



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

► **8th Grade** | Unit 9

.....

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 809

Cold War America (1945–1990)

INTRODUCTION | **3**

1. HOT OR COLD? **5**

ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR | **7**

HEATING UP, COOLING DOWN | **12**

VIETNAM | **22**

SELF TEST 1 | **26**

2. BETWEEN WAR AND WATERGATE **29**

TRUMAN/EISENHOWER | **30**

KENNEDY/JOHNSON | **36**

NIXON | **42**

SELF TEST 2 | **48**

3. UNEXPECTED VICTORY **51**

AFTERSHOCKS | **51**

HEALING AND CHANGE | **57**

MIRACULOUS VICTORY | **62**

SELF TEST 3 | **68**



LIFEPAC Test is located in the center of the booklet. Please remove before starting the unit.

Author:

Theresa Buskey, B.A., J.D.

Editor:

Alan Christopherson, M.S.

Westover Studios Design Team:

Phillip Pettet, Creative Lead

Teresa Davis, DTP Lead

Nick Castro

Andi Graham

Jerry Wingo



804 N. 2nd Ave. E.

Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

© MCMXCIX by Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. All rights reserved. LIFEPAK is a registered trademark of Alpha Omega Publications, Inc.

All trademarks and/or service marks referenced in this material are the property of their respective owners. Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. makes no claim of ownership to any trademarks and/or service marks other than their own and their affiliates, and makes no claim of affiliation to any companies whose trademarks may be listed in this material, other than their own.

Cold War America (1945–1990)

Introduction

From 1945 to 1991, the U.S. and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) met in a conflict called the “Cold War.” It was a conflict of ideas, economics, propaganda, and intimidation. During all of those years, the two sides never directly fought each other in a “hot” war. However, during those years, international politics revolved around the confrontation between the two super powers.

One of the most important features of the Cold War was a massive arms race, particularly in the area of atomic weapons. By the end of the era, both sides had enough nuclear bombs to destroy all life on earth. This “mutually assured destruction,” the ability of both sides to destroy the other if the bombs were ever used, was one of the main reasons the two sides never quite went to war. Both sides were aware that a U.S.-Soviet war could be the end for everyone on the planet.

The Cold War was a world war. Each super-power could count on the support of allies or satellites all over the world. Both fought tenaciously for the hearts of the non-aligned (neutral) nations. Civil wars became part of the Cold War as the Soviets and the Americans supported different sides. However, even in “hot” wars like Korea and Vietnam, the two great powers were careful to avoid expanding the wars beyond that place. These were “limited” wars, carefully restricted to prevent the dreaded World War III.

At the heart of the conflict was the difference between the ideas of the two sides. America was a republic that favored freedom of ideas and a free market economic system. The Soviet Union was a communist nation. Communism is a system that allows no freedom of thought and has an economy completely owned and run by the government. Moreover, communism is a system of flagrant lies. Its governments claim they are utopias where the workers have everything they need, when in reality, people barely have enough of anything. The truth about corruption, poverty, inefficiency, and failure is never reported. Eventually, communism collapsed in the Soviet Union under the weight of its own stupidity. That collapse finally ended the Cold War.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Describe the course of the Cold War and the incidents within it.
2. Name the presidents of the Cold War and the events that happened during their administration.
3. Describe the course of the Civil Rights Movement.
4. Describe events in America and changes in American thinking during the Cold War era.
5. Name the important people on both sides of the Cold War.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

1. HOT OR COLD?

The Cold War developed very quickly after World War II. Americans thought the Soviets would be willing to work with their allies after the defeat of Germany. Events quickly proved that assumption wrong.

Stalin was obsessed with protecting his nation by creating a buffer of loyal nations in Eastern Europe. Because these countries were occupied by Soviet troops, the Western nations could not stop it, except by starting another war. Stalin ignored his wartime promises and set up communist governments all over East Europe without allowing free elections.

