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INTRO TO THE COLD WAR

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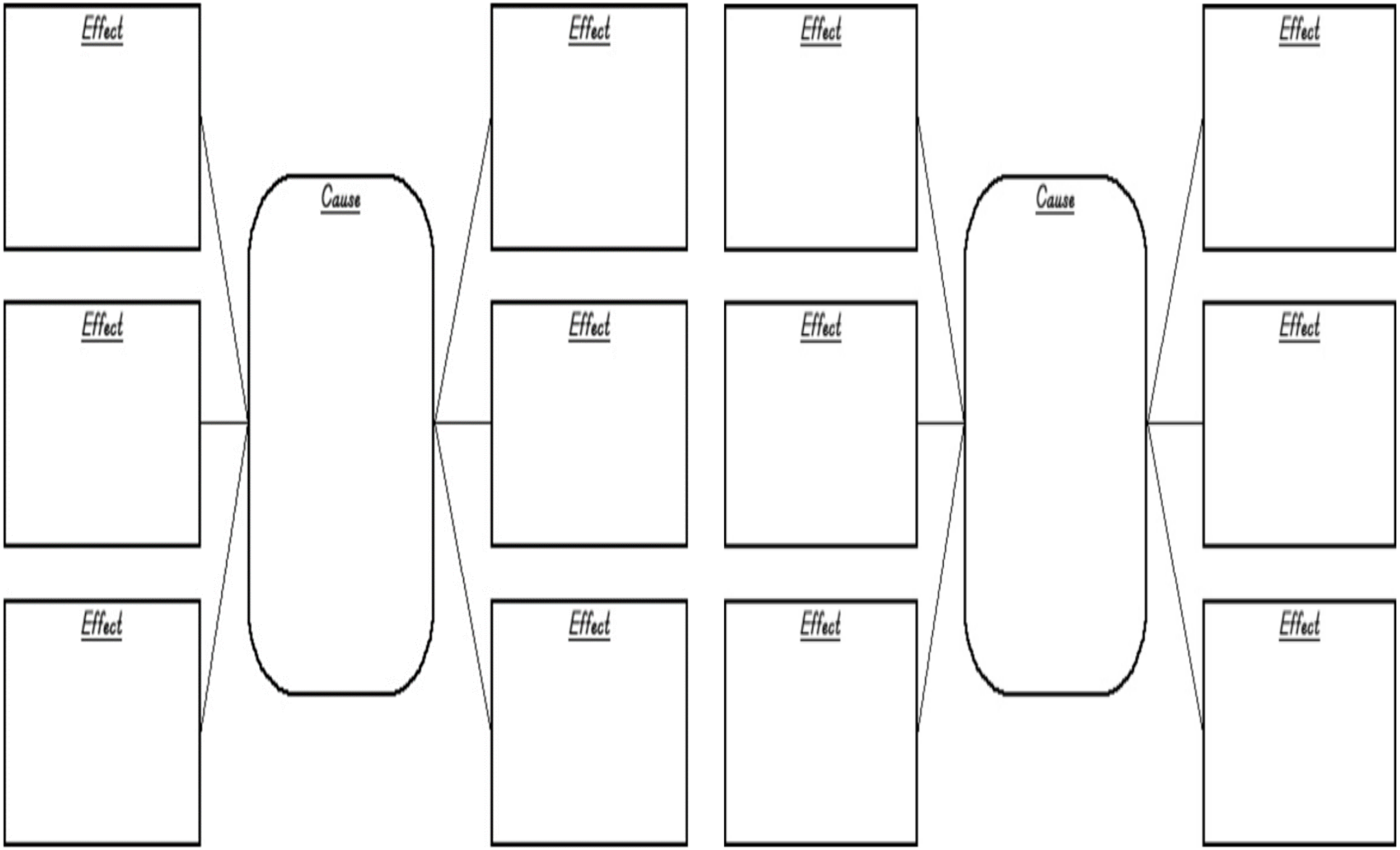
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U.S. History – Learning Target Track Sheet

Unit 1: Cold War Introduction

Big Idea Question: What impact did the Cold War have on American Foreign Policy and life at home?

<u>Date</u>	<u>Learning Target for the Day</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Daily Reflection / Warm-Up Question</u>
Thursday	I can...		What will you do differently this trimester versus last trimester? Be specific.
Friday	I can...		Reflect on yesterday...would you have chosen to drop the bomb if you were Truman? Why or why not?
Monday	I can...		Put yourself in the role of the president again. Choose a global event or topic you've heard a lot about recently. If you were the president, how would that event make you change official policy? Be specific.



Silent Debate

1. There can be no talking during the silent debate. All arguments must be written down on paper.
2. You may use the book to gather textual evidence to support your answers.
3. The paper will be passed back and forth across the desks throughout the class period. Students should use what they have learned and their opinions about the topic to **DIRECTLY RESPOND** to each argument. Students must not get off topic, and they must always respond to the previous statement.
 - a. Students should use phrases such as "I disagree with you because..." and "I agree with you but..."
 - b. All comments must be respectful.
4. If a group of students feels that they are finished with the debate and that both sides have fully argued their point, the group should silently raise their hands. Students will be given a worksheet to debrief from the debate.
5. The two students debating should use different color pens/pencils to make it easy to see who "said" what.

