

## **Week Six**

### **Outline Lecture Fifteen—The Making of the Cold War**

#### Key Questions:

- 1) How did the Cold War originate?
- 2) How did it evolve and expand in scale?
- 3) What were its global repercussions?

#### **I) The Origins of the Cold War**

- a) Agreements towards the end of WWII
  - i) Acknowledgment of Russian losses in war
  - ii) Churchill's concession to Stalin, Moscow 1944
    - (1) "Percentage agreement"
- b) Peace settlements
  - i) Potsdam, July 1945
  - ii) Problematic location of Berlin
- c) Miscalculations of Soviet expansion
  - i) Japan's early surrender
  - ii) Rapid Soviet expansion into Central Europe and Balkans
    - (1) Control over Berlin
    - (2) Western powers' response
    - (3) Berlin Blockade 1948-1949
      - (a) Berlin Airlift

#### **II) Policy of Containment**

- a) Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech, Fulton Missouri, March 1946
- b) Truman Doctrine March 1947
  - i) Same as Wilsonian self-determination?
- c) Marshall Plan 1948
  - i) Henry Luce's "American Internationalism"
- d) Creation of the Two-Bloc system
  - i) Creation of NATO 1949
  - ii) Creation of Warsaw Pact, 1955—USSR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Albania, East Germany, and Bulgaria
  - iii) Conditions behind this inevitable split
    - (1) US position in the world
    - (2) Soviet position
      - (a) Return of Trotskyian Internationalism
        - (i) Cominform
      - (b) Soviet need for buffer zone as security

- e) Symbol of Ideological Entrenchment—Berlin Wall 1961
  - i) Checkpoint Charlie
  - ii) Khrushchev's threats vs. Kennedy's intransigence
  
- f) Impact of Berlin on the Cold War
  - i) Mays' argument:
    - (1) U.S. approach to world conflicts
    - (2) The threat of irrationality
    - (3) The Cuban Missile Crisis 1962
  - ii) The Cold War and Berlin