

Chapter 26 The Cold War Abroad And At Home

The Routledge Handbook of the Cold WarRoutledge U.S. History by OpenStax (Print Version, Paperback, B&W, Volume 1 & 2) This is the grayscale (black and white) paperback edition, with a donation made to OpenStax from every new copy sold. Its list price is lower from the use of the latest in printing technology. U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The 32 chapters provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender. Formats available of this material: (THIS ONE) B&W PAPERBACK BOOK REDUCED PRICE Edition ISBN-13 9781640323506 Other formats of the same material: Hardcover: ISBN-13: 9781938168369 Paperback: ISBN-13: 9781506698151 Digital: ISBN-13: 9781947172081 Students have access for free at OpenStax dot org of this material, though if the student prefers a paper edition, this edition is made at a low cost with a donation made to OpenStax from every new copy sold. Table of Contents Chapter 1 The Americas, Europe, and Africa Before 1492 Chapter 2 Early Globalization: The Atlantic World, 1492-1650 Chapter 3 Creating New Social Orders: Colonial Societies, 1500-1700 Chapter 4 Rule Britannia! The English Empire, 1660-1763 Chapter 5 Imperial Reforms and Colonial Protests, 1763-1774 Chapter 6 America's War for Independence, 1775-1783 Chapter 7 Creating Republican Governments, 1776-1790 Chapter 8 Growing Pains: The New Republic, 1790-1820 Chapter 9 Industrial Transformation in the North, 1800-1850 Chapter 10 Jacksonian Democracy, 1820-1840 Chapter 11 A Nation on the Move: Westward Expansion, 1800-1860 Chapter 12 Cotton is King: The Antebellum South, 1800-1860 Chapter 13 Antebellum Idealism and Reform Impulses, 1820-1860 Chapter 14 Troubled Times: the Tumultuous 1850s Chapter 15 The Civil War, 1860-1865 Chapter 16 The Era of Reconstruction, 1865-1877 Chapter 17 Go West Young Man! Westward Expansion, 1840-1900 Chapter 18 Industrialization and the Rise of Big Business, 1870-1900 Chapter 19 The Growing Pains of Urbanization, 1870-1900 Chapter 20 Politics in the Gilded Age, 1870-1900 Chapter 21 Leading the Way: The Progressive Movement, 1890-1920 Chapter 22 Age of Empire: American Foreign Policy, 1890-1914 Chapter 23 Americans and the Great War, 1914-1919 Chapter 24 The Jazz Age: Redefining the Nation, 1919-1929 Chapter 25 Brother, Can You Spare a Dime? The Great Depression, 1929-1932 Chapter 26 Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1932-1941 Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945 Chapter 28 Post-War Prosperity and Cold War Fears, 1945-1960 Chapter 29 Contesting Futures: America in the 1960s Chapter 30 Political Storms at Home and Abroad, 1968-1980 Chapter 31 From Cold War to Culture Wars, 1980-2000 Chapter 32 The Challenges of the Twenty-First Century This volume tells the story of the Helsinki Process from the immediate post-war period through the signing of the Helsinki Final Act in 1975 to the collapse of the Soviet empire and up to the present day. Treating it as a single narrative in the search for a just and stable order in Europe adds significantly to the copious but mostly narrowly focused academic literature on the subject. Divided into 26 chapters, it can also serve as a handy reference book for different phases of the story. Chapter 22 examines the continuing debate over whether the West is responsible for the breakdown of relations with Russia and why the Helsinki Process failed to avert it. Chapter 26 asks whether the remarkable multilateral diplomacy that produced the Final Act could be replicated in other troubled areas today. It then offers twelve lessons that may be drawn from that experience. Defrosting the Cold War and Beyond: An Introduction to the Helsinki Process, 1954-2022 will help students and others understand the long arc of the Helsinki process, its place in European history and its continuing relevance today. Drawing on the first-hand experience of the author and other sources, the book corrects common errors and identifies some of the key people involved.

The essays in this volume provide a wide-ranging overview of the intentions, achievements, and failures of the Truman administration.

