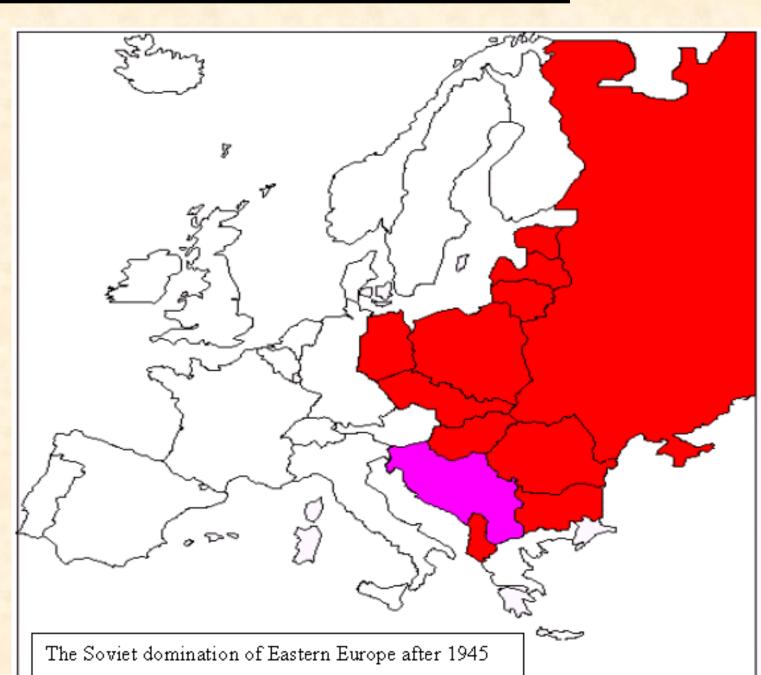


Objective: To examine the causes of the Cold War.

The Cold War: Roots of the Conflict

Soviet Expansion:

· The Soviet Union occupied most of Eastern Europe by the end of World War



• In 1946, Winston Churchill correctly warned that the Soviets were creating an "iron curtain" in Eastern Europe.



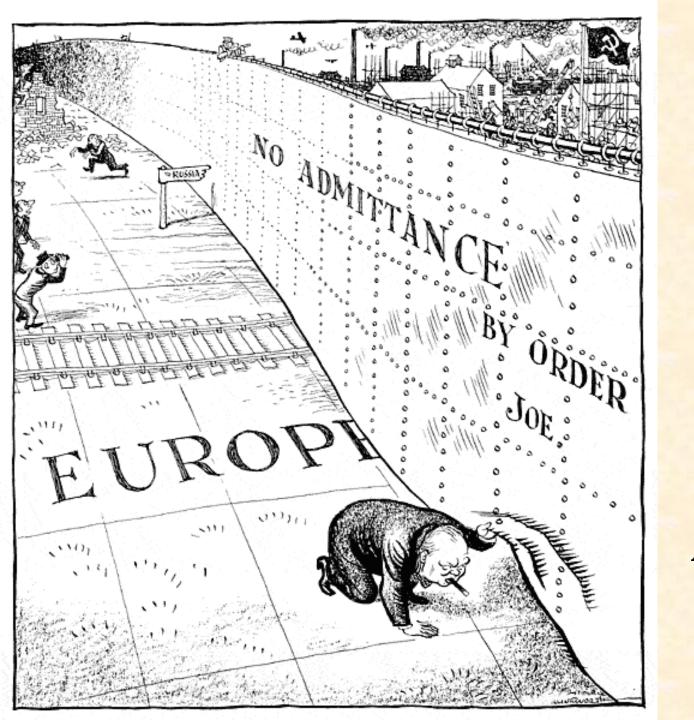
Winston Churchill giving the "Iron Curtain" address at Westminster College on March 5, 1946

Winston Churchill - "The Sinews of Peace" March 5, 1946 - Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow....Whatever conclusions may be drawn from these facts - and facts they are - this is certainly not the Liberated Europe we fought to build up. Nor is it one which contains the essentials of permanent peace....

What is needed is a settlement, and the longer this is delayed, the more difficult it will be and the greater our dangers will become.

From what I have seen of our Russian friends and Allies during the war, I am convinced that there is nothing they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for weakness, especially military weakness.



Peep under the Iron curtain

March 6, 1946

· By 1948, every Eastern European country was under communist control.

American Response:

• Truman Doctrine – statement of President Truman that promised military and economic support to nations threatened by communism.

