

CAUSES

- World War II allies disagree on the future of Eastern Europe.
- Stalin favors a weak and divided Germany. The United States and Britain prefer a strong and united Germany.
- At Potsdam, Stalin refuses to promise free elections for Eastern European countries under Soviet Control. Truman is convinced that Stalin is **determined** to conquest the world.
- .Western powers fear Soviet Expansion.

Cold War

EFFECTS

- The Truman Doctrine pledges U.S. aid to countries struggling against communism.
- The United States gives economic aid to Greece and Turkey so that they can battle communism.
- The United States adopts a containment policy to keep communism from spreading beyond its existing borders.
- The Marshall Plan gives U.S. aid to Western Europe, in part so that these countries can resist Soviet domination.
- The Soviet Union blockades West Berlin. After Western allies stage a massive airlift, the Soviet Union lifts the blockade and West Berlin remains independent.
- The United States and Western Europe nations form NATO; the Soviet Union and its satellite states in Eastern Europe form the Warsaw Pact.

Name: _____

Mr. Marcussen and Mrs. Hedges 2016

Homework Calendar

How to use this calendar

- This calendar gives you the homework assignment for each week. The calendar gives the assignment for each night. The assignment is due the next day!
 - Remember no homework will be accepted late!

Cold War Ch 27

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
11 HW: Crumbling Alliances pages 6 - 7	12 HW: Division of Germany page 11	13 Quiz Day HW: Hungary/Czechoslovakia video worksheet	14 Castle Learning Due HW: Wars in Korea and Vietnam pages 17 - 18	15
18 No School Martin Luther King Day	19 HW: Change in Latin America pages 22 – 25	20 Quiz Day HW: Practice Multiple Choice pages 26 - 32	21 Castle Learning Due HW: Finish the packet	22 TEST DAY
25 DBQ Work Day	26 Regents Week	27	28	29

1. Definition of Cold War - philosophy/geography split
2. Europe (Ch33 Sec1)
 - Division of Europe and Germany (Iron curtain, Berlin Wall)
 - US policies – containment, Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine, NATO
 - a. Conflict – Berlin Airlift, Vietnam War
 - b. Military Alliances: NATO and Warsaw Pact
3. Soviet policies under Khrushchev (Sec2)
 - de-Stalinization, Revolts in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia
4. Soviet Union under Brezhnev (Sec1)
 - a. Brezhnev Doctrine, Détente, Invasion of Afghanistan

Student Learning Objectives:

Students will be able to.....

- Define Cold War.
- Discuss the origins of the Cold War.
- Compare and contrast democracy and communism.
- Identify the nations in the Cold War and their opposing ideology.
- Summarize the United States plans of containment.
- Analyze the division of Germany and its impact on the world beyond.
- Summarize the impact of the Cold War on Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
- Evaluate the impact of the Cold War on Asia.
- Describe the Human Rights violations that occurred during the Cold War.
- Evaluate the lasting impact of the Cold War on the world.

Unit Terms

- Please note that all terms within this packet are subject to testing.

Unit Must Know Terms....define the following words as you work your way through the packet. These words are identified as key terms for the unit.

Term	Definition	Packet page
Cold War		
Super Powers		
Iron Curtain		
Containment		
Truman Doctrine		
Marshall Plan		
Berlin Airlift		
NATO		
Warsaw Pact		
Arms Race		

Classwork January 11th

The Butter Battle Book by Dr. Seuss

Directions: Answer the following questions while the teacher reads the book to you.

1. What is the name of the two groups in the book?
2. What is the difference between the two groups?
3. What contest is going on during the book?
4. What is Dr. Seuss trying to convey at the end of the book with both men standing on the wall holding the Big-Boy Boomeroo?

Homework for January 11th

Crumbling Alliance

Directions: Actively read the following text and answer the questions to the left.

Section 1

The Crumbling Alliance

Amid the rubble of war, a new power structure emerged that would shape events in the postwar world. In Europe, Germany was defeated. France and Britain were drained and exhausted. Two other powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, had brought about the final victory. Before long, these two nations would become superpowers with the economic resources and military might to dominate the globe. They would also become tense rivals in an increasingly divided world.

Growing differences. During the war, the Soviet Union and the nations of the West had cooperated to defeat Nazi Germany. By 1945, however, the wartime alliance was crumbling. Conflicting ideologies and mutual distrust divided the former Allies and soon led to the conflict known as the Cold War. The Cold War was a state of tension and hostility among nations without armed conflict between the major rivals. At first, the focus of the Cold War was Eastern Europe, where Stalin and the western powers had very different goals. * Stalin was deeply suspicious of other powers Russia had been invaded by Napoleon's armies and by Germans in World Wars I and II. Also, the United States and Britain had both sent troops into Russia during World War I.

Section 2

Origins of the Cold War. Stalin had two goals in Eastern Europe. First, he wanted to spread communism into the area. And second, he wanted to create a buffer zone of friendly governments as a defense against Germany, which had invaded Russia during World War I and again in 1941.

As the Red Army had pushed German forces out of Eastern Europe, it left behind occupying forces. At wartime conferences, Stalin tried to get the West to accept Soviet influence in the region.

The Soviet dictator pointed out that the United States was not consulting the Soviet Union about peace terms for Italy or Japan, defeated and occupied by American and British troops. In the same way, Russia would determine the fate of the Eastern European lands overrun by the Red Army on its way to Berlin.

What nations emerged as the world's super powers after World War II?

Why did the war time alliance between the Soviet Union and the west crumble after World War II?

What were Stalin's two goals?

Roosevelt and Churchill rejected Stalin's view, making him promise "free elections" in Eastern Europe. Stalin ignored that pledge. Backed by the Red Army, local communists in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere destroyed rival political parties and even assassinated democratic leaders. By 1948, Stalin had installed pro-Soviet communist governments throughout Eastern Europe.

What did Stalin achieve by 1948?

"An iron curtain." Churchill had long distrusted Stalin. As early as 1946, on a visit to the United States, he warned of the new danger facing the war-weary world.

What is "an iron curtain?"

In the West, Churchill's "iron curtain" became a symbol of the Cold War. It expressed the growing fear of communism. More important, it described the division of Europe into an "eastern" and "western" bloc. In the East were the Soviet-dominated, communist countries of Eastern Europe. In the West were the western democracies, led by the United States.

Section 3

Containing Communism

Like Churchill, President Truman saw communism as an evil force creeping across Europe and threatening countries around the world, including China. To deal with that threat, the United States abandoned its traditional isolationism. Unlike after World War I, when it withdrew from global affairs, it took a leading role on the world stage after World War II.

What is containment?

