

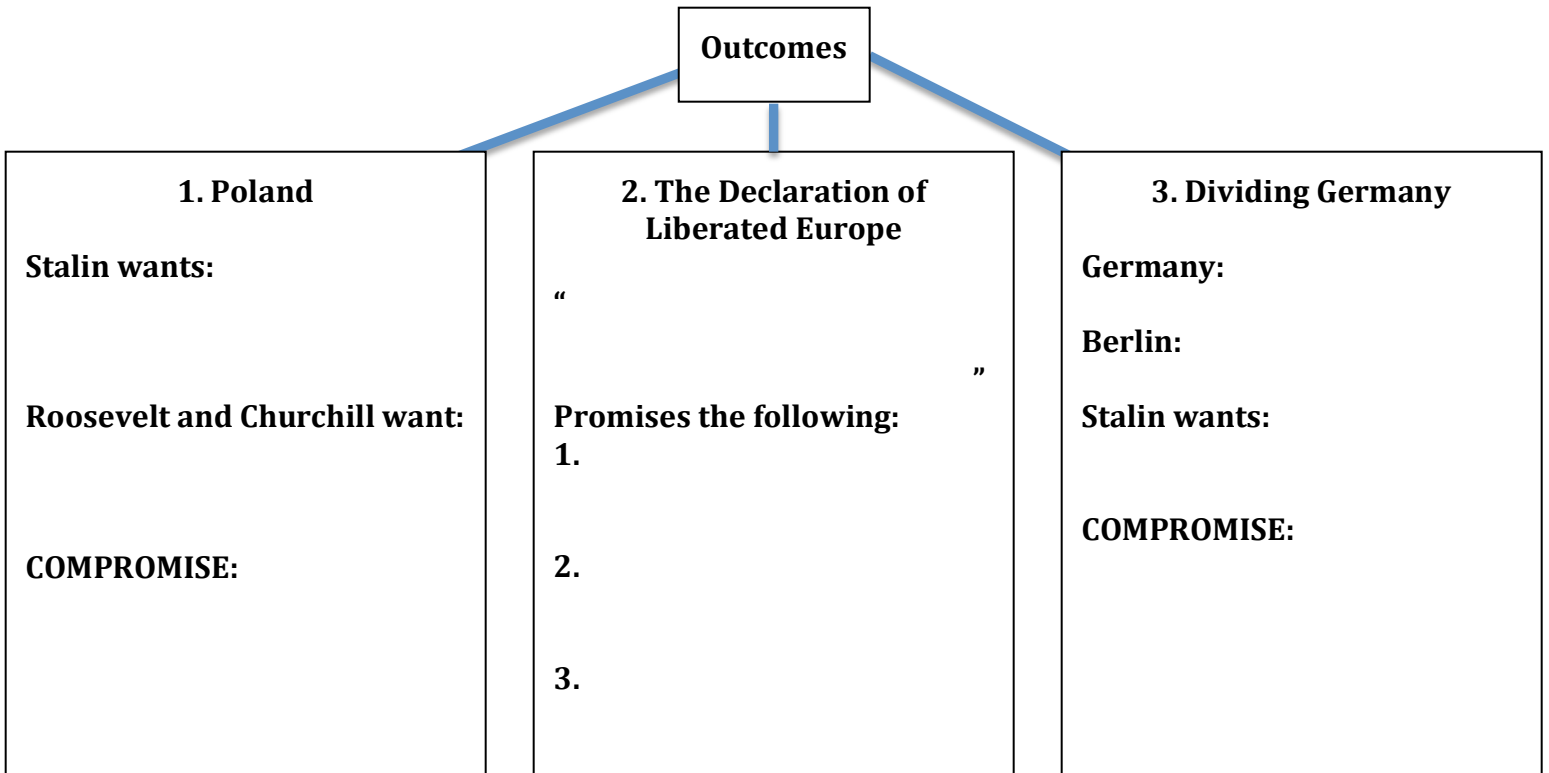
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

*At what point is it appropriate to intervene in the affairs of other nations?:*

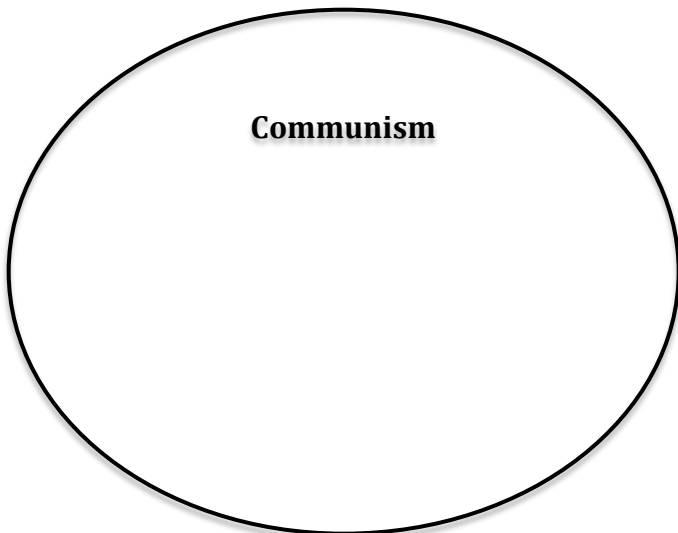
## ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

How did the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences facilitate the origins of the Cold War?

