CHAPTER 13

The Cold War

SS.912.A.6.8   Analyze the effects of the Red Scare on domestic United States policy.

SS.912.A.6.10  Examine causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact).

SS.912.A.6.11  Examine the controversy surrounding the proliferation of nuclear technology in the United States and the world.

SS.912.A.6.12  Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.


SS.912.A.6.15  Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.

Names and Terms You Should Know

Superpower   West Germany   Dwight Eisenhower
Joseph Stalin   East Germany   Eisenhower Doctrine
Dumbarton Oaks Conference   Berlin Blockade   Arms race
Yalta Conference   Berlin Airlift   Nikita Khrushchev
Cold War   North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)   John F. Kennedy
Iron Curtain   Warsaw Pact   Fidel Castro
Harry S. Truman   Nuclear Proliferation   Bay of Pigs Invasion
Potsdam Conference   Korean War   Alliance for Progress
Containment   General Douglas MacArthur   Cuban Missile Crisis
Truman Doctrine   Panmunjom   Berlin Wall
Marshall Plan   McCarthyism   Peace Corps
1. World War II left two superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. Their rivalry led to the Cold War as each promoted its own way of life.

2. The Cold War was rooted in political, economic, and social differences. The Soviet Union was a Communist dictatorship with a planned economy, collectivized farming, and state-owned factories. The United States was a capitalist democracy. People enjoyed individual rights and elected their own leaders.

3. Stalin mistrusted the West. He felt the Soviet Union had the right to control Eastern Europe for its own security. American leaders equally mistrusted Stalin. Stalin had promised free elections in Poland at Yalta but failed to honor his pledge.

4. An “Iron Curtain” fell on Eastern Europe. Trade, travel, and communications between Eastern and Western Europe were cut off. In 1947, Communists threatened the governments of Greece and Turkey. President Truman announced the Truman Doctrine: that the United States would provide assistance to free countries resisting Communism. Under the Marshall Plan, the United States gave economic aid to the countries of Western Europe.

5. Stalin cut off Western land routes to West Berlin in 1948. The United States responded with the “Berlin Airlift.” After several months, Stalin reopened the roads to West Berlin.


7. China was taken over by Communist forces led by Mao Zedong in 1949. Chiang Kai-Shek and the Chinese Nationalists fled to the island of Taiwan.

8. Communist North Korea attacked South Korea in 1950. Truman decided to help South Korea resist the attack. General MacArthur chased the North Koreans to the borders of China, bringing China into the war. Truman dismissed MacArthur when he was openly critical of the President.

9. On the “home front,” some began to fear Communist spies. Loyalty Review Boards and the House Committee on Un-American Activities interrogated citizens on their political activities. Alger Hiss, a prominent State Department official, was imprisoned. The Rosenbergs were executed for giving atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. Senator Joseph McCarthy claimed to have evidence of Communists in government, although he never produced it.

10. Nuclear proliferation—the spread of nuclear weapons—became a problem after the Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb. Both superpowers then developed hydrogen bombs.

11. President Eisenhower announced the Eisenhower Doctrine—that the United States would oppose the spread of Communism in the Middle East—and sent troops to Lebanon. The Soviet success in sending Sputnik into space in 1957 caused the United States to increase its spending on science education and to enter the space race.


14. In October 1962, Americans discovered Cubans were about to install Soviet nuclear missiles. This led to the Cuban Missile Crisis—the closest the world has come to a nuclear war. America blockaded Cuba and Khrushchev removed the missiles when Kennedy pledged not to invade Cuba. They set up a “hot line” for emergency calls and agreed to a partial test ban treaty.
The end of World War II left two great “superpowers” in control of world affairs: the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union (or “U.S.S.R.”) was formed after the Russian Revolution. It consisted of present-day Russia and neighboring countries that had once been part of the Russian empire. The United States and the Soviet Union were considered superpowers because they possessed far greater military strength, economic power, and political influence than other nations.

Although the United States and Soviet Union were allies during World War II, they quickly became rivals in a “Cold War” that would last for more than forty years. The war was “cold” only in the sense that, because of nuclear weapons, the two superpowers never confronted each other directly in open warfare. However, their global competition led to frequent world crises and regional confrontations on every continent.

The Social, Political, and Economic Causes of the Cold War

The roots of the Cold War lay in the competing ideological systems of the United States and the Soviet Union, and in their conflicting strategic needs. The United States wanted to spread its democratic, free-market system (also known as “capitalism”). The Soviet Union wanted to spread its system of Communism. It was inevitable that these two superpowers should clash in the pursuit of these objectives.

The Main Ideas of Communism

You may remember that the Soviet Union was the world’s first Communist country. The Soviet system was based on the ideas of the 19th-century thinker Karl Marx, as interpreted by the Russian revolutionary Vladimir Lenin. Its main ideas are described below.

Class-Struggle and Revolution

Communists believe that in non-Communist societies, landowners and businessmen, known as “capitalists,” use their wealth and power to exploit workers. They keep most of the wealth that workers create for themselves. The capitalists further use religious beliefs, which Communists see as mistaken or false, to fool workers into accepting their conditions. The conflict of interest between capitalists and workers leads to class struggle. The conditions of workers in capitalist societies grow increasingly worse until workers are finally driven to overthrow the ruling class of landowners and businessmen in a violent revolution. Soviet Communists claimed this was what happened in Russia in 1917.

From “Dictatorship of the Workers” to “Worker’s Paradise”

After the revolution, Communist leaders are supposed to establish a dictatorship to educate the people in the ideas of Communism and to look after their true interests. Although this dictatorship is run for the benefit of the workers, the leaders of the Communist Party keep control in their own hands. Ownership of the means of production is taken over by the state. Unscientific religious beliefs are condemned. This “dictatorship of the workers” is meant to gradually create a new Communist society. In this ideal society, private property will be eliminated, government will wither away, and everyone will work happily for the good of society as a whole. In this “worker’s paradise,” each member of society will contribute according to his or her abilities and receive from society according to his or her needs.
Soviet Communism

In practice, the Soviet Union under Communism became a ruthless dictatorship. Lenin consolidated power after a brutal civil war but died shortly thereafter. His successor, Joseph Stalin, murdered political opponents or sent them to gulags—concentration-type camps located in the frozen wastelands of Siberia. Under Lenin, the Communists had confiscated major sources of wealth from Russian nobles, landowners and businessmen. All free organizations were suppressed, and only Communist views could be expressed. Stalin used force to confiscate peasant lands and to “collectivize” Soviet agriculture. He used a combination of propaganda and coercion to build up basic industries (like steel production) instead of providing for consumer needs. Stalin kept all power in his own hands and was responsible for the deaths of millions of Soviet citizens. Under Stalin, Communist ideology became a mere pretext for Stalin's own absolute power.

