Part 1: Foreign Policy
APUSH PERIOD 8: 1945-1980
REVIEWED!

Change & Continuity Post World War II
- Unlike in the Post World War I period, the United States will play a key role in post World War II affairs.
- U.S. does not join the League of Nations following WWI
- the U.S. joined the United Nations (U.N.) in 1945
  - Similarities between Wilson’s 14 Points & Atlantic Charter
- The Cold War will be an ideological, political, and military struggle between the U.S. and the Soviet Union (1945-1991)

Direct Military
- Korean War (1950-1953)
  - 38th parallel
  - “limited war”
  - Containment achieved
- Vietnam War
  - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)
  - Operation Rolling Thunder
  - Tet Offensive (1968)
  - Pledge U.S. military and financial assistance
  - Truman Doctrine: $400 million to Greece and Turkey
  - Marshall Plan: billions of $$ to rebuild Western Europe
  - Chinese Civil War: U.S. gave $ to Nationalist Kai-shek (1949 Mao declares People’s Republic of China)
  - Collective Security: agreements such as the United Nations & North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
  - CIA: Guatemala & Iran
  - Nixon Doctrine: Other nations have to do their own fighting

Indirect Military Conflict
- Arms race throughout the Cold War
- Truman military build under NSC-68
- Eisenhower “New Look” policy stressed nuclear weapons
- Threat of Massive Retaliation
- JFK “Flexible Response”
- Space Race
- Especially after launching of Sputnik in 1957
- Creation of NASA and National Defense of Education Act
- JFK goal of Man on the Moon (happens in 1969)

Military Build-Up
- Arms race throughout the Cold War
- Truman military build under NSC-68
- Eisenhower “New Look” policy stressed nuclear weapons
- Threat of Massive Retaliation
- JFK “Flexible Response”
Cold War at Home

- Once again challenges arose over the effort to balance civil liberties with order and security
- Widespread fear of communist influence and infiltration in American life (Alger Hiss, Rosenbergs)
- McCarthyism & Second Red Scare
- Federal Employee Loyalty Program (1947) investigated background of federal employees
- House of Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) restarted after WWII to search for communist influence in American life (Hollywood Ten)
- Both Republicans and Democrats supported the policy of containing communism

Cold War policies led to debate over the power of the federal government, acceptable ways of pursuing international and domestic goals, and the proper balance between liberty and order

- Debate over the presence of growing nuclear weapons (Eisenhower’s Military Industrial Complex warning-1961)
  - Various arms control agreements attempt to deal with this: Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)
- Debate over power of the Executive branch in foreign affairs
  - Truman fired MacArthur in 1951
  - Gulf of Tonkin (1963) gave “blank check” to LBJ
  - War Powers Act (1973) designed to limit Presidential power
- Domestic opposition to Cold War policies
  - Debate over Korean War goal of “limited war”
    - Republicans criticized Truman's handling of the war
  - Vietnam War bitterly divided the nation between “hawks” and “doves”
    - Increased after Tet Offensive (Jan. 1968)
    - Bombing of Cambodia led to Kent State (1970) & other college protests
After World War II the collapse of colonial empires ("decolonization") lead to both the United States and Soviet Union competing for influence in Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.

**U.S. intervention and involvement in the Middle East was caused by ideological, economic, and military interests**

- **Ideological**: Support for Israel & non-communist regimes
- **Economic**: Access to oil
- **Military**: Strategic concerns

- **Operation Ajax**: Ike in 1953 used the CIA to help overthrow the elected Iranian govt.
- **Suez Crisis**: Nasser of Egypt nationalized the Suez canal- England, France, & Israel attack Egypt
- **Eisenhower Doctrine**: U.S. promised economic and military aid to ME threatened by communism
- **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** formed in 1960 to control oil supply/trade
- **Yom Kippur War**: Syria and Egypt attacked Israel (1973) & U.S. provided Israel with economic and military aid.
- **Oil Embargo** is imposed upon the United States by the oil rich Arab nations in OPEC
- **Camp David Accords**: 1978 Carter helped negotiate & Israel and Egypt sign a peace agreement

**Latin America: U.S. Supported non-communist regimes with varying levels of democracy**

- **Guatemala** (1954): the CIA helps overthrow the democratically elected Arbenz government
- **Cuba** (1959): Fidel Castro led a revolution that removed Cuban dictator Batista from power
- **Eisenhower ordered an embargo** on Cuba & JFK tried Bay of Pigs plan
- **Cuban Missile Crisis** (Oct. 1962) the U.S. and Soviets extremely close to war