

The Cold War At Home Guided Reading

After a devastating world war, culminating in the obliteration of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it was clear that the United States and the Soviet Union had to establish a cooperative order if the planet was to escape an atomic World War III. In this provocative study, Campbell Craig and Sergey Radchenko show how the atomic bomb pushed the United States and the Soviet Union not toward cooperation but toward deep bipolar confrontation. Joseph Stalin, sure that the Americans meant to deploy their new weapon against Russia and defeat socialism, would stop at nothing to build his own bomb. Harry Truman, initially willing to consider cooperation, discovered that its pursuit would mean political suicide, especially when news of Soviet atomic spies reached the public. Both superpowers, moreover, discerned a new reality of the atomic age: now, cooperation must be total. The dangers posed by the bomb meant that intermediate measures of international cooperation would protect no one. Yet no two nations in history were less prepared to pursue total cooperation than were the United States and the Soviet Union. The logic of the bomb pointed them toward immediate Cold War.

When U.S. President Harry Truman asked his allies for military support in the Korean War, Canada's government, led by Prime Minister Louis St-Laurent, was reluctant. St-Laurent's government was forced to change its position however, when the Canadian populace, conditioned to significant degrees by the powerful influence of American media and culture, demanded a more vigorous response. *Warming up to the Cold War* shows how American cultural influence helped to undermine waning Canadian nationalism. Comparing Canadian and American responses to events such as the atomic bomb, the Gouzenko Affair, the creation of NATO, and the Korean War, Robert Teigrob traces the role that culture and public opinion played in shaping responses to international affairs. With penetrating political and cultural insight, he examines the Cold War consensus between the two countries to reveal the ways that Canada cited "home-grown" rationales to justify its increasing subservience to American strategy and posturing. Full of fascinating insights, *Warming up to the Cold War* is essential reading for anyone interested in the Cold War, the role of culture in politics, and the history of U.S.-Canada relations.

This book opens new perspectives into the Cold War ideological confrontations. Using Austria and Finland as an example, it shows how the Cold War battles for the hearts and minds of the people also influenced policies in countries that wished to stay outside the conflict. Following the model of older European neutrals, Austria and Finland sought to combine neutrality with democracy. The combination was eagerly challenged by ideological Cold Warriors on both sides of the divide and questioned at home too. Was neutrality risking the neutrals' commitment to democracy, or did the commitment to the western type of democracy threaten their commitment to neutrality? Confronting these doubts grew

into an organic part of practicing neutrality in the Cold War world. The neutrals needed to be exceptionally clear regarding the ideological foundations of their neutrality. Successful neutrality required a great deal of conceptual consistence and domestic unanimity. None of this was pre-given in Austria or Finland. However, in the model of Switzerland and Sweden, (armed) neutrality was systematically integrated with the official state ideology and promoted as a part of national identity. Legacies of these policies outlived the end of the Cold War.

A former Soviet diplomat recounts his relationships with presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan At the height of the Cold War in the 1950s, the United States government unleashed covert operations intended to weaken the Soviet Union. As part of these efforts, the CIA committed to supporting Russian exiles, populations uprooted either during World War Two or by the Russian Revolution decades before. No one seemed better prepared to fight in the American secret war against communism than the uprooted Russians, whom the CIA directed to carry out propaganda, espionage, and subversion operations from their home base in West Germany. Yet the American engagement of Russian exiles had unpredictable outcomes. Drawing on recently declassified and previously untapped sources, *Cold War Exiles* and the CIA examines how the CIA's Russian operations became entangled with the internal struggles of Russia abroad and also the espionage wars of the superpowers in divided Germany. What resulted was a transnational political sphere involving different groups of Russian exiles, American and German anti-communists, and spies operating on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Inadvertently, CIA's patronage of Russian exiles forged a complex sub-front in the wider Cold War, demonstrating the ways in which the hostilities of the Cold War played out in ancillary conflicts involving proxies and non-state actors.