Today's Topic: Should we have dropped the atomic bombs on Japan?

Vocab/ACT Words to use in your debate. (Each of you must use at least four.)

Fat Man
Little Boy
Hiroshima
Nagasaki

Collateral damage
Foreign policy
Atomic bomb
Manhattan Project

Mutually Assured Destruction
(MAD)
Devastation
Residual effects

Supports the dropping of the bomb (pro)

Opposes the dropping of the bombs (con)

Opening Statement: I believe we should've dropped the bombs because...



YALTA AND POTSDAM CONFERENCES

Write down the names of the people shown in the pictures. In the gaps below fill in the names of the countries which the three politicians represented at the Conferences of Yalta and Potsdam in 1945.

Yalta (February 1945)



Potsdam (July 1945)



THE BASICS OF YALTA & POTSDAM

The Yalta and Potsdam conferences were called to help the Allies decide what would happen to Europe, and in particular Germany, at the end of the Second World War.

Yalta - February 1945: Germany was not yet defeated, so, although there were tensions about Poland, the big three - Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill - managed to agree to split Germany into four zones of occupation, and to allow free elections in Eastern European countries. The Soviet Union was invited to join the United Nations, and the Soviets promised to join the war against Japan when Germany was defeated.

Potsdam - July 1945: Germany had been defeated, Roosevelt had died and Churchill had lost the 1945 election - so there were open disagreements. Truman came away angry about the size of reparations and the fact that a communist government was being set up in Poland. Truman did not tell Stalin that he had the atomic bomb.

Comparison of Yalta and Potsdam

Yalta (February 1945)	Potsdam (July 1945)
Germany to be split into four zones.	Arguments about the details of the boundaries between the zones.
Germany will pay reparations.	Disagreements about the amount of reparations the Soviet Union wanted to take. It was agreed that the Soviet Union could take whatever it wanted from the Soviet zone, and 10 per cent of the industrial equipment of the western zones, but Britain and the US thought this was too much.
A government of 'national unity' to be set up in Poland, comprising both communists and non-communists.	Truman was angry because Stalin had arrested the non-communist leaders of Poland.
Free elections in the countries of Eastern Europe. This part of the agreement was called the Declaration of Liberated Europe.	America and Britain were alarmed because communists were coming to power in the countries of Eastern Europe.
Soviet Union would help against Japan when Germany was defeated.	Truman dropped the atomic bomb so that Japan would surrender before Soviet troops could go into Japan. America had the bomb in July 1945, but Truman did not tell Stalin about it. When he saw how he had been tricked, Stalin was furious.

CHAPTER
18

Summary

TELESCOPING THE TIMES *Cold War Conflicts*

CHAPTER OVERVIEW *After World War II, tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union lead to a war without direct military confrontation—a Cold War.*

❶ Origins of the Cold War

MAIN IDEA *The United States and the Soviet Union emerged from World War II as two "superpowers" with vastly different political and economic systems.*

The Cold War was the state of hostility without direct military confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. The formation of the United Nations (UN) in 1945, which was intended to keep peace, did not succeed in stopping the conflicts between these two superpowers.

One reason for the start of the Cold War was the conflicting political and economic systems of the United States and Soviet Union. In the U.S. system of democracy and capitalism, citizens elect their political leaders and are free to buy and sell products in an open market. However, in the Soviet Communist system, the leaders of the Communist party chose the nation's leaders, and government officials decide what products are available to buy.

Another reason for the outbreak of the Cold War was the disagreement over the future of Europe after World War II. The Truman administration wanted strong, stable democracies in Europe to prevent totalitarianism and to provide a market to sell U.S. products. Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, on the other hand, wanted control of Eastern Europe to protect against another invasion from the west and to rebuild the Soviet Union's own war-damaged economy.

To achieve his goals, Stalin set up Communist governments in Eastern Europe. Because these new Communist countries were dominated by the Soviet Union, they were called satellite nations. In 1946 Winston Churchill announced that Europe had been divided by an "iron curtain" into East and West, communism and capitalism.

To stop further Soviet influence in Europe, the Truman administration adopted a policy of containment. Under the Truman Doctrine, the United States could send military and economic aid to any country trying to prevent a Communist takeover. To rebuild Europe after the war and encourage capitalism, the Marshall Plan provided billions of dollars to those nations that cooperated with U.S.

economic goals. Germany was split in two—West Germany and the Soviet-dominated East Germany.

The United States also formed a defensive military alliance with its European allies called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The members of NATO pledged that an attack on one country was an attack on all.

❷ The Cold War Heats Up

MAIN IDEA *After World War II, China became a Communist nation and Korea was split into a Communist North and a democratic South.*

After defeating the Japanese in World War II, the U.S. supported Chinese Nationalist Army lead by Chiang Kai-shek fought Mao Zedong's Communist forces. Mao won this civil war in 1948 and made China a Communist country. Chiang and his followers fled to Taiwan, an island off China's southeast coast.

