I. Confrontation of the Superpowers
   A. Only two great powers left
      1. Europe basically destroyed itself – only the U.S. and the USSR remain powerful – centuries of western European domination over
      2. Europe becomes like its colonies – a less powerful entity
         a. leads to resentment of U.S.
         b. Brits. choose to feel more like family
            i. still resentment – “There are three problems with Americans – they’re overpaid, oversexed, and over here.”
         c. France reworks Nazi posters as anti-U.S. posters
   B. Beliefs of the Two Powers
      1. U.S. believes only it can stop Soviet influences in void left by Nazi power – keep desperate people from embracing communism
         a. take democracy to the world
      2. Soviets believe they must save world from U.S. Imperialism & capitalism (unfair world)

II. Developments
   A. Truman Doctrine – 1947 -- Containment
      1. Sec. of State George Marshall declares $5.3B aid package to help rebuild Europe (eventually totaled $17B) – rebuild European prosperity and stability
      2. Implication was – to get aid, don’t elect communists
   C. Partition of Germany
      1. East to Russia
      2. West split between Britain, France, & U.S.
         a. Immediately united for economic rebuilding
      3. same division applies to Berlin (in East Germany)
      4. 1948 – Berlin Airlift (response to blockade)
      5. Soviets stop because world opinion against them & formation of NATO
         a. Military alliance of Western European countries against Soviet Union (12-Belgium, Lux, Neth, Italy, Port, Den, Iceland Nor, Canada, Fr. G.B., U.S.)
         b. An attack against one is attack against all
         c. Meant to contain Soviet military aggression
      6. May 1949 – Federal Republic of Germany (independent country) (West Germany) created
      7. Soviets created German Democratic Republic (East Germany) Oct. 1949
      8. West Germany
         a. Unable to arm – German resources used for industry
         b. Christian Democratic Party had ruled since the war – Konrad Adenauer
c. 1958 – West Germany leading industrial country in Europe – had not nationalized industry like England and France
   i. Germany and Japan emerge with most modern industries and factories in the world due to U.S. assistance

d. 1960s – charted their own course – was encouraged – few controls

e. 1966 – became member of NATO

f. 1969 – Social Democrats win with Willy Brandt
   i. Had fought the Nazis with the Norwegian Resistance
   ii. Helped calm fears of USSR about German resurgence
   iii. Worked treaties on borders – accepted East and West Germany – travel restrictions eased

D. Soviets have A-bomb by 1949 – H-bomb by 1952 (within a year of U.S.)
   1. Arms race begins
      a. brinkmanship/balance of terror – idea is everyone is so scared they won’t use superweapons
      b. Soviets have conventional weapon superiority in Eastern Europe/Asia
      c. Americans have conventional weapon superiority in Latin America

2. 1950-53 – Korean War

3. 1955 – the Warsaw Pact established to counter NATO – military alliance of USSR and satellite countries

4. 1957 – Soviets launch Sputnik – first space satellite
   a. Space race begins

5. 1961 – Soviets build Berlin Wall to stop flood of refugees out of East Berlin
   a. The wall becomes a symbol of the ideological division of Europe – built to keep people in rather than out

6. 1962 – Cuban Missile Crisis

7. Vietnam War – 1963
   a. U.S. had pledged to fight communism (Truman Doctrine)
   b. Stepped in when France quit in 1954

8. Increased tensions lead to a period of détente (relaxation)
   a. Limited Test Ban Treaty
   b. Peaceful coexistence (late 1960s – late 1970s)

III. Decolonization

A. New colonial realities
   1. colonialism/imperialism questioned by U.S. & Japan
   2. not effective to revolt directly, so they increase their cost
      a. economic, moral, and social
   3. abandoning colonies often leads to the wrong people in charge

B. Most scramble to leave colonies, except France
   1. India – Mahatma Gandhi
      a. Civil Disobedience – later copied by others (notably Martin L. King, Jr.)
      b. against the partition between India/Pakistan
   2. Africa
      a. Lack of knowledge & infrastructure -- intentional by the Europeans
i. Some countries governed by Western-educated black Africans
ii. Many governments overthrown by terrorism and guerilla wars of independence – late 1950s – early 1970s – warlord control
b. Most African governments today are dictatorships – many brutal
   i. most change their names to hide their true nature

