Objectives:
1. Explain how the Marshall Plan, the Berlin airlift, and the creation of NATO helped achieve American goals in postwar Europe.
2. Assess the impact of two Communist advances on American foreign policy.
3. Summarize the effects of the cold war on American life.

Main Idea:
As the cold war intensified, American policy focused on rebuilding and unifying Western Europe. At home, emotionally charged spy cases raised fears of Communist infiltration into American society and government.
Marshall Plan & Berlin Airlift

• Secretary of State George C. Marshall created an economic plan to rebuild Europe after World War II. The Soviet Union and their Eastern European allies refused to take part in the Marshall Plan, but 16 European countries did accept economic aid from the U.S. ($13 billion over 4 years).

• In 1948, to keep people from fleeing communism, Stalin blockaded Berlin. To avoid a war, the U.S. and Britain airlifted supplies to Berlin for 15 months called the Berlin Airlift.
In 1949, NATO created a military alliance between 10 Western European countries, the U.S., and Canada. The countries viewed an attack against one country, as an attack against them all.

In 1949, China becomes communist and Soviets create their atomic bomb, causing the U.S. to drastically increase peacetime defense spending to enforce Containment.

In the 1950s, President Eisenhower will continue with Containment, even though his Secretary of State John Dulles wanted to end communism. The U.S. did not interfere in situations involving Soviet Satellite Nations. President Eisenhower did not want the Cold War to become an actual war.

In 1955, the Soviet Union creates the Warsaw Pact military alliance in Eastern Europe in response to NATO.
Cold War At Home

- During the Great Depression, thousands of Americans joined the communist party looking for answers to U.S. economic problems.
- Most Americans dropped out of the party during World War II, but some remained.
- Both President Truman and Eisenhower violated civil liberties to stop the spread of communism at home.
- Both presidents used fear to persuade Americans that violating civil liberties was for the good of the country.
Loyalty programs were put into effect and individuals were checked for suspicious activity. The movement increased after several spy rings were uncovered in 1946.

The area feared the most was Hollywood. Many actors, writers, and directors were accused of being communist. A blacklist was created preventing people from working and Hollywood avoided controversial films and made films only for “pure entertainment.”
STATE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter.

Taken and subscribed before me this
Cold War At Home Continued

- The **Cold War** increased in the U.S. with the conviction in two spy cases: **Alger Hiss** and **Ethel and Julius Rosenberg**.
- **Alger Hiss** was not found guilty of spying, but spent four years in prison for perjury. The **Rosenberg's** were convicted for selling atomic secrets to the Soviet Union and were executed in 1953.
Hiss Testifying 1948
Rosenberg's Executed 1953