The Cambridge History of the Cold War

Civilization in the West

Detailed Summary, Analysis and Reading Guide

An Insider's History of the Cold War

The Story of Martha Wadsworth Coigney and the International Theatre Institute, as Told by Her Friends and Family

China's Grand Strategy to Displace American Order

Latin America and the Global Cold War analyzes more than a dozen of Latin America's forgotten encounters with Africa, Asia, and the Communist world, and by placing the region in meaningful dialogue with the wider Global South, this volume produces the first truly global history of contemporary Latin America. It uncovers a multitude of overlapping and sometimes conflicting iterations of Third Worldist movements in Latin America, and offers insights for better understanding the region's past, as well as its possible futures, challenging us to consider how the Global Cold War continues to inform Latin America's ongoing political struggles. Contributors: Miguel Serra Coelho, Thomas C. Field Jr., Sarah Foss, Michelle Getchell, Eric Gettig, Alan McPherson, Stella Krepp, Eline van Ommen, Eugenia Palieraki, Vanni Pettina, Tobias Rupprecht, David M. K. Sheinin, Christy Thornton, Miriam Elizabeth Villanueva, and Odd Arne Westad.

Project WhistleStop presents a collection of resources about the Marshall Plan. The European Recovery Program, or the Marshall Plan, which was proposed by American general and statesman George Catlett Marshall (1880-1959), was an effort to help Europe recover after World War II. The U.S. Department of Education sponsors the WhistleStop project, which provides access to materials from the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library.

Offering a fascinating biography of a foundational theory, Amadae reveals not only how the ideological battles of the Cold War shaped ideas but also how those ideas may today be undermining the very notion of individual liberty they were created to defend.

This book examines recognition of new states, the practice historically employed to regulate membership in international society. The last twenty years have witnessed new or lingering demands for statehood in different areas of the world. The claims of some, like those of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea, Croatia, Georgia and East Timor, have achieved general recognition; those of others, like Kosovo, Tamil Eelam, South Ossetia, Abkhazia and Somaliland, have not. However, even as most of these claims gave rise to major conflicts and international controversies, the criteria for acknowledgment of new states have elicited little systematic scholarship. Drawing upon writings of English School theorists, this study charts the practice from the late eighteenth century until the present. Its central argument is that for the past two hundred years state recognition has been tied to the idea of self-determination of peoples. Two versions of the idea have underpinned the practice throughout most of this period - self-determination as a negative and a positive right. The negative idea, dominant from 1815 to 1950, took state recognition to be acknowledgment of an achievement of de facto statehood by a people desiring independence. Self-determination was expressed through, and externally gauged by, self-attainment. The positive idea, prevalent since the 1950s, took state recognition to be acknowledgment of an entitlement to independence in international law. The development of self-determination as a positive international right, however, has not led to a disappearance of claims of statehood that stand outside of its confines. Groups that are deeply dissatisfied with the countries in which they presently find themselves continue to make demands for independence even though they may have no positive entitlement to it. The book concludes by expressing doubt that contemporary international society can find a sustainable basis for recognizing new states other than the original standard of de facto statehood.

Becoming a Foreign Correspondent in the Crucible of the Cold War

Mexico's Cold War

Theatre Diplomacy During the Cold War

NL ARMS Netherlands Annual Review of Military Studies 2020

The Doctrines of US Security Policy

The Enduring Vision: A History of the American People, Volume II: Since 1865, Concise

This multi-volume work began as a biography of Martha Wadsworth Coigney, who was a pioneering thought leader and advocate of internationalism in the American theatre during the cold war. It was expanded to include the contributions of her mentors and friends Rosamond Gilder, Maurice McClelland, Roger L. Stevens, and Ellen Stewart. Coigney served as director of the International Theatre Institute (ITI) of the United States for thirty-two years and President of ITI International from 1987-1995. The International Theatre Institute is an independent NGO devoted to the UNESCO mission of peace through mutual understanding. After World War II the organization sustained cultural exchange between artists on either side of the Iron Curtain, across religious divides and war zones.

