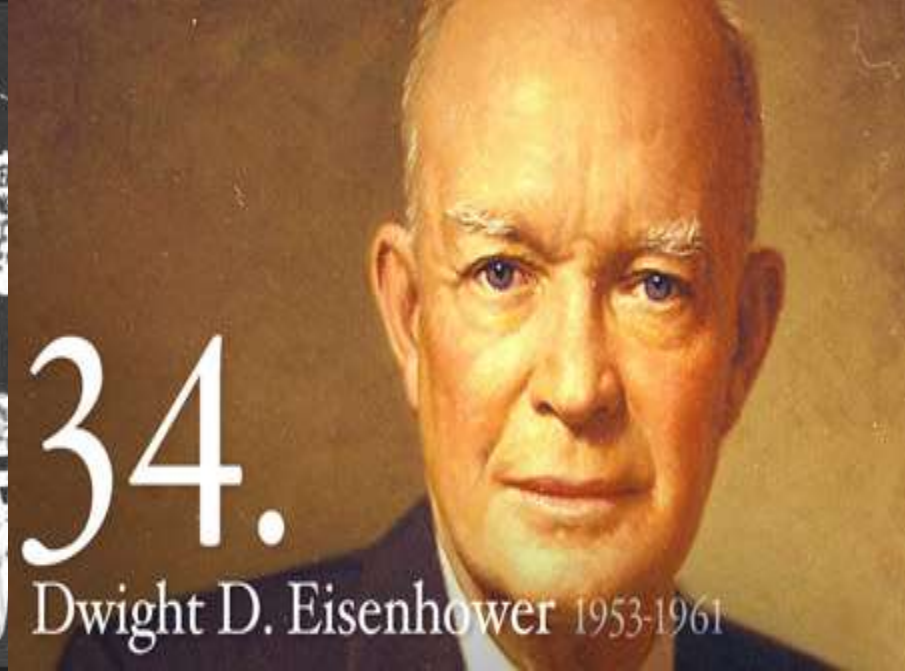


Eisenhower, McCarthyism, and the Cold War



34.

Dwight D. Eisenhower 1953-1961

During the Cold War, the USA & USSR were rival superpowers who competed to spread their ideology



From 1945 to 1949, President Truman used containment to successfully stop the spread of communism in Europe



Berlin Airlift

Truman Doctrine



When communism spread to China in 1949, the USA feared the “domino theory” and became more aggressive in its efforts to stop communism (Korean War)

71 paratroopers comb through a village in North Korea on 20, 1950, during the Korean War.



MAP SKILLBUILDER

- 1. How far south did North Korean troops push the UN forces?
- 2. Why do you think MacArthur chose Incheon as his landing place?

From 1949 to 1960, the Cold War escalated as a result of a nuclear arms race, space race, & espionage



The U.S. monopoly on nuclear weapons ended in 1949 when the USSR successfully tested an atomic bomb



The Soviet development of the atomic bomb led to a nuclear arms race between the USA & USSR

In 1952, the USA tested the first hydrogen bomb which is 1,000 times more powerful than the atomic bomb

The Soviet Union responded by detonating its own hydrogen bomb in 1953



By 1959, both the USA & USSR developed rockets called intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) that could deliver nuclear warheads to distant targets

U.S. Polaris

**W87
MX MISSILE**



Dwight Eisenhower was elected president in 1952 & served until 1961

Eisenhower was a war hero who planned the D-Day invasion during World War II

His military experience gave Americans confidence that he could face the threat of the USSR during the Cold War



[Ike campaign commercial](#)

In the 1950s, President Eisenhower escalated the Cold War by using brinkmanship: threatening to use nuclear weapons & willingness to go to the brink of war

