LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After you have studied Chapter 28 in your textbook and worked through this study guide chapter, you should be able to:

1. Examine and explain the sources of the Cold War.
2. Examine the reasons for the activist, expansionist, globalist diplomacy undertaken by the United States in the aftermath of the Second World War.
3. Discuss the similarities and differences between American and Soviet perceptions of major international problems and events from 1945 to 1961.
4. Explain the rationale behind the containment doctrine, examine the evolution of the doctrine from its inception in 1947 to the end of the Eisenhower administration in 1961; discuss the history, extent, and nature of criticisms of the doctrine; and evaluate the doctrine as the cornerstone of American foreign policy from 1947 to 1961.
5. Examine the nature and extent of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1961.
6. Examine, evaluate, and discuss the consequences of the defense and foreign policy views, goals, and actions of the Truman administration.
7. Discuss the reconstruction of Japan after that country’s defeat in the Second World War, and discuss relations between the United States and Japan from 1945 to 1961.
8. Discuss the nature and outcome of the Chinese Civil War, and examine United States policy toward the People’s Republic of China from 1949 to 1961.
9. Examine and evaluate the events and decisions that led to deepening United States involvement in Vietnam from 1945 to 1961, and discuss the course of the war from 1950 to 1961.
10. Discuss the origins of the Korean War, explain its outcome, and examine its impact on domestic politics and United States foreign policy.
11. Examine, evaluate, and discuss the consequences of the defense and foreign policy views, goals, and actions of the Eisenhower administration.
12. Discuss the rise of the Third World and explain the challenge the Third World posed to the United States from 1945 to 1961.
14. Discuss the various ways in which the United States attempted to counter nationalism, radical doctrines, and neutralism in the Third World.
15. Examine the role of the CIA as an instrument of United States policy in the Third World during the 1950s.

THEMATIC GUIDE

Chapter 28 surveys the history of the bipolar contest for international power between the United States and the Soviet Union, a contest known as the Cold War, from 1945 to 1961.

We first examine the Cold War as the outgrowth of a complex set of factors. At the end of the Second World War, international relations remained unstable because of (1) world economic problems; (2) power vacuums caused by the defeat of Germany and Japan; (3) civil wars within nations; (4) the birth of nations resulting from the disintegration of empires; and (5) air power, which made all nations more vulnerable to attack. This unsettled environment encouraged competition between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two most powerful nations at the war’s end.

Furthermore, both the United States and the Soviet Union believed in the rightness of their own political, economic, and social systems, and each feared the other’s system. Their decisions and actions, based on the way each perceived the world, confirmed rather than alleviated these fears. For example, the American resolution to avoid appeasement and hold the line against communism, the American feeling of vulnerability in the air age, and American determination to prevent an economic depression led to an activist foreign policy characterized by the containment doctrine, economic expansionism, and globalist diplomacy. These factors, along with Truman’s anti-Soviet views and his brash personality, intensified Soviet fears of a hostile West. When the Soviets acted on the basis of this feeling, American worries that the Soviet Union was bent on world domination intensified.

Despite the fact that the Soviet Union had emerged from the Second World War as a regional power rather than a global menace, United States officials were distrustful of the Soviet Union and reacted to counter what they perceived to be a Soviet threat. They did so because of (1) their belief in a monolithic communist enemy bent on world revolution; (2) fear that unstable world conditions made United States interests vulnerable to Soviet subversion; and (3) the desire of the United States to use its postwar position of strength to its advantage. When the actions of the United States brought criticism, the United States perceived this as further proof that the Soviets were determined to dominate the world.

