

THE COLD WAR

U.S. involvement in Asia

rebuilding **Japan** after WWII (1945-1952)

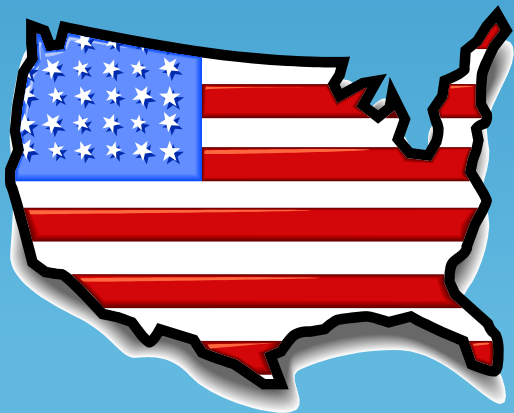
Korean War (1950-1953)

Vietnam War (1955-1975)

THE COLD WAR

Why is it "cold"?

NO direct military fighting
(ex. guns, bombs) happened
between the
U.S. and Soviet Union



The War Before

● World War II

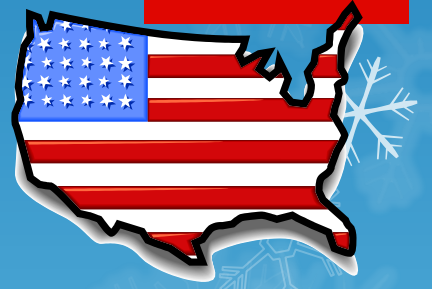
- lasted from **1939** to **1945**
 - involved most of the world's nations
- ## ● Two competing military partnerships:
- the **Allies**
(U.K., U.S., Soviet Union)
 - the **Axis** powers
(Germany, Japan, Italy)



COLD WAR: The Beginning



- **Allies** (U.K., U.S., Soviet Union) **win WWII** in **1945**.
- The **communist** Soviet Union and the **democratic** United States became rival **superpowers** (*have nuclear weapons*)
- This started the **Cold War** which lasted for the next 44 years (**1947-1991**).



What is the COLD WAR?

democratic U.S.

VS.

