

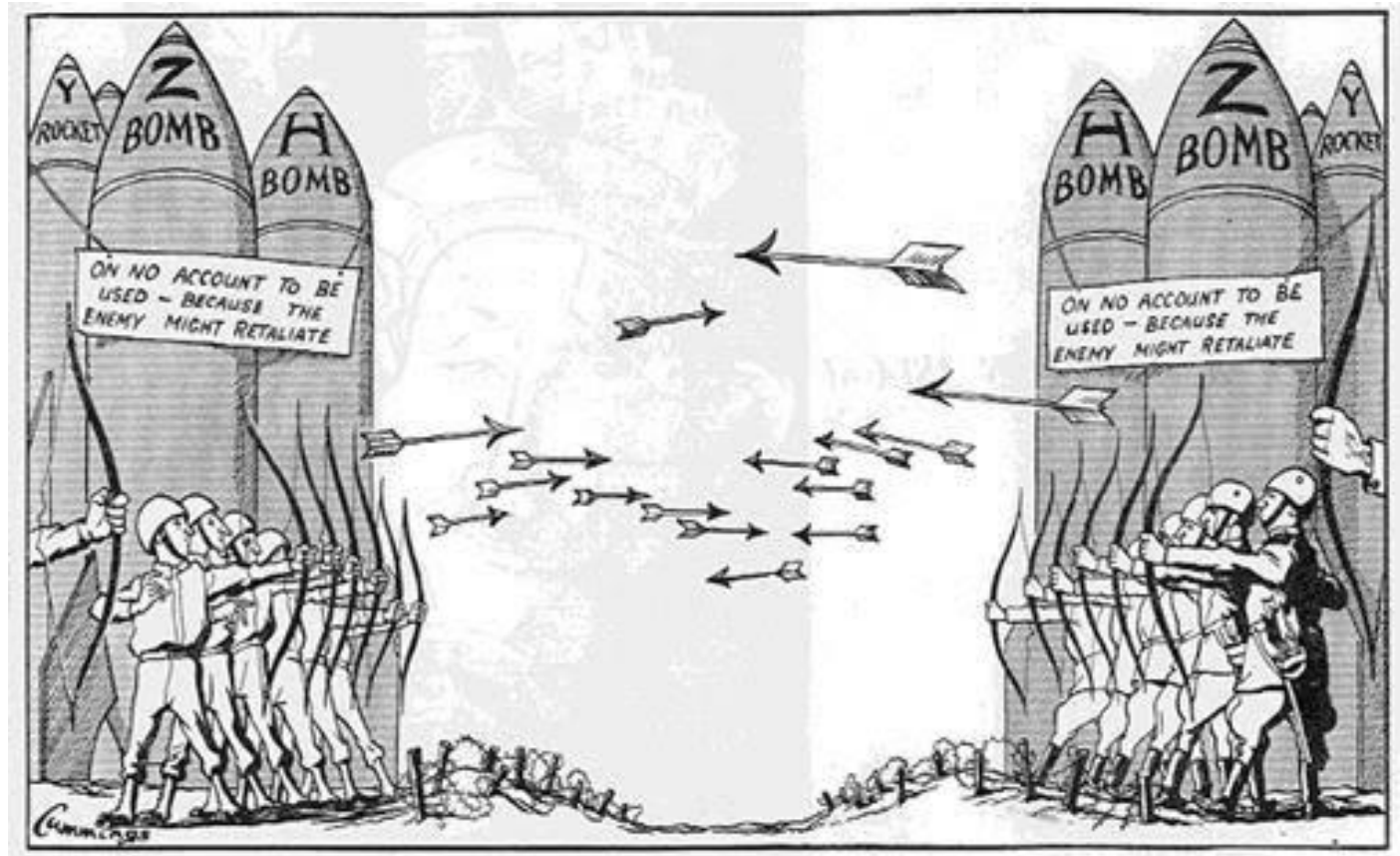
# Post-WWII World Beginning of the Cold War (Atomic Age)



# Journal Activity



Describe the following political cartoon. What do you think the message is?



# World War II Aftermath

## Casualties

- 60 million killed
  - 3% of 1940 world population
- Deadliest military conflict in history in terms of total dead

## Nuremberg and Tokyo Trials

- Put Axis leaders and collaborators on trial

## U.S. Occupation of Japan (1945 – 1952)

- Rewrote Japan's constitution
  - Article 9 – No military



# Cold War (1947 — 1991)

## Characteristics

- United States emerges as world leader
- U.S. & Soviet Union as superpowers
  - Western Bloc (**NATO**)
  - Eastern Bloc (**Warsaw Pact**)
- **United Nations**
- Threat of nuclear war
- **Proxy wars**
- Technology race
  - Space Race
- Espionage





# Superpower Aims in Europe and the World

## United States

- Encourage democracy to prevent rise of Communist governments
- Gain access to raw materials and markets to fuel booming industries
- Rebuild (European) governments to promote stability and new markets for American goods
- Reunite Germany to stabilize it and increase security in Europe

## Soviet Union

- Encourage communism as part of the worldwide class struggle for the workers' revolution
- Rebuild war-ravaged economy using Eastern Europe's industrial equipment and raw materials
- Control Eastern Europe to protect Soviet borders and balance U.S. influence in Western Europe
- Keep Germany divided to prevent it from waging war again

# The Iron Curtain

After WWII, Germany becomes divided between east and west

- Berlin divided in two
  - Soviet Union later builds a wall in Berlin, famously known as the Berlin Wall

Soviet Union sets up satellite nations to build buffer between them

U.S. adopts policy of **containment**

- Contain communism from spreading and help weak countries
  - Truman Doctrine
  - Marshall Plan

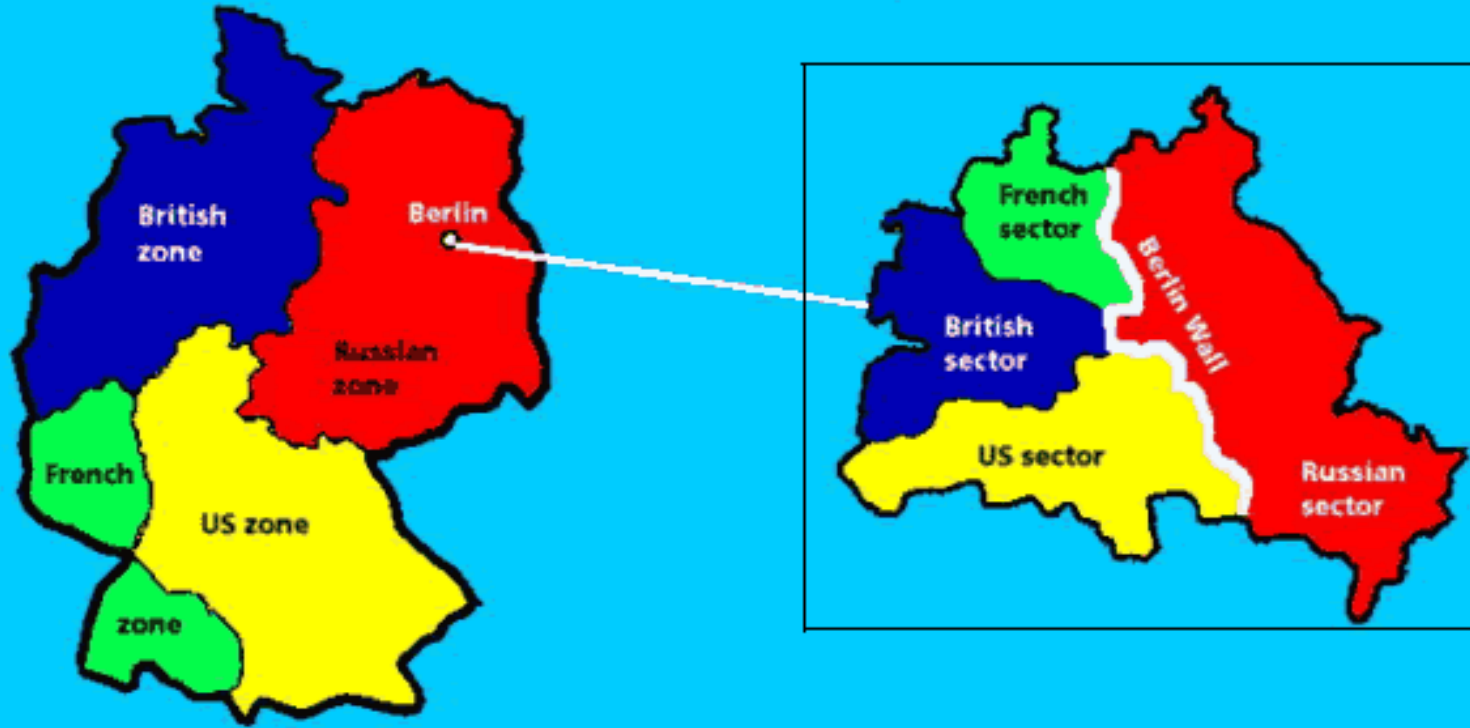


# COLD WAR

- EASTERN BLOC
- WESTERN BLOC
- IRON CURTAIN



## The division of Germany and Berlin



By 1948, the US, British, and French wanted to combine their three sectors into a west German state

