Focus Question: How did U.S. leaders respond to the threat of Soviet expansion in Europe?

A. As you read, contrast the conflicting goals of the United States and the Soviet Union.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American Goals</th>
<th>Soviet Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop spread of communism</td>
<td>Spread communism beyond Eastern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Focus Question: How did U.S. leaders respond to the threat of Soviet expansion in Europe?

B. As you read, trace events and developments in Europe that contributed to the growth of Cold War tensions.

- Yalta and Potsdam: Allies have conflicting goals for Eastern Europe.
- Stalin increases his control over Eastern European nations, making some of them Soviet satellites.
In February 1945, Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill met at Yalta. The postwar goal of the United States and Great Britain was to create a united Germany and independent nations in Eastern Europe. The Soviet dictator Stalin wanted a weak, divided Germany and an Eastern Europe under communist control. He also took steps to make Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria satellite states of the Soviet Union. He did the same with the eastern part of Germany. The Allies met again at Potsdam. It was then that President Harry S. Truman became certain that Stalin aspired to dominate the world. Thus began the 46-year-long Cold War.

Churchill agreed with President Truman. Churchill spoke about an iron curtain that had divided Europe. East of the curtain, Stalin was increasing his control of some countries and trying to spread communism to others. Truman asked Congress for money to help Turkey and Greece fight communism. His promise of aid became known as the Truman Doctrine. It set a new course for American foreign policy.

Another American policy, called containment, also used financial aid to help nations fight communism. The Marshall Plan sent about $13 billion to Western European nations.

In 1948, Stalin tried to fold West Berlin into communist East Germany by blockading supplies to the city. The United States and Britain saved West Berlin by airlifting supplies to the city. The Berlin airlift showed that communism could be contained. In 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO, was formed. Twelve Western European and North American nations joined and agreed to act together to defend Western Europe. In 1955, West Germany joined NATO. The Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact as a response to NATO. All communist states of Eastern Europe except Yugoslavia promised to defend one another if attacked.

Review Questions
1. What was Truman’s promise of aid to countries fighting communism called?

2. Which event proved that the policy of containment worked?
Focus Question: How did President Truman use the power of the presidency to limit the spread of communism in East Asia?

As you read, note problems and the steps that President Truman took to solve them. Use the problem-solution table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communists threaten takeover of China.</td>
<td>United States sends aid to Chinese Nationalists fighting the communists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist North Korea invades South Korea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>President Truman fires MacArthur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Soviets had tried to export communism around the world for many years. They were sure that they would be successful. Events in China in 1949 seemed to prove them right.

Chinese Nationalist leader Jiang Jieshi (known as Chiang Kai-shek in the United States) and communist leader Mao Zedong teamed up to fight Japan during World War II. After the war, the two Chinese leaders became enemies again. The United States supported Jiang. The Soviet Union aided Mao. In 1949, Mao’s communists took over the Chinese mainland.

The conflict over communism then moved to Korea. The United States and the Soviet Union had split Korea into two nations divided by the 38th parallel of latitude after World War II. On June 25, 1950, North Korean troops, armed with Soviet weapons, attacked South Korea.

President Truman sent American troops to join South Korean and United Nations forces. General Douglas MacArthur organized a surprise attack on the port city of Inchon. The attack pushed the North Koreans back north into their own country.

Truman worried about what China might do if he continued the war. MacArthur told him China would not intervene and continued to push northward. Soon, however, 300,000 Chinese soldiers attacked. Truman did not want to expand the war. When MacArthur publicly criticized Truman’s policy of a “limited war,” Truman fired him.

By the spring of 1951, the war had settled into a stalemate, or deadlock. President Eisenhower hinted that he might use nuclear weapons to end the war. A cease-fire was declared in 1953.

No side really won the Korean War. Korea is still divided. Some changes did result, however. Firstly, Truman’s use of American forces expanded the power of the presidency. Secondly, a new alliance was formed to prevent communist aggression. It was called the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). SEATO is the Asian version of NATO.

Review Questions
1. What is the significance of the 38th parallel?
2. How did President Eisenhower cause the cease-fire that ended the Korean War?
**Focus Question:** What methods did the United States use in its global struggle against the Soviet Union?

Identify the tactics used to wage the Cold War.

- **Cold War tactics**
  - Arms race
  - Hydrogen bomb
  - Other tactics to be identified
On September 2, 1949, America learned that the Soviets had an atomic bomb. The next month, communists took over China. Truman soon ordered the development of a hydrogen bomb. Some scientists warned that this development would lead to a perpetual arms race. For the next four decades, the United States and the Soviet Union built and stockpiled nuclear weapons. Each country had more than enough weapons to destroy the other. They hoped that this threat of mutually assured destruction would keep the weapons from being used.

President Eisenhower continued to build nuclear weapons and emphasized massive retaliation. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles believed in brinkmanship. This meant going to the brink of war to discourage the spread of communism.

Nikita Khrushchev became the leader of the Soviet Union in 1953. He continued to try to spread communism. In 1956, workers in Poland rioted against Soviet rule, and won greater control of their government. When students and workers in Hungary tried the same thing, Khrushchev crushed the revolt.

In 1956 Egypt’s president, Gamal Abdel Nasser, wanted to build a dam on the Nile River. When Egypt recognized communist China and began talks with the Soviet Union, the United States cut off aid. Nasser responded by nationalizing the Suez Canal. This led to the Suez crisis, and British and French forces attacked Egypt. When the United States criticized the invasion, Britain and France withdrew.

Eisenhower then announced that the United States would use force to help any nation threatened by communism. This Eisenhower Doctrine was used to ensure pro-American governments in Lebanon, Iran, and Guatemala.

In 1957, the Soviets launched the satellite Sputnik 1. Congress, alarmed, passed an act to produce more scientists and created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Review Questions
1. How was the policy of massive retaliation supposed to stop communist aggression?

2. What three countries were the focus of the Eisenhower Doctrine?
Focus Question: How did fear of domestic communism affect American society during the Cold War?

A. List efforts taken to protect Americans from communism and how these policies affected rights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anticommunist Policy</th>
<th>Effect on Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employee Loyalty Program</td>
<td>About 3,000 federal employees lose their jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. As you read, identify similarities and differences between the Hiss case and the Rosenberg case. Consider both the facts and the impact of the two spy cases.

**Alger Hiss**
- Accused of stealing government documents
- Tried for perjury

**Rosenbergs**
- Accused of passing on atomic secrets
-
The Red Scare was the public’s fear that communists were working at home and in other countries to destroy the United States. This fear caused President Truman to screen federal employees for disloyalty. The Truman administration also used the Smith Act to cripple the Communist Party in the United States. This act made it illegal to promote or teach the violent overthrow of the government.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) also used its power to investigate communist activities. In 1947, HUAC went after a group of left-wing writers, directors, and producers. The Hollywood Ten refused to testify against themselves. They were sent to prison anyway. A blacklist named entertainment figures who were thought to have communist ties. Communists working in academic institutions, labor unions, and city halls were also blacklisted.

Two sensational spy trials increased the country’s suspicion of communists. Alger Hiss, a government employee who had helped organize the United Nations, was accused of being a spy. Hiss denied the charges but was still sentenced to prison. The second trial involved Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. They were accused of passing secret information about nuclear science to Soviet agents. Although the trial was controversial, the couple was executed in 1953.

Joseph R. McCarthy, a senator from Wisconsin, claimed he had a long list of communists who were working in the State Department. He never produced the list. With the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, however, McCarthy’s popularity soared. McCarthyism became a catchword for making vicious and reckless charges. In 1954, McCarthy went after the United States Army. He lost his strongest supporters after he badgered witnesses and twisted the truth during hearings that were shown on television. The end of the Korean War in 1953 and McCarthy’s downfall in 1954 brought the end of the Red Scare.

Review Questions
1. How were the Smith Act and the HUAC meant to discourage communism in the United States?

2. What events led to the end of the Red Scare?

Reading Skill
Identify Causes and Effects
Discuss the events that led to McCarthyism.

Vocabulary Strategy
What does the word academic mean in the underlined sentence? Use your prior knowledge to help you figure out what academic means.

Reading Check
What happened to the Hollywood Ten?

Section Summary
The Cold War at Home

Chapter 18
Section 4

© Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Pearson Prentice Hall. All rights reserved.