

COLD WAR (PART TWO)

WEEK 4 US HISTORY

ONLINE INSTRUCTION

Monday May 25, 2020 through Sunday May 31, 2020



Mr. Sapia

Directions: Read and analyze all readings and visual documents AND answer the ten (10) questions on the answer sheet. The questions on the answer sheet are also after the reading and visual documents to help you find your answers faster. AGAIN, only record your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. THANK YOU.

Name:
Date:

U.S History
Mr. Sapia

COLD WAR #1
THE FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM SPREADS INTO ASIA

Directions: Please read each quote carefully and determine the author's feelings regarding the problems unfolding in Korea. (Analyzing primary sources)

- a. "I will defend Korea as I would my own country—just as I would California."
- b. "In my generation, this was not the first occasion when the strong had attacked the weak...Communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese had acted ten, fifteen, and twenty years earlier. I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall, Communist leaders would be emboldened to override nations closer to our own shores."

Reading #1

On June 25, 1950, Communist North Korean forces invaded South Korea, beginning a three-year war. Three days later, the South Korean capital of Seoul fell to the North Koreans. President Truman immediately ordered U.S. air and sea forces to "give the South Korean government troops cover and support."

The conflict lasted until July 27, 1953. The United States suffered 54,246 battle deaths and 103,284 wounded.

Tensions had been a reality ever since the day the Korean peninsula had been divided into a Communist North and a non-Communist South in 1945. With the division, 10 million Koreans were separated from their families.

For three months, the United States was unable to stop the communist advance. Then, Douglas MacArthur successfully landed two divisions ashore at Inchon, behind enemy lines. The North Koreans fled in disarray across the 38th parallel, the pre-war border between North and South Korea.

The initial mandate (order) that the United States had received from the United Nations called for the removal of North Korean forces out of South Korea and the restoration of the original border between North and South Korea, at the 38th parallel.

By September, U.S. Army and Marine units with the help of troops from the United Nations thought they could end the war in just five more months. China's communist leaders threatened to send

combat forces into Korea to help North Korea accomplish its goal and defeating the South Koreans and unifying the entire nation under communism, but the U.S. commander, Douglas MacArthur, thought the Communist Chinese government were bluffing and not serious about entering the Korean conflict.

In mid-October, the first of 300,000 Chinese soldiers slipped into North Korea. When U.S. forces began what they expected to be their final assault in late November, they ran into the Chinese army. There was a concern and danger that the U.S. Army might be defeated by the surprisingly strong Chinese army .

General MacArthur called for the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff to unleash American air and naval power against China. But the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Army General Omar Bradley, said a clash with China would be "the wrong war, in the wrong place, at the wrong time, and with the wrong enemy."

By mid-January 1951, Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway succeeded in halting the Chinese and North Korean advancement 50 miles south of the 38th parallel. A week and a half later, General Matthew Ridgway had the United States and U.N army attacking northward again; pushing back the Chinese and North Korean army. By March, the front settled along the 38th parallel and the South Korean capital of Seoul was back in South Korean hands. After another year of minor attacks from the North Korea and the Chinese, American officials informed MacArthur that peace negotiations would be sought by both North and South Korea.

In April, President Truman relieved MacArthur of his command after the general, in defiance of Truman's orders, commanded the bombing of Chinese military bases in Manchuria. The president feared that such actions would bring the Soviet Union into the conflict.

1 Analyze both speaker A and speaker B (the two quotes above the first reading) and determine their viewpoint or attitude towards protecting South Korea from the possibly invasion of North Korea?

2. Why did the United States and U.N forces fight in Korea from 1950-1953?

3. Why was Korea divided into a North and South along the 38th parallel?

4. What was the outcome of the Korean War?

Name/Class:
Date:

U.S History
Mr. Sapia

COLD WAR #2 (a)
A NEW FEAR OF COMMUNISM AT HOME

Directions: Please analyze the political cartoon using any method you choose to use to ascertain the cartoonist's main idea or claim.



5. *What is the author's claim illustrated in the above political cartoon?*

Name/Class:

U.S History

Date:

Mr. Sapia

COLD WAR #2(b)

A NEW FEAR OF COMMUNISM AT HOME

Throughout the Great Depression, tens of thousands of Americans had joined the Communist Party, which was a legal organization in the United States. Many were desperate people who had developed serious doubts about the American capitalist system, partly because of the economic collapse of the 1930s. Others were intellectuals who were attracted to Communist ideas and values. After World War II, however, an improved American economy combined with our distrust for the Communist Soviet Union caused many people to become extreme haters of communism. Most American Communists quit the party, although some remained members, whether active or not. Now, as a new red scare began to grip the United States, their pasts came back to haunt them.