This volume examines the origins and early years of the Cold War in the first comprehensive historical reexamination of the period. A team of leading scholars shows how the conflict evolved from the geopolitical, ideological, economic and sociopolitical environments of the two world wars and interwar period.

The practise of outlining principles for the conduct of US security policy in so-called doctrines is a characteristic feature of US foreign policy. From an international lawyer's point of view two aspects of these doctrines are of particular interest. First, to what degree are the criteria for the use of force, as laid down in these doctrines, consistent with the limitations for the use of force in international law? Second, which law-creating effects do these doctrines have? Furthermore, the legal nature of these doctrines remains uncertain. These matters are examined, beginning with the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 and taking into account the Stimson Doctrine of 1932, the doctrines of the Cold-War period and the Bush Doctrine of 2002. The Bush Doctrine in particular has generated controversies concerning its compatibility with Article 51 of the UN Charter, due to its principle of preventive self-defence.

Explore world history in a brief, balanced, highly readable overview that examines common challenges and experiences that unite the human past and identify key global regional patterns over time with THE ESSENTIAL WORLD HISTORY. This brief overview of world history covers political, economic, social, religious, intellectual, cultural, and military history integrated into a chronologically ordered synthesis to help you gain an appreciation and understanding of the distinctive character and development of individual cultures in society. You can use the book's global approach and its emphasis on analytical comparisons between cultures to link events together in a broad comparative and global framework that places the contemporary world in a more meaningful historical context. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

The Truman Presidency

American Foreign Policy and the Case for Complacency

War Journey

Edexcel GCSE Modern World History Revision Guide

Rationalizing Capitalist Democracy

Open Door

This new Handbook offers a wide-ranging overview of current scholarship on the Cold War, with essays from many leading scholars. The field of Cold War history has consistently been one of the most vibrant in the field of international studies. Recent scholarship has added to our understanding of familiar Cold War events, such as the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis and superpower détente, and shed new light on the importance of ideology, race, modernization, and transnational movements. The Routledge Handbook of the Cold War draws on the wealth of new Cold War scholarship, bringing together essays on a diverse range of topics such as geopolitics, military power and technology and strategy. The chapters also address the importance of non-state actors, such as scientists, human rights activists and the Catholic Church, and examine the importance of development, foreign aid and overseas assistance. The volume is organised into nine parts: Part I: The Early Cold War Part II: Cracks in the Bloc Part III: Decolonization, Imperialism and its Consequences Part IV: The Cold War in the Third World Part V: The Era of Detente Part VI: Human Rights and Non-State Actors Part VII: Nuclear Weapons, Technology and Intelligence Part VIII: Psychological Warfare, Propaganda and Cold War Culture Part IX: The End of the Cold War This new Handbook will be of great interest to all students of Cold War history, international history, foreign policy, security studies and IR in general.