"Duck and cover" are unforgettable words for a generation of Americans, who listened throughout the Cold War to the unescapable propaganda of civil defense. Yet it would have been impossible to protect Americans from a real nuclear attack, and, as Guy Oakes shows in *The Imaginary War*, national security officials knew it. The real purpose of 1950's civil defense programs, Oakes contends, was not to protect Americans from the bomb, but to ingrain in them the moral resolve needed to face the hazards of the Cold War. Uncovering the links between national security, civil defense, and civic ethics, Oakes reveals three sides to the civil defense program: a system of emotional management designed to control fear; the fictional construction of a manageable world of nuclear attack; and the production of a Cold War ethic rooted in the mythology of the home, the ultimate sanctuary of American values. This fascinating analysis of the culture of civil defense and the official mythmaking of the Cold War will be essential reading for all those interested in American history, politics, and culture.

Examines the effects of United States cold war policies on American society

How could you and your family survive a nuclear war? From 1945 onwards, the Canadian government developed civil defence plans and encouraged citizens to join local survival corps. By the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the civil defence program was widely mocked, and the public was still vastly unprepared for nuclear war. An exposé of the challenges of educating the public on the threat of nuclear annihilation, *Give Me Shelter* provides a well-grounded explanation of why Canada's civil defence strategy ultimately failed. It is essential reading for anyone interested in Canada's Cold War home front.

Both conservative and liberal Baby Boomers have romanticized the 1950s as an age of innocence--of pickup ball games and Howdy Doody, when mom stayed home and the economy boomed. These nostalgic narratives obscure many other histories of postwar childhood, one of which has more in common with the war years and the sixties, when children were mobilized and politicized by the U.S. government, private corporations, and individual adults to fight the Cold War both at home and abroad. Children battled communism in its various guises on television, the movies, and comic books; they practiced safety drills, joined civil preparedness groups, and helped to build and stock bomb shelters in the backyard. Children collected coins for UNICEF, exchanged art with other children around the world, prepared for nuclear war through the Boy and Girl Scouts, raised funds for Radio Free Europe, sent clothing to refugee children, and donated books to restock the diminished library shelves of war-torn Europe. Rather than rationing and saving, American children were encouraged to spend and consume in order to maintain the engine of American prosperity. In these capacities, American children functioned as ambassadors, cultural diplomats, and representatives of the United States. Victoria M. Grieve examines this politicized childhood at the peak of the Cold War, and the many ways children and ideas about childhood were pressed into political service. *Little Cold Warriors* combines approaches from childhood studies and diplomatic history to understand the cultural Cold War through the activities and experiences of young Americans.

An incisive account of the impact of socialism on the life and politics of Europe and the former Soviet bloc in the twentieth century. It covers the origins of socialism in those countries where it had most impact.

John W. Bricker and Joseph R. McCarthy *The Cold War at Home and Abroad 1950-1954* Selling the American Way U.S.

Propaganda and the Cold War University of Pennsylvania Press

In this fascinating new interpretation of Cold War history, John Lewis Gaddis focuses on how the United States and the Soviet Union have managed to get through more than four decades of Cold War confrontation without going to war with one another. Using recently-declassified American and British documents, Gaddis argues that the postwar international system has contained previously unsuspected elements of stability. This provocative reassessment of contemporary history--particularly as it relates to the current status of Soviet-American relations--will certainly generate discussion, controversy, and important new perspectives on both past and present aspects of the age in which we live.

Download Free The Cold War At Home Guided Reading

The first comprehensive history of the Cold War retraces this protracted "World War III" as it was fought in sterile strategic planning rooms and on the battlefields of Third World proxy states, from the Spanish Civil War to the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Examines how the Cold War period in America, lasting roughly fifty years following World War II, was a contradictory time of prosperity and optimism coupled with concerns over Soviet espionage infiltrating American institutions and fear of nuclear apocalypse.

Living on the frontline of the Cold War, young people in East Germany were subject to a number of competing influences: the culture of their parents, the new official culture taught in schools, and new youth cultures. Fenemore presents an account of what it was like in the 1950s and 1960s.