The interplay of these factors provides the thread running through the examination of American-Soviet relations from 1945 to 1961. The action-reaction theme is evident throughout the chapter, and the events discussed serve as evidence to support the authors’ interpretation of the sources of the Cold War. For example, in the discussion of the origins of the Korean War, we find that Truman acted out of the belief that the Soviets were the masterminds behind North Korea’s attack against South Korea. However, closer analysis of the situation shows the strong likelihood that North Korea started the war for its own nationalistic purposes and secured the support of a reluctant Joseph Stalin only after receiving the support of Mao Zedong. We examine the conduct of the war, Truman’s problems with General Douglas MacArthur, America’s use of atomic diplomacy, and the war’s domestic political impact. In the war’s aftermath, the globalist foreign policy used to justify it became entrenched in U.S. policy. This, in turn, led to an increase in foreign commitments and military appropriations and solidified the idea of a worldwide Soviet threat.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, accepted this view of a worldwide communist threat. During Eisenhower’s administration, this belief and the fear of domestic subversives that accompanied it led to the removal of talented Asian specialists from the Foreign Service, an action that would have dire consequences later on. Meanwhile, a new jargon invigorated the containment doctrine and the U.S. undertook propaganda efforts to foster discontent in the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe. Despite Eisenhower’s doubts about the arms race, the president continued the activist foreign policy furthered during the Truman years and oversaw the acceleration of the
nuclear arms race. Therefore, during the Eisenhower-Dulles years, the action-reaction relationship between the superpowers continued. Each action by one side caused a corresponding defensive reaction by the other in a seemingly endless spiral of fear and distrust. As a result, problems continued in Eastern Europe, Berlin, and Asia.

The process of decolonization begun during the First World War accelerated in the aftermath of the Second World War. As scores of new nations were born, the Cold-War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union began. Both superpowers began to compete for friends among the newly emerging nations of the Third World; however, both the United States and the Soviet Union encountered obstacles in finding allies among these nations. The factors that created obstacles for the United States in its search for Third World friends included:

1. America’s negative view toward the neutralist movement among Third World nations;
2. the way in which the United States characterized Third-World peoples;
3. embarrassing incidents in the United States in which official representatives of the Third World were subjected to racist practices and prejudices;
4. America’s intolerance of the disorder caused by revolutionary nationalism, and
5. America’s great wealth.

To counter nationalism, radical doctrines, and neutralism in the Third World, the United States undertook development projects and, through the United States Information Agency, engaged in propaganda campaigns. In addition, during the Eisenhower administration the United States began increasingly to rely on the covert actions of the Central Intelligence Agency, as demonstrated in the Guatemalan and Iranian examples. Moreover, the attitude of the United States toward neutralism and toward the disruptions caused by revolutionary nationalism may be seen in the discussion of America’s deepening involvement in Vietnam and in the Eisenhower administration’s reaction to the events surrounding the 1956 Suez Crisis. In the aftermath of that crisis, fear of a weakened position in the Middle East led to the issuance of the Eisenhower Doctrine, which in turn was used to justify American military intervention in Lebanon in 1958, thus expanding the nation’s “global watch” approach to the containment of Communism.

BUILDING VOCABULARY

Listed below are important words and terms that you need to know to get the most out of Chapter 28. They are listed in the order in which they occur in the chapter. After carefully looking through the list, (1) underline the words with which you are totally unfamiliar, (2) put a question mark by those words of which you are unsure, and (3) leave the rest alone.

As you begin to read the chapter, when you come to any of the words you’ve put question marks beside or underlined (1) slow your reading, (2) focus on the word and on its context in the sentence you’re reading, (3) if you can understand the meaning of the word from its context in the sentence or passage in which it is used, go on with your reading, (4) if it’s a word that you’ve underlined or a word that you can’t understand from its context in the sentence or passage, look it up in a dictionary and write down the definition that best applies to the context in which the word is used.

Definitions

wisp __________________________________________
protracted ______________________________________
adept ________________________________________
indigenous ____________________________________________________________
ferment _____________________________________________________________
volatile _____________________________________________________________
hegemony ____________________________________________________________
xenophobia __________________________________________________________
nuance ______________________________________________________________
ambiguity ____________________________________________________________
ostentatious __________________________________________________________
retort ________________________________________________________________
repudiate _____________________________________________________________
subjugation __________________________________________________________
lexicon ______________________________________________________________
manifesto ____________________________________________________________
peripheral ____________________________________________________________
permeate _____________________________________________________________
cataclysm ____________________________________________________________
specter ______________________________________________________________
intractable ____________________________________________________________
polarize ______________________________________________________________
schism _______________________________________________________________
tenacious ______________________________________________________________
reneege ______________________________________________________________
amphibious ___________________________________________________________
rampant ______________________________________________________________
contentious __________________________________________________________
procurement __________________________________________________________
vigilance _____________________________________________________________
hector ________________________________________________________________
obliteration __________________________________________________________
strident ______________________________________________________________
extol _________________________________________________________________
monolithic ____________________________________________________________
stymie _______________________________________________________________
rife _________________________________________________________________
garner _______________________________________________________________
IDENTIFICATION AND SIGNIFICANCE

After studying Chapter 28 of *A People and a Nation*, you should be able to identify fully and explain the historical significance of each item listed below.