A Clash of Systems

The United States had a far different social, political, and economic system. In the United States, people elected leaders democratically. People enjoyed free speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religious beliefs, and the right to a fair trial when accused of a crime. They were also free to own property and to make whatever they could afford to produce and sell. This system was the exact opposite of the Soviet system under Stalin. Americans hoped the war-torn countries of Europe would adopt their system. Stalin was determined to spread Soviet-style Communism.

The Historian’s Apprentice

- Pretend you were a Soviet soldier during the war and became friends with an American soldier. Write a letter from Moscow in 1945 explaining how your social, political, and economic system works.
- Create a chart or table comparing the Soviet and American systems in 1945. Consider social, political, and economic differences.

The Cold War begins in Europe

The United States and the Soviet Union as Wartime Allies, 1941–1945

Both the United States and the Soviet Union had tried their best to keep out of World War II. Stalin had signed a “Non-Aggression Pact” with Hitler in August 1939, allowing the German army to march into Poland. However, Hitler had then ordered the invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. Six months later, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hitler had also declared war on the United States. The United States and the Soviet Union thus became allies in the struggle against Nazi Germany. The Soviets greatly resented the fact that the United States and Great Britain had waited until June 1944 to land their troops in France. All this time, the Soviet army had borne the main brunt of Nazi attacks. About 400,000 Americans were killed in the war; in sharp contrast, Soviet losses exceeded 23 million.

Stalingrad following the Soviet “victory”
Post-War Plans at the Yalta Conference (February 1945)

While American, British, and French troops marched through France into Germany from the west, the Soviet “Red Army” advanced from the east. The Red Army marched across Eastern Europe, liberating Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Albania from Nazi rule. In February 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met at Yalta in the Soviet Union.

At the Yalta Conference, the “Big Three” laid plans for the postwar reconstruction of Europe. They agreed that Germany should be divided into four separate occupation zones. They confirmed the structure of the new United Nations organization, which had been negotiated at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference five months earlier. Finally, Stalin gave a pledge to his Western allies to allow free elections in Poland when the war ended.

The Potsdam Conference

President Roosevelt died in April 1945, just weeks before the surrender of Germany. The new President, Harry S. Truman, met with Stalin at Potsdam, Germany, in July and August 1945 in order to decide on the treatment of Germany, the final campaign against Japan, and the future of Europe. It was during this conference that Truman made the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan. Serious differences between the Soviet Union and the United States arose at Potsdam, mainly over the future of Eastern Europe.

The Soviet Point of View

Stalin believed the Soviet Union should have control over Eastern Europe to make sure that the Soviet Union was never invaded through Eastern Europe again. Just as the United States controlled Latin America with the “Monroe Doctrine,” the Soviets claimed they had the right to a special “sphere of influence” in Eastern Europe. They felt the Western Powers had no direct interests in Eastern Europe and therefore should not interfere with Soviet activity there. Since the Soviet Red Army was already in occupation of Eastern Europe, Stalin saw this as a historic opportunity to achieve Communist control. Stalin also felt that he could not fully trust the United States and other Western countries, which had delayed their invasion of Europe, resulting in an unparalleled loss of Soviet lives.

American Points of View

President Truman felt that Stalin had promised free elections in Poland and should keep his word. He further believed that other European countries wanted to become democratic, free-market nations like the United States.

Most of Truman’s advisers agreed that Communism was a dangerous system that should not be allowed to spread because it opposed American ideals. They saw Stalin as a brutal dictator, like Hitler, who could not be trusted. Truman’s leading advisers therefore felt it would be a dangerous mistake for the United States to turn its back on European affairs as it had after World War I. They did not want to make the same error with Stalin that European leaders had made with Hitler. They felt it was important to resist Stalin’s demands from the beginning, rather than to wait for the Soviet Union to grow even more powerful.

On the other hand, many Americans were frustrated by the loss of American lives in European armed conflicts. Some of them hoped the United States would once again retreat behind the oceans and return to its earlier policy of isolationism. Still others thought that the United States might try to win concessions from Stalin in Eastern Europe by offering economic assistance to the Soviet Union.

The Fate of Poland

Although the Soviet army had liberated Poland from Nazi rule, most Poles did not see the Soviet Union as their friend. Part of Poland had once been under the rule of the Russian Tsars. Stalin had cooperated with Hitler to divide Poland in half in 1939, and he had ordered the murder of more than 20,000 Polish military officers in the Katyn Forest in 1940.
In 1945, he had then let the German army destroy Warsaw, the Polish capital, before ordering Soviet troops to liberate what was left of it. Despite his promise at Yalta, Stalin refused to hold free elections in Poland. Instead, the Red Army put local Polish Communists in charge.

### The Historian’s Apprentice

Imagine you are an American journalist at the end of World War II. Write an editorial on how American leaders should respond to Stalin’s failure to allow free elections in Poland.

### An “Iron Curtain” Falls on Eastern Europe

Meanwhile, the United States refused to share the secret of how to make an atomic bomb with the Soviet Union. With the failure of the Soviets to hold free elections in Poland and of the United States to share its atomic secrets, the “Cold War” began in earnest. Local Communists came to power throughout Eastern Europe. Trade and communications between Eastern and Western Europe were cut off. Winston Churchill told Americans in a speech in 1946 that an “Iron Curtain” had fallen, closing off Eastern Europe from the West. For the next forty years, travel and contact between the East and West was restricted, and Eastern European governments became “satellites” (dependent states) of the Soviet Union.