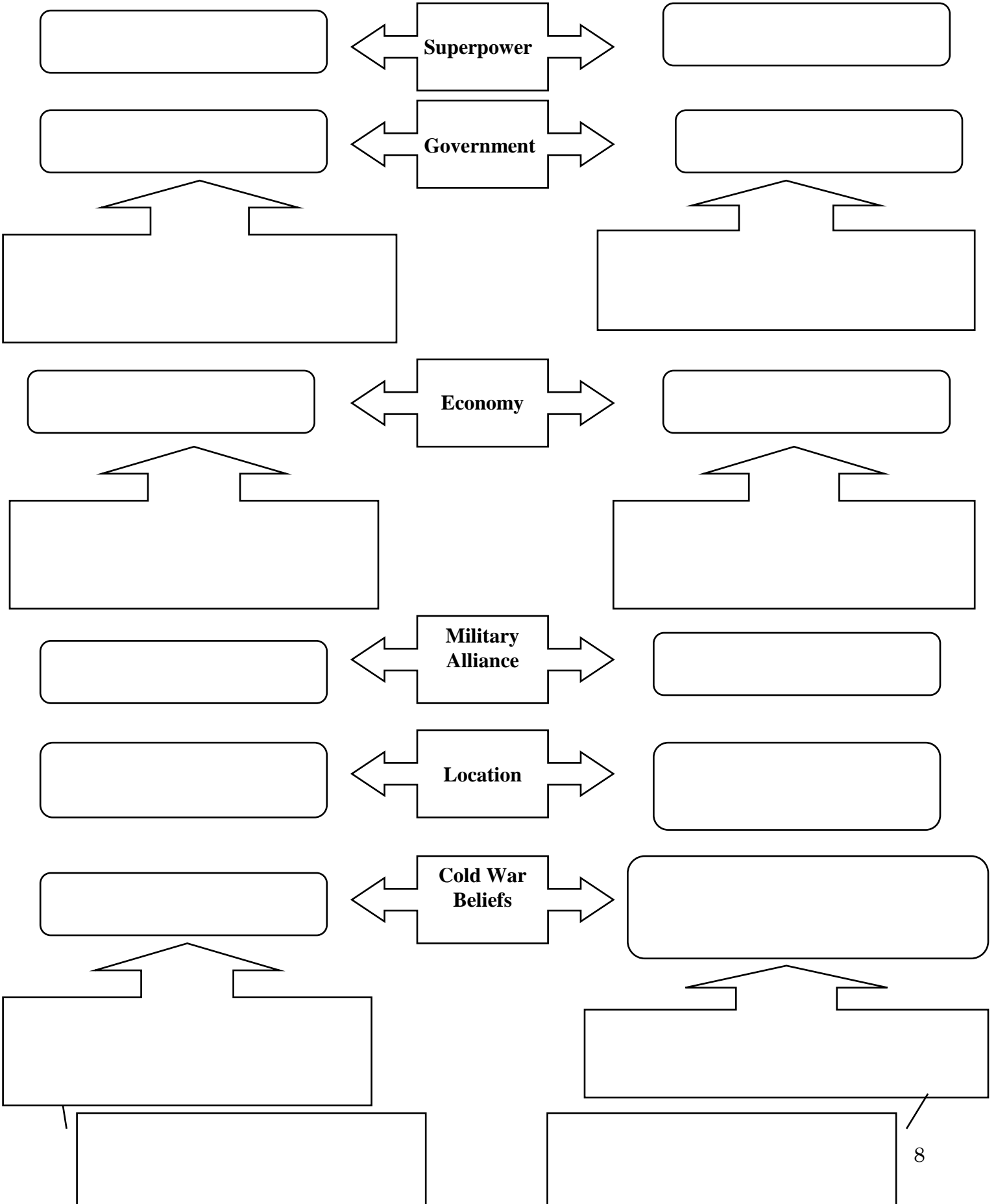
When Stalin began to put pressure on Greece and Turkey, Truman took action. In Greece, Stalin backed communist rebels who were fighting to topple a right-wing monarchy supported by Britain. By 1947, however, Britain could no longer afford to defend Greece. Stalin was also menacing Turkey in the Dardanelles, the straits linking the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Where was Stalin attempting to spread communism?

The propaganda war. Both sides campaigned in a propaganda war. The United States spoke of defending capitalism and democracy against communism and totalitarianism. The Soviet Union claimed the moral high ground in the struggle against western imperialism. Yet linked to those stands, both sides sought world power.

What is propaganda war?

Cold War Worksheet



Classwork for January 12th

Truman Doctrine. On March 12, 1947, Truman outlined a new policy to Congress:

“I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms.”

This policy, known as the **Truman Doctrine**, would guide the United States for decades. It made clear that Americans would resist Soviet expansion in Europe or elsewhere in the world. Truman soon sent military and economic aid and advisers to Greece and Turkey so that they could withstand the communist threat.

The Truman Doctrine was rooted in the idea of containment, limiting communism to the areas already under Soviet control. George Kennan, the American statesman who first proposed this approach, believed that communism would eventually destroy itself. With "patient but firm and vigilant containment," he said, the United States could stop Soviet expansion. Stalin, however, saw containment as "encirclement" by the capitalist world that wanted to isolate the Soviet Union.

The Marshall Plan. Postwar hunger and poverty made Western European lands fertile ground for communist ideas. To strengthen democratic governments, the United States offered a massive aid package, called the **Marshall Plan**. Under it, the United States funneled food and economic assistance to Europe to help countries rebuild. Billions in American aid helped war-shattered Europe recover rapidly and reduced communist influence there.

President Truman also offered aid to the Soviet Union and its satellites in Eastern Europe. Stalin, however, saw the plan as a trick to knock Eastern Europe out of the Soviet orbit. He forbade Eastern European countries to accept American aid, promising that the Soviet Union would help them instead.

What is the Truman Doctrine?

What was the goal of the Truman Doctrine?

What is the Marshall Plan?

How is the Marshall Plan different from the Truman Doctrine?

Containment:

Marshal Plan –

Truman Doctrine -

Homework for January 12th

Divisions in Germany. Defeated Germany became another focus of the Cold War. The Soviet Union dismantled factories and other resources in its occupation zone, using them to help rebuild Russia. Above all, the Soviets feared the danger of a restored Germany. The western Allies, however, decided to unite their zones of occupation and encouraged Germans to rebuild industries. Germany thus became a divided nation. In West Germany, the democratic nations let the people write a constitution and regain self-government. In East Germany, the Soviet Union installed a communist government tied to Moscow.

Berlin airlift. Stalin's resentment at western moves to rebuild Germany triggered a crisis over Berlin. The former German capital was occupied by all four victorious Allies even though it lay in the Soviet zone.

In 1948, Stalin tried to force the western Allies out of Berlin by sealing off all railroads and highways into the western sectors of the city. The western powers responded to the blockade by mounting a round-the-clock airlift. For almost a year, cargo planes supplied West Berliners with food and fuel. Their success forced the Soviets to end the blockade. The West had won a victory in the Cold War, but the crisis deepened the hostility between the two camps.

Section 6

Military alliances. In 1949, as tensions grew, the United States, Canada, and nine Western European countries formed a military alliance. It was called the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**. Members of NATO pledged to help one another if anyone of them was attacked.

In 1955, the Soviet Union responded by forming its own military alliance, the **Warsaw Pact**. It included the USSR and seven satellite states in Eastern Europe. Unlike NATO, however, the Warsaw Pact was a weapon used by the Soviets to keep its satellites in order.

How was Germany divided after World War II?

Describe the purpose of the Berlin Airlift.

Was the Berlin Airlift a success? Explain your answer.

What was the name of the West's military alliance?

What was the name of the Soviet Union's military alliance?

The arms race. Each side in the Cold War armed itself to withstand an attack by the other. At first, the United States, which had the atomic bomb, held an advantage. But Stalin's top scientists were under orders to develop an atomic bomb. When they succeeded in 1949, the arms race was on.

For four decades, the superpowers spent fantastic sums to develop new, more deadly nuclear and conventional weapons. They invested still more to improve “delivery systems” - the bombers, missiles, and submarines to launch these terrifying weapons of mass destruction. Soon, the global balance of power became, in Churchill's phrase, a “balance of terror.”

What is an “Arms Race?”



Explain this political cartoon.