For more than a century, no US adversary or coalition of adversaries - not Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan, or the Soviet Union - has ever reached sixty percent of US GDP. China is the sole exception, and it is fast emerging into a global superpower that could rival, if not eclipse, the United States. What does China want, does it have a grand strategy to achieve it, and what should the United States do about it? In *The Long Game*, Rush Doshi draws from a rich base of Chinese primary sources, including decades worth of party documents, leaked materials, memoirs by party leaders, and a careful analysis of China's conduct to provide a history of China's grand strategy since the end of the Cold War. Taking readers behind the Party's closed doors, he uncovers Beijing's long, methodical game to displace America from its hegemonic position in both the East Asia regional and global orders through three sequential "strategies of displacement." Beginning in the 1980s, China focused for two decades on "hiding capabilities and biding time." After the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, it became more assertive regionally, following a policy of "actively accomplishing something." Finally, in the aftermath populist elections of 2016, China shifted to an even more aggressive strategy for undermining US hegemony, adopting the phrase "great changes unseen in century." After charting how China's long game has evolved, Doshi offers a comprehensive yet asymmetric plan for an effective US response. Ironically, his proposed approach takes a page from Beijing's own strategic playbook to undermine China's ambitions and strengthen American order without competing dollar-for-dollar, ship-for-ship, or loan-for-loan. In *Reagan and Gorbachev*, Jack F. Matlock, Jr., gives an eyewitness account of how the Cold War ended, with humankind declared the winner. As Reagan's principal adviser on Soviet and European affairs, and later as the U.S. ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Matlock lived history: He was the point person for Reagan's evolving policy of conciliation toward the Soviet Union. Working from his own papers, recent interviews with major figures, and archival sources both here and abroad, Matlock offers an insider's perspective on a diplomatic campaign far more sophisticated than previously thought, led by two men of surpassing vision. Matlock details how, from the start of his term, Reagan privately pursued improved U.S.—U.S.S.R. relations, while rebuilding America's military and fighting will in order to confront the Soviet Union while providing bargaining chips. When Gorbachev assumed leadership, however, Reagan and his advisers found a potential partner in the enterprise of peace. At first the two leaders sparred, agreeing on little. Gradually a form of trust emerged, with Gorbachev taking politically risky steps that bore long-term benefits, like the agreement to abolish intermediate-range nuclear missiles and the agreement to abolish intermediate-range nuclear missiles and the U.S.S.R.'s significant unilateral troop reductions in 1988. Through his recollections and unparalleled access to the best and latest sources, Matlock describes Reagan's and Gorbachev's initial views of each other. We learn how the two prepared for their meetings; we discover that Reagan occasionally wrote to Gorbachev in his own hand, both to personalize the correspondence and to prevent nit-picking by hard-liners in his administration. We also see how the two men were pushed closer together by the unlikeliest characters (Senator Ted Kennedy and François Mitterrand among them) and by the two leaders' remarkable foreign ministers, George Shultz and Eduard Shevardnadze. The end of the Cold War is a key event in modern history, one that demanded bold individuals and decisive action. Both epic and intimate, Reagan and Gorbachev will be the standard reference, a work that is critical to our understanding of the present and the past.

Published to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall — a definitive and ground-breaking account of the revolutionary ideology that changed the modern world. The inexorable rise of Communism was the most momentous political phenomenon of the first half of the twentieth century. Its demise in Europe and its decline elsewhere have produced the most profound political changes of the last few decades. In this illuminating book, based on forty years of study and a wealth of new sources, Archie Brown provides a comprehensive history as well as an original and highly readable analysis of an ideology that has shaped the world and still rules over a fifth of humanity. A compelling new work from an internationally renowned specialist, *The Rise and Fall of Communism* promises to be the definitive study of the most remarkable political and human story of our times.

How America's Civil Religion Betrayed the National Interest

Deterrence in the 21st Century—Insights from Theory and Practice

Crimes, Terror, Repression

Operation Overflight

Europe and China in the Cold War

The Long Game

Civilization in the West blends social and political history with a myriad of maps and images that bring history to life. The authors tell a compelling story of Western Civilization that is enhanced by images and maps. “The Visual Record” chapter opens draw readers in by using illustrations that underscore a dominant theme of the chapter. New “Image Discovery” features guide readers to interrogate images, understand their contexts, and unpack their multiple meanings. The dramatic, changing contours of the West are explored through Map Discovery features and Geographical Tours of Europe. In this new edition of his classic 1970 memoir about the notorious U-2 incident, pilot Francis Gary Powers reveals the full story of what actually happened in the most sensational espionage case in Cold War history. After surviving the shoot-down of his reconnaissance plane and his capture on May 1, 1960, Powers endured sixty-one days of rigorous interrogation by the KGB, a public trial, a conviction for espionage, and the start of a ten-year sentence. After nearly two years, the U.S. government obtained his release from prison in a dramatic exchange for convicted Soviet spy Rudolph Abel. The narrative is a tremendously exciting suspense story about a man who was labeled a traitor by many of his countrymen but who emerged a Cold War hero.