Between 1942 and 1958, J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted a sweeping and sustained investigation of the motion picture industry to expose Hollywood's alleged subversion of "the American Way" through its depiction of social problems, class differences, and alternative political ideologies. FBI informants (their names still redacted today) reported to Hoover's G-men on screenplays and screenings of such films as Frank Capra's *It's a Wonderful Life* (1946), noting that "this picture deliberately maligned the upper class attempting to show that people who had money were mean and despicable characters." The FBI's anxiety over this film was not unique; it extended to a wide range of popular and critical successes, including *The Grapes of Wrath* (1940), *The Best Years of Our Lives* (1946), *Crossfire* (1947) and *On the Waterfront* (1954). In *J. Edgar Hoover Goes to the Movies*, John Sbardellati provides a new consideration of Hollywood's history and the post-World War II Red Scare. In addition to governmental intrusion into the creative process, he details the efforts of left-wing filmmakers to use the medium to bring social problems to light and the campaigns of their colleagues on the political right, through such organizations as the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals, to prevent dissemination of "un-American" ideas and beliefs. Sbardellati argues that the attack on Hollywood drew its motivation from a sincerely held fear that film content endangered national security by fostering a culture that would be at best apathetic to the Cold War struggle at best, or, at its worst, conducive to communism at home. Those who took part in Hollywood's Cold War struggle, whether on the left or right, shared one common trait: a belief that the movies could serve as engines for social change. This strongly held assumption explains why the stakes were so high and, ultimately, why Hollywood became one of the most important ideological battlegrounds of the Cold War. Introduces readers to the clandestine air war against Russians, Chinese, and North Koreans that resulted in hundreds of casualties and secret prisoners of war written off as fatalities.

For too long, American women have been hidden in the history of the Cold War. In *Cold War Women* Helen Laville recovers their significance by examining the activities and ambitions of American women's organisations in the long period of uneasy peace. After the Second World War, women around the globe claimed that to avoid more death and devastation in the Atomic Age, they must promote internationalism and strive together for a peaceful future. However, as the Cold War escalated, American women

abandoned the internationalist outlook of their foreign sisters in favour of solidarity with their national brothers. Far from being advocates of internationalism, many of these women became active agents for Americanism. This fascinating study will be invaluable to those in the field of gender and women's history, cultural studies and American history.

Examines the key personalities, issues, and events of the East-West confrontation that has overshadowed lives for over forty years

This thesis explores the intersection of gender, war, and politics through American media perceptions and portrayals of Soviet Women from 1939 to 1955. During World War II, the Soviet Union and United States were allies against the Axis powers. At this time, the New York Times reported on stories of Soviet women who participated in the war effort not only from the home, but in labor intensive jobs and in the military. The Soviet mobilization of women into labor and military positions were characterized as masculine by American gender ideals, therefore requiring a reimagining of Soviet women that allowed for a wartime alliance but also established the "otherness" of Soviet society. As allies united in war, news media celebrated the war efforts of Soviet women while creating a clear distinction between American and Soviet society and culture. In the late 1940s, political relations between the two nations quickly deteriorated following the end of the war in 1945. Along with changes in political relations, the expectation on American gender roles also shifted. The wartime image of Rosie the Riveter gave way to the conservative ideal of women as home makers. The changes in American perceptions of appropriate gender roles influenced the portrayals of Soviet women in the news. American news coverage of Soviet women and their position within the war and post-war Soviet society reflected this shift in U.S.-Soviet relations. As political tensions grew, portrayals of Soviet women switched from one of heroism and patriotism to one of victimhood within the communist system.

This is a case study of Soviet foreign policy in the formative years of the Cold War, 1945 to 1947. It concerns Soviet policy in Korea, opening with the military operations in August 1945 which resulted in the occupation of the part of the peninsula north of the 38th parallel by the Red Army. The following month the American occupied the southern half. After a period of tense Soviet-American negotiations on Korean reunification, the United States relinquished the matter to the United Nations in September 1947. The study is divided into three sections which cover: the Soviet war plans for Korea in August 1945 and the Soviet attitude towards a Korean trusteeship; the Soviet power structure in North Korea; and the negotiations on Korean reunification by the Joint Soviet-American Commission in 1946 and 1947.

The Cold War and the New Imperialism is an account of global history since 1945, which brings massive changes in global politics, economics, and society together in a single narrative, illuminating and clarifying the dilemmas of the present. Written for the general reader, it draws together scholarly research from a wide range of sources without losing sight of the larger pattern of events. In the sixty-year period since the end of World War II, the world has indeed been remade. The war itself mobilized the political and social aspirations of hundreds of millions of people. The contest between the United States and the Soviet Union for global dominance drew every country into its field of force. Struggles for national liberation in the Third World brought an end to

colonial empires. Revolutions in China, Cuba, Vietnam and elsewhere shook the global order, as did failed uprisings in Paris and Prague. Since the end of the Cold War the forces of the capitalist market have overwhelmed social institutions that have given meaning to human existence for centuries. But the end of the Cold War has created as many problems for the world's remaining superpower, the United States, as it has solved. With its political, economic, and financial hegemony eroding, the United States has responded with military adventures abroad and increasing inequality and authoritarianism at home. The Cold War and the New Imperialism draws all these threads together and shows vividly that the end of history is not in sight.

