

THE COLD WAR BEGINS

U.S. HISTORY

Unit – The Cold War (1945-1991)

Required Reading: *The Americans*, Chapter 26 pp. 806-836, Chapter 27 pp. 838-870

Unit Description: In this unit we examine how the U.S. and U.S.S.R emerged as the two strongest powers in international affairs. Ideologically opposed, they challenged one another in a series of confrontations known as the Cold War. The costs of this prolonged contest weakened the U.S.S.R. so that it collapsed due to international upheavals as well as American pressure. The Cold War had social and political implications in the U.S.

Unit Objectives: The student will be able to:

1. Explain how the Cold War influenced U.S. foreign and domestic policy after 1945.
2. Explain how atomic weapons changed the nature of war, altered the balance of power, and began the nuclear age.
3. Explain how the Marshall Plan attempted to address the issues of the Cold War.
4. Explain how the Truman Doctrine attempted to address the issues of the Cold War.
5. Explain how the U.S. responded to the Berlin blockade.
6. Explain why the U.S. became involved in Cuba.
7. Explain why the U.S. became involved in Korea.
8. Explain what caused the Red Scare after 1945.
9. Explain the role of Senator John McCarthy played in the new Red Scare.
10. Explain how the launch of Sputnik impacted the development of the space race.
11. Explain the similarities and differences between the foreign policies of Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy.
12. Explain how the collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R ended the Cold War.

Unit Terms: Define each of the following terms. You will be quizzed on your knowledge of them. They will also be useful for review.

Chapter Vocabulary

People:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Joseph Stalin | Harry Truman | Chiang Kai-shek | Mao Zedong |
| Douglas MacArthur | Dwight Eisenhower | Gen. George Marshall | Kim Il Sung |
| John F. Kennedy | | | |
| Joseph McCarthy | Kikita Khrushchev | Fidel Castro | |
| Julius & Ethel Rosenberg | | | |

Terms:

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Yalta Conference | Postdam Conference | United Nations |
| Nuremberg Trials | Cold War | Truman Doctrine |
| Marshall Plan | Containment | Berlin Airlift |
| NATO | Warsaw Pact | Communism v. Capitalism |
| Long March | 38 th Parallel | House un-American Activities |
| Committee | | |
| Blacklisting | "Hollywood Ten" | Internal Security Act |
| McCarthyism | Department of Defense | CIA |
| Sputnik | NASA | National Security Committee |
| Massive Retaliation | Brinkmanship | Covert Operations |
| Suez Crisis | Eisenhower Doctrine | U-2 Spy Incident |
| Flexible Response | Peace Corps | Bay of Pigs Incidents |
| Berlin Wall | Cuban Missile Crisis | Test Ban Treaty |

IDEOLOGY DEFINITIONS

Ideology: a powerful belief system which unites the past, present, and future in a vision which can solve the problems and improve the lives of people.

| IDEOLOGY | DEFINITION | CHARACTERISTICS |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Democracy Example: United States | a system of rule by the people Greek <i>Demos</i> = people <i>Kratien</i> = to rule | direct: all citizens meet to discuss and resolve issues representative: elected officials individual rights, equality |
| 2. Dictatorship Example: 1 st half 20 th cent Germany, Italy, USSR | general term : undemocratic, authoritarian, tyrannical, government subsuming all others | usually under single charismatic leader... 20 th century dictators power over > people than any previous |
| 3. Totalitarianism Example: Hitler, Stalin Mussolini | powerful & unique manifestations of 20 th century dictatorship government has complete control over <u>all</u> aspects of life (esp. Italy, Germany, USSR) | single party, suppresses individual rights, propaganda, secret police, regimented population, mass murder, concentration camps "cult of the personality" |
| 4. Fascism Example: Italy under Mussolini | extremely <u>nationalistic</u> government, people subordinate to state, single party under strong leader, aggressive imperialism | anti-communist militaristic * *appeals to middle & upper classes |
| 5. Nazism Example: Germany under Hitler | National Socialist German Workers Party...fascism to the extreme. Blatant racism & military aggression | anti-Semitic, superiority of the "Aryan" hoped to restore German pride lost by Treaty of Versailles |
| 6. Capitalism Example: US economic System | economic system of gaining and promoting wealth by private ownership. Purpose : produce profit for reinvestment | free enterprise, supply and demand drives economy, competition health & necessary. Adam Smith |
| 7. Socialism Example: medical system in Britain & other European countries | economic system of government control of production & distribution of <u>major industries</u> . | Anti-fascist, appeals to working class & peasants. Purpose = eliminate inequity of capitalism. Sweden today. |
| 8. Communism Example: former USSR China, Cuba North Korea | final stage of socialism, classless society result of overthrow of capitalism & establishing a dictatorship of the proletariat.(workers) | Cold War = fight for economic dominance by capitalism vs. communism. Only China, Cuba, North Korea today. Ideas of Karl Marx. |

CHAPTER
26

Section 1

GUIDED READING *Origins of the Cold War*

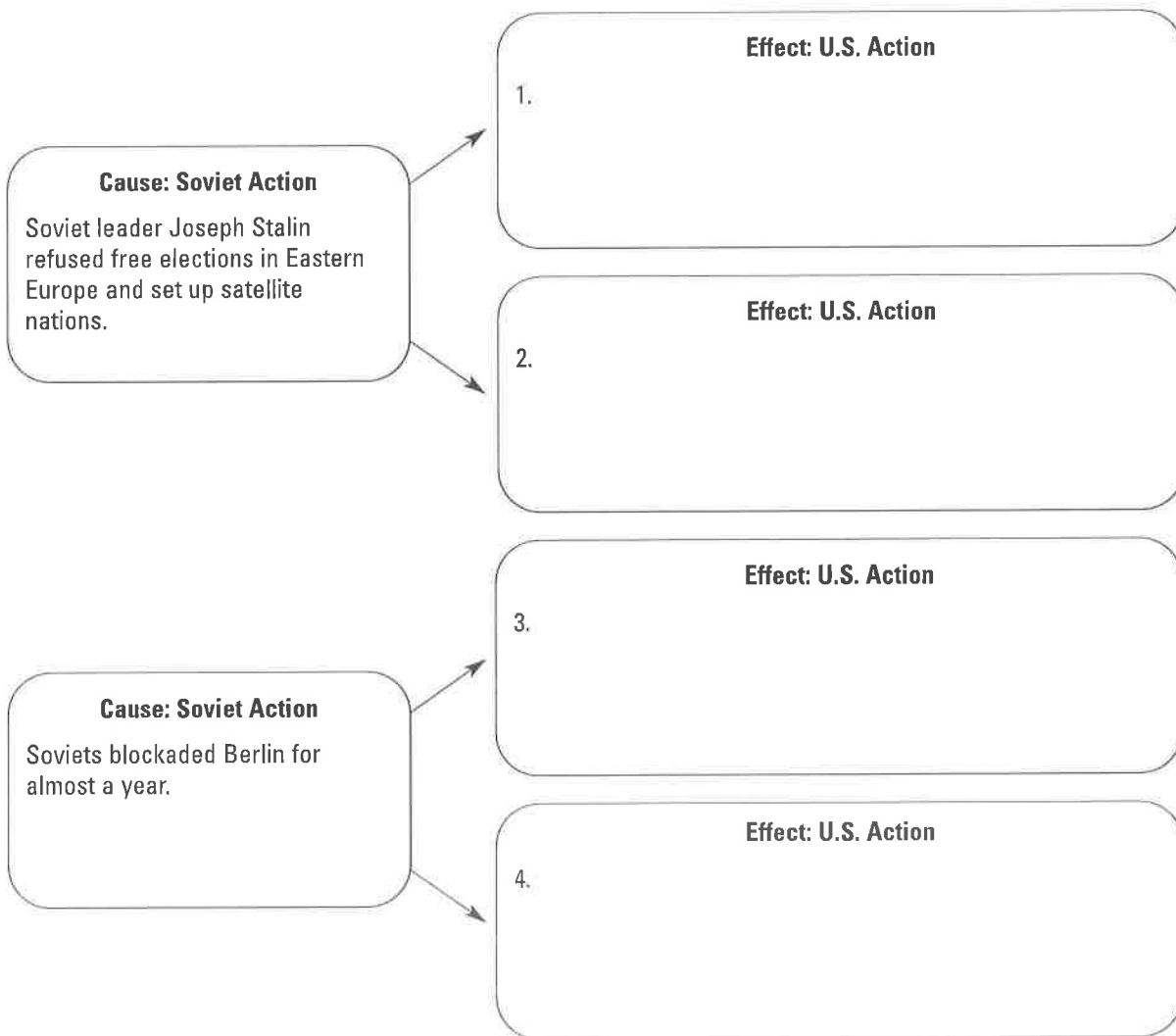
- A.** As you read this section, complete the cause-and-effect diagram with the specific U.S. actions made in response to the Soviet actions listed. Use the following terms and names in filling out the diagram:

containment

Truman Doctrine

Berlin airlift

NATO



- B.** On the back of this paper, explain the significance of each of the following terms:

Cold War

Marshall Plan

CHAPTER
26

Section 2

GUIDED READING

The Cold War Heats Up

- A.** As you read this section, fill out the chart below by writing answers to the questions in the appropriate boxes.

| | Civil War in China | Civil War in Korea |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Which side did the United States support, and why? | | |
| 2. What did the United States do to affect the outcome of the war? | | |
| 3. What was the outcome of the war? | | |
| 4. How did the American public react to that outcome, and why? | | |

- B.** On the back of this paper, explain the significance of each of the following terms and names:

Mao Zedong Chiang Kai-shek Taiwan (Formosa) 38th parallel

CHAPTER
26

Section 3

GUIDED READING *The Cold War Comes Home*

A. As you read this section, fill out the charts below by writing answers to the questions in the appropriate boxes.

| | a. What were they accused of? | b. How were they affected by the accusations? | c. Do the accusations seem to have been fair? Explain. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. The Hollywood Ten | | | |
| 2. Alger Hiss | | | |
| 3. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg | | | |

| McCarthyism | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4. What seems to have motivated it? | 5. Why did it succeed at first? | 6. Why did it fall out of favor? |
| | | |

B. On the back of this paper, explain the significance of each of the following terms and names:

HUAC

blacklist

Senator Joseph McCarthy

CHAPTER
26

Section 4

GUIDED READING

Two Nations Live on the Edge

A. As you read this section, write your answers to the question in the appropriate boxes.

| | How did the United States react, and why? |
|--|---|
| 1. The Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb in 1949. | |
| 2. In 1951, the Iranian prime minister placed the oil industry in Iran under the Iranian government's control. | |
| 3. The Guatemalan head of government gave American-owned land in Guatemala to peasants. | |
| 4. In 1956, Britain, France, and Israel invaded Egypt and occupied the Suez Canal. | |
| 5. Soviet tanks invaded Hungary and fired on protesters in 1956. | |
| 6. In 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik. | |
| 7. In 1960, the Soviet Union brought down an American U-2 piloted by Francis Gary Powers. | |

B. On the back of this paper, explain the significance of each of the following terms and names:

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| H-bomb | brinkmanship | Nikita Khrushchev | Warsaw Pact |
| CIA | Eisenhower Doctrine | Dwight D. Eisenhower | John Foster Dulles |

COLD WAR POLICIES

| | TRUMAN DOCTRINE | MARSHALL PLAN | CONTAINMENT | NATO |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|------|
| WHEN DEVELOPED? | | | | |
| COUNTRIES INVOLVED | | | | |
| REASONS FOR THE POLICY | | | | |
| GOALS OF THE POLICY | | | | |

COLD WAR REVIEW

Terms and People

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cold War | Communist Manifesto | Karl Marx | Bourgeoisie |
| Proletariat | Vladimir Lenin | 38 th parallel | Iron Curtain |
| Nuremberg Trials | Truman | Eisenhower | Churchill |
| Stalin | Douglass MacArthur | Korean War | Mao Zedong |
| George Marshall | Marshall Plan | Joe McCarthy | Yalta Conference |
| Potsdam Conference | HUAC | Berlin Airlift | Loyalty Review Board |
| Truman Doctrine | Containment | Alger Hiss | People's Republic of China |
| Taiwan | Hollywood Ten | Greece/Turkey | UN Charter |
| UN Security Council | International Court of Justice | | |

Short Answer Questions

1. When was the GI Bill of Rights passed, and what did it offer?
2. What created the postwar tensions between the Soviet Union and the Western Allies?
3. How did the Allies try to preserve peace after WWII?
4. Explain the three agreements reached at the Potsdam Conference.
5. Explain three differences between the United States and the Soviet Union after WWII.
6. Describe three actions the United Nations can take to keep the peace.
7. What three actions did the Big Three agree to take at the Yalta Conference?
8. What two major foreign policies did the U.S. develop at the start of the Cold War regarding communism?
9. Why did the U.S. create the Marshall Plan, and what were its results?
10. Compare the Warsaw Pact and NATO.
11. Describe the events that led to China becoming a communist nation.
12. How did Truman and MacArthur disagree on the Korean War?