

Organize the information into two columns

Soviet and US Wartime Experience

USA	USSR
9	8
11	16
12	5
10	7
3	14
1	6
2	15
4	13

- idea of self-determination <sovereignty>
 - free exchange of goods & services
- collective security
 - ↳ precursor to Potsdam Conference
 - ↓
 - UN
- 1. Atlantic Charter in 1941
 - August
- 2. Fielded an army of 9 million in total
- 3. 400,000 military deaths and approx. 30,000 civilian deaths
- 4. Spent \$341 billion dollars during WWII (cost in 1945 \$)
 - ↳ where did they get the money from?
 - ↳ selling weapons / lend to Brits / Soviets
- 5. Insisted on friendly and/or communist governments and a buffer zone (Eastern Europe)
 - ↳ only repaid by late 90s
- 6. No major victory until Stalingrad in 1942 and German Army occupies 1/3 of the Soviet Union between 1941 and 1943
- 7. Estimated that 25% of factories and resources such as oil wells in the USSR are destroyed or captured by Germans (1,500 factories are relocated beyond Urals out of reach of German armed forces and Luftwaffe)
- 8. Entered WWII in June of 1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union
- 9. Entered WWII in December of 1941, when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
- 10. No damage or loss of factories, oil reserves, or other resources except for damage to Pearl Harbor and loss of Philippine, Guam and Wake Island
- 11. Success against Japanese at Midway in 1942. 1st major engagement in European Theater is Anglo-American Invasion of North Africa (Operation Torch) in 1942
- 12. Advocated for the establishment of an international peace-keeping body (United Nations) and supported the idea of "free elections"
- 13. Spent \$192 billion during WWII (cost in 1945 \$)
- 14. 8 to 10 million military deaths and 10 to 12 million civilian deaths
- 15. Fielded an army of 34 million in total
 - ↳ buy time to protect themselves
- 16. Stalin and Molotov signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact in 1939
 - ↳ foreign minister
 - ↳ Non-aggression pact between Germany and Soviet Union
 - ↳ Broken by Hitler in 1941
 - ↳ Implications on mindset of West (cannot trust Stalin)

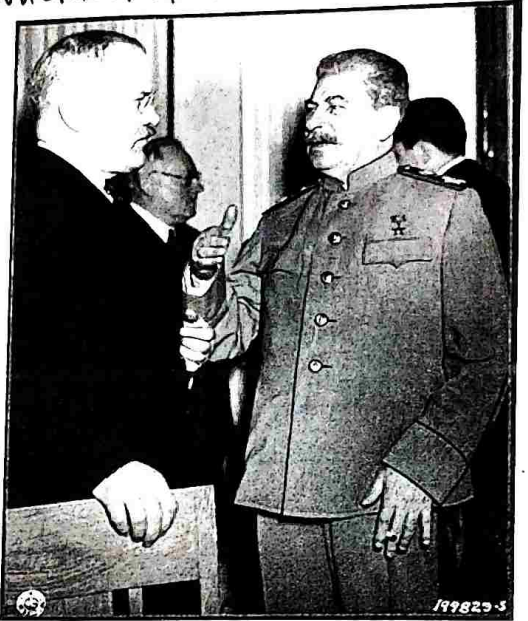
5. Why would USSR want to do this?

Yalta Conference

In February 1945, US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR), British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Secretary General Joseph Stalin, leader of the Soviet Union, met at the Black Sea resort city of Yalta to make plans both for the defeat of Germany and world order after WWII. Although many of the details were left undecided (and as a result became cause for tension between the Grand Alliance), the Big Three, as they were come to be known, agreed to the following:

- The Soviet Union would enter the war against Japan, and in exchange, the Soviets would be granted a sphere of influence in Manchuria (today's northeast China).
- Germany would be divided into separate occupation zones, but the Big Three would enact common policies and plans in each of the zones.
- The Soviet Union was entitled to compensation for the destruction of property and industry that occurred during the invasion and occupation of Soviet territory during the war.
- The Soviet Union agreed to free elections in Eastern Europe.

→ pretty optimistic about his r/s with Stalin
willing to see good side of Stalin



Russian Premier Stalin talks with gestures to his Foreign Minister Molotov at the Palace, Yalta, Crimea, Russia.

ca. 2/1945, Collection FDR-PHOCO: Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Public Domain Photographs. Source: *National Archives*

The Allies had a much harder time agreeing to anything in regard to Poland and much of Eastern Europe. Although Stalin promised free elections, the Soviet Union, fearing a future invasion from Western Europe, sought the creation of buffer states – countries with strong Communist governments allied to the Soviet Union. Although the USA and Great Britain conceded to Communist involvement in the new governments, they maintained their goal of free elections throughout Europe.

While consensus was not possible on many issues, the Yalta Conference is significant in that it did suggest that cooperation between the three powers was possible.

3 months after war in Europe ended

Potsdam Conference

In April 1945, as the European theater of the war was nearing an end, the Allied Powers all converged on Berlin, Germany. The Soviets entered the city first and occupied it for two months. Leaders of the three wartime allies met again in Potsdam, Germany from July 17 – August 2, 1945. At Potsdam, Harry Truman represented the US, following FDR's death. Truman was more suspicious of Stalin and of Soviet expansionism than FDR. In the months following Yalta, the Soviets had consolidated their control over Eastern Europe and had not lived up to their promises of free elections in Eastern Europe. At Potsdam, the Allies agreed to the following:

Germany has
 surrendered

- An Allied Control Commission to run Germany until a final decision could be reached on the nature and powers of a new German government.
- Germany would be demilitarized, de-nazified, and until a final decision could be made about a German government, divided into four occupation zones, each administered by one of the Allied powers and France (the French were given a zone carved out of the British and US sections).
- The capital, Berlin, was also divided between the four powers.
- Each of these four occupying nations could affect the way the nation and the city started to rebuild after the war. The (Soviets, for example, were concerned with maintaining strong controls over their zone) so as to prevent any potential future invasions from its western border. American, French, and British rule, in contrast, promoted capitalism and liberal democratic government.
- Truman and Secretary of State James Byrnes forced the Soviets to agree that occupying nations could exact reparations only from their own zone, while also allowing for the shipping of industrial goods from the Western zones of occupation in exchange for agricultural goods from the Soviet Zone.
- The Western border of Germany was settled.

labour
 (POWs) coal
 land



Last meeting of the Potsdam Conference in Potsdam, Germany.
 Source: Truman Presidential Library, National Archives



Using evidence from both the Wartime experience table and the descriptions of Yalta and Potsdam: what should be the top three foreign-policy goals of the US in 1945? What about the Soviet Union?"

↳ promote capitalism and democracy
 → 3

↳ sphere of influence: communism
 ↳ control over their zone
 oth: wanted to weaken Germany (demilitarization)