At the end of World War II, Korea was divided along the 38th parallel into two separate countries: the Communist North and the capitalist South. When the North Korean army invaded South Korea in 1950 to unify the country, the United States called on the members of the United Nations to help.

Under the command of U.S. General Douglas MacArthur, troops from 21 UN countries—about 90 percent of them American—fought with the South Korean army. MacArthur was able to push the North Koreans toward the Chinese border, but then, Communist Chinese troops attacked, driving MacArthur and his troops back into South Korea. Although the fighting remained fierce, neither side gained much ground.

MacArthur wanted to use nuclear weapons to invade China, but Truman opposed this expansion of the war. When MacArthur continued to argue for his plan in the press, Truman fired him as commander. Finally, after three years, the war ended in a stalemate with North and South Korea honoring the 38th parallel as the border dividing them.

3 The Cold War at Home

MAIN IDEA During the late 1940s and early 1950s, fear of Communism led to reckless charges against innocent citizens.

Many Americans felt threatened by the rise of Communist governments in Europe and Asia. Some even felt that Communists could threaten the U.S. government from within.

Pressured by his Republican critics to do something, President Truman set up a Loyalty Review Board to investigate government employees. This board questioned more than 3 million people and removed about 200 from their jobs.

In 1947, a Congressional committee called the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) began an investigation of Communist influence in the movie industry. Although most people brought before the committee cooperated, ten men refused. These men, known as the Hollywood Ten, felt that the committee's questions were unconstitutional, and they went to prison for refusing to answer. Their careers were ruined.

In 1950, over Truman's veto, Congress passed the McCarran Act that outlawed the planning of any action that might lead to the subversion, or overthrow, of the U.S. government.

Two spy cases in the late 1940s increased fears of communism. The first involved a State Department official named Alger Hiss, who was accused of spying for the Soviet Union. In the second case, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, members of the American Communist Party, were convicted of helping to give the Soviets information about the atomic bomb. The Rosenbergs were executed for their crime.

In the early 1950s, Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy claimed that hundreds of Communists had infiltrated the State Department. McCarthy never actually produced any evidence to prove his accusations, but his Republican colleagues in the Senate encouraged his bullying tactics, known as McCarthyism.

McCarthy's unsupported charges violated the constitutional rights of the people he accused and often ruined their careers. Then in 1954, during televised hearings into the U.S. Army, McCarthy's vicious behavior was revealed to American viewers. As a result, he lost public support, and the Senate voted to condemn him for improper conduct.

4 Two Nations Live on the Edge

MAIN IDEA During the late 1950s, the United States and the Soviet Union came to the brink of nuclear war.

By 1953, the United States and the Soviet Union had developed both the atomic bomb and the hydrogen bomb, or H-bomb. The administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower announced that, if necessary, it was prepared to use all of its nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union. The Soviets responded by building more nuclear bombs, thus starting an arms race with the United States. This willingness of the U.S. to go to an all-out war was known as brinkmanship.

Other developments also increased hostilities. In the early 1950s, the United States used the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to interfere with some foreign governments through covert operations, or secret activities. Meanwhile, in response to the growth of NATO, the Soviets formed a military alliance with their Eastern European satellites called the Warsaw Pact.

In 1956, the new head of the Soviet Communist Party, Nikita Khrushchev, crushed a growing reform movement in Hungary by sending in Soviet tanks. That same year, the Soviets threatened to launch a missile attack against British, French, and Israeli troops who had seized control of the Suez Canal, an international waterway located in Egypt.

The United States and the Soviet Union fought the Cold War in the skies. The Soviets shocked the world in 1957 by launching *Sputnik I*, the first unmanned artificial satellite. In 1960 the Soviets shot down a CIA spy plane, the U-2, over its territory and captured the pilot. Although the pilot was eventually returned to the United States, the U-2 incident further damaged U.S.-Soviet relations.

Review

1. What was the Cold War and how did it start?
2. Why did the United States get involved in the Korean War?
3. Why did fear of communism sweep the nation in the late 1940s and 1950s? What were some direct effects of this fear?
4. List some events of the 1950s that increased hostilities between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Era: INTRO TO COLD WAR

Questions (Form

questions about the main ideas of each section of notes. Helpful hint: Questions could be based on interpreting, showing examples, cause and effect, summarizing the main idea, inferring a what if, etc.)

I can explain the beginnings of the Cold War and why it becomes essential in U.S. foreign diplomacy

What is a capitalist?

What is a communist?

Who was the main conflict between at the Yalta conference?

What is the main goal of the UN?

Who is in NATO?

Who is in the Warsaw Pact?

Why did Winston Churchill call it the "Iron Curtain"? What did he mean?

What is the goal of Containment?

How was the Marshall Plan going to fight communism?

Why was the Berlin Airlift such a big deal? Why did we care so much?

Why did Americans care that the Soviets developed atomic weapons?

Who lead the communist revolution in China?

