

STANDARD	ESSENTIAL CONTENT
US.75 Draw evidence from informational text to analyze the progression of American foreign policy from containment to massive retaliation and brinkmanship to the domino theory to flexible response. (H, P)	<p>Containment- stop the spread of Communism 323 CH13 L2</p> <p>Massive retaliation- Eisenhower belief that no matter the size of the aggression that the response should be massive 335-36 CH13 L4</p> <p>Brinkmanship-Eisenhower policy to do anything to the brink of war 336-37 CH13 L4</p> <p>Domino Theory- Theory if one country falls to communism then others will follow. 401 CH17 L1</p> <p>Flexible Response-John F. Kennedy belief that the response to the aggression should fit the level of aggression. 367 CH15 L1</p>

- 1 **THE LONG TELEGRAM** - After World War II ended, the United States and the Soviet Union had major differences regarding the spread of communism.
- 2 U.S. didn't want communism to spread while the Soviet Union wanted to spread it. This led to the Cold War, which is a period of confrontations and
- 3 competitions between countries. In response to the potential spread of communism, George Keenan, a Foreign Service officer, wrote a telegram
- 4 that was about 8,000 words long regarding how we should deal with this threat. This was called the Long Telegram. There were several major points
- 5 of this telegram. Keenan said that communism was a flawed system and would eventually fail. It may take many years to fail, but it would eventually
- 6 fail. Therefore, we didn't need to go to war to defeat the Soviet Union. We needed to be patient. He also believed we would never reach a permanent
- 7 settlement with the Soviet Union. He felt the Soviet Union would never trust any other countries. What we needed to do was to develop policies to
- 8 keep communism where it was and to prevent it from spreading. He felt the Soviet Union would back down when faced with a strong response from
- 9 the noncommunist world. This led to the development of the containment policy. Later, other policies were also developed to work to prevent the
- 10 spread of communism. The Long Telegram was an important influence on our foreign policy regarding dealing with the spread of communism after
- 11 the end of World War II.

- 12 **"MORE BANG FOR THE BUCK"** - The Cold War shaped President Eisenhower's thinking from the moment he took office. He was convinced that the
- 13 key to victory was not simply military might but also a strong economy. The United States had to show the world that the free enterprise system
- 14 could produce a better society than communism. At the same time, economic prosperity would prevent Communists from gaining support in the
- 15 United States and protect society from subversion.

16 **EISENHOWER'S COLD WAR POLICIES** - As a professional soldier, President Eisenhower knew the costs associated with large-scale conventional war.
17 Preparing for that kind of warfare, he believed, was too expensive. "We cannot defend the nation in a way which will exhaust our economy," the
18 president declared. Instead of maintaining a large and expensive army, the nation "must be prepared to use atomic weapons in all forms." Nuclear
19 weapons, he said, gave "more bang for the buck." The Korean War had convinced Eisenhower that the United States could not contain communism
20 by fighting a series of small wars. Such wars were unpopular and too expensive. Instead, wars had to be prevented in the first place. The best way
21 to do that seemed to be to threaten to use nuclear weapons. This policy came to be called massive retaliation. The new policy enabled Eisenhower
22 to cut military spending from around \$50 billion to about \$34 billion by reducing the size of the army, which was expensive to maintain. He then
23 increased the U.S. nuclear arsenal from about 1,000 bombs in 1953 to about 18,000 bombs in 1961.

24 **BRINKMANSHIP** - President Eisenhower's willingness to threaten nuclear war to maintain peace worried some people. Critics called this
25 brinkmanship—the willingness to go to the brink of war to force the other side to back down— and argued that it was too dangerous. The Taiwan
26 Crisis - Shortly after the Korean War ended, a new crisis erupted in Asia. Although Communists had taken power in China, Non Communist Chinese
27 (Nationalists) still controlled Taiwan. In 1954, China threatened to seize the island. Eisenhower saw Taiwan as part of the "anti-Communist barrier"
28 in Asia that needed to be protected at all costs. He hinted that he would use nuclear weapons to stop an invasion. China backed down. The Suez
29 Crisis - A crisis in the Middle East. Eisenhower wanted to prevent Arab nations from aligning with the Soviet Union. To build support among Arabs,
30 Secretary of State Dulles offered to help Egypt finance the construction of a dam on the Nile River. The deal ran into trouble in Congress, however,
31 Dulles was forced to withdraw the offer. A week later, Egyptian troops seized control of the Suez Canal from the Anglo-French company that had
32 controlled it. The Egyptians intended to use the canal's profits to pay for the dam. British and French troops invaded Egypt. The situation became
33 even more dangerous when the Soviet Union offered to help Egypt. Eisenhower immediately put U.S. nuclear forces on alert. Pressured by the
34 United States, the British and French called off the invasion into Egypt. The Soviet Union had won a major diplomatic victory by supporting Egypt.
35 Soon other Arab nations began accepting Soviet aid.