled by		government (Soviets)
South supported by		_ powers
19 N. Korea attacks S. Korea		
UN forces led by Gen.		pushed close to China's bord
joined N. Ko	orea	
MacArthur called for a	attack	
Removed by		
Cease-fire; divided atp	parallel	
N. Korea develops	weapons	
S. Korea		
r in Vietnam		
"French	"	
Ho Chi		
a Vietnamese nationalist / communist		
Hit-and-run tactics in	areas	

	theory – if one fa	lls they will all fall
Vietnam divided		
		st guerillas
. gets involve	ed	
Pres.		
Gulf of	, 1964	
N. Vietnan	nese patrol boats attack US des	troyers
US sends i	in	
2 major difficulti	es	
	/ guerilla w	arfare
-	governme	nt in S. Vietnam
Air power		
. Withdraws		
Unpopular		
Pres Vietnamese incre	ease their combat role.	– US troops gradually pull out while S.
Massive		campaign
Last troops leave	e in	_
1975 –	Vietnam overran	Vietnam

Chapter 33 Section 4 "Cold War Divides the World"

2	Race
1957 –	(Soviet Satellite) - Caused U.S. to increase \$pending on technology
1961 – Yuri	(USSR) - 1 st in space
1961 – Alan	(USA) - JFK
1969 – Apollo	mission to the moon
oa	
Wor	d – developing nations in Latin America, Asia, and Africa (not aligned with U.S. or U.S.S
1950's –	was ruled by an unpopular dictator with U.S. support
1959 –	led a revolution
Castro was a harsh di	ator that nationalized the Cuba economy
Took over U.Sow	ed
U.S	on all trade w/ Cuba
Castro turned to the	for aid
Bay of	invasion humiliated the U.S U.S. viewed as weak
oan Missile Crisis	
	secretly began to build 42 missile sites in Cuba
An American	discovered the sites
Pres.	demanded their removal
Nikita to invade Cuba	removed the missiles & the U.S. promised r

Nicaragua

1979 – Communist	rebels overthrew the Nicaraguan dictatorship
The Sandinistas aided Marxist rebe	els in
Thesupported N	Nicaraguan anti-Communist forces called Contras
Civil war lasted a	
1990 – free elections	
U.S. helped restore the	to power
Ayatollahs – conservative	who opposed Western influence
	spurred Iranians to riot
Shah fled Iran	
Khomeini established an	state
1979 – Islamic revolutionaries seize	ed the U.Sin Tehran
60 American hostages for	days
Iran (Islamic radicals) vs. Iraq (s	secular) war
hanistan	
1950s – influenced by	
1970s –	revolt against Communist regime
1979 – Soviet	to help communist
U.S. supplied rebels with	
U.S. Protest	
— U.S emba	argo to Soviet Union
U.S. Boycott 1980 Moscow	
1989 – Soviets	

Chapter 33 Section 5 "The Cold War Thaws" Soviet Policy Changes

• Nikita	a Khruschev		
_	De <u>stalin</u> ization		
_	Peaceful	_	
_	Soviets put down a revolt in Hungary		
_	Refused to share nuclear secrets with		
Lenoi	id Breshnev		
_	domesti	ic policies	
— U.S. Pol	Invadedicy Changes		prevent rejection of communism
Richa	ard Nixon		
_	Détente – a policy of		_cold war tensions
_	Visited	China	
	SALT I Treaty – limited levels of		
Rona	ld Reagan		
_	Increased	_spending	
_	Strategic Defense Initiative –	1	protection