- Identify each item in the space provided. Give an explanation or description of the item. Answer the questions *who, what, where, and when*.
- Explain the historical significance of each item in the space provided. Establish the historical context in which the item exists. Establish the item as the result of or as the cause of other factors existing in the society under study. Answer this question: *What were the political, social, economic, and/or cultural consequences of this item?*

1. **Ho Chi Minh**
   a. Identification

   b. Significance
2. the Cold War
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

3. the Third World
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

4. the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

5. the Truman-Molotov encounter
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

6. Soviet actions in Poland, Romania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia
   a. Identification
   b. Significance
7. atomic diplomacy
   a. Identification
   
   b. Significance

8. the Baruch Plan
   a. Identification
   
   b. Significance

9. the "long telegram"
   a. Identification
   
   b. Significance

10. Churchill’s "Iron Curtain" speech
    a. Identification
    
    b. Significance

11. Henry A. Wallace
    a. Identification
    
    b. Significance
12. the Truman Doctrine
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

13. the Greek civil war
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

14. the “Mr. X” article
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

15. the containment doctrine
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

16. Walter Lippmann
   a. Identification
   b. Significance
17. the Marshall Plan
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

18. the National Security Act of 1947
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

19. the Berlin blockade and airlift
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

20. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

21. the hydrogen bomb
   a. Identification
   b. Significance
22. NSC-68
   a. Identification
   
   b. Significance

23. Japanese reconstruction
   a. Identification
   
   b. Significance

24. the Chinese civil war
   a. Identification
   
   b. Significance

25. Jiang Jieshi
   a. Identification
   
   b. Significance

26. Mao Zedong
   a. Identification
   
   b. Significance
27. the People’s Republic of China
   a. Identification

   b. Significance

28. the China lobby
   a. Identification

   b. Significance

29. Vietnam’s quest for independence
   a. Identification

   b. Significance

30. the Korean War
   a. Identification

   b. Significance

31. General Douglas MacArthur
   a. Identification

   b. Significance
32. the Inchon landing
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

33. Chinese entry into the Korean War
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

34. the POW question
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

35. the Korean armistice
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

36. John Foster Dulles
   a. Identification
   b. Significance
37. liberation, massive retaliation, and deterrence
   a. Identification

   b. Significance

38. the “New Look” military
   a. Identification

   b. Significance

39. brinkmanship
   a. Identification

   b. Significance

40. the domino theory
   a. Identification

   b. Significance

41. Eisenhower’s use of the CIA
   a. Identification

   b. Significance
42. the principle of "plausible deniability"
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

43. the "kitchen debate"
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

44. Sputnik and the missile race
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

45. People to People Campaign
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

46. the Hungarian uprising
   a. Identification
   b. Significance
47. the Berlin crisis of 1958
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

48. the U-2 incident
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

49. the Jinmen (Quemoy)-Mazu (Matsu) crisis
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

50. the Formosa Resolution
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

51. the process of decolonization
   a. Identification
   b. Significance
52. neutralism among Third World nations
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

53. the G. L. Mehta incident
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

54. United States “development” projects in the Third World
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

55. USIA propaganda campaigns
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

56. The Ugly American
   a. Identification
   b. Significance
57. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

58. Fidel Castro
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

59. recognition of Israel
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

60. Mohammed Mossadegh
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

61. Gamal Abdul Nasser
   a. Identification
   b. Significance
62. the Suez crisis
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

63. the Eisenhower Doctrine
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