Soviet Union was against such a move and decided to hold Berlin hostage

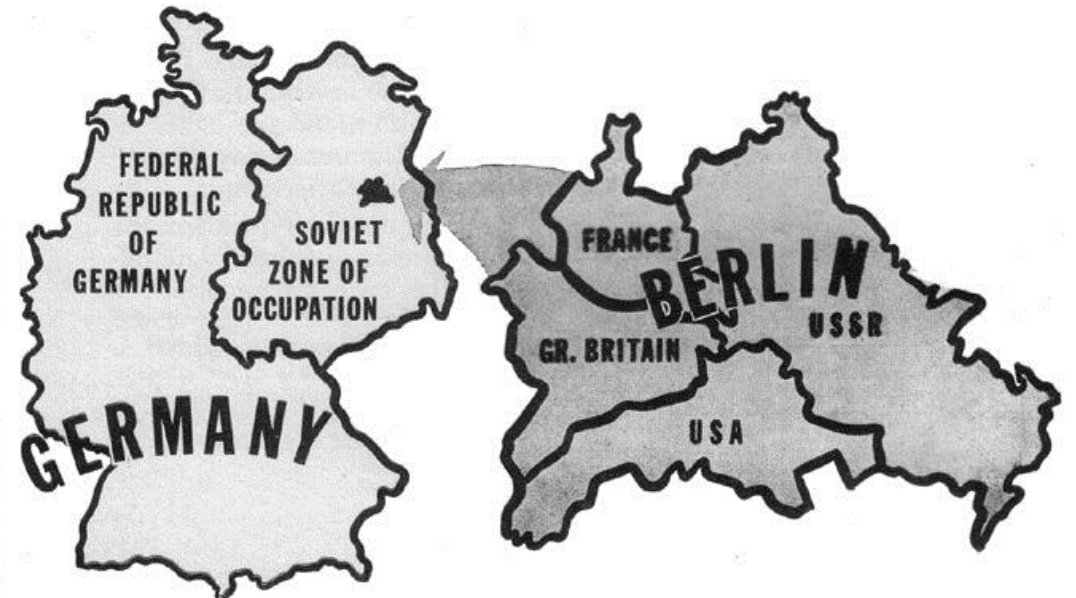


# Berlin Airlift (1948)

First crisis of the Cold War

Soviet Union cuts access to Berlin from the west

- Western countries respond by airdropping supplies to break blockade
  - Lasted 10 months
  - Planes landed every 3 minutes
  - 277,000 flights brought 2.3 million tons of supplies
  - Ended May 1949



# United Nations

Replaced League of Nations as international organization to keep peace

- Started with 50 member states
- 193 members states today

General Assembly

- Like a town meeting

Security Council

- 11-member body that has real power to investigate and settle disputes (now 15)
- 5 permanent members
  - Victors of WWII and also nuclear weapon states



# United Nations Security Council

- 11-member body that has real power to investigate and settle disputes and make binding resolutions (now 15)
- 5 permanent members
  - Victors of WWII and later also officially recognized nuclear weapon states
    - United States
    - Soviet Union
    - Great Britain
    - China
    - France





