


Module 9: The Cold War – The 1950s

Topic 3 Content: The Spread of Communism

Introduction

The Spread of Communism

Introduction



In this interactivity, click the vertical tabs to view how communism spread and was contained.

Image: Warsaw Pact officers

- Communist China
- China and the Soviet Union
- Truman Doctrine
- NATO
- Warsaw Pact

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Module 9: The Cold War – The 1950s


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Communist China

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By 1950, communist forces had taken over China. Consequently, Americans began to fear communism would spread throughout the world, particularly if communist countries started to ally with each other.

Image: Chinese flag

China and the Soviet Union

Truman Doctrine

NATO

Warsaw Pact

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Module 9: The Cold War – The 1950s

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China and the Soviet Union

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Communist China

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China and the Soviet Union shared a border and a philosophy about communism, but they did not become allies. They sought to control the same territories, and gain diplomatic influence at the expense of the other. In the 1970s, President Nixon exploited the rivalry between China and the Soviet Union through his foreign policies.

Image: Symbol for the Communist Party of China

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Topic 3 Content: The Spread of Communism

Truman Doctrine

The Spread of Communism

Communist China

China and the Soviet Union

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In 1947, President Harry Truman developed the **Truman Doctrine**, a foreign policy principle focused on the **containment of communism**. It stated that the U.S. would not try to roll back communism, but would work to keep it from spreading. It also stated that the U.S. would resist communist aggression into other countries.




Image: Harry Truman, the 33rd President of the U.S.

NATO

Warsaw Pact

In 1947, President Harry Truman developed the **Truman Doctrine**, a foreign policy principle focused on the **containment of communism**. It stated that the U.S. would not try to roll back or uproot communism where it already existed, but would work to keep it from spreading. It also stated that the U.S. would resist communist aggression into other countries. The Truman Doctrine became a guiding principle for American foreign policy throughout the Cold War.

Module 9: The Cold War – The 1950s

Topic 3 Content: The Spread of Communism

NATO

The Spread of Communism

Communist China

China and the Soviet Union

Truman Doctrine

NATO

Warsaw Pact

NATO



In 1949, Western European nations and the U.S. formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), because they feared the Soviet Union might invade Western Europe. Member countries of NATO pledged to defend each other if an attack from an external force occurred. It enabled countries to better coordinate military activities. NATO helped block communist expansion in Europe.

Image: NATO flag

The city of Berlin was located inside of Eastern Germany, which was controlled by the Soviet Union. West Berlin was under the control of the United States, Great Britain, and France also known as the Allies. In June 1948, the Soviet Union prevented supplies from traveling by rail, road, or water to get to West Berlin. They were hoping that the Allied countries would give up Western Berlin to the Soviets. Instead, the allied countries banded together and began flying in supplies. Lasting for almost a year, the Berlin Airlift kept West Berlin supplied by airplane. At the height of the airlift, a plane would land at one Berlin airport every forty-five seconds.

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China and the Soviet Union

Truman Doctrine

NATO

Warsaw Pact

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In response to NATO, the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact, a defense treaty with Eastern European nations that were under Soviet control. For the duration of the Cold War both NATO and the Warsaw Pact maintained opposing military forces in Europe.

Image: Warsaw Pact emblem

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