

WHII 13a



The Cold War (1945-1989)

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- Yalta Conference:
- 1. Who was involved?
 - Big 3-FDR, Churchill & Stalin
- 2. What was its purpose?
 - Reorganize postwar Europe
 - Divide up Germany and Berlin into zones of occupation
- 3. What were its effects?
 - Fulfilled Stalin's desire for a buffer zone
 - Divided Europe between democratic and communist states
 - Instigated long periods of mistrust between East and West



The Cold War (1945-1989)

- USSR wants to spread communism all over world
- Refuses to give up its portion of Germany & of Berlin



The Cold War (1945-1989)

- Germany becomes 2 countries:
- East Germany-Communist
- West Germany-Democratic
- Berlin (Germany's capital) is also split:
- East Berlin-Communist
- West Berlin-democratic



The Cold War (1945-1989)

- Soviets place railway and road blockade to West Berlin
- U.S. and Britain provide Berlin airlift (1948) dropping food and goods on West Berlin
- Berlin Wall is built in 1960s by Soviets to keep people from leaving East Berlin



The Cold War (1945-1989)

- West
 - Capitalism
 - Democracy
 - Western Europe
 - U.S. Allies
 - NATO
- East
 - Communism
 - Dictators
 - Eastern Europe
 - Soviet Satellites
 - Warsaw Pact

The Cold War (1945-1989)

- America's response to communism was a M.U.S.T.
- **M**=Marshall Plan-\$13 billion aid package to Western Europe
- Kept Western Europe on side of U.S.



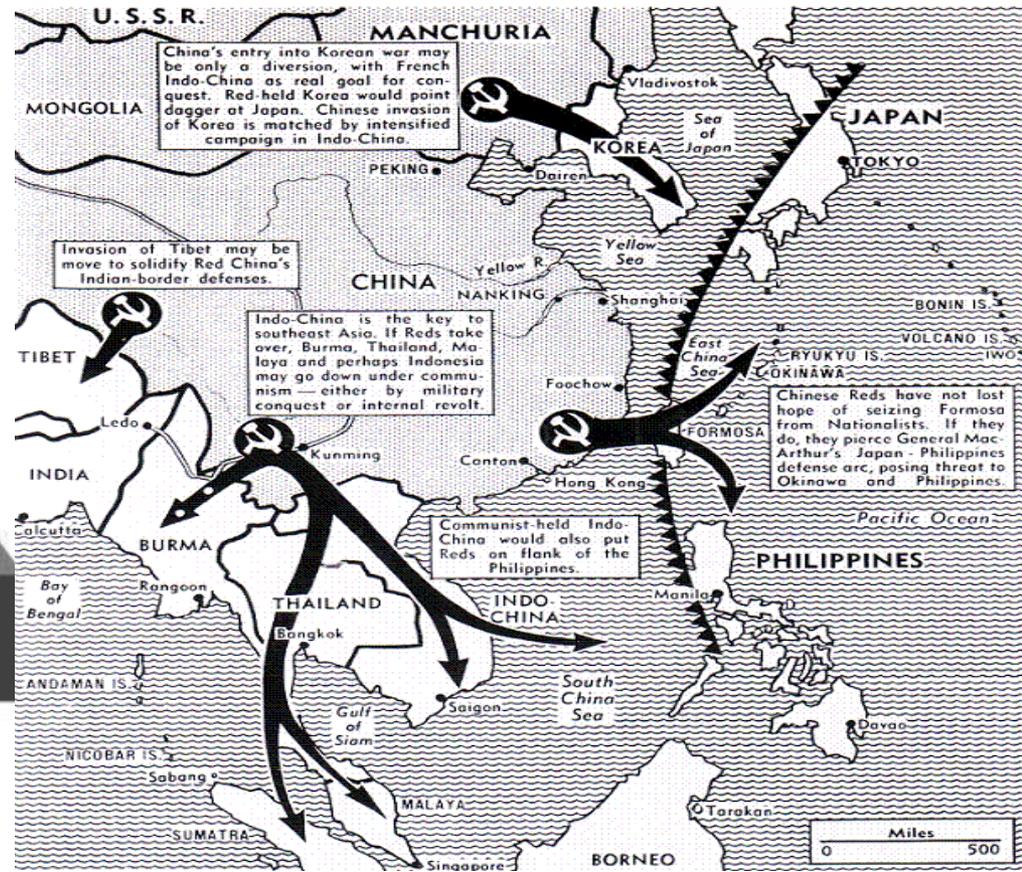
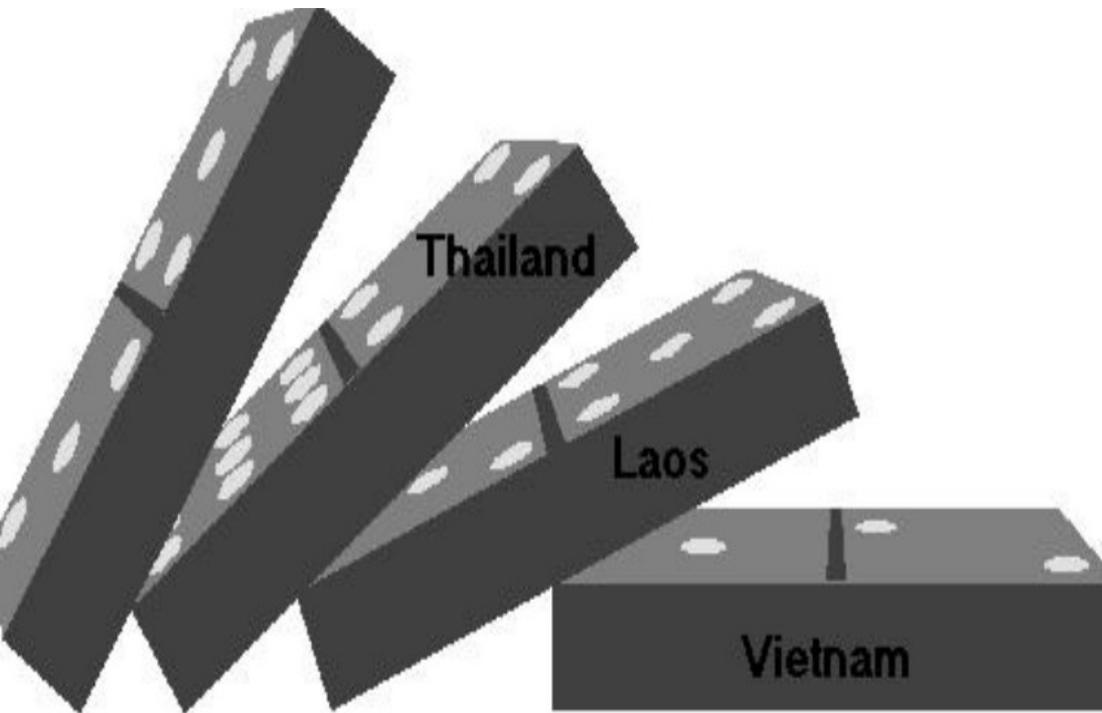
The Cold War (1945-1989)

- **U**=U.S. policy of containment
- Stopping spread of communism throughout the world



The Cold War (1945-1989)

- **S=Stopping the Domino Theory from occurring**
- **If 1 country becomes communist, then its neighbors will soon follow**



The Cold War (1945-1989)

- T=Truman Doctrine
- U.S. Leads fight against communism
- Aids Turkey and Greece to prevent communist governments from forming

