

Teacher Overview Objectives: *Military Industrial Complex*

NYS Social Studies Framework Alignment:

Key Idea	Conceptual Understanding	Content Specification	Objectives
<p>10.6 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1945–1991: THE COLD WAR): The second half of the 20th century was shaped by the Cold War, a legacy of World War II. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as global superpowers engaged in ideological, political, economic, and military competition. (Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GOV, ECO, TECH, EXCH)</p>	<p>10.6b The Cold War was a period of confrontations and attempts at peaceful coexistence.</p>	<p>Students will examine the new military alliances, nuclear proliferation, and the rise of the military-industrial complex.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the alliances that formed during the Cold War and their goals. 2. Describe the causes and effects of nuclear proliferation

1

What alliances formed during the Cold War? What were their goals?

Objectives: Describe Cold War alliances and identify their goals.



The Western Bloc

U.S.A. & NATO allies

Economic System: Capitalism

Political System: Democracy

The United States wanted to **contain communism** so they pursued the policy of **containment**.

Containment was a strategy of keeping communism within its existing boundaries and preventing its further expansion. This policy meant the United States would ***support any nation facing an external or internal communist threat.***

The Eastern Bloc

Warsaw Pact allies & **USSR**

Economic System: Command Economy

Political System: Communism

The USSR wanted to **promote communism** and spread these ideas to other countries.

The promotion of communism was a strategy of expanding communism outside its existing boundaries. This policy meant the Soviet Union would ***support any nation facing external or internal aggression from the Western bloc.***

vs.

2

Why was there a nuclear arms race during the Cold War? How did this arms race impact the world?

Objectives: Describe the causes and effects of nuclear proliferation

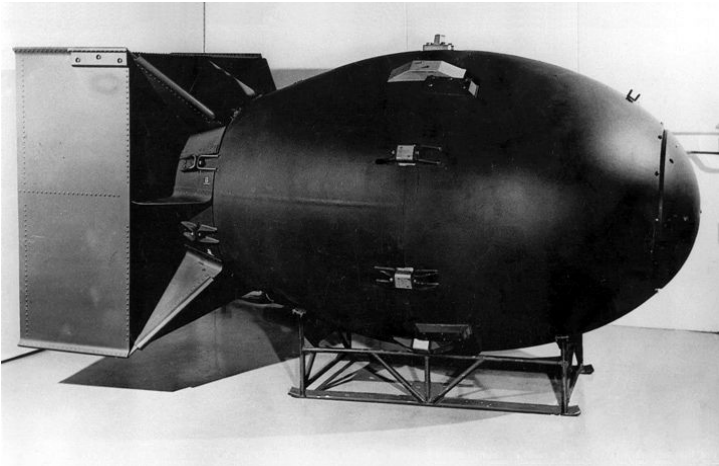
Directions: Read the text below and respond to the questions.

The Arms Race

The **arms race** was a competition for supremacy in weapons and technology between the United States (and their NATO allies) and the Soviet Union (and their Warsaw Pact allies) during the Cold War. During the Cold War, the world grew more dangerous because each side feared the other. As a consequence, each side built up their armies and weapons. As one side built up its own military and weapon capability, the other side felt more threatened. One weapon that created immense fear was the atomic or nuclear bomb. The nuclear arms race dominated relations between the the United States and the Soviet Union throughout the Cold War.

1. What is an arms race? Why did an arms race escalate during the Cold War?

Nuclear Weapons



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapon#/media/File:Fat_man.jpg

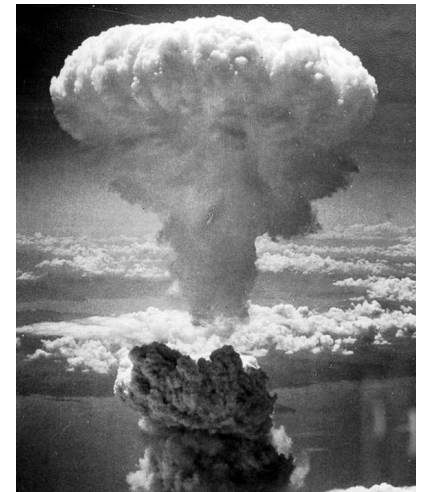
Replica of the "Fat Man" nuclear bomb dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, on August 9, 1945



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_nuclear_weapons#/media/File:B-52G_with_bombs.jpg

Long-range bomber aircraft, such as the B-52 Stratofortress, allowed deployment of a wide range of strategic nuclear weapons.