communist Soviet Union

competed with each other

to get other countries

around the world to

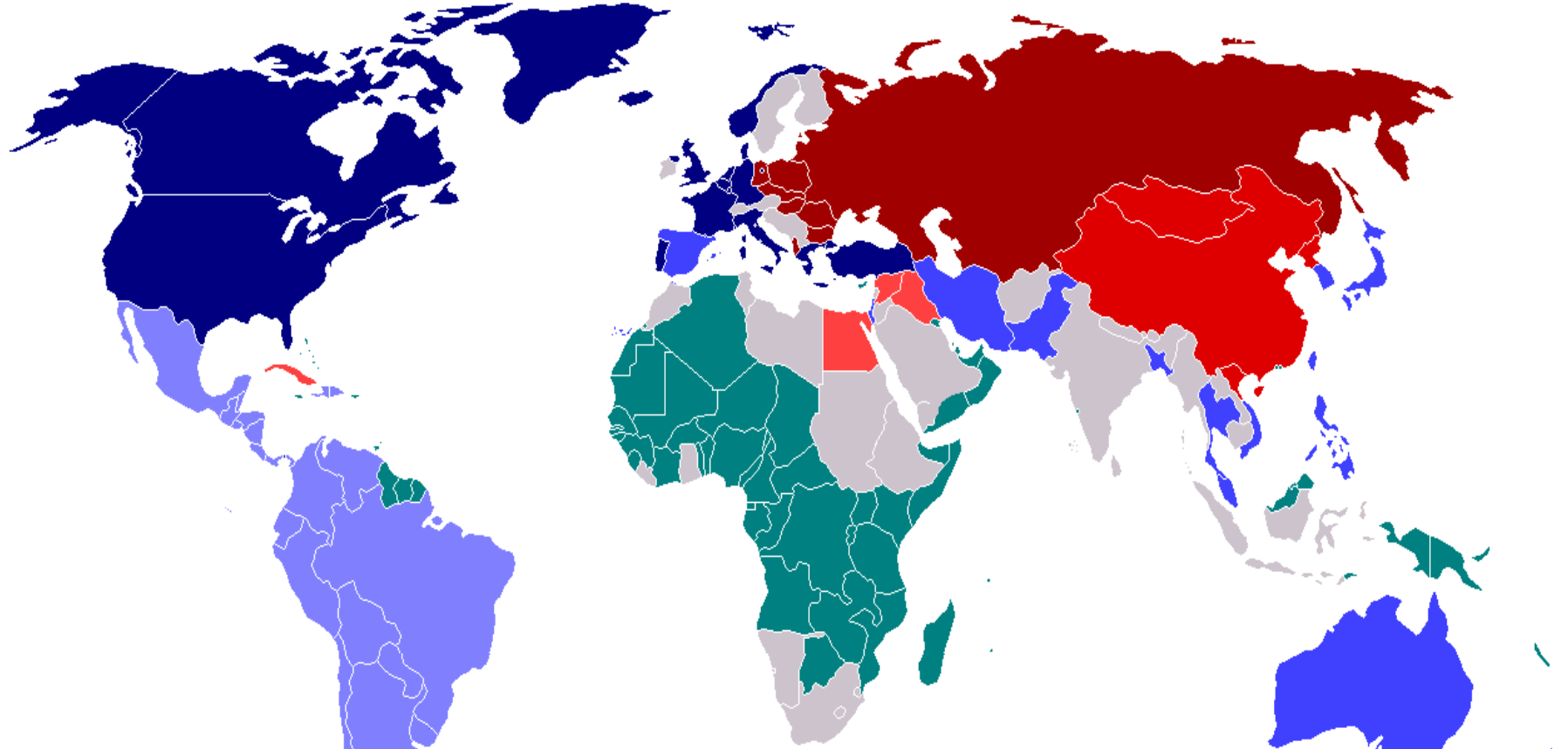
support their type of

government –

democracy or

communism.

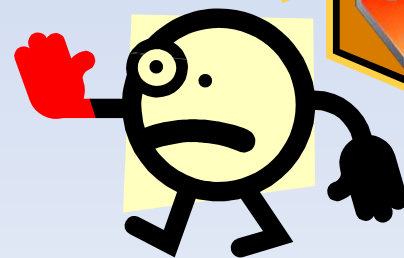
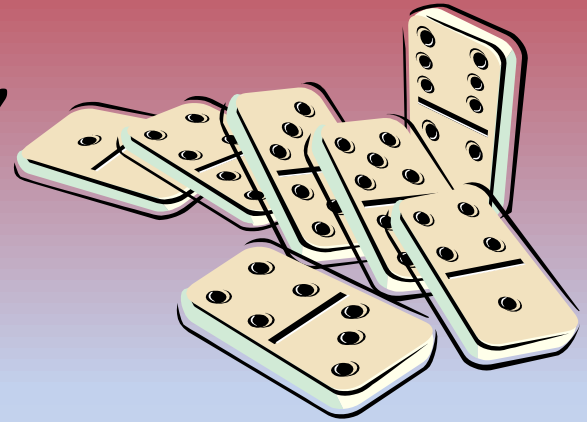




- NATO**
- Other allies of the United State.**
- Nations receiving aid from the U.S.**
- European colonies**
- Warsaw Pact**
- Socialist countries aligned with the USSR**
- Other allies of the USSR**
- Non-aligned nations**

Communism: The Cold War Threat

- **Domino Theory** - the belief that if one country fell to communism, other countries nearby would fall to communism as well, just like a row of dominos
- **Containment Policy** - U.S. plan to contain or keep communism from spreading to other nations in Southeast Asia



How many dominos fell?

Soviet Union
(USSR)