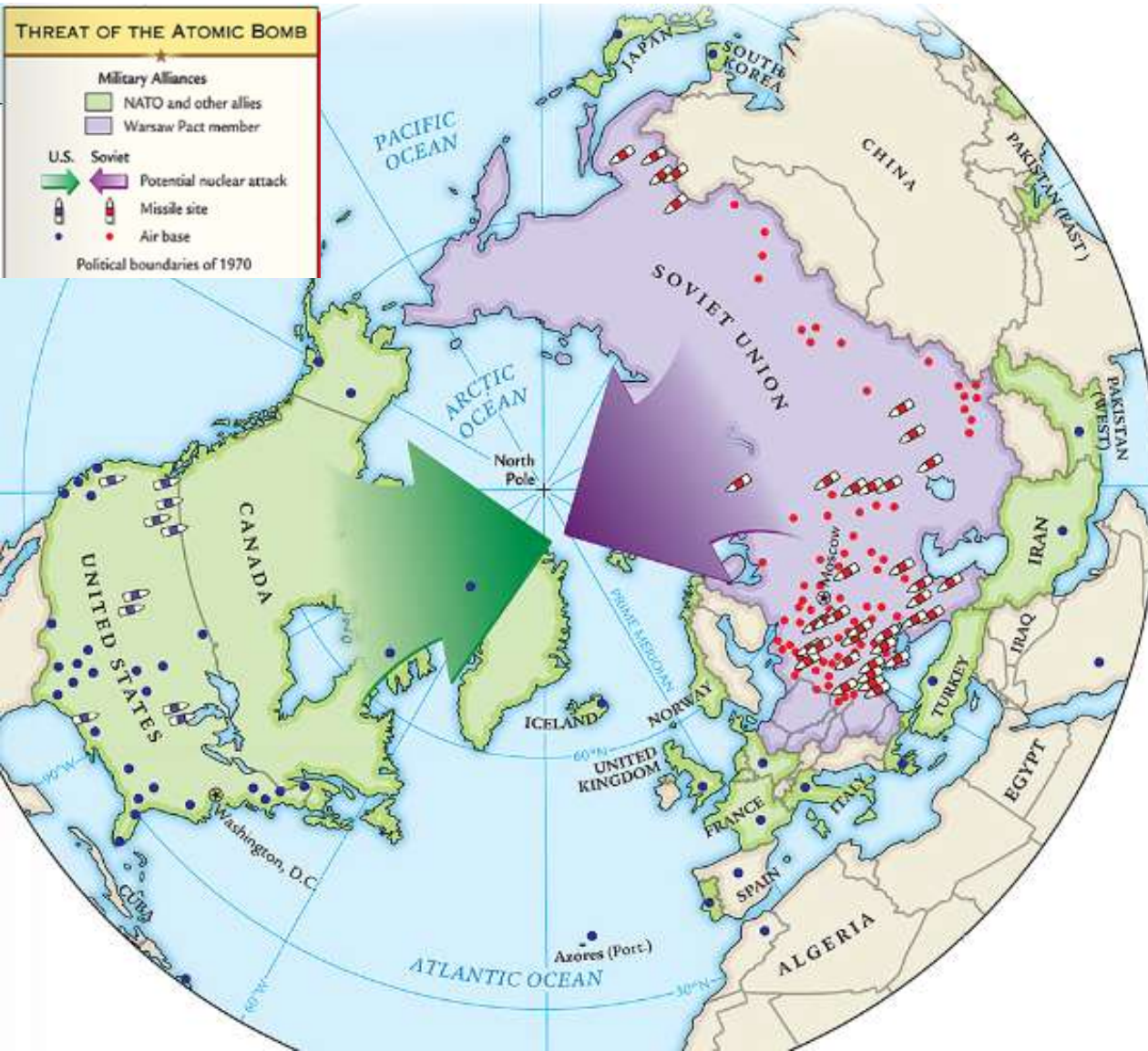
U.S.–Soviet Military Power, 1986–1987

U.S.		Soviet
1,010	Intercontinental ballistic missiles	1,398
640	Submarine-launched missiles	983
260	Long-range bombers	160
24,700	Nuclear warheads	36,800
0	Antiballistic missile launchers	100
14	Aircraft carriers	5
2,143,955	Armed forces personnel	5,130,000

If the USSR attacked a NATO member, the U.S. would use massive retaliation: attack every major Soviet city & military target

As a result, the USA & USSR began stockpiling nuclear weapons & building up their militaries

With the USA & USSR in possession of large nuclear stockpiles, each side could destroy each other: this was known as Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)



Throughout the Cold War, the USA & USSR looked for ways to gain first strike capability



Directions:

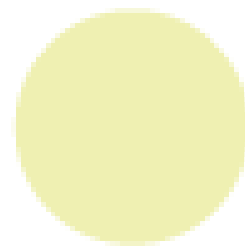
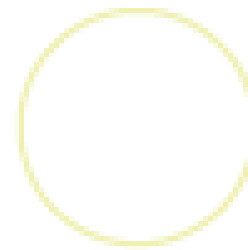
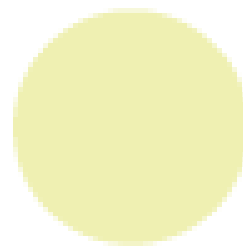
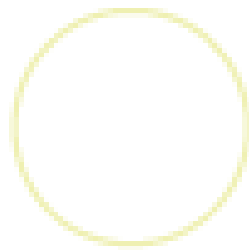
- You will participate in an activity in which you will form groups based on your secret identities
- You will each receive a piece of paper
 - Some are blank
 - Some have a dot drawn on them
 - There are fewer dots than non-dots
- When you receive your piece of paper you must secretly look at it. If you receive a dot you must not reveal it to anyone.
 - When you are done looking hide it or put it in your pocket



