

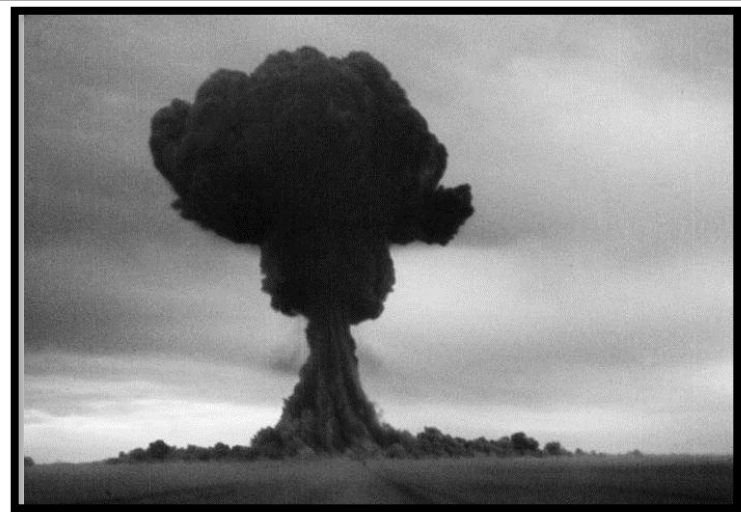
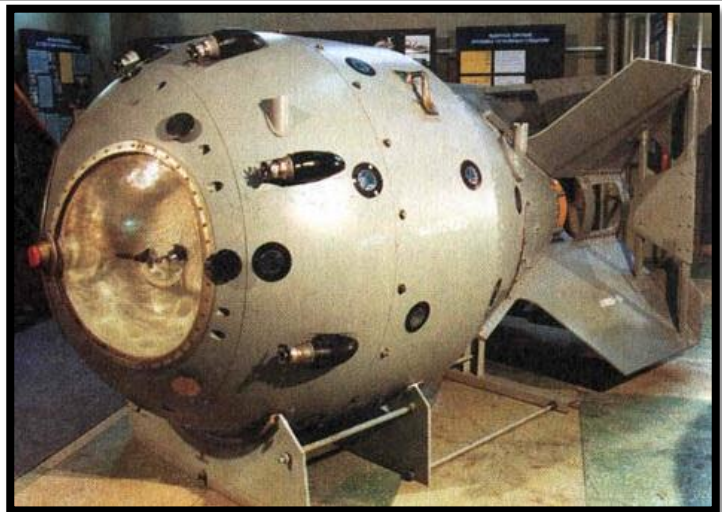
FROM 1949 TO 1960, THE COLD WAR ESCALATED AS A RESULT OF A NUCLEAR ARMS RACE, SPACE RACE, & ESPIONAGE



The U.S. monopoly on nuclear weapons ended in 1949 when the USSR successfully tested an atomic bomb



The Soviet development of the atomic bomb led to a nuclear arms race between the USA & USSR



In 1952, the USA tested the first hydrogen bomb which is 1,000 times more powerful than the atomic bomb

The Soviet Union responded by detonating its own hydrogen bomb in 1953



By 1959, both the USA & USSR developed rockets called intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) that could deliver nuclear warheads to distant targets



DWIGHT EISENHOWER WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT IN 1952. HE SERVED UNTIL 1961

Eisenhower was a war hero who planned the D-Day invasion during World War II

His military experience gave Americans confidence that he could face the threat of the USSR during the Cold War

U.S.-Soviet Military Power, 1986-1987

| U.S. | | Soviet |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1,010 | Intercontinental ballistic missiles | 1,398 |
| 640 | Submarine-launched missiles | 983 |
| 260 | Long-range bombers | 160 |
| 24,700 | Nuclear warheads | 36,800 |
| 0 | Antiballistic missile launchers | 100 |
| 14 | Aircraft carriers | 5 |
| 2,143,955 | Armed forces personnel | 5,130,000 |

In the 1950s, President Eisenhower escalated the Cold War by using brinkmanship: threatening to use nuclear weapons & willingness to go to the brink of war



With the USA & USSR in possession of large nuclear stockpiles, each side could destroy each other: this was known as Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)

If the USSR attacked a NATO member, the U.S. would use massive retaliation: attack every major Soviet city & military target

Throughout the Cold War, the USA & USSR looked for ways to gain first strike capability



