

## GIVR- 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

- After WWII Europe was destroyed and this was an economic plan proposed by the U.S to give Europe aid to rebuild their economies, countries and gov’t

### Truman Doctrine

- promote economic and political stability in Europe
- Plan to contain communism and send aid to any country trying to remain democratic

### Cold War: Germany

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

### NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

- 1949: Member countries: The U.S, Great Britain, France, 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

### Cuban Missile Crisis

- The U.S used a policy of containment to keep communism from spreading
- Cuba formed a communist gov’t and allied with Russia
- They wanted to put Soviet missiles in Cuba
- The U.S and the Soviet Union were on the brink of nuclear war before the Soviet’s removed the missiles

### Cold War: Communist Leaders

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

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

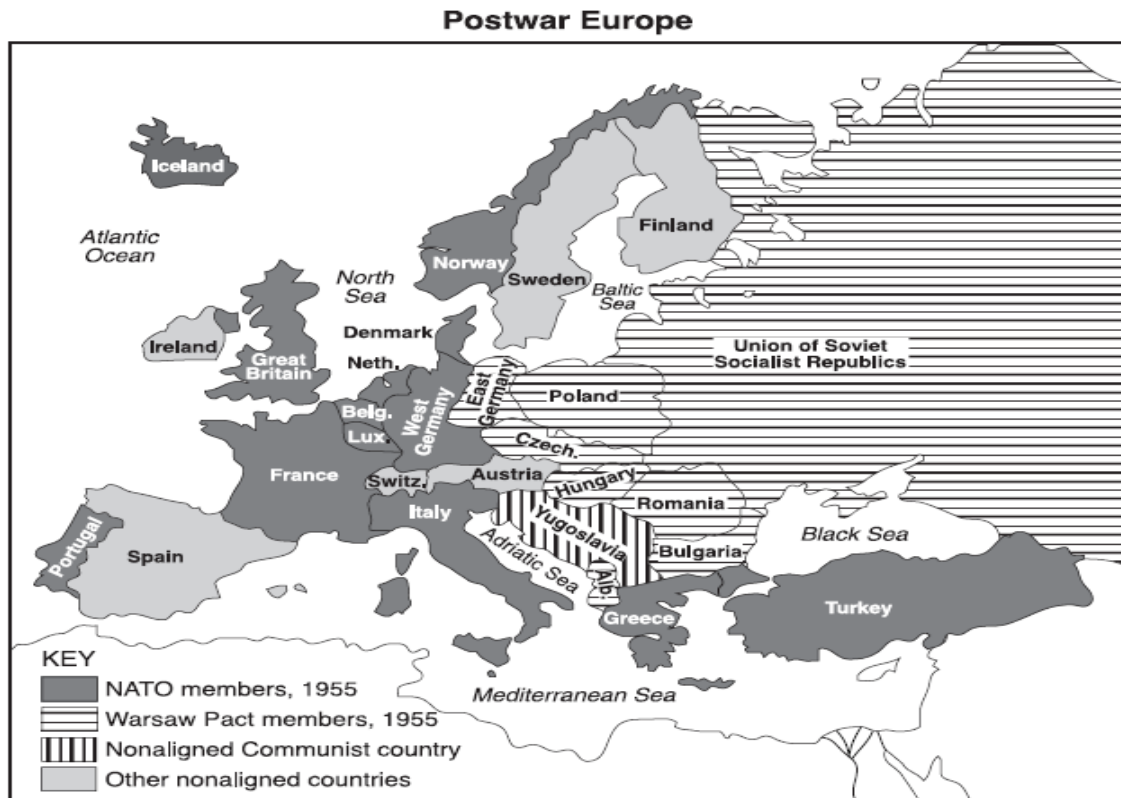
2. Which event illustrates the policy of containment?
- (1) Nuremberg trials (1945–1946)
  - (2) Hungarian revolt (1956)
  - (3) launching of Sputnik (1957)
  - (4) naval blockade of Cuba (1962)

- Berlin airlift
  - Cuban missile crisis
  - Nuclear arms race
3. These events were part of an era known as the

- (1) Age of Imperialism
- (2) Scientific Revolution
- (3) Enlightenment
- (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
  - (2) unification of Germany
  - (3) end of World War I
  - (4) Russian Revolution



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"
  - (2) Bismarck's "Blood and Iron"
  - (3) Hirohito's "Surrender"
  - (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
- (2) Vietnam and Korea
- (3) Pakistan and Ireland
- (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
- (2) neocolonialism
- (3) scorched-earth policy
- (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



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

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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