Why did we have the Korean war? What was the point?

Summary (Summarize the main idea/s of the notes on this page into 1-2 statements. Helpful Hint: fit the main idea into a core theme.)

The Yalta and Potsdam conferences were called to help the Allies decide what would happen to Europe, and in particular Germany, at the end of the Second World War.

Yalta - February 1945: Germany was not yet defeated, so, although there were tensions about Poland, the "Big Three" - Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill - managed to agree to split Germany into four zones of occupation, and to allow free elections in Eastern European countries. The Soviet Union was invited to join the United Nations, and the Soviets promised to join the war against Japan when Germany was defeated.

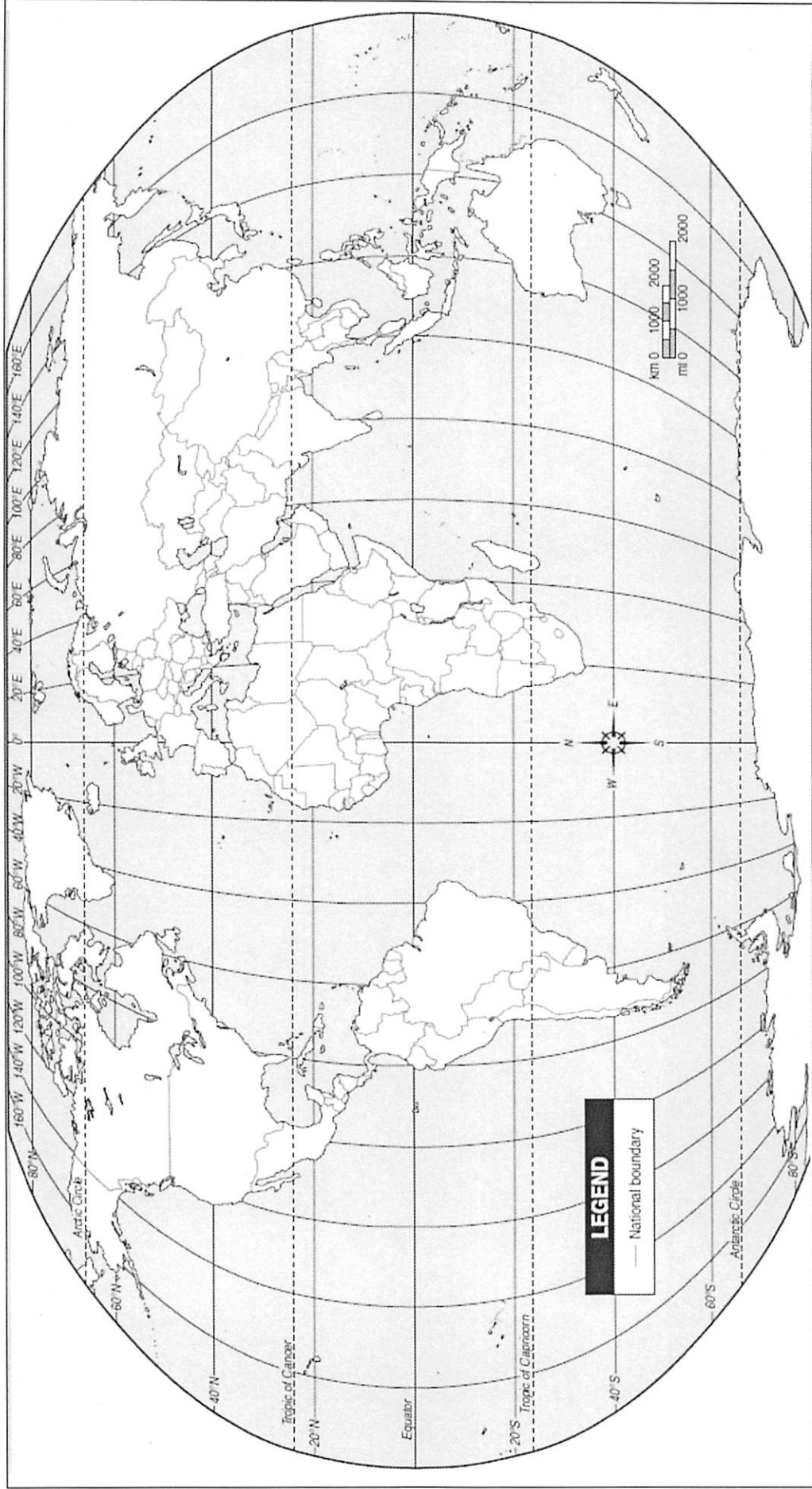
Potsdam - July 1945: Germany had been defeated, Roosevelt had died and Churchill had lost the 1945 election - so there were open disagreements. Truman came away angry about the size of reparations and the fact that a communist government was being set up in Poland. Truman did not tell Stalin that he had the atomic bomb.