THE ENDURING VISION, CONCISE EDITION, is an engaging narrative that integrates political, social, and cultural history within a chronological framework. Known for its focus on the environment and the land, the text is also praised for its innovative coverage of cultural history, public health and medicine, and the West—including Native American history. The Seventh Edition brings the work fully up to date, and was carefully revised to create a sharper narrative. Chapters 26 through 29 have been reorganized to consolidate coverage of the Cold War, the civil rights movement, and the Vietnam War, so that each is addressed cohesively. Available in the following split options: THE ENDURING VISION, CONCISE Seventh Edition (Chapters 1-31); Volume 1: To 1877 (Chapters 1-16); Volume 2: From 1865 (Chapters 16-31). Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Unlock the more straightforward side of The Spy Who Came in from the Cold with this concise and insightful summary and analysis! This engaging summary presents an analysis of The Spy Who Came in from the Cold by John le Carré, which follows Alec Leamas, a cynical veteran intelligence agent who embarks on one last mission to entrap the head of the East German intelligence services. In its bleak depiction of the deception and betrayal that characterise the world of international espionage and the amorality of the spies themselves, the novel stood out from its predecessors and captivated readers with its authentic, gritty mood. John le Carré is an internationally renowned writer of spy novels. His best-known works include *The Spy Who Came in From the Cold*, *Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy* and *The Constant Gardener*. Find out everything you need to know about *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold* in a fraction of the time! This in-depth and informative reading guide brings you:
• A complete plot summary
• Character studies
• Key themes and symbols
• Questions for further reflection
Why choose BrightSummaries.com? Available in print and digital format, our publications are designed to accompany you on your reading journey. The clear and concise style makes for easy understanding, providing the perfect opportunity to improve your literary knowledge in no time. See the very best of literature in a whole new light with BrightSummaries.com!

Latin America and the Global Cold War

The Essential World History

Defrosting the Cold War and Beyond

The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb

How the Cold War Ended

An Evaluation under International Law

Collects and analyzes seventy years of communist crimes that offer details on Kim Sung's Korea, Vietnam under "Uncle Ho," and Cuba under Castro.

This innovative argument shows the consequences of increased aversion to international war for foreign and military policy.

"I too am not a bit tamed—I too am untranslatable / I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world."—Walt Whitman, "Song of Myself," *Leaves of Grass*
The American Yawp is a free, online, collaboratively built American history textbook. Over 300 historians joined together to create the book they wanted for their own students—an accessible, synthetic narrative that reflects the best of recent historical scholarship and provides a jumping-off point for discussions in the U.S. history classroom and beyond. Long before Whitman and long after, Americans have sung something collectively amid the deafening roar of their many individual voices. The Yawp highlights the dynamism and conflict inherent in the history of the United States, while also looking for the common threads that help us make sense of the past. Without losing sight of politics and power, The American Yawp incorporates transnational perspectives, integrates diverse voices, recovers narratives of resistance, and explores the complex process of cultural creation. It looks for America in crowded slave cabins, bustling markets, congested tenements, and marbled halls. It navigates between maternity wards, prisons, streets, bars, and boardrooms. The fully peer-reviewed edition of *The American Yawp* will be available in two print volumes designed for the U.S. history survey. Volume I begins with the indigenous people who called the Americas home before chronicling the collision of Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.The American Yawp traces the development of colonial society in the context of the larger Atlantic World and investigates the origins and ruptures of slavery, the American Revolution, and the new nation's development and rebirth through the Civil War and Reconstruction. Rather than asserting a fixed narrative of American progress, *The American Yawp* gives students a starting point for asking their own questions about how the past informs the problems and opportunities that we confront today.

Published by OpenStax College, U.S. History covers the breadth of the chronological history of the United States and also provides the necessary depth to ensure the course is manageable for instructors and students alike. U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most courses. The authors introduce key forces and major developments that together form the American experience, with particular attention paid to considering issues of race, class and gender. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience).

U.S. History
NATO and Euro-Atlantic Security After the Cold War
An Introduction to the Helsinki Process, 1954-2022
The Black Book of Communism
Exchanges Beyond the Bloc Logic and the Sino-Soviet Split
Assignment Russia

Europe and China in the Cold War offers fresh and captivating scholarship on a complex relationship. Defying the divisions and hostilities of those times, national cases and personal experiences show that Sino-European connections were much more intense than previously thought.