These actions of Soviet aggression in the Middle East convinced America to abandon her traditional isolation. There was a very real fear

that without the support of the United States, much of the world might be forced under the control of a communist dictatorship. Therefore, America took the leadership of the free world to contain communism at all costs.

The threat communism posed to the free world dominated American policy and thinking for forty-five years. It was especially strong in the first half of the era, up until the 1970s. During this time, the line between cold and hot war was often dangerously thin. Two “limited” wars were fought between communist and non-communist forces in Korea and Vietnam. Incidents like the Berlin blockade, the Berlin Wall, and the Cuban Missile Crisis threatened to escalate to war. The danger of an earth-destroying war was all too real.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Describe the course of the Cold War and the incidents within it.
2. Name the presidents of the Cold War and the events that happened during their administration.
4. Describe events in America and changes in American thinking during the Cold War era.
5. Name the important people on both sides of the Cold War.

VOCABULARY

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

espionage (es' pē ə năzh). The use of spies to obtain information about the plans of a foreign government.

fait accompli (fāt' ak om plē'). A thing accomplished and presumably irreversible.

ideology (īd ē əl' ə jē). A systematic body of concepts about human life or culture.

summit (səm' ət). A conference of the highest-level officials (such as heads of government).

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.



AMERICA from 1945 to 1990



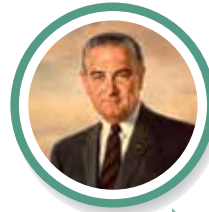
Harry S. Truman
1945-1953
Democratic



Dwight D. Eisenhower
1953-1961
Republican



John F. Kennedy*
1961-1963
Democratic



Lyndon B. Johnson
1963-1969
Democratic



Richard M. Nixon
1969-1974
Republican



Gerald R. Ford
1974-1977
Republican



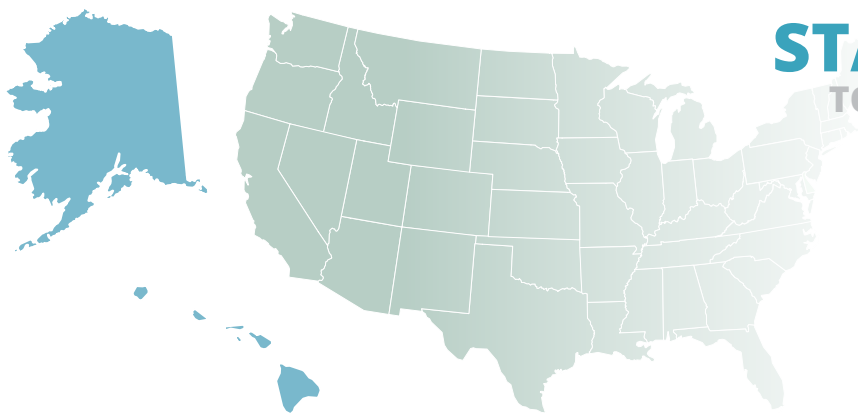
James E. Carter
1977-1981
Democratic



Ronald Reagan
1981-1989
Republican



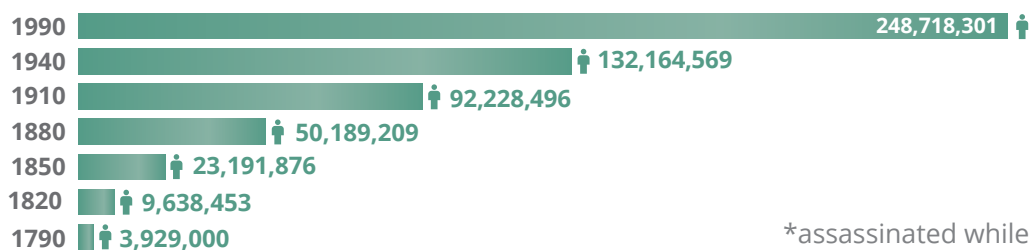
George H. W. Bush
1989-1993
Republican



STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION

Alaska 1959
Hawaii 1959

POPULATION of the United States of America



*assassinated while in office

Origins of the Cold War

Harry S. Truman (1884–1972). Harry S. Truman was unprepared when he suddenly became president in 1945 upon the death of Franklin Roosevelt. He knew nothing of foreign policy and had not been kept up-to-date on anything the president was doing. He did not even know about the project to develop the atomic bomb before Roosevelt's death. Yet, he managed to face his own ignorance and rose to be considered, by some, among America's best presidents.

Harry Truman was born and lived most of his life in Missouri. He was widely read but never obtained a college degree. After high school, he worked at various jobs until 1917. He was an artillery officer in France during World War I. After the war, he tried his hand at business and failed. He became a county official with the support of the powerful Democratic Party boss in Missouri, Tom Pendergast. In spite of his association with the corrupt Pendergast machine, Truman was honest and remained free from scandal.