Read "Comparison of Yalta and Potsdam" to understand the main differences between these two conferences. To help you remember the most important points fill in the table below

<u>Yalta</u>	<u>How Relations Deteriorated in 1945</u>	<u>Potsdam</u>
	- deteriorated over -	
	- deteriorated over -	
	- deteriorated over -	
	- deteriorated over -	
	- deteriorated over -	

Cold War Map Activity

Directions: Use the map on pages 600-601, 607, 613, 627, 633, and 649 to complete the assignment.



World Map: Locate the following countries and shade them with the color indicated next to their name.

Superpowers: United States (Blue), Soviet Union (Red) *Note: Some USSR states are now nations on the map. Be sure to label them as part of the USSR.

Countries of Cold War Conflict: China (Orange), North & South Korea (), Cuba (Green), Vietnam (Purple)

Silent Debate

1. There can be no talking during the silent debate. All arguments must be written down on paper.
2. You may use the book to gather textual evidence to support your answers.
3. The paper will be passed back and forth across the desks throughout the class period. Students should use what they have learned and their opinions about the topic to **DIRECTLY RESPOND** to each argument. Students must not get off topic, and they must always respond to the previous statement.
 - a. Students should use phrases such as "I disagree with you because..." and "I agree with you but..."
 - b. All comments must be respectful.
4. If a group of students feels that they are finished with the debate and that both sides have fully argued their point, the group should silently raise their hands. Students will be given a worksheet to debrief from the debate.
5. The two students debating should use different color pens/pencils to make it easy to see who "said" what.

Today's Topic: The Truman Doctrine should have been our foreign policy during the 50s and not the Monroe Doctrine?

Vocab/ACT Words to use in your debate. (Each of you must use at least four.)

Mutually Assured Destruction
(MAD)
Foreign policy
Marshall Plan
violation
NATO

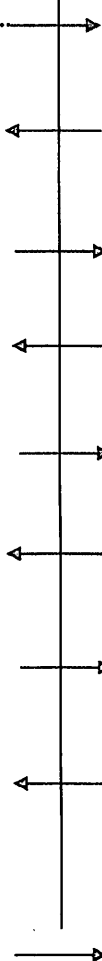
Warsaw Pact
containment
Red Scare
James Monroe
Harry Truman
Teddy Roosevelt

Roosevelt Corollary
Adhere
Amicable
Oppress
terminate

Supports Truman Doctrine (pro)

Opposes Truman Doctrine, wants Monroe Doctrine (con)

Opening Statement: I believe we should've adopted the Truman Doctrine instead of the Monroe Doctrine b/c...



