

### The Cold War

**Directions:** Highlight/underline and number the answer to each questions in the chart below.

The Cold War, 1945 – 1991:

- Rivalry between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union
- Ideological differences; capitalism vs. communism/dictatorship vs. democracy

Why Americans Feared Communism:

- Karl Marx, the founder of Communism, believed that the history of the world was a history of class struggle and that the final stage of history was the struggle between the bourgeoisie (capitalists) and proletariats (workers); Soviet Union was the first communist nation – established in 1917
- Marx believed in the abolition of private property
- Marx believed in economic equality
- Marx believed in a dictatorship of the proletariat until dictatorship withered away
- Marx believed that religion was the opiate of the masses

The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences:

- Yalta Conference (February 1945)→ Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed on formation of United Nations and the division of Germany into separate occupation zones; they agreed on free elections in countries liberated from German rule
- Potsdam Conference (summer of 1945)→When Truman met with Stalin, serious differences emerged over Eastern Europe→Stalin refused to allow elections in Poland and the U.S.A. refused to share the secrets behind atomic bomb; Soviets placed Communists in power in all the governments of Eastern Europe→An Iron Curtain fell over Eastern Europe→ Soviet satellites

Containment:

- U.S.A. policy to stop the spread of communism

Truman Doctrine:

- In 1947, when Communist rebels threatened the governments of Greece and Turkey, President Truman gave these countries military aid
- Marked the beginning of America’s containment policy

Marshall Plan, 1948:

- Massive aid given to the countries of war-torn Europe to rebuild their economies, avoid the chaos that followed World War I, and stop the spread of communism

Division of Germany and Berlin Airlift, 1948:

- In 1948, the French, British, and Americans decided to merge their German zones
- Berlin, the old capital of Germany, was in the Soviet zone
- The Soviets reacted to the merging of the Western zones by closing all highway and railroad links to West Berlin
- The Western Allies refused to abandon Berlin, and began a massive airlift to feed the city→within a year, Stalin lifted the blockade

1. What and when was the Cold War?
2. Identify three beliefs of Karl Marx:
3. When was communism established in the Soviet Union?
4. What was decided at the Yalta Conference?
5. What differences emerged during the Potsdam Conference?
6. What was the Iron Curtain?
7. What were Soviet satellites?
8. Explain the U.S. policy of containment.
9. What was the Truman Doctrine?
10. What happened in 1947?
11. What was the Marshall Plan?
12. Why was the Marshall Plan established?
13. What happened in 1948?
14. In what sector of Germany was Berlin located?
15. How did the Soviets react to the merging of the Western zones of Germany?
16. Describe the Berlin Airlift.
17. What was the outcome of the Berlin Airlift?

#### The Warsaw Pact:

- In response to the formation of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949), the Soviets created their own Cold War Alliance known as the Warsaw Pact

#### China Falls to Communism, 1949:

- In 1949, the Communists, led by Mao Zedong, defeated the Nationalist government
- The Nationalists fled to the island of Taiwan

#### The Korean War, 1950 – 1953:

- After World War II, Korea had been divided into two zones
- North Korea → Communist
- South Korea → non-Communist
- 1950→North Korea invaded South Korea
- The Soviet Union was boycotting the United Nations at the time
  - 1- The U.S. was able to pass a resolution sending U.N. troops to South Korea
  - 2- This was the first time an international peacekeeping organization used military force to oppose aggression
- Truman sent General Douglas MacArthur to Korea
  - 1- MacArthur attacked North Korea, advancing to the border between North Korea and China
  - 2- This brought a large Chinese army into the war, forcing MacArthur to retreat
  - 3- MacArthur wanted to recapture China from the Communists, by using atomic weapons if necessary
  - 4- Truman disagreed
  - 5- MacArthur publicly criticized Truman
  - 6- Truman dismissed MacArthur
- An armistice was signed in 1953, ending the war
  - 1- Korea was divided exactly as it had been

18. What was NATO?

19. What was the Warsaw Pact?

20. What happened in 1949? (Besides NATO)

21. What happened in 1950?

22. Why was it significant that U.N. troops were sent to South Korea?

23. Why did a large Chinese army enter the Korean conflict?

24. What did MacArthur want?

25. Why did MacArthur publicly criticize Truman?

26. How did Truman respond to MacArthur?