During the presidencies of Truman and his successor, Dwight D. Eisenhower, concern about the growth of world communism raised fears of a conspiracy to overthrow the government, particularly when a number of Communist spies were caught and put on trial. These fears launched an anti-Communist crusade that violated the civil liberties of many Americans. Anyone who had ever had Communist party connections and many who had never even been Communists were swept up in the wave of persecutions.

As the Truman administration pursued its containment policy abroad, government officials launched programs to root out any element of communism that might have infiltrated the United States. Truman ordered the establishment of a federal employee loyalty program in 1947. Under this program, all new employees hired by the federal government were to be investigated. In addition, the FBI checked its files for evidence in suspicious activities. Those accused of disloyalty were brought before a Loyalty Review Board. Rather than being considered innocent until proven guilty, they found that the accusation alone made it difficult to clear their names. The Truman program examined several million government workers, yet only a few hundred were actually removed from their jobs. Nonetheless, the loyalty program added to a climate of suspicion taking hold in the nation.

As the Loyalty Review Board carried out its work, Congress pursued its own loyalty programs. The House Un-American Activities Committee, known as HUAC, had been established in 1938 to investigate disloyalty on the eve of World War II. Now it began a postwar probe of Communist infiltration of government agencies and the Hollywood movie industry.

Claiming that movies had tremendous power to influence the public, in 1947, HUAC charged that numerous Hollywood figures had Communist associates or connections. In September and October of 1947, HUAC called a number of Hollywood, writers, directors, actors, and producers to testify. They were a distinguished group, responsible for some of the best films of the previous decade. The

"Hollywood Ten" were accused of having radical political associations with Communists. Many of the accused were not allowed to properly defend themselves in these hearings. Afterward, these individuals were cited for contempt of Congress and served jail terms ranging from six months to a year.

The HUAC investigations had a powerful impact on filmmaking. Nervous motion picture executives denounced the Hollywood Ten for having done a disservice to their industry. The studios complied a blacklist, a list circulated among employers, containing the names of persons who should not be hired. Many other entertainment figures were added to the Hollywood blacklist simply because they seemed rebellious or opposed the idea of a blacklist.

Two famous spy cases helped fuel the suspicion that a conspiracy within the United States was helping foreign Communists gain military and political successes overseas. In 1948, HUAC investigated Alger Hiss, who had been a high ranking State Department official before he left government service. Whittaker Chambers, a former Communist who had become a successful *Time* magazine editor, accused Hiss of having been a Communist in the 1930s. Hiss denied the charge and sued Chambers for slander. Chambers then declared that Hiss had been a Soviet spy.

Too much time had passed for the spying charge to be pressed. After two trials, Hiss was convicted of perjury for lying in the slander case. In 1950, he went to prison for four years. Not all Americans were convinced he was guilty, and the case was debated for years. For most people, however, the case seemed to prove that there was a real threat Communist threat in the United States.

Several months after Hiss's conviction, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, a married couple, who were members of the Communist party, were accused of passing atomic secrets to the Soviets during World War II. After a highly controversial trial, the Rosenbergs were convicted of espionage and executed in 1953. The case was another event that inflamed anti-Communists passions and focused attention on a possible internal threat to the nation's security.

Like the Hiss case, the Rosenbergs' convictions were debated for years afterward. Careful work by historians in once-classified American records and in secret Soviet records opened at the end of the Cold War indicate that both Alger Hiss and Julius Rosenberg were guilty. While Ethel Rosenberg may have had some knowledge of her husband's activities, it now appears that she was not guilty of espionage.

6. What was the general purpose behind the creation of the Loyalty board and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)?

7. Do you believe the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) violated the rights of numerous Hollywood figures (actors, directors) by accusing them of being communists and not allowing them a fair trial?

Name/Class:

U.S History

Date:

Mr. Sapia

COLD WAR #3 (a)

THE COLD WAR CONTINUES INTO THE 1950s

The United States emerged from World War II as the strongest nation in the world. It controlled the atomic bomb, and its economy was undamaged by the destruction of war. The Soviet Union, however, quickly became America's chief rival. By 1949, it too had the atomic bomb. The Soviet Union had also taken control of most of the nations of Eastern Europe and was seeking to extend its influence around the world.

World War II hero, Dwight D. Eisenhower replaced Harry Truman as president in 1953. As president, Eisenhower continued Truman's basic policy of containment. However, he and his Secretary of State John Dulles introduced some new ideas. Eisenhower worried that defense spending would bankrupt the country. Yet he feared that the Soviet Union might see cutbacks in military spending as a sign of weakness.

