

# American Foreign Policy (1945-2000)

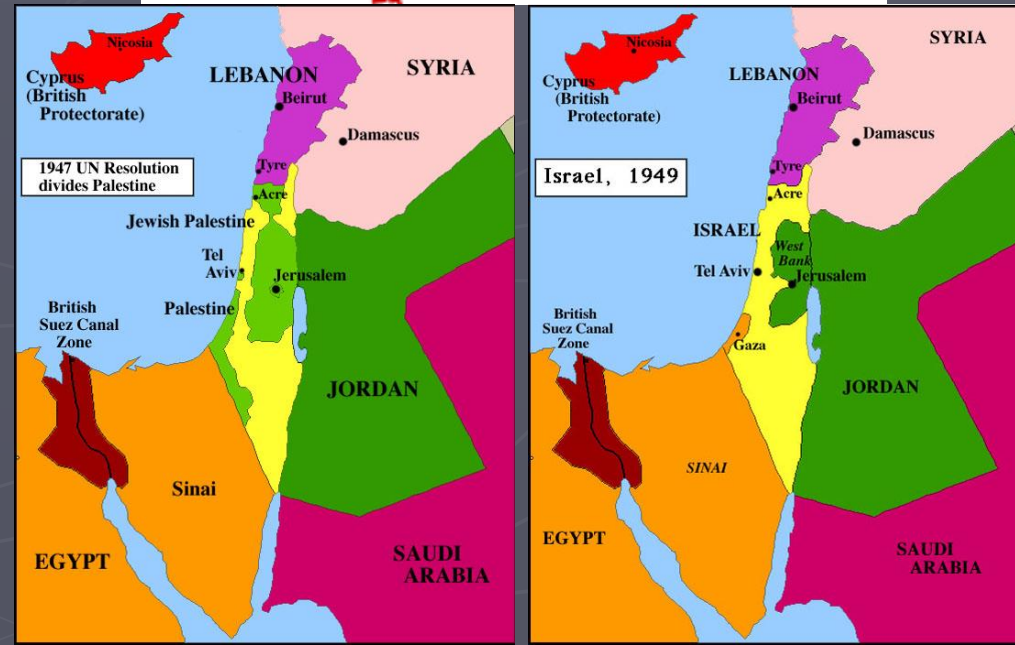
Chapters. 37-42

AP U.S. History



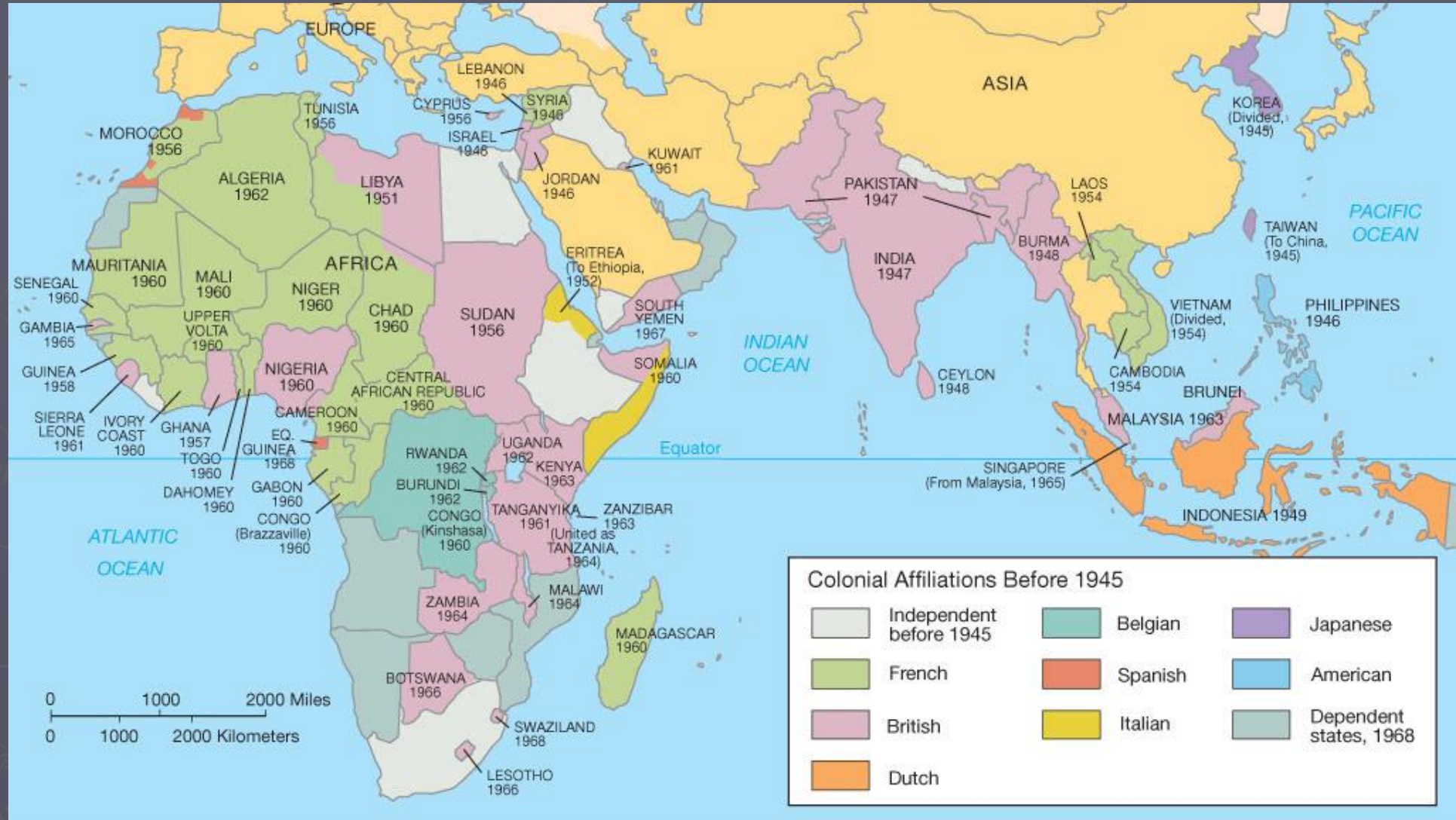
# Legacy of World War II on American Foreign Policy

- ▶ New World Order
  - U.S. virtually unscathed from war destruction
  - Imperialist powers and Axis belligerents weakened
    - ▶ Decolonization
  - Superpowers
    - ▶ United States and Soviet Union
- ▶ State of Israel
  - Involvement in Middle East affairs
- ▶ National and International Defense
  - Reorganization of diplomatic and military bureaucracy
  - United Nations and Security Council





# Decolonization



# Understanding the Cold War

- ▶ Superpower nations after WWII
  - Soviet Union = communism, police state
  - United States = capitalism, democracy
- ▶ Cold War meant a “war of words” rather than outright conflict
  - However, the Cold War includes episodes of “hot” conflicts in various regions around the world.





