

# END WORLD WAR II AND START OF THE COLD WAR



# Hiroshima

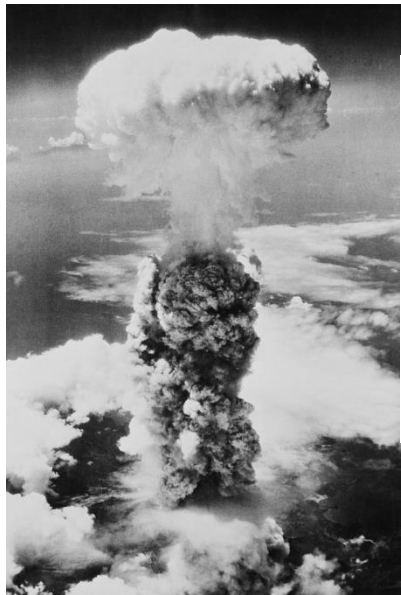
## To what extent was dropping the bomb justified?

YES	NO
It was the lesser evil among the alternatives	It was a barbaric and immoral act
It was justified given the total war tactics used by all sides in the war	Bombing Japan should be viewed as a war crime against humanity
It was ethical in the context of the horrors of World War II	The bombing was really an act of revenge against the Japanese civilians
Ending the war quickly actually helped to save more lives than the bombs took	It was unnecessary since Japan was looking for peace
Japan would not have surrendered without having been bombed first	High ranking military officials said the bombing was unnecessary

# Hiroshima

Other materials that might interest you:

Book – “Hiroshima” by John Hersey (*it's a retelling of the bombing from the perspective of 6 eye witnesses; it attests to the horrors experienced that day*)



# The Holocaust

Sources normally used:

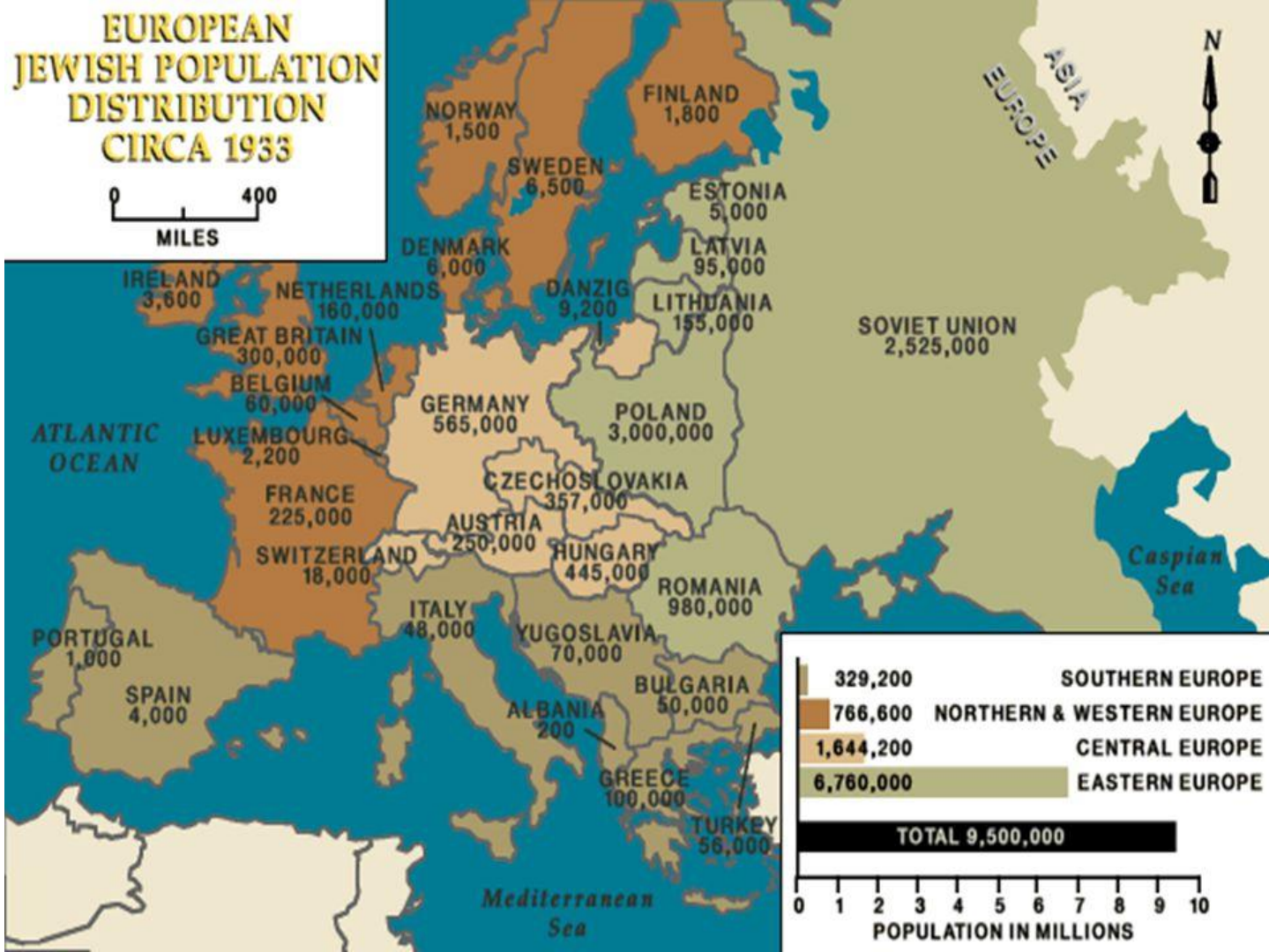
- Frontline: Memory of the Camps ([link](#))
- The Milgram Experiment ([link](#))
- One of the worst man made horrors in history; over 6 million people systematically murdered over the span of 5+ years across Europe