# United Nations Member States



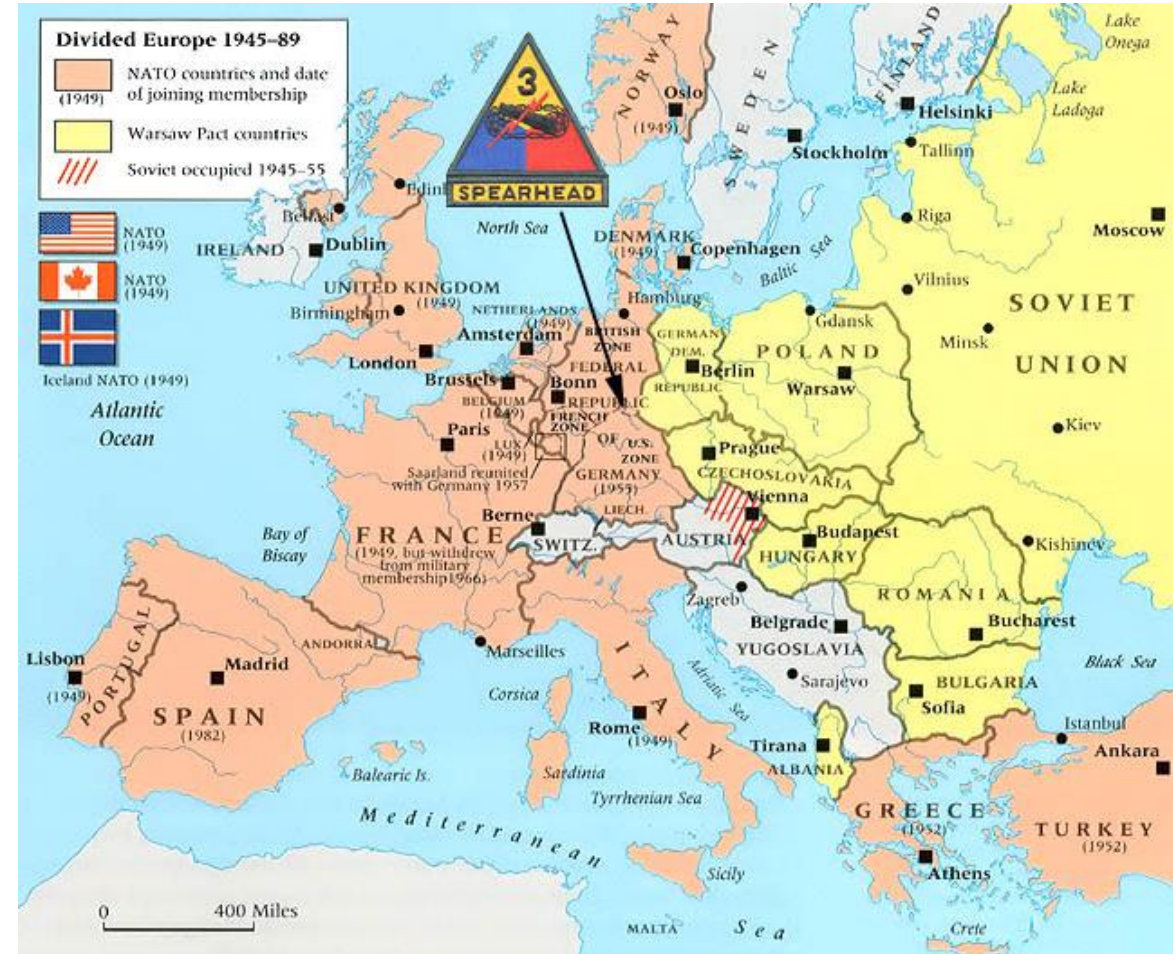


# Competition for Influence — New Alliances

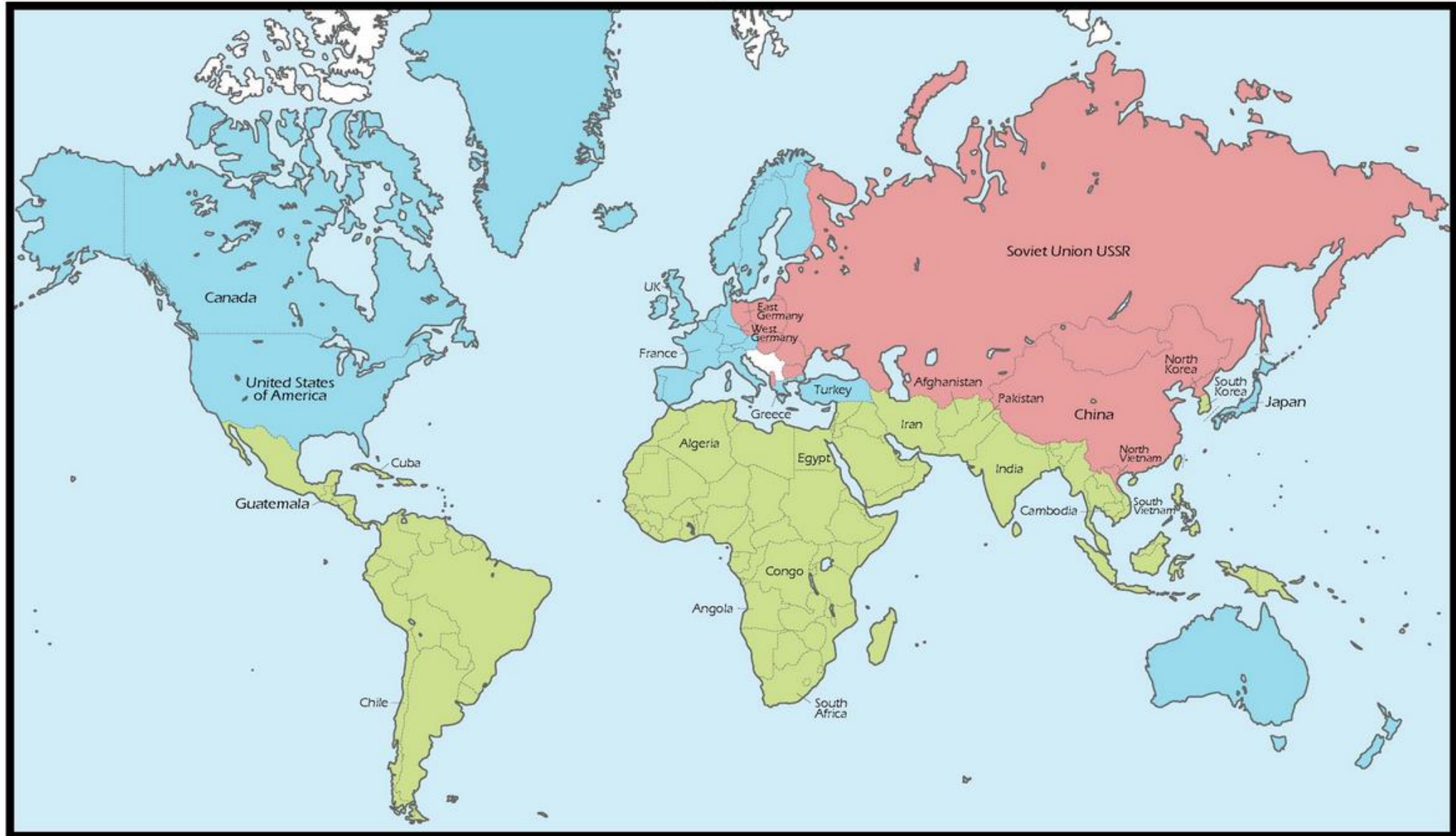
Two alliances formed between the two superpowers to counter the other

In 1949, U.S. establishes **NATO**, defensive military alliance

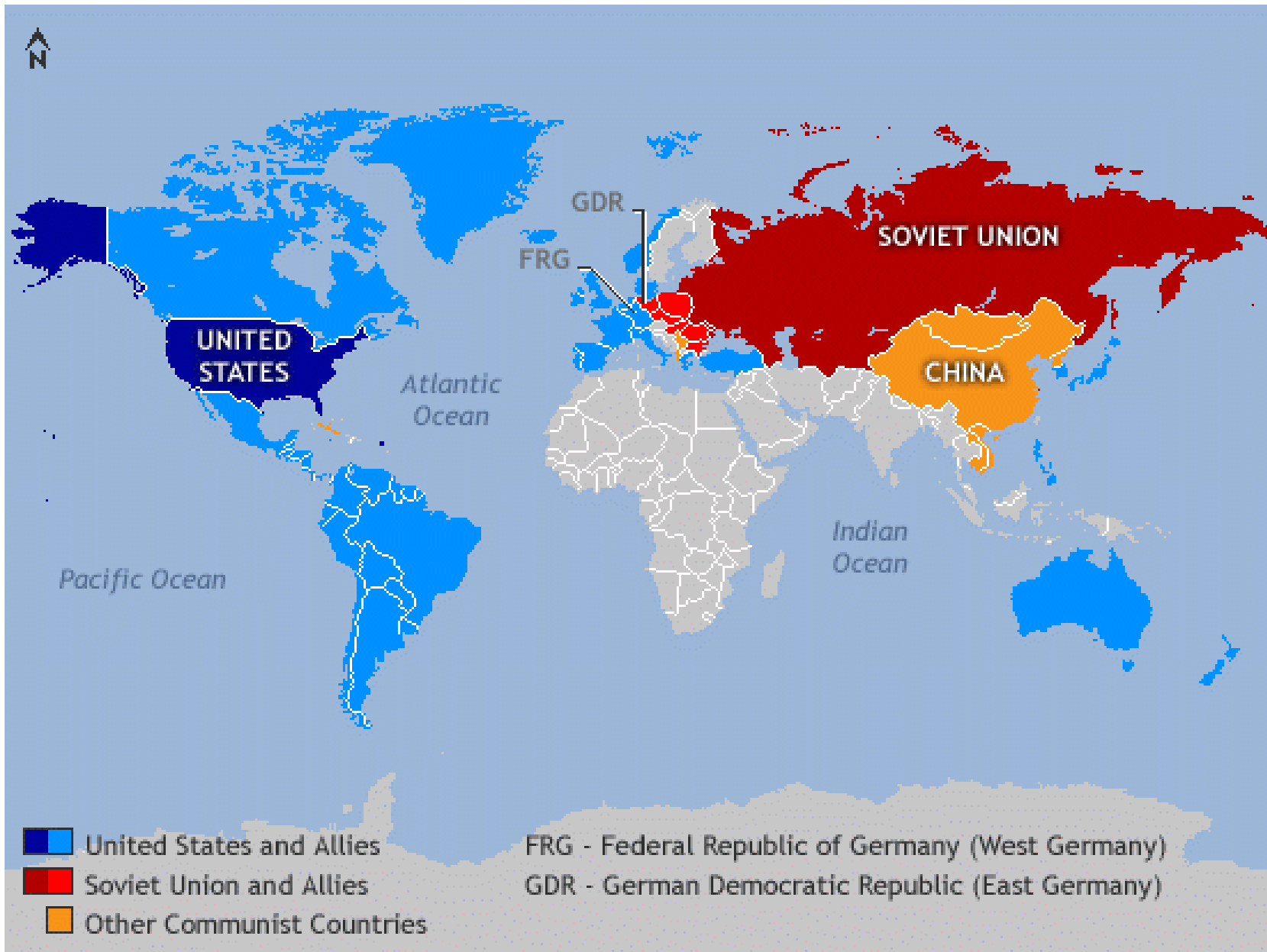
- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**
  - 9/11 – first time defensive alliance used
- In 1954, USSR suggested joining NATO to keep peace, NATO refused
- Soviet Union responds with their own alliance in 1955
    - **Warsaw Pact**



# The Three World Order, 1947-1991



■ First World (anti-communist, "free world")   ■ Second World (communist)   ■ Third World (decolonized)





# New Arms Race — Nuclear Weapons

## U.S. creates the first nuclear weapon – Atomic Bomb in 1945

- Soviet Union detonates their first bomb in 1949
- Both countries and others begin developing more nuclear weapons
  - Great Britain (1952)
  - France (1960)
  - China (1964)
- Nuclear weapons become increasingly powerful and destructive





# Nuclear Proliferation

- Spread of nuclear weapons

## Hydrogen Bomb (1952)

- First H-Bomb detonated
- 450 times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Nagasaki
- Soviet Union creates their own by 1955

