Historical Study A70: International History
November 15: Local Conflicts – the Korean War and the Suez Crisis

1. De-Colonization (Review)
   a. The nature of international affairs during 1947-1950: international organizations, post-colonial states
   b. The Cold War is only one phenomenon among many in early postwar world affairs

2. De-Colonization and Nation-Building during the early Cold War
   a. The Cold War, 1947-1949, primarily entails a division of Europe
   b. How did the Cold War affect “nation-building” of postcolonial states?
   c. Nation-building: Territorial and demographic boundaries; establishing political legitimacy (writing constitutions); economic development; social cohesiveness; cultural identity (“imagined communities”)
   d. Foreign policies of the new nations: “leaning to one side” (USSR-China alliance), security pacts with U.S. (Baghdad Pact, CENTO, SEATO), neutrality (Bandung Conference, 1955)

3. Korea: From De-Colonization to War
   a. Divided Korea, 1945-1949: Republic of Korea (1949); Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (1948)
   b. North Korean invasion of South Korea (June 25, 1950); USSR and PRC support
   c. U.S. response; UN involvement; China’s entrance into the war; U.S.-China conflict; the Truman-MacArthur controversy; Stalemate, 1951-1953; armistice, 1953
   d. The Korean War’s impact on the Cold War: NATO, COCOM, U.S. alliances with Japan, Taiwan (Republic of China), Philippines, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand

4. Egypt: The Third Way
   a. Postwar Egypt under King Farouk, war with Israel, U.S. aid (“developmentalism”)
   b. Nasser and the nationalization of the Suez Canal, the Aswan dam project
   c. Intervention by Britain, France, Israel; U.S. and USSR responses at UN

5. Limited War or Nuclear War
   a. Eisenhower, Khrushchev, and “peaceful coexistence”
   b. Nuclear armament and the emergence of the “ban the bomb” movement
   c. Debate on limited war (the question of “non-combatant immunity,” use of tactical nuclear weapons) and on non-military means of waging Cold War

New UN Members (1945-1965)
Americas: Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago
Europe: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden
Asia/Oceania: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cyprus, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Yemen