Classwork for January 13th

The Division of Germany

The fate of Germany also became a source of heated contention between the Soviets and the West. At the end of the war, the Allied Powers had divided Germany into four zones, each occupied by one of the Allies-the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France. Berlin, located deep inside the Soviet zone, was also divided into four zones.

The foreign ministers of the four occupying powers met repeatedly in an attempt to arrive at a final peace treaty with Germany but had little success. By February 1948, Great Britain, France, and the United States were making plans to unify the three Western sections of Germany (and Berlin) and create a West German government.

The Soviets opposed the creation of a separate West German state. They attempted to prevent it by mounting a blockade of West Berlin. Soviet forces allowed neither trucks, trains, nor barges to enter the city's three Western zones. Food and supplies could no longer get through to the 2.5 million people in these zones.

The Western powers faced a dilemma. No one wanted another war, but how could the people in the Western zones of Berlin be kept alive when the whole city was blockaded inside the Soviet zone? The solution was the Berlin Airlift-supplies would be flown in by American and British airplanes. For more than 10 months, more than 200,000 flights carried 2.3 million tons of supplies. The Soviets, who wanted to avoid war as much as the Western powers, finally gave in and lifted the blockade in May 1949.

In September 1949, the Federal Republic of Germany, or West Germany, was formally created. Its capital was Bonn. Less than a month later, a separate East German state, the German Democratic Republic, was set up by the Soviets. East Berlin became its capital. Berlin was now divided into two parts, a reminder of the division of West and East.

1. How was Germany divided by the allies after World War II?
2. How did the Soviet Union react when the other allied nations attempted to create a West Germany Government?
3. How did the powers react to the Soviet blockade of Berlin?

A Wall in Berlin

Nikita Khrushchev, who emerged as the new leader of the Soviet Union in 1955, tried to take advantage of the American concern over missiles to solve the problem of West Berlin. West Berlin remained a "Western island" of prosperity in the midst of the relatively poverty-stricken East Germany. Many East Germans, tired of Communist repression, managed to escape East Germany by fleeing through West Berlin.

Khrushchev realized the need to stop the flow of refugees from East Germany through West Berlin. In August 1961, the East German government began to build a wall separating West Berlin from East Berlin. Eventually it became a massive barrier guarded by barbed wire, floodlights, machine-gun towers, minefields, and vicious dog patrols. The Berlin Wall became a striking symbol of the division between the two superpowers.

1. What was the purpose of the Berlin Wall?

THE BERLIN WALL

East German Flight

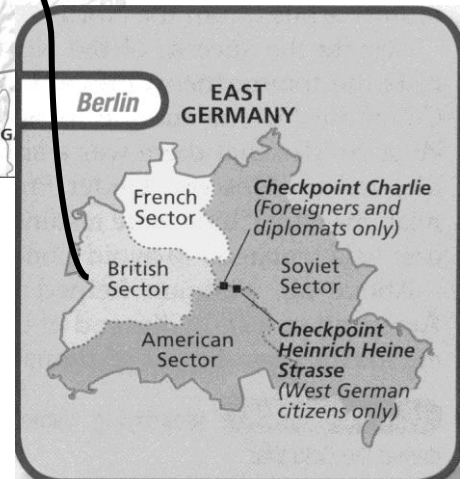
After World War II from 1949 to 1961, about 2.5 million people fled East Germany. Most left to escape Communist rule, fearing growing economic hardships and political repression. Many emigrants were doctors, engineers, teachers, and other professionals. By August 1961 over 10,000 East Germans had fled in a single week. West Berlin was the main escape route, especially for the 60,000 East Berliners who worked in West Berlin. As the population loss began to cause economic problems, the East German government took action.

The Wall Goes Up

On August 13, 1961, East German leaders ordered streets torn up and temporary roadblocks built. They halted all road traffic and train service between East and West Berlin and cut most telephone lines linking the divided city. The thousands of East Berliners who worked in West Berlin had to give up their jobs.

Work began at once on a permanent concrete block wall 15-feet high topped with barbed wire. Hundreds of watchtowers lined the wall, which stretched 28 miles through the city. Another 75-mile-

long section of wall separated West Berlin from the surrounding East German countryside. To reach the wall, East Berliners had to cross a wide open area, often called the "death strip." Guards had orders to shoot anyone seen there. Close to 200 people died trying to escape.



A Changed City

The Berlin Wall cut through almost two hundred streets as well as dozens of rail lines. Workers bricked over windows and doors of houses and churches and bulldozed parks near the wall. Until its fall 28 years later, the wall greatly affected both the land and people of Berlin.

1. Why did the East Germans extend the wall all the way around West Berlin as well as through the middle of the city?
2. How did the separation of the East and West Berlin by the wall affect the economic life of the people and the city?

Homework for January 13th

Hungary and Czechoslovakia

Directions: Go to your teacher's webpage. Select *video homework assignments*. Open the Cold War link. Then select the *Hungary and Czechoslovakia* link. Take notes while watching the video. Be sure to focus on the guided question.

Hungary

Describe how the Cold War conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union affected Hungary.

Czechoslovakia

Describe how the Cold War conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union affected Czechoslovakia.

Classwork for January 14th

The Cold War Heats Up: Repression in Eastern Europe

The Soviet Union kept a tight grip on its Eastern European satellites. Tensions arose in both East Germany and Poland in the 1950s. In East Germany, a revolt was put down with Soviet tanks. In Poland, some reforms were made, yet the country remained under the domination of the Soviet Union. Though Stalin died in 1953, his successors continued his policy of repression.



The Hungarian Revolt

In 1956, a revolution began in Hungary. It was led by Imre Nagy, who was a Hungarian nationalist and communist. Nagy ended one-party rule, got rid of Soviet troops, and withdrew Hungary from the Warsaw Pact. In response, the Soviet Union quickly sent in troops and tanks. Thousands of Hungarians died, and the revolt against Soviet domination was suppressed.



- NATO member, 1955
- Warsaw Pact member, 1955
- Nonaligned communist nation
- Nonaligned nation
- Territory USSR gained by 1945
- National boundary, 1937
- Iron Curtain

The Invasion of Czechoslovakia



Another rebellion against Soviet domination occurred in Czechoslovakia in the spring of 1968, when Alexander Dubcek called for liberal reforms and the easing of communist controls. The government of Czechoslovakia eased censorship and began to plan for a new constitution. The Soviet Union, however, sent troops to overturn the government and restore a communist dictatorship. Through these incidents, it became clear that the Soviet Union would use force whenever necessary to ensure the survival of communism and Soviet domination in Eastern Europe.

Homework for January 14th

Wars in Korea and Vietnam

Directions: Complete the following reading and hi-light important information. Then create summary statements to right of the reading.

KEY IDEA: In Asia, the Cold War flared into actual wars supported mainly by the superpowers.

(1) After World War II, Korea was divided into a Soviet-backed north and an American-supported south. On June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded the South. **President Truman** fought this move with United Nations help. The United States and other countries sent troops to assist South Korea. At first, the North Korean army captured almost all of South Korea. Then the US army began a bold counterattack. In just two months, it had pushed the North Koreans far back, nearly to China. The Chinese then entered the war and drove the US forces back. Bitter fighting continued until 1953. That year, the two Koreas agreed to a cease-fire. The earlier boundary splitting North and South Korea at the 38th parallel remained the same.

(2) North Korea developed as a Communist country following the war. It had a strong army and tight government control, but it also had many economic problems. South Korea's economy grew, in part because it received U.S. aid. However, for more than 30 years, dictators ruled the country. Free elections were held only after a new constitution was accepted in 1987.