64. Dienbienphu
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

65. the 1954 Geneva accords
   a. Identification
   b. Significance

66. Ngo Dinh Diem
   a. Identification
   b. Significance
67. the National Liberation Front (the Vietcong)
   a. Identification

   b. Significance
## ORGANIZING, REVIEWING, AND USING INFORMATION

**Chart A**

The United States and the Cold War

**Evidence of American Fears of the USSR, 1945–1961**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflections of Fear</th>
<th>Truman Years</th>
<th>Eisenhower Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pronouncements (Doctrines, Reports, Articles, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expansion of Government (new cabinet-level departments, new agencies, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arms Development and Buildup and Saber Rattling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Action/War</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defense Alliances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attempts To Interfere in USSR’s Sphere of Influence</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## The United States and the Cold War
### Evidence of American Fears of the USSR, 1945–1961

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflections of Fear</th>
<th>Truman Years</th>
<th>Eisenhower Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of Trade Policy and Dollar Diplomacy To Maintain and Expand American Sphere of Influence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of Covert Operations (Assassination Attempts, Spying, Dissemination of Misinformation and Propaganda, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decisions To Recognize or Not To Recognize New Governments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attempts To Undermine, Overthrow or Install Foreign Regimes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Behavior of Congress (legislation, resolutions, hearings, protection/ceding of constitutional power)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Chart B

**Foreign Relations Focal Points of the ’50s (Besides the Soviet Union)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arena</th>
<th>Reason for Special Interest</th>
<th>Key Event or Situation</th>
<th>Foreign Leader(s)</th>
<th>U.S. Action or Reaction</th>
<th>U.S. President in Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Europe</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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<td>Palestine/Israel</td>
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<td>Latin America, Caribbean</td>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>United Nations</td>
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IDEAS AND DETAILS

Objective 1
1. In the aftermath of the Second World War, which of the following destabilized the international system and caused friction between the Soviet Union and the United States?
   a. The power vacuums created by the collapse of Germany and Japan
   b. Great Britain’s refusal to grant independence to its former colonies
   c. France’s immediate withdrawal from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia
   d. The refusal by the Eastern European states of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary to ally with either the United States or the Soviet Union.

Objectives 1 and 3
2. Which of the following was a major Soviet objective in the aftermath of the Second World War?
   a. To oversee the rebuilding of a unified German nation
   b. To prevent another invasion of the Russian homeland
   c. To share power with the United States in the reconstruction of Japan
   d. To create a strong, independent China

Objective 2
3. In the immediate aftermath of the Second World War, the United States
   a. gave substantial monetary aid to the Soviet government for the rebuilding of its economic system.
   b. agreed to assume control over the colonies that had been part of the pre-war British empire.
   c. believed that a world economy based on free trade was essential to its economic well being.
   d. wanted to prevent economic competition from Germany and Japan by going slowly on rebuilding those war-torn countries.

Objective 4
4. The containment policy, expressed in the Truman Doctrine and George Kennan’s “Mr. X” article, committed the United States to
   a. extend economic and medical aid to impoverished people throughout the world.
   b. help only those countries that showed a determination to help themselves.
   c. assist peoples throughout the world in resisting Communist expansion.
   d. create a more stable world through the use of diplomatic rather than military means.

Objectives 3, 6, and 8
5. Which of the following is true of United States policy toward China during the Chinese civil war?
   a. The United States attempted to open diplomatic relations with Mao’s forces but was rebuffed.
   b. United States officials recognized the nationalist origins of the struggle.
   c. The United States decided not to take sides in the struggle.
   d. Most United States officials supported Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) because of their belief that Mao was part of an international communist movement.
Objectives 4, 6, and 9

6. For which of the following reasons did the United States refuse to recognize Vietnamese independence in 1945?
   a. The United States feared that such recognition would jeopardize negotiations with China.
   b. Ho Chi Minh had worked with the Japanese against the United States during World War II.
   c. FDR had guaranteed the return of French colonies at the end of the Second World War.
   d. Since Ho Chi Minh was a communist, the United States chose to support the imperialist stance of its Cold War ally, France.

Objectives 3, 4, 6, and 10

7. Truman’s claim that the Soviet Union was the mastermind behind North Korea’s invasion of South Korea is questionable because available evidence now indicates that
   a. the Soviet Union gave no aid to North Korea during the course of the war.
   b. President Kim Il Sung undertook the war for his own nationalist objectives and drew a reluctant Stalin into the crisis.
   c. the Soviet Union was sending military aid to South Korea at the time of the invasion.
   d. North Korea was fiercely independent and had broken its ties with the Soviet Union.

