**Period 8: 1945-1980: Foreign Policy Study Guide**

**Key Concept 8.1:** The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

* Following World War II the United States was a world power and did lots of stuff around the world.

**Key Concept 8.1.I:** United States policymakers engaged in a Cold War with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system.

* The U.S. sought to stop communism (or contain it to where it already was after World War II).
* They wanted a world based upon capitalism (free market global economy)
	+ The U.S. would at times support governments even if they were not democratic, as long as they were capitalist and non-communist. Sad face!
* To try to accomplish these goals the U.S. created an international security system.

**8.1.I.A.:** As post war tensions dissolved the wartime alliance between Western democracies and the Soviet Union, the United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security, international aid, and economic institutions that bolstered non-Communist nations.

* The United States did a bunch of crap to support non-Communist nations. Who the hell says bolster? Know about collective security, international aid, and economic institutions used.

**8.1.I.B.:** Concerned by expansionist Communist ideology and Soviet repression, the United States sought to contain communism through a variety of measures, including major military engagements in Korea and Vietnam.

* Once again, the U.S. did a bunch of stuff to stop communism. Like what? Economic aid, threats of force, military force, military alliances, angry words, propaganda, etc. Know some examples in different parts of the world.
* U.S. troops were sent to both Korea and Vietnam. One was successful, the other was not. Both are in Asia. Both were not declared wars by Congress. Know about how, why, what, etc.!

**8.1.I.C.:** The Cold War fluctuated between periods of direct and indirect military confrontation and periods of mutual coexistence (or détente).

* Sometimes the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in direct military confrontation. Cuban Missile crisis almost led to the end of the world. That would have sucked.
* Sometimes the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in indirect military confrontation. What does that mean? For example- we give our homies support and they give their homies support. The homies fight it out. Proxy wars also happened.
* Sometimes the United States and the Soviet Union got along for brief periods of time. Sometimes there was a relaxation of tensions (détente). You better know about Nixon’s policy of détente and other examples of this happening.

**8.1.I.D:** Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.

* After World War II people in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East wanted the right to self-determination and independence. This is known as postwar decolonization since they began to fight to no longer be colonies. Some countries did not have to fight but were granted independence.
* Both the United States and the Soviet Union sought influence and/or alliances with these newly independent nations.
* Some of these newly independent nations decided to remain neutral (nonaligned).

**8.1.I.E:** Cold War competition extended to Latin America, where the U.S. supported non-Communist regimes that had varying levels of commitment to democracy.

* The United States and the Soviet Union competed for influence in Latin America.
* Sometimes the United States supported non-Communist governments that sucked. In some cases, the U.S. supported dictators. But at least they were friendly to the United States dictators. Glass half full?
* In some cases people in Latin America voted for socialist governments that had nothing to do with the Soviet Union. The United States oftentimes opposed these governments and saw them as puppets of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, the world is not that simple.

**Key Concept 8.1.II:** Cold War policies led to public debates over the power of the federal government and acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals while protecting civil liberties.

**8.1.II.A:** Americans debated policies and methods designed to expose suspected communists within the United States even as  both parties supported the broader strategy of containing communism.

* The United States government did various things to root out suspected communist from American society.
* There were communist spies in America. They were not completely paranoid.
* However, this fear was overblown and turned into a 2nd Red Scare, the rise of McCarthyism, and numerous violations of people’s civil liberties. It really sucked to be accused of being a communist and you were not.

**8.1.II.B:** Although anticommunist foreign policy faced little domestic opposition in previous years, the Vietnam War inspired sizable and passionate antiwar protests that became more numerous as the war escalated, and sometimes led to violence.

* Early Cold War policies were generally not met with large opposition. Even the Korean War had widespread support.
* Huge protests occurred over the Vietnam War. Here is a chant- “Hey! LBJ! How many kids did you kill today?”

**8.1.II.C:** Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal, the military- industrial complex, and the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy.

* The Cold War led to a massive nuclear arms race. Some people got nervous that the world could end with all of the weapons that were stockpiled.
* At the end of his presidency Eisenhower questioned the military-industrial complex.
* Presidents did all sorts of things in the name of containing communism. This led to debates and growing concerns about the power of the Presidency. Some people began to talk about the “Imperial Presidency.”

**8.1.II.D:** Ideological, military, and economic concerns shaped U.S. involvement in the Middle East, with several oil crises in the region eventually sparking attempts at creating a national energy policy.

* The U.S. was involved in the Middle East because of ideological, military, and economic reasons.
* The Middle East has oil, and it will be used to put pressure and send a message to the U.S.

**Chapter 37-40 Foreign Policy Identifications**

**Dwight Eisenhower (1953-1961)**

1) End of the Korean War

2) Sec of State John Foster Dulles, Brinkmanship, New Look policy, Mutually Assured Destruction

3) Examples of détente, “atoms for peace” & “Spirit of Geneva” (1955), U2 Incident

4) CIA Operations during the Cold War, Iran, Guatemala, Cold war in the 3rd world

5) Suez Crisis & Nasser, Eisenhower Doctrine

6) Arms Race, Sputnik, National Defense of Education Act, NASA

7) U.S. Involvement in Vietnam, Dienbienphu, Geneva Conference 1954

8) U.S. support for Ngo Dinh Diem, Ho Chi Minh, Domino Theory

9) Eisenhower Farewell Address, Military Industrial Complex

**John F. Kennedy (1961-1963)**

10) Bay of Pigs, Cuban missile crisis

11) Examples of Détente

12) New Look vs. Flexible Response

13) JFK Advisors to Vietnam, National Liberation Front (Vietcong), assassination of Diem

**Lyndon Johnson (1963-1969)**

14) Gulf of Tonkin resolution, Operation Rolling Thunder, Escalation in Vietnam

**15)** Tet offensive

16) Anti-War Movement during LBJ

**Richard Nixon (1969-1974)**

17) Nixon Doctrine, Vietnamization

18) Henry Kissinger, Real politik

19) Nixon’s Role in Vietnam War, bombing of Cambodia

20) Protest during Nixon’s Presidency, Kent State shooting

21) Pentagon Papers & Daniel Ellsberg

22) War Powers Act

1. Nixon and détente, Opening of China, SALT I

**Gerald Ford (1974-1977)**

1. Yom Kippur War, OPEC Crisis

**Jimmy Carter (1977-1981)**

1. Camp David Accords (1978)
2. Iran Hostage Crisis