### Truman Responds with Containment Policy

We have seen that there were differing views on how America should respond to the spread of Communism. A few Americans sympathized with Soviet sacrifices in World War II and believed that Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe was justified. Other Americans wanted to retreat into isolationism, as the United States had done after World War I. Truman and his closest advisers, however, feared that the Soviet seizure of power in Eastern Europe just might be the first step towards taking control of the world. They were determined to avoid the mistakes that Britain and France had committed in failing to stand up against Nazi Germany and Hitler. The American ambassador in Moscow warned Truman that the Soviet Union would attempt to expand and would only stop if it was threatened with force. Truman therefore resolved to react firmly against every Soviet effort to spread Communism to other countries. He did not attempt, however, to overturn Communism where it already existed. His goal was simply to “contain” it. This approach became known as “containment” policy.

### The Truman Doctrine, 1947

In 1947, the Greek government was threatened by Communist rebels and the Soviet Union demanded
that Turkey give it access to the Straits connecting the
Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Britain, weakened
by World War II, could no longer fulfill its traditional
role of maintaining stability in this region. President
Truman proposed to Congress that the United States
give these countries financial assistance and military
advice. In fact, Truman promised American support
to any free people fighting Communism.

The Historian’s Apprentice

Excerpts from President Truman’s Address before Congress, March 12, 1947:

At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of
life. The choice is too often not a free one. One way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and
is distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individ-
ual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression. The second way of
life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and
oppression, a controlled press and radio; fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms.

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are
resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their
own way.

I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid
which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes. . . .

It would be an unspeakable tragedy if these countries, which have struggled
so long against overwhelming odds, should lose that victory for which they
sacrificed so much. Collapse of free institutions and loss of independence would be disastrous not
only for them but for the world. Discouragement and possibly failure would quickly be the lot of
neighboring peoples striving to maintain their freedom and independence.

Should we fail to aid Greece and Turkey in this fateful hour, the effect will be far reaching to the
West as well as to the East. We must take immediate and resolute action.

I therefore ask the Congress to provide authority for assistance to Greece and Turkey in the
amount of $400,000,000 . . . In addition to funds, I ask the Congress to authorize the sending of
American civilian and military personnel to Greece and Turkey, at the request of those countries,
to assist in the tasks of reconstruction, and for the purpose of supervising the use of such financial
and material assistance as may be furnished.

—Harry S. Truman

1. What differences does Truman see between the American and Soviet systems?
2. Why does Truman argue that aid is needed for Greece and Turkey?
3. What was the importance of sending civilian and military advisers as well as providing financial
   assistance?
4. Imagine you are a Congressman in 1947. Write a letter to your constituents explaining how you
   voted on President Truman’s request for aid to Greece and Turkey.
To win support from the American public and avoid a return to isolationism, Truman thus promoted his program as a crusade on behalf of embattled democracies. His promise, known as the **Truman Doctrine**, marked the official beginning of “containment” policy.

**The Marshall Plan, 1948**

Europeans were still suffering from the enormous devastation of World War II. Truman feared that economic hardship might make Europeans more vulnerable to Communism. He wanted to help Europeans avoid the turmoil that had resulted from the economic dislocations following World War I. Truman’s Secretary of State, **General George Marshall**, proposed that economic aid be given to the countries of war-torn Europe to help them rebuild their economies. In March 1948, Congress appropriated $12 billion for Marshall’s proposal, which became known as the **Marshall Plan**. Supporters of the plan believed that economic aid would create strong European allies and trading partners for the United States. They also believed that by fighting poverty in Europe, they would make Europeans more resistant to the attractions of Communism.

The Marshall Plan was extremely successful. It speeded the economic recovery of Western Europe and built up good will towards the United States. Marshall Plan aid was also offered to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but Soviet leaders refused to accept it and denounced the plan.

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**The Historian’s Apprentice**

Make a Venn diagram comparing the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. Consider both their goals and the means they used to carry out those goals. How were they similar? How did they differ?

**The Division of Germany, the Berlin Blockade and the Berlin Airlift, 1948**

In May 1948, the French, British, and Americans decided to merge their zones of occupation in Germany into a single state, the Federal Republic of Germany, also known as “West Germany.” Berlin, the old capital of Germany, was located deep in the Russian occupation zone. Because of its importance, the city had been divided into four sectors, each one occupied by one of the four allied powers—the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, and France. The Soviets reacted to the merging of the western zones of Germany by announcing a **blockade of West Berlin** (the sectors of the city occupied by the three Western allies). They closed all highway and railroad links to the city from the West. The Western allies refused to abandon West Berlin. They began a massive airlift to feed and supply the city. The **Berlin Airlift** successfully defied Stalin. Within a year, the **Berlin blockade** was lifted. The Soviets then
turned their occupation zone in Germany into an independent nation: the German Democratic Republic, also known as “East Germany.”

The Formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact

In response to the tensions of the Cold War, especially the Soviet testing of their first atomic bomb, the United States, Canada, and ten Western European countries formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949. Each member of NATO pledged to defend every other member if attacked. Through NATO, the United States extended its umbrella of nuclear deterrence to the countries of Western Europe. When West Germany joined NATO in 1955, the Soviet Union responded by creating the Warsaw Pact with its Eastern European “satellites.” The Warsaw Pact was actually used by the Soviet Union to justify its interference in the affairs of Eastern Europe. The United States never directly interfered in this region where Soviet power was so firmly established. The United States admitted refugees from Eastern Europe as immigrants and loudly condemned Soviet acts of force, but it did not intervene when the Soviet Union sent troops to suppress an anti-Communist revolution in Hungary in 1956 or an independent government in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Containment in Asia

Just when American statesmen believed they had succeeded in checking the spread of Communism in Europe, Communists took over China, the world’s most populous nation. This raised new questions for American leaders. Could they check the spread of Communism, not only in Europe, but elsewhere around the globe? And would Communism hold a special appeal to the impoverished and struggling peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America? In many of these countries, leaders were angry at the West for the abuses they had experienced as colonies, while Communism seemed to offer a path towards rapid economic modernization and greater social equality.