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapon#/media/File:Nagasakibomb.jpg

The mushroom cloud of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki on August 9, 1945.

A **nuclear weapon** is an explosive device that releases a large amount of energy in the form of a nuclear explosion. The **United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs** states that, “Nuclear weapons are the most dangerous weapons on earth. One can destroy a whole city, potentially killing millions, and jeopardizing the natural environment and lives of future generations through its long-term catastrophic effects.” The first nuclear weapons were built by the United States during World War II under the **Manhattan Project**.

2. According to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, why are nuclear weapons such a threat?

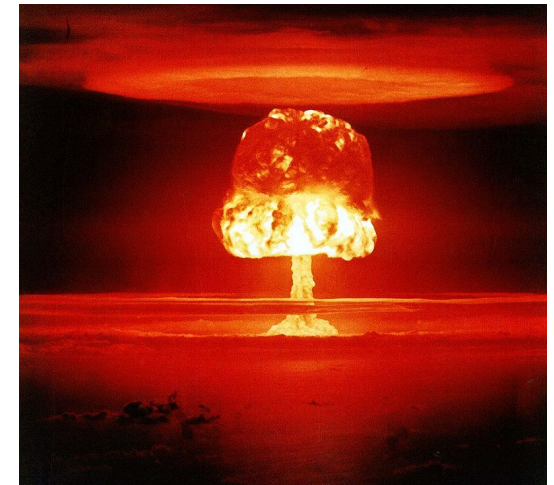
The only time a nuclear weapon has been used was the United States’ **atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan** in 1945 during the final stages of World War II. The explosion in Hiroshima killed 80,000 people, wiped out 90 percent of the city, and tens of thousands more died later of radiation exposure. When the second bomb was dropped in Nagasaki three days later, it killed about 40,000 people. Japan’s Emperor Hirohito announced his country’s unconditional surrender in World War II in a radio address on August 15, stating, “the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is, indeed, incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives. Should we continue to fight, it would not only result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization.”

3. When was the only time nuclear weapons were used?

4. What does Emperor Hirohito’s statement during his surrender speech reveal about the impact of nuclear weapons?

The Nuclear Arms Race Begins

Up until 1949, the United States was the only nation that possessed atomic weapons. In 1949, the Soviet Union tested an atomic bomb. This triggered an awareness that the United States was not the only nation that had the nuclear power to destroy another entire nation. The nuclear arms race unfolded from this point with the belief that the more nuclear weapons you had, the more powerful you were. As the nuclear arms race picked up speed, the United States tested a new and more powerful weapon, the



Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapons#/media/File:Castle_Romeo.jpg

U.S. nuclear test, 1954.



Source: http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/nukevault/ebb332/03_300.jpg

The U.S. Air Force’s Falcon (GAR-11) guided nuclear anti-aircraft missile with an interceptor in the background.

hydrogen bomb, in 1952. While this bomb was smaller than the atomic bomb used in Japan, it was thousands of times more powerful. Not to be outpaced, the Soviet Union developed its own version of the hydrogen bomb in 1953. This race to match each other's weapons stockpiles resulted in a "balance of terror". **Mutually assured destruction**, or the understanding that each side had enough weaponry to destroy the other side, discouraged full out nuclear warfare.

5. Why did the nuclear arms race officially begin in 1949? What were the goals of this nuclear arms race?

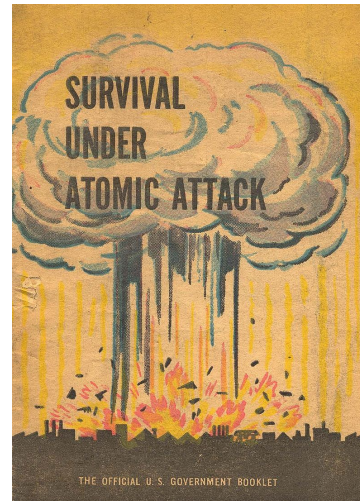
Civilians Fear Nuclear War

The United States once had the monopoly on nuclear weapons. When the Soviet Union tested their first bomb in 1949, many Americans realized that they were not the only superpower capable of destroying other nations. In the 1950s, many Americans feared nuclear war and sought ways to prepare for survival. The United States government developed pamphlets with instructions on food stockpiling and some families in the suburbs built bomb shelters to protect them from radiation.



Source: <http://abcnews.go.com/US/rivarty-russia-us-rise-things-forgot-cold-war/story?id=23424132>

Women emerge from a new family-type bomb shelter on display in Milwaukee, Sept. 12, 1958.



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duck_and_cover#/media/File:SurvivalUnderAtomicAttack.jpg

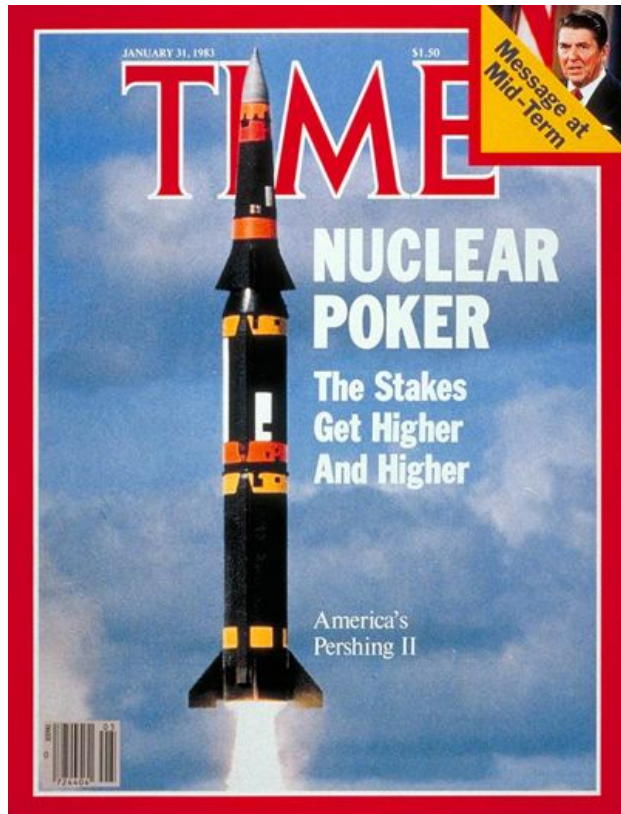
Survival Under Atomic Attack issued in 1950.



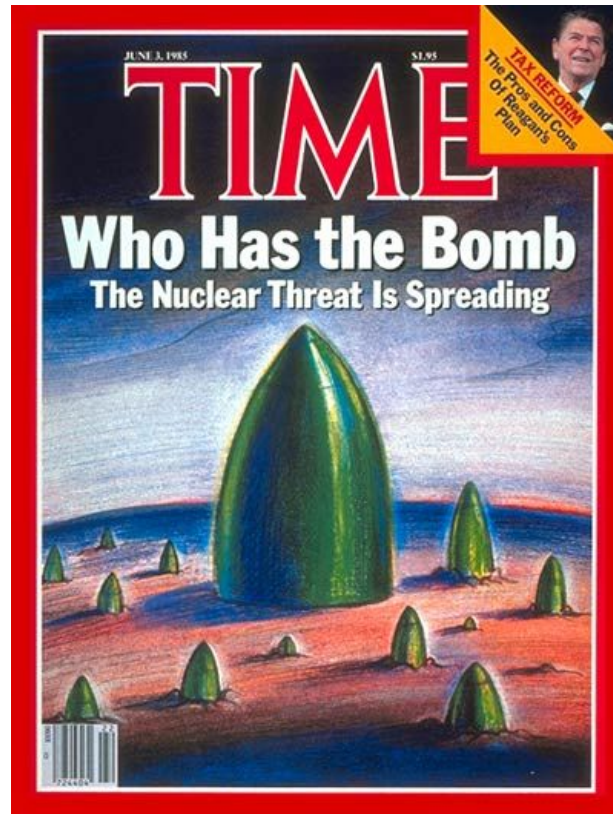
Source: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/54/DuckandC1951.ogg/320px-see%3D47-DuckandC1951.ogg.jpg>

***Duck and Cover* is a civil defense social guidance film that was first publicly screened in January 1952. It advised students how to protect themselves from nuclear weapons by ducking under their desk and covering their heads.**

6. Why did Americans begin fearing nuclear war in the 1950s? What did the United States government do to try to address these fears?



