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 __________________________ 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