This book examines Mexico's unique foreign relations with the US and Cuba during the Cold War.

Civilization in the West blends social and political history with an exceptional map and image program to engage students and bring history to life. The authors tell a compelling story of Western Civilization that is enhanced by an image-based approach. "The Visual Record" chapter openers draw students in by using illustrations that underscore a dominant theme of the chapter. New "Image Discovery" features guide students to interrogate images, understand their contexts, and unpack their multiple meanings. The dramatic, changing contours of the West are explored through an exceptional map program, through Map Discovery features, and through Geographical Tours of Europe.

A personal journey through some of the darkest moments of the cold war and the early days of television news Marvin Kalb, the award-winning journalist who has written extensively about the world he reported on during his long career, now turns his eye on the young man who became that journalist. Chosen by legendary broadcaster Edward R. Murrow to become one of what came to be known as the Murrow Boys, Kalb in this newest volume of his memoirs takes readers back to his first days as a journalist, and what also were the first days of broadcast news. Kalb captures the excitement of being present at the creation of a whole new way of bringing news immediately to the public. And what news. Cold War tensions were high between Eisenhower 's America and Khrushchev 's Soviet Union. Kalb is at the center, occupying a unique spot as a student of Russia tasked with explaining Moscow to Washington and the American public. He joins a cast of legendary figures along the way, from Murrow himself to Eric Severeid, Howard K. Smith, Richard Hottelet, Charles Kuralt, and Daniel Schorr among many others. He finds himself assigned as Moscow correspondent of CBS News just as the U2 incident—the downing of a US spy plane over Russian territory—is unfolding. As readers of his first volume, The Year I Was Peter the Great, will recall, being the right person, in the right place, at the right time found Kalb face to face with Khrushchev. Assignment Russia sees Kalb once again an eyewitness to history—and

a writer and analyst who has helped shape the first draft of that history.
A Massively Collaborative Open U.S. History Textbook, Vol. 1: To 1877

The Stupidity of War

The Cold War: a Very Short Introduction

The Rise and Fall of Communism

Rockets and People, Volume III, Hot Days of the Cold War

Witness to the Last Campaign of World War II

This open access volume surveys the state of the field to examine whether a fifth wave of deterrence theory is emerging. Bringing together insights from world-leading experts from three continents, the volume identifies the most pressing strategic challenges, frames theoretical concepts, and describes new strategies. The use and utility of deterrence in today's strategic environment is a topic of paramount concern to scholars, strategists and policymakers. Ours is a period of considerable strategic turbulence, which in recent years has featured a renewed emphasis on nuclear weapons used in defence postures across different theatres; a dramatic growth in the scale of military cyber capabilities and the frequency with which these are used; and rapid technological progress including the proliferation of long-range strike and unmanned systems. These military-strategic developments occur in a polarized international system, where cooperation between leading powers on arms control regimes is breaking down, states widely make use of hybrid conflict strategies, and the number of internationalized intrastate proxy conflicts has quintupled over the past two decades. Contemporary conflict actors exploit a wider gamut of coercive instruments, which they apply across a wider range of domains. The prevalence of multi-domain coercion across but also beyond traditional dimensions of armed conflict raises an important question: what does effective deterrence look like in the 21st century? Answering that question requires a re-appraisal of key theoretical concepts and dominant strategies of Western and non-Western actors in order to assess how they hold up in today's world. Air Commodore Professor Dr. Frans Osinga is the Chair of the War Studies Department of the Netherlands Defence Academy and the Special Chair in War Studies at the University Leiden. Dr. Tim Sweijs is the Director of Research at The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies and a Research Fellow at the Faculty of Military Sciences of the Netherlands Defence Academy in Breda.

NATO's decision to open itself to new members and new missions is one of the most contentious and least understood issues of the post-Cold War world. This book, an unusual and intriguing blend of memoirs and scholarship, takes us back to the decade when those momentous decisions were made. Former senior officials from the United States, Russia, Western and Eastern Europe who were directly involved in the decisions of that time describe their considerations, concerns, and pressures. They are joined by scholars who have been able to draw on newly declassified archival sources to revisit NATO's evolving role in the 1990s.