Objective 10

8. President Truman fired General Douglas MacArthur because
   a. the general denounced the concept of limited war supported by President Truman and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
   b. MacArthur refused to obey Truman’s order to attack China with massive bombing raids.
   d. the failure of the Inchon operation destroyed MacArthur’s credibility.

Objective 11

9. The “New Look” military of the Eisenhower-Dulles years emphasized
   a. nuclear weapons and airpower.
   b. a United Nations police force.
   c. conventional military forces.
   d. Soviet-American cooperation in space.

Objectives 4 and 11

10. As a result of the 1954 crisis concerning Jinmen (Quemoy) and Mazu (Matsu),
    a. the United States severed relations with Jiang Jieshi.
    b. the United States recognized the People’s Republic of China.
    c. Congress formally gave up its constitutional authority to declare war by authorizing the president to use force if necessary to defend Formosa.
    d. Khrushchev called for “peaceful coexistence” with the United States.
Objectives 1, 2, and 12
11. Because of its strategic and economic interests in the Third World, the United States
   a. tried to thwart challenges to U.S. influence in the region by directing more foreign aid
toward the Third World.
   b. suffered more than Western Europe from the worldwide post-war economic depression.
   c. enjoyed improved relations with developing nations during the 1950s.
   d. increased its commitment to and support for the United Nations.

Objective 13
12. The United States found it difficult to make friends in the Third World because
   a. the United States usually supported the propertyed, antirevolutionary elements in the Third
      World.
   b. diplomats from Third World countries disliked America’s pluralistic society.
   c. American business interests refused to invest in Third World countries.
   d. the Soviets were more adept at doing so.

Objectives 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15
13. Upon learning that Cuba had signed a trade treaty with the Soviet Union in 1960, the Eisenhower
    administration responded by
   a. immediately cutting off all trade with Cuba.
   b. establishing a blockade of Cuba.
   c. ordering the CIA to plot Castro’s overthrow.
   d. negotiating new trade agreements with Cuba designed to increase Cuban imports into the
      U.S.

Objectives 4, 11, 12, 14, and 15
14. What do Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán of Guatemala and Mohammed Mossadegh of Iran have in
    common?
   a. Both agreed to the deployment of Russian intermediate-range missiles in their respective
countries.
   b. Both strongly supported United States interests in the Third World.
   c. Both were killed while observing the 1954 test of a 15-megaton H-bomb.
   d. Both threatened American investments in their respective countries and were overthrown in
      CIA-supported coups.

Objective 9
15. Why did Ngo Dinh Diem and President Eisenhower refuse to allow national elections in Vietnam
    as called for in the Geneva Accords?
   a. They believed the elections would have been virtually impossible to administer.
   b. They held that the 1955 South Vietnamese election had given Diem a mandate to govern.
   c. They feared that communist leader Ho Chi Minh would win.
   d. They realized that the communists would never allow a genuinely free election.
ESSAY QUESTIONS

Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
1. Defend or refute the following statement: “Both the United States and the Soviet Union must share responsibility for the Cold War.”

Objectives 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10
2. Explain and evaluate the American perception of events in Asia between the end of the Second World War and North Korea’s invasion of South Korea. What bearing did these perceptions have on the Truman administration’s response to North Korean aggression?

Objective 10
3. Explain the impact of the Korean War on United States foreign policy.

Objective 5
4. Examine and evaluate the nuclear arms race and attempts at arms control between the United States and the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1961.

Objective 4
5. Examine the containment doctrine as the cornerstone of American foreign policy from 1945 to 1961.

Objective 9

Objectives 12, 13, 14, and 15
7. Explain and evaluate the Eisenhower administration’s perception of and response to nationalist movements in the Third World. Illustrate with examples from the Middle East and Latin America. Pay particular attention to the administration’s response to Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán and Gamal Abdul Nasser.
MAP EXERCISE

As part of the containment doctrine, the United States in 1949 formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), consisting of the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, and Portugal. Greece and Turkey joined NATO in 1952, and West Germany joined in 1954.

To counter NATO, in May 1955 the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact, consisting of the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. China did not sign but did pledge support.