# United Nations

## ▶ General Assembly

- Member nations convened to develop a postwar world to combat global issues while respecting sovereignty and peace.

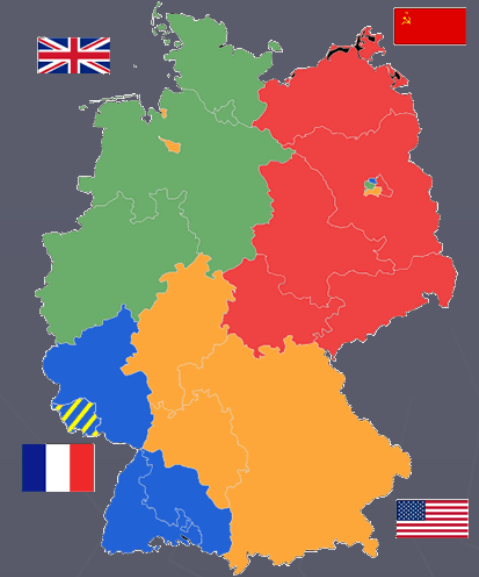
## ▶ Security Council

- 15-member body to authorize peacekeeping and promote international security
- Permanent Members
  - ▶ United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, China
  - ▶ Resolutions must be unanimous



# Iron Curtain

- ▶ German Occupation Zones
  - Democratic Republic of Germany (East Germany)
  - Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)
- ▶ Eastern Europe
  - Soviet Union did not withdraw its troops from occupied Eastern Europe
  - Virtually forced communist regimes on Eastern Europeans



# Harry S. Truman (D) (1945-1953)

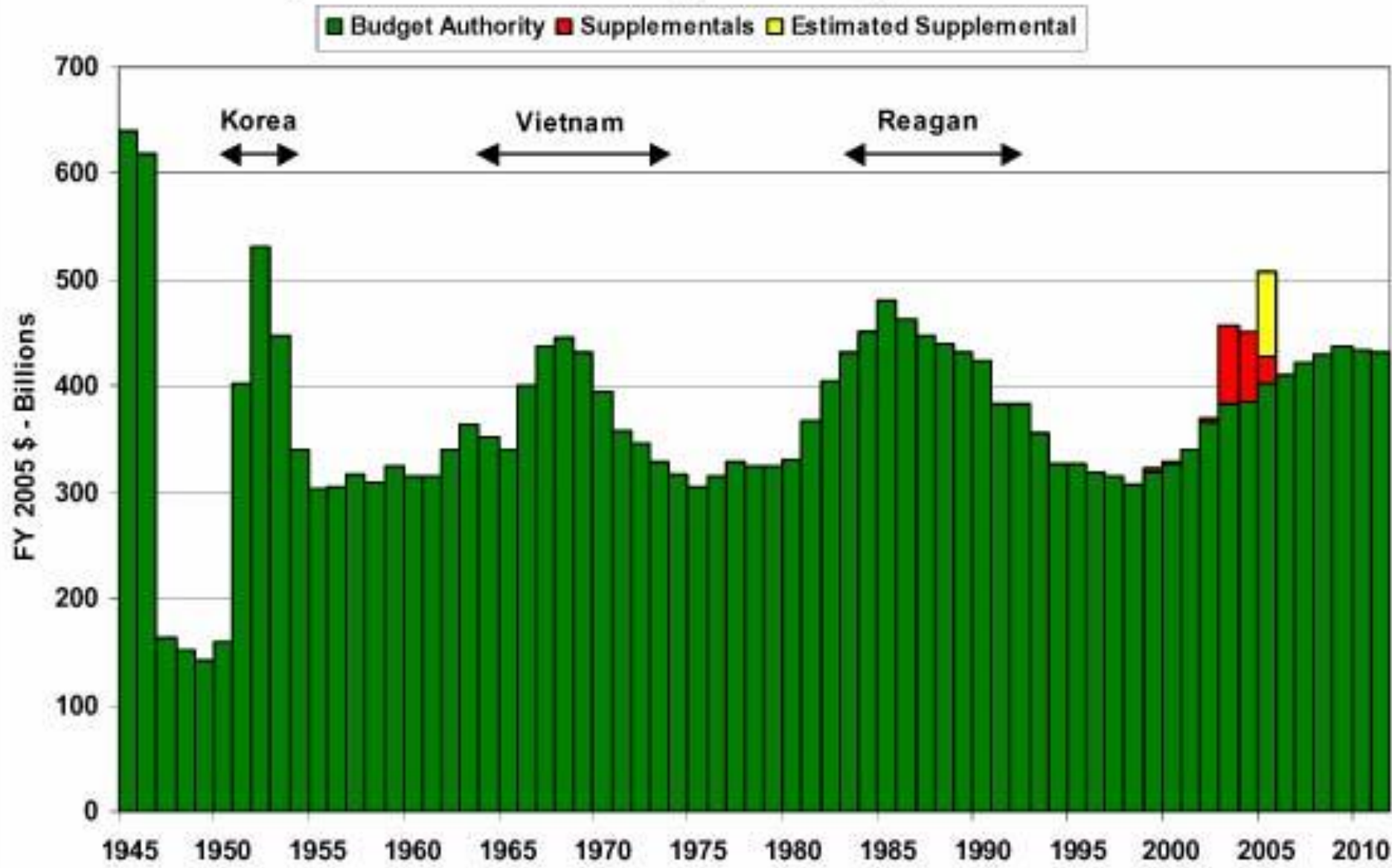
## Containment

- ▶ **Truman Doctrine**
  - Provide economic and military support for nations threatened by communism
- ▶ **National Security Act (1947)**
  - Department of Defense
  - National Security Council (NSC)
  - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- ▶ **NSC-68 (1950)**
  - Justify defense spending and arms buildup as necessary
  - Establish alliances with non-communist nations