Goal of Activity

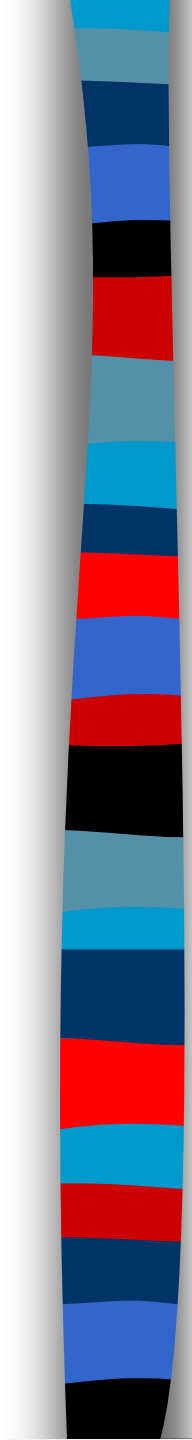
- The goal of the activity is to form as large of a group of “non-dot” members as possible
- Extra Credit-
 - The largest group of “non-dot” students will win extra credit
 - The whole group will lose if there is on “dot” member in your group
 - “Dot” members will win extra credit for being the only dot in the group

Advice:



- Since everyone in the class will deny having a dot you must look for any indication of suspicion
- If you suspect someone has a dot you should say out loud, “Bob is a dot!”
- If you are a “Dot” then you must bluff to convince others that you are not a dot.



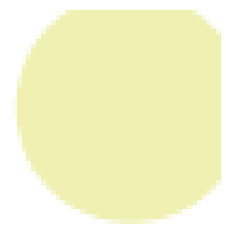
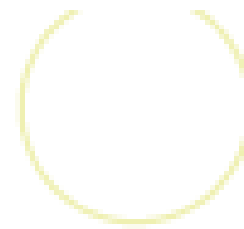
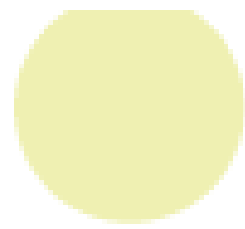
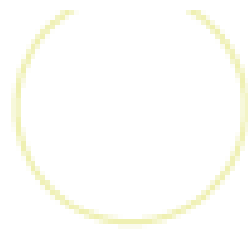


What do you think this dot activity was trying to simulate?

How did you dots feel about this activity? Non-dots?

Did the fear of a dot make you change your behavior?

Ready?



- What questions do you have?
- On GO: You have 5 minutes to talk to each other and form groups with “non-dot” members.
- When I turn off the lights, you must freeze in your place and talking must end immediately. No exceptions.

Fears of a nuclear attack and spread of communism led to a Red Scare in the late 1940s & 1950s

Americans grew worried about Communists & Soviet spies living in America

The Loyalty Review Board was created to investigate & dismiss “disloyal” government employees

The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) investigated suspected communists in the entertainment & other industries





In 1947, numerous Hollywood writers & executives were investigated by HUAC; 500 were blacklisted from the film industry & some were sent to prison for refusing to testify (the “Hollywood Ten”)

"IT'S OKAY --- WE'RE HUNTING COMMUNISTS"



HERBLOCK
©1947 THE WASHINGTON POST CO.

Red Scare fears in America were heightened by the discovery of spies working for the USSR:

State Department employee Alger Hiss was accused of spying for the USSR, convicted of perjury



Julius & Ethel Rosenberg were executed for passing atomic bomb secrets to the USSR



In 1950, Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy emerged as the leader of the anti-communist Red Scare

He attacked Truman for allowing communists to infiltrate the government

He used public hearings to make unsupported accusations against suspected communists in the State Department & the U.S. military

“McCarthyism” did not result in a single confirmed communist or spy in the U.S. gov’t



To combat American fears of a nuclear attack, the U.S. government responded in a number of ways