With the help of the Pendergast machine, Truman was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1934 and 1940. He rose to national prominence as the head of a Senate committee that worked to uncover inefficiency and waste in government war spending. The Truman Commission (as it was called) saved the government about \$15 billion. He was a compromise candidate for the vice presidency in 1944. In spite of his difficult start, Truman would set American policy that would affect the whole course of the Cold War.

United Nations. Roosevelt had been determined to replace the toothless League of Nations after World War II. Roosevelt had also learned from Wilson's mistakes. The American delegation to negotiate the charter included Senators from both parties and it was not tied to a harsh treaty. The conference to write a charter for the new United Nations opened in San Francisco on April 25, 1945, just two

weeks after the death of F.D.R. The charter was written in nine weeks by representatives from about fifty nations. The U.S. Senate approved it in a matter of days.

The United Nations was set up with a general assembly in which all nations have a say and a smaller Security Council that controls major decisions on international disputes. The U.S., U.S.S.R., Britain, France, and China all were given permanent seats on the Security Council. The council must unanimously agree on any decision, which gives any one council member veto power over decisions. The Soviets made regular use of their veto in the early years of the U.N. to block any action they believed was threatening to their power (over 100 times in the first 25 years). This was one factor in the rapid growth of distrust between the allies after the end of World War II.

Post-War Problems. American hopes that the wartime cooperation with the Soviets would continue into the post-war era were quickly dashed. Relations with the Soviets went downhill after the understanding established at Yalta in early 1945. The Soviets quickly established obedient communist governments in Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. Communist governments came to power on their own in Yugoslavia and Albania. The democratic government that took control in Czechoslovakia was overthrown by the communists in 1948. The borders of the U.S.S.R. and its new "satellite" nations were closed to prevent the contamination of communist lies by contact with the truth from the outside world.

Germany and Berlin, its capital, had been divided into four sections occupied by the Soviets, Americans, British, and French. The four sectors were supposed to work together and eventually be reunited under an elected government. From the beginning, the Soviets refused to work with their allies to reunite the nation. They held the agricultural section in

the East and refused to ship food to the other areas. They also stripped their section of all valuable industries, transporting whole factories to the U.S.S.R. They refused to sign a treaty with Germany, which would require them to withdraw, and the Soviets set up a communist government in their section.

In the end, the three Western powers worked to unite their sectors as best they could. As the Soviets became more threatening, the Western powers softened their attitude toward Germany, realizing they would need to rebuild the nation to aid in blocking communism. Eventually, two separate nations, communist East Germany and free West Germany would be created out of the defeated Nazi nation.

In 1946 the Soviets refused to remove their troops from Iran, instead using them to aid a separatist movement in the north. The Soviets hoped to gain control over some of the vast oil wealth of the nation. America took the issue to the U.N. and threatened to use force. Stalin backed down as he was not willing to start a war.