# Department of Defense Budget Authority, FY1945-FY2005

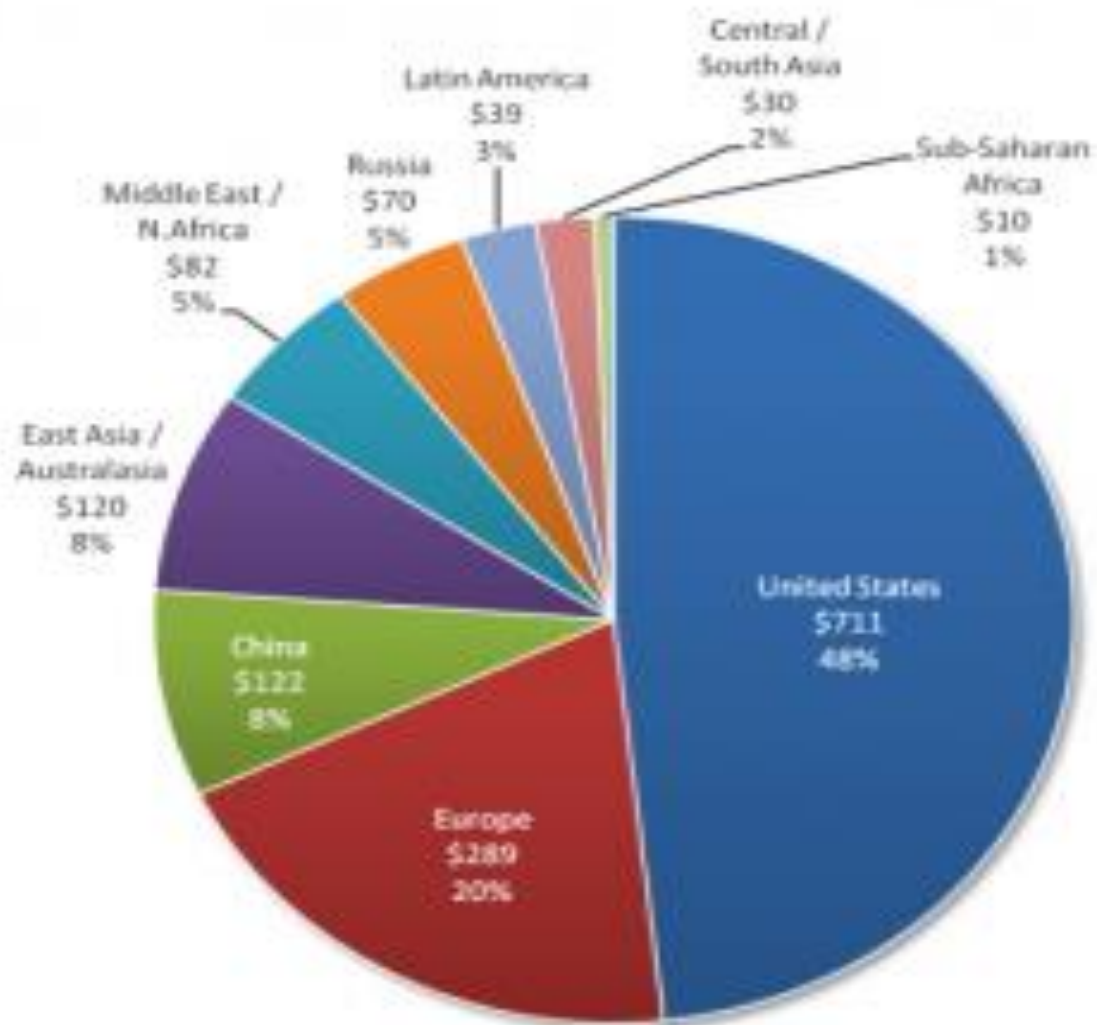


Source: FY2006 President's Budget Request

## US Military Spending vs. The World, 2008

(in billions of US dollars and % of world total)

2008 Total Military Spending: \$1.473 Trillion



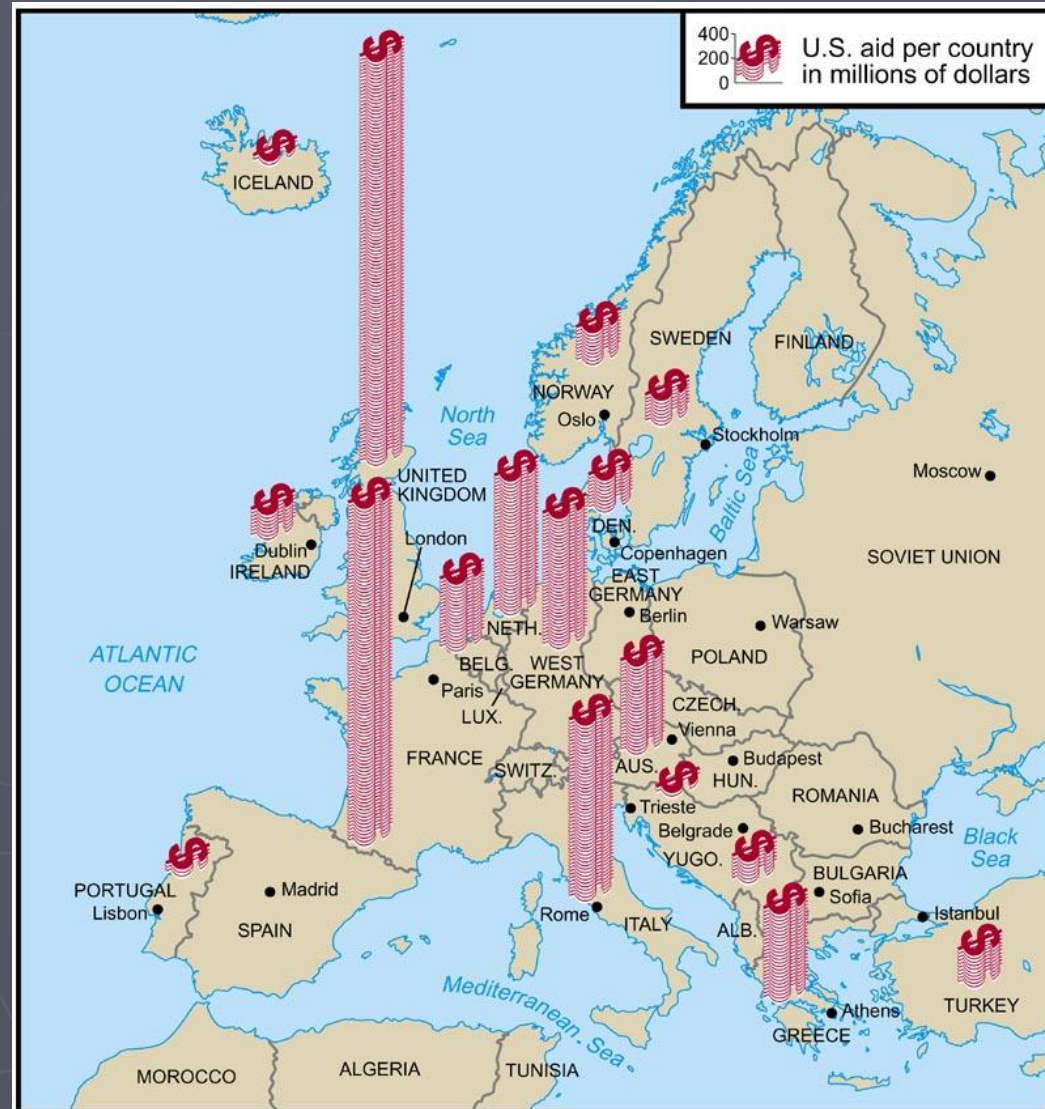
Source: Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, February 20, 2008.