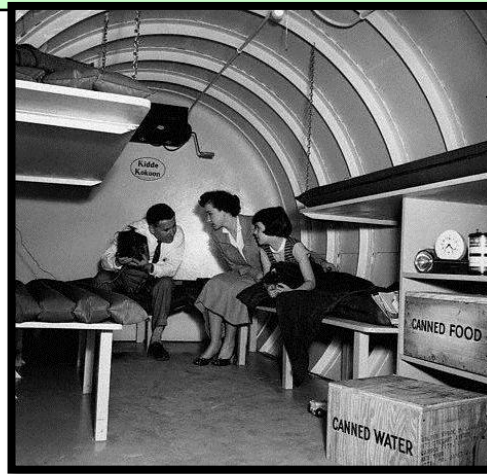
As a result, the USA & USSR began stockpiling nuclear weapons & building up their militaries



TO COMBAT AMERICAN FEARS OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONDED IN A NUMBER OF WAYS

National and local governments prepared citizens for a Soviet nuclear attack on the United States

Citizens built fallout shelters in their backyards



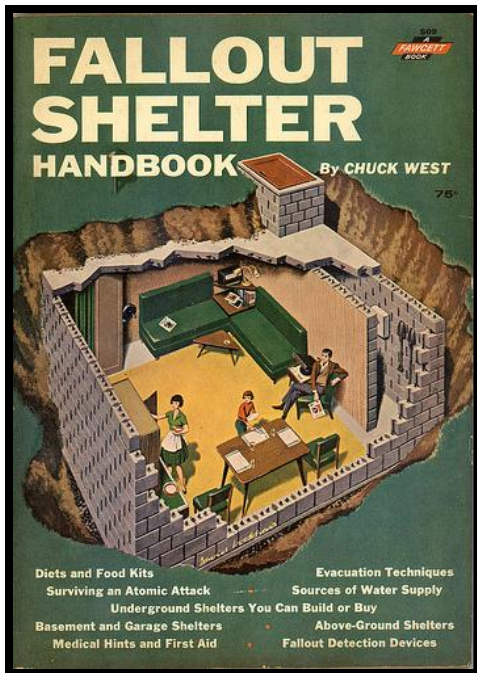
FACTS ABOUT THE A-BOMB

THE A-BOMB CAN HURT YOU THREE WAYS

1 BY ITS EXPLOSIVE FORCE



- This strikes thru the air in a sudden blow without warning.
- You can't hear it coming. In a second it is gone.
- It can destroy buildings or do serious damage for two miles.
- One reason to get down flat is to let the worst of it pass over you.



Cities and schools practiced building evacuations and "duck & cover" drills



IN RESPONSE TO THE THREAT OF A SOVIET NUCLEAR ATTACK, CONGRESS CREATED THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN 1956



41,000 miles of highway connected U.S. cities and promoted trade & travel

Highways served as a means to evacuate cities during a potential nuclear attack

U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS CHANGED IN 1953 WHEN STALIN DIED AFTER 30 YEARS OF ABSOLUTE RULE OVER THE SOVIET UNION

Nikita Khrushchev took over and began to aggressively challenge U.S. influence in the world

In 1955, Khrushchev formed a communist alliance to rival NATO, called the Warsaw Pact

In 1956, the Soviet Union threatened expansion into the Middle East

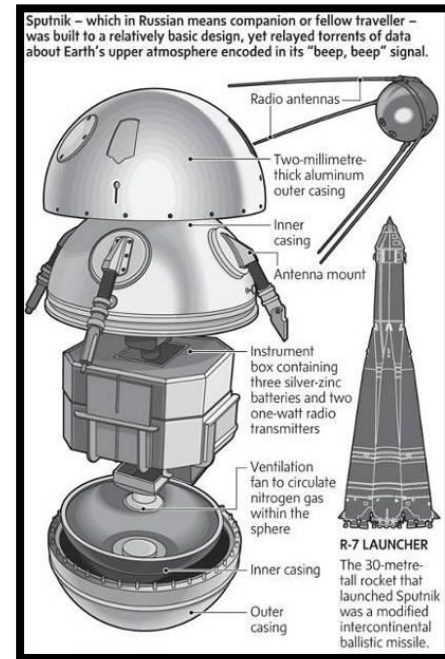
President Eisenhower responded with the Eisenhower Doctrine, pledging the USA to protect the Middle East from Communism



