SOCIAL SCIENCE

An Introduction to the History of the Cold War

I. FROM ALLIES TO RIVALS: WORLD WAR II ENDS AND THE COLD WAR BEGINS  30%
   A. Origins of the Cold War
      1. Clashing Ideals
         a. American Ideals: Wilsonian Democracy and American Exceptionalism
         b. Soviet Ideals: Marxist-Leninist Revolution and Stalinism
      2. World War II: U.S.-Soviet Alliance
         a. The Basis of the U.S.-Soviet Wartime Alliance
         b. The American Wartime Experience
         c. The Soviet Wartime Experience
      3. Postwar Planning
         a. The Yalta Conference
         b. The Potsdam Conference
         c. The United Nations (San Francisco, April 25–June 26, 1945)
   B. The Cold War Begins
      1. The Early Cold War in Europe
         a. The Iron Curtain
         b. Soviet Satellites
      2. Containment
         a. George F. Kennan: Architect of Containment
         b. Political Containment: The Truman Doctrine
         c. Economic Containment: The Marshall Plan to the Berlin Blockade
         d. Military Containment: NATO to NSC-68
         e. Ideological Containment: Propaganda and the Campaign of Truth
      3. The Early Cold War in Asia
         a. Decolonization and Independence
         b. Mao Zedong and China
         c. The Korean War
      4. Nuclear War
         a. The Arms Race and Deterrence
         b. Atomic Warfare Strategy: Massive Retaliation to Mutually Assured Destruction
   C. New Leadership
      1. The U.S.: Eisenhower and the Cold War Consensus
      2. The U.S.S.R.: The Death of Stalin and the Rise of Khrushchev

II. THE COLD WAR’S EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC POLITICS AND CULTURE IN AMERICA  20%
   A. The Enemy Within: “Disloyalty” and the Fear of Communist Subversion
      1. Loyalty Programs and the FBI
2. HUAC and the Hollywood Ten
3. The Smith Act Trials

B. Espionage
1. The Alger Hiss Affair
2. The Execution of the Rosenbergs

C. McCarthyism
1. McCarthy’s Rise: Anti-Communist Crusader
2. McCarthy’s Fall: Army-McCarthy Hearings, 1954

D. Cold War Civil Rights
1. Truman’s Civil Rights Platform
2. Edith Sampson: African-American Diplomacy in the Cold War
3. Desegregation and Foreign Affairs: Brown v. Board to Little Rock

E. Cold War Society
1. Cold War Science: Sputnik I and Scientific Inquiry
2. Cold War Math
3. Preparing for Nuclear War
4. The Military-Industrial Complex
5. Cold War Arts: Literature and Film
   a. 1984
   b. Science Fiction
6. Soviet Literature
   a. The Pasternak Affair
   b. Samizdat

III. CONFLICT AND CONCILIATION, 1953–79  30%

A. The Central Intelligence Agency and American Intervention
1. Iran, 1953
2. Guatemala, 1954

B. Non-Alignment, Crisis in the Middle East, and the New Order
1. The Bandung Conference, 1955
2. The Suez Crisis and the Eisenhower Doctrine

C. The Khrushchev Era
1. The Secret Speech, 1956
2. Hungary, 1956
3. Corn Diplomacy and Virgin Lands
4. The Kitchen Debate and Khrushchev’s American Tour
5. The U-2 Incident
6. The 1960 U.S. Election

D. New Flash Points
1. Cuba
   a. The Cuban Revolution, 1959
   b. The Bay of Pigs Invasion, 1961
   c. The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
2. Congo
   a. The Resource Curse: Rubber to Uranium
b. Independence and Neutrality

c. Civil War and Crisis

3. Vietnam
   a. The Domino Theory
   b. Gulf of Tonkin, 1964
   c. The Antiwar Movement
   d. The Tet Offensive, 1968
   e. Nixon’s War
   f. Paris Peace Accords, 1973

E. Détente
   1. Sino-Soviet Split
   2. The Prague Spring and the Brezhnev Doctrine, 1968
   3. Arms Control, SALT I
   4. Ping-Pong Diplomacy and Nixon in China

F. The Carter Administration and the End of Détente
   1. Congressional Opposition to Détente

G. The Rise of Human Rights Foreign Policy
   1. Africa
   2. Afghanistan
   3. The Iranian Hostage Crisis

IV. ENDING THE COLD WAR, 1980–91  20%

A. Reagan Revives the Cold War
   1. The Evil Empire
   2. The “Star Wars” Missile Defense Program
   3. The Reagan Doctrine

B. Latin America and the Caribbean
   1. Nicaragua and El Salvador
   2. Grenada

C. The Decline of the Soviet Empire
   1. Afghanistan
   2. Economic Stagnation
   3. Geriatric Leadership

D. Gorbachev
   1. Biographical Background
   2. Chernobyl Disaster
   4. Glasnost and Perestroika

E. A Pivotal Year: 1989
   1. Political Liberalization in Eastern Europe
      a. Poland
      b. Czechoslovakia and Hungary
      c. East Germany: The Fall of the Berlin Wall
   2. Political Repression in China: Tiananmen Square

F. The Dissolution of the Soviet Union, 1990–91