• In 1947, the U.S. gave \$400 million to Greece and Turkey in order to help them put down communist revolts.

Aid for Europe:

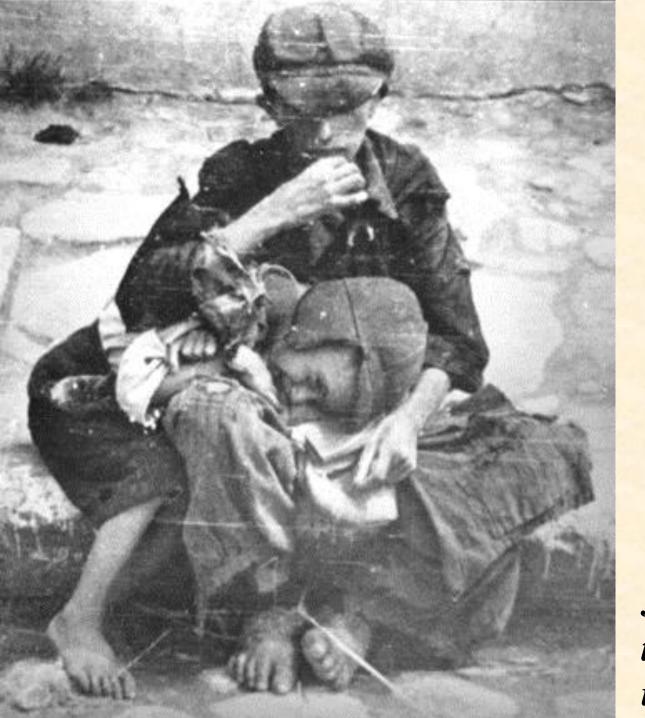
· Secretary of State George Marshall toured Western Europe and witnessed widespread homelessness and famine.



Children in a London suburb, waiting outside the wreckage of what was their home. September 1940.

"The German ultimatum ordering the Dutch commander of Rotterdam to cease fire was delivered to him at 10:30 a.m. on May 14, 1940. At 1:22 p.m., German bombers set the whole inner city of Rotterdam ablaze, killing 800-900 of its inhabitants." * Aerial view of the ruins of Rotterdam.





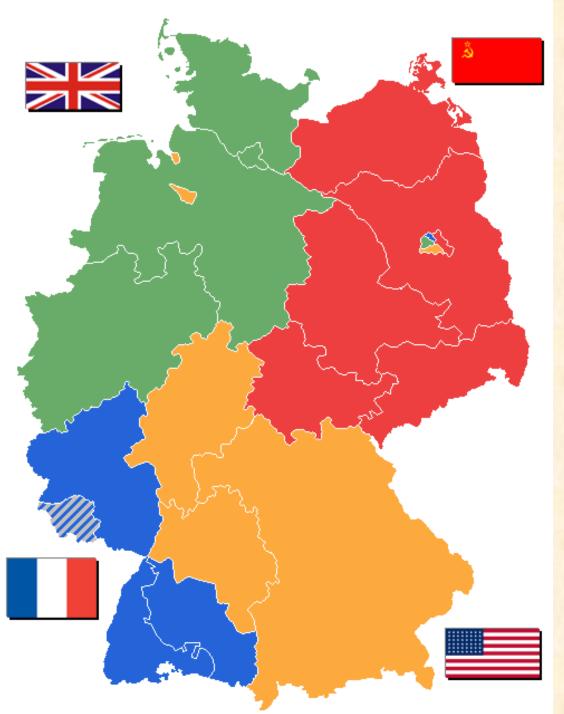
Jewish children in the Warsaw Ghetto in 1942



· Marshall, fearing that communist revolts could occur in such an atmosphere, proposed that the U.S. help to rebuild the European economy in what became known as the Marshall Plan.

Nuremberg, Germany, April 20, 1945 * The U.S. gave over \$12 billion in aid to European countries between 1948 and 1952, helping to improve their economies and lessen the chance of communist revolutions.