With a new preface by the author Controversial in nature, this book demonstrates that the United States did not need to use the atomic bomb against Japan. Alperovitz criticizes one of the most hotly debated precursory events to the Cold War, an event that was largely responsible for the evolution of post-World War II American politics and culture.

Vividly written and based on up-to-date scholarship, this title provides an interpretive overview of the international history of the Cold War.

The Enduring Vision: A History of the American People, Concise

International Society and the Establishment of New States Since 1776

Recognizing States

The Routledge Handbook of the Cold War

At the Abyss

A fierce critique of civil religion as the taproot of America's bid for global hegemony Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Walter A. McDougall argues powerfully that a pervasive but radically changing faith that “God is on our side” has inspired U.S. foreign policy ever since 1776. The first comprehensive study of the role played by civil religion in U.S. foreign relations over the entire course of the country's history, McDougall's book explores the deeply infused religious rhetoric that has sustained and driven an otherwise secular republic through peace, war, and global interventions for more than two hundred years. From the Founding Fathers and the crusade for independence to the Monroe Doctrine, through World Wars I and II and the decades-long Cold War campaign against “godless Communism,” this coruscating polemic reveals the unacknowledged but freely exercised dogmas of civil religion that bind together a “God blessed” America, sustaining the nation in its pursuit of an ever elusive global destiny.

Achieve your best with this motivating revision guide packed with tips and opportunities to practise for the exam. This guide meets the core requirements of the latest Edexcel specification. Written by expert author Ben Walsh, it not only includes helpful analysis, primary/secondary sources and review materials but also fosters active and effective revision to help you reach your highest potential. - Review all the key content of the Edexcel course with just the right amount of detail. - Keep on track with exam requirements with exam tips throughout. - Complete tasks which enhance your understanding and revision methods. CONTENTS: Unit 1: Peace and War: International Relations, 1900-91 Chapter 1: Why did war break out in 1914? International rivalry, 1900-14 Chapter 2: The peace settlement: 1918-29 Chapter 3: Why did war break out in 1939? International relations, 1929-39 Chapter 4: How did the Cold War develop? 1943-56 Chapter 5: Three Cold War crises: Berlin, Cuba and Czechoslovakia c. 1957-69 Chapter 6: Why did the Cold War end? The invasion of Afghanistan to the collapse of the Soviet Union, 1979-91 Unit 2: Modern World Depth Studies Chapter 7: Germany, 1918-39 Chapter 8: Russia, 1917-39 Chapter 9: The USA, 1919-41 Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry Chapter 10: War and the transformation of British society c. 1903-26 Chapter 11: War and the transformation of British society c. 1931-51 Chapter 12: A divided union? The USA, 1945-70

"[An American Childhood] combines the child's sense of wonder with the adult's intelligence and is written in some of the finest prose that exists in contemporary America. It is a special sort of memoir that is entirely successful...This new book is [Annie Dillard's] best, a joyous ode to her own happy childhood." — Chicago Tribune A book that instantly captured the hearts of readers across the country, An American Childhood is Pulitzer Prize-winning author Annie Dillard's poignant, vivid memoir of growing up in Pittsburgh in the 1950s and 60s. Dedicated to her parents - from whom she learned a love of language and the importance of following your deepest passions - this narrative tale will resonate for everyone who has ever recalled with longing playing baseball on an endless summer afternoon, caring for a pristine rock collection, or knowing in your heart that a book was written just for you.