Source: <http://content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19830131,00.html>
January 31, 1983 *Time* Magazine Cover



Source: <http://content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19850603,00.html>
June 3, 1985 *Time* Magazine Cover



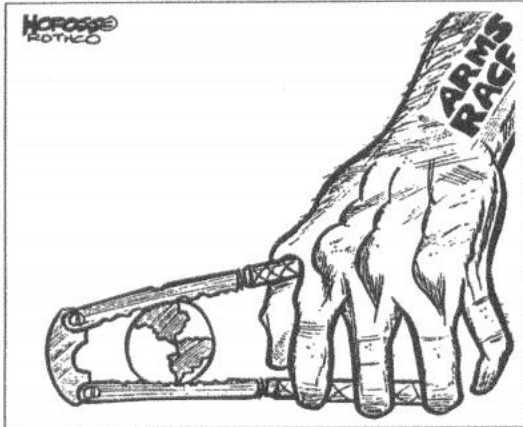
Source: <http://content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19850729,00.html>
July 29, 1985 *Time* Magazine Cover

7. What do these *Time* Magazine covers reveal about global concerns during the Cold War?

Sources: http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/intermediate2/history/cold_war/cold_war_competition_crisis/arms_race_space_race/revision/print/, <http://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/einstein/peace-and-war/nuclear-arms-race>, <http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/arms-race>, http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Cold_War, <http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/bombing-of-hiroshima-and-nagasaki>, <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/hirohito.htm>, <http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/>, <http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-postwar/6076>

✓ Regents Multiple Choice Check for Understanding

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Ellis and Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall, 2001 (adapted)

1. What is the main idea of this cartoon?
- (1) Proliferation of military weapons could destroy the world.
 - (2) The world's population is growing faster than its food supply.
 - (3) The land masses of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres are shifting.
 - (4) Military technology is making the world a smaller place.

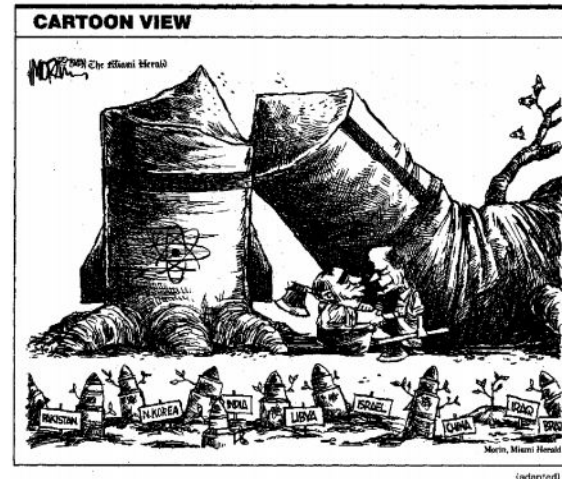
Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... "We may anticipate a state of affairs in which two Great Powers will each be in a position to put an end to the civilization and life of the other, though not without risking its own. We may be likened to two scorpions in a bottle, each capable of killing the other, but only at the risk of his own life."

— J. Robert Oppenheimer, July 1953

3. This statement expresses concern about the
- (1) threats to the environment by developed and developing economies
 - (2) differences between command and market economies
 - (3) economic costs of World War II
 - (4) dangers of the Cold War

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



2. Which statement best describes the main idea of this 1989 cartoon?
- (1) Agricultural development depends on the progress of the nuclear arms race.
 - (2) World peace cannot be assured by limiting the nuclear capabilities of only the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - (3) Permanent world peace has come with agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear arms.
 - (4) Most nations are eliminating their nuclear weapons programs.