See important notes in accompanying table

# Truman & Containment (1945-1953)

## Marshall Plan

- ▶ European Recovery Program
  - \$13 billion in grants
  - Rebuild and develop European infrastructure
- ▶ Designed to prevent communist uprisings or infiltration in vulnerable nations



MARSHALL PLAN AID TO EUROPE, 1948-1952



# Truman & Containment (1945-1953)

## Berlin Airlift

- ▶ Soviet Union establishes blockade of West Berlin
- ▶ U.S. and allies launch aerial campaign from 1948-1949
  - Drop food and fuel to citizens
- ▶ Extremely successful
  - Over 200,000 flights
  - 47,000 tons daily



# Truman & Containment (1945-1953)

## Cold War Alliances



### ▶ North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- Permanent alliance between U.S., Canada, and Western Europe
- If one member is attacked, all treaty nations will defend

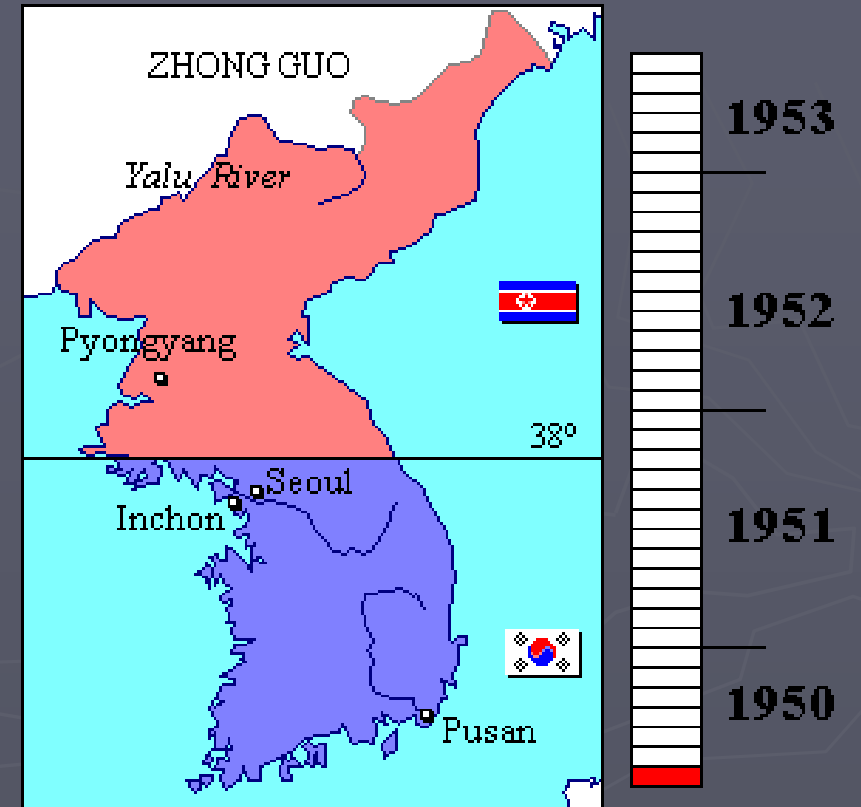
### ▶ Warsaw Pact

- Soviet Union's version of NATO
- Eastern European satellite nations

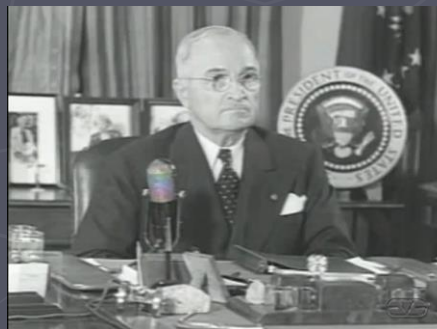
# Truman & Containment (1945-1953)

## Korean Conflict (1950-1953)

- ▶ North Korean Invasion (1950)
  - Advised by Soviet Union and China
- ▶ Truman and United Nations Intervention
  - General Douglas MacArthur launched successful counterattack
  - Repulsed to 38th parallel by Chinese support troops
- ▶ **Armistice (1953)**
  - 38th parallel: Communist North and Democratic South
    - ▶ Containment worked