In this memoir about an American family sticking together and finally coming apart in foreign lands during the Cold War years, Barbara Hyatt recounts how she was 28 years old when in 1958, she and her husband Pete Culler and their two young daughters Christine and Cynthia were transferred by his company to their first overseas assignment. Over the course of the next 12 years the family lived in Guatemala City during the anti-American riots; Tehran, Iran during the Shah's repressive reign; Sao Paulo, Brazil while its capital city of Brasilia was being built; Lima, Peru during the communist military junta; and Cali, Colombia when FARC was kidnapping its victims. "Growing Up Away From Home" is the story of a close family, a failed marriage, and the unforgettable adventure of living overseas. It is about a young mother facing domestic challenges during her husband's frequent absences on mysterious business, and possibly spy-craft, assignments. There are moments of enchantment: Swimming and dining on caviar at the Caspian Sea; transatlantic ocean voyages; a magical road trip through post-World War II Europe. And there are times when the family finds itself facing potential danger and serious choices during periods of violent political upheaval. At one point Barbara realizes her expatriate children had attended a single school year on three separate continents. With the aid of letters home, daughters' memories, and an introduction and afterword by editor Chris Culler who came to appreciate the double meaning in her mother's title, this is a nostalgic yet tough-minded, unflinching tale about "all four of us - our mother, our father, my sister and I - all of us, growing up TOGETHER away from home."

In this dissertation, I argue that local activists manipulated perceptions of foreign threats to domestic security to sway voters in city elections during the Great Depression, World War II, and the early Cold War. Participants in the PR discourse implicated international affairs in metropolitan politics and thereby shaped the local impact of global conflict. New York City residents experienced the oncoming Cold War from within a local context that rarely enters political history. Rather than supporting a claim for New York's uniqueness in this regard, this dissertation provides a case study of how Cold War political culture became intertwined with city politics years before the national anti-Communist hysteria of the McCarthy period, and even before the end of World War II. This perspective shifts the history of the Cold War earlier in time and more locally in space. At the same time, it compels a corresponding adjustment in the conceptualization of urban political history with an eye toward global interactions.

In this careful historical analysis, Edward Rice-Maximin documents the reactions of the French Left to the First Indochina War, 1944-1954. Unlike previous works, which dealt exclusively with the politics of the French Communists, this book is among the first to deal with the entire French left and to focus directly on the role of the Socialists.

Download Free The Cold War At Home Guided Reading

This book tells the story of the rise and decline of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (UE) from 1933 to 1990. Once the third-largest industrial union in the United States, the UE was the most powerful left-wing institution in U.S. history and arguably the most significant victim of the anti-communist purges that marked post-World War II America. This is an institutional study of the formation of the UE and the struggle for its control by left-wing and right-wing factions. Unlike most books on unions during the Cold War, this study carries the story up to the present, showing the long-term effects of the ideological battles.

Horror films provide a guide to many of the sociological fears of the Cold War era. In an age when warning audiences of impending death was the order of the day for popular nonfiction, horror films provided an area where this fear could be lived out to its ghastly conclusion. Because enemies and potential situations of fear lurked everywhere, within the home, the government, the family, and the very self, horror films could speak to the invasive fears of the cold war era. *I Was a Cold War Monster* examines cold war anxieties as they were reflected in British and American films from the fifties through the early sixties. This study examines how cold war horror films combined anxiety over social change with the erotic in such films as *Psycho*, *The Tingler*, *The Horror of Dracula*, and *House of Wax*.

"Duck and cover" are unforgettable words for a generation of Americans who listened throughout the Cold War to the unescapable propaganda of civil defense. Yet it would have been impossible to protect Americans from a real nuclear attack and, as Guy Oakes shows in *The Imaginary War*, national security officials knew it. Oakes contends that the real purpose of 1950s civil defense programs was not to protect Americans from the bomb, but to ingrain in them the moral resolve needed to face the hazards of the Cold War. Uncovering the links between national security, civil defense, and civic ethics, Oakes reveals three sides to the civil defense program: a system of emotional management designed to control fear; the fictional construction of a manageable world of nuclear attack; and the production of a Cold War ethic rooted in the mythology of the home, the ultimate sanctuary of American values. This fascinating analysis of the culture of civil defense is a strong indictment of the official mythmaking of the Cold War. It will be essential reading for all those interested in American history, politics, and cultural studies.