The “Fall of China,” 1949

Since 1927, Communist Chinese had been attempting to overthrow the Nationalist Chinese government. In 1937, when Japan invaded China, the Nationalists and Communists agreed to a temporary truce while they fought the Japanese. After the defeat of Japan, fighting immediately resumed between the Nationalists and Communists. The Communists, led by Mao Zedong, received supplies and support from the Soviet Union. The United States sent economic aid to the Nationalist government, led by General Chiang Kai-Shek, but the Chinese Nationalists were already greatly weakened by...
the war against Japan. Mao had adapted Communist ideas to appeal to China’s peasants, who made up the vast majority of the population, and had generally won their support. In 1949, the Communists succeeded in defeating the Nationalists, and Chiang retreated to the island of Taiwan. He hoped one day to return to the mainland to defeat the Communists. Meanwhile, Mao turned mainland China into the world’s most populous Communist state.

President Truman refused to extend diplomatic recognition to Mao’s Communist government. The United States continued to treat Chiang’s government on Taiwan as the official government of China. Because of its influence on the U.N. General Assembly, the United States was also able to keep Chiang’s representatives in the United Nations and to keep out Mao’s “Red China.”

The Korean War (1950–1953)

Many Americans were shocked that the United States had not done more to prevent the fall of China into Communist hands. This affected the climate of opinion in the United States at the time of the outbreak of the Korean War.

Origins of the War

Korea is a mountainous peninsula jutting out from Manchuria and pointing towards Japan. Ruled by Japan from 1905 to 1945, it was divided at the 38th parallel (of latitude) into two occupation zones at the end of World War II. Soviet forces occupied the North and American forces occupied the South. Like Germany, a Communist government was established in the Soviet zone. Elections in the South led to the creation of a non-Communist government there.

In June 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea in an attempt to unify the country under Communist rule. Communist leaders did not expect that the United States would help defend a country in Asia that seemed to have little to do with U.S. security. However, when Truman heard news of the invasion, it reminded him of Hitler’s 1938 annexation of Czechoslovakia. Truman immediately decided to send U.S. troops to South Korea to resist the invasion.

The Soviet Union was then boycotting the United Nations Security Council in protest over its failure to seat Communist China. This coincidence permitted Truman to pass a resolution condemning the North Korean attack as an act of aggression. The Security Council invited member nations to assist South Korea. Truman was thus able to send troops to South Korea with United Nations authorization. Only five years after the end of World War II, Americans found themselves again in a major war.

The Course of the War and the Truman–MacArthur Controversy

By the end of June, North Korean forces had overrun most of South Korea. Truman sent General Douglas MacArthur to command American forces. MacArthur had commanded American forces in the Pacific against Japan during World War II, and had governed Japan during the occupation after the war.

General MacArthur landed his forces at Inchon Beach, north of the North Korean army. This took the North Koreans by surprise and forced them to retreat. Next, MacArthur counterattacked by marching into North Korea. He advanced almost up to the Yalu River, the border between North Korea and China. MacArthur’s advance, however, brought China into the war. A large Chinese army forced MacArthur’s smaller force to retreat southwards again, towards the 38th parallel.

General MacArthur wished to pursue the war vigorously. He planned to blockade mainland China and
to assist Chiang Kai-Shek and the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan recapture control of the mainland. MacArthur was even willing to use atomic bombs against the Communist Chinese to win these goals. Truman was also considering the possibility of using atomic weapons in extreme circumstances but was otherwise against taking such risks. When MacArthur criticized Truman publicly, Truman removed MacArthur from his command and ordered his return to the United States. Although MacArthur was a popular war hero, Truman successfully asserted civilian control over the military by dismissing him.

**Consequences of the Korean War**

Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander on D-Day, was elected as President of the United States the following year. In his campaign, Eisenhower promised voters he would find a way to end the Korean War. An armistice (or cease-fire) ending the war was finally signed in 1953 at Panmunjom, a village sitting on the demilitarized zone (DMZ) between North and South Korea. The armistice left Korea divided at the 38th parallel, exactly as it had been before the North Korean invasion three years earlier. American losses had not driven the Communists out of China or North Korea, but they had further shown American determination to resist the spread of Communism by force. Because neither side was able to defeat the other, Korea remains divided to this day. South Korea has a successful industrial economy, while North Korea is an isolated, Communist dictatorship, almost entirely cut off from international trade. Ironically, the “DMZ,” 2½ miles wide and 160 miles long, now teems with rare wildlife.

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**The Historian’s Apprentice**

- Write a short essay on whether or not American intervention in the Korean War was justified.
- Whose approach to fighting the Korean War was better—Truman’s or MacArthur’s? Imagine you are journalist writing in 1951. Write an editorial on this question.

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**Nuclear Proliferation and the Nuclear Arms Race**

To “proliferate” means to multiply rapidly. Nuclear proliferation refers to the spread of nuclear weapons and technology. Nuclear proliferation poses a danger because of the tremendous destructiveness of nuclear weapons. As more nations obtain these weapons, there is an increasing danger that one nation might someday use them. There is also a greater risk of an accidental explosion or of nuclear weapons falling into the hands of terrorists.

In 1945, the United States was the sole atomic power. Congress created the Atomic Energy Commission in 1946, giving the President control over atomic weapons. The United States refused to share the secret of the atomic bomb with the Soviet Union, but as early as August 1949, the Soviets exploded their first atomic bomb. American leaders anticipated that Soviet possession of the atomic bomb would result in more aggressive acts of Soviet behavior. This prediction further strengthened their resolve to resist all Soviet attempts to spread the Communist system.
The Hydrogen Bomb. In 1952, the United States developed the hydrogen fusion bomb, which is much more destructive than the earlier atomic bomb. The Soviet Union exploded its first hydrogen bomb less than a year later, showing that the gap between American and Soviet nuclear technology was narrowing.

Deterrence and “Massive Retaliation.” Americans and Soviets also developed new missile technologies, making it possible to deliver atomic weapons by firing missiles at an enemy. American leaders in the 1950s decided to rely more on their nuclear weapons than on large numbers of troops. These nuclear weapons were supposed to act as a deterrent: the Soviet Union would be “deterred” from attacking the United States because Americans would retaliate by destroying the Soviet Union with nuclear weapons. American leaders believed this form of defense was cheaper than maintaining large numbers of conventional forces. However, it was also far less flexible. American leaders quickly realized that in almost all situations nuclear weapons could not be used because they were so very dangerous. Nuclear weapons were weapons of last resort, whose use could only be justified if the very survival of the nation were at stake. Even then, their use might not be justified because it could threaten the survival of humanity as a whole.