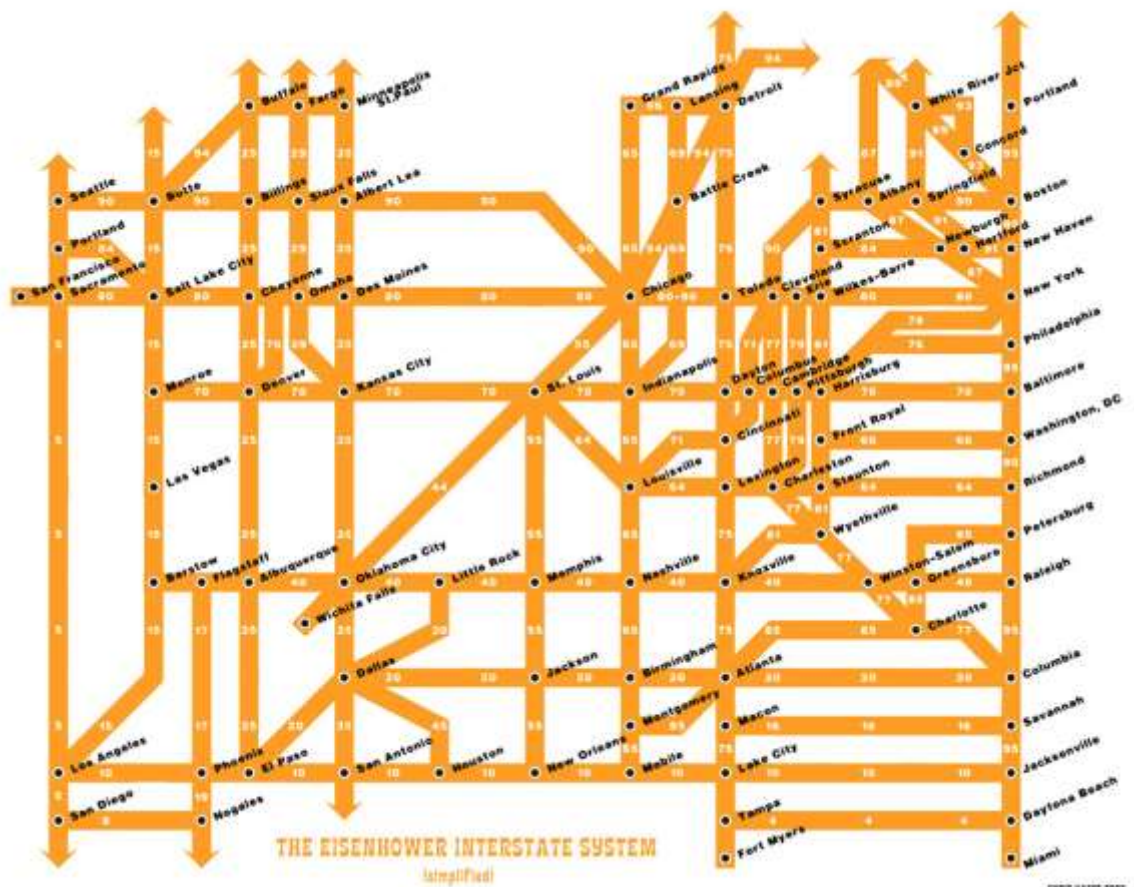
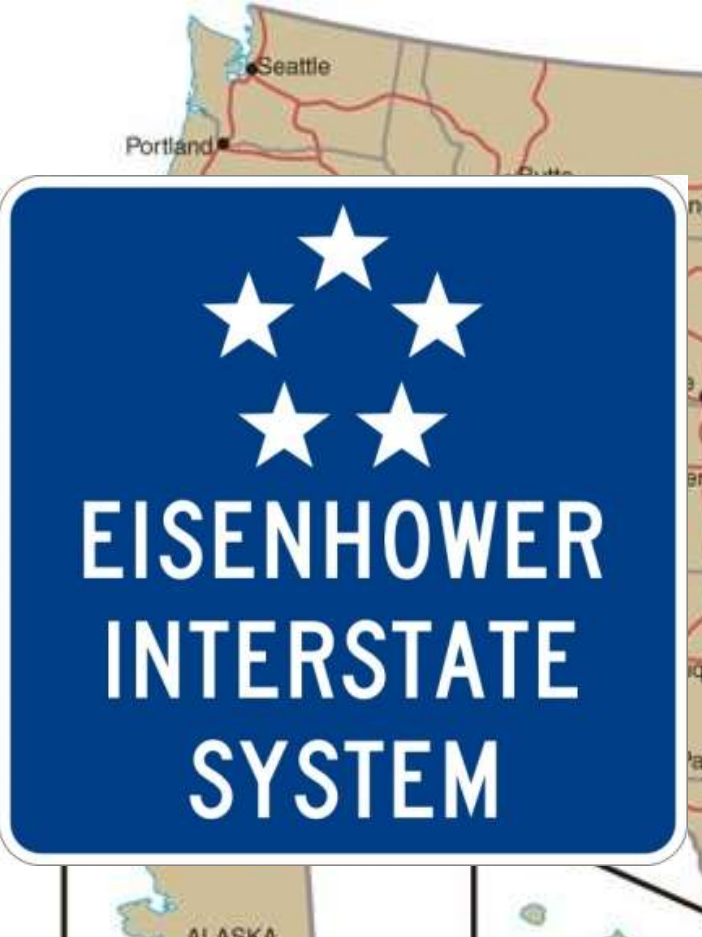
National and local governments prepared citizens for a Soviet nuclear attack on the United States

Citizens built fallout shelters in their backyards

Cities and schools practiced building evacuations and “duck & cover” drills



In response to the threat of a Soviet nuclear attack, Congress created the Interstate Highway System in 1956



41,000 miles of highway connected U.S. cities and promoted trade & travel

Highways served as a means to evacuate cities during a potential nuclear attack

U.S.-Soviet relations changed in 1953 when Stalin died after 30 years of absolute rule over the Soviet Union