(3) The United States faced another war against Communists, this time in Vietnam. That area had been a French colony until Japan invaded it early in World War II. When Japan lost, the French returned. A Vietnamese nationalist named **Ho Chi Minh** wanted to win independence. First, he drove the French out of Vietnam. A peace conference split Vietnam in two, with Ho taking charge in North Vietnam. He made it a Communist state. Communist rebels - the Vietcong - stayed active in the South.

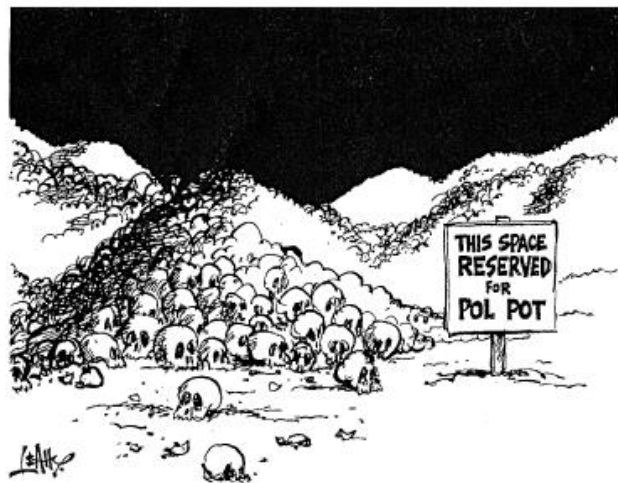
(4) Seeing that the government of South Vietnam was threatened by Communists, the United States began to send large numbers of soldiers. First it sent advisers, later combat troops. By 1968, more than 500,000 U.S. troops were there. They could not win the war on the ground. The United States also tried bombing or burning forests in the South to drive the Vietcong from their hiding places. These actions made peasants in the South more likely to support the North. Many in the United States came to oppose the war.

(5) In the late 1960s, President Richard Nixon began to cut the number of U.S. troops in Vietnam in order to turn the fighting over to the South Vietnamese. The last American troops left in 1973. Two years later, North Vietnam overran the South and made Vietnam one country again. About 1.5 million people fled Vietnam. Today, Vietnam remains Communist but is looking for other nations to invest in its economy.

(6) In 1975, Communist rebels known as the Khmer Rouge set up a brutal Communist government under the leadership of **Pol Pot**. In a ruthless attempt to transform Cambodia into a Communist society, Pol Pot's followers slaughtered 2 million people. This was almost one quarter of the nation's population. The Vietnamese invaded in 1978. They overthrew the Khmer Rouge and installed a less repressive government. But fighting continued. The Vietnamese withdrew in 1989. In 1993, under the supervision of UN peacekeepers, Cambodia adopted a democratic constitution and held free elections

Which group is represented by the skulls in the 1996 cartoon shown?

- (1) Armenians in the Ottoman Empire during World War I
- (2) Anti – Maoists in China during the 1960s
- (3) Intellectuals in Cambodia during the 1970s
- (4) Dissidents in the Soviet Union during the 1930s



Leahy/Courier-Mail/Brisbane

Classwork for January 15th

Korea, Vietnam, & Cambodia

Directions: Go to your teacher’s webpage. Select *video homework assignments*. Open the Cold War link. Then select the *Korea & Vietnam* link. Take notes while watching the video. Be sure to focus on the guided question.

Korea

Describe how the Cold War conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union affected Korea.

Vietnam

Describe how the Cold War conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union affected Vietnam.

Cambodia

Describe how the Cold War conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union affected Cambodia.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>___ 1) Pol Pot, Joseph Stalin, and Slobodan Milosevic were similar in that each leader supported actions that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) introduced democratic ideas B) violated human rights C) supported minority rights D) modernized their economies <p>___ 2) Which term is often used to describe the actions of Adolf Hitler in Germany and Pol Pot in Cambodia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) nonalignment B) neocolonialism C) scorched-earth policy D) genocide <p>___ 3) What would a study of the recent civil wars in Cambodia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Rwanda show about these conflicts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Genocide was used as a political and military tactic. B) Civilians were not affected by these disputes. C) Ethnic conflict was not a factor in the late 20th century. D) The United Nations was successful in resolving these disputes. | <p>___ 4) Armenians under Ottoman rule and Cambodians under the Khmer Rouge <i>both</i> experienced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) an outbreak of the plague B) human rights violations C) an agricultural revolution D) economic sanctions <p>___ 5) Which characteristic is most closely associated with <i>both</i> Pol Pot's government in Cambodia and Slobodan Milosevic's government in Yugoslavia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) use of terror to achieve political goals B) support for freedom of speech C) respect for ethnic minorities D) establishment of a theocratic system <p>___ 6) United States involvement in the Vietnam War was based in part on a desire to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) contain communism in Southeast Asia B) assure access to an adequate supply of oil from the Middle East C) prevent renewed Japanese expansionism in the Pacific D) protect American business interests in China |
|---|---|

___ 7)



Which one of the following events *best* completes the graphic organizer above?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A) Holocaust | C) Vietnam War |
| B) D-Day invasion | D) Persian Gulf War |

Classwork for January 19th

Human Rights Violation

	Cambodia	Ukraine
Human Rights Violation		
When?		
Whose rights were being violated?		
Who was violating human rights?		
Historical Circumstance		
World Response to the human rights violation.		

Khmer Rouge  _____

Pol Pot  _____

Homework for January 19th Political and Economic Change in Latin America

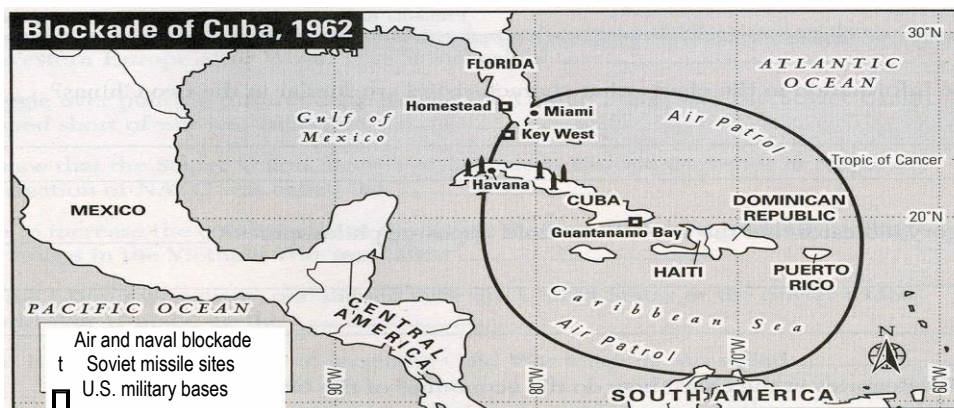
Directions: After each reading answer the questions that follow.

After World War II, rapid industrialization, population growth, and a lingering gap, between the rich and the poor led Latin American nations to seek aid from both superpowers. At the same time, many of these countries struggled to move from dictatorships and military control to democracies.

In the 1950s, Cuba was ruled by an unpopular dictator, Fulgencio Batista, who had U.S. support. Cuban resentment led to a popular revolution, which overthrew Batista in January 1959. A young lawyer named Fidel Castro led that revolution. At first, many people praised Castro for bringing social reforms to Cuba, improving the economy, and raising the standard of living for many Cubans. Yet Castro was a harsh dictator. He suspended elections, jailed or executed his opponents, and tightly controlled the press. When Castro took over U.S.-owned sugar mills and refineries, the United States ordered an embargo on all trade with Cuba. Castro then turned to the Soviets for economic and military aid. In exchange for Soviet support he backed Communist revolutions in Latin America and Africa. Soviet aid to Cuba ended abruptly with the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991. This loss dealt a crippling blow to the Cuban economy. But the aging Castro refused to adopt economic reforms or to give up power.

1. What are the **three** problems that Latin America faced after World War II?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
2. What changes did Fidel Castro receive a lot of praise for instituting?
3. How did Castro rule like the unpopular dictator Fulgencio Batista?
4. Why did Cuba turn to the Soviet Union for aid?
5. What problems did Cuba face upon the collapse of the Soviet Union?

The Cuban Missile Crisis



In 1962, the world narrowly escaped nuclear holocaust during the Cuban Missile Crisis. The United States and the Soviet Union faced each other in a dispute over Soviet placement of nuclear missiles in Cuba, 90 miles off the coast of Florida.

There are several possibilities why the Soviets placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. First, the missiles could protect Cuba from possible U.S. military aggression. Second, the Soviets would gain a strategic advantage on the United States in case of global nuclear war. Finally, the missiles would counter the U.S. installation of missiles in Turkey, near Soviet territory, in 1959.

The U.S. government had an idea Soviets wanted to place missiles in Cuba for some time. However, it was not until August 29, 1962, that a U-2 spy plane confirmed this to President John F. Kennedy. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara proposed three courses of action for the United States. First, it could try to resolve the problem diplomatically by discussing it with the Soviets and the Cubans. Second, it could form an air and naval blockade around Cuba to prevent further shipments of missiles. Finally, it could order an air strike to destroy the missiles and then invade Cuba.

On October 22, Kennedy announced a blockade of Cuba. The United States would seize "offensive weapons and associated materiel" that the Soviets were delivering to Cuba. After six tense days, Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, agreed to halt further shipments of missiles and to dismantle the existing ones in Cuba. He agreed to this only after Kennedy promised not to invade Cuba. Khrushchev also wanted the U.S. missiles removed from Turkey. In formal negotiations, Kennedy refused but then informally agreed to remove them and did so.

Documents released 35 years later reveal that, unknown to both U.S. and Soviet leaders, Soviet field commanders in Cuba had complete authority to fire their missiles. In addition, U.S. military officials undertook several secret sabotage missions in Cuba, and an American aircraft accidentally strayed into Soviet airspace at the height of the crisis. Any of these situations could have triggered a nuclear war.

6. Why do you think the US government wanted to remove Soviet missiles in Cuba?

7. Describe the area of the US blockade.

8. According to the map, how many military bases did the United States have in this area?

9. What are some of the reasons for the Soviet placement of missiles in Cuba?

10. What options did the United States have to counter the Soviet build-up of missiles in Cuba?

11. What were some of the unexpected situations that might have started a nuclear war in 1962?

12. Why do you think Kennedy decided to remove US missiles from Turkey?

Directions: Answer the boxes on the right side of the paper from President Kennedy's speech.

The Cuban Missile Crisis - - Speech by John F. Kennedy

On October 22, 1962, the White House announced that President John F. Kennedy would deliver a speech of the "highest national urgency." That evening, the president went on television and radio to inform the American people about the presence of Soviet missile sites in Cuba and his plans to remove them. As you read this excerpt from Kennedy's speech, think about why he demanded that the Soviets withdraw their missiles from Cuba.

Good evening, my fellow citizens. This Government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet military build-up on the island of Cuba. Within the past week unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purposes of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere.

Upon receiving the first preliminary hard information of this nature last Tuesday morning (October 16) at 9:00 A.M., I directed that our surveillance be stepped up. And having now confirmed and completed our evaluation of the evidence and our decision on a course of action, this Government feels obliged to report this new crisis to you in fullest detail.

The characteristics of these new missile sites indicate two distinct types of installations. Several of them include medium-range ballistic missiles capable of carrying a nuclear warhead for a distance of more than 1,000 nautical miles. Each of these missiles, in short, is capable of striking Washington, D.C., the Panama Canal, Cape Canaveral, Mexico City, or any other city in the southeastern part of the United States, in Central America, or in the Caribbean area. . . .

This nation is prepared to present its case against the Soviet threat to peace, and our own proposals for a: peaceful world, at any time and in any forum. . . .

We have in the past made strenuous efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. We have proposed the elimination of all arms and military bases in a fair and effective disarmament treaty. We are prepared to discuss new proposals for the removal of tensions on both sides - including the possibilities of a genuinely independent Cuba, free to determine its own destiny. We have no wish to war with the Soviet Union, for we are a peaceful people who desire to live in peace with all other peoples.

But it is difficult to settle or even discuss these problems in an atmosphere of intimidation. That is why this latest Soviet threat-or any other threat which is made either independently

Why does Kennedy fear the missile bases?

Why do you think Kennedy told Americans how far the missiles could travel?

How did Kennedy try to make Americans feel better about themselves in this Cold War conflict?

How has Cuba been affected by the Cold War?

or in response to our actions this week-must and will be met with **determination**. . . . The path we have chosen for the present is full of hazards, as all paths are; but it is the one most consistent with our character and courage as a nation and our commitments around the world. The cost of freedom is always high-but Americans have always paid it. And one path we shall never choose, and that is the path of surrender or submission. Our goal is not the victory of might but the vindication of right-not peace at the expense of freedom, but both peace and freedom, here in this Hemisphere and, we hope, around the world. God willing, that goal will be achieved.

According to Kennedy's speech, what is the goal of America and how has this been achieved?

from John Kennedy, U.S., Department of State, Bulletin, Volume XLVII, No. 1220 (November 12, 1962), 715-720. (Address delivered from the White House by T.V. and radio on October 22, 1962.) Reprinted in David L. Larson, ed., *The "Cuban Crisis" of 1962* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1963), 41-46

Directions: Answer the following questions using Herbert Block's political cartoon

Herbert Block drew this political cartoon shortly after the Cuban missile crisis, the most serious U.S.-Soviet confrontation. Notice that, unlike many American politicians and journalists who were severely critical of the Soviet leader at the time, Block depicts Nikita Khrushchev as an equal of President Kennedy in struggling to contain nuclear war.



"Let's Get a Lock for This Thing"
from *Herblock: A Cartoonist's Life* (Lisa Drew Books/Macmillan, 1993).

1. How did Herbert Block show that both Kennedy and Khrushchev struggling to contain nuclear war?
2. What is the significance (importance) of nuclear war's hands?

Homework for January 20th

Cold War Balance of Power

Cold War

Beginning of Cold War

- U.S and Soviet Russia competed militarily and economically
- The West and U.S wanted democracy
- Soviets wanted communism spread throughout Eastern Europe
- Stalin creates the “Iron Curtain” a division of communist East and democratic West

The Marshall Plan

- Following World War II many countries in Europe were destroyed
- The Marshall Plan was an economic plan proposed by the U.S to give Europe aid to rebuild their economies, countries and government

Truman Doctrine

- promote economic and political stability in Europe
- Plan to contain communism and send aid to any country trying to remain democratic (Turkey and Greece benefitted the most)

Cold War: Germany

- Germany was divided into four sections
- Democratic West: Britain, France and U.S
- Communist East: Soviet Russia
- Berlin was also divided into four sections
- Berlin Blockade: Soviets block off supplies into West Berlin to force the democracies out
- Berlin Airlift: Democracies drop supplies into West Berlin
- Soviets stop the blockade

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

- 1949: Member countries: The U.S, Great Britain, France, Spain, Greece, Turkey, and other European democracies
- They joined as an alliance to prevent the spread of communism during the Cold War

Warsaw Pact

- 1955: alliance created by the Soviets and consisting of Eastern European countries
- Extended communist power to create a “buffer zone” between the western democracies and the communist east

Hungarian Revolt

- People in Hungary attempted to fight communist rules
- The Soviets sent in the army to crush the rebellion and kept Hungary a communist nation

Berlin Wall

- Created by Khrushchev to keep East Berliners from fleeing to the democratic West in 1961
- The Berlin Wall was taken down in 1989 reuniting Germany

Korea and Vietnam

- Both countries were divided into north and south
- North Korea and Vietnam were supported by Communist Russia
- South Korea and Vietnam were supported by the democracies and the West
- Korean War: after the war Korea remained TWO separate countries
- Vietnam War: North Vietnam used guerilla techniques to force the democracies out and unify Vietnam for communism

Cold War: Communist Leaders

- Stalin, Khrushchev and Gorbachev: Soviet Russia
- Ho Chi Minh: communist nationalist leader that unified Vietnam
- Pol Pot: communist leader responsible for a genocide in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge
- Fidel Castro: led the communist revolution in Cuba

- Led a revolution in Cuba 1959 turning Cuba into communist state
- Ruled as a dictator for 50 years
- Allied with Soviet Union during the Cuban Missile Crisis
- Raised the standard of living for many Cubans during his rule
- Cuba struggled economically after Fidel Castro and Cuba
- the fall of the Soviet Union

Sample Questions

1. The political climate of the Cold War caused the world's two superpowers to

- (1) cooperate in halting the spread of communism
- (2) colonize Africa and Asia
- (3) compete economically and militarily
- (4) protect human rights

2. Which event illustrates the policy of containment?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Nuremberg trials (1945–1946) | (3) launching of Sputnik (1957) |
| (2) Hungarian revolt (1956) | (4) naval blockade of Cuba (1962) |
- Berlin airlift
 - Cuban missile crisis
 - Nuclear arms race

3. These events were part of an era known as the

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Age of Imperialism | (3) Enlightenment |
| (2) Scientific Revolution | (4) Cold War |

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.”
— Winston Churchill (1946)

4. This statement refers to the

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) beginning of the Cold War | (3) end of World War I |
| (2) unification of Germany | (4) Russian Revolution |

Postwar Europe



Source: Larry S. Krieger et al., *World History: Perspectives on the Past*, D.C. Heath and Co. (adapted)

5. Which speech described the political alignment shown on the map?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Pericles' "Funeral Oration" | (3) Hirohito's "Surrender" |
| (2) Bismarck's "Blood and Iron" | (4) Churchill's "Iron Curtain" |
6. The Berlin Blockade in 1948, the Hungarian Revolt of 1956, and the invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 all demonstrated that the Soviet Union
- (1) wanted to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - (2) used economic sanctions to achieve its foreign policy goals
 - (3) was willing to use military force in situations that challenged its power
 - (4) hoped to advance its economy through cultural exchange

7. The formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the division of Germany into East Germany and West Germany, and the Korean War were immediate reactions to
- (1) Japanese military aggression in the 1930s
 - (2) the rise of German nationalism after WWI
 - (3) ethnic conflict and civil war in Africa in the 1950s
 - (4) communist expansion after WWII
8. One similarity in the histories of Germany and Vietnam is that both nations
- (1) were once divided but have since been reunited
 - (2) remained nonaligned during the Cold War period
 - (3) have chosen a democratic form of government in recent years
 - (4) were once colonized by other European nations
9. One reason for the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 was to
- (1) promote reunification of East Germany and West Germany
 - (2) keep East Germans from fleeing to the Western sector of Berlin
 - (3) complete the post–World War II rebuilding of Berlin
 - (4) meet the requirements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
10. The fall of the Berlin Wall was followed by
- (1) an end of democratic rule in Germany
 - (2) the rise of a Neo-Nazi movement in Spain
 - (3) an expansion of the Warsaw Pact
 - (4) the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union
11. During most of the Cold War period, which two nations were divided into communist and noncommunist parts?
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) China and Mongolia | (3) Pakistan and Ireland |
| (2) Vietnam and Korea | (4) Poland and Cuba |
12. One similarity between the Korean War and the Vietnam War is that both wars were
- (1) resolved through the diplomatic efforts of the United Nations
 - (2) fought as a result of differing political ideologies during the Cold War
 - (3) fought without foreign influence or assistance
 - (4) caused by religious conflicts
13. Which term is often used to describe the actions of Adolf Hitler in Germany and Pol Pot in Cambodia?
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) nonalignment | (3) scorched-earth policy |
| (2) neocolonialism | (4) genocide |
14. One way in which Simón Bolívar, Jomo Kenyatta, and Ho Chi Minh are similar is that each leader
- (1) sought independence from colonial rule
 - (2) ruled during a period of peace and prosperity
 - (3) demanded human rights for all citizens
 - (4) established a totalitarian government

15. A factor that contributed to the success of both Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam and Mao Zedong in China was their ability to combine
- (1) imperialism and traditionalism
 - (2) nationalism and communism
 - (3) ethnocentrism and democracy
 - (4) isolationism and capitalism
16. After World War II, the Soviet Union maintained control of many Eastern European nations mainly because these nations were
- (1) a source of new technology and skilled labor
 - (2) near warm-water ports on the Mediterranean Sea
 - (3) extensions of communist power
 - (4) members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

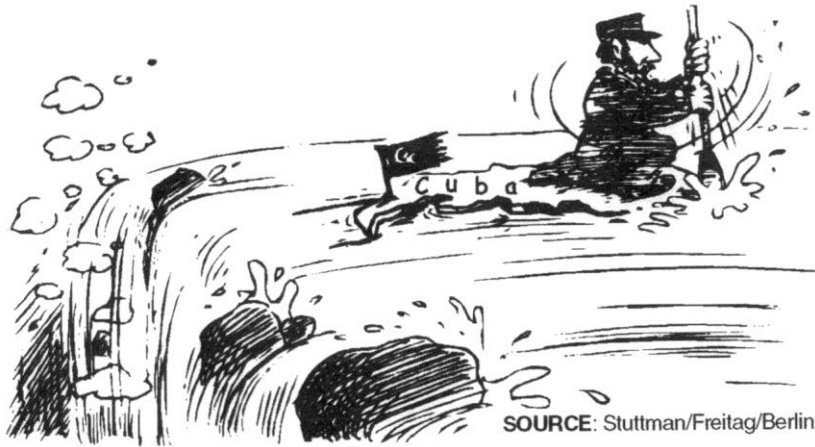


Source: Ellis and Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall, 2005 (adapted)

17. Which time period is represented in this map of Europe?
- (1) before the Congress of Vienna
 - (2) during the Age of Imperialism
 - (3) between WWI and WWII
 - (4) during the Cold War