3. The Middle East
   a. Turkey, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq gain independence between the wars as a result of the collapse of the Ottoman and Persian empires
   b. Syria, Lebanon, Jordan independent after WWII
      i. Given up by France and Britain
   c. Biggest issue – the creation of the state of Israel in 1948
      i. Carved out of Palestine – supported by the U.S. and Britain (Balfour Declaration – 1917)
      ii. Immediate and continued resistance by Arab Muslims continue to this day
         • Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) – terrorist group dedicated to eliminate Israel

C. France & colonies
1. France had colonies for sentimental reasons
   a. less racist – i.e. willing to marry
   b. wanted them to join France – called them “France overseas”
2. Algeria (Muslim)
   a. resistance of French settlers (similar to Scotland & Ireland)
      i. home to 1/8 of Europeans or 1 million Europeans
   b. French government at home too politically divided – too many different parties to raise a coalition
   c. Algerian resistance formed during WWII
   d. France dive-bombs a demonstration
      i. kills at least 6,000 people
      ii. common – same in Madagascar
   e. Vietnam end – Battle of Tien Ben Phu
      i. Algerians wonder if they can get independence too
      ii. form an army
   f. unsuccessful army leads to terrorist tactics
      i. mostly on teens in clubs
   g. May 1958 – French settlers hold Algerian coup
      i. spreads to Corsica
      ii. by June 1, paratroopers ready to attack defenseless Paris
      iii. a worried France makes de Gaulle their new leader
3. France
   a. Third Republic gone with German occupation of 1940
      i. Provisional government – 1945-46
   b. Fourth Republic established 1946
      i. Had faults of third Republic – weak executive – too many political parties for a majority in national assembly
ii. Continuation of empire (imperialism) brings it down – Algerian war for independence 1958

c. Fifth Republic (1958-present)
   i. 1958 – De Gaulle takes over – establishes 5th Republic
      • his condition for ruling – absolute power
      • writes France’s present constitution
   ii. Algeria (again)
      • de Gaulle goes to Algeria, speaks, convinces them to let France stay
      • works for 4 years
      • demonstration against France turns into a police riot/massacre – which De Gaulle keeps quiet
      • 1962 – 90% of all French vote for Algerian independence
      • 6,000 Arabs and thousands of French (who had never been to France) flee to France
   iii. De Gaulle constantly threatened with assassination
   iv. Increase in welfare (modern socialism/welfare state)
   v. Rejects Nuclear arms pact of 1963 – wanted France to be a nuclear power
   vi. 1966 – pulled France out of NATO – headquarters moved from Paris to Brussels, Belgium
   vii. Revolutions of 1968
      • University students protest poor conditions outside Paris
      • Protest picked up by working class – 10M on strike – clash with police
      • Students see start of new French Rev. – ideological rhetoric not accepted – workers wanted better conditions only
      • De Gaulle’s popularity drops – resigns 1969 – dead within a year

IV. Recovery and Renewal in Europe
   A. The Soviet Union
      1. Stalin
         a. Stalin fears attack from western powers
         b. Postwar 5-year plan emphasized heavy industry and military – achieves nuclear power in 1949
            i. 1950 – USSR second only to U.S. in industrial production – done without Marshall Plan money – refused
         c. USSR grew economically by forced trade with satellite nations
            i. Satellite nations suffer while USSR improves
            d. After announcing another planned purge, Stalin dies in 1953
      2. Nikita Khrushchev
         a. Power struggle ensues – Nikita Khrushchev gains power 1954
            i. He had been Stalin’s henchman; now denounced Stalin as cruel
         b. Relaxes some economic control to try to enhance productivity
c. Attempted to give more freedom to satellite countries – must stay within communist guidelines
   i. Works in Poland

d. Hungary (1956)
   i. Nationalist search for its own brand of economic policy – didn’t want Soviet communism
      • Declared itself an independent state
   ii. Soviet Red Army invades Budapest – rebellion brutally put down
      • A lesson for other satellite countries
      • West looks on – does nothing – can’t (Warsaw vs. NATO)

e. Khrushchev gone by 1964 – Failure of the Cuban Missile Crisis
   main catalyst – replaced by Leonid Brezhnev