SPUTNIK & THE SPACE RACE

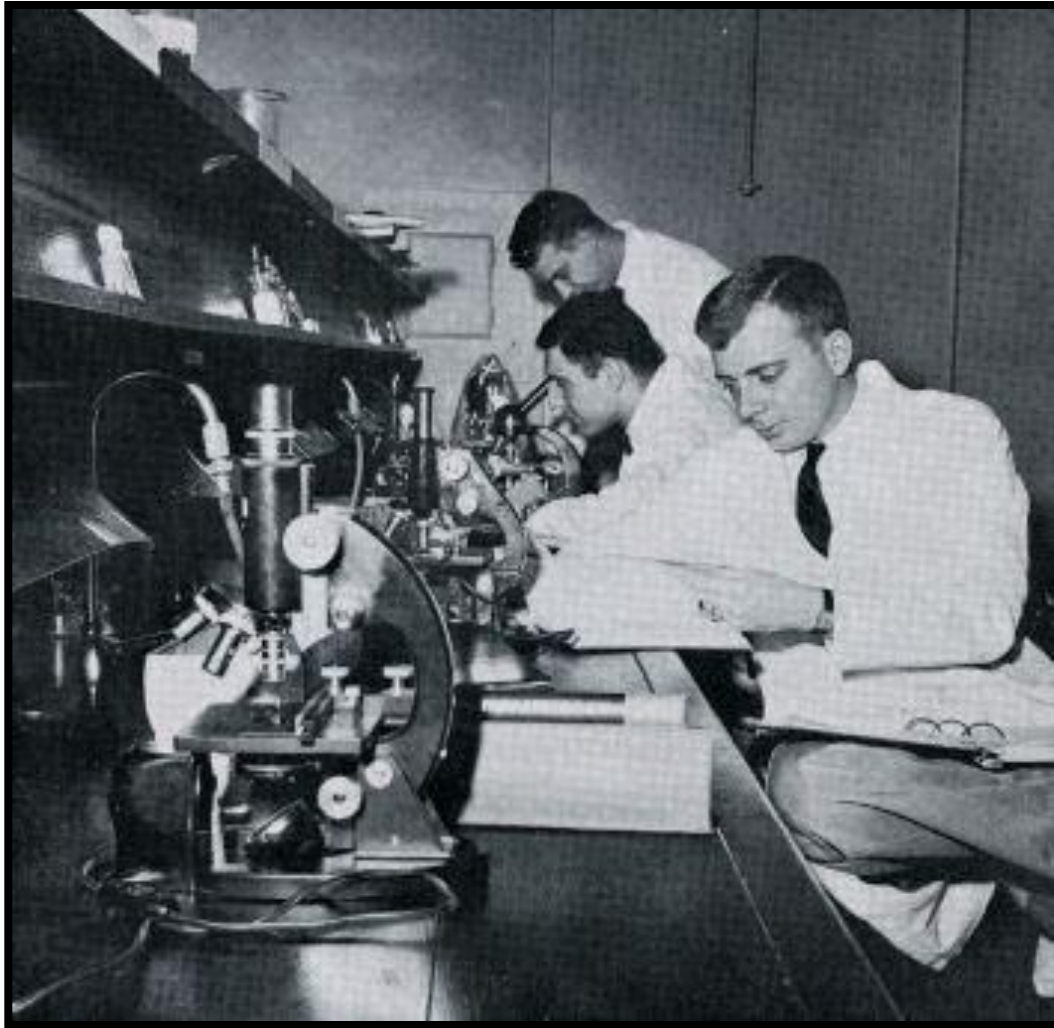
In 1957, the USSR used its first ICBM to launch Sputnik, the first satellite into space

Sputnik shocked Americans who feared the U.S. had fallen behind the USSR in science & technology



