**Unit 6 Chapter 13 Lesson 1: The Origins of the Cold War Notes**

1. **Building a New World**
2. **Creating the United Nations**
3. In 1944 delegates from 39 countries came together at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C. they met to talk about the new organization, which was to be called the United Nations (UN).
4. Every member nation in the world would have one vote in the General assembly.
5. The UN would also have a Security Council with 11 members. Five countries would be permanent members and each have veto power: Britain, France, China, the Soviet Union, and the United States.
6. On April 25, 1945, representatives from 50 countries went to San Francisco to officially organize the United Nations and design its charter.
7. The General assembly was given the power to vote on resolutions and choose the non-permanent members of the Security Council.
8. The Security Council was responsible for international peace and security.
9. **The Yalta Conference**
10. By February 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met in Yalta, a Soviet resort on the Black Sea, to make a plan for the world after the war focusing on Poland first.
11. The Soviets had liberated Poland from German control and wanted Polish Communists to set up a new government.
12. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill both felt that the Poles should be free to choose their own government.
13. Stalin, however, said that every time invaders entered Russia from the west, they had come through Poland. Therefore, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to recognize the Polish government set up by the Soviets.
14. **The Declaration of Liberated Europe**
15. After reaching a compromise on Poland, the three leaders agreed to issue the Declaration of Liberated Europe, which promised that the people of Europe could create democratic organizations, free elections, and a government that represented the people.
16. **Dividing Germany**
17. The meeting in Yalta then focused on Germany. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed to split Germany and the city of Berlin into four zones.
18. Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and France would each control one zone of Germany and Berlin.
19. The leaders eventually agreed that Germany could pay war reparations with goods and products (industrial machinery, railroad cars, and other equipment). Half of these would go to the Soviet Union.
20. **Rising Tensions**
21. Two weeks after Yalta, the Soviets pressured the king of Romania into creating a Communist government.
22. The United States said the Soviets were violating the Declaration of Liberated Europe.
23. Soon afterward, the Soviets decided not to allow more than three non-Communist Poles to serve in the 18-member Polish government. It also did not appear that the promised free elections would take place in Poland.
24. On April 1, President Roosevelt told the Soviets that their actions in Poland were not acceptable.
25. Yalta marked a turning point in Soviet-U.S. relations where we became more hostile toward each other.
26. This led to an era of conflict and competition between the nations, from about 1946 to about 1990, known as the Cold War.
27. **Soviet Concerns**
28. Soviet leaders became worried about keeping their country safe and wanted to keep Germany weak.
29. Soviet leaders also believed that communism was the best economic system and should try to get other nations to turn to communism.
30. Soviet leaders believed Lenin’s theory that capitalist countries would try to destroy communism.
31. **American Economic Issues**
32. U.S. leaders believed that the Great Depression had been so severe because nations reduced trade during the Depression and when nations stop trading, they go to war to get resources.
33. U.S. leaders thought that world trade and a free enterprise system, focusing on private property rights with little government involvement in the economy, was the best route to prosperity and world peace.
34. **UN Responses to the War**
35. The United Nations held a General assembly in December 1946 and passed an agreement that made genocide punishable internationally.
36. Former first lady Eleanor Roosevelt oversaw a UN Commission on Human Rights in 1948 that wrote the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The declaration stated the rights that every human being is born with.
37. **Truman Takes Control**
38. **President Roosevelt died eleven days after challenging the Soviets about Poland and Harry S. Truman becomes president.**
39. Truman believed World War II had started because Britain had tried to appease Hitler and did not want to make that mistake with Stalin.
40. Truman was at a meeting with Soviet foreign minister Molotov and demanded that Stalin hold free elections in Poland as he had promised at Yalta.
41. **The Potsdam Conference**
42. In July 1945, Truman finally met Stalin in Potsdam, near Berlin, to work out a deal on Germany.
43. Truman was now certain that industry was the key to Germany’s survival and the rest of Europe’s recovery.
44. Stalin and his advisers felt they needed much more reparations from Germany beyond the Soviet controlled zone.
45. Truman suggested the Soviets continue to take reparations from their own zone. The allies would allow industry to grow in the other zones.
46. Truman offered Stalin a small amount of industrial equipment from the other zones but made the Soviets pay for part of it with food shipments.
47. Truman hinted to Stalin that the U.S. had a new powerful weapon (the Atomic bomb) making Stalin feel that the U.S. was trying to keep the Soviets down.
48. Stalin had to accept the terms to get any reparations because U.S. and British troops controlled Germany’s industrial heartland.
49. **The Iron Curtain Descends**
50. The Soviets refused to make stronger commitments to uphold the Declaration of Liberated Europe.
51. Eastern Europe countries: Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia all created Communist governments and are called satellite nations.
52. These nations had to remain Communist, friendly to the Soviet Union and follow policies the Soviets approved.
53. After watching the Communist takeover in Eastern Europe, Winston Churchill said, in a 1946 speech, that an “iron curtain” had fallen across Eastern Europe.

**Unit 6 Chapter 13 Lesson 2: The Early Cold War Years Notes**

1. **Containing Communism**
2. **The Long Telegram**
3. In late 1945, the foreign ministers of the former allies met to discuss the future of Europe and Asia. British and U.S. officials pushed for free elections in Eastern Europe, but the Soviets would not change their views.
4. The U.S. State Department asked the American embassy in Moscow why the Soviets would not cooperate.
5. On February 22, 1946, diplomat George Kennan responded, which was thousands of words long, explained Kennan’s views of the Soviets (known as the long telegram).
6. According to Kennan, the Soviets had a feeling of insecurity of the West and were in a struggle against capitalism. Kennan argued that it was, therefore, impossible to reach any permanent agreement with them.
7. In Kennan’s opinion, the Soviet system had big economic and political weaknesses. If the United States could keep the Soviets from expanding their power, in time the Soviet system would fall apart.
8. Kennan’s idea became the basis for their policy of containment—keeping communism within its present territory through diplomatic, economic, and military actions.
9. **Crisis in Iran**
10. After the war, the Soviets had not withdrawn from northern Iran as they had promised.
11. Stalin then began demanding access to Iran’s oil supplies and helped local Communists in northern Iran start a separate government.
12. U.S. secretary of state sent Stalin a strong message telling the Soviet forces to withdraw. At the same time, the battleship USS *Missouri* sailed into the eastern Mediterranean Sea.
13. Soviet forces withdrew.
14. **The Truman Doctrine**
15. In August 1946, Stalin demanded joint control of the Dardanelles with Turkey. A key route from Soviet ports on the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea went through the straits of the Dardanelles.
16. The president ordered the new aircraft carrier *Franklin D. Roosevelt* to join the Missouri. Together, these ships would protect turkey and the eastern Mediterranean.
17. In February 1947, Britain told the United States that it could no longer afford to help Greece in the communist guerrilla war against the Greek government.
18. Truman went before Congress. He asked for $400 million to fight Communist aggression in Greece and Turkey.
19. **The Marshall Plan**
20. Meanwhile, postwar Western Europe faced ruined economies and starvation.
21. In June 1947, Secretary of State George C. Marshall proposed the European Recovery Program, or Marshall Plan. The plan would give European nations American aid to rebuild their economies.
22. The Marshall Plan was also offered to the Soviet Union and its satellite nations, however, the Soviets rejected it and developed their own economic program.
23. The Marshall Plan pumped billions of dollars in supplies, machinery, and food into Western Europe.
24. In his 1949 Inaugural address, Truman offered assistance to poor countries outside the former war zone called The Point Four Program.
25. **The Berlin Airlift**
26. By early 1948, U.S. officials had decided that the Soviets were actively trying to hurt Germany’s economy.
27. In response, the United States, Britain, and France merged their zones in Germany, allowed the Germans to have their own government.
28. They created the Federal Republic of Germany, which became known as West Germany.
29. They also agreed to merge their zones in Berlin and make West Berlin part of West Germany.
30. In June 1948, Soviet troops blockaded West Berlin.
31. Truman ordered the U.S. air Force to use the bombers to fly supplies into Berlin, between June 1948 and the spring of 1949, rather than troops.
32. Stalin finally lifted the Soviet blockade on May 12, 1949.
33. **The Creation of Nato**
34. By April 1949, an agreement had been made to form the North Atlantic treaty Organization (NATO)—a mutual defense alliance.
35. NATO **initially** included 12 countries: the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, the Netherlands, Norway, Luxembourg, and Iceland.
36. NATO members agreed to come to the aid of any member country that was attacked.
37. Six years later, NATO allowed West Germany to rearm and join its organization.
38. Soviet leaders responded by organizing a military alliance in Eastern Europe known as the Warsaw Pact.
39. **Development in Asia and the Korean War**
40. **The Chinese Revolution**
41. Communist forces run by Mao Zedong had been fighting against the Nationalist government since the late 1920s.
42. The mid-1940s the United States sent the Nationalist government $2 billion in aid to help prevent the spread of communism in Asia.
43. By 1949 the Communists had taken the Chinese capital of Beijing and then the U.S. stopped sending aid to the Chinese Nationalist.
44. In October 1949 they established the People’s Republic of China.
45. Then, early in 1950, the People’s Republic of China and the Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship and alliance.
46. The United States kept formal diplomatic relations with only the Nationalist Chinese in Taiwan and allowed them to keep their seat at the UN.
47. The United States used its veto power in the UN Security Council to keep representatives of the new Communist People’s Republic of China out of the UN.
48. **New Policies in Japan**
49. At the end of World War II, General Douglas MacArthur had taken charge of occupied Japan.
50. Once the United States lost China as its main ally in Asia, it adopted policies to encourage the quick recovery of Japan’s industrial economy.
51. **The Korean War**
52. At the end of World War II, U.S. and Soviet forces had entered Korea to disarm the Japanese troops based there and divided Korea at the 38th parallel of latitude.
53. Soviet troops controlled the north. U.S. troops controlled the south.
54. On June 25, 1950, North Korean troops invaded the south.
55. Truman saw the Communist invasion of South Korea as a test of the Containment policy and ordered U.S. naval and air power into action.
56. Without the Soviet Union in the UN, Truman succeeded in getting UN support.
57. On September 15, 1950, MacArthur ordered a daring invasion behind enemy lines at the port of Inchon forcing the full retreat of the North Koreans back across the 38th parallel.
58. MacArthur pushed the North Koreans north to the Yalu River, the border with China.
59. **China Enter the War**
60. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops flooded across the border, crossed the Yalu River in November 1950 and drove the UN forces back across the 38th parallel.
61. As his troops fell back, an angry MacArthur demanded approval to expand the war against China.
62. **Truman Fires MacArthur**
63. President Truman refused MacArthur’s demands.
64. MacArthur publicly criticized the president and said that it was a mistake to keep the war limited.
65. Truman had to keep control of policy and show that he commanded the military. He fired MacArthur in April 1951 for not following orders.
66. U.S. policy in Asia remained committed to **limited war**—a war fought to achieve a limited objective, such as containing communism.
67. **Armistice Ends Fighting**
68. President Dwight D. Eisenhower quietly hinted to the Chinese that the United States might use a nuclear attack in Korea. The threat seemed to work.
69. In July 1953, negotiators signed an armistice. The battle line between the two sides in Korea, which was very near the prewar boundary, became the border between North Korea and South Korea. A “demilitarized zone” separated them.
70. U.S. troops are still based in Korea, helping to defend South Korea’s border. There has never been a peace treaty to end the war.
71. **Changes in Policy**
72. After the Korean War began, the United States started to build up its military. The Korean War meant that the Cold War spread to Asia.
73. By 1954 the United States signed defense agreements with Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. The United States also formed the Southeast Asia treaty Organization in 1954.