## Influences:

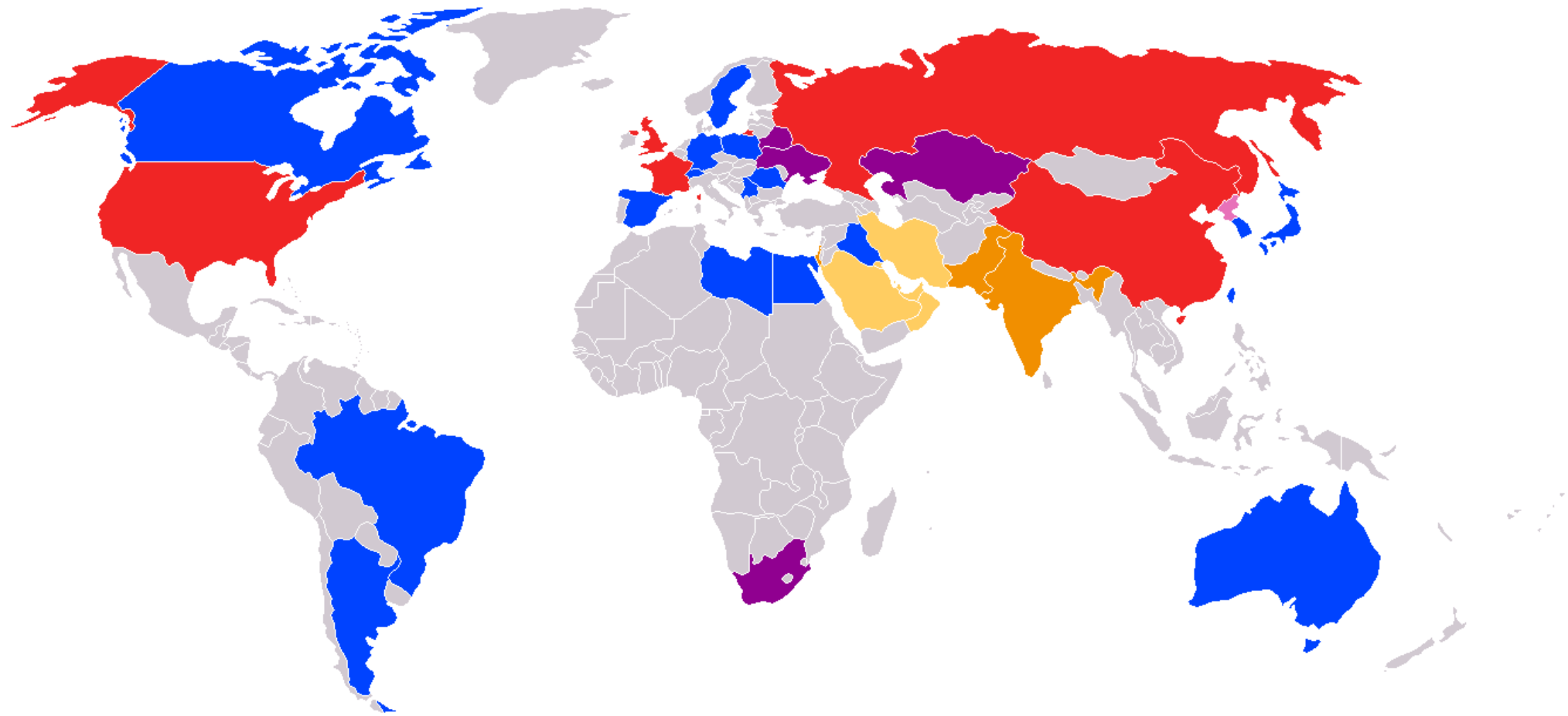
- Technology
  - Space Race
  - Missile technology
- Education



<http://static3.businessinsider.com/image/4fe0859e69bedd0876000002-642-6924/1-nuclear-bomb-power.jpg>

<http://nuclearsecrecy.com/nukemap/>





World map with nuclear weapons development status represented by color. As of March 2007.

- Five "nuclear weapons countries" from the NPT
- Other known nuclear powers
- Countries formerly possessing nuclear weapons
- Countries suspected of being in the process of developing nuclear weapons and/or nuclear programs
- Countries which at one point had nuclear weapons and/or nuclear weapons research programs
- Countries that possess nuclear weapons, but have not widely adopted them





# Nuclear Delivery

By the 1960s, three methods were developed to use nuclear weapons

## 1. Strategic Bombers

- Dropped from planes

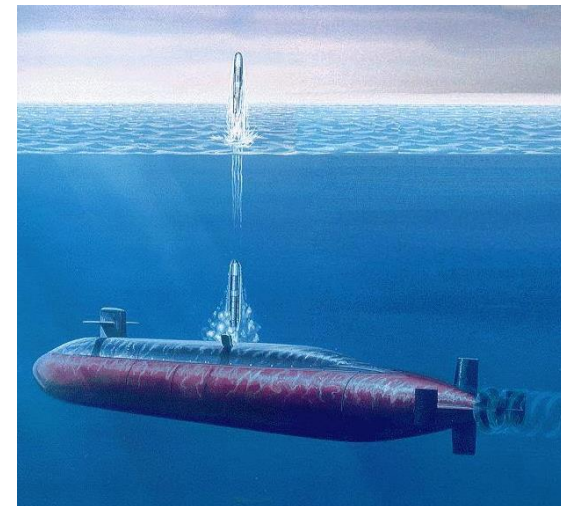
## 2. Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM)

- Missiles launched from land-based sites

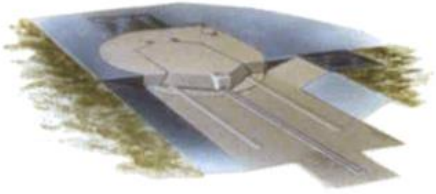
## 3. Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM)

- Missiles launched from nuclear-powered submarines

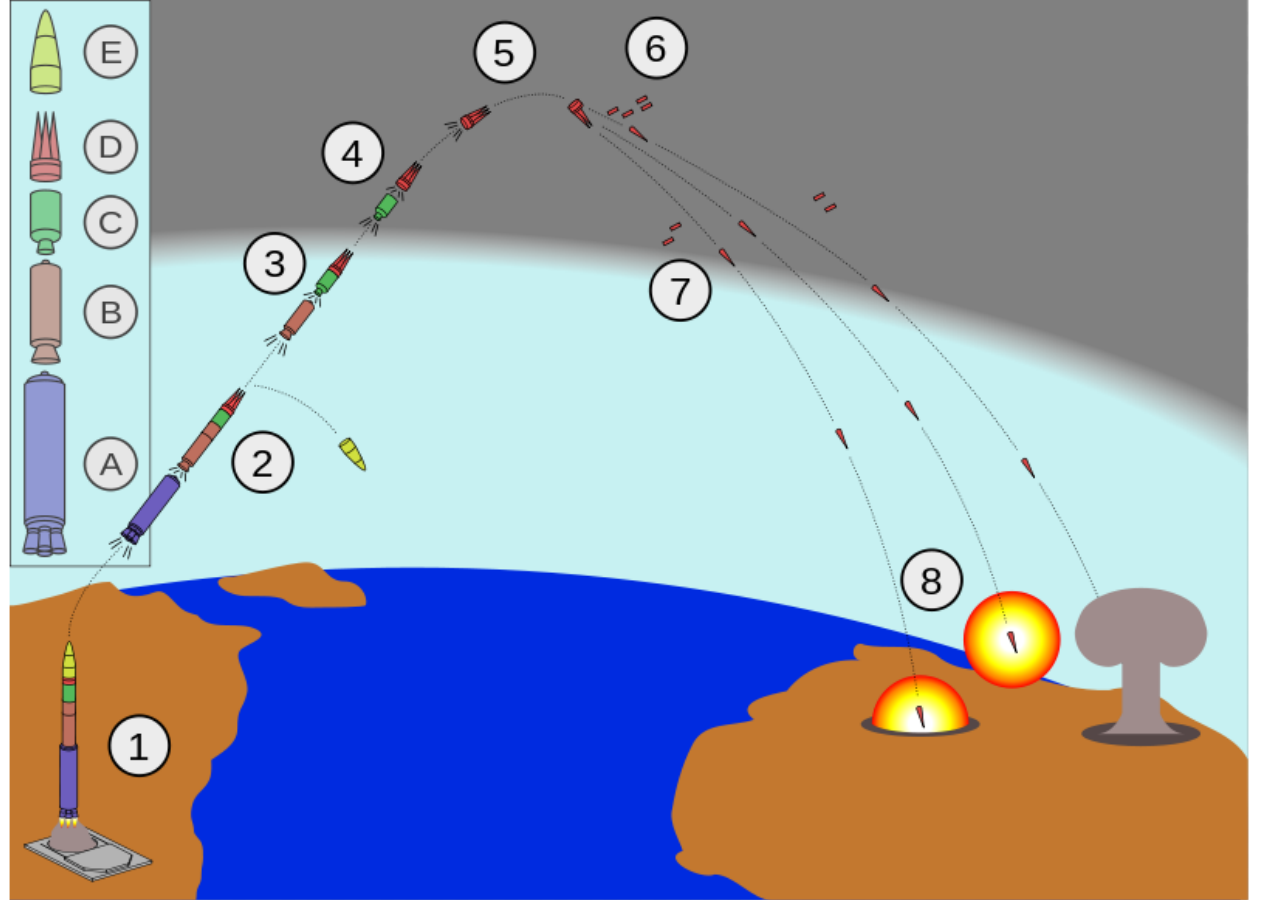
Missiles eventually developed to carry multiple warheads



