Chapter 3

The Cold War



Post WWII

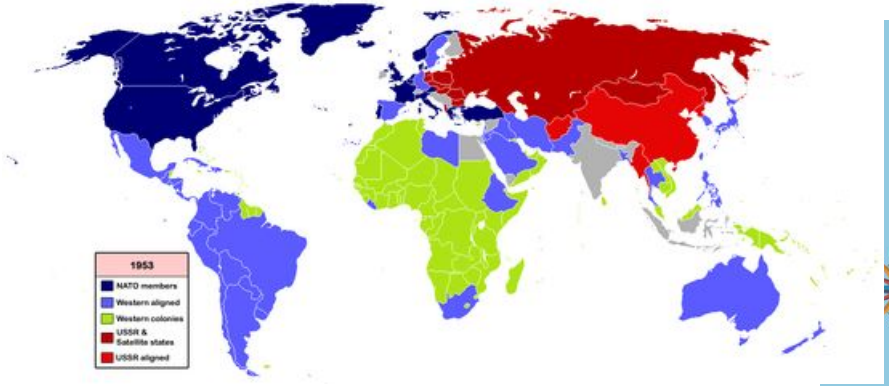
- World War II ended in 1945: the **Allies won against Germany and Japan.**
  - Allied powers: **United Kingdom,the United States, the Soviet Union and China**
    - These allies were called the **“Four Policemen”** by US President Roosevelt
- The alliance ended after the war, it did not last.
- The entire world was divided into **two ideological groups**
- Although the economy began to thrive post-war, there were many **social struggles which emerged.**

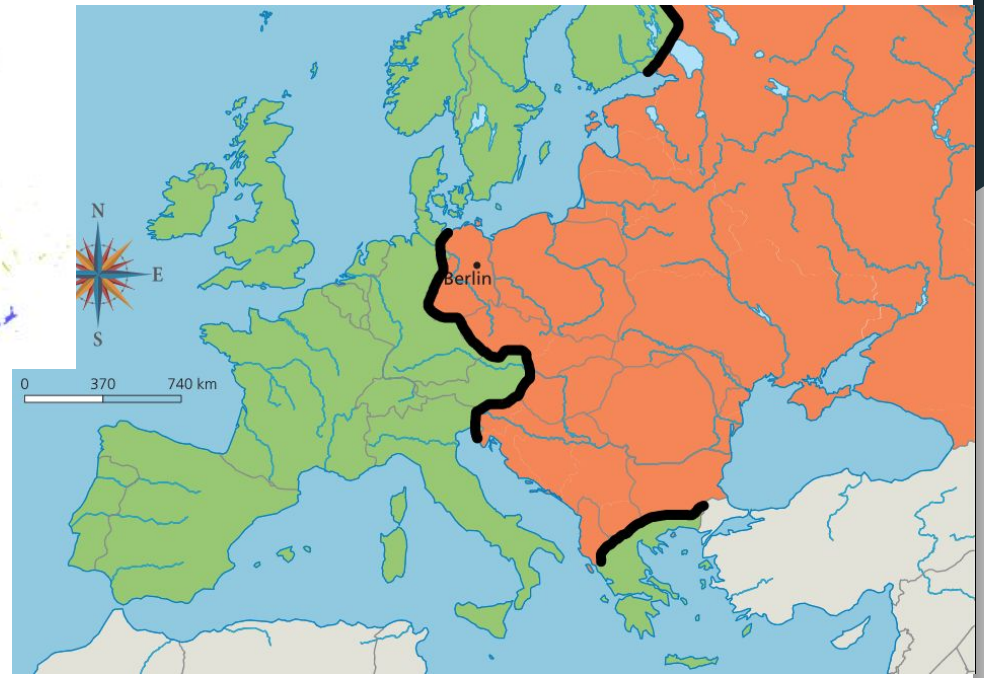

Record of Service
Episode 3: Cold War

Cold War (1945-1991)

