**Unit 6 Chapter 13 lesson 4: Eisenhower’s Cold War Policies**

1. Massive Retaliation
2. “More Bang for Buck”
3. Eisenhower thought that nuclear weapons gave “more bang for the buck”—that is, that they provided better value for the money spent on them.
4. The Korean War had shown Eisenhower that the United States could not contain Communism by fighting a series of small wars.
5. Instead, wars had to be prevented in the first place. The best way to do that seemed to be to threaten to use nuclear weapons. This policy came to be called massive retaliation.
6. Brinkmanship
7. President Eisenhower’s willingness to threaten nuclear war to maintain peace worried some people.
8. Critics called this brinkmanship—the willingness to go to the brink of war to force the other side to back down.
9. Yet during several crises President Eisenhower felt forced to threaten to use nuclear weapons.
10. The Taiwan Crisis
11. Chinese Nationalists still controlled Taiwan and several small islands along China’s coast. In the fall of 1954, China threatened to take over two of the islands.
12. China began bombing the islands and announced that Taiwan would be freed.
13. Eisenhower then warned the Chinese that U.S. naval forces would fight any attack on Taiwan. He even hinted that nuclear weapons would be used to stop an invasion.
14. Soon afterward, China backed down.
15. The Suez Crisis
16. To build support among Arabs, Secretary of State Dulles offered to help Egypt pay for a dam on the Nile River.
17. Egypt had bought weapons from Communist Czechoslovakia so Dulles was forced to take back the offer.
18. A week later, Egyptian troops took control of the Suez Canal from the Anglo-French company that had controlled it.
19. In October 1956, British and French troops invaded Egypt.
20. The Soviet Union threatened rocket attacks on Britain and France and offered to send troops to help Egypt.
21. Pressured by the United States, the British and French called off the invasion.
22. Soon, other Arab nations began taking Soviet aid.
23. Covert Operations
24. Iran and Guatemala
25. The Central Intelligence agency (CIA) would carry out the covert operations-hidden operations.
26. By 1953 Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh had nationalized the Anglo Iranian Oil Company. He seemed ready to make an oil deal with the Soviet Union.
27. The pro-U.S. shah of Iran tried to force Mossadegh out of office, but failed and fled into exile.
28. The CIA quickly sent agents to organize street riots and arrange a coup. The coup removed Mossadegh from power and the shah returned to Iran.
29. Jacob Arbenz Guzman was elected president of Guatemala and took office in 1951.
30. His land-reform program took over large areas of land, including those run by the American-owned United Fruit Company.
31. 1954, Communist Czechoslovakia delivered arms to Guatemala. The CIA responded by giving weapons to the opposition and trained them at secret camps in Nicaragua and Honduras.
32. Shortly after these CIA-trained forces invaded Guatemala, Arbenz Guzman left office.
33. Trouble in Eastern Europe
34. By 1956 Nikita Khrushchev had emerged as the Soviet leader. That year, Khrushchev delivered a secret speech to Soviet officials.
35. Although the speech was secret, the CIA got a copy of it and then distributed copies throughout Eastern Europe and the world.
36. In June 1956, riots took place in Eastern Europe. By late October, a full-scale uprising had begun in Hungary.
37. Soviet tanks rolled into the capital of Hungary and defeated the rebellion.
38. The Eisenhower Doctrine
39. President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt had come out of the Suez crisis as a hero to the Arab people. By 1957 he had begun working with Jordan and Syria to spread Pan-Arabism.
40. Pan-Arabism is the idea that all Arab people should be brought together into one nation.
41. Eisenhower and Dulles worried about Nasser’s links to the Soviets.
42. In late 1957, Eisenhower asked Congress to authorize the use of military force if the president felt it was necessary to help Middle Eastern nations resist communism. The policy came to be called the Eisenhower Doctrine.
43. In July 1958, rebels, believed to be backed by Nasser and the Soviets, took power in Iraq.
44. The president of Lebanon wanted help so Eisenhower ordered 5,000 marines to go to the Lebanese capital of Beirut. Once the situation of the Lebanese government was safe again, the U.S. forces withdrew.
45. A Spy Plane is Shot
46. Although Khrushchev had supported living peacefully with capitalism, he began accusing capitalist nations of starting an arms race.
47. In 1957 after the launch of *Sputnik*, Khrushchev said that capitalism would die.
48. Late the following year, Khrushchev demanded the withdrawal of allied troops from West Berlin. Secretary of State Dulles said no to Khrushchev’s demands.
49. NATO would use military force if necessary. Brinkmanship worked again, and Khrushchev backed down.
50. Eisenhower invited Khrushchev to visit the United States in late 1959 and the successful meeting led the two leaders to agree to hold a summit in Paris.
51. Shortly before the summit was to begin in 1960, the Soviet Union shot down a U.S. U-2 spy plane.
52. Eisenhower would not apologize. He said that the flights were necessary to keep Americans safe.
53. In response, Khrushchev broke up the summit.
54. In January 1961, Eisenhower gave a farewell address to the nation. He said that a new relationship had grown between the military and the defense industry and warned Americans to be on guard against the power of this military-industrial complex in a democracy.