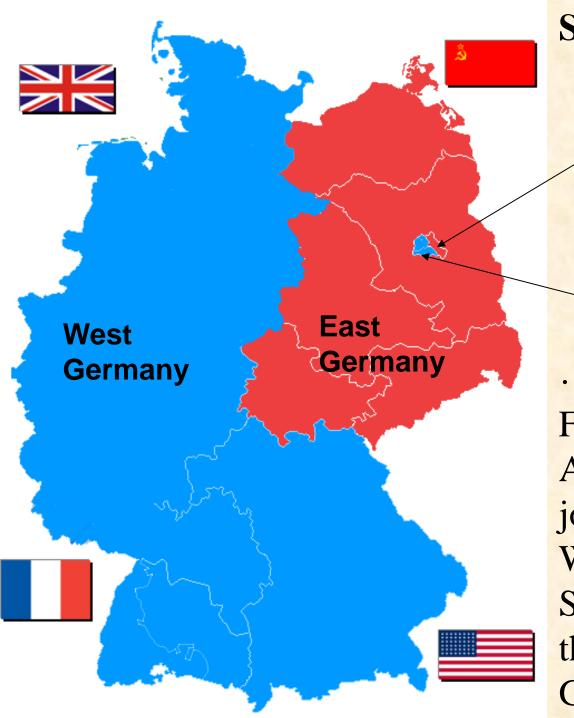




Focus on Berlin

After World War II,
Germany was divided
into four zones,
occupied by French,
British, American, and
Soviet troops.

Occupation zones after 1945. Berlin is the multinational area within the Soviet zone.



Soviet blockade:

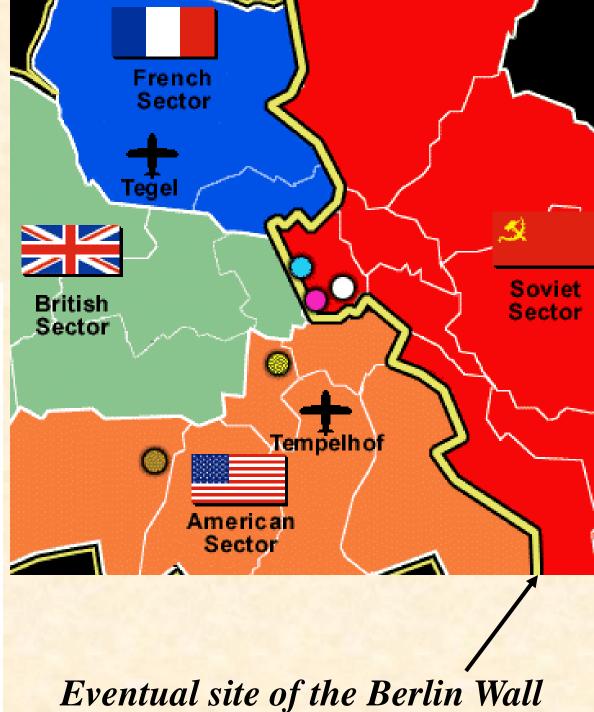
East Berlin

West Berlin

· In June of 1948, the French, British and American zones were joined into the nation of West Germany after the Soviets refused to end their occupation of Germany.

· In response, the Soviets cut off West Berlin from the rest of the world with a blockade.





A huge airlift:

- · President Truman decided to avoid the blockade by flying in food and other supplies to the needy people of West Berlin.
- · At times, over 5,000 tons of supplies arrived daily.

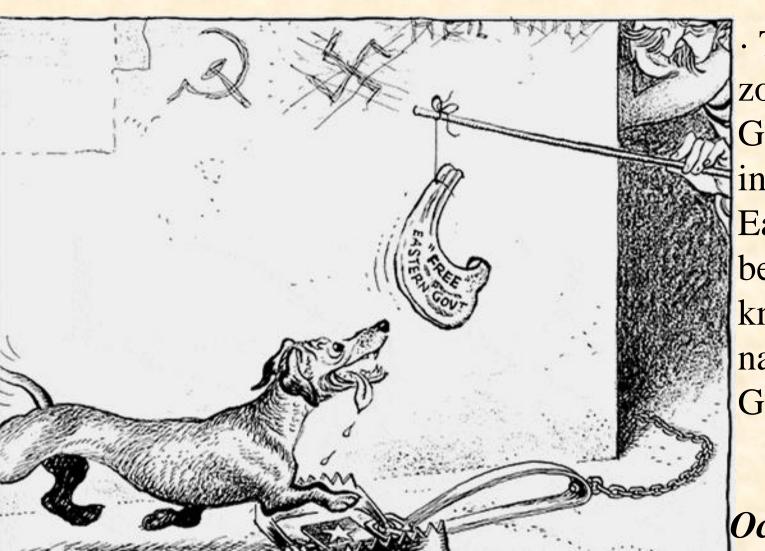






Germany remains divided:

· In May of 1949, Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union ended the blockade.



· The Soviet zone of Germany, including East Berlin, became known as the nation of East Germany.

October, 1949