Nikita Khrushchev took over and began to aggressively challenge U.S. influence in the world

In 1955, Khrushchev formed a communist alliance to rival NATO, called the Warsaw Pact

In 1956, the Soviet Union threatened expansion into the Middle East

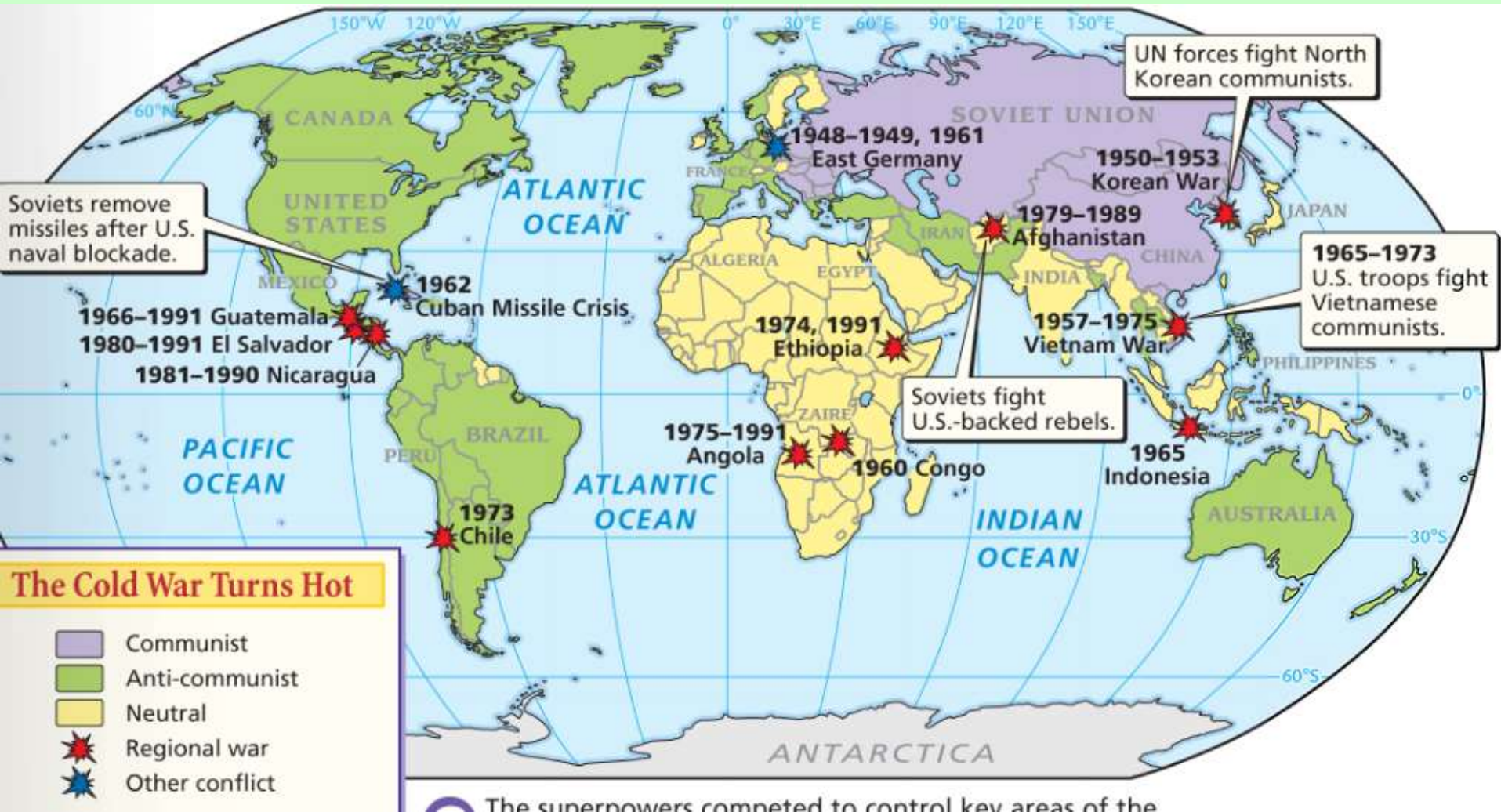
President Eisenhower responded with the Eisenhower Doctrine, pledging the USA to protect the Middle East from Communism

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL



Quick Class Discussion:

Which part of the world did the U.S. promise to protect in the (a) **Monroe Doctrine**, (b) **Roosevelt Corollary**, (c) **Truman Doctrine**, and (d) **Eisenhower Doctrine**?