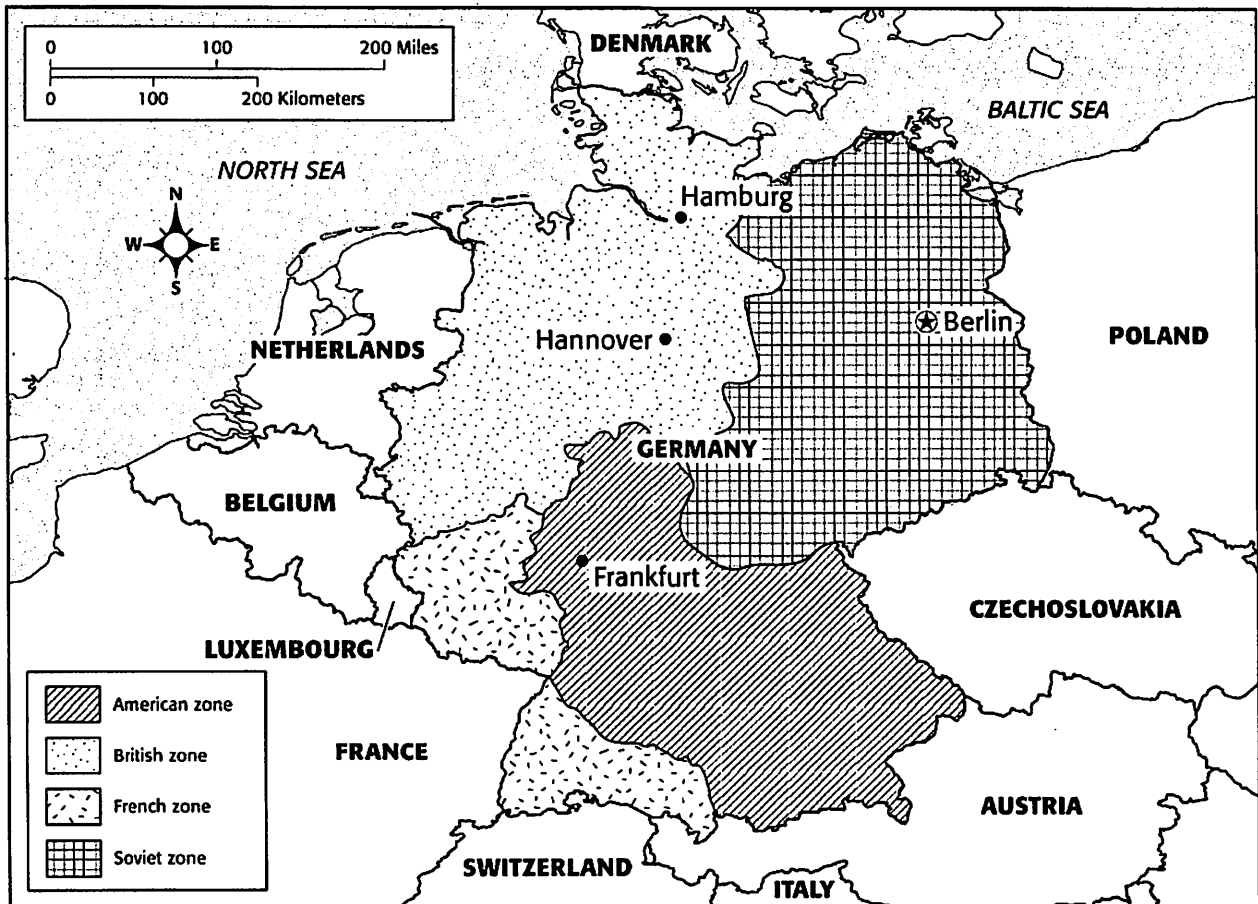
The Berlin Blockade and Airlift

After World War II, Germany was divided into four zones, each controlled by one of the Allies—the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France. The German capital, Berlin, was likewise divided into four occupied sectors.

In June 1948 the Soviets blocked land and water supply routes to the American, British, and French sectors of Berlin—leaving 2 million inhabitants without food or fuel for heating. The Western powers responded by launching a massive effort to transport vital necessities by plane, over the blockade.

Planes flew around the clock, through air corridors between Berlin and the German cities of Frankfurt, Hannover, and Hamburg. (A corridor is restricted airspace for the passage of aircraft.) In the face of such Allied determination, the Soviets lifted the Berlin Blockade in May 1949. By that time, nearly 280,000 flights had delivered more than 2 million tons of goods, including much-needed coal and food, to the Western-held sectors of Berlin.

The Berlin Airlift, 1948–1949



MAP ACTIVITY

1. Use a highlighter or pen to shade the American, British, and French occupation zones of postwar Germany.
2. Use a second highlighter or pen to shade the Soviet occupation zone of postwar Germany.
3. Planes approached Berlin by the northern and southern air corridors, from Hamburg and Frankfurt. Draw two arrows indicating the northern and southern approach routes.
4. Planes exited Berlin by the center air corridor, toward Hannover. Draw an arrow indicating the center exit route.

ANALYZING MAPS

1. Which region of postwar Germany, eastern or western, was occupied by the United States, Great Britain, and France?

2. Which region of postwar Germany, eastern or western, was occupied by the Soviet Union?

3. In which occupation zone of postwar Germany was Berlin located?

4. In which direction, east to west or west to east, were supplies airlifted to Berlin?

5. Based on your knowledge of history, the Berlin Blockade was a major crisis of what conflict?

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Research Operation Little Vittles, the candy drop to children during the Berlin Airlift. Report the following: the name of the U.S. Air Force pilot who began the operation, the providers of the treats, and the total amount of treats delivered by the end of the airlift, and the type of packages in which the treats were dropped.

The Cold War Blendspace Activity!
<https://www.blendspace.com/lessons/tZhyO-dalq6hwg/>

Activities #2 & #3

1. To what countries did Stalin's "Red Army" spread its influence?
2. What is a buffer zone?
3. What did George Kennan tell Truman in his "long telegram?" How will this message shape foreign policy?
4. Why is the policy of containment so important?

Activity #4

1. What message does Truman send by issuing his Truman Doctrine?
2. Why did Marshall think people would choose communism post WWII?
3. How did Marshall sell his plan to Congress? What did he claim was the purpose of this plan, contrary to popular belief?
4. How much did this plan cost?
5. What eventually convinced Congress to pass this plan?

Activity #5

1. How many calories were the Germans limited in the late 1940s?
2. What was blocked to East Berlin?

3. Why was the blockade finally lifted in 1949?

Activity #6

1. What was the biggest problem the Jews faced after WWII?

a. What was the proposed solution?

b. Why was this more of an issue than a positive solution?

2. Where is the Suez Canal?

3. How does this canal become a source of conflict in 1956? BE SPECIFIC!

Activity #7

1. Who are the opposing side of the Chinese Civil War? Who does America support? What about USSR?

2. Who wins this conflict and why is its outcome important to the Cold War?

3. Explain the relevance of the 38th parallel

4. How was it possible for the UN to intervene in Korea?

5. Why did MacArthur want to invade China as well as Korea? Do you think he was right?

6. In your opinion, was this war worth fighting? Why or why not?

7. Fill in the blanks.

The Korean War was fought between _____ and _____

Activity #8 (my favorite) & #9

This book by Dr. Seuss serves as an analogy for the Cold War. Your job is to think about what analogies are present. In other words, what aspects of the Cold War are being presented in this book? List and explain at least three symbolic features of this book.

a.

b.

c.