## Location of the Camps



# Pre-War Jewish Population



# Jewish population by region, 1933 and 1950

## Southern Europe



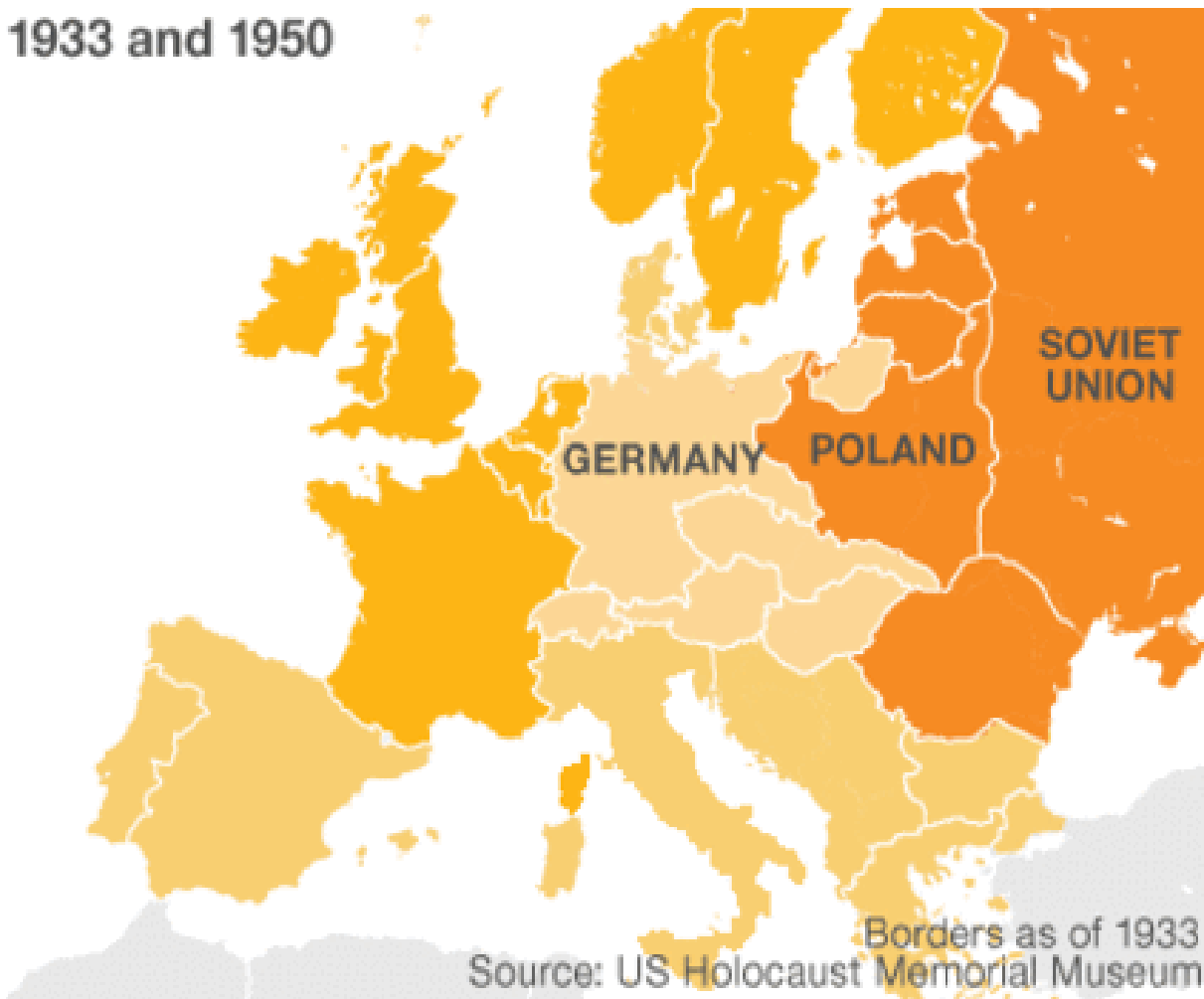
## Northern & Western Europe



## Central Europe



## Eastern Europe



# **How do you explain the people who carried out the Holocaust?**

- **Brainwashed by Hitler?**
- **Psychotic?**
- **German people are just bad?**



# The Milgram Experiment

Student  
(Citizen Subject)



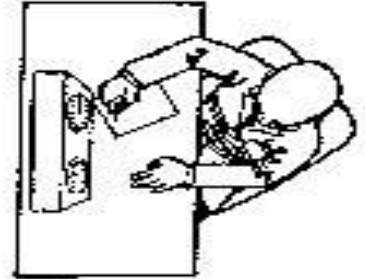
Electric  
Chair

Teacher  
(Recruit :  
Government  
Employee)



Electric Shock  
Switch  
15V - 450V

Experimenter  
(Authority)



# The Nuremburg Trials

- Given the horrors witnessed and committed by all sides, how do you bring people to justice for the horrific acts of the Nazi government?
- The Nuremburg Trials were undertaken to prosecute Nazi figures for “crimes against humanity” and other war crimes
- Helped create a new international legal framework and led to the establishment of the International Criminal Court



# The Start of the Cold War

- Yalta Conference – February 1945
- Potsdam Conference – July 1945
- The Kennan “X Article” (also known as the “Long Telegram”) and the policy of **CONTAINMENT** appeared in Foreign Affairs in July 1947

# Cold War Timeline

- Highlighted Items are the most critical elements
- READ CHAPTER 28!
- Ask Questions – come after school if you have more questions