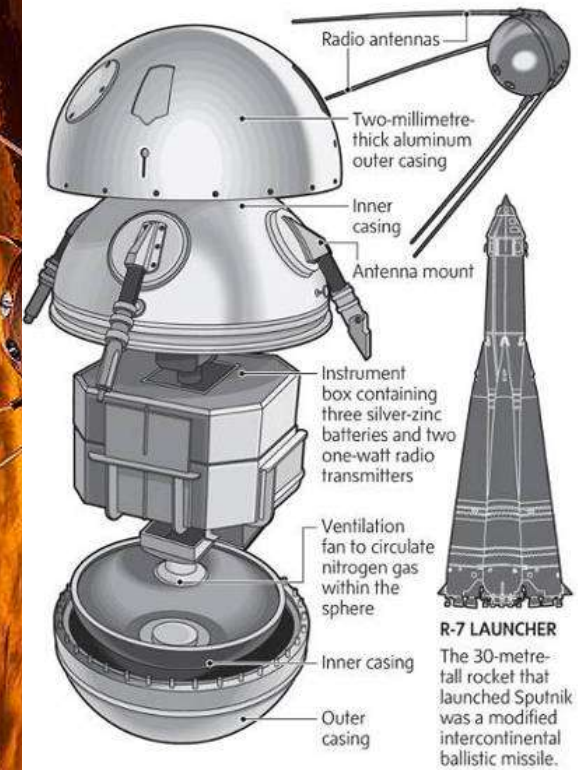


In 1957, the USSR used its first ICBM to launch Sputnik, the first satellite into space

Sputnik shocked Americans who feared the U.S. had fallen behind the USSR in science & technology

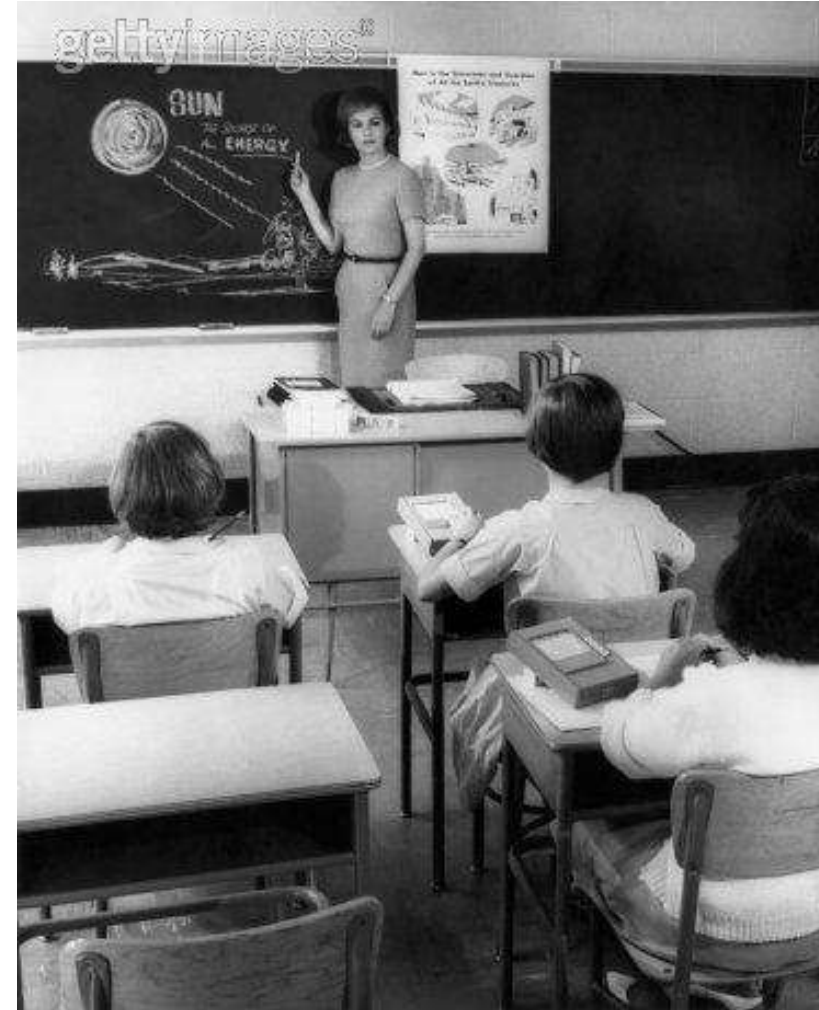
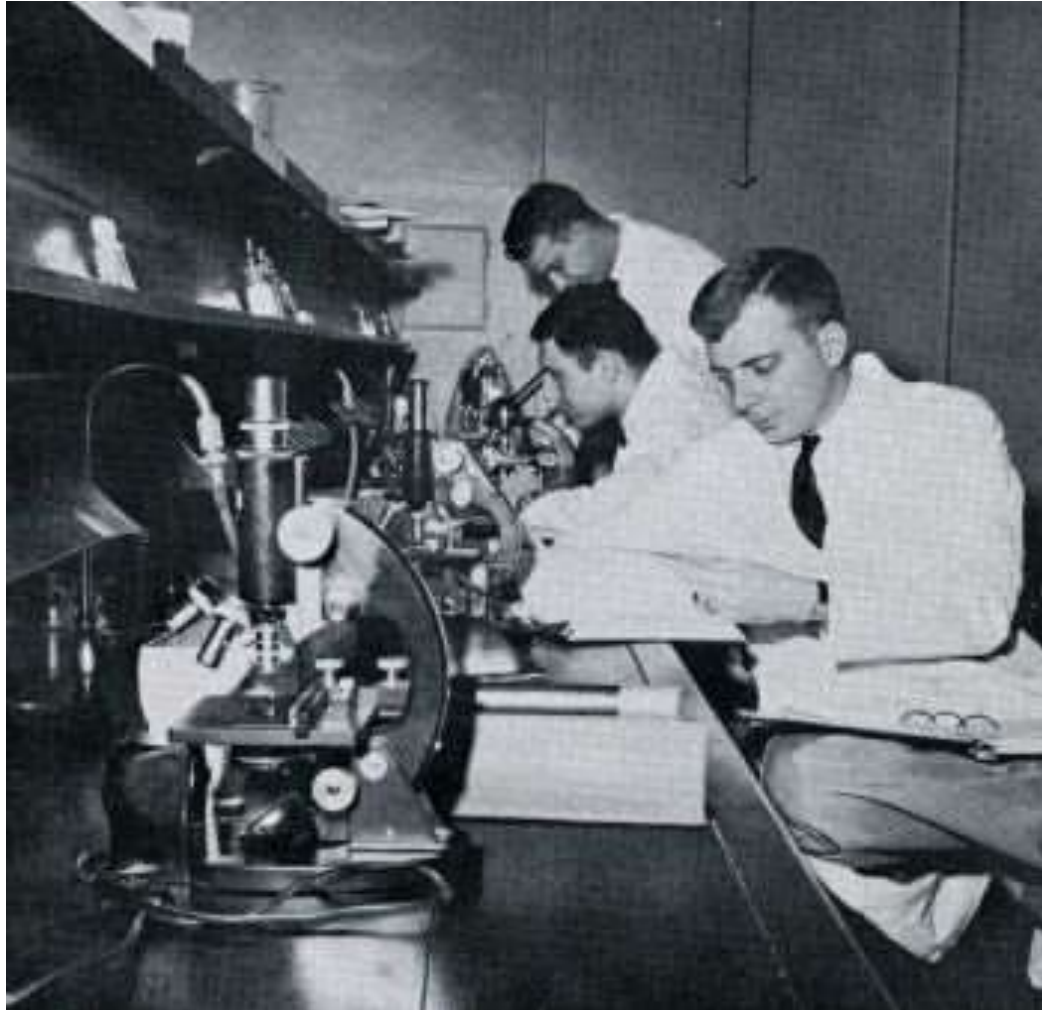


