The Eisenhower Era
Chapter 16 Sect. 1

**Election of 1952**
- Truman decided **not to run** for President.
- Truman felt he served long enough, he felt 8 years was enough for a President.
- Eisenhower ran for the Republicans and vowed to **end the Korean War**.
- He also wanted to cut back on **"New Deal"** like laws in government.
- The public called him “Ike” and trusted him. **Ike was a Republican**.
- Eisenhower won a solid, easy victory on election day.

**Nixon’s Vice Presidency**
- **Richard Nixon**, chosen as Ike’s Vice President.
- Known as strong Anti-Communists. He investigated Alger Hiss.
- There was a report that he had an 18,000 fund made up of gifts for his campaign (though technically not illegal).
- **Checkers Speech**: Made a brilliant speech about the incident, and it saved his Vice Presidential run.
- 1st example of the power of TV.
Essential Questions
1. Why did Truman decide not to run for President in 1952
2. What did Eisenhower promise to do if elected?
3. What trouble did Vice-President Nixon have?

Eisenhower’s Cold War Policies
- **John Foster Dulles**: At the center of Eisenhower’s foreign policy
- Dulles believed that containment wasn’t enough, he wanted to roll communism back
- He believed the threat of nuclear war was the only thing that would stop the Soviets
- Brinkmanship: Going to the brink of war without going to war. Dulles believed in this.
- Dulles believed in Massive Retaliation: to use overwhelming force against the Soviets
- CIA: 1947: created to spy on foreign governments

Changes in the Soviet Union
- 1953 Stalin dies
- **Nikita Khrushchev** becomes leader
- Soviets remained a bitter enemy of the United States.
- **Warsaw Pact**: Equivalent of NATO: It was an alliance of the Soviets and Eastern Europeans.
- 1956 Protests were put down in Poland and Hungary
- Showed that the Soviets would not let go of control of E. Europe
US-Soviet Relations

- 1955 A **US-Soviet Summit** in Switzerland. It was the first postwar meeting of the two.
- Soviets rejected the **open-sky proposal**. Soviets rejected the offer.
- 1956 “Ike” **reelected** easily.
- U-2: Spy planes the US sent into Soviet airspace to gain information.
- 1960: Soviets **shot a U-2 down** and captured the pilot.
- This was a **setback** to US-Soviet relations.

**Essential Questions**

1. What is Brinksmanship and Massive Retaliation? Who comes up with the idea?
2. Who takes over when Stalin dies? Does much change?
3. What is the Warsaw Pact?
4. What is a U-2? How did it cause an incident in 1960?

**Cold War Hot Spots**

- France had lost a war in Vietnam which led to a communist North Vietnam and a democratic South Vietnam.
- United States help to create **SEATO- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization**.
- The goal was to resist communism in the area.
- They would provide democratic South Vietnam with military and economic support.
Trouble in the Middle East

- Trouble started over giving the Jews a state after WWII
- Immediately countries like Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq attacked
- Israel won the war.
- Egypt then sought help from the Soviet Union.
- This worried the US and they withdrew funding from Egypt to build a dam.
- Egypt then closed the Suez canal which threatened oil transport.

Suez Crisis

- After the Suez Canal was closed, Israel attacked Egypt and France and England grabbed the Suez Canal
- The Soviets threatened to join the war.
- But the US told its allies to leave Egypt
- This prevented a larger war and ended the Suez crisis
- **1957 Eisenhower Doctrine**: Declared the right of the US to help, on request, any nation in the Middle East trying to resist Communism.
- Was used in Lebanon in 1958

**Essential Questions**

1. Why was SEATO created?
2. Why does the creation of Israel cause trouble in the Middle East?
3. Who was Egypt going to turn to in order to get help?
4. How was the “Suez Crisis” solved?
5. What was the “Eisenhower Doctrine”?