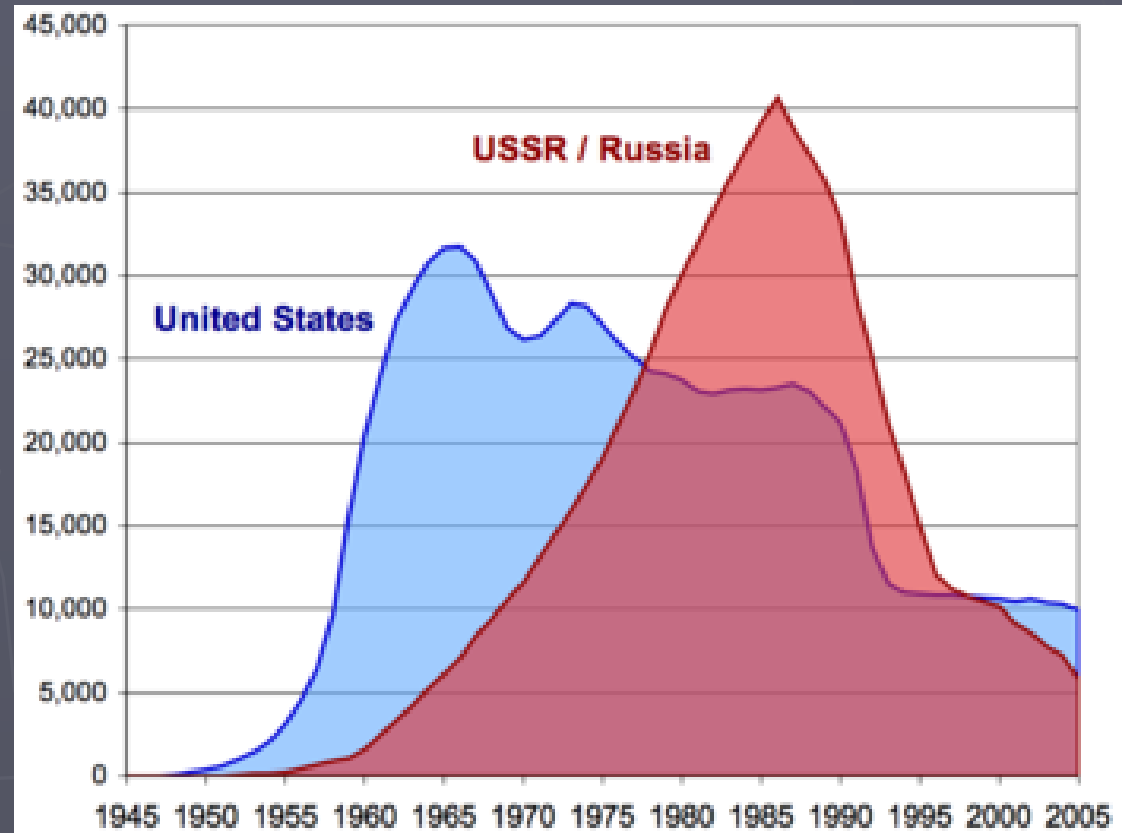
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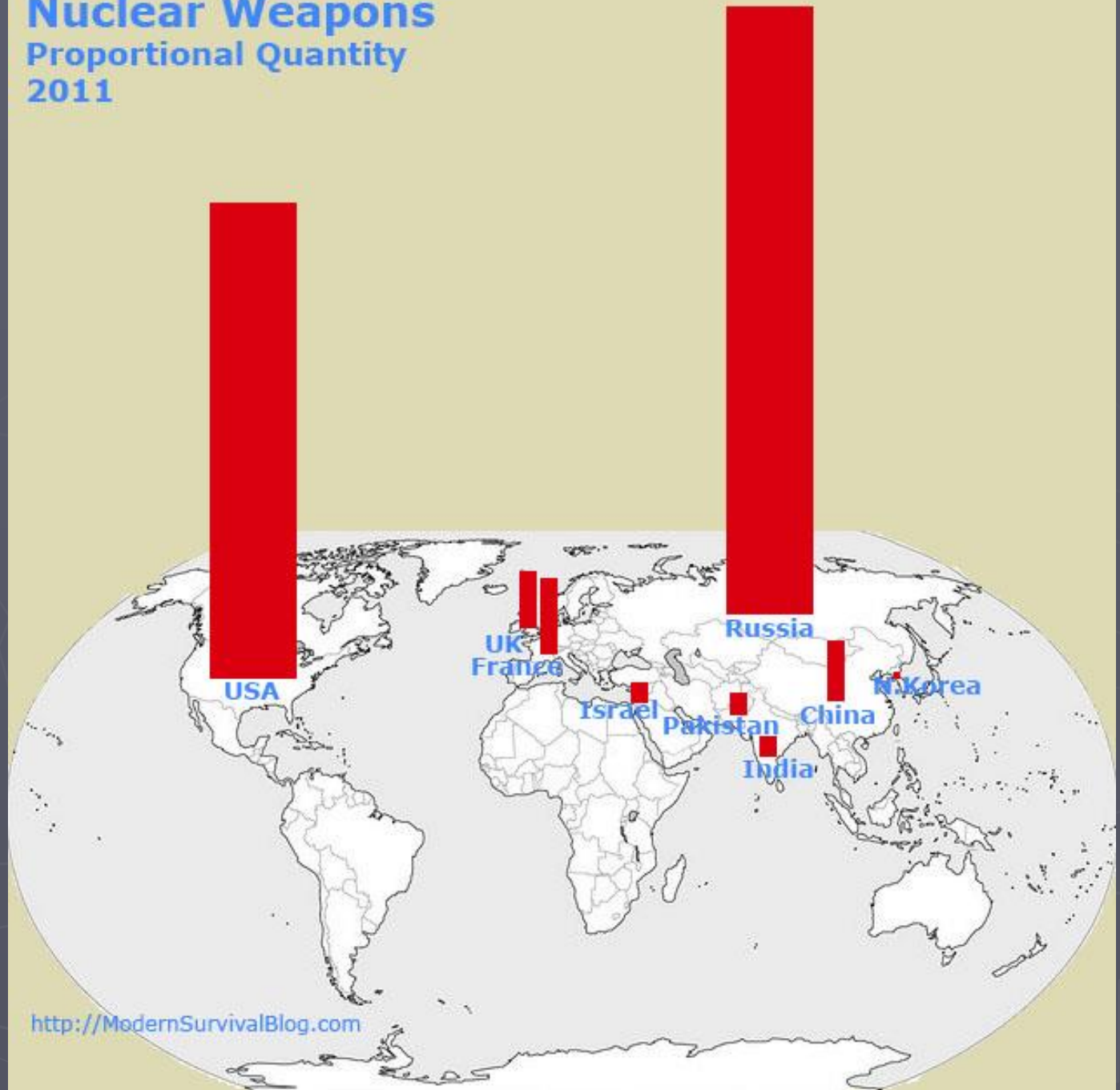


# Nuclear Arms Race

- ▶ Nuclear weapon development
  - United States develops weapons with higher yields
- ▶ Soviet Union
  - Detonated first nuclear weapon (August 1949)
- ▶ United Kingdom
  - Detonated first nuclear weapon (October 1952)
- ▶ France
  - Detonated first nuclear weapon (February 1960)
- ▶ China
  - Detonated first nuclear weapon (October 1964)



