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The Cold War changed many individual lives, the government such as politics, and their ideology. At first during World War II the Soviet Union and the United States were allies and fought amongst each other against their enemy, Nazi Germany. However, after World War II, the Soviet Union and the United States began to compete with each other for supremacy. The United States feared communism spreading globally and nuclear war. This created the Soviet Union and the United States to separate and split Germany into East and West sides. Globally many countries were affected during the Cold War.

In week 8, during World War II, the Soviet Union and the United States became allies and fought their enemy, Nazi Germany. After World War II, there were tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Potsdam Conference in discussing the Allies' combined occupation of Germany. The Soviet Union's idea was to set up pro-communist regimes in Western Europe while the United States opposed the Soviet Union's idea and were anti-communist, so the United States created a policy to contain Eastern Europe and other global countries from the spread of communism. The Truman Doctrine and The Marshall Plan were created to assist other global countries from communist invasion by providing aid to governments and economically. The United States joined other allies with the same political view such as NATO while the Soviet Union joined those who had the same ideology, pro-communist. Globally there were conflicts overseas such as in Latin America, Africa, and Asia in overthrowing the colonial regime. Even though China was a populated nation,

communism successfully won in the Chinese Civil War and took control, so they were forced to join the Soviet Union. North Korea started to invade South Korea, so the United States assisted South Korea by sending military troops and aid at the same time while China assisted North Korea. By 1953, North Korea and South Korea signed a truce that created the 38 parallel between North and South Korea. During the Arm Race, John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon joined together and promised to help strengthen the military and nuclear forces if they were to face the Soviet Union and global communism. Kennedy and Khrushchev kept on threatening each other by Khrushchev having a change of tone and threatening to cut ties with the Allies from enabling them to access Berlin. *The Cold War*. The Cold War | JFK Library. (n.d.). In week 9, in 1956 Israel invaded Egypt, and while Egypt started to get invaded France and the United Kingdom also invaded to earn back the control of the canal. Although the United States tried to help Arabs in the beginning by ceasing fire, the Soviet Union interfered and the Arabs believed that the United States helped Israel instead so this led to broken relations. In week 10, there was a transformation globally. U.S. Department of State. (n.d.). One example is Ghana, they successfully gained independence by reacting to the decolonization and this made other colonized countries follow in their footsteps, the battle of Dien Bien Phu. This shows that many nations globally went through conflicts but also gained confidence from seeing successful results from other countries and went against their colonizers who colonized their land to become independent and rule under their own people. In week 10, the colonized regions underwent changes, and they were eventually granted freedom and decolonized. The change is explicitly "the end of empires." Other Asian nations were inspired to rebel against the European Empires in Asia as a result of the Japanese instigation and invasion of the European colonies. Beginning with the anti-colonial struggle, the empire's realms were undermined. While France, the

Netherlands, and Belgium suffered brief setbacks, Italy and Japan were victorious. The British Empire's economy was in disarray and its personnel was depleted. People were promised rewards if they participated in the battle, but what they actually received was independence. The United States and the Soviet Union assisted anti-colonial leaders in their quest for independence. In order to inform Britain, France, and the general public about their claim for independence, they also employed radio, television, and new media. (Trevor Getz, End of Old Regimes) When a colony begins to rebel and succeeds in gaining independence, other colonies follow suit, kind of like a domino effect. Anti-colonial politicians, particularly in Northern Vietnam, were motivated by VietMinh's victory against the French army and desired to speak with the Vietnamese commander following his victory in Dien Bien Phu. (Trevor Getz, End of Old Regimes). In week 11, in Eastern Europe, after the iron curtain got lowered, George Kenman wanted to stop communism from spreading globally. Since the Monroe Doctrine was in effect, Europe could not take its colonies back. The U.S. took the opportunity to strengthen its military in Latin American states. In Cuba, Fidel Castro was able to overthrow the Batista government and implement the provisional government. Khrushchev tried to install nuclear missiles in Cuba but shortly was confronted by the U.S. The agreement was that, if Cuba removes the missiles then the U.S. would not invade and would remove their missiles in Turkey. So then the U.S. policy was made after 1959, "no more Cubas." This means the U.S. will give funding and help assist in modernizing and aid economically. Although the insurgency was successful in the beginning, the outcome came with civil wars, and many lives were taken. In the end, Cuba became isolated and had to develop on their own with no support and assistance from other countries. (Allen Wells, Latin America During the Cold War). In Chile, Allende who ran in the election and had a communist ideology got a high plurality of votes and Nixon did not want

Allender to become president. Nixon tried to get a replacement but after Schneider died, Allende became president. While Allende was a president, Chileans did not like how he operated and wanted him out of office. Cuba and Chile are quite similar in a way where if the U.S. does not like the participants with the Marxist ideology they will try to hurt the economy so that the president would step down and be out of office. When Pinochet became president, he killed many people who were against his ideas which made him a tyrant but the economy was doing well. There were issues that were happening within the United States such as the civil rights movement. Khan, S. (n.d.) In week 12, in the article, "Black People: Keep Your Guns" from September 7, 1968 African, Latin American, and Asians were restricted and limited. Not only were the minorities limited and restricted, they were also targeted by police men, the pigs. African, Asian, Latin American people had to fend for themselves because they had no one else to protect them. The Black Panther was formed by members who not only tried to protect their own kind but other minorities. The pigs, which are police men, would scheme with other pigs to target and even murder the black panther members and would get away without penalty from court even though the black panther members were innocent. The United States went through many anxieties in trying to prevent the spread of communist ideology to the other countries globally. In week 12, The number of deaths both in the United States and South Vietnam reduced American support in Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh planned to launch an offensive in the hopes of putting an end to the ongoing bombs and guerilla assaults. Vietnamese people often celebrate Tet with their family and relatives, but sadly, Ho Chi Minh picked that day to launch his attack knowing that people would be assembled and spending the day at the celebration. The NLF advanced to Hue, Saigon, and finally the American Embassy before the United States and Vietnam retook the territories. After negotiations and open de-escalation discussions, North

Vietnam crossed the 20th parallel and a small number of American military personnel were stationed in South Vietnam. When American armed forces enter a fiercely contested nation, they are at a disadvantage since the North Vietnamese are familiar with their own territory and are skilled at setting traps like guerrilla attacks. As a result, it is difficult for them to triumph. U.S. Department of State. (n.d.-a). In week 14, by the end of the Cold War, while everyone was watching the election, the Polish voted for a noncommunist to run their government and unfortunately, the Soviets did not attack or invade. Slowly in Eastern Europe, Europeans with communist ideology started to fall like a domino effect. Then East and West Germany combined as one country. This is the act of Nationalism across colonized countries, in which countries are about self-rule. Independence Hall Association. (n.d.-b).

The USSR ideology is pro-communism while the United States ideology is anti-communism and the United States with NATO try to prevent the spread of communism globally. Other countries who try to protect their own land from the spread of communism or other countries use violence to push their ideology closed their own soldiers and their land or gained land. The United States closed many military soldiers during the while aiding other countries from prevention of the spread of communist ideology to other countries such as the Vietnam, South Korea, Latin America, India, Israel, Ghana, South Africa or Kenya. Not only were the United States voluntarily helping global nations, the United States had to deal with what was going on in their own country. The Black Panther and minorities living in the United States had to fend themselves from police who are pigs, other policies nor the judge can help and protect them. Globally, in colonized countries, people fought the colonizers within their land to gain independence and once they were successful other countries got inspired and took action as

well. Fortunately, during the election voters voted for the communist party and others did not interfere during the election and slowly other regions and globally communist ideology fell.

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