B. Eastern Europe
1. Soviet sphere of influence – satellite countries
   a. Countries behind the iron curtain
      i. East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia

2. Non-Soviet Communism
   a. Balkan peninsula
      i. Albania
      ii. Yugoslavia – Marshall Tito (Joseph Broz) able to withstand Soviet pressure by pushing Slavic nationalism

3. Political unrest – remember it can lead to death – Comms. are totalitarians
   a. Czechoslovakia (1968)
      i. Alexander Dubcek – head of govt. – communist but wants more liberal policies – pulls out of Warsaw Pact
         (“communism with a human face”)
      ii. Called the “Prague Spring” – liberalizing movement grows – Brezhnev hesitates
      iii. Finally troops (200,000) sent in – movement crushed – fear Czech would leave Soviet Union
   b. Soviets finding it more and more difficult to isolate themselves from a more prosperous western world

C. Western Europe
1. Great Britain
   a. Churchill conservative govt. turned out after the war in favor of the Labour Party
   b. Nationalized major industries (mines, steels, transportation, banks)
   c. Welfare state (modern socialism)
      i. Nationalized medicine – compulsory education – becomes welfare state – greater taxes to benefit the poor
   d. Britain had outgrown itself – needed imports to feed and clothe itself – colonies were gone
      i. Could not generate enough exports (outmoded industrial structure) to offset imports
ii. By the late 1950s, Britain was no longer a first-rate world economic power – Replaced by Germany, Japan, U.S., USSR

e. Suez Crisis – 1956 shows England no longer a world military power
   i. Gamal Nasser of Egypt nationalizes the canal
   ii. England threatens war – national interests threatened
   iii. U.S. forces her to back down

2. The move toward unity
   a. Decade of the 1950s brought the beginnings of economic union among some western European nations
   b. European nations begin to realize the wealth of the U.S. comes from great domestic markets without tariffs – try it themselves
      i. 1948 – Benelux – the first – agree to reduce tariffs among themselves 1951 – European Coal and Steel
   c. Community (ECSC) – Fr, W. Ger, Italy, Benelux – coal and steel industries administered as a unit
   d. 1958 – European Economic Community (Common Market) – hope to eliminate international tariffs – same countries – free trade (like Zolverein) Britain refused to join – other countries are in & out – national preservation still high priority
      i. 1960s – EEC becomes an important trading block – can compete on a world level
      ii. Biggest obstacles – nationalism and Charles de Gaulle

V. Europe’s New Society
   A. The Welfare State (towards Socialism [evolutionary]) – growing sense that public/private should be separate (new idea)
      1. Increase in power of the state over the lives of its people
         a. state monopoly on violence (police) & communication (MA Bell)
      2. Benefits
         a. Better working conditions (vacations, workday, etc.)
         b. Eliminate poverty, homelessness
         c. Everyone gets medical service (universal health care), education, social security, unemployment compensation
         d. Stability
      3. Costs
         a. Extremely high taxes
         b. Wealthier end up paying for poor
         c. Lack of boom periods, innovation
   B. Women in Postwar Europe
      1. Far more women in the workforce following WWII
         a. Common to see married women working for first time since Middle Ages
         b. Women still earning far less than men (50-60%)
         c. By 1970s – girls thought in terms of jobs and careers – not just marriage and homemaking
            i. Many had the responsibility for both
      2. European birthrates decline rapidly after 1960
a. Birth control & abortion more common/accepted
b. Need for employment

3. The Feminist Movement – Women’s Liberation
   a. Want absolute equality with men; social & political
   b. Most women not exercising their right to vote in order to accomplish change
   c. Simone de Beauvoir a leader for active feminism
      i. Writes *The Second Sex*
      ii. Upper middle class – well educated
      iii. Helped women begin to liberate themselves from a male controlled society

C. Student Revolts – 1968
   1. “hippie” movement in U.S.
      a. part of countercultural movement
   2. response to what they consider ill treatment – uncaring universities