W87  
MX MISSILE



**W87  
MX MISSILE**



# What if the first hydrogen bomb detonated over Hacienda Heights?

## “Little Boy” Atomic Bomb

### (Hiroshima)

- 15 kilotons of TNT

## “Fat Man” Atomic Bomb

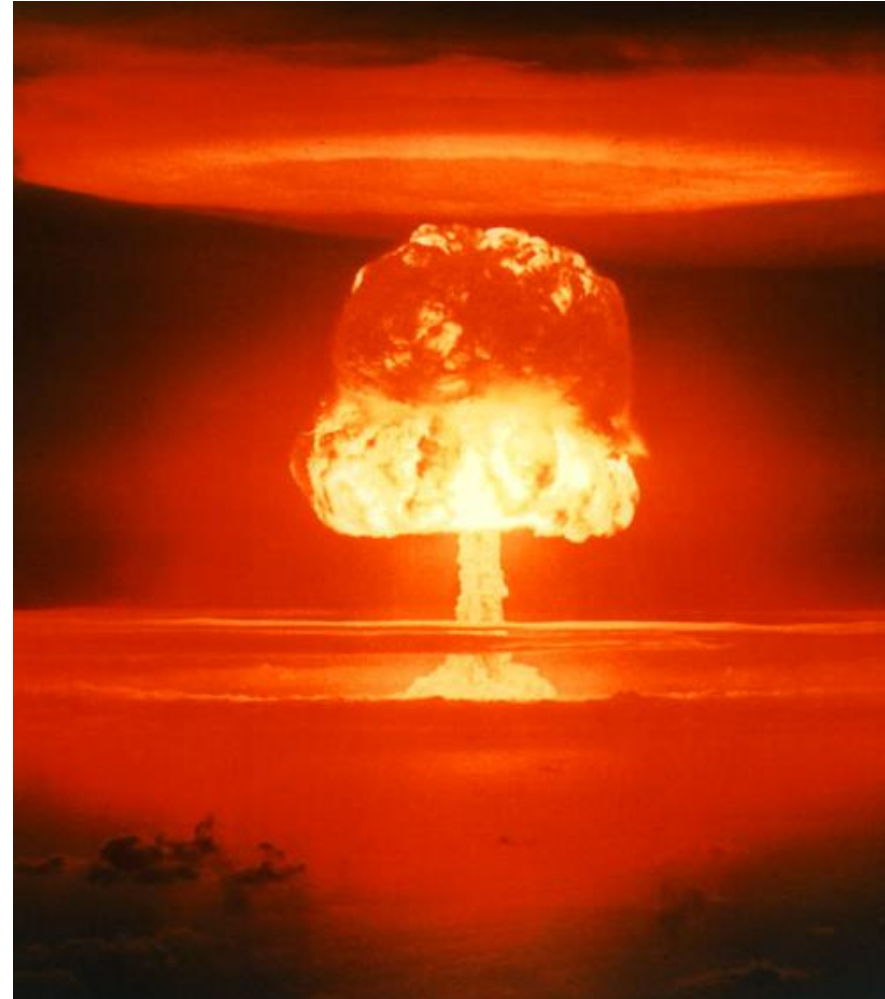
### (Nagasaki)

