

## Chapter 18/26-Cold War Conflicts (Origins of the Cold War)

### Section 1: Origins of the Cold War

Satellite Nations  
Containment  
Truman Doctrine  
Marshall Plan  
Berlin Airlift  
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

### Section 2: The Cold War Heats Up

Mao Zedong  
Chiang Kai-Shek  
Taiwan/Formosa  
38<sup>th</sup> Parallel  
Korean War

### Section 3: The Cold War at Home

HUAC (House Committee on Un-American Activities)  
Hollywood Ten  
Blacklist  
Alger Hiss  
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg  
Senator Joseph McCarthy  
"McCarthyism"

### Section 4: Two Nations Live on the Edge

H-Bomb  
John Foster Dulles  
Brinkmanship  
CIA  
Warsaw Pact  
Nikita Khrushchev  
Eisenhower Doctrine  
U2 Incident

**Overview:**

In 1945, the United States was a far different country than it subsequently became. Nearly a third of Americans lived in poverty. A third of the country's homes had no running water, two-fifths lacked flushing toilets, and three-fifths lacked central heating. More than half of the nation's farm dwellings had no electricity. Most African Americans still lived in the South, where racial segregation in schools and public accommodations were still the law. The number of immigrants was small as a result of immigration quotas enacted during the 1920s. Shopping malls had not yet been introduced.

Following World War II, the United States began an economic boom that brought unparalleled prosperity to a majority of its citizens and raised Americans expectations, breeding a belief that most economic and social problems could be solved. Among the crucial themes of this period were the struggle for equality among women and minorities, and the backlash that these struggles evoked; the growth of the suburbs, and the shift in power from the older industrial states and cities of the Northeast and upper Midwest to the South and West; and the belief that the U.S. had the economic and military power to maintain world peace and shape the behavior of other nations.

After World War II, the United States clashed with the Soviet Union over such issues as the Soviet dominance over Eastern Europe, control of atomic weapons, and the Soviet blockade of Berlin. The establishment of a Communist government in China in 1949 and the North Korean invasion of South Korea in 1950 helped transform the Cold War into a global conflict. The United States would confront Communism in Iran, Guatemala, Lebanon, and elsewhere. In an atmosphere charged with paranoia and anxiety, there was deep fear at home about "enemies within" sabotaging U.S. foreign policy and passing atomic secrets to the Soviets.

**Essential Questions:**

- Was the Cold War inevitable?
- Was containment an effective policy to thwart communist expansion?
- Should the United States have feared internal communist subversion in the 1950s?