Lastly, review the definition of M.A.D. (Mutually Assured Destruction). Do you think this book is trying to prove this theory? What do you think about the theory of MAD? Support your answer

The Cold War Begins

Section 4



MAIN IDEA

Cold War tensions finally erupted in a shooting war in 1950. The United States confronted a difficult challenge defending freedom halfway around the world.

Key Terms and People

38th parallel dividing line between North Korea and South Korea

Kim Il Sung first leader of North Korea

Syngman Rhee first president of South Korea

police action term used to refer to the UN effort in Korea, where war was never officially declared

Inchon port city in Korea; site of an important battle

Panmunjom Korean town that was the site of peace negotiations

Section Summary

KOREA BEFORE THE WAR

Japan controlled the Korean peninsula until World War II ended. The Allies agreed that Korea should be free after the war. Temporarily, however, they divided the peninsula in half. The division was made at the **38th parallel**. This was the line at 38° north latitude. The Soviet Union would control Korea north of that line. The Americans would have control south of it. Communist **Kim Il Sung** was the first leader of North Korea. South Korea's president, **Syngman Rhee**, had dictatorial control. Both leaders wanted to reunite Korea, but they had different ideas about how to do it. Efforts toward reunification led to war.

Who controlled Korea during World War II?

THE START OF THE KOREAN WAR

On June 25, 1950, North Korean troops invaded South Korea. They were armed with Soviet weapons and tanks. The attack surprised most leaders in the United States. Truman believed that South Korea had to be defended. The United States had to take a stand against Communist aggression. Not to do so might lead to another world war. The North Koreans quickly pushed to the capital city of Seoul and took it. Truman asked the UN to approve the use of force. The UN Security Council agreed because the Soviet

What country armed the North Korean troops?

<u>Date</u>	<u>Learning Target for the Day</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Exit Slip</u>
Tuesday	I can...		Is there anything that scares you for our country the way that communism scared Americans of the 1950s? Why?
Wednesday	I can...		What is a cause you believe in enough that you'd fight for it?

Big Idea Question: In three or four sentences, answer the Big Idea question. Do so using at least three vocabulary words of the week.

The Cold War Begins

Section 4

representative was absent. Instead of officially declaring war, the fighting was called a **police action**. The United States and 15 other nations sent ground troops to fight. The commander of the United Nations force was American General Douglas MacArthur.

Circle the name of the American leader of the UN forces.

KEY BATTLES OF THE KOREAN WAR

The North Koreans pushed the UN forces to the southern tip of South Korea. UN forces were told to hold the port city of Pusan at all costs. They held the city and the Communist attack became stalled. This gave time for more UN troops and supplies to arrive. MacArthur's plan was to land behind North Korean lines at the port city of **Inchon**. His daring plan was successful. The UN forces quickly moved out from Inchon to recapture Seoul. The UN forces drove the North Koreans out of South Korea.

Why was MacArthur's plan daring?

MacArthur wanted to take North Korea. However, a large Chinese army came into North Korea. The UN forces had to retreat. MacArthur thought that the UN had to attack China and possibly use atomic bombs. But he was wrong. A force led by Lieutenant General Matthew Ridgway stopped the Chinese and pushed them back to the 38th parallel. MacArthur still demanded an invasion of China. Truman had to fire MacArthur because he would not obey presidential orders.

FIGHTING ENDS IN KOREA

Peace talks began in 1951 in the Korean town of **Panmunjom**. They dragged on for two years, until after Eisenhower became president in 1953. Over 36,000 American soldiers had died. Almost 60,000 UN troops from other countries had died. Communist forces had 2 million casualties. As many as 3 million Korean civilians were killed or injured.

Circle the numbers of all the casualties of the war. In total, how many people were hurt or killed?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Evaluate Was Truman right to fire MacArthur? Write two paragraphs explaining your position.

Era COLD WAR CONFLICTS

Questions (Form questions about the main ideas of each section of notes. Helpful hint: Questions could be based on interpreting, showing examples, cause and effect, summarizing the main idea, inferring a what if, etc.)

I can analyze why we fight the Korean War and the impact of its outcome

The Background of Korea

How does communism spread to Korea?

How does Truman plan on fighting this war?



How does the war end? Why do some historians consider it to be an American victory?

Notes on videos:

Summary (Summarize the main idea/s of the notes on this page into 1-2 statements. Helpful Hint: fit the main idea into a core theme.)

“Police Action: The Korean War, 1950-1954

Student Name _____ Date _____

Activity #4: Public Opinion and the Korean War

Directions: Using the following documents, in addition to what they have already learned about the Korean War, write a brief essay in response to the following question: “What did the American public think about the war by late 1952 – early 1953? What factors do you think influenced their opinions?”

Your essay should consist of at least three paragraphs, each of which should include a general statement and at least two sentences citing facts from the documents to back up their generalizations.

A) Campaign speech by Republican presidential candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower, October 24, 1952:
<http://www.eisenhower.utexas.edu/Korea/documents/ishallgotokorea1.html>

[T]he biggest fact about the Korean War is this: it was never inevitable, it was never inescapable....There is a Korean War—and we are fighting it—for the simplest of reasons: because free leadership failed to check and to turn back Communist ambition before it savagely attacked us. The Korean War—more perhaps than any other war in history—simply and swiftly followed the collapse of our political defenses. There is no other reason than this—we failed to read and outwit the totalitarian mind [that is, the minds of the Communist leaders].

World War II should have taught us all one lesson. The lesson is this: to vacillate, to hesitate—to appease even by merely betraying unsteady purpose—is to feed a dictator’s appetite for conquest and to invite war itself.

That lesson—which should have firmly guided every great decision of our leadership through these later years—was ignored in the development of the administration’s policies for Asia since the end of World War II. Because it was ignored, the record of those policies is a record of appalling failure.

That record of failure dates back—with red-letter folly—at least to September of 1947. It was then that General Albert Wedemeyer—returned from a Presidential mission to the Far East—submitted to the President this warning: “The withdrawal of American military forces from Korea would...result in the occupation of South Korea by either Soviet troops or, as seems more likely, by the Korean military units trained under Soviet auspices in North Korea.”

That warning and his entire report were disregarded and suppressed by the administration....

[F]ive Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on July 26, 1949 submitted this solemn warning....

“It is reliably supposed that Soviet troops, attached to the North Korean puppet armies, are in position to command as well as acting as advisors.... This development may well presage the launching of a full-scale military drive across the 38th Parallel. Our forces...have been withdrawn from South Korea at the very instant when logic and common sense both demanded no retreat from the realities of the situation.”

Then, [in January 1950] the Secretary of State [Dean Acheson] announced his famous “defense perimeter”—publicly advising our enemies that, so far as nations outside this perimeter were concerned, “no person can guarantee these areas against military attack.” Under these circumstances, it was cold comfort to the nations outside this perimeter to be reminded that they could appeal to the United Nations.

These nations, of course, included Korea. The armies of Communism, thus informed, began their big build-up. Six months later they were ready to strike across the 38th parallel. They struck on June 25, 1950. On that day, the record of political and diplomatic failure of this administration was completed and sealed....

...The first task of a new administration will be to review and re-examine every course of action open to us with one goal in view: to bring the Korean war to an early and honorable end. This is my pledge to the American people...

B) Public opinion on the Korean War, 1953: Expectations on Truce:

<http://www.eisenhower.utexas.edu/Korea/documents/publidcopiniononthekoreanwar.html>

Do you think we will be able to reach a satisfactory agreement with the Communists in the next month or so, to stop the fighting in Korea?

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Yes, satisfactory agreement soon	34%	17%
No	54%	74%
No opinion	<u>12%</u>	<u>9%</u>
	100%	100%

C) Public opinion on the Korean War, 1953: Korea Worthwhile? (October '52-April '53)

<http://www.eisenhower.utexas.edu/Korea/documents/publidcopiniononthekoreanwar.html>

As things stand now, do you feel that the war in Korea has been worth fighting, or not?

	<u>Oct.</u> <u>1952</u>	<u>Nov.</u> <u>1952</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>Apr.</u> <u>1953</u>
Worth Fighting	32%	34%	39%	36%
Not Worth Fighting	56%	58%	52%	55%
No opinion	<u>12%</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>9%</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%

D) Public opinion on the Korean War, 1953: Confidence in the President

<http://www.eisenhower.utexas.edu/Korea/documents/publidcopiniononthekoreanwar.html>

All polls have testified to the great majority (70% to 80%) which places great confidence in President Eisenhower's handling of foreign affairs.

This has been particularly true of his handling of the Korean problem.

E) Public opinion on the Korean War, 1953: Truce along present lines:

<http://www.eisenhower.utexas.edu/Korea/documents/publidcopiniononthekoreanwar.html>

US Success or Failure (mid-May 1953)

If we do get a truce in Korea along the present battle line, would it seem to you that we had generally succeeded or generally failed in our main purpose in going into Korea?

Generally succeeded	45%
Generally failed	38%
No opinion	<u>17%</u>
	100%

Approve Signing? (early April 1953)

Would you approve or disapprove of our government signing an armistice to end the fighting in Korea along the present battle line?

Approve	69%
Disapprove	20%
No Opinion	<u>11%</u>
	100%

F) Public opinion on the Korean War, 1953: Should US Take Strong Steps? (Feb. 1953)

<http://www.eisenhower.utexas.edu/Korea/documents/publidcopiniononthekoreanwar.html>

Do you think the United States should take strong steps to try to end the war in Korea, even though our allies in the United Nations refuse to go along with us?

Yes, strong steps	62%
No	31%
No opinion	<u>7%</u>
	100%

For more than two years, popular majorities—but not the press—have supported such steps as:

Bombing across the Yalu [the river that forms the boundary between North Korea and China]

Using Chinese Nationalist troops [from Taiwan] in Korea

Giving Chiang [Kai-shek, leader of the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan] “all the help he needs” to invade the Chinese mainland

G) Map Showing Stalemate in Korea, November 1951 – July 1953:

<http://www.dean.usma.edu/history/web03/atlases/korean%20war/korean%20pages/korean%20war%20map%2022.htm>