- 21 kilotons of TNT

## “Ivy Mike” Hydrogen Bomb

### (1952)

- 10.4 megatons of TNT



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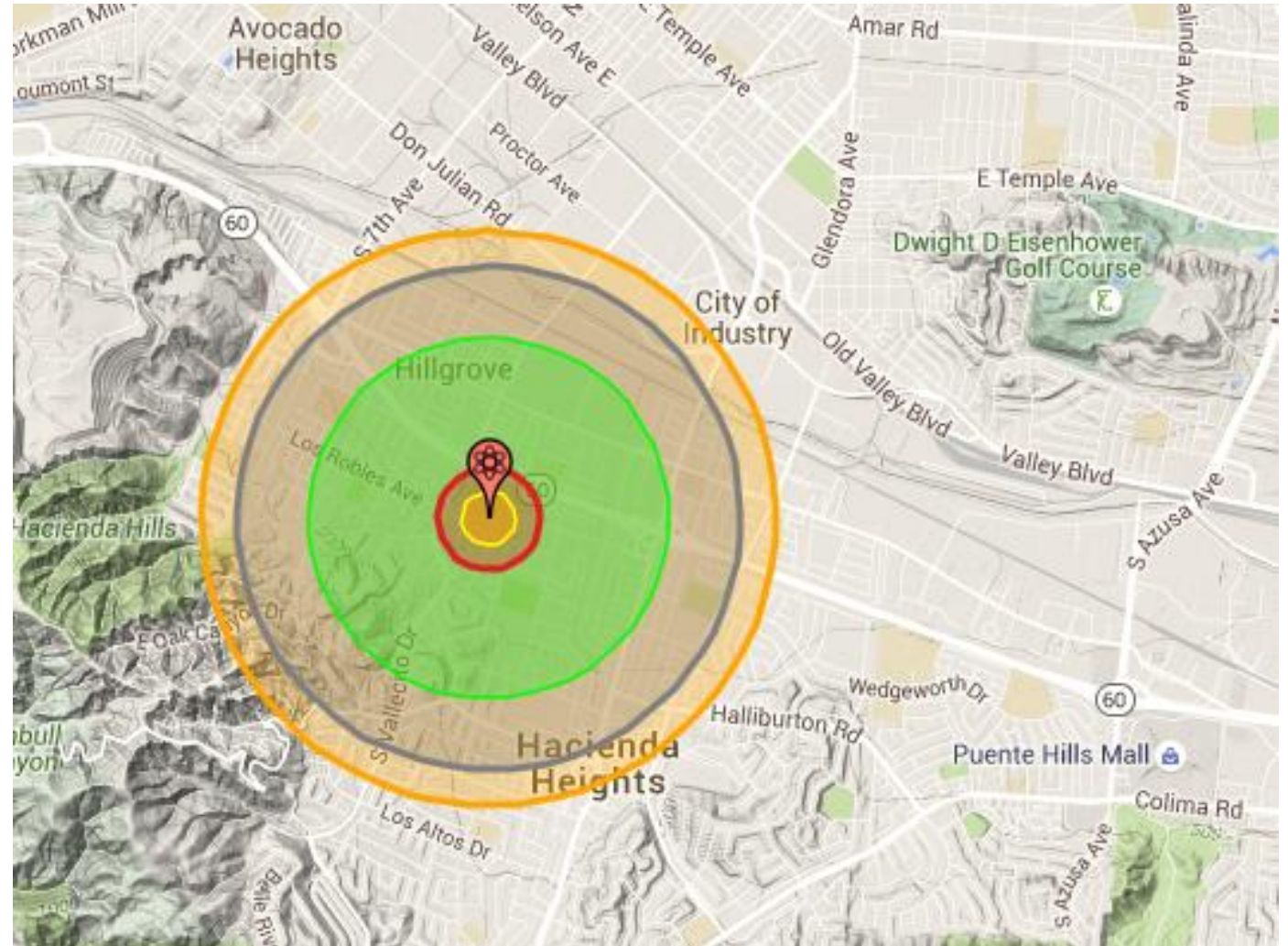
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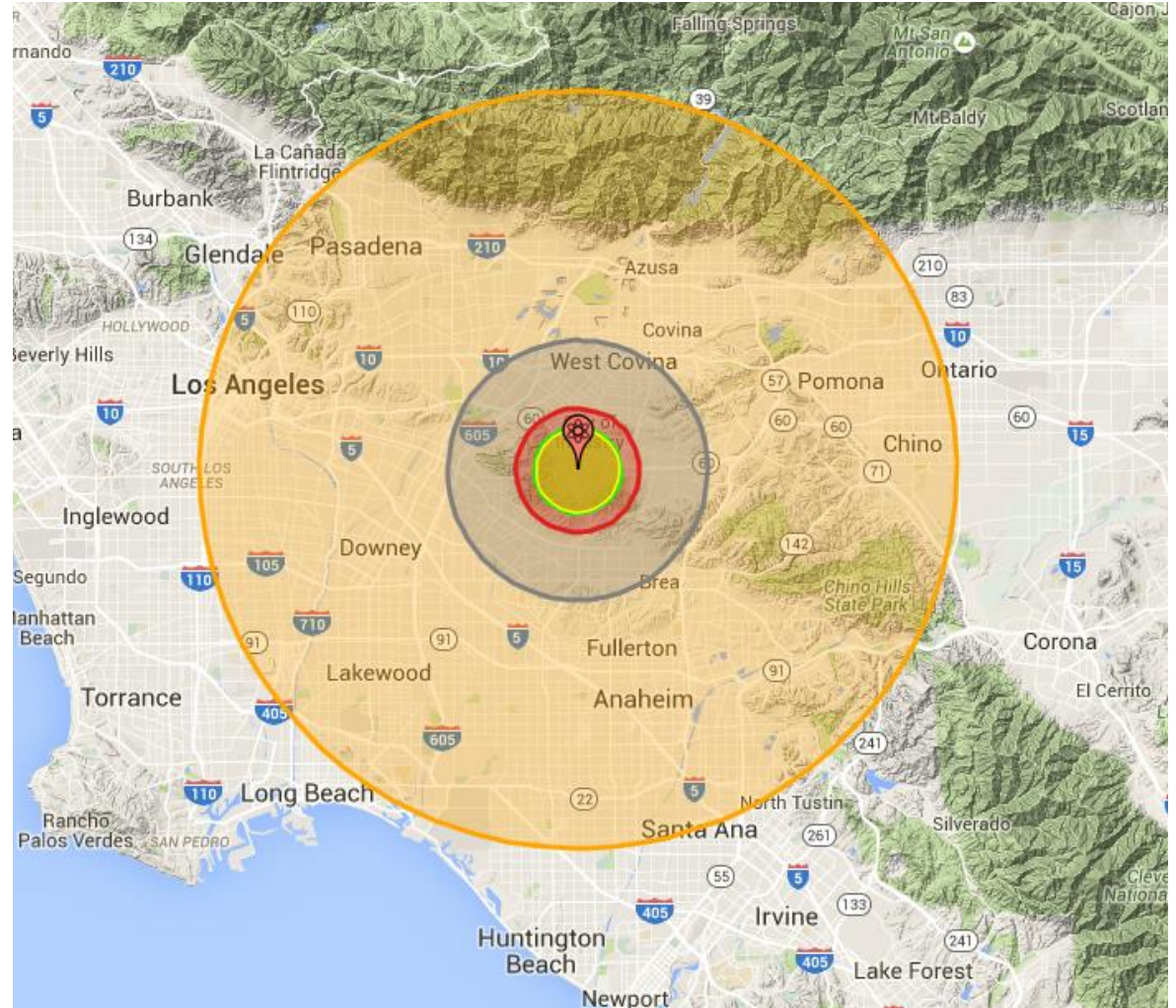
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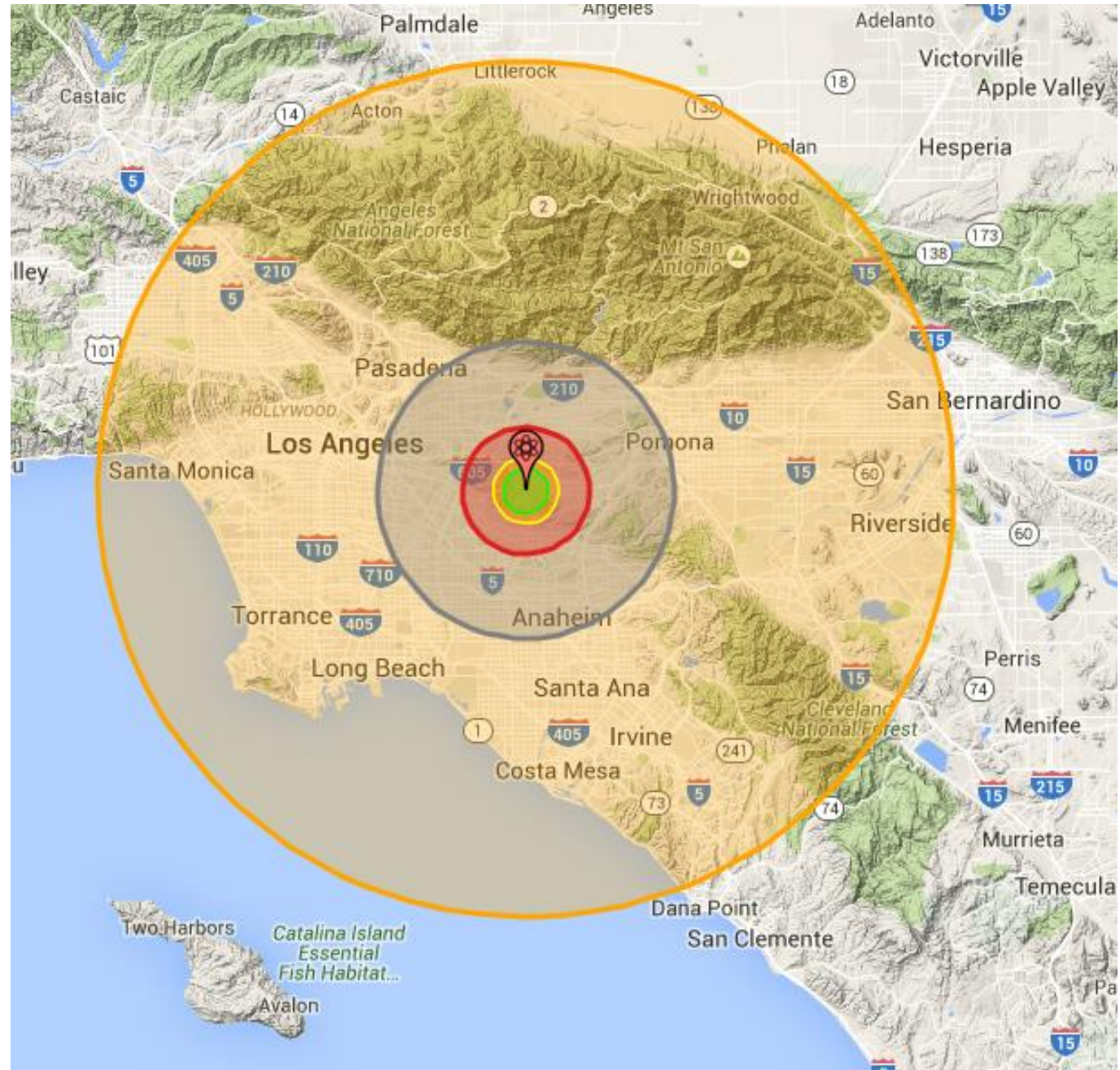
- 10.4 megatons of TNT