# Cold War Europe



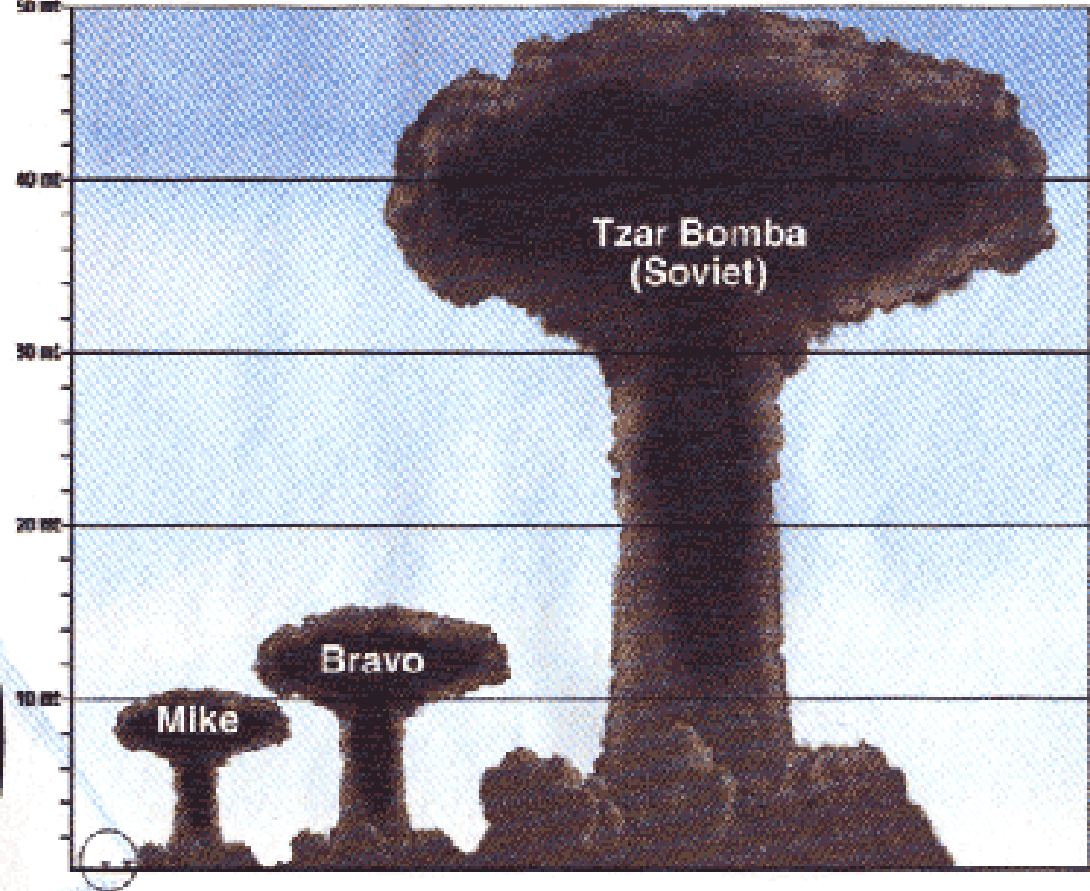