American statesmen realized it was only a matter of time until the Soviet Union had its own atomic bomb. These statesmen wanted to avoid a deadly arms race. So, in 1946, when the U.S. was the only nation with the bomb, they proposed giving this technology to the U.N. for international control. The proposal (the Baruch Plan) would have given the U.N. the power to inspect all nuclear sites in the world and insure that the technology was only being used for peaceful purposes. The Soviet Union refused to open its nuclear sites (present or future) to inspectors and used its veto to stop the plan.

Containment. In 1947 the Soviet Union was pressuring Turkey to give them bases and control of the Dardanelles, the straits leading to the Black Sea and the southern Soviet ports. The Soviets were also supporting a communist revolt in Greece. Britain had traditionally been the Western power that handled crises in the



Mediterranean. Devastated by the war, Britain informed the U.S. that they no longer could bear the cost of defending those two nations against Soviet aggression.

Truman faced a key decision. Should the U.S. step in to stop communism in Greece and Turkey, or follow its tradition by not getting involved in Europe? He decided in favor of action. This decision set the course for the U.S. to actively oppose Soviet expansion for the duration of the Cold War.

Truman went before Congress in March of 1947 and asked for \$400 million in aid for Greece and Turkey to prevent them from falling to a communist dictatorship. He knew that another war to end communism was out of the question. What he proposed was a policy recommended by an American diplomat, George Kennan. Kennan, who was an expert on the Soviet Union, recommended a steady, patient “containment” of Soviet expansion. If the communists were met with stable, forceful actions that prevented their expansion, they would be forced to calm down or rethink their policies, he believed.

Truman announced that it would be the policy of the U.S. to contain communism where it already existed. America would aid any free nation in the world faced with communist



threats. This Containment Policy, or the Truman Doctrine, would be the foundation of all American policy toward communism during the Cold War. It would have both positive and negative results. American aid would keep many free people from facing the grinding oppression of a communist takeover. However, many petty dictators would receive U.S. aid to enhance their personal power simply because their opponents supported communist ideals or were receiving Soviet aid. It was a good policy in principle, but often unjust in how it was used.

Marshall Plan. Congress, with the support of the American people, approved the aid to Greece and Turkey. Both of these nations overcame their communist threats with the American help. Then, Truman turned his sights on the rest of Europe. The continent was not recovering from the devastation of the war. Communist parties, which were strong in times of economic problems because they promise to control the economy, were threatening to win elections in France and Italy.

George Marshall, who had run the war from Washington, was now Truman's secretary of state. He invited the nations of Europe to put together a plan for their recovery and the U.S. would supply the funds for it. Western Europe jumped at the offer. A conference in July of 1947 in Paris worked out the European end of the deal. The Soviet Union refused to allow its satellites to participate, calling the plan a capitalist plot. The U.S. Congress was reluctant to approve the Marshall Plan until February of 1948 when the head of the Czech democracy died mysteriously and the communists took over the nation. Congress authorized the funds.

The Marshall Plan was an incredible success. Within a few years, the Western nations were producing as much or more than they had before the war. The communists in France and Italy lost much of their popular support. Trade with Europe helped the American economy return to peacetime production. The Marshall Plan destroyed Soviet hopes of expanding into Western Europe. The strong, healthy Western

democracies would not be susceptible to communist pressure, short of war.

Berlin Airlift. The Western powers continued to press forward with reforms in their sectors of Germany. In 1948 over strong Soviet objections, they set up currency reforms to aid the economy. The Soviets retaliated by cutting off all land routes to the American, French, and British sections of Berlin, inside the Soviet sector. The Soviets undoubtedly hoped to drive the democracies out of the city and bring it completely under Soviet control.

