Summary: Arms Race

Communism Around the World
After World War II, Americans worried that Soviets would spread communism everywhere. The Soviets helped a communist army in China. China became communist. Now two of the biggest nations in the world were communist.

In 1949, the Soviet Union built an atomic bomb. U.S. leaders wanted their military to be stronger than the Soviets’. An arms race began. People worried this race would lead to a nuclear war. During the 1950s, anti-communism grew in the United States. Joseph McCarthy was an anti-communist who claimed that communists worked in the U.S. government. Anti-communists in Congress searched for communists. Hundreds of government workers were fired. A few spies were found. Most people were innocent, though.

Cold War Conflicts
After World War II, the Allies formed the United Nations (UN). More than 50 countries joined the UN to try to keep peace in the world.

In 1950, North Korea was communist. South Korea was not. North Korea invaded South Korea. The Soviets supported North Korea. The United States convinced the UN to defend South Korea. UN soldiers pushed North Koreans out of South Korea. Then China began to help North Korea. In 1953, the two sides agreed to stop fighting. Neither side won.

In 1959, Fidel Castro led a revolution in Cuba, an island near the United States. The Soviets helped Castro set up a communist government in Cuba. In 1962, the United States learned that Soviets were shipping missiles to Cuba. The missiles could carry atomic bombs. President John F. Kennedy sent U.S. ships to block Cuba. This was called the Cuban missile crisis. People feared it would lead to a nuclear war. Days later, Soviets removed the missiles. The United States promised not to attack Cuba. The Soviet Union and the United States agreed to try to prevent nuclear war together.