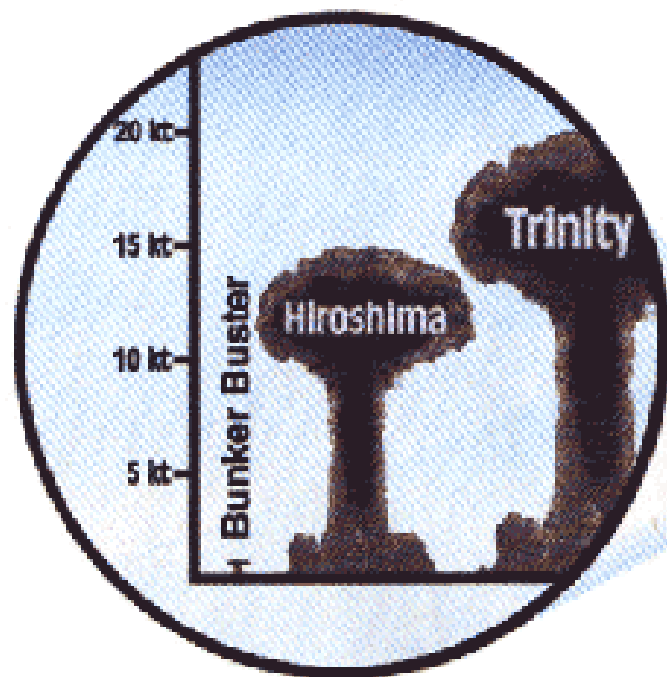
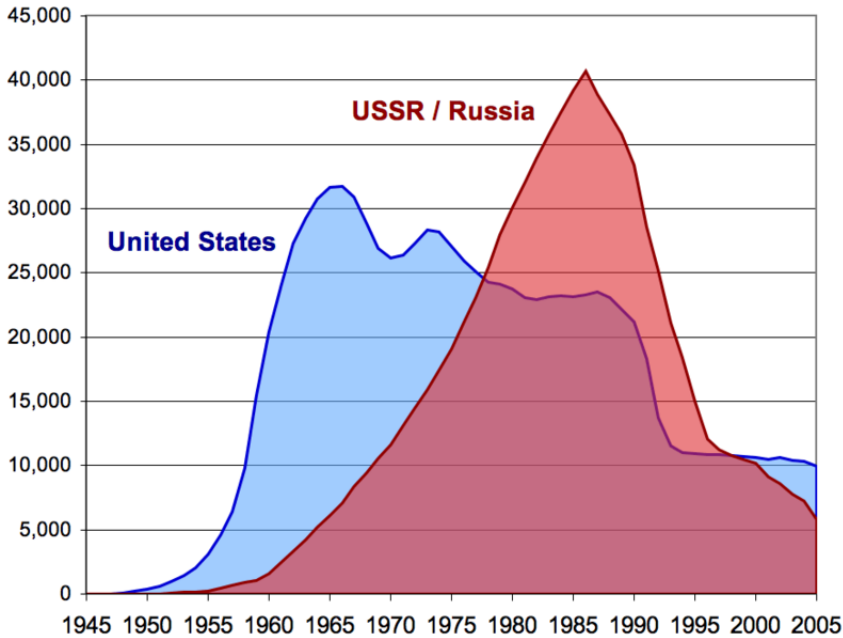