Eisenhower and Dulles instead created a new look for the nation's defense. The United States would rely more heavily on air power and nuclear weapons than on ground troops. Dulles announced a position of massive retaliation. This meant that the United States would consider the use of nuclear weapons to stop communist aggression anyway around the world if it believe the nations interests were being threatened. Dulles further stated that the nation must be ready to go "to the brink of war" in order to preserve world peace. This policy of brinkmanship greatly increased world tensions throughout the 1950s.

The United States and the Soviet Union began an arms race throughout the 1950s, stockpiling nuclear and nonnuclear weapons. Furthermore, both nations rush to develop missiles capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The balance of power became a balance of terror between the two superpowers. As a threat of communism continued well into the 1950s, Americans worried about Communist expansion throughout Asia, Eisenhower stated that the United States must resist further Communist expansion in Asia, believing that the nations of Asia were like a row of dominoes standing on one end. If one nation fell to communism in Asia the rest was sure to follow. This theory that Eisenhower supported in Asia became known as the domino theory.

Eisenhower also pledged his support to fight communist aggression in the Middle East. Tensions in the nations of Iran and Egypt led Eisenhower to issue his famous Eisenhower doctrine, promising to help any Middle Eastern nation defend themselves against communists.

In October 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the world's first artificial satellite. The 184-pound, 22.5-inch sphere orbited the earth once every 96 minutes. Sputnik transmitted radio signals

for 21 days and later burned up in the earth's atmosphere. A second Sputnik, launched in November 1957, carried a dog named Laika. This satellite weighed a thousand pounds.

Sputnik's launch meant that the Cold War competition between the Soviet Union and the United States would take place, not only on earth, but also in outer space. Americans, who thought of themselves as the world's technology leaders, felt vulnerable; a sensation that was reinforced in 1959, when the Soviet Union fired the first rockets to circle the moon and brought back pictures of its dark side. In April 1961, the Soviets launched the first manned spaceship into orbit, piloted by 27-year-old Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin. In 1966, the Soviets were the first to land an unmanned vehicle on the moon.

Sputnik led Congress to pass a series of massive federal aid-to-education measures. Science became a priority in schools and universities. Soviet space successes led President John F. Kennedy to tell a joint session of Congress in May 1961 that the United States would land a man on the moon and bring him home by the end of the 1960s.

Then disaster struck. In January 1967, a fire destroyed a prototype command module, killing the crew of Apollo 1. Four manned flights in late 1968 and early 1969 paved the way for a historic launch of Apollo 11. The launch was witnessed by a million people assembled along Florida's beaches.

At 4:17 p.m. Eastern time, July 20, 1969, astronaut Neil Armstrong announced: "Houston...the Eagle has landed." The landing vehicle had less than a minutes worth of fuel remaining. The astronauts spent only two-and-a-half hours walking on the lunar surface.

Eight years after President Kennedy had called on the United States to land a man on the moon, the mission had been successfully accomplished. A total of 400,000 American employees from 20,000 companies had worked directly on the Apollo program. The cost was \$25 billion.

8. *How would you describe the tension between the United States and Soviet Union during much of the 1950s?*

9. *Why did President Eisenhower describe nations in Southeast Asia as a row of dominoes standing on one end?*

Name/Class:
Date:

U.S History
Mr. Sapia

COLD WAR #3 (b)
THE COLD WAR CONTINUES INTO THE 1950



10. Does this political cartoon supports OR attacks the ideas that arms race of the 1950s was threatening global peace? EXPLAIN WHY! (NO ONE-WORD ANSWERS)

Name/Class:

U.S History

Date:

Mr. Sapia

*ONLINE INSTRUCTION WEEK 4 U.S HISTORY ANSWER SHEET
COLD WAR , PART 2*

Directions: Please record your answers in complete sentences in the spaces that are provided. Please write neatly. Email me ONLY the answer sheet. Thank you again.

1 Analyze both speaker A and speaker B (the two quotes above the first reading) and determine their viewpoint or attitude towards protecting South Korea from the possibly invasion of North Korea?

2. Why did the United States and U.N forces fight in Korea from 1950-1953?

3. Why was Korea divided into a North and South along the 38th parallel?

4. What was the outcome of the Korean War?

5. *What is the author's claim illustrated in the above political cartoon?*

6. *What was the general purpose behind the creation of the Loyalty board and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)?*

7. *Do you believe the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) violated the rights of numerous Hollywood figures (actors, directors) by accusing them of being communists and not allowing them a fair trial?*

8. *How would you describe the tension between the United States and Soviet Union during much of the 1950s?*

9. *Why did President Eisenhower describe nations in Southeast Asia as a row of dominoes standing on one end?*

10. *Does this political cartoon supports OR attacks the ideas that arms race of the 1950s was threatening global peace? EXPLAIN WHY! (NO ONE-WORD ANSWERS)*