American-Soviet Trade in the Cold War

After World War II, the major powers faced social upheaval at home and anti-colonial wars around the globe. Alarmed by conflict in Korea that could change U.S.-Soviet relations from chilly to nuclear, ordinary people and policymakers created a fantasy of a bipolar Cold War world in which global and domestic order was paramount, Masuda Hajimu shows.

This well-researched book details the ambiguity in British policy towards Europe in the Cold War as it sought to pursue détente with the Soviet Union whilst upholding its commitments to its NATO allies. From the early 1950s, Britain pursued a dual policy of strengthening the West whilst seeking détente with the Soviet Union. British statesmen realized that only through compromise with Moscow over the German question could the elusive East-West be achieved. Against this, the West German hard line towards the East (endorsed by the United States) was seen by the British as perpetuating tension between the two blocs. This cast British policy onto an insoluble dilemma, as it was caught between its alliance obligations to the West German state and its search for compromise with the Soviet bloc. Charting Britain's attempts to reconcile this contradiction, this book argues that Britain successfully adapted to the new realities and made hitherto unknown contributions towards détente in the early 1960s, whilst drawing towards Western Europe and applying for membership of the EEC in 1961. Drawing on unpublished US and UK archives, *Britain, Germany and the Cold War* casts new light on the Cold War, the history of détente and the evolution of European integration. This book will appeal to students of Cold War history, British foreign policy, German politics, and

Download Free The Cold War At Home Guided Reading

international history.

Former Reuters journalist Nelson maintains that Western radio institutions such as Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were unrivaled forces in the fight against communism and the fall of the Iron Curtain. Covering the period from the first Bolshevik broadcast in 1917 through the failed Soviet coup of 1991, Nelson describes the history of the stations, the efforts of communist governments to jam broadcasts, and the role of radio in introducing a forbidden and exciting culture to citizens of communist countries. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

In *The Making of Detente*, historian Keith Nelson details the circumstances and traces the steps that led to the first significant accommodation and easing of tension between the superpowers during the Cold War. He shows that this occurred because historical developments combined in both countries to create a scarcity of the resources needed to maintain the existing activities of their societies, economies, and governments. Given ample means and apparent success, each nation would have almost certainly been inclined to continue established policies, even if these had meant perpetuation of the Cold War. But in the face of substantial shortages - deriving from setbacks with regard to domestic unity and morale, the performance of the economy, and relations with allies - realistically conservative leaders on both sides (those with little interest in transcendent change) found themselves irresistibly attracted by the possibility of an arrangement with their foreign opponent that would reduce the demands being put on them.

This book examines the end of the Cold War and the decline of ardent anticommunist ideologies in the United States. It chronicles the evolution of the political relationship between Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev and that relationship's role in ending the Cold War.

A concisely written documentary history of the Rosenberg case that interprets the news media's unexplored role in reporting the case.

In 1955, the United States Information Agency published a lavishly illustrated booklet called *My America*. Assembled ostensibly to document "the basic elements of a free dynamic society," the booklet emphasized cultural diversity, political freedom, and social mobility and made no mention of McCarthyism or the Cold War. Though hyperbolic, *My America* was, as Laura A. Belmonte shows, merely one of hundreds of pamphlets from this era written and distributed in an organized attempt to forge a collective defense of the "American way of life." *Selling the American Way* examines the context, content, and reception of U.S. propaganda during the early Cold War. Determined to protect democratic capitalism and undercut communism, U.S. information experts defined the national interest not only in geopolitical, economic, and military terms. Through radio shows, films, and publications, they also propagated a carefully constructed cultural narrative of freedom, progress, and abundance as a means of protecting national security. Not simply a one-way look at propaganda as it is produced, the book is a subtle investigation of how U.S. propaganda was received abroad and at home and how criticism of it by Congress and successive presidential administrations contributed to its modification.

[Copyright: f24d375c5ae4d1a4fd85067e70eb0626](https://www.booknews.com/9780816170626)