Illustration From October 2002  
Issue of "Popular Mechanics" (pg. 69)

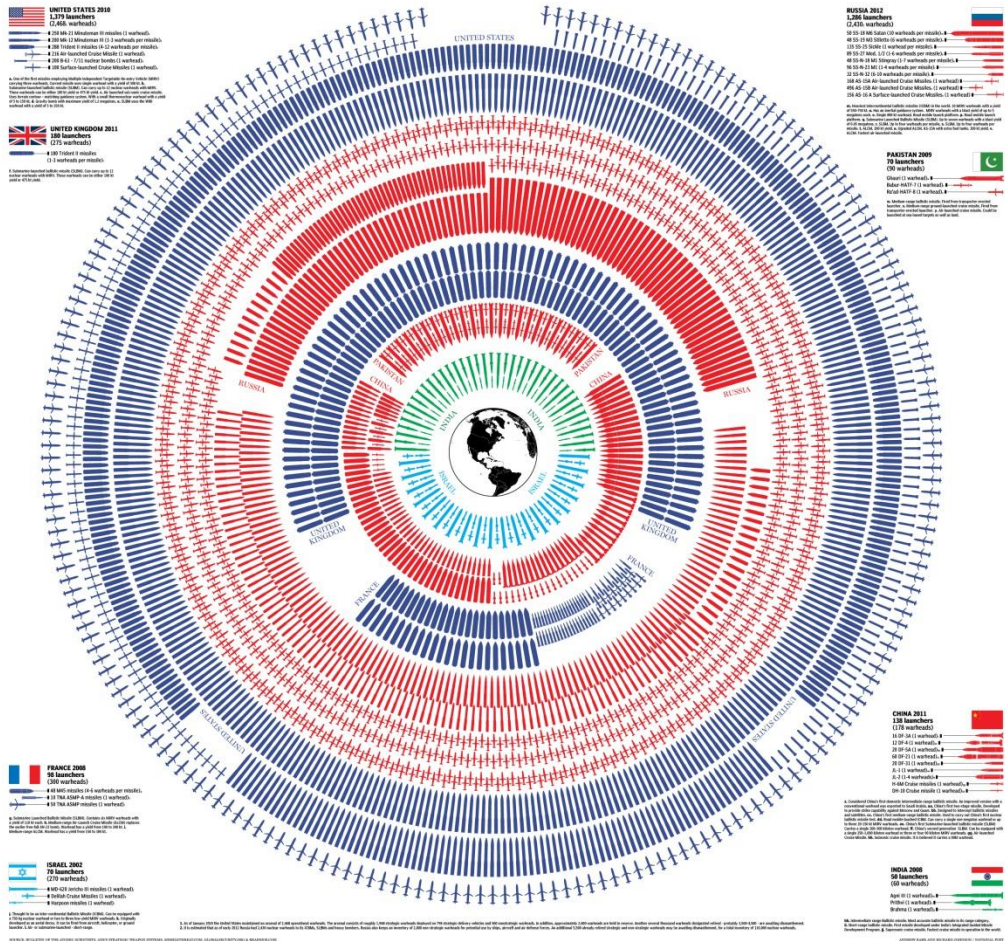
# Warheads Per Nation by Year



As of 2012 →

## NUKES READY TO FLY

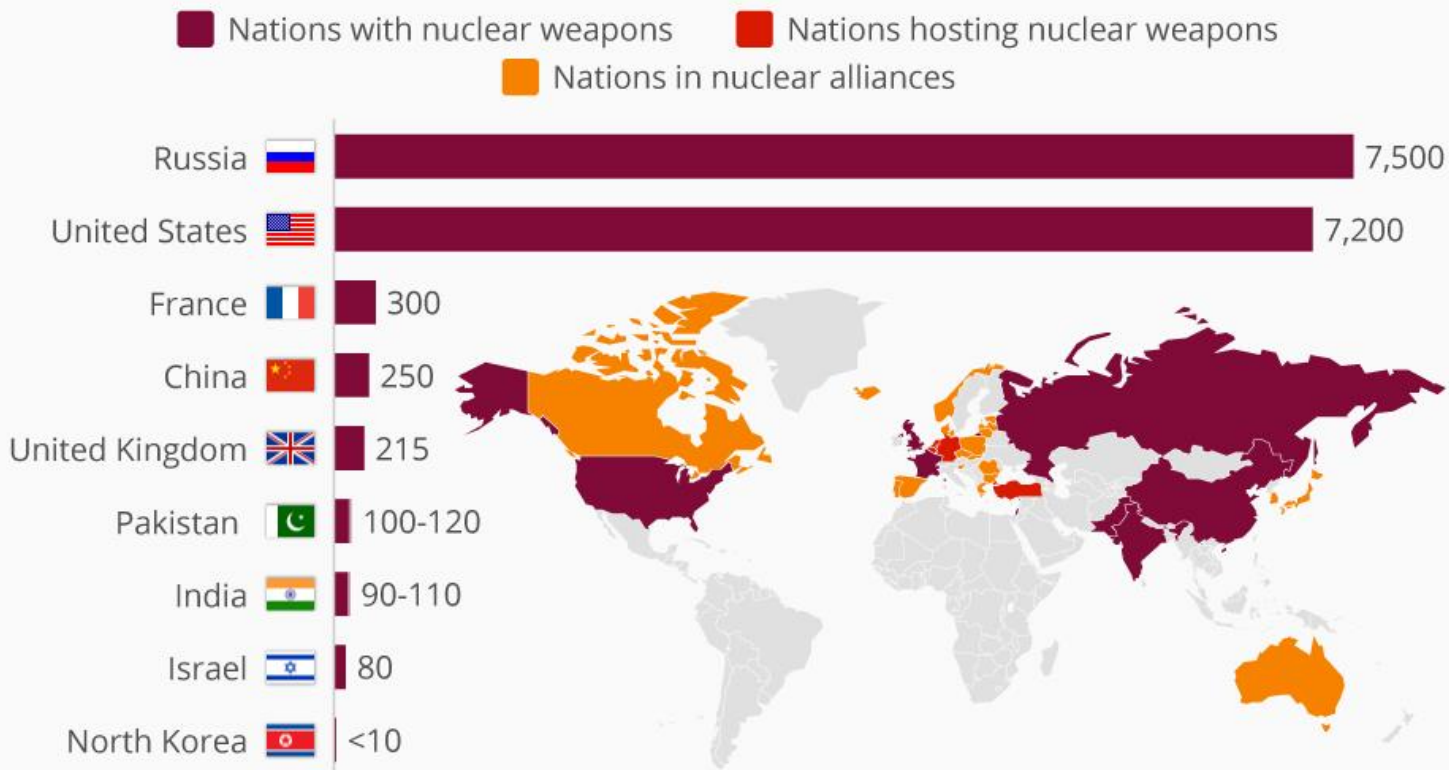
In three weeks, NATO allies meet in Chicago with one topic on the agenda being nuclear weapons and their reduction. However, as the Federation of American Scientists pointed out this week, "After Russia, the United States and NATO, the fewest nuclear power states in a world of mandated and unnecessary weapons, new initiatives are needed to increase transparency of such forces." So trying to catalogue the nuclear warheads in the world is an almost impossible challenge. Seeing inside, every country has different ways of tallying their armaments in weapons may be based on declassification and not reliable, but could be made reliable again.) This graphic attempts to look at the number of immediately available nuclear weapons in the world, weapons that could be in a very short notice – because that is the point – be used in a war. Taking the latest data available from the Bulletin of the Arms Situation, we have constructed a graph of instantly available launchers – missiles with nuclear warheads installed and ready to fly or drop. They could be intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarines, air- or land-launched cruise missiles, single stage rockets or just plain bombs. The graph below does not take into account that in many cases the missiles themselves may contain up to 22 warheads, nor does it take into account the size or fall-tolerance of the weapons themselves.





# The Countries With The Biggest Nuclear Arsenals

Number of nuclear warheads in countries worldwide in 2015

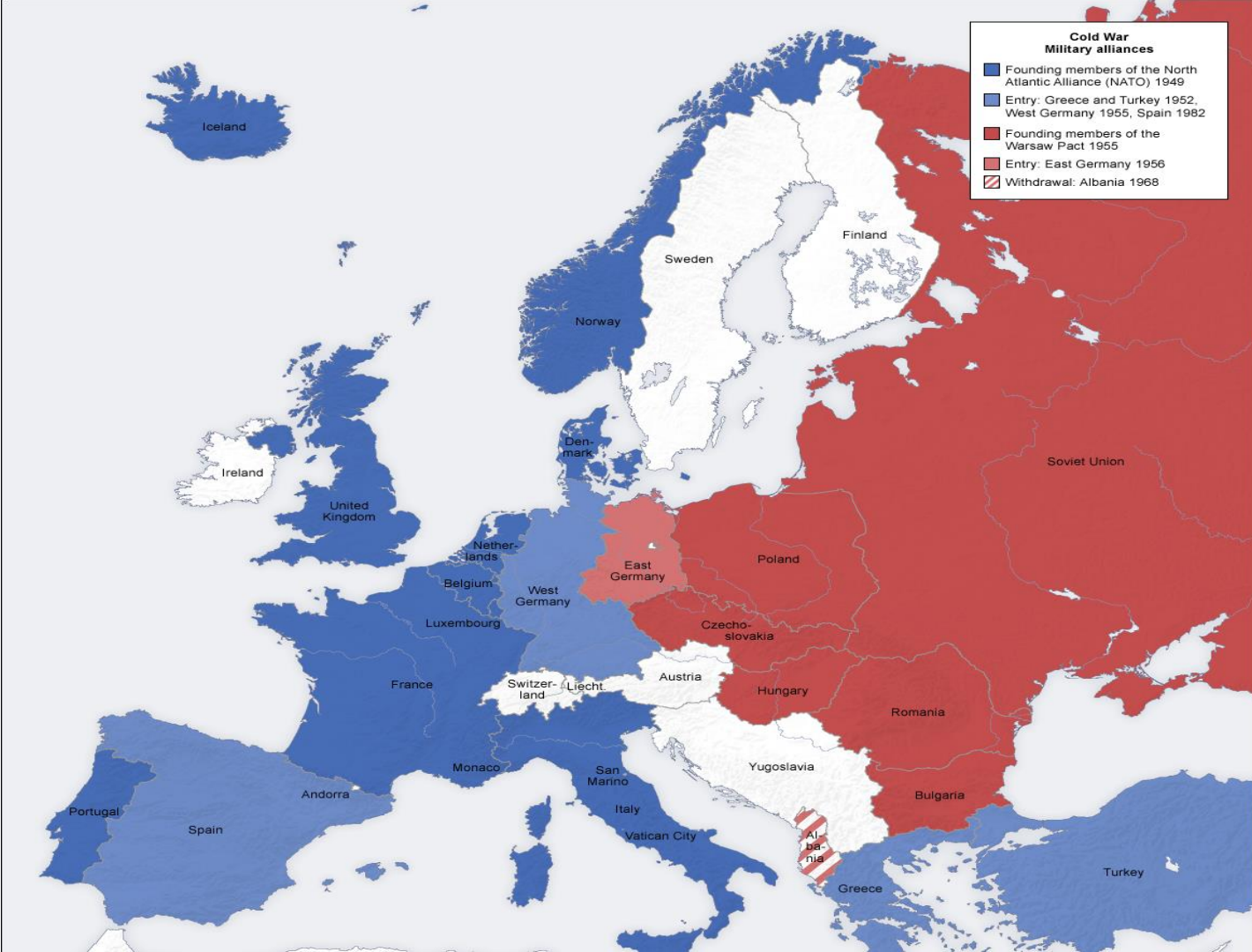


# Yalta and Potsdam Conferences

## Key Issues:

1. What to do with Germany? Divide it up?
2. What to do with Poland? Elections? Who is the legitimate government?
3. What to do about reparations payments from Germany to the Allies?
4. What about the war with Japan?





