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In your opinion, was the Cold War inevitable? If not, was America or the USSR more to blame? Although both Truman and Stalin helped to increase tensions in Europe and East Asia in the years immediately after World War II, the Cold War itself was likely inevitable. The alliance that had been formed between the United States and the USSR during World War II was not strong enough to overcome the last decades of suspicion and unrest between the two nations. As both leaders tried to achieve their post-war security goals, which were often mutually exclusive, neither of them was willing to compromise. The United States and the USSR had always generally disliked and distrusted each other, even though they were allies of Germany and Japan during the war. The Americans had hated and feared communism ever since it had appeared in the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 and had refused to recognize the new Soviet government, especially after Bolshevik leaders promoted the destruction of capitalism. During World War II, Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill delayed their decision to open a second front, which would have distracted the Nazis and removed pressure from the Red Army, which was rooted in Stalingrad. Stalin dismissed this delay, just as he dismissed the fact that the United States and Britain refused to share their nuclear research with the Soviet Union. After the war, Truman's decision to give Britain relief loans while denying similar requests from the USSR only added to resentment. Another important factor that contributed to the Cold War was the fact that the United States and USSR were the only two powers to escape World War II relatively unscathed. While other major world powers such as Britain, France, Italy and Germany lay in ruins, the Soviet Union and the United States still had manufacturing and military capabilities. The world had been a multipolar one before the war but was bipolar afterwards, and this new order implied it was already distrustful and ideologically opposed to the United States and the Soviet Union against each other. Perhaps most importantly, both powers had conflicting security goals that neither wanted to concede. The USSR, which had already been invaded twice in the first half of the twentieth century, wanted to establish friendly governments throughout Eastern Europe to create a buffer between Moscow and Germany. In addition to claiming huge war reparations, Stalin wanted to dismantle German factories to keep Germany weak and dependent. Truman, conversely, believed that rebuilding, reindustrializing and democratizing Europe was the key to preventing another world war. With neither party willing to compromise on these conflicting ideologies and postwar plans, the tension between the United States and the USSR was inevitable. Why has the Korean War often been called America's War? What purpose did the war serve, and what impact did it have? The Korean War has often been called America's forgotten war because the United States made no significant territorial or political gains during the war. Although tens of thousands of Americans died, the war both began and ended with the Korean Peninsula being divided at the 38th parallel. Still, the Korean War helped define the Cold War, established a precedent for keeping peripheral wars limited, and increased defense spending that contributed to the postwar economic boom in the United States. Despite the loss of life, the Korean War faded from national memory, perhaps because the three-year conflict ended without any territorial or political gains. Although General Douglas MacArthur nearly conquered the entire Korean Peninsula after his brilliant Inchon landing, his tactical miscalculation on the Yalu River brought China into the war and forced United Nations troops back down to the 38th parallel where they had started. Both sides became anchored there, each preventing the other from making any progress. As a result, neither party was able to claim victory when the ceasefire negotiations began in 1953. The 38th parallel remained one of the hottest Cold War frontiers in the world, almost as if the war had never really taken. However, the Korean War was an important conflict, as it set the tone for the entire Cold War. By extending the proposal and sending more than 3 million U.S. troops to Korea, Truman demonstrated to the USSR his commitment to limiting Communism at almost any cost. This demonstration of massive US military force in East Asia forced the Soviets to reconsider postwar policies in Eastern Europe and the rest of Asia. Truman also set a precedent during the war to avoid the use of nuclear weapons, even though MacArthur advocated using them against North Koreans and Chinese. Although the American public vilified Truman for this decision and for dismissing his insubordinate public, the decision proved wise. The president knew that using nuclear weapons would only draw the Soviet Union and China fully into the conflict, which would destabilize Europe and usher in a World War III—one that could even lead to all-out nuclear war. By refusing to use nuclear weapons, Truman kept the war confined to the Korean Peninsula. The decision would later have a huge impact on future presidents to make similar decisions in Vietnam. Truman's actions in Korea therefore showed not only American determination to rein in communism, but also a desire to keep the Cold War from developing into an open war. The Korean War also increased U.S. military spending, as a result of a memorandum issued by the National Security Council, known as NSC-68. The memo recommended that Congress quadruple military and defense spending for contain contain Union. As a result, the share of Congress' annual budget spent on defense soared in the following years, hovering at about 50 percent under the Eisenhower administration. Government investment in war factories kept employment high and money flowing into the economy between 1950 and 1970, contributing significantly to the prosperous boom. Was the United States, ussr, or Cuba more to blame for the Cuban missile crisis? What impact did the crisis have on US-Soviet relations? Since the United States repeatedly tried to assassinate or overthrow Fidel Castro in the early 1960s, the blame for the resulting Cuban missile crisis falls squarely on American shoulders. Had it not been for Khrushchev's ultimate willingness to back down and get one on the crisis, the United States and Usrr might actually have ended up in the nuclear war that the world feared. The United States repeatedly tried to overthrow Castro after he took power in a popularly-backed revolution in Cuba in 1959. The Americans disliked the Castro regime because it threatened U.S. economic interests in the country. When the United States withdrew its financial support from castro's government, Castro turned to the Soviet Union for help. To prevent Cuba's communist influence from spreading throughout Latin America, Kennedy launched the Alliance for Progress, a program that awarded Latin American countries millions of dollars in U.S. aid to fight poverty. Kennedy took more direct action when he authorized the arming and training of 1,200 anti-Castro Cuban exiles to invade the island, hoping that the invasion would cause a massive public uprising that would ultimately unseat Castro. The plan for this Bay of Pigs invasion failed, however, when Kennedy decided not to involve U.S. military forces and withheld air support he had previously promised exile. As a result, the Cuban army killed or captured all exiles, and the attempted invasion was an embarrassment to the U.S. government. Although Kennedy took full responsibility for the Bay of Pigs failure, he continued to authorize failed CIA-led assassination attempts against Castro. Not surprisingly, Castro turned to the Soviet Union for support, and in 1962 U.S. intelligence officials discovered that the Soviet Union had placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. Kennedy sent a naval blockade to circle the island, despite Cuban and Soviet protests, and refused to back down, even at the risk of nuclear war. The crisis only ended when Khrushchev himself agreed to remove the missiles in exchange for one on the blockade. This sacrifice cost him his status as leader of the Soviet Communist Party but saved the world from the prospect of nuclear war between the superpowers. The crisis had a significant impact on US-Soviet relations, as both sides worked to improve their to prevent another potentially catastrophic situation from occurring. A Moscow-Washington hotline, for example, was installed so that the Soviet Prime Minister and the American President could speak to each other in person in the event of another crisis. Kennedy also changed his rhetoric by asking Americans to think more kindly of the Russians rather than seeing them as enemies. He also pushed the USSR to sign the partial nuclear test ban treaty, a symbolic yet significant step that helped pave the way for détente in the 1970s.

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