Sputnik – which in Russian means companion or fellow traveller – was built to a relatively basic design, yet relayed torrents of data about Earth's upper atmosphere encoded in its "beep, beep" signal.



As a result of Sputnik, the Cold War escalated into a space race to show American & Soviet dominance

The U.S. government reacted to Sputnik by passing the National Defense Education Act to promote math, science, and technology education and to fund university research



Man Enters Space

'So Close, Yet So Far,' Sighs Cape
 U.S. Had Hoped For Own Launch



Soviet Officer Orbits Globe In 5-Ton Ship
 Maximum Height Reached Reported As 188 Miles

BOOBY GAPS—A Soviet astronaut has orbited the globe for more than an hour and retained ability to control the flight of spacecraft and political machine alike. Soviet announcement of the first manned space flight from Moscow and U.S. space experts left stunned in the moment to put the first man into successful space flight.
 By the Soviet account, Mr. Yuri Gagarin, 34, gave a 15-minute lecture from orbit on the state of the world and the state of the Soviet Union. The whole sequence of events and the astronaut's reactions relating to it raised a number of questions. The Soviet announcement said:
VON BRAUN'S REACTION:
 To Keep Up, U.S.A. Must Run Like Hell

Hobbs Admits

The USSR repeatedly beat the USA in space by launching the first man into orbit & orbiting the moon



NASA's original seven NASA Mercury astronauts

launch first joint space mission

UNITED STATES

- 1958: U.S. launches an artificial satellite (*Explorer 1*)
- 1961: First American in space (Alan Shepard)
- 1962: First American orbits Earth (John Glenn, Jr.); *Mariner 2* flies past Venus
- 1965: *Mariner* probe flies past Mars

SOVIET UNION

- 1957: Soviet Union launches *Sputnik*
- 1959: *Luna 2* probe reaches the moon
- 1961: First human orbits Earth (Yuri Gagarin)
- 1963: First woman in space (Valentina Tereshkova)