18. The formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the division of Germany into East Germany and West Germany, and the Korean War were immediate reactions to
- (1) Japanese military aggression in the 1930s
 - (2) the rise of German nationalism after WWI
 - (3) ethnic conflict and civil war in Africa in the 1950s
 - (4) communist expansion after WWII
19. The Berlin Blockade in 1948, the Hungarian Revolt of 1956, and the invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 all demonstrated that the Soviet Union
- (1) wanted to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - (2) used economic sanctions to achieve its foreign policy goals
 - (3) was willing to use military force in situations that challenged its power
 - (4) hoped to advance its economy through cultural exchange
20. After World War II, the United States provided financial aid to West Germany, Turkey, and Greece because these nations were
- (1) beginning their industrial development
 - (2) facing possible communist threats
 - (3) newly independent
 - (4) major military partners of the United States
21. The purpose of the Marshall Plan was to
- (1) restore Japanese economic development
 - (2) provide military aid to Middle Eastern allies
 - (3) assure nationalist success in the Chinese civil war
 - (4) provide for economic recovery in Western Europe
22. The economy of the former Soviet Union had differed most from the economy of the United States in the
- (1) manner of deciding which goods will be produced
 - (2) emphasis place on technological development
 - (3) need for skilled workers
 - (4) importance given to production of military weapons
23. Which directly resulted from the Korean War (1950 – 1953)?
- (1) the annexation of Korea by the People's Republic of China
 - (2) complete withdrawal of United States military forces from Korea
 - (3) the continuation of the existence of two Korean nations
 - (4) the heightening of tensions between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China
24. Although Cuba has lost support from many nations, one reason Fidel Castro has remained in power is that he has
- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) established free trade with the U.S (2) opposed communism | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (3) prohibited the practice of Catholicism (4) raised the standard of living for many Cubans |
|--|---|

25. Under the leadership of Fidel Castro, Cuba has become an example of
- (1) a nation in which the efforts of the United Nations has improved human rights
 - (2) the successful reform of agriculture from single-crop to multi-crop production
 - (3) a communist government struggling to maintain power despite economic problems
 - (4) the success of democracy in improving conditions in a developing nation



26. . What is the main idea of the cartoon about Cuba above?
- (1) Castro is struggling to maintain a Communist state
 - (2) Castro's regime is being destroyed by the policies of the United States
 - (3) Fidel Castro's strong Communist leadership has assured the prosperity of the Cubans
 - (4) The people have rebelled against their unpopular Communist leader

Bell Ringer & Document Based Essay Question

Purpose: The documents will be completed throughout the unit as daily bell ringers. The essay will be completed independently. The essay is due February 2, 2016. Please refer to your writer's manual to support you in the writing process.

Part A Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1



Source: Roger B. Beck et al., *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell (adapted)

1 What does the information shown on this map indicate about the governments of Western Europe and Eastern Europe after World War II? [1]

Score

Document 2a

This excerpt is adapted from Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech of March 5, 1946.

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe.... All these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and in some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow.

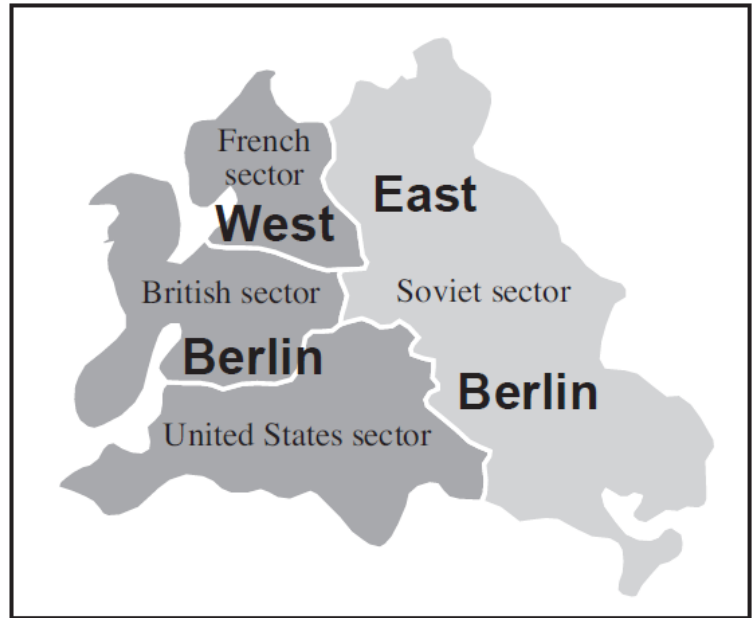
Document 2b



2. How was the "iron curtain" a dividing line?

Document 3a

Berlin, Germany After World War II



Source: Henry Brun et al., *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

Berlin, 1961



Source: Heiko Burkhardt, dailysoft.com

Based on this map and the Burkhardt photograph, state **one** way the Cold War affected the city of Berlin.

Document 4a

Imre Nagy, the Hungarian leader, was forced out of office by the Soviet Communist government. The people of Hungary protested his removal from office.

This is Hungary calling! This is Hungary calling! The last free station. Forward to the United Nations. Early this morning Soviet troops launched a general attack on Hungary. We are requesting you to send us immediate aid in the form of parachute troops over the Transdanubian provinces [across the Danube River]. It is possible that our broadcasts will soon come to the same fate as the other Hungarian broadcasting stations . . . For the sake of God and freedom, help Hungary! . . .

— Free Radio Rakoczi

Civilized people of the world, listen and come to our aid. Not with declarations, but with force, with soldiers, with arms. Do not forget that there is no stopping the wild onslaught [attack] of Bolshevism. Your turn will also come, if we perish. Save our souls! Save our souls! . . .

— Free Radio Petofi

Source: Melvin J. Lasky, ed., *The Hungarian Revolution: The Story of the October Uprising as Recorded in Documents, Dispatches, Eye-Witness Accounts, and World-wide Reactions*, Frederick A. Praeger, 1957 (adapted)

Based on these broadcasts from Free Radio Rakoczi and Free Radio Petofi, state *two* reasons the Hungarian people were asking for help in 1956. [2]

(1) _____

(2) _____

Document 4b

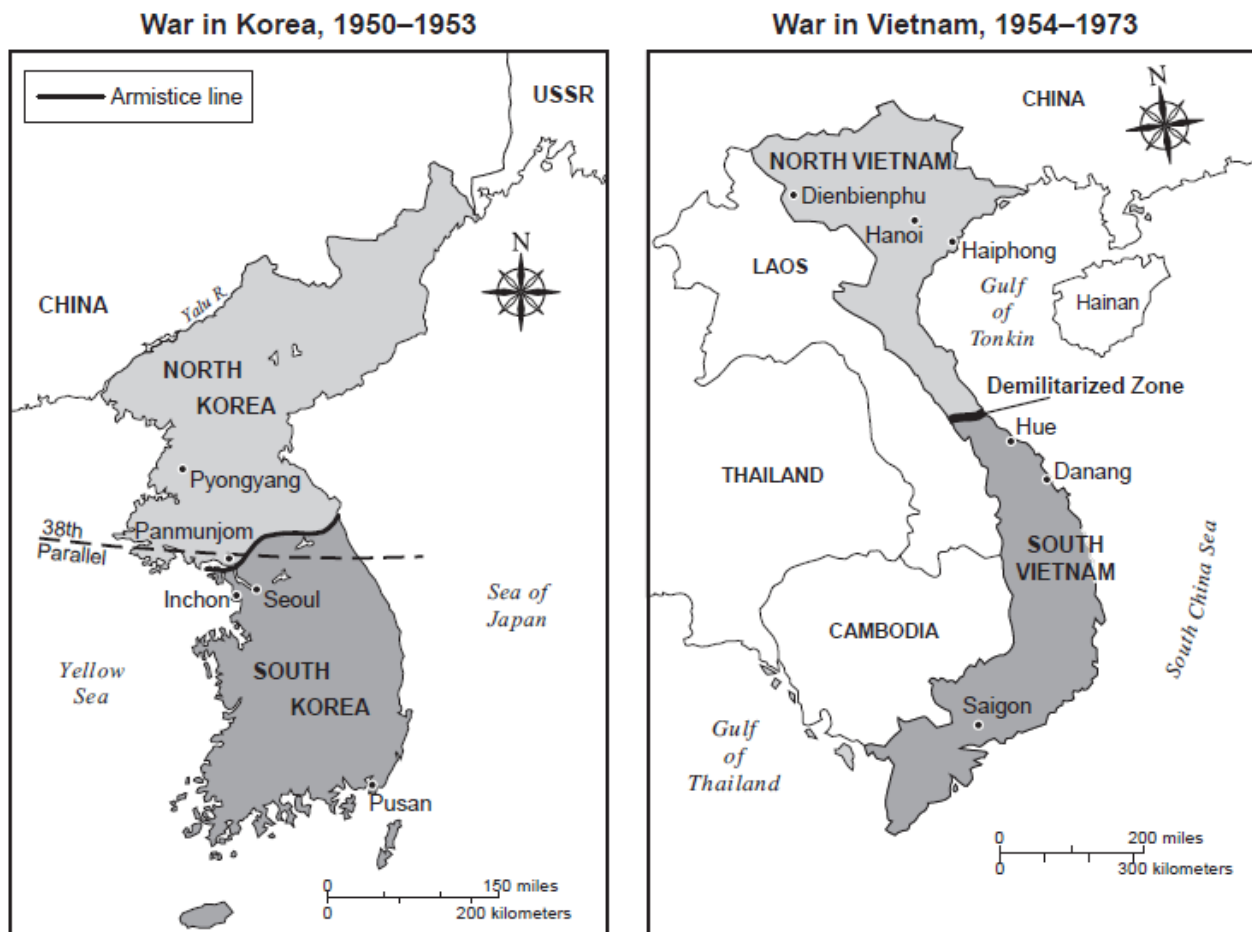
This morning the forces of the reactionary conspiracy [anti-Soviet plot] against the Hungarian people were crushed. A new Hungarian Revolutionary Worker-Peasant [Communist] Government, headed by the Prime Minister Janos Kadar, has been formed. . . .