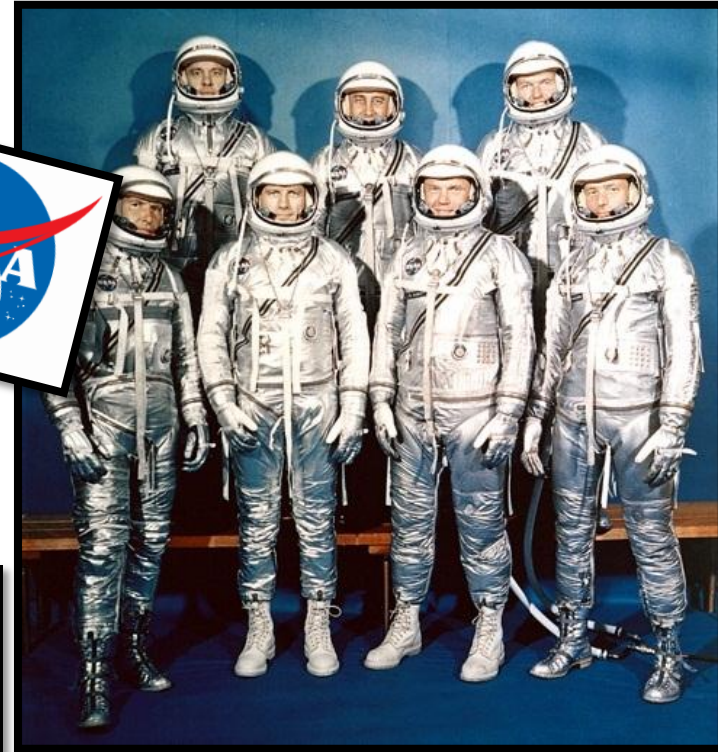
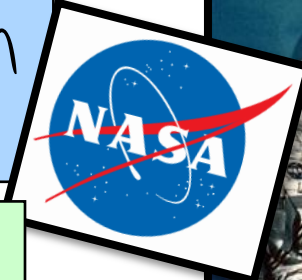
As a result of Sputnik, the Cold War escalated into a space race to show American & Soviet dominance

The U.S. government reacted to Sputnik by passing the National Defense Education Act to promote math, science, and technology education and to fund university research

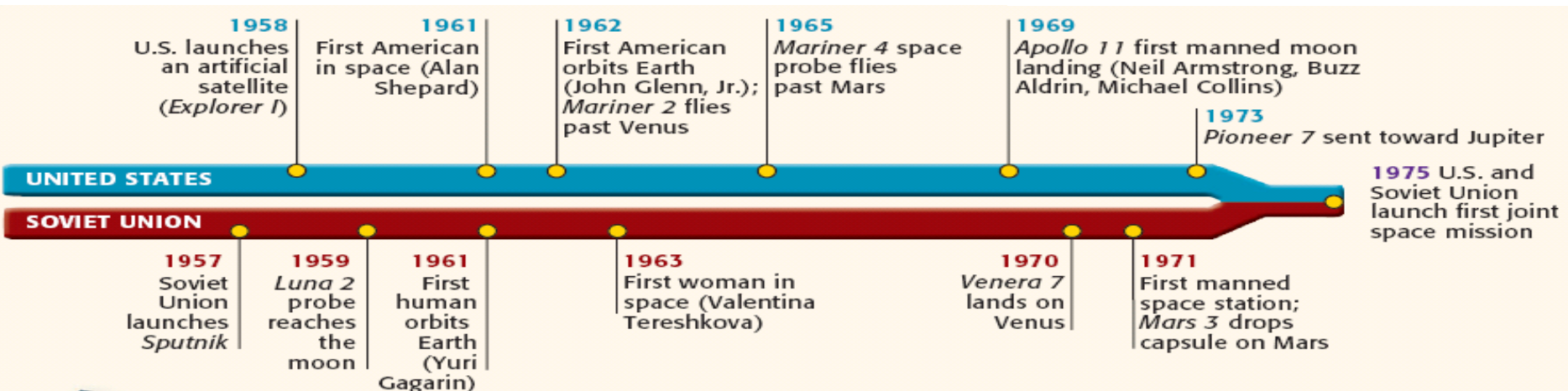


In 1958, the USA created National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA) to catch up to the USSR

The USSR repeatedly beat the USA in space by launching the first man into orbit & orbiting the moon



NASA's original seven NASA Mercury astronauts



BY 1960, EISENHOWER'S PRESIDENCY WAS COMING TO AN END AND THE COLD WAR WAS AS TENSE AS EVER

Eisenhower effectively limited communist expansion during his eight years as president