CHINA

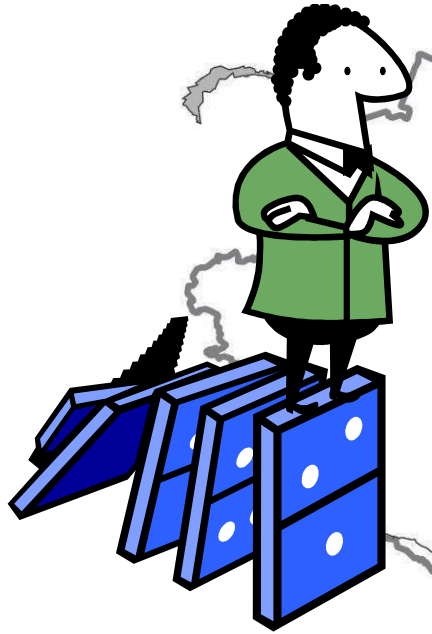
N. KOREA

S. KOREA

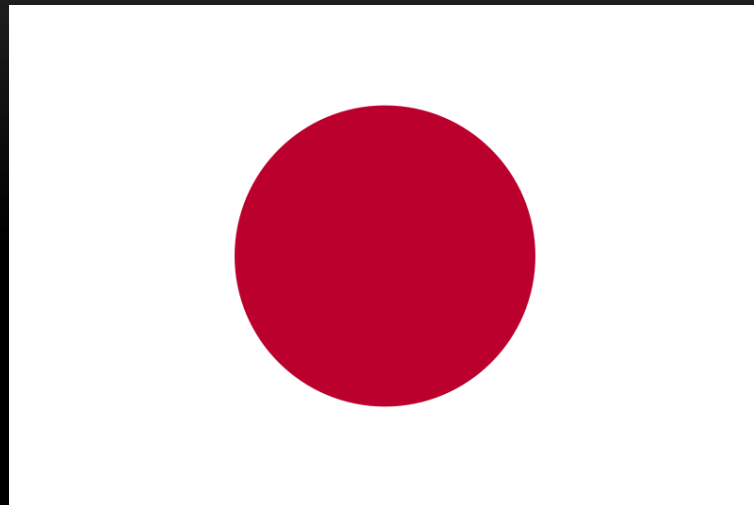
JAPAN

VIETNAM

Did the U.S. contain communism?