Despite these drawbacks, the United States and the Soviet Union entered into a dangerous “arms race,” in which each superpower began building and stockpiling as many nuclear weapons as possible to ensure its nuclear superiority.

The Historian’s Apprentice

The controversy over nuclear proliferation remains with us today. Not only the United States and Russia, but also Britain, France, China, India, Pakistan, and several other nations now belong to the exclusive “nuclear club.” Other countries, such as Iran, might also like to develop them. Should only powerful, developed countries be permitted to possess nuclear weapons? What gives them this right? Can the world afford to see every nation, no matter what its size, wealth or type of government, develop its own nuclear arsenal? Have your teacher divide your class into small groups. Each group should “brainstorm” to find an answer to this question: what steps should world leaders take to prevent nuclear proliferation? Then compare the solutions proposed by each group.

The Cold War on the “Home Front”

The Cold War affected everyday life in the United States just as earlier “hot wars” had done. As during World War I and the “Red Scare” of the 1920s, individual civil rights were often challenged in the name of national security.

A handful of Americans still believed that Communism or socialism offered a solution to the problems created by industrialization. The Soviet Union had been an ally during World War II and friendship with the Soviet Union had not been discouraged. Stalin’s many atrocities were still unknown, and the American Communist Party numbered as many as 50,000 members during the war.

The Second “Red Scare”

As Communism spread in the post-war years, a majority of Americans became suspicious of those
holding Communist beliefs at home. Fearing a possible Communist threat within the United States, President Truman created **Loyalty Review Boards** to conduct investigations of government employees suspected of “un-American” activities, such as membership in the American Communist Party. Truman intended to fight Communism at home as well as abroad.

Congress also conducted its own investigations in the **House Committee on Un-American Activities**. This committee interrogated actors, directors, writers, government employees, union leaders, and other individuals about their political beliefs and activities. Leaders in the entertainment business were especially targeted because of their influence on American culture. Those questioned by the committee were often asked to report on the activities of others as well as themselves. Many were later blacklisted and unable to find work because they were suspected of being Communist sympathizers or refused to respond to the committee. The “**Hollywood Ten**” in 1947, for example, consisted of ten screenwriters and directors who refused to answer the committee’s questions. These ten men were immediately fired by their employers; none found work in Hollywood for more than a decade afterwards.

The fall of China to Communism in 1949 and the development of nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union greatly increased American anti-Communist paranoia (**exaggerated fear and mistrust**). People wondered: Did Communist sympathizers in the U.S. State Department (**the department of the federal government that conducts foreign relations**) secretly ignore the Communist threat to China? Did Communist spies in the Department of Defense steal atomic secrets and give them to the Soviet Union?

In 1948, Whittaker Chambers, a former Communist, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that **Alger Hiss**, an official in the State Department, had been a spy for the Soviet Union. F.B.I. Director Edgar Hoover began collecting information on suspected Communist sympathizers.

In 1950, **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** were formally charged with furnishing atomic secrets to the Soviets. The Rosenbergs were tried and executed, although some believe they may have been innocent.

**McCarthyism**

The anti-Communist hysteria continued throughout the early 1950s. In February 1950, **Joseph McCarthy**, the U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, shocked Americans by announcing in a speech that he had an actual list of Communist spies who had infiltrated the U.S. State Department. McCarthy used different forms of media to spread his message—including newspapers, pamphlets, radio, and television. A Senate Committee, led by Democrats, conducted an investigation of McCarthy’s claims and called him a “fraud and a hoax.” Republicans, however, backed McCarthy. They condemned the work of the Senate Committee as “the most brazen whitewash of treasonable conspiracy in our history.” McCarthy later made similar accusations about other federal departments. He blamed former Secretary of State George Marshall for being weak on Communism and for losing China to the Communists. The public began to fear that Communists were everywhere in the government. People of liberal political views became afraid of being accused of being Communists. Those who came under suspicion could not work for the government and often could not find jobs in private industry. McCarthy became popular and helped other Republican candidates to Congress win their elections. Important families like the Kennedys gave him financial support. President Eisenhower disapproved of McCarthy but failed to criticize him openly.

McCarthy was put in charge of his own congressional subcommittee and continued to hold hearings. He bullied witnesses, disregarded their rights,
exaggerated or falsified evidence, and destroyed people’s careers. In 1953, he accused the U.S. Army of sheltering disloyal Communists. The army in turn accused McCarthy of using improper influence to have a friend promoted. Extensive hearings were held on the new medium of television. The American public saw McCarthy’s bullying tactics first hand and he lost his popularity. McCarthy was challenged to produce evidence of his accusations and was condemned for his lack of “decency” in destroying other people’s careers. People applauded when McCarthy was attacked. McCarthy’s spell was broken. A famous journalist broadcast a special television program denouncing McCarthy’s conduct for failing to distinguish between dissent (disagreement) and disloyalty. Finally, McCarthy was censured (formally criticized) by the Senate. Today, the term “McCarthyism” refers both to the height of anti-Communist hysteria in the 1950s and to the practice of making wild and unsound accusations against innocent people.

The Cold War Continues under Eisenhower and Kennedy

Containment under Eisenhower

President Eisenhower gave aid to France, then fighting Communist-leaning Vietnamese nationalists in Indochina. Eisenhower also authorized the Central Intelligence Agency, or CIA, to train exiles who overthrew the leftist government of Guatemala. The United States further gave a pledge to the Nationalist Chinese that it would protect the island of Taiwan from any attack by Communist China. On the other hand, Eisenhower and his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, felt unable to do anything but issue a harsh condemnation when Soviet troops invaded Hungary in Eastern Europe in 1956.

The Eisenhower Doctrine

In 1954, Eisenhower took a special interest in the Middle East. In 1956, he prevented Britain, Israel, and France from defeating Egypt and taking over the Suez Canal. The following year, Eisenhower announced that the United States would be “prepared to use armed force . . . [to counter] aggression from any country controlled by international communism.” This extension of containment policy to the Middle East came to be known as the “Eisenhower Doctrine.” Under this doctrine, 15,000 American troops were sent to Lebanon in 1958 to support its pro-Western President against the threat of revolution.