- The Cold War was a time of **political confrontation and tension**
  - Between the **two groups** that the world was divided into.
- **Eastern Bloc (Led by USSR)**
  - Union of Society Socialist Republic**(USSR)** and the countries in which it installed **communist governments**: Albania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia.
  - Increase of military power
- **Western Bloc (Led by USA)**
  - In **1949, fear of Soviet expansion in Europe**
  - **North Atlantic Treaty Organization(NATO)**: Military alliance signed by Belgium, **Canada**, France, Denmark,Iceland,Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States (**Capitalist governments)**
    - Objective of NATO is to **protect the safety and freedom of all its members through political and military means**

Division of Europe during the Cold War





- Green: Western Bloc
- Orange: Eastern Bloc
- Black lines: Iron Curtain

Iron Curtain

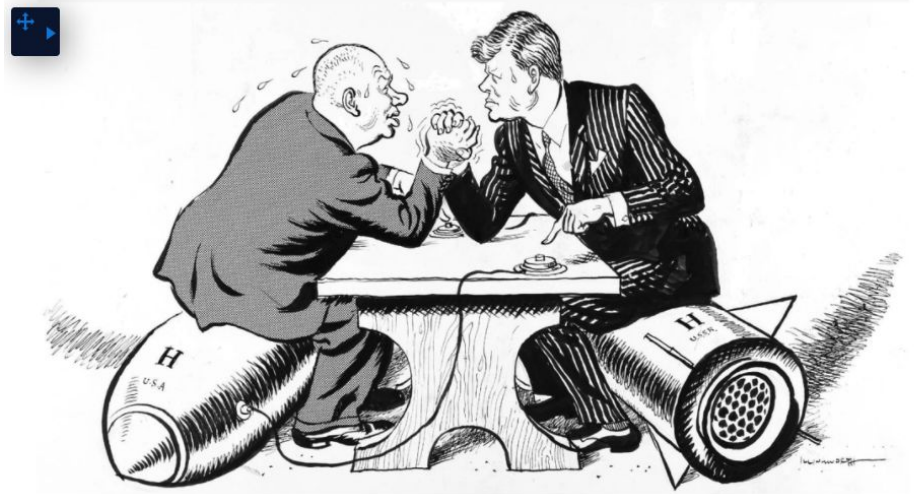
- The **border between the Eastern Bloc and the Western Bloc**

Cold War(1945-1991)

Why was it called the Cold War?

- Both superpowers ended up possessing **nuclear arsenal** (atomic bombs and later hydrogen bombs) so destructive that if they attacked **each other it would be catastrophic.**
- **It was called the Cold War because America and the USSR never directly attacked each other with nuclear weapons.**
- There were regional conflicts (proxy wars)such as the **Korean War(1950-1953)**

Caricature showing the tense relationship between US President John F. Kennedy and Russian President Nikita Khrushchev, circa 1962 (p. 192)




THE KOREAN WAR

Canada's Contribution

- **Canada was involved in the Cold War since it was participating in NATO**
- The country provided **fighter planes and soldiers to defend** West Germany.
- In 1945, the Canadian government uncovered a s**oviet espionage(spy) network** that had infiltrated American, British and Canadian organization.

GOUZENKO AFFAIR

On September 5, 1945, Igor Gouzenko, an employee of the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, exited the embassy carrying secret documents, and requested political asylum in Canada. The documents he carried proved the existence of a network of Soviet spies operating in various ministries of the Canadian government and the British High Commission in Ottawa. The Soviets had also infiltrated an atomic research project involving Canada and the United Kingdom.

Sidenote: Diefenbunker

- Found in Ottawa
- Built between 1959-1961
- Part of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's reaction to the tensions of the Cold War
- Its purpose was to hold important members of government and military if Canada was attacked by nuclear weapons as well as for top secret communications
- It goes 75 feet under the ground and has four levels
- It was established as a historic site in 1994, founded as a museum in 1997 and also has an escape game.









The tunnel leading to the Diefenbunker

The Cabinet War Room in the Diefenbunker



Take cover!