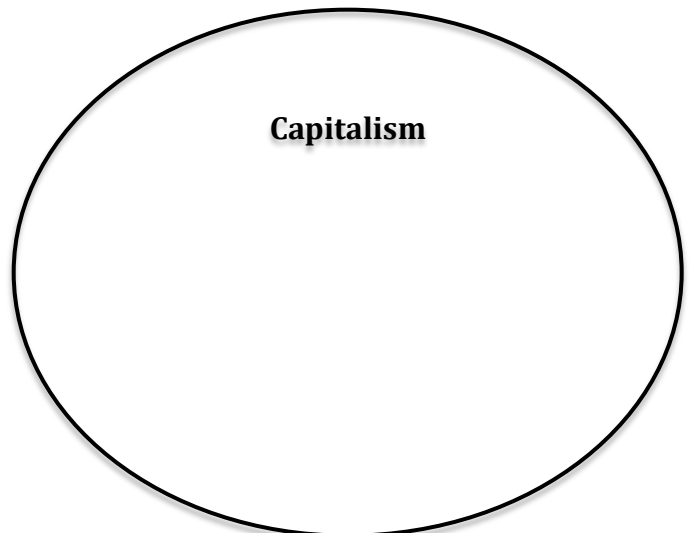
### The Yalta Conference:



### Tensions Begin to Rise:



vs.



**Soviets focused on:**

**Americans focused on:**

*Here's what the U.S. believed*

1.

-

-

2.

-

*Americans begin promoting democracy and free enterprise*

A.

B.

**Truman Takes Control:**

**The Potsdam Conference:**

**Truman**



**Stalin**



**Outcomes**

**The Iron Curtain Descends:**

Truman won the argument over reparations, but little else....

# Origins of the Cold War



Use your notes sheet make sure you get the “meat & potatoes” of this powerpoint.



**I HAVE UNDERLINED THE  
MOST IMPORTANT  
STUFF...MAKE SURE TO  
READ IT ALL!**

# The Yalta Conference:



- Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met at Yalta to discuss Poland, Germany, and the rights of liberated Europe.
- February 1945
- Yalta is a Soviet Resort on the Black Sea
- Planned postwar world
- Several agreements reached at Yalta played an important role in causing the Cold War

# Outcomes



**1. Poland:** Two governments were claiming the right to Poland – communist and anti-communist

**Stalin wants:** Polish government to be friendly with Soviet Union

**Roosevelt and Churchill want:** Poland to be free and sovereign

**COMPROMISE:** Polish government set up by Soviets, would include members of pre-war Polish government, free elections would be held as soon as possible

# Outcomes



## **2. Declaration of Liberated Europe**

“the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live”

### **PROMISES THE FOLLOWING**

1. People of Europe could create democratic institutions of their choice
2. While people are deciding, temporary governments would be set up that represented all democratic elements
3. *Final governments will be established through free elections*

# OUTCOMES:



## **Dividing Germany:**

**Germany:** Country split into four zones (between Great Britain, France, U.S., and Soviets)

**Berlin:** Also divided into four zones

**Stalin:** Wants Germany to pay – with \$\$ and suffer

**COMPROMISE:** Germans could pay with trade goods instead of cash; did not resolve issue...



# Tensions Begin to Rise



- 2 weeks after Yalta, Soviets pressure Romanian King into creating communist government – (Russia is not fulfilling their side of the deal)
- US accuses Soviets of violating the the plan
- Soviets let no more than 3 non-communist Poles to serve in 18 member Polish government – (pretty much forcing it to be communist – again, against the plan)
- No indication Soviets were going to hold free elections in Poland
- April 1, President Roosevelt informs Soviets their actions are not acceptable

## Soviets focused on:



- Securing their borders
- Making sure Germany and other nations don't become too powerful

## Americans focused on:



- Economic Problems
- We need to build up the economies to prevent future war

# Here's what the U.S. believed



## 1. Depression had caused WWII

- Hitler would never come to power
- Japan would not have wanted to expand its empire

## 2. Economic growth was the key to peace

- When nations stop trading, they are forced into war to get resources

# Americans begin promoting democracy and free enterprise



- A. Believed that protections for people's rights made countries more stable and peaceful
- B. Free enterprise system, with private property rights, limited government intervention (best route to prosperity)

# Truman Takes Control:



- Roosevelt dies 11 days after confronting Soviets on Poland
- Truman is anti-communist - a lot more than Roosevelt
- Believed the war had been started because Britain appeased Hitler – The idea that we gave Hitler an inch and he took a mile...Russia will do the same if we let them get away with this...
- “We must stand up to the Russians” –
- Truman told a Soviet Foreign minister that Stalin must hold free elections as he promised
- The meeting marked an important shift in Soviet-American relations

# The Potsdam Conference



- **TRUMAN:**
  - Takes a firm stand against heavy German reparations
  - Suggests Soviets take reparations from their zone, Allies would allow industry to revive in their zone

# The Potsdam Conference



- **STALIN**
  - Force Germany to pay reparations or allow the Soviet Union to confiscate industrial infrastructure
  - Allow the Soviet Union to take industrial materials from the more industrial Western Germany



# The Potsdam Conference



- **OUTCOMES**

- Tensions are at the highest.

- The Atomic Bomb exchange creates the root of the tensions between the Soviets and America

- ✦ **(This exchange is when Truman tells Stalin they have an atom bomb and Stalin is upset that we hid it from him.)**

# The Iron Curtain Descends:



- Truman won argument over reparations, but little else
- Soviets say:
- Refuse to make any more commitments to the Declaration of Liberated Europe – no longer will follow Yalta Conference agreements
- Presence of Soviet army in Eastern Europe ensures pro-Soviet communist governments to be set up in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czech – HOLY COW he's taking over Eastern Europe
- These nations become known as the satellite nations
- **These nations had to remain Communist and friendly to the Soviet Union**
- **Winston Churchill coined the phrase Iron curtain falling across Europe**: speech in 1946 in Fulton, Missouri
- **Iron Curtain refers to the communist nations of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union**
- With the Iron Curtain separating the Communist nations of Eastern Europe from the West, the WWII era had come to an end. The Cold War was about to begin.