— Radio Moscow

Source: Melvin J. Lasky, ed., *The Hungarian Revolution: The Story of the October Uprising as Recorded in Documents, Dispatches, Eye-Witness Accounts, and World-wide Reactions*, Frederick A. Praeger, 1957

2b Based on this broadcast from Radio Moscow, state *one* result of the Hungarian Revolution. [1]

Document 5



Source: Burton F. Beers, *World History: Patterns of Civilization*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

Based on the information shown on these maps, state *one* similarity in the way the Cold War affected Korea and Vietnam. [1]

Document 6

Sook Nyul Choi was born in Pyongyang, Korea and immigrated to the United States during the 1950s. She integrates her autobiographical information into a work of historical fiction set in Korea between the end of World War II and 1950.

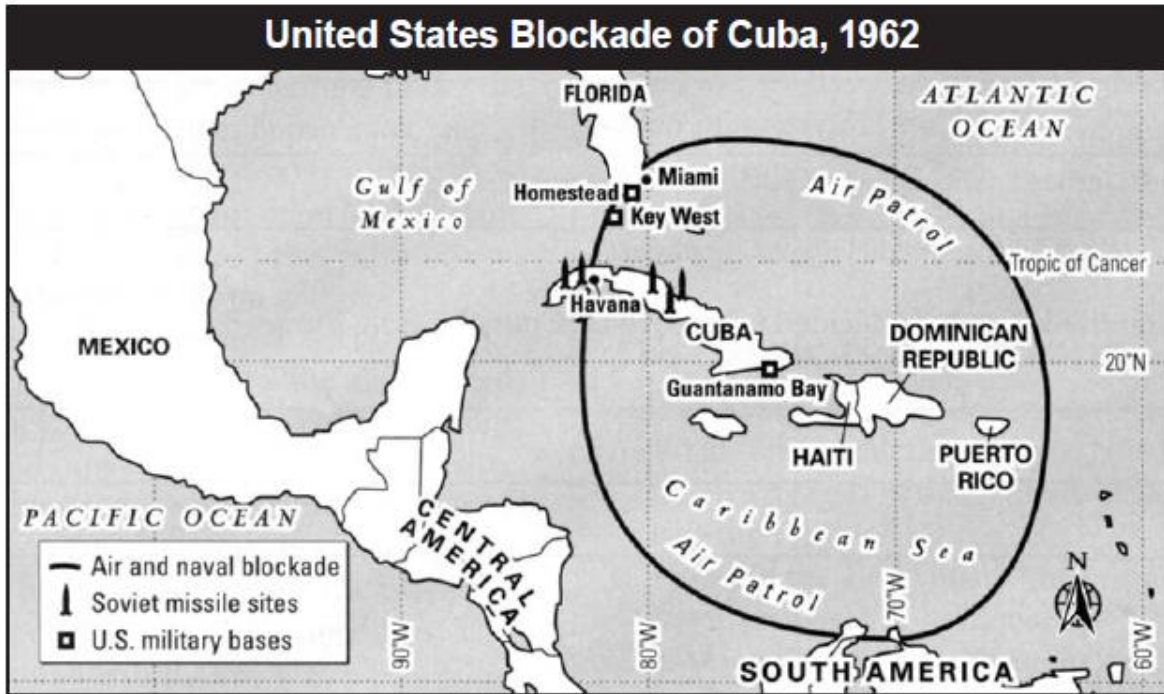
. . . Our freedom and happiness did not last long. In June 1950, war broke out. North Korean and Communist soldiers filled the streets of Seoul, and were soon joined by Chinese Communist troops. Russian tanks came barreling through. In the chaos, many more North Korean refugees made their way to Seoul. Theresa and the other nuns finally escaped, and made their way to our house. They told us that the Russians and Town Reds had found out about Kisa’s and Aunt Tiger’s other activities. They died as all “traitors” did. They were shot with machine guns, and then hanged in the town square to serve as a lesson to others. We never heard any further news about the sock girls, or about my friend Unhi. I still wonder if they are alive in the North.

Source: Sook Nyul Choi, *Year of Impossible Goodbyes*, Houghton Mifflin Company

Based on Sook Nyul Choi’s description, state *two* ways the beginning of the Korean War affected the people of Korea. [2]

- (1) _____
- (2) _____

Document 7



Source: *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell (adapted)

Document b

This Government as promised has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet military build-up on the island of Cuba.

Within the past week unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island.

The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere.

Upon receiving the first preliminary hard information of this nature last Tuesday morning at 9 A.M., I directed that our surveillance be stepped up. And having now confirmed and completed our evaluation of the evidence and our decision on a course of action, this Government feels obliged to report this new crisis to you in fullest detail.

The characteristics of these new missile sites indicate two distinct types of installations. Several of them include medium-range ballistic missiles capable of carrying a nuclear warhead for a distance of more than 1,000 nautical miles.

Each of these missiles, in short, is capable of striking Washington, D.C., the Panama Canal, Cape Canaveral, Mexico City or any other city in the southeastern part of the United States, in Central America or in the Caribbean area. . . .

Source: President John F. Kennedy, address to the nation on the Soviet arms buildup in Cuba, October 22, 1962

Based on this map and President John F. Kennedy's address, state *one* way the Cold War affected Cuba.

Part B

Essay

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from *at least five* documents to support your response. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

Historical Context:

As World War II came to an end, a new conflict emerged between the United States and the Soviet Union. This conflict, known as the Cold War, affected many regions of the world, including **Europe**, **Asia**, and **Latin America**.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write an essay in which you

- Discuss how the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union affected other nations *and/or* regions of the world

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Incorporate information from *at least five* documents
- Incorporate relevant outside information
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme