NOTES: Eisenhower (Foreign)
## Where We’ve Been – Where We Are – Where We’re Going

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Truman</th>
<th>Eisenhower</th>
<th>Kennedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WW2 Ends (Atom Bomb)</td>
<td>Massive Retaliation</td>
<td>Flexible Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold War Begins</td>
<td>M.A.D.</td>
<td>Cuba – Bay of Pigs, Missile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean War</td>
<td>McCarthyism</td>
<td>Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Plan</td>
<td>Korean War</td>
<td>Vietnam – Advisers to help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truman Doctrine</td>
<td>$ to France (prevent</td>
<td>S.V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin Airlift</td>
<td>communist Vietnam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>independence)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CIA Covert Ops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCarthyism</td>
<td>Conformity</td>
<td>New Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Rosie Riveter” goes home</td>
<td>Suburbia</td>
<td>Civil Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High savings rates.</td>
<td>Gender Roles</td>
<td>Warren Court (extends past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interstate Hwy Act</td>
<td>JFK)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2nd Red Scare

- **McCarthyism**: accusation and persecution of those supposedly supporting communism (led by Senator Joseph McCarthy)

- **HUAC**: House Un-American Activities Committee investigated people suspected to have ties with Communists.

- **Loyalty Review Board** (1947): investigated government employees to root out Communist sympathizers

- **Alger Hiss**: Gov’t official accused of being a soviet spy, spent 3 and half years in jail for perjury

- **Rosenbergs**: A married couple who were executed for selling atomic bomb secrets to the Russians.
Changing of the Guard

- 1953 - Stalin passed away and after a brief power struggle, one of his advisors Nikita Khrushchev took control.

- Khrushchev was far less oppressive.
Today we’re going to play a game

- As you can see on the board, we have a number line.
- For each event that might damage US and USSR relations we’ll go down the number line. For each event that might aid US and USSR relations we’ll go up the number line.
- At the end we’ll tally up and see where US and USSR relations stand.
- On a piece of paper you’re going to write down where you think we’ll be on the number line at the end of class. Those who guess correctly will receive a couple extra credit points on the assignment due at the end of class.

Iranian Coup (1953)

- Eisenhower and Churchill agreed to secretly install a monarch who would be sympathetic to their goals in Iran.
- The CIA, under Allen Dulles, paid men to stage a coup in Iran, overthrowing the current leader (Mohammed Mossadeq) and instead install their own (Shah Palavi).
- 300-800 men died and Mossadeq ended up under house arrest for the rest of his life.
Vietnam (1955)

- 17th Parallel - Created with Geneva Accords to split North and South Vietnam, the north ruled by Ho Chi Minh, the south by Bao Dai (then Ngo Dinh Diem).
- The US supported Diem as long he agreed to the reforms the US suggested. He never really enacted the reforms even after receiving aid.
- SEATO - Southeast Asian Treaty Organization, a mutual defense organization built to block the spread of communism.
Hungarian Revolt (1956)

- Student demonstration against the communist government turned into full revolution when they were fired upon.
- USSR moved in quickly and put the revolution down, killing roughly 2500 Hungarians.
- The US and its western allies had no reaction or response to this event.
The Hungarian Revolution

Open the folder and locate “The Hungarian Revolution and America’s Decision Not to Intervene: A Personal Statement”

1. According to the document, why did Hungarians revolt?

2. Why did Eisenhower not get involved in the Hungarian Revolution?

3. What does the author suggest as another possible reason that Eisenhower did not want to get involved?
Suez Crisis (1956)

- Israel, Britain, and France invaded the Suez Canal in Egypt looking to take it back from Gamal Nasser and kick him out of power.
- They defeated the Egyptian forces, the Egyptians had managed to block the shipping lanes.
- The US, the UN and USSR condemned Britain, France, and Israel and forced them to remove their troops.
- This is the event that is largely believed to have removed Britain as a World Power AND lead to the creation the United Nations Peacekeeping Force.
Eisenhower Doctrine (1957)

- Eisenhower Doctrine = Any country in the middle east could ask for military or economic aid if its independence was threatened by an outside force (i.e. communism).

- This was tested in 1958 as the President of Lebanon requested US aid against communist opponents. Eisenhower sent in military troops to help him keep control of his country, though the Doctrine was never actually invoked.

4. What other doctrines is the Eisenhower Doctrine similar to?
Space Race

• National Security AND ideological superiority.

• U.S. announced they’d launch a satellite, USSR did same.

• USSR launched Sputnik 1 on October 4th, 1957

• USSR sent 1st first human to space on April 12, 1961

• US put 1st man on the moon on July 20th, 1969
• Khrushchev (Premier of Russia) and Richard Nixon (V.P at the time, would become President) discussed and debated the merits of communism and capitalism.

• Both would air the video in their respected countries and this debate would help Nixon come to prominence in American politics.

• Why kitchen debate? (don’t write) – It was held in an extravagant replica of an American home overfilled with luxuries and modern conveniences.
Khrushchev visited Eisenhower at Camp David in September of 1959 to discuss Berlin and as a means of understanding each other’s stances. The meeting went fairly well with both of them releasing a joint statement.

Retrieve the Document “Joint Statement from Khrushchev and Eisenhower after the Camp David Visit” and answer the following questions.

5. What was the purpose of Khrushchev’s visit?

6. What issues did they discuss?
The U-2 Incident (1960)

- A U-2 Spy plane flown by CIA agent Francis Gary Powers was shot down over Soviet airspace.
- Eisenhower denied the incident at first, but was forced to admit spying on the USSR during a summit with FR, BR, and the USSR (Khrushchev walked out)
Cuba and Castro (1959-1960)

- 1959 - Fidel Castro wrestled control of Cuba from Fulgencio Batista (the prior ruler).

- 1960 – US businesses in Cuba were nationalized without any sort of compensation. The U.S. cut all diplomatic relations to Cuba and began a trade embargo with them.

7. How do you think USSR would feel about this change of regime?
8. Do you think they had a hand in the events that unfolded here?
9. What is significant about Cuba becoming communist?
Farewell Address (1960)

Finally pull out the document that reads Farewell Address by Dwight D. Eisenhower an answer the following questions.

10. What does Eisenhower blame the Cold War on?
11. Does Eisenhower consider the Military Industrial Complex a necessity?
12. What is Eisenhower trying to say here?
Cold War Hot Spots, 1948–1975

1. The United States helps Greece defeat Communist-led rebels (1946–1949) and gives economic and military aid to Turkey (1947–1950).


4. The United States and the Soviet Union bring the world to the brink of nuclear war during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.


7. The United States intervenes in the governments of Guatemala (1954), Bolivia (1955), and Chile (1973).

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. Location On what continents identified on the map did Cold War conflicts not occur?

2. Region About what fraction of the globe did Communists control by 1975?