

The Nuclear Age

- I. World War II and the Atomic Bomb (1945)
 - A. First Cold War act –contain communism

- II. American Nuclear Leverage
 - A. Truman and the Nuclear Dilemma
 1. West Berlin –Nuclear Leverage Test Case
 - A. Truman Response -Berlin Airlift (1948-49)
 - B. Results: US kept West Berlin but Russian got the bomb
 2. The Korean War (1950-53) –use of nukes -Truman vs. MacArthur
 3. The Hydrogen Bomb –US (1952) and Soviet (1953) –US still in the lead
 - B. IKE and Dulles –Nuclear Buildup and Brinkmanship
 1. Korean War –Armistice (1953)
 - A. Results: armistice but North Korean pushed for nukes
 2. Taiwan Straits Crisis (1954 and 1958)
 - A. Results: Taiwan protected but China pushed for nukes
 - C. JFK –ICBM Buildup
 1. West Berlin –Nuclear Test Case Again
 - A. Khrushchev -Berlin Crisis –“A Free City” and JFK Response –prepared for war
 - B. Tensions Heightened: The Berlin Wall (1961) and Checkpoint Charlie (1961)
 - C. Results: US kept West Berlin but the Soviets do not want to pushed around
 2. Cuban Missile Crisis (October 14 - 28, 1962)
 - A. JFK Response –DEFCON 3, Quarantine, and DEF CON 2
 - B. Order was given to fire a nuke: USS Beale vs. Soviet B-39 submarine
 - C. Results: US Victory but improved US-Soviet relations
 - D. Nixon –The Madman
 1. Vietnam (1969) –Operation Duck Hook and Operation Giant Lance
 - A. Result: Nuclear leverage did not work
 2. Yom Kippur War (October 6, 1973) -Nixon Response –DEF CON 3
 - A. Result: Nuclear leverage worked but was it worth it?
 - E. Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)

- III. American-Soviet Disarmament
 - A. Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT) (1972) -Nixon-Brezhnev
 1. Offensive missiles (Soviets 2,328 vs. US 1,710), ABMs and economic exchanges
 - B. Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) (1987) –Reagan-Gorbachev
 1. Elimination of INF missiles –Soviets cut 1,846, US 846
 - C. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty I (START I) (1991) –Herby-Gorbachev
 1. Nuclear missile ceilings -7,200 (US) – 6,000 (SU)
 - D. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty II (START II) (1993) –Herby-Yeltsin
 1. Nuclear warhead ceilings -3,500 (US) – 2,997 (RUS)
 - E. GW Withdrew from Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (2001)
 - F. Moscow Treaty or Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty (SORT) (2002) –GW-Putin
 1. Limited deployed warheads between 1,700 - 2,200 by 2012
 - G. New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) (2010) –Obama-Medvedev
 1. Cuts by 2017 –warheads (1,550), launchers and bombers (800), deployed (700)
 - H. Current Nuclear Arsenal Status (2012)
 - A. Russia -4,840 deployed, 13,000 total
 - B. US -2,700 deployed, 9,300 total

- IV. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
 - A. Countries that have nuclear weapons
 - United States (1945), Russia (1949), United Kingdom (1952), France (1960), & China (1964)
 - B. International Atomic Energy Agency (1957)
 - C. Non-Proliferation Treaty of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (1968) -189 countries (current)
 - D. Recent additions to the nuclear club –did not sign NPT
 - 1. India (1974), Israel (1979?), Pakistan (1998), and North Korea (2006)
 - A. A.Q. Khan -“Father of Pakistani Atomic Bomb”
 - E. Who is close? -Iran -2013?
 - F. Self-disarmed
 - 1. South Africa (1979) –disarmed 1990
 - 2. Kazakhstan (1995), Belarus (1996), and Ukraine (1996)
 - G. Cooperative Threat Reduction Program (CTR) –Nunn-Lugar Cooperative (1991)

- V. Modern US-Iranian Relations
 - A. Iranian Government Power Struggle
 - 1. Prime Minister Mosaddegh vs. Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi
 - 2. Operation AJAX (1953) –Shah viewed as a US puppet
 - 3. Iran-Hostage Crisis (November 4, 1979 – January 20, 1981) -444 days
 - A. Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi vs. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
 - B. US actions –froze Iranian assets, Eagle Claw, and Negotiations
 - 4. Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) –tilted toward Iraq
 - 5. Iran-Contra Scandal (1985) –covertly supplied Iran with weapons
 - 6. Iran Air Flight 655 (1988) –shot down by US –killed 290 people
 - B. GW Years
 - 1. Operation Enduring Freedom –helped to organize the Northern Alliance
 - 2. Axis of Evil (01/20/02)
 - 3. Iran needs protection: Natanz Nuclear Facility (2007)
 - 4. Comment of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (2005 – 2013)
 - 5. Grand Ayatollah Ali Khamenei
 - C. Obama Years
 - 1. Quom Nuclear Facility (2009) –underground
 - 2. Sabotage: Assassinations of Nuclear Scientists (4) and Operation Olympic Games
 - 3. American Hikers captured (2009) and released (2010 and 2011)
 - 4. Downed Sentinel Drone (12/08/11)
 - 5. US Sanctions (12/31/11)
 - 6. Nuclear Development -2013?
 - 7. President Mahmoud Rouhani (2013 - ????)
 - 8. Obama-Rouhani Phone Call (September 27, 2013)
 - 9. American-Iranian Relations: Positives and Negatives

- VI. Modern US-North Korean Relations
 - A. North Korean leadership
 - 1. Kim Il Sung died “Eternal President” (died 1994)
 - 2. Kim Jong Il “Dear Leader” (died 2011)
 - 3. Kim Jong Un “The Supreme Leader” (current)
 - B. North Korean History –Occupations and Invasions
 - C. American Nukes in South Korea: Deployment (1958) and Withdrawal (1991)
 - D. IAEA Inspectors given limited access to North Korean sites (1992)
 - E. Clinton Presidency
 - 1. Agreed Framework (October 21, 1994) –Clinton
 - 2. US Official Visit –Secretary of State Madeline Albright (2000)

- F. GW Presidency –September 11th Effect
 1. Secretary of State Colin Powell –“promising things on the table”
 2. Axis of Evil (01/20/02)
 3. Started Nuclear Production Again (2002) –weapons inspectors, restarted, and no NPT
 4. Successful Nuclear Test (10/09/06)
 5. Six Party Talks Agreement -Disarmament -cooling tower destroyed (2007)
 6. Operation Orchard –Israeli attack on Syrian nuclear facility assisted by North Korea (2007)
 7. North Korea Removed from the State-Sponsored Terrorist List (10/12/08)
 8. US accused North Korea of continuing a covert missile program –US suspended aid
 - G. Obama Presidency
 1. Captured US journalists –Laura Ling and Euna Lee (3/17/09) –released (8/5/09)
 2. “Satellite” missile test (4/5/09) and weapons inspectors expelled (4/14/09)
 3. 2nd Successful Nuclear Test (05/29/09)
 4. Sinking of the South Korean Ship: Cheonan (3/26/10)
 5. Death of Kim Jong Il and the Rise of Kim Jong Un (December 17, 2011)
 6. Beijing Agreement (February 29, 2012) –disarmament (NK) for food (US)
 7. Satellite Missile Tests –failed (4/13/12) and succeeded (12/12/12)
 8. Third Successful Nuclear Test (2/12/13)
 9. Presence of Iranian Nuclear Scientist (Dr. Fakhrizadeh) at NK Nuclear Test (2/28/13)
 10. American-North Korean Relations: Positives and Negatives
- VII. Summary and Conclusion
- A. Maps –East Asia (6), and Middle East (4)

Assignments

1. * Paper #5 (10): Nuclear Bull’s-eye
2. Test #2 (60): Nuclear Weapons
3. * Debate #2 (50): Iranian Disarmament
4. * Evaluation Paper #2 (10): Iranian Disarmament

* Assignments are not required for all students

Paper #5: Nuclear Bull’s Eye Countries (10 points)

The probability of a nuclear war is small in today’s world but the threat is always there. Create a list of 5 countries most likely to get nuked. State which country would nuke that particular country. Then provide 2 reasons why that particular country would be nuked.

For each point:

- State the country that would be the target.
- State which country would be attacking that particular country with nuclear weapons.
- Provide 2 reasons why that particular country would be nuked.

or

Paper #5: Nuclear Terms (10 points)

Create and define 5 new terms that deal with nuclear weapons. Then use the new nuclear term in a sentence. Nuclear peace –the virtually unprecedented stretch since the end of World War II in which all the world’s powers have avoided coming to blows.

“The world will hopefully continue to leave in nuclear peace for a while.”

East Asia (6)



1. China
2. India
3. Japan
4. North Korea
5. Russia
6. Taiwan

Middle East (4)



1. Iran
2. Israel
3. Pakistan
4. Syria