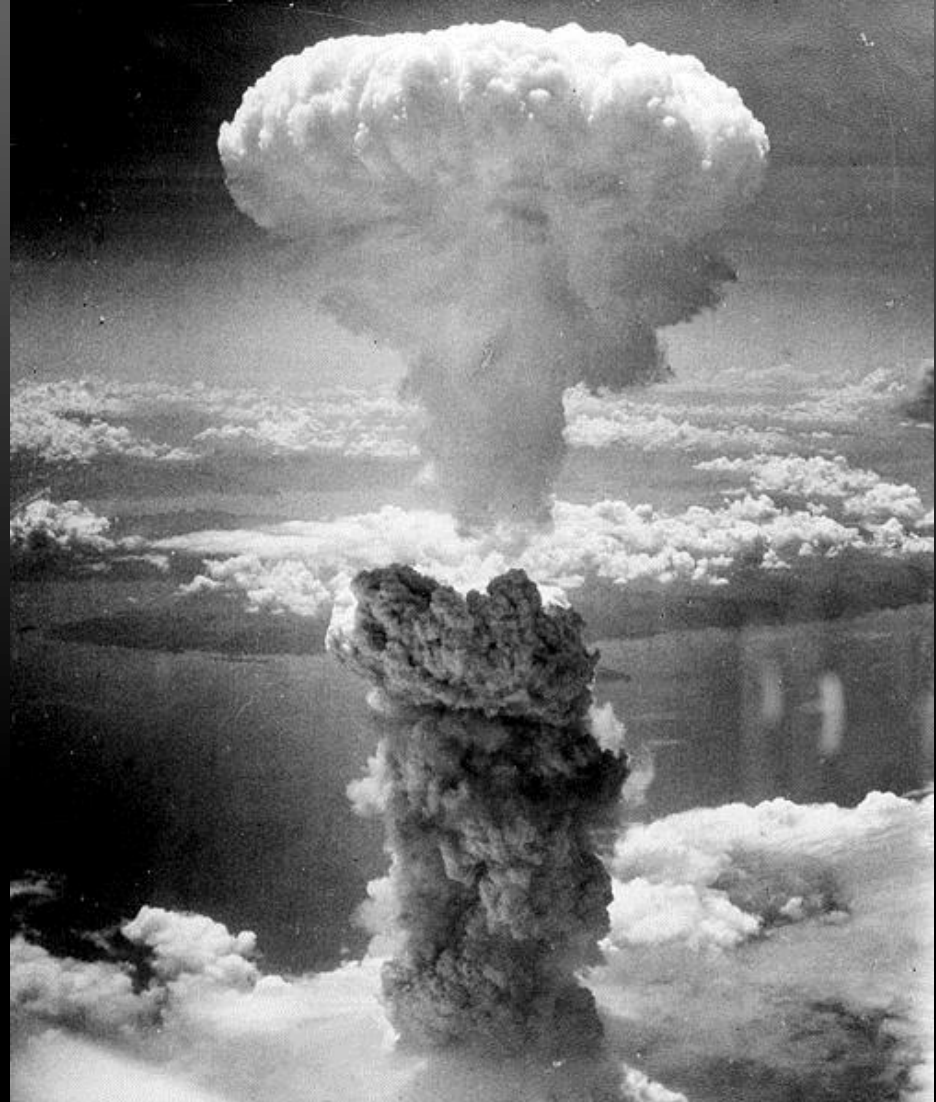


Japan



Japan after WWII

- WWII ends with U.S. dropping **2 atomic bombs** on Japan (Hiroshima & Nagasaki)
- Japan's emperor loses power because he's forced to surrender to the U.S.
- Japan is **weak** and vulnerable to outsiders



U.S. Comes to the “Rescue”

U.S. wants to help rebuild Japan to

1. Create a peaceful, democratic nation (that won't declare war anymore)
2. Keep communism from spreading from Soviet Union & China



U.S. Comes to the “Rescue”

- How does the U.S. help?
 - Writes new constitution (laws/rules) giving the citizens more rights & power
 - Sets up a **constitutional monarchy (democracy)**
 - Keeps Japan from rebuilding an army
 - **Rebuilds Japan’s economy** (transportation and businesses)
- 1952 Treaty of San Francisco - U.S. occupation of Japan ends



Japan Today

- **Communism never spread to Japan**
- Japan became a peaceful U.S. ally (partner)
- Holds free and fair elections
- Japan's economy is one of the strongest in the world



Korea



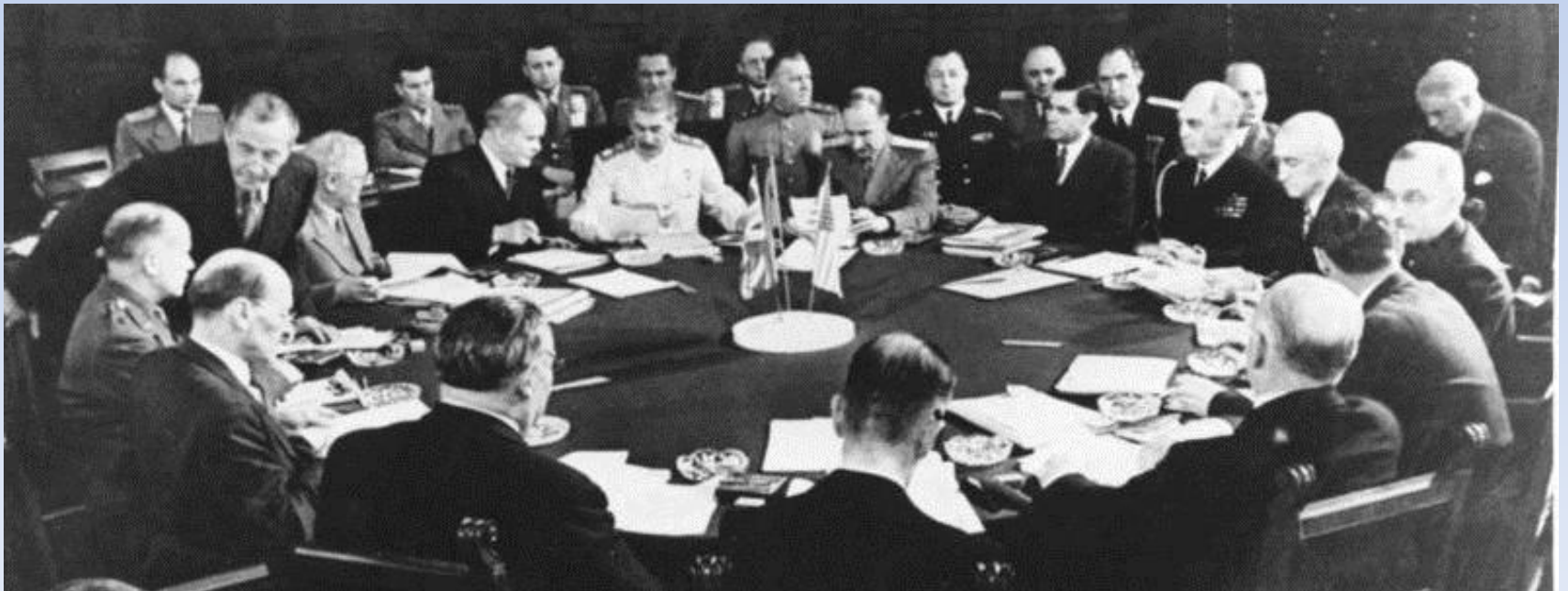
Korea & Japan

- Korean peninsula ruled by Japan from 1910 until the end of World War II
- Japan surrenders in 1945