- 1970: *Venera 7* lands on Venus
- 1971: First manned space station; *Mars 3* drops capsule on Mars

By 1960, Eisenhower's presidency was coming to an end and the Cold War was as tense as ever

Eisenhower's effectively limited communist expansion during his eight years as president

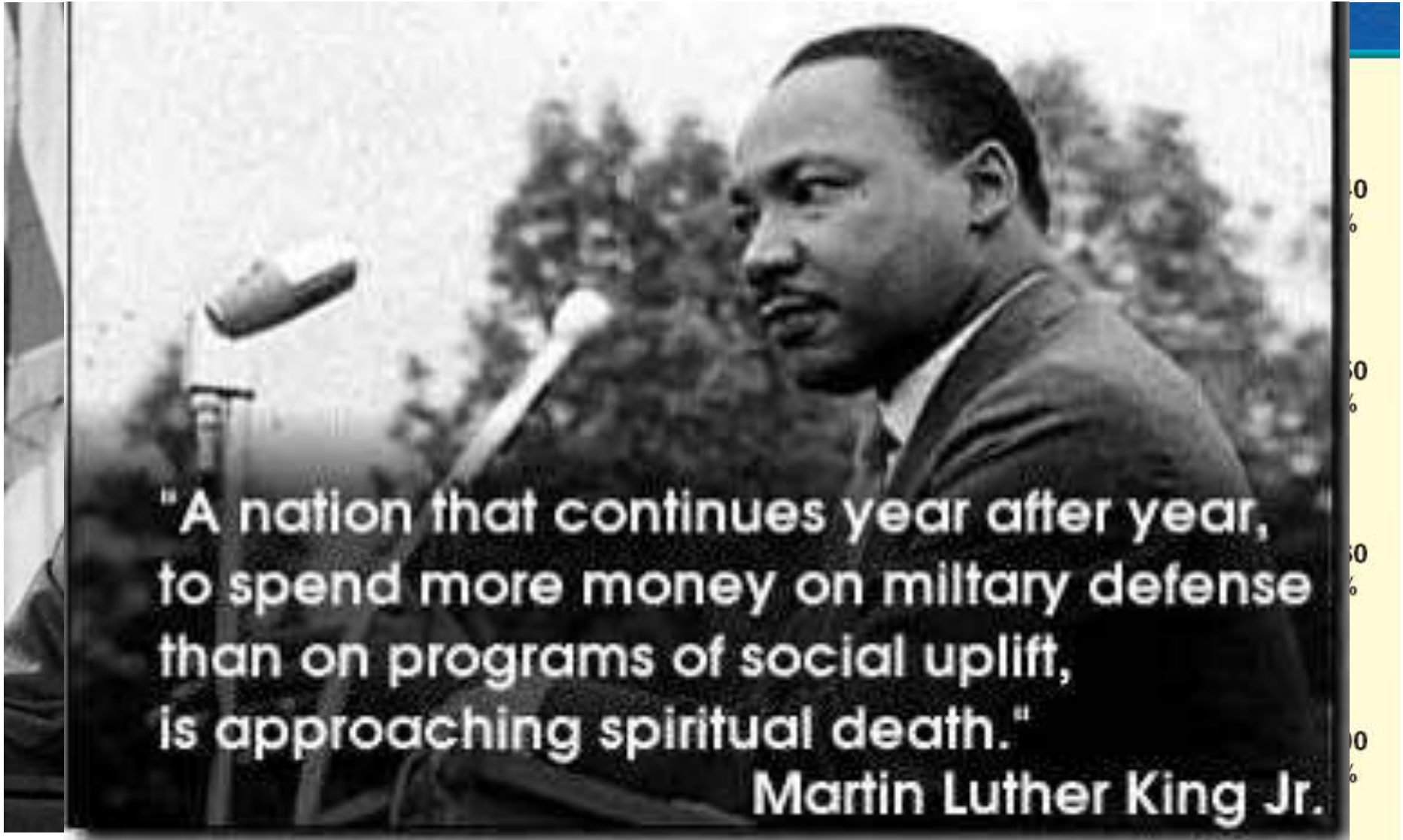
...but...

Eisenhower's build-up of nuclear weapons & use of brinkmanship created the potential for nuclear annihilation

Americans seemed to be losing the technology race against the USSR



In his farewell speech, Eisenhower warned against the “military industrial complex” —overspending & over-prioritizing military over basic American needs



"A nation that continues year after year, to spend more money on military defense than on programs of social uplift, is approaching spiritual death."

Martin Luther King Jr.

From 1945 to 1960, the United States experienced successes and failures in the Cold War with the USSR

Truman successfully contained communism in Western Europe...

Eisenhower used the CIA & brinkmanship to limit Soviet global influence...

...but saw communism to spread in Asia & the USSR match America's nuclear weaponry

...but the USSR was winning the space race & Americans were anxious about a nuclear war