In addition, the United States (1) entered into a military alliance with Latin American countries, the Rio Pact, in 1947; (2) sent military advisory missions to Latin America, Greece, Turkey, Iran, China, and Saudi Arabia; (3) activated an air base in Libya in 1948; (4) recognized the new state of Israel in May 1948; (5) entered into a mutual defense agreement, the ANZUS Treaty, with Australia and New Zealand in 1951; and (6) entered into a similar defense agreement in 1954, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), that first included Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand, and the Philippines, and was extended to include South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

Consider all such alliances, air bases, and military advisory missions in your answers to the following questions:

1. Using two markers of different colors, on the outline map of the world that follows mark the nations allied with or friendly toward the United States in or around 1973 with one color, and those allied with or friendly toward the Soviet Union with the other color. (Refer to Chapters 28, 30, and 31 in the text, to the map in the text entitled “Divided Europe,” and to an historical atlas.)

2. How successful was the alliance aspect of the containment doctrine as of 1973?

3. The Soviet Union complained of encirclement in the early 1950s and after. Was there reason to complain?

4. As of 1973, would you feel more secure as a citizen of the Soviet Union or as a citizen of the United States? Why?

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1 Albania withdrew from the Warsaw Pact in 1968.
ANSWERS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. a. Correct. The collapse of the former enemies of the United States left a power vacuum in both Asia and Europe. Since both the United States and the Soviet Union sought influence in these regions, these power vacuums caused friction between the two former allies. See page 770.

b. No. Great Britain, having been economically devastated by the Second World War, faced severe financial constraints in the war’s aftermath. In addition, the Second World War unleashed nationalist movements in some of Great Britain’s former colonies. Because of these two factors, Great Britain granted its colonies independence in the aftermath of the Second World War. See page 770.

c. No. Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) was occupied by Japan during the Second World War. After the surrender of Japan in 1945, France attempted to restore its colonial authority over Indochina and fought in vain to do so from 1946 to 1954. See page 770.

d. No. In the aftermath of the Second World War, the Soviet Union established buffer states between itself and Western Europe in an effort to secure its borders against another invasion from Western Europe. Although Yugoslavia established a communist government independent of Moscow, the Soviet Union supported communist coups in Hungary in 1947 and in Czechoslovakia in 1948. Both Hungary and Czechoslovakia remained under Soviet domination until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990. See page 770.

2. b. Correct. Russia was invaded from the West by Napoleon in 1812 and again by Hitler in 1941. Furthermore, after the Bolshevik Revolution brought Lenin to power in 1917, the United States, Great Britain, and France sent troops to Russia to help the anti-Bolshevik forces overthrow Lenin’s government. Although the Soviet Union was allied with Great Britain and the United States during World War II, it remained suspicious that the West wanted to destroy its communist government and prevent its expansion. Therefore, in 1945 Stalin was intent on securing the western border of the Soviet Union against another invasion from the West. See page 770.

a. No. The Soviet Union saw a unified Germany as a threat to its security. See page 770.

c. No. Had the Soviet Union played a substantial role in the Pacific War, it could have claimed a right to share in the reconstruction of Japan. However, the use of the atomic bomb against Japan prevented the Soviets from playing such a role, and the United States monopolized Japan’s reconstruction. See page 770.

d. No. A strong independent China was seen as a security risk to the Soviet Union. See page 770.
3. c. Correct. In 1947 exports constituted about 10 percent of the gross national product of the United States. Therefore, U.S. officials believed that the economic well-being of the country depended on maintaining the flow of American goods into foreign markets. This could best be achieved through a world economy based on free trade. See page 771.

a. No. Although the United States offered aid to the Soviet Union in 1947 under the Marshall Plan, the Soviets refused to participate. See page 771.

b. No. In 1947 Great Britain informed the United States that it could no longer financially afford to give aid to Turkey or to the British-supported government of Greece. In response, Truman asked Congress to appropriate $400 million for aid to Turkey and Greece. Even though Congress did vote in favor of this appropriation, the United States did not “assume control” over any pre-war British colonies. See page 771.

d. No. The United States believed that it was essential to its security to rebuild Germany and Japan as quickly as possible. See page 771.

4. c. Correct. The containment policy, as expressed by Truman and Kennan, pledged unconditional aid to peoples resisting Communist expansion. See pages 773–774.

a. No. The containment policy did not include a specific commitment to extend aid to the impoverished. See pages 773–774.

b. No. The containment policy did not make American aid conditional on a country’s demonstration of its determination to help itself. See pages 773–774.

d. No. The containment doctrine did not emphasize the use of diplomacy in international relations. See pages 773–774.

