

Eisenhower, McCarthyism, and the Cold War**I. The Early Years of the Cold War: 1945-1949**

- A. During the Cold War, the USA & USSR were rival _____ who competed to spread their ideology
- B. From 1945 to 1949, President Truman used _____ to successfully stop the spread of communism in Europe
1. Truman Doctrine, _____, NATO, and Berlin Airlift
 2. When communism spread to _____ in 1949, the USA feared the “ _____ ” & became more aggressive in its efforts to stop communism (_____)

II. The Cold War Escalates: 1949-1960

- A. From 1949 to 1960, the Cold War escalated as a result of a nuclear arms race, space race, & espionage
1. Arms Race
 - a. The U.S. _____ on nuclear weapons ended in 1949 when the USSR successfully _____ an atomic bomb
 - b. The Soviet development of the atomic bomb led to a nuclear _____ between the USA & USSR
 - c. In 1952, the USA tested the first _____ which is _____ times more powerful than the atomic bomb
 - d. The Soviet Union _____ its own hydrogen bomb in 1953
 - e. By 1959, both the USA & USSR developed _____ called intercontinental ballistic missiles (_____) that could deliver nuclear _____ to distant targets
 2. President Eisenhower and Brinkmanship
 - a. Dwight Eisenhower was elected president in 1952 & served until 1961
 - i. Eisenhower was a _____ who planned the _____ invasion during World War II
 - ii. His _____ gave Americans confidence that he could face the threat of the _____ during the Cold War
 - b. In the 1950s, U.S. President Eisenhower escalated the Cold War by using _____: threatening to _____ nuclear weapons & willingness to go to the _____
 - i. If the USSR attacked a NATO member, the U.S. would use _____: attack every major Soviet _____ & military target
 - ii. As a result, the USA & USSR began _____ nuclear weapons & building up their militaries
 - iii. With the USA & USSR in possession of large nuclear stockpiles, each side could _____ each other: this was known as _____ (MAD)
 - iv. Throughout the Cold War, the USA & USSR looked for ways to gain _____ capability
 3. Fears of a nuclear attack and spread of communism led to a _____ in the late 1940s & 1950s
 - a. Americans grew worried about Communists & _____ living in America
 - i. The Loyalty Review Board was created to investigate & dismiss “disloyal” _____
 - ii. The _____ (HUAC) investigated suspected _____ in the entertainment & other industries
 - b. Red Scare fears in America were heightened by the discovery of _____ working for the USSR
 - i. State Department employee _____ was convicted of spying for the USSR
 - ii. Julius & Ethel _____ were executed for passing _____ secrets to the USSR
 - c. In 1950, Wisconsin Senator _____ emerged as the _____ of the anti-communist Red Scare
 - i. He attacked Truman for allowing communists to _____ the government
 - ii. He used _____ to make _____ accusations against suspected communists in the State Department & the U.S. military
 - iii. “ _____ ” did not result in a single confirmed communist or spy in the U.S. gov't

4. To combat American fears of a nuclear attack, the U.S. government responded in a number of ways
 - a. National and local governments _____ citizens for a Soviet nuclear attack on the United States
 - i. Citizens built _____ in their backyards
 - ii. Cities and _____ practiced building evacuations and “ _____ ” drills
 - b. In response to the threat of a Soviet nuclear attack, Congress created the Interstate _____ System in 1956
 - i. 41,000 miles of highway connected U.S. cities and promoted _____
 - ii. Highways served as a means to _____ cities during a potential _____ attack
5. Stalin’s death and the rise of Nikita Khrushchev
 - a. U.S.-Soviet relations changed in 1953 when Stalin died after _____ of absolute rule over the Soviet Union
 - b. _____ took over and began to aggressively challenge U.S. influence in the world
 - i. In 1955, Khrushchev formed a _____ to rival NATO, called the Warsaw Pact
 - ii. In 1956, the Soviet Union threatened expansion into the _____
 - c. President Eisenhower responded with the _____, pledging the USA to _____ the Middle East from Communism
6. Sputnik and the Space Race
 - a. In 1957, the USSR used its first ICBM to launch _____, the first _____ into space
 - i. Sputnik shocked Americans who feared the U.S. had _____ the USSR in _____ & technology
 - ii. As a result of Sputnik, the Cold War _____ into a _____ to show American & Soviet dominance
 - b. The U.S. government reacted to Sputnik by passing the National _____ Act to promote _____, science, and technology education and to fund university _____
 - c. In 1958, the USA created National Aeronautics & Space Administration (_____) to catch up to the USSR
 - d. The USSR repeatedly _____ the USA in space by launching the _____ into orbit & orbiting the moon
7. By 1960, Eisenhower’s presidency was coming to an end and the Cold War was as tense as ever
 - a. Eisenhower’s effectively _____ communist expansion during his eight years as president...but...
 - b. Eisenhower’s build-up of _____ & use of brinkmanship created the potential for nuclear _____
 - c. Americans seemed to be losing the _____ against the USSR
 - d. In his farewell speech, Eisenhower warned against the “ _____ complex”—overspending & _____ military over basic American needs

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

A. President Truman (1945-1953)

1. Truman successfully contained communism in _____
2. ...but saw communism to spread in _____ & the USSR match America’s nuclear weaponry

B. Eisenhower (1953-1961)

1. Eisenhower used the _____ & _____ to limit Soviet global influence...
2. ...but the USSR was winning the _____ & Americans were anxious about a nuclear war

Cold War Actions or Events under President Truman	Cold War Actions or Events under President Eisenhower
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Which president was more “successful” during the Cold War? Why?