# Important Places/Events/Concepts

- Greece, Turkey, Iran
- Berlin, West & East Germany
- **The Marshall Plan**
- **The Truman Doctrine**
- The UN and the Security Council
- **The “Long Telegram”**
- Containment
- **The Berlin Airlift**
- The Atlantic Charter
- NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
- Czechoslovakian Coup D'état
- Chinese Revolution
- The Korean War
- Cominform
- Comecon (not Comic-Con)
- The Warsaw Pact
- Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)

# Ideological Differences

## ***USA and the West***

- **Multiparty democracy**
- **Capitalist economy**
- **Individualism**

## ***USSR and the Eastern Bloc***

- **Single party democracy**
- **Planned (state controlled) economy**
- **Collectivism**

# The Communist Manifesto

(1848)

- Karl Marx, in 1848, put together a document that had enormous influence on the Soviet way of thinking
- Key ideas include:
  - History is a history of class struggle (rich and poor fighting it out over and over)
  - Capitalism is a system where the rich (the bourgeoisie) exploit the workers (the proletariat)
  - The longer capitalism is around the larger the proletariat class will become
  - Eventually there will be worldwide workers uprisings which will destroy capitalism and create a one class society where workers will control and benefit from the fruits of their labor

# The Declaration of Independence (1776)

- A (hopefully) well known summation of Western thinking about the function and purpose of government
- Government's job is to protect life, liberty and property
- Individuals have inherent irrevocable human rights
- The job of government is to secure and protect these rights
- People have the right of rebellion



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# “Spheres of Influence” vs “Self Determination”

**A misunderstanding among the Allies?**

- Stalin operating under the “spheres of influences” approach – both Russia and the West have control over the region they occupy**
- The US and the West operating under the “self-determination” approach – both sides will allow a multiparty democracy to determine the fate of the nations of Europe**

# Capitalism

**Key features of a capitalist economy:**

- **Private ownership of business**
- **Limited to no government intervention into the “market”**
- **“The Market” as the primary force behind how goods and services are produced and exchanged**
- **The goal of business is to make a profit – the profit is to be paid to owners/stockholders**
- **Success or failure is determined by “The Market”**
- **Unequal distribution of wealth**

# Communism (economically speaking)

**Key features of a communist economy:**

- **Worker (government) ownership of business**
- **Government control over how goods and services are produced and exchanged**
- **Profits shared by all workers to achieve a single class society (equal distribution of wealth)**
- **The motivation to work is often created through government determined quotas and encouragement to support the good of the whole**

# **“The Long Telegram”**

(1946 / 1947)

- **Written by George Kennan – an important American diplomat who served in Russia during WWII**
- **Major ideas in the telegram:**
  - **Russia views capitalism as only wanting one thing, everything. Because of this capitalism and communism are perpetually at war with each other**
  - **Russia will never agree to cooperation with capitalist nations**
  - **The threat communism poses is real and needs to be confronted with via diplomatic firmness and long term pressure (eventually called “containment”)**
  - **Given time, and by setting a positive example in the US and the West, Russia will collapse due to internal instability**

# The Truman Doctrine

(1947)

- A shift in policy from isolationism to one of “support[ing] free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures”
- Specifically applied to Greece and Turkey following England’s declaration that they didn’t have the resources to adequately support these nations
- Viewed by many as the start of the Cold War
- Committed the US to massive increases in military and foreign aid spending for decades



# Marshall Plan

(1947)

- Following WWII it was clear that Europe was on the verge of a full scale economic melt-down
- The fear was that communism could engulf all of Europe given the desperate circumstances
- In particular, France and Italy had large and popular communist parties
- The goal of the plan was to provide massive financial aid to rebuild Europe and create industrially strong allies to stand up to Russia
- There was significant political wrangling to both offer aid to Russia and ensure they would turn it down

# Berlin Blockade and Airlift

(1948-49)

- The first true standoff between the USSR and the US
- The USSR blocks off access to Western Berlin following a decision by the England, France and the US to replace Western Germany's currency with a new one
- For over a year the US flew in everything the western half of the city needed – up to 5000 tons of supplies a day
- The USSR eventually agrees to lifting the blockade in May of 1949 after it was obvious that the US could go on supplying West Berlin indefinitely
- The cost of the airlift was over \$2 billion dollars