5. d. Correct. Most American officials believed Mao was part of an international communist conspiracy and failed to see him as an independent communist fighting for a China free from outside interference, and, therefore, free to control its own future. See page 779.

a. No. Many American officials became convinced that Mao was a Soviet puppet. Therefore, when Mao made secret overtures to the United States to begin diplomatic talks in 1945 and 1949, he was rebuffed by American officials. See page 779.

b. No. Most American officials saw the Chinese civil war as part of the East-West conflict and did not recognize the nationalist nature of Mao’s struggle against Jiang. See page 779.

c. No. The United States did take sides in the struggle between Jiang Jieshi and Mao Zedong. See page 779.

6. d. Correct. American leaders failed to see Ho Chi Minh as a nationalist seeking independence from foreign domination. They could see him only as a communist. See pages 779–780.

a. No. Although the United States was attempting to negotiate a cease-fire in the Chinese civil war in 1945, recognition of Vietnamese independence would not have jeopardized those negotiations. See pages 779–780.

b. No. During the Second World War, Ho Chi Minh, a Vietnamese nationalist, worked with the American Office of Strategic Services against Japanese domination of his country. See pages 779–780.

c. No. FDR never made such a pledge to France. See pages 779–780.
7. b. Correct. The collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s led to the opening of previously classified Soviet documents. These documents reveal that North Korean President Kim Il Sung initiated the North Korean attack against South Korea in an attempt to achieve his own nationalist objectives. Stalin, in fact, only reluctantly approved the attack, and his support for North Korea remained lukewarm throughout the war. See page 780.
   a. No. The Soviet Union did give aid to North Korea during the course of the Korean War. See page 780.
   c. No. The Soviet Union was not sending military aid to South Korea. See page 780.
   d. No. Although Kim Il Sung, the Communist leader of North Korea, probably decided to invade South Korea for nationalistic reasons and Joseph Stalin only reluctantly approved the attack, North Korea had not broken its ties with the Soviet Union. See page 780.

8. a. Correct. After MacArthur began publicly to question President Truman’s war policies, Truman, with the backing of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, fired him for insubordination. See page 781.
   b. No. MacArthur demanded that Truman allow an attack on China, but Truman never agreed to the policy because he was sure it would widen the war. See page 781.
   c. No. MacArthur was not removed at the insistence of the U.N. Security Council. See page 781.
   d. No. The Inchon landing (September 1950) was successful for the United Nations forces under MacArthur’s command and led to the liberation of Seoul, the South Korean capital. See page 781.

9. a. Correct. Eisenhower’s desire to trim federal spending led to the New Look military. Based on the policies of “massive retaliation” and “deterrence,” the New Look emphasized nuclear weaponry and airpower over conventional forces. See page 784.
   c. No. Eisenhower’s New Look military de-emphasized conventional military force. See page 784.
   d. No. The New Look military did not involve Soviet-American cooperation in space. In 1957, the Soviets launched Sputnik, to the shock and surprise of many Americans. In response, the United States created the National Aeronautics and Space Agency in 1958. See page 784.

10. c. Correct. In reaction to the crisis, the United States signed a mutual defense treaty with Formosa (December 2, 1954) and Congress passed the Formosa Resolution (January 1955) in which it authorized the president to use force if necessary to defend Formosa. Since the resolution did not require the president to obtain Congress’ approval for the use of force, Congress formally gave up its constitutional authority to declare war. See page 787.
   a. No. The islands were bombarded by the People’s Republic of China, and this led to the signing of a mutual defense treaty between the United States and Nationalist China (Formosa) on December 2, 1954. The treaty was ratified by the Senate in February 1955. See page 787.
   b. No. The United States continued to refuse to recognize the People’s Republic of China as the legitimate Chinese government. See page 787.
   d. No. In response to Cold War pressures that increased the likelihood of a nuclear confrontation, Khrushchev called for “peaceful coexistence” between the United States and the Soviet Union. However, this was not in direct response to the Formosa crisis. See page 787.
11. a. Correct. The United States economy was dependent on exports of finished products, imports of strategic raw materials, and foreign investments. Therefore, disorder caused by nationalist revolutions in the Third World were seen as a threat to the American standard of living and partially explain why America was hostile toward such revolutions. Furthermore, the United States hoped that by directing more foreign aid to the Third World it could help undermine nationalist revolutions in the region and thwart challenges to U.S. influence. See page 787.