In 1961, the Soviet Union detonated the largest nuclear weapon ever

- Tsar Bomba
  - 50 megatons of TNT







**W87  
MX MISSILE**

## **W87 warhead**

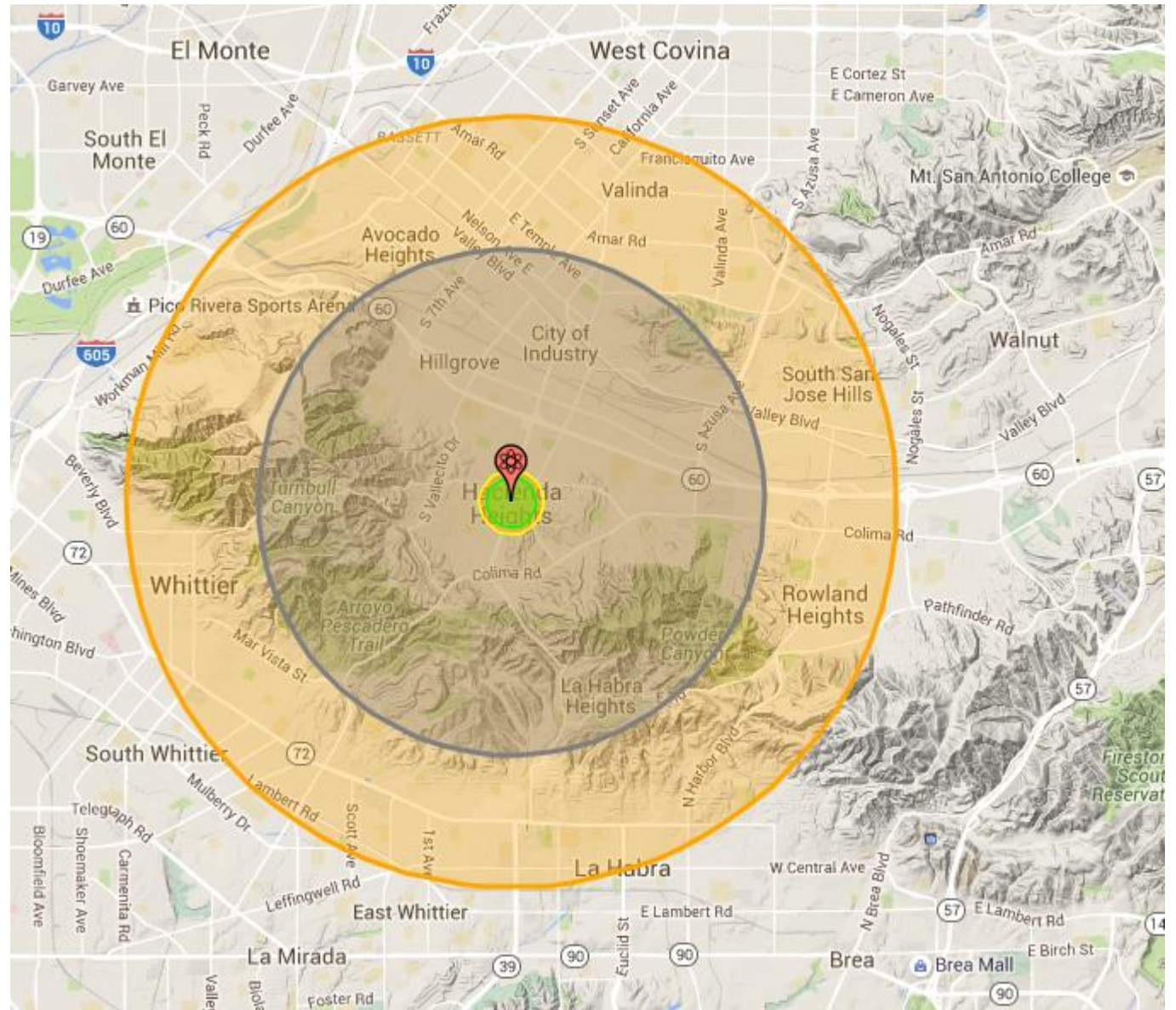
- 300-500 kilotons of TNT

## **US Peacekeeper ICBM**

- Up to 12 warheads

## **US Minuteman ICBM**

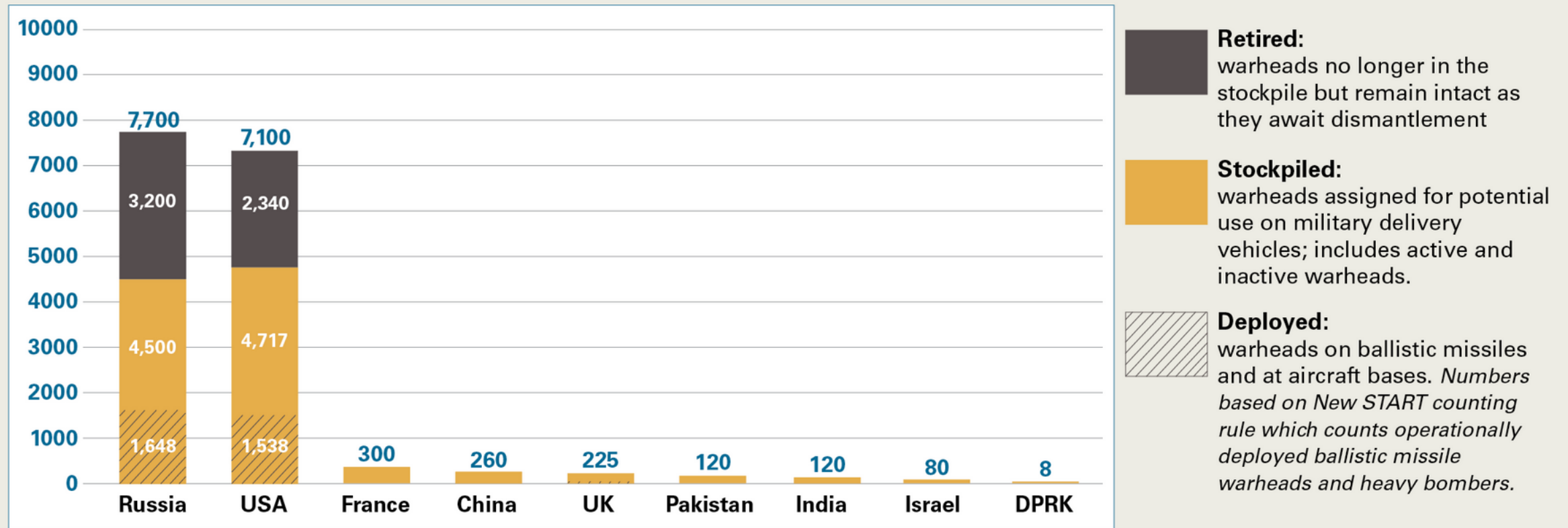
- Up to 3 warheads





# 2015 Estimated Global Nuclear Warhead Inventories

The world's nuclear-armed states possess a combined total of roughly 16,000 nuclear warheads; more than 90 percent belong to Russia and the United States. Approximately 10,000 warheads are in military service, with the rest awaiting dismantlement.



Sources: Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris; U.S. Department of State. Updated October 13, 2015.

# Nuclear Deterrence

- Having nuclear weapons will deter/prevent an opponent from attacking

## MAD

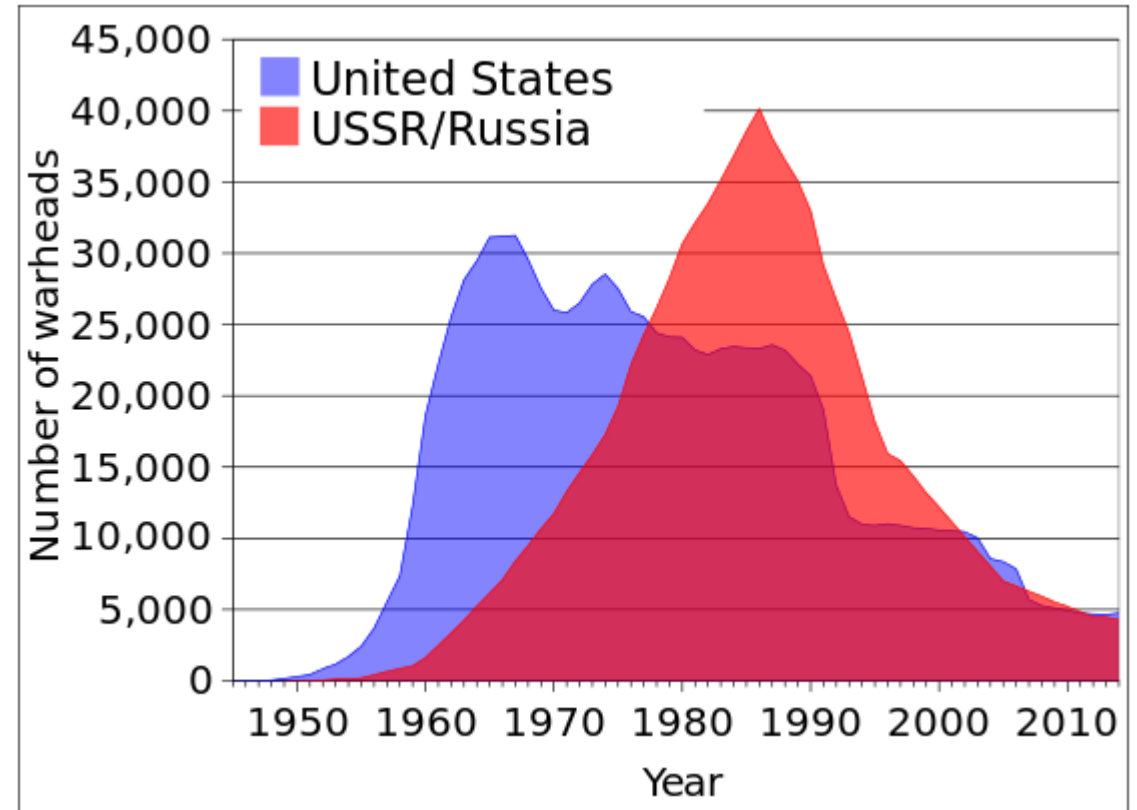
- Mutual Assured Destruction
- Use of nuclear weapons will completely annihilate both sides

## First-Strike Capability

- Ability to attack and destroy an enemy before they can respond

## Second-Strike Capability

- Ability to retaliate after surviving the first nuclear attack



# Brinkmanship

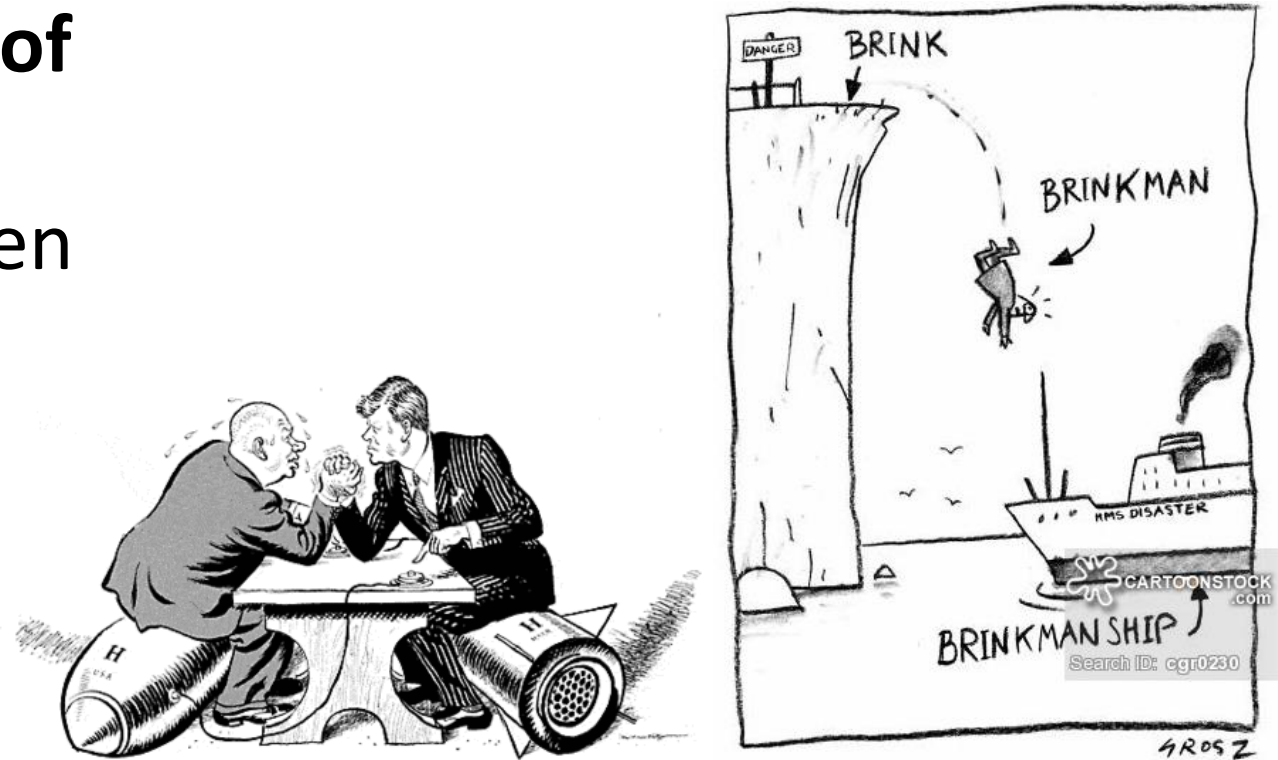
- Tactic used to persuade an opponent to back down by threatening war or on the brink of war

## MAD played a role in the success of brinkmanship

- Worsened relationship between USSR and US in general

### Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

- 13-day crisis (JFK as POTUS)
- Closest the world ever came to nuclear war or annihilation

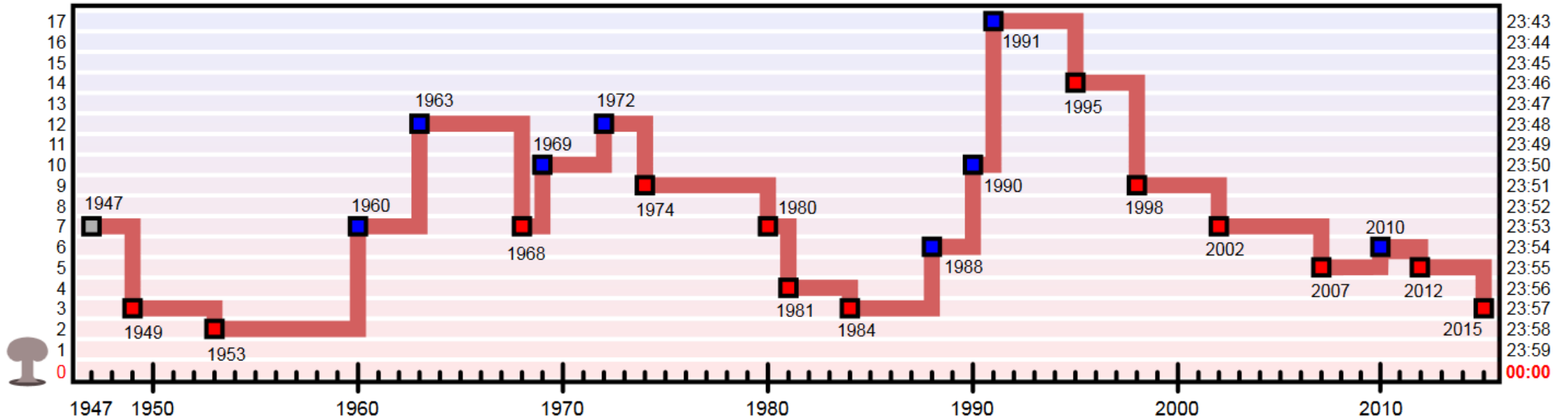


# Doomsday Clock

Symbolic clock representing a countdown to possible global catastrophe, such as nuclear war or climate change

- Helps represent Cold War periods of tensions

Doomsday clock: minutes to midnight, 1947-2015





# Space Race/Technology Race

## Partially influenced by the nuclear arms race

- 1955 – USSR and US announced they would launch a satellite into space
  - 1957 – USSR launches Sputnik
  - 1961 – USSR sends first man in space
  - 1969 – US moon landings with Apollo 11
  - 1975 – US & USSR send astronauts/cosmonauts together
- Development of missiles
- Development of communication
- Increased spending in education