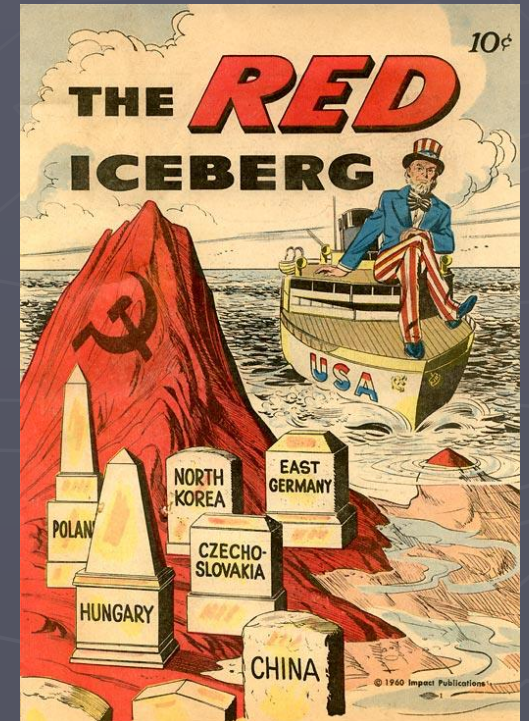
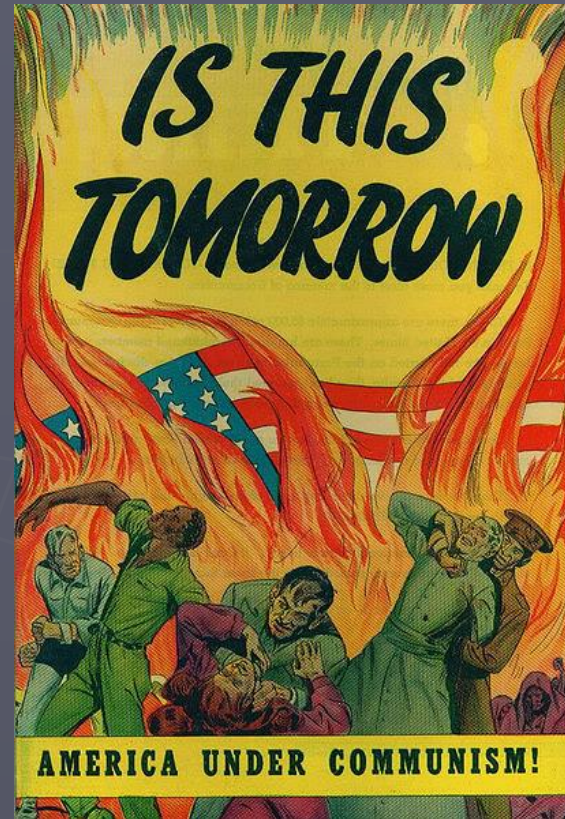
# Nuclear Weapons Proportional Quantity 2011



<http://ModernSurvivalBlog.com>

# Second Red Scare (1947-1957)

- ▶ Government Policies
  - Loyalty Review Board
  - McCarran Internal Security Act (1950)
- ▶ House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
  - Investigate Americans for pro-communist beliefs and blacklisting
- ▶ Senator Joseph McCarthy (R)
  - McCarthyism
- ▶ Espionage
  - Alger Hiss
  - Klaus Fuchs
  - Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

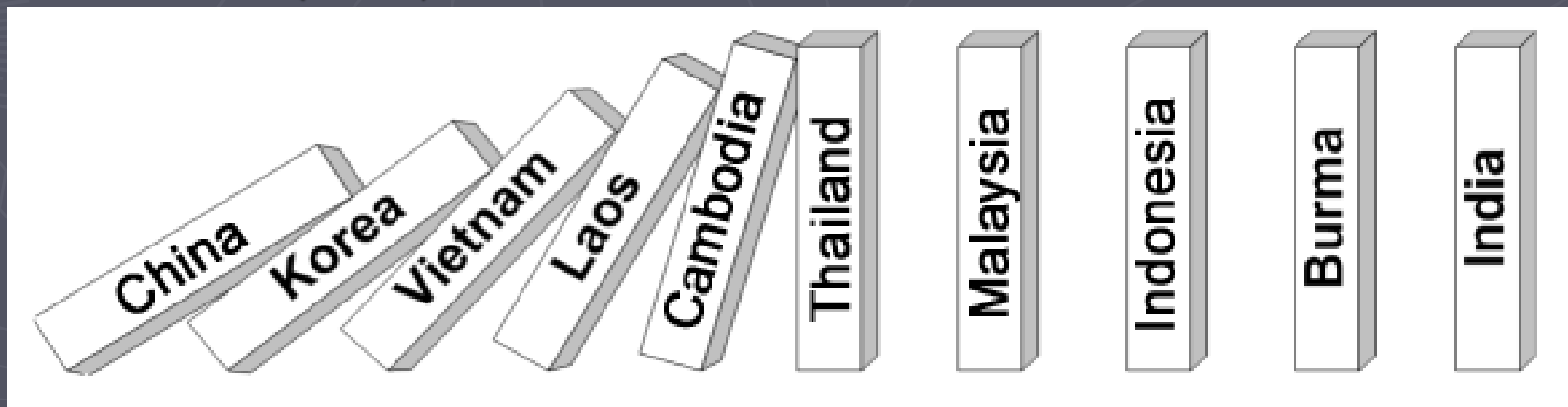
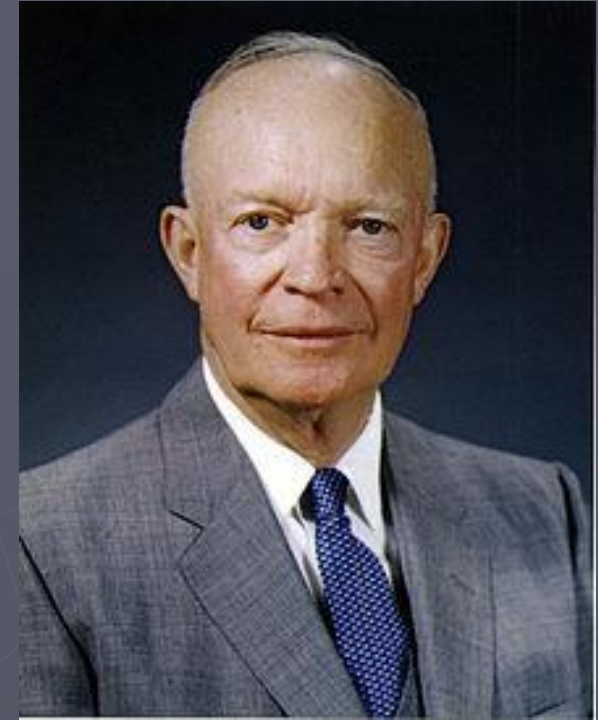




# Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) (1953-1961)

## Brinkmanship

- ▶ Secretary of State John F. Dulles
  - Massive Retaliation
  - Brinkmanship
- ▶ **Domino Theory**
- ▶ Eisenhower Doctrine
  - Extension of Truman Doctrine to Middle East
- ▶ Covert Operations
  - **Operation Ajax (1953) - Iran**
  - Operation PBSUCCESS (1954) - Guatemala



# Eisenhower & Brinkmanship (1953-1961)

## Soviet Union



- ▶ Temporary Thaw with Soviet Union
  - “Atoms for Peace” (1953)
- ▶ Hungarian Revolt (1956)
- ▶ Sputnik (1957)
- ▶ U-2 Incident (1960)





# Eisenhower & Brinkmanship (1953-1961)

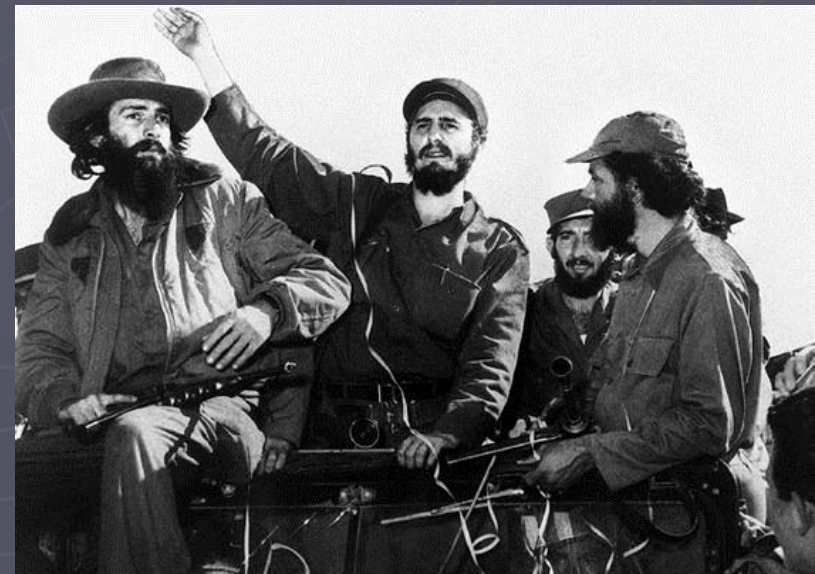
## Vietnam and Cuba

### ▶ Vietnam

- Geneva Conference (1954)
- Ho Chi Minh and North Vietnam
- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) (1954)

### ▶ Cuba

- Fidel Castro and Revolution
  - ▶ Deposes Fulgencio Batista (1959)
- American Embargo
- Cuban Alliance with Soviet Union





# Eisenhower & Brinkmanship (1953-1961)

## Farewell Address (1961)

- ▶ **“Military-Industrial Complex”**
  - Cold War and Arms Race implications
  - Warning of a military-corporate state



**"In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex.**

**The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist" . . .  
President Eisenhower on  
Jan. 17, 1961**

# John F. Kennedy (D) (1961-1963)

## Flexible Response

- ▶ Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara
  - Develop conventional military strategies and policies
  - Nuclear weapon escalation as last phase
- ▶ **Alliance for Progress (1961)**
  - Economic cooperation with Latin America
- ▶ **Peace Corps (1961)**
- ▶ American University Speech (1963)
  - Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963)
- ▶ Vietnam (1963)
  - Military advisors for South Vietnam and Ngo Dinh Diem



# Kennedy & Flexible Response (1961-1963)

## Berlin Wall

- ▶ Berlin Crisis (1961)
- ▶ Berlin Wall (1961)
  - Checkpoint Charlie
- ▶ “Ich Bin Ein Berliner” (1963)



Premier Nikita Khrushchev and JFK (1961)



# Kennedy & Flexible Response (1961-1963) - Cuba

## Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961)



## Soviet missiles in Cuba



## Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



# Lyndon B. Johnson (D) (1963-1969)

## Vietnam

### ▶ Gulf of Tonkin (August 1964)

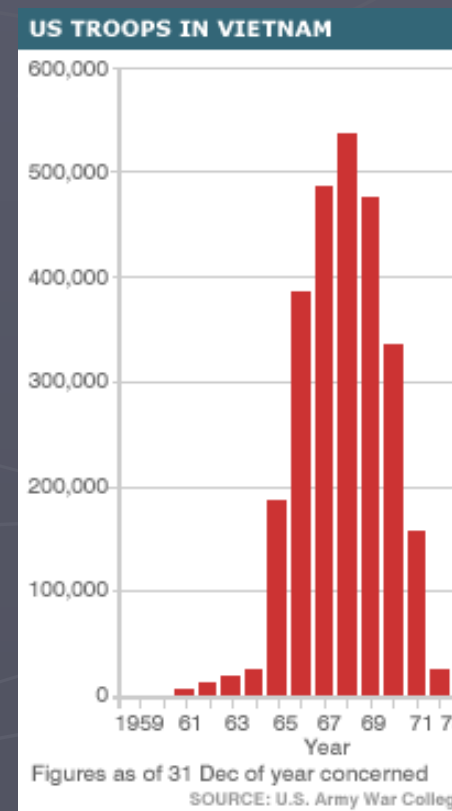
- Incident - North Vietnamese fired upon U.S. warships
- Resolution - Congress authorized combat troops through Johnson's urging

### ▶ Escalation

- Operation Rolling Thunder
- Troops increases from 1964 to 1969
  - ▶ 540,000 at most during Vietnam Conflict

### ▶ Tet Offensive (January 1968)

- Vietcong launch surprise attack
- U.S. military victory but political and popular victory for Minh and North Vietnamese





# Johnson & Vietnam (1963-1969)

## War and Tragedy





# Space Race

## ▶ National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) (1958)

- Response to Sputnik
- Mercury Program
  - ▶ Alan Shepard
    - First American in space (1961)
  - ▶ John Glenn
    - First American to orbit Earth (1962)

## ▶ Kennedy's Race to the Moon

- Apollo Program
- Apollo 11 (1969)
  - ▶ "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind" - Neil Armstrong



# Richard M. Nixon (R) (1969-1974)

## Detente

- ▶ Secretary of State Henry Kissinger
- ▶ Nixon Doctrine
- ▶ Vietnamization
- ▶ **Visit to China (1972)**
  - Met with Chairman Mao
  - Virtual recognition of Communist China
- ▶ Soviet Union and Leonid Brezhnev
  - Visit to Moscow (1972)
  - **Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I) (1972)**
- ▶ **OPEC's Oil Embargo (1973)**