With the threat of nuclear war, Canada built bomb shelters from coast to coast. All of them were linked to a bunker west of Ottawa, which served as the government's emergency headquarters. This four-storey underground shelter was nicknamed "The Diefenbunker," a wink to the prime minister at the time, John Diefenbaker. Covering an area of 10 000 square metres, it could house 535 civil servants and army officers. In Québec, the Valcartier base also had a shelter to protect 400 people for at least 30 days.

Even ordinary citizens built bunkers on their properties. Madame Feltus did just that in Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval. In 1965, she set up a nuclear bomb shelter under her garage without her husband's knowledge. With a plastic bucket and a gardening shovel, she spent 125 hours digging a 2.7-metre square, two metres deep. It had food, water, a battery-operated radio, a first aid kit, clothes, toiletries, fuel, board games . . . everything two people would need to survive for two weeks.

Spy gadgets

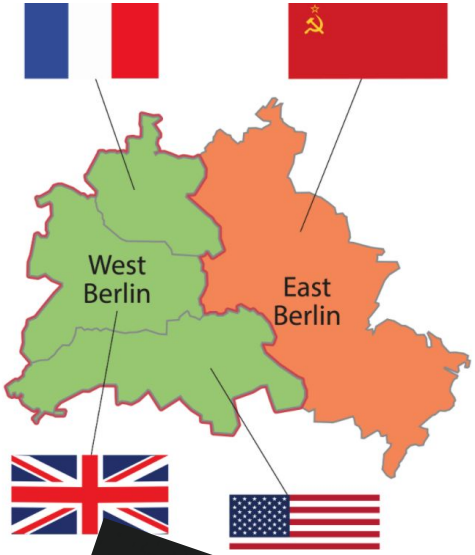
During the Cold War, spies were everywhere. All of them were busy trying to uncover the enemy's plans. This high level of surveillance led to all kinds of innovations. Placed strategically, the body of a dead rat could be used to conceal a roll of film in order to transmit secret messages. Or a written message could be hidden inside a fake coin. With a microphone hidden in a shoe, a spy could transmit a conversation. Then there were the fake lighters containing cameras, so you could take pictures while pretending to light a cigarette. With so much paraphernalia, James Bond's world wasn't quite so farfetched!

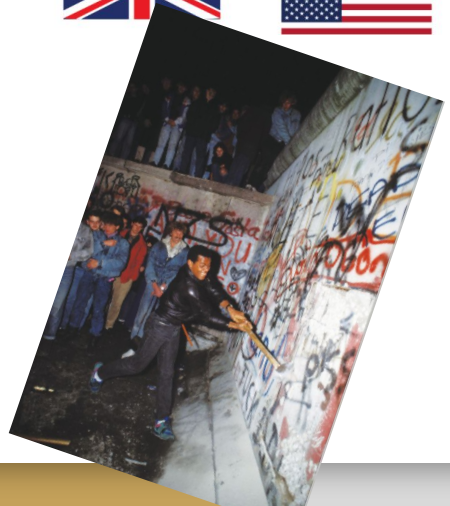



Igor Gouzenko
and the Cold War

Berlin Wall

- At the end of WWII, **Berlin was divided**
  - The **Western part** was split into parts controlled by the **US, France, and Britain. They later merged to form the Federal Republic of Germany**(1949)
  - The **Soviets controlled the Eastern part.**
  - Later in 1949, the USSR created the **German Democratic Republic**
- **Berlin Wall built in 1961** after people were escaping the GDR to West Berlin. More than 5000 managed to reach after the wall was built, but many also died when they tried to escape
  - The **Berlin wall was taken down in 1989**
- The USSR was weakened at this point. The **Cold War ended in 1991 when the Soviet Union was dissolved**






West Berlin
East Berlin
POLAND
WEST GERMANY
EAST GERMANY
Dresden
Bonn
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Frankfurt
BBC


THE RISE
& FALL OF THE
BERLIN
WALL
TED-Ed

SPACE RACE



THE EPIC BATTLE BETWEEN AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION FOR DOMINION OF SPACE

DEBORAH CADBURY

AUTHOR OF *DREAMS OF IRON AND STEEL*

"A FASCINATING BOOK."—*LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS*