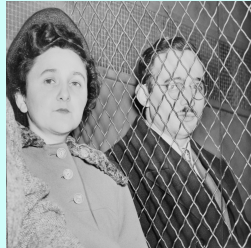


Soft Power or Hard Power?

- Use the notes from your homework and decide if the following events are examples of hard or soft power used by the U.S, the Soviet Union and Cuba and explain why...
 - “Flexible Doctrine” or “Flexible Response”
 - The Bay of Pigs
 - The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - Berlin Crisis
 - Limited Test Ban Treaty

In the meantime... American Espionage “Red Scare”

- Fear of spies in the U.S.
- **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** - accused of delivering atomic secrets to Soviets
- Convicted of treason & espionage 1951
- Sentenced to death



Senator Joseph McCarthy

1. Wanted to uncover & prosecute American Communists
2. Used media to his advantage
3. His accusations mostly false
4. Hearings televised
5. Modern day “witch hunt”



Living in Fear...

- Threat of nuclear war
- Bomb shelters
- People purchased canned goods/water
- “duck and cover” drills in schools



1950s School bomb drill

Living In Fear...

- The National Highway Act 1956
- Created interstate freeway system
- 42,000 miles of road
- Interstate highway system meant to provide : quick evacuation , emergency landing of planes, transport of missiles



Space Race



- Russian Space Satellite *Sputnik* launched 1957
- U.S. created *National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)* 1958
- Congress allocated millions to better prepare students in math, science, foreign languages

Broad Overview of the Vietnam War

- 1955 to 1975
- War between:
 - North Vietnam and its communist allies
 - South Vietnam and its anti-communist allies
- U.S. involvement escalated in the early 1960s and peaked in 1968
- U.S. military involvement ended in 1973
- Second longest war in American history (War in Afghanistan is the longest)
- 58,000 US casualties



Why Did the United States Fight a War in Vietnam?

- Part of the containment strategy.
 - Stop the falling of the dominos
- Goal was to stop the spread of communism in Southeast Asia.



Background on the Nation of Vietnam

- Vietnam was a French colony from mid 1800s to 1954
- France ousted after defeat by the Vietnamese in the First Indochina War in 1954.
- The Geneva Peace Accords of 1954, provided for the temporary partition of Vietnam at the 17th parallel
 - North Vietnam: communist regime, supported by the USSR and the PRC, led by Ho Chi Minh.
 - South Vietnam: Republican government, led by President Ngo Dinh Diem.
- In 1957, Communists (Viet-Cong, VC) attack the south. With American military aid (no troops), Diem (South Vietnam, ARVN) began to counterattack.



Escalation of the Conflict

- 1964 was an election year, and Barry Goldwater, the Republican candidate, was running on the platform that LBJ was “too soft” on communism.
- To justify escalating the war, LBJ took advantage of a small naval incident in August 1964 at the Gulf of Tonkin.