# Nixon & Detente (1969-1974)

## Vietnamization

- ▶ Purpose
  - Expand, equip, and train South Vietnamese
  - Reduce American troop involvement
  - “Peace with honor”
- ▶ Cambodia bombings
- ▶ **My Lai Massacre (1968)**
  - U.S. troops slaughtered women and children
- ▶ **Pentagon Papers (1971)**
  - *New York Times v. United States* (1971)
- ▶ **War Powers Act (1973)**
  - 48 hours advance notice
  - 60 day military authorization, 30 day withdrawal
- ▶ **Paris Peace Accords (1973)**





# Gerald R. Ford (R) (1974-1977)

## Detente

- ▶ Helsinki Accords
- ▶ CIA Reform
- ▶ Vietnam
  - Fall of Saigon (1975)



# Jimmy Carter (D) (1977-1981)

## Human Rights

- ▶ Panama Canal Treaty (1977)
- ▶ **Camp David Accords (1978)**
  - Peace between Egypt and Israel
- ▶ SALT II (1979)
- ▶ Soviet Union and Afghanistan (1979)
  - Boycott of Moscow Olympics (1980)
- ▶ Iranian Revolution (1979)
  - Ayatollah Khomeini
  - **55 American hostages for 444 days**
  - Operation Eagle Claw (1980)





# Ronald Reagan (R) (1981-1989)

## Rollback

- ▶ Reagan Doctrine
  - Provide support for resistance movements against communist governments
  - “peace through strength”
- ▶ Support of Mujahideen in Afghanistan
- ▶ Lebanon (1983)
  - Marines barracks bombing
- ▶ Grenada (1983)
  - Operation Urgent Fury
- ▶ Libya Bombings (1986)

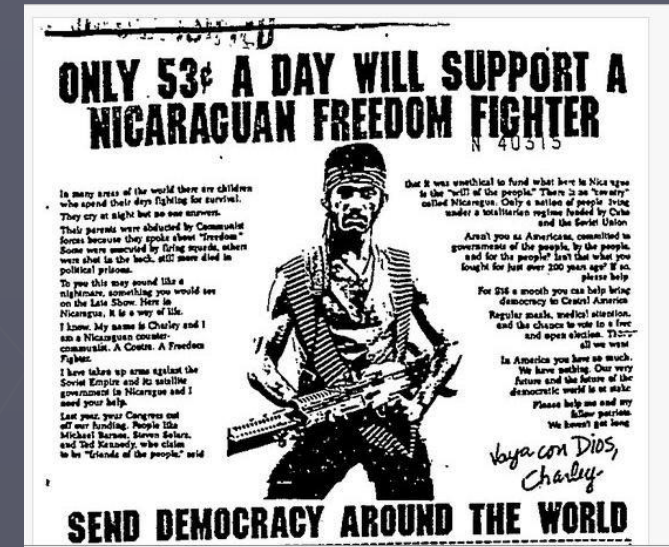




# Reagan & Rollback (1981-1989)

## Iran-Contra Affair

- ▶ Iran-Iraq War
  - U.S. sold weapons to both sides; mostly to Saddam Hussein and Iraq
- ▶ Nicaragua
  - Sandinistas
  - Contras
- ▶ Iran-Contra Affair
  - Colonel Oliver North
  - Weapons sales to Iran funded Contras against Sandinistas



# Reagan & Rollback (1981-1989)

## Soviet Union and Gorbachev

- ▶ “Evil Empire”
  - **Strategic Defense System (SDI) - “Star Wars”**
  - **Brandenburg Gate**
    - ▶ "Mr. Gorbachev, Tear Down This Wall."
- ▶ **Mikhail Gorbachev’s Reforms**
  - **Glasnost**
    - ▶ Openness and freedom of expression
  - **Perestroika**
    - ▶ Gradual capitalist reforms





# George H.W. Bush (R) (1989-1993)

## End of Cold War

- ▶ Iron Curtain Falls
  - Germany
    - ▶ Berlin Wall falls (1989) and Reunification (1990)
  - Eastern Europe
    - ▶ **Poland and Solidarity (Trade Union)**
  - Soviet Union
    - ▶ Dissolution (1991)
    - ▶ **START I (1991) and START II (1993)**
- ▶ China and Tiananmen Square (1989)





# H.W. Bush & End of Cold War (1989-1993)

## Panama and Persian Gulf War and Somalia

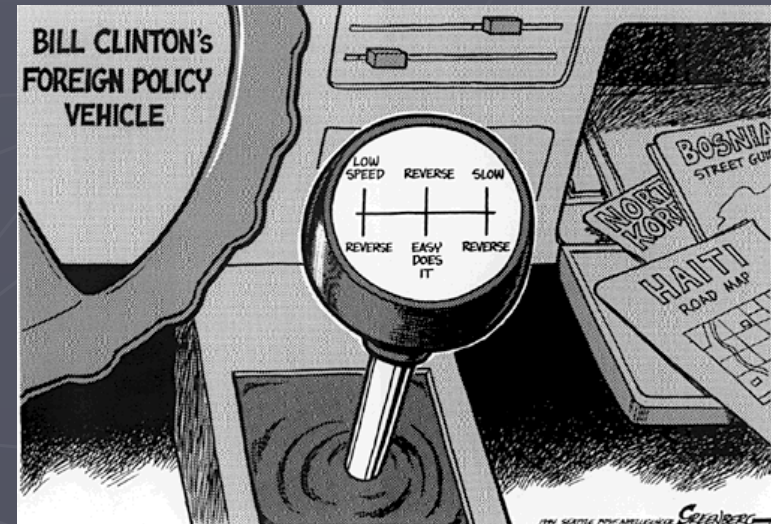
- ▶ Operation Just Cause (1989-1990)
  - Invasion of Panama
- ▶ Operation Desert Storm (1991)
  - Iraq invaded Kuwait
  - Coalition victory over Iraq
- ▶ Operation Restore Hope (1992-1993)
  - Somalia
  - Continued through Clinton administration



# Bill Clinton (D) (1993-2001)

## Foreign Policy

- ▶ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (1993)
- ▶ Bosnia (1995-1999)
- ▶ Globalization
  - World Trade Organization (WTO)
  - World Bank
  - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
  - Group of 8 (G-8)



*Foreign Policy Shifter*, 1994  
Seattle Post-Intelligencer