“The Cold War . . . was a fight to the death,” notes Thomas C. Reed, “fought with bayonets, napalm, and high-tech weaponry of every sort—save one. It was not fought with nuclear weapons.” With global powers now engaged in cataclysmic encounters, there is no more important time for this essential, epic account of the past half century, the tense years when the world trembled At the Abyss. Written by an author who rose from military officer to administration insider, this is a vivid, unvarnished view of America's fight against Communism, from the end of WWII to the closing of the Strategic Air Command, a work as full of human interest as history, rich characters as bloody conflict. Among the unforgettable figures who devised weaponry, dictated policy, or deviously spied and subverted: Whittaker Chambers—the translator whose book, Witness, started the hunt for bigger game: Communists in our government; Lavrenti Beria—the head of the Soviet nuclear weapons program who apparently killed Joseph Stalin; Col. Ed Hall—the leader of America's advanced missile system, whose own brother was a Soviet spy; Adm. James Stockwell—the prisoner of war and eventual vice presidential candidate who kept his terrible secret from the Vietnamese for eight long years; Nancy Reagan—the “Queen of Hearts,” who was both loving wife and instigator of palace intrigue in her husband's White House. From Eisenhower's decision to beat the Russians at their own game, to the “Missile Gap” of the Kennedy Era, to Reagan's vow to “lean on the Soviets until they go broke”—all the pivotal events of the period are portrayed in new and stunning detail with information only someone on the front lines and in backrooms could know. Yet At the Abyss is more than a riveting and comprehensive recounting. It is a cautionary tale for our time, a revelation of how, “those years . . . came to be known as the Cold War, not World War III.”

The Cold War Origins of Rational Choice Liberalism

The Spy Who Came in from the Cold by John le Carré (Book Analysis)

The Tragedy of U.S. Foreign Policy

U.S. History by OpenStax (Print Version, Paperback, B&W, Volume 1 & 2)

The American Yawp

Marshall Plan

This comprehensive study of China's Cold War experience reveals the crucial role Beijing played in shaping the orientation of the global Cold War and the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. The success of China's Communist revolution in 1949 set the stage, Chen says. The Korean War, the Taiwan Strait crises, and the Vietnam War--all of which involved China as a central actor--represented the only major "hot" conflicts during the Cold War period, making East Asia the main battlefield of the Cold War, while creating conditions to prevent the two superpowers from engaging in a direct military showdown. Beijing's split with Moscow and rapprochement with Washington fundamentally transformed the international balance of power, argues Chen, eventually leading to the end of the Cold War with the collapse of the Soviet Empire and the decline of international communism. Based on sources that include recently declassified Chinese documents, the book offers pathbreaking insights into the course and outcome of the Cold War.

Merriam Press Military Monograph 107.The author was inducted into the U.S. Army in April 1942 and served as a member of the 206th Port Company, loading and unloading cargo, as part of the 1st Engineer Special Amphibious Brigade, for the invasion of Okinawa, on board an APA (Armed Personnel Assault), utilizing landing craft and DUKWs. Contents: Chapter 1: Introduction; Chapter 2: Early Life; Chapter 3: Growing Up; Chapter 4: Trauma; Chapter 5: War Comes to America; Chapter 6: Funeral and Afterward; Chapter 7: Army Volunteer; Chapter 8: Boston Harbor; Chapter 9: Train Ride; Chapter 10: Ship to Hawaii; Chapter 11: Big Island; Chapter 12: Maui; Chapter 13: Back to Oahu; Chapter 14: Aloha Hawaii; Chapter 15: Okinawa; Chapter 16: Air Raids Forever; Chapter 17: Section 8 Special Mission; Chapter 18: Some Psychological Observations; Chapter 19: The Smell of Death; Chapter 20: The Last Six Weeks of War; Chapter 21: Final Costs of the Invasion; Chapter 22: One More Mission; Chapter 23: Inchon, Korea; Chapter 24: Problems of the People and the Occupation; Chapter 25: The Cold and the Terrorists; Chapter 26: The Big Bang and Beyond; Chapter 27: The Way Home—First Leg: Inchon to Portland; Chapter 28: The Way Home—Second Leg: Portland to Ft. McPherson; Chapter 29: The Way Home—Final Leg: Ft. McPherson to Camilla, Georgia; Chapter 30: Initial Reentry Into Civilian Life Issues; Chapter 31: War Hangover Issues; Chapter 32: The Dream War.First Edition (January 2012).1 photo.

Reagan and Gorbachev

Mao's China and the Cold War

The Essential World History, Volume II: Since 1500

An American Childhood