Sputnik

In 1957, the Soviets launched Sputnik, the first man-made satellite, into space. Americans were so shocked that the Soviets seemed to be ahead, that Congress passed an act providing funds for math and science education. Not only was this the beginning of the “space race,” but it also had great military significance. With rockets that could travel into space, the Soviet Union had the ability to fire missiles that could carry nuclear weapons to the United States.

Nikita Khrushchev became the leader of the Soviet Union after Stalin’s death in 1953. Although he seemed less extreme than Stalin, Khrushchev believed strongly in the superiority of the Communist system. He visited the United States in 1959. Plans for a Soviet-American summit conference in 1960 were abruptly called off when an American U2 spy plane flown by Gary Powers was shot down over the Soviet Union.
Cuba

In 1959, Fidel Castro and his guerilla fighters overthrew the Cuban dictator Batista. Castro had promised to establish a democracy in Cuba, but he set up a Communist dictatorship instead. Castro nationalized property in Cuba belonging to Americans. Eisenhower was infuriated and took counter-measures, eventually cutting off trade and diplomatic relations with Cuba. Eisenhower also gave his approval to a secret plot to train and support Cuban exiles, who hoped to topple Castro. The exiles were armed and given special training in Guatemala by the CIA. As Eisenhower's Presidency came to an end, the exiles were still being trained. Eisenhower's Vice President, Richard M. Nixon, lost the 1960 Presidential election to Democratic candidate John F. Kennedy.

Kennedy and Containment in Latin America

When Kennedy became President, one of the greatest problems he faced was the presence of Communism in Cuba, only 90 miles from the Florida shore. Kennedy feared that Communism might spread from Cuba to other Latin American countries.

The Bay of Pigs Invasion, 1961

In April 1961, about 1,400 CIA-trained Cuban exiles attempted their invasion of Cuba by landing at the Bay of Pigs. The night before the attack, CIA planes bombed Cuban airfields but failed to destroy all Cuban aircraft. American naval ships also staged decoy operations to confuse the Cuban government. The United States failed to give air support during the invasion, however, and the rebels were defeated. They were publicly interrogated in Cuba in order to lay blame on the United States for the invasion and to make Castro more popular. Although the operation had been planned while Eisenhower was President, Kennedy took the blame for its failure. Many thought the CIA was at fault.

The “Alliance for Progress,” 1961

To meet the challenge posed by Communism, Kennedy created the “Alliance for Progress,” a program offering grants and loans to Latin American nations to promote economic progress, increased trade, and land reform. The program was generally unsuccessful, however, because local elites in Latin America were reluctant to make reforms.

The Cuban Missile Crisis

The Bay of Pigs invasion led Castro to strengthen his ties with the Soviet Union. In October 1962, the United States discovered from its spy planes that Cubans were secretly trying to build bases for Soviet nuclear missiles. This would have given the Soviet Union the ability to launch an immediate nuclear attack on the United States. Kennedy resolved to prevent the Soviets from setting up missiles with nuclear warheads on Cuba. But how could he do this without causing a nuclear war? After consulting with his advisers, Kennedy imposed a naval blockade around the island of Cuba and threatened to invade if the missiles were not withdrawn. Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles for a pledge that the United States would not invade Cuba and that it would withdraw its own missiles from Turkey.

The “Cuban Missile Crisis” is often seen as Kennedy’s greatest foreign policy success. Because of his cool handling of the crisis, Kennedy was able to persuade the Soviet Union and Cuba to back down. Critics, however, say he took the world too close to nuclear war. In the aftermath of the crisis, American and Soviet leaders set up a “hot line”—a special telephone connection so they could address one another in a crisis. They also began negotiations for a partial “test ban” treaty, which they signed the following year. It banned all testing of nuclear weapons except underground.
The Berlin Wall

The Cold War continued in other parts of the world as well as Latin America. In 1961, Khrushchev ordered the construction of the Berlin Wall—a wall of concrete and barbed wire, guarded by machine gun towers—that separated East and West Berlin. Its purpose was to prevent East Germans from escaping through Berlin to the West. Kennedy visited Berlin and told Berliners, “Ich bin ein Berliner [I am a Berliner].” He meant that the United States would not abandon West Berlin.

To better resist Communism, Kennedy created a new, special elite corps—the “Green Berets”—who would be able to combat Communism through guerrilla warfare in the developing nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Kennedy also started the Peace Corps, in which young Americans provided economic and social assistance to developing countries. In a later chapter, you will learn about Kennedy's policies in Vietnam.

Focus on Florida

Florida was greatly affected by the events of the Cold War. When a socialist government took over the country of Guatemala in 1954, the American Central Intelligence Agency, or “CIA,” began secretly training exiles in Florida to overthrow it. The CIA operation in Guatemala was such a success that five years later, when Fidel Castro seized power in Cuba, the CIA began training teams of Cuban exiles in the Everglades, the Florida Keys, and Guatemala. This time, however, their effort led to disaster at the Bay of Pigs.

Because Cuba is less than 100 miles from Florida’s shores, Florida became a focal point of the Cold War. During the Cuban Missile Crisis, U.S. troops flooded into South Florida. Afterwards, Florida’s tropical forests continued to be used by the U.S. military to train soldiers preparing for Southeast Asia or Latin America. Radio stations in Florida were used to make broadcasts into Cuba.

Castro’s Communist dictatorship in Cuba led to a stream of refugees to the United States. Between 1959 and 1962, more than 200,000 Cubans came to the United States—many of them professionals or business owners. Most of these immigrants settled in the Miami area. Immediately after the Cuban Missile Crisis, air travel between Cuba and the United States was cut off, but refugees continued to pour in from Cuba. In 1965, limited air travel was restored until 1973, and another 368,000 Cubans moved to the United States. In 1980, Castro announced that anyone who wished to leave Cuba could do so from the port of Mariel. Cuban Americans in Miami sent a fleet of small boats to pick up more than a hundred thousand “Marielitos.” Most of these arrivals again settled in Dade County. Miami is now officially bilingual, and the area around Eighth and Flager Streets has become known as “Little Havana.”