The U.S. refused to back down or start a war. Instead, American pilots began to fly supplies into the city. For almost a year, every piece of coal needed for heat, every cup of flour needed for bread, and every drop of medicine needed for the hospitals came in by plane. At the high point of the airlift, “Operation Vittles” landed a plane in Berlin once every three minutes around the clock. If a plane missed its landing on the first pass, it had to return to its home base. There were no openings on the runway for another try. The Soviets dropped the blockade in May of 1949.

NATO. The continuous aggressive action by the Soviets pushed the Western nations of Europe to sign a defensive treaty in 1948. Seeking security for itself and Europe, America was drawn into the alliance. In April of 1949, the United States broke 150 years of tradition when it signed a permanent alliance with eleven other Western democracies. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) bound the nations to treat an attack on one nation as an attack on all. It was the first permanent alliance signed by

the U.S. since the alliance with France during the Revolution. NATO was an apt symbol of the dramatic change in American thinking. She had now fully replaced Britain as the leader of the Western world.

Iron Curtain. By 1948, it was clear that the world had been divided into two armed camps. America led the free, wealthy Western democracies. They were called the Western Bloc and the Free or First World. The Soviet Union led the Communist nations which were referred to as the Communist or Eastern Bloc and as the Second World. Eventually, the poorer, developing nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, which were not clearly allied with either side, would be known as the Third World.

Winston Churchill, Britain’s wartime leader, described the situation with his usual eloquence in March of 1946. In a speech at an American university Churchill stated: “an iron curtain has descended across the Continent” of Europe. The term “behind the Iron Curtain” was used throughout the Cold War to refer to the communist nations of Europe.

The United States made one basic assumption about communism during these early years. American leaders assumed that all communist nations and movements were under Soviet control. Many were, but not all. The U.S. was slow to realize that some revolutions that had Soviet support were not under perfect Soviet control. The U.S. also was slow to recognize differences between communist leaders of different nations. This “us against them” mentality limited American diplomatic choices for many years.


Name the person, treaty, or item.

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 1.1 | | the two systems of government in conflict during the Cold War |
| | | |
| 1.2 | | group that makes the major international decisions at the U.N. |
| | | |
| 1.3 | | basic American policy toward communism |
| 1.4 | | American reaction to the blockade of Berlin, 1948-49 |
| 1.5 | | America's first permanent alliance since the Revolution |
| | | |
| 1.6 | | President who set the basic American policies for the Cold War |
| 1.7 | | aid plan that restored post-war Western Europe |
| 1.8 | | barrier between the Free and Communist Worlds in Europe, named by Winston Churchill |
| 1.9 | | first two nations given U.S. aid to stop communism after World War II |
| | | |
| 1.10 | | international organization created in 1945 |
| 1.11 | | proposal in 1946 to put atomic power under U.N. control |

Complete these items.

- 1.12 How was Germany administered in the years right after the war? _____

- 1.13 How did Germany wind up as two nations for the duration of the Cold War? _____

- 1.14 What event in 1948 pushed Congress to approve the Marshall Plan? _____

- 1.15 Name the nations of Eastern Europe that became communist after the war. _____

- 1.16 Name two Soviet actions in 1946 that pushed the world toward the Cold War. _____

- 1.17 Identify each of these groups.
- a. Western Bloc _____
 - b. Eastern Bloc _____
 - c. Third World _____
- 1.18 Describe the Truman Doctrine. _____

- 1.19 In your own words, describe why the Cold War developed after World War II? _____

Heating Up, Cooling Down

1949. 1949 was a bad year for the Western Bloc. The Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb that year. American experts had been expecting this, but not so soon. The Soviet nuclear program was aided by communist **espionage** in America. The two superpowers immediately began to pour money into bigger and more sophisticated nuclear weapons to make sure their opponents never had an advantage over them. Both sides also realized that a war between the two Blocs now had the potential for destruction beyond anything ever seen before. They would have to make certain that war never started.

Also in 1949, America's ally in China, Chiang Kai-shek, lost in a civil war to the communist forces under Mao Zedong. Chiang's government (Nationalist China) was hