**The Cold War: Europe Divided**

1. Divisions after WWII
2. Democratic West Germany, Soviet Union created a puppet government in East Germany
3. “**Iron Curtain**”- division between communism and democracy in Europe
4. **Truman Doctrine**- America would use economic and military aid to oppose the spread of communism (containment)
5. Berlin Crisis (1948-1949)
6. Berlin was divided but was inside East Germany, SU blockaded the city to gain control
7. **Berlin Airlift** - US airlifted supplies until SU backed down
8. SU eventually built a wall dividing Berlin
9. European Rivalry
10. **Marshall Plan**- US gave economic aid to Europe to speed recovery and to contain communism
11. Two rival alliances: **NATO** (led by US) and **Warsaw Pact** (SU and puppet communist countries)
12. Eventually, the Soviet Union followed the **Brezhnev Doctrine**- it would prevent democracy from spreading to communist countries in Europe

**The Cold War: East Asia Divided**

1. China
   1. In 1949, Mao Zedong’s Communist Party took over China
   2. Mao attacked his enemies and took control of government and economy
   3. **Great Leap Forward**- effort to collectivize and industrialize China, led to millions of deaths
   4. **Cultural Revolution**- political purge to reaffirm power of communist party
2. Korea
3. After WWII, Korea was divided into Soviet occupied North and American occupied South
4. **Korean War** (1950-1953)
5. Communist N. Korea invaded S. Korea
6. US-led troops pushed back but China counter-attacked
7. After a cease-fire, Korea divided at the 38th parallel
8. Other Asian Countries
   1. Japan banned from having a military- became a democracy with a powerful economy based on manufacturing
   2. Communism spread in Vietnam, French were forced out in 1954
   3. Indonesia purged communists in 1965-66, killing over 500,000

**The Cold War: The Third World**

1. India
2. India won its independence in 1947 from Great Britain
3. **Partition of India**- Muslims were sent to Pakistan, Hindus to India- chaos and many deaths
4. India and Pakistan fought wars over disputed territory (Kashmir)
5. Africa independence challenges
6. Most African countries became independent in 1960s
7. Many African countries had civil wars and were ruled by dictators
8. Ruling white minority in South Africa had policy of **apartheid** (racial segregation) until 1994
9. Latin America
10. In Cuba, Fidel Castro created a communist government (1959)
11. The CIA failed to remove Castro in the **Bay of Pigs invasion**
12. Through the Cold War, most countries in Latin America were ruled by dictators
13. Third World Challenges
    1. Non-aligned (**Third World**) movement of countries that wanted to remain independent of the United States and the Soviet Union
    2. These countries struggled during the Cold War with poverty and growing populations
    3. Many people were saved with the agricultural innovations of the **Green Revolution**- Improved use of fertilizers, pesticides, and new breeds of crops

**The Cold War: Israeli-Palestinian Conflict**

1. Creation of Israel
2. After WWII, Jews emigrated to British Palestine as a part of the Zionist movement
3. In 1948, the UN created the state of Israel dividing the land between Jewish Israelis and Muslim Palestinian Arabs
4. Wars over Israel
5. Arab-Israeli War (1948)- Neighboring Arab countries attacked but were defeated with US support of Israel
6. Six-Day War (1967)- Arab countries attacked again, Israel won and occupied Palestinian territory and took Egyptian territory
7. **Yom Kippur War** (1973)
   * 1. Egypt attacked Israel, was unsuccessful in retaking its territory
     2. Oil-rich countries (**OPEC**) put an embargo (stop exporting) on the US as punishment for its support of Israel
     3. In 1978, peace was signed b/w Israel and Egypt and its territory was returned
8. Impact of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict
   1. The **PLO** (Palestinian Liberation Organization) and other organizations took military action/terrorism against Israel
   2. Israel has used its military force, constructed a wall, and built settlements in Palestinian territory
   3. Peace process has failed to create a two-state solution

**The Cold War: The Height of the Cold War**

1. Competition between the United States and the Soviet Union
   1. Space Race
2. In 1957, Russia was the first country to put a satellite (**Sputnik**) in space
3. Russia put the first man in space (1961) but US put first man on the moon (1969)
   1. Arms Race
      1. US and SU competed in creating more and more powerful nuclear weapons
      2. **MAD theory**- if either side attacks, both would be destroyed (deterrence)
      3. **Cuban Missile Crisis** (1962)- US and SU nearly go to war over placement of Soviet nukes in Cuba
4. Vietnam War
   1. Causes
5. North Vietnam was controlled communists who wanted to control all of Vietnam
6. America got involved (1964) because of the **Domino Theory**- if one country falls to communism, surrounding countries will too
   1. Characteristics
7. Americans fought the North Vietnamese as well as the **Vietcong**- communists in South Vietnam
8. America struggled to defeat the enemy because of guerilla tactics and enemy attacking through Laos and Cambodia
   1. Effects
      1. US military leaves, N. Vietnam wins 1975
      2. **Khmer Rouge**- communist genocide in Cambodia that killed 1/5 of population

**The Cold War: End of the Cold War**

1. Changes in Asia
2. **Iranian Revolution** (1979)
3. US-backed Shah abdicated after protests and Iran became a Shi’a theocracy, the Islamic Republic
4. Hostage crisis- US embassy workers held for 444 days
5. Saddam Hussein, dictator of Iraq, invaded Iran (1980-88)
6. Changes in China
7. US President Nixon visits China and helped normalize relations and expand trade
8. After Mao’s death, reforms were made to China’s economy making it more free: high economic growth
9. Pro-democracy movement in China failed at the **Tiananmen Square Massacre** (1989)
10. Changes in Europe
11. Western Europe became closer with the **European Union**- free trade with gov’ts and economies working together in order to keep peace
12. The 1970s was a period of **détente** (reduced tensions) with the SU with treaties limiting the number of nuclear weapons
13. Troubles in the Soviet Union
    1. SU lost a war in Afghanistan and economy could not keep up with the US
    2. SU reformed through policies of **glasnost** (openness/free speech) and **perestroika** (economic restructuring)
14. Fall of **Berlin Wall** united E. and W. Germany and marked an end of the Cold War (1989)
15. The Soviet Union broke apart in 1991