b. No. Western Europe was economically devastated by the Second World War, while the United States was not. In fact, in order to prevent economic discontent in Western Europe from leading to the emergence of extremists, the United States financed a massive European recovery program known as the Marshall Plan. See page 787.

c. No. Extensive American investments abroad did not cause improved relations with developing nations. See page 787.

d. No. The United States did not increase its commitment to the United Nations because of extensive American investments abroad. See page 787.

12. a. Correct. The United States stood against Third World revolutions that threatened the interests of America’s allies and threatened American investments and markets. As a major world power interested in its own security, the United States desired order and stability. See page 789.


c. No. American business interests engaged in economic expansion and invested heavily in Third World countries. In 1959 over one-third of America’s private foreign investments were in Third World countries. See page 789.

d. No. The Soviet Union enjoyed only a slight edge, if any, in the race to win friends in the Third World. See page 789.

13. c. Correct. After learning in February 1960 of the trade treaty that Cuba entered into with the Soviet Union, President Eisenhower ordered the CIA to organize an invasion force made up of Cuban exiles for the purpose of overthrowing the Castro government. In addition, President Eisenhower drastically cut U.S. purchases of Cuban sugar. See page 791.

a. No. In response to the trade treaty between Cuba and the Soviet Union, the United States cut off all economic aid to Cuba and drastically cut U.S. purchases of Cuban sugar. However, President Eisenhower did not cut off all trade with Cuba. See page 791.

b. No. The United States imposed an embargo on all exports to Cuba except food and medicine in the fall of 1960, but the United States did not establish a blockade of Cuba. See page 791.

d. No. The Eisenhower administration did not negotiate new trade agreements with Cuba after learning of the trade treaty between Cuba and the Soviet Union in February 1960. See page 791.
14. d. Correct. Both Arbenz of Guatemala and Mossadeq of Iran threatened the interests of American-owned companies operating in their countries. As a result, the CIA, through covert actions, aided in the overthrow of these men. See pages 790–791.

a. No. Neither Arbenz of Guatemala nor Mossadeq of Iran agreed to the deployment of Russian missiles in their countries. See pages 790–791.

b. No. Both Arbenz of Guatemala and Mossadeq of Iran were strongly nationalist in their views. As nationalists, they tended to view American interests in the Third World as exploitative. See pages 790–791.

c. No. You may be thinking of the 1954 hydrogen-bomb test that destroyed the island of Bikini and caused the death of a crew member aboard the Lucky Dragon, a Japanese fishing boat. See pages 790–791.

15. c. Correct. Although the United States professed to believe in democracy and in the right of peoples throughout the world to determine for themselves the government they wanted, U.S. policy also called for the containment of communism everywhere. In viewing the situation in Vietnam, both President Eisenhower and Ngo Dinh Diem believed that the national elections to be held in 1956 would result in a communist victory. As a result, with U.S. backing and encouragement, Diem announced in 1956 that South Vietnam would not participate in the national elections. See pages 793–794.

a. No. President Eisenhower and Diem did not refuse to allow the 1956 national elections because of the belief that those elections would be virtually impossible to administer. See pages 793–794.

b. No. At the insistence of the Eisenhower administration, Emperor Bao Dai appointed Diem his prime minister in 1954. In 1955, in a referendum rigged and controlled by Diem, South Vietnam was declared a republic. Emperor Bao Dai resigned and Diem declared himself to be the first President of the Republic of Vietnam. The Eisenhower administration knew that the 1955 referendum, in which Diem received over 98 percent of the vote, was rigged, therefore, in its refusal to allow national elections in Vietnam in 1956, the United States did not contend that Diem had a mandate to govern. See pages 793–794.

d. No. The refusal by the Eisenhower administration and President Diem to participate in national elections in Vietnam in 1956 was not based on the belief that the communist leader of North Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, would not allow free elections. See pages 793–794.