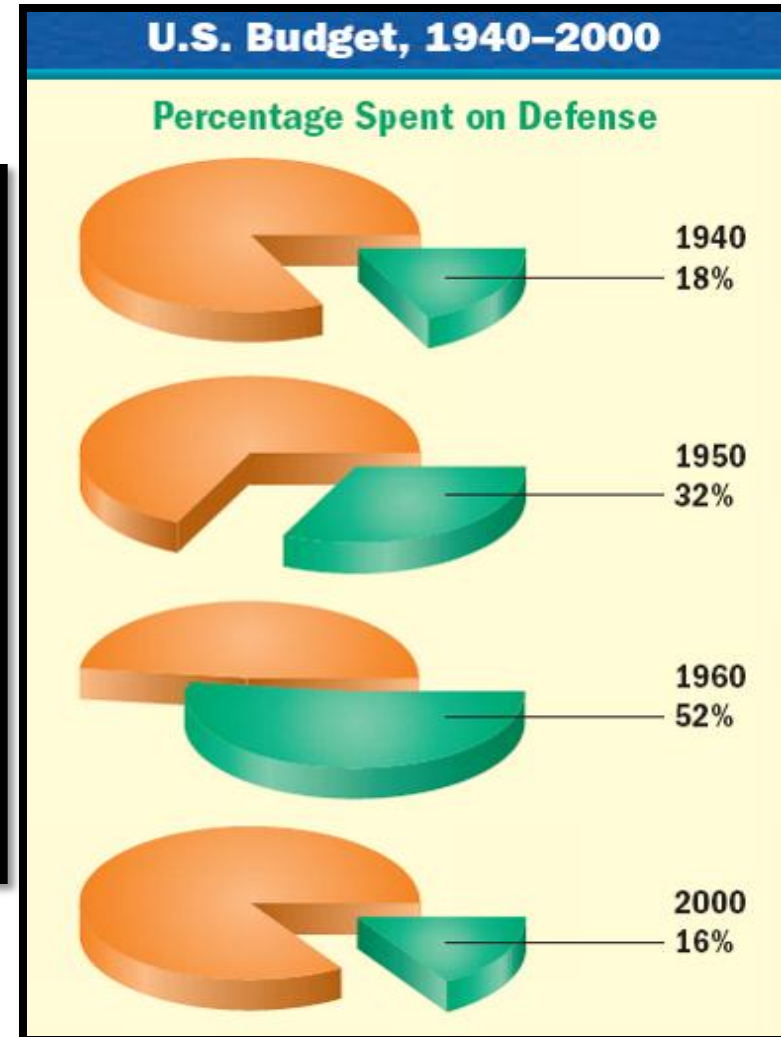
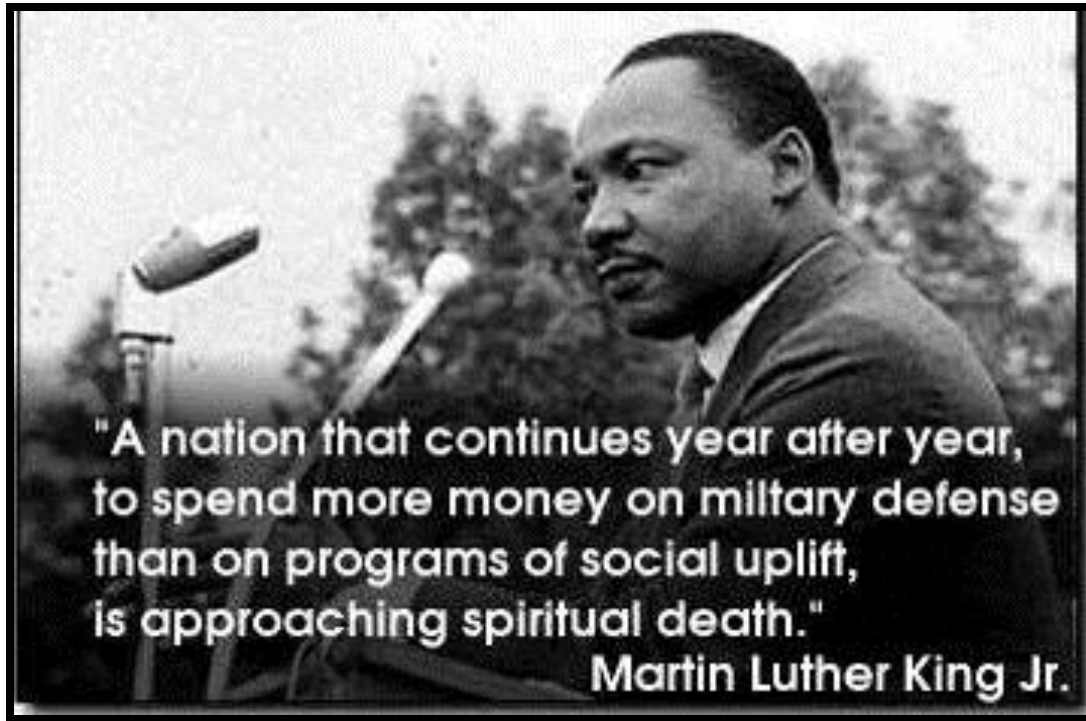
...but...

Eisenhower's build-up of nuclear weapons & use of brinkmanship created the potential for nuclear annihilation

Americans seemed to be losing the technology race against the USSR



In his farewell speech, Eisenhower warned against the "military industrial complex"—overspending & over-prioritizing military over basic American needs



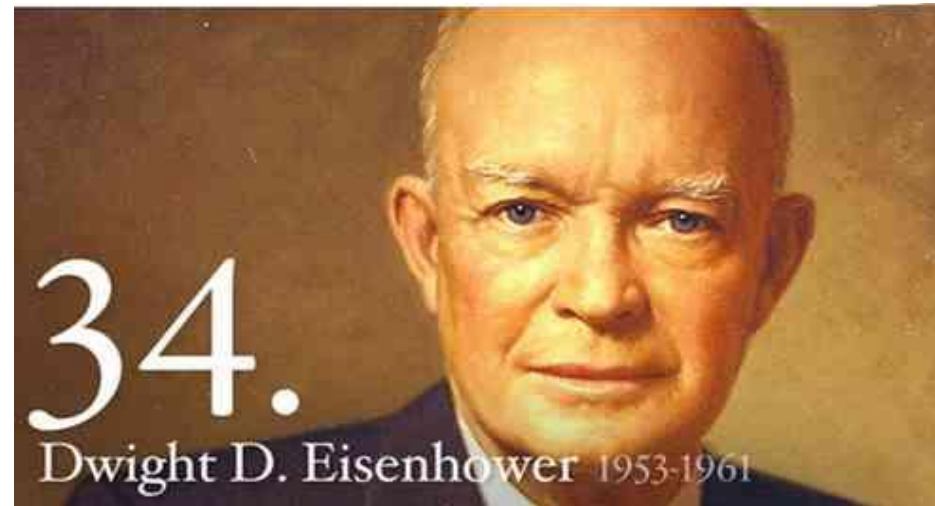
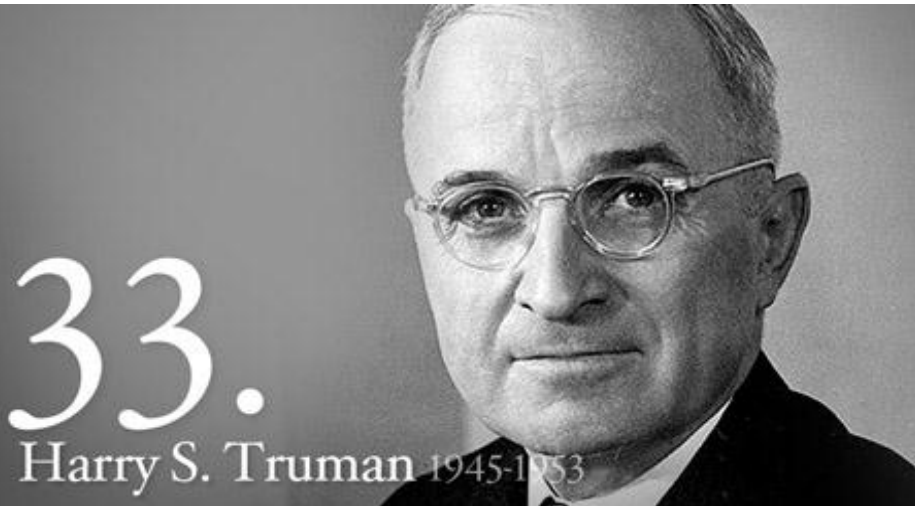
FROM 1945 TO 1960, THE UNITED STATES EXPERIENCED SUCCESSES AND FAILURES IN THE COLD WAR WITH THE USSR

Truman successfully contained communism in Western Europe...

...but saw communism to spread in Asia & the USSR match America's nuclear weaponry

Eisenhower used the CIA & brinkmanship to limit Soviet global influence...

...but the USSR was winning the space race & Americans were anxious about a nuclear war





Closure Activity

Using the provided word bank, match each word to its appropriate definition.