Korea Splits

- Potsdam Conference (Germany 1945)
 - U.S., Soviet Union, U.K.
 - Divided the peninsula along the **38th Parallel**
 - **U.S.** troops occupy the **south**
 - **Soviet** troops occupy the **north**



Korea and 38th Parallel



China

North Korea

★ Pyongyang

38th Parallel

Seoul ★

South Korea

The Lead Up

- The failure to hold free elections throughout the Korean Peninsula in 1948 deepened the division between the two sides
- the North established a Communist government
- escalated into open warfare when North Korean forces invaded South Korea on 25 June 1950
- **U.S. protected South Korea from communist north.**
- **First significant armed conflict of the Cold War**



Korean War

1950-1953



- War ended 3 years after it began
- Never signed a formal peace treaty
- Ended with an armistice
 - A temporary suspension of fighting by agreement between the opponents
- restored the border between the Koreas near the 38th Parallel
- created the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), a 2.5-mile wide buffer zone between the two Koreas

Korean War

1950-1953

- North remained communist.
- South remained democratic.
- **Minor outbreaks of fighting continue to the present day.**



Vietnam



Geneva Conference 1954

- After the 1st First French Indochina War, Vietnam is “temporarily” split into two different countries along the 17th parallel

- North

- **Communist** (backed by China & Soviet Union)
- Ho Chi Minh (leader)

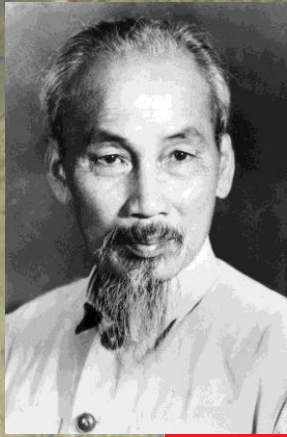


- South

- **Democratic** (backed by U.S.)
- Ngo Dinh Diem, military dictatorships, Nguyễn Văn Thiệu



Vietnam and 17th Parallel



• Haiphong

17th Parallel



Vietnam

• Saigon

Vietnam War (1955-1975)



- National elections in 1956 were to select a new leader and unite Vietnam
- South Vietnam's leader refuses to hold elections, saying South Vietnam never signed the Geneva Accords and tries to crush communism
- Split b/w north & south remains, starting the **Vietnam War** (Second Indochina War)
- Split lasts until the end of the Vietnam war in **1975**

Vietnam after the War

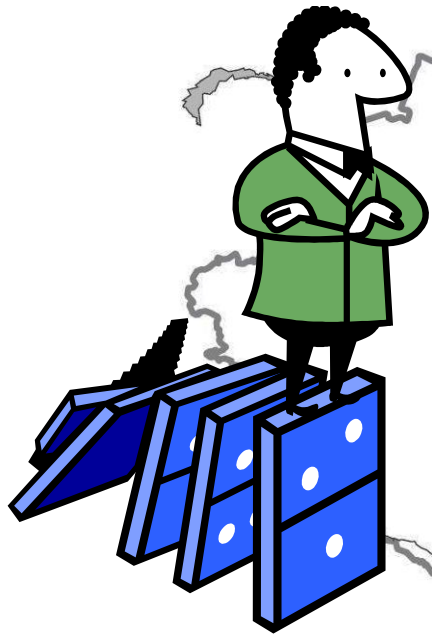


- The capture of Saigon by the North Vietnamese army in April 1975 marked the end of the Vietnam War
- North and South Vietnam were reunified the following year
- **Vietnam is still communist today**
 - Single-party state
 - Communist Party of Vietnam plays central role in all parts of government, politics, and society



How many dominos fell?

Soviet Union
(USSR)



CHINA



NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA



JAPAN

VIETNAM



Did the U.S. contain communism?



Do you know the standard?



- 1. What do Japan, Korea, and Vietnam share in common?**
- 2. Do you think the U.S. was successful in “containing” communism? Explain in at least 3 sentences.**