Another impact of the Cold War on Florida was in the birth of the space industry. In 1949, the U.S. Air Force acquired Cape Canaveral, and in 1950, it began testing missiles there. In 1958, NASA was formed and America entered the “space race.” Florida has played a key role because all of the American rockets launched into space took off from Cape Canaveral. In 1963, NASA acquired 90,000 acres on nearby Merritt Island, which became the Kennedy Space Center. The space program brought tens of thousands of scientists to Florida, turning Central Florida into the “Space Coast.”
The Cold War was rooted in the political, economic, and social differences between the two superpowers. Each superpower attempted to promote its way of life to other nations:

- The Soviet Union was a **Communist** country. Communists claimed that their society was run for the benefit of workers. In practice, the Soviet Union was a dictatorship run by Joseph Stalin. Citizens had limited rights and political opponents were imprisoned or killed. The country had a planned economy and collectivized agriculture. Factories were state-owned. Central planners told factory workers what and how much to produce.

- The United States was a **capitalist democracy**. People enjoyed individual rights, including free speech, freedom of press, and freedom of religion. They elected their own leaders. Americans could own property and run private businesses.

- Stalin mistrusted the West and resented the failure of Britain and the United States to open a second front before June 1944. He felt the Soviet Union had the right to control Eastern Europe to safeguard its own security.

- American leaders equally mistrusted Stalin. Stalin had promised free elections in Poland at Yalta but failed to honor his pledge. Americans refused to share the secret of the atomic bomb with the Soviets.
The Start of the Cold War in Europe

- Communists were placed in power in all those countries of Eastern Europe occupied by the Soviet (“Red”) army after World War II.
- Trade, travel and communications between Eastern and Western Europe were cut. In 1946, Winston Churchill announced that an “Iron Curtain” had fallen on Eastern Europe.
- In 1947, Communists threatened the governments of Greece and Turkey.
- Truman announced the Truman Doctrine in March 1947: the United States would provide assistance to free peoples resisting Communism, including military and economic assistance to Turkey and Greece.
- In 1948, the United States announced the Marshall Plan: the United States would give economic aid to the countries of Western Europe to help them rebuild their economies, strengthen their resistance to Communism, and restore trade with the United States.
- Containment Policy: American leaders sought to “contain” Communism. They would not challenge Communism where it already existed, but they would prevent it from spreading further.

Events of the Early Cold War

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<tr>
<th>The Division of Germany and the “Berlin Airlift”:</th>
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<tr>
<td>- The Western Allies merged their occupation zones in Germany together to form West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany).</td>
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<td>- Stalin reacted by cutting off all Western land routes to West Berlin in 1948.</td>
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<td>- The United States and its allies responded with the “Berlin Airlift.” Supplies were flown to West Berlin.</td>
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<td>- After several months, Stalin reopened the roads to West Berlin.</td>
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<td>- The Soviet occupation zone became East Germany (German Democratic Republic).</td>
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<th>NATO vs. the Warsaw Pact:</th>
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<tr>
<td>- The Western Allies formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or NATO, in 1949. NATO guaranteed the countries of Western Europe that they would be protected against Soviet attack by American nuclear weapons.</td>
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<td>- The Soviet Union sent its troops several times into Warsaw Pact countries to maintain Communism.</td>
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The Impact of the Cold War on Life in the United States

- In the United States, the Cold War led to a second “Red Scare.” Many feared Communist spies.
- Loyalty Review Boards and the House Committee on Un-American Activities interrogated citizens on their political activities. After being investigated by the House Committee, the “Hollywood 10” lost their jobs.
- Alger Hiss, a prominent State Department official, was imprisoned for being a Communist.
- The Rosenbergs were tried and executed for giving atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.
- In the 1950s, Senator Joseph McCarthy claimed to have evidence of Communist spies in the State Department and other branches of government, but he never produced it. In 1953, McCarthy lost his influence when he challenged the army. The term “McCarthyism” now refers to anti-Communist hysteria.
The Cold War Spreads to Asia

**The “Fall” of China:**
- In 1949, China was taken over by Communist forces led by Mao Zedong. Mao declared the **People’s Republic of China** in October 1949.
- Chiang Kai-Shek and the Chinese Nationalists fled to the island of Taiwan.
- The United States refused to recognize the Communist government of China.

**The Korean War:**
- Korea was divided in two after World War II along the 38th parallel. A Communist state was established in the North and a pro-Western government in the South.
- Communist North Korea attacked South Korea in June 1950.
- Truman decided to help the South Koreans resist the Communist attack. Truman acted with the approval of the U.N. Security Council.
- **General MacArthur** chased the North Koreans to the Yalu River on the border with China. His advance brought China into the war.
- MacArthur favored using nuclear weapons to defeat the Chinese. Truman dismissed MacArthur when he was openly critical of the President.
- A truce was signed at **Panmunjon** in 1953, leaving Korea divided along the 38th parallel just as before the war. The demilitarized zone, or **DMZ**, is the strip of land between the two countries.

**Nuclear Proliferation and the Arms Race**
- **Nuclear proliferation** refers to the spread of atomic weapons to other countries.
- This became a problem when the Soviet Union exploded its own atomic bomb in 1949. Within a few years, both superpowers developed much more destructive hydrogen bombs. Each power thought its nuclear arms served as a **deterrent** against attack.
- Nuclear weapons eventually spread to several other countries, including Britain, France, China, India, Pakistan, and Israel.
- The problem of nuclear proliferation remains today. How many more countries should have nuclear weapons? Should Iran have nuclear weapons? Does the spread of nuclear weapons increase the likelihood that these destructive weapons will be used, accidentally or deliberately, or fall into the hands of terrorists?

**Foreign Policy Events under Eisenhower**
- **Eisenhower Doctrine**: President Eisenhower announced the “**Eisenhower Doctrine**”—that the United States would oppose the spread of Communism in the Middle East—and sent troops to Lebanon.
- **Sputnik**: The Soviet success in sending **Sputnik** into space in 1957 caused the United States to increase its spending on science education.
- In Guatemala, CIA-trained exiles overthrew a leftist government.
- **Castro and Cuba**: In 1959, **Fidel Castro** successfully overthrew **Batista**, a dictator in Cuba. Castro quickly imprisoned opponents and soon established a Communist state.
- When Castro seized some U.S. investments, Eisenhower began an economic boycott and let the CIA train Cuban exiles planning to overthrow Castro.
Foreign Policy Events under Kennedy

- **Bay of Pigs Invasion:** In April 1961, a few months after John F. Kennedy became President, the Cuban exiles attempted to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. However Kennedy failed to give the exiles air cover and their invasion failed.

- **Berlin Wall:** In 1961, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev ordered the building of the Berlin Wall to prevent East Germans from escaping to West Berlin.

- **Kennedy’s Berlin Speech:** When Kennedy later visited Berlin, he declared “I am a Berliner” to show his solidarity with the West Berliners.

- **Other Programs:** Kennedy started the Peace Corps, Alliance for Progress and “Green Berets” in his efforts to combat Communism.

The Cuban Missile Crisis

- In October 1962, Americans discovered that Soviet nuclear missiles were about to be installed in Cuba. These missiles would have threatened Florida and other targets in the United States. This discovery led to the “Cuban Missile Crisis”—the closest the world has come to a nuclear war.

- America blockaded Cuba and threatened to invade the island.

- Khrushchev finally removed the missiles when Kennedy pledged not to invade Cuba and offered to remove U.S. missiles from Turkey.

- The United States and Soviet Union set up a “hot line” for emergency calls between their leaders; they also agreed to negotiate a partial test ban treaty.

What Do You Know?

**SS.912.A.6.10**

1. Which of these conditions was an economic cause of the Cold War in Europe?

   A. Stalin resented the fact that the Western Allies had delayed the invasion of France during the war.
   
   B. Truman failed to share the secrets of the atomic bomb at the Potsdam Conference.
   
   C. The United States had a capitalist system while the Soviet Union had Communist system with central planning.
   
   D. Stalin felt the Soviet Union had the right to establish a “sphere of influence” in Eastern Europe.

2. What threat was President Truman referring to in the speech above?

   A. a regional war between India and Pakistan
   
   B. the spread of Communism to Greece and Turkey
   
   C. Communist infiltration in the U. S. State Department
   
   D. Vietnamese resistance to the continuation of imperialism
3. Which phrase best completes this graphic organizer?
   A. Military defeat of Nazi Germany
   B. Federal aid to American farmers
   C. Economic aid to other countries
   D. Free trade with Canada

4. How was the Marshall Plan designed to discourage the spread of Communism in Europe?
   A. by joining European nations together into the European Union
   B. by restoring economic stability to the nations of Western Europe
   C. by providing military assistance to France, Great Britain, and Italy
   D. by establishing freely elected governments in Poland and Czechoslovakia

5. Which foreign policy did American leaders follow in response to these events?
   A. imperialism
   B. isolationism
   C. containment
   D. détente

6. Which action was a response to the organization created by this treaty?
   A. formation of the Warsaw Pact
   B. announcement of the Marshall Plan
   C. falling of the “Iron Curtain” over Eastern Europe
   D. application of the Eisenhower Doctrine to Lebanon
7. Which sentence best completes this diagram?
   - A. Stalin cut off supply routes to democratic West Berlin.
   - B. Stalin allowed free access to West Berlin by railroad and air.
   - C. Stalin built a wall in Berlin to separate East and West Berliners.
   - D. Stalin united all the Allied sectors of Berlin under one city government.

8. What was the long-term significance of this airlift?
   - A. It showed that the Western Allies had forgiven Germans for their actions in World War II.
   - B. It demonstrated that the United States would resist any further attempts to spread Communism.
   - C. It confirmed that Americans believed that Europe was more important than Asia.
   - D. It indicated that air travel was becoming less expensive than travel by train or car.

9. Which foreign policy goal led to the instructions issued in the document above?
   - A. American leaders wanted to prevent China from taking over North Korea.
   - B. American leaders wanted to unite North and South into one democratic republic.
   - C. American leaders wanted to maintain military bases in both North and South Korea.
   - D. American leaders wanted to prevent Communist North Korea from taking over South Korea.
10. Which statement best summarizes the outcome of the Korean War?

A. North Korea made minor gains in the south but lost territory in the north to China.

B. A majority of North Koreans fled southward causing a collapse of the North Korean government.

C. North and South Korea remained divided at the 38th parallel, just as they had been before the war.

D. Korea was reunited under a coalition government consisting of both Northerners and Southerners.

11. Based on the information on the map, which action would have triggered American intervention in 1956?

A. Soviet repression of an anti-Communist government in Hungary

B. a declaration of independent statehood by the Belgian Congo

C. Soviet intervention in support of a local Communist party in Turkey

D. the outbreak of an armed conflict between China and Mongolia

12. Which event sparked these changes?

A. The Soviet Union launched its satellite, Sputnik.

B. Mao Zedong led a successful Communist revolution in China.

C. North Korea crossed the 38th parallel to invade South Korea.

D. Senator Joseph McCarthy announced the discovery of “Reds” in the State Department.
My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man . . .

—John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address, 1961

13. Which program was started by President Kennedy to further the ideals expressed in this part of his Inaugural Address?
   A. Peace Corps
   B. the space program
   C. South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
   D. opening of relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC)

14. What was an important consequence of the Cuban Missile Crisis?
   A. The Soviet Union secretly kept nuclear missiles in Cuba pointed at Florida.
   B. The United States kept missiles in Turkey and Greece pointed at the Soviet Union.
   C. Fidel Castro was removed from power in Cuba and all nuclear weapons were taken out of Cuba.
   D. Soviet and American leaders established an emergency “hot line” and negotiated a partial test ban treaty.

15. This photograph shows missiles being displayed in a parade in East Berlin during the Cold War.

Which problem of the Cold War is highlighted by this photograph?
   A. the dangers of nuclear proliferation
   B. the lack of free speech and freedom of religion under Communism
   C. the inability of Communist countries to supply enough consumer goods
   D. the failure of Eastern Europe to maintain trade and travel with the West

16. How did the Cold War most affect Florida?
   A. Nuclear missiles installed in Cuba threatened the survival of Florida.
   B. People in Florida could no longer sell their products to Eastern Europe.
   C. Hundreds of thousands of refugees fled Castro’s Communist dictatorship for Florida.
   D. Senator Joseph McCarthy accused a large number of people in Florida of being Communists.