

NATO vs Warsaw and the Berlin Airlift

1. NATO
 - a. Conflicts with the USSR began immediately after WWII.
 - b. U.S. and the West wanted to stop communist expansion
 - c. April 4th, 1949 12 countries joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 - d. Serious departure from founding fathers on foreign policy
 - i. America -> officially tied to Europe
 - e. NATO members agree an attack on one is an attack on them all.
 - i. Original countries was 12, but has expanded to 32.
2. Warsaw Pact
 - a. Soviet response to NATO
 - b. Came after the reunification of West Germany.
 - c. Created an alliance with Soviet countries in the Eastern Bloc.
 - d. Stayed constant until 1989 with end of the Cold War
 - e. Similar to NATO, meant to deter enemy attack
 - f. Allowed Russia to have tighter control on Eastern Europe.
3. Berlin Airlift
 - a. Russia did not want a unified Germany (other allies did)
 - b. June 24th, 1948 Russia closes all roads/canals into west occupied Berlin after West Germany was created.
 - i. They hoped to drive allies out of Berlin.
 - c. Retreating was not an option, Operation Vittles began (Berlin Airlift)
 - d. By the end 8k tons of supplies was being dropped everyday.
 - i. Life was still not easy in West Berlin, but better than Siberia.
 - e. The Soviets gave up in spring of 1949.
 - f. Airlift increased tensions between the west and east.

Add to Class Dictionary: New Title — Post WWII

1. Truman Doctrine: Truman/American foreign policy that stated that the U.S. could no longer stand by and allow the forcible expansion of Soviet totalitarianism into free, independent nations.

Add to Class Timeline

-NATO is Established: April 4th, 1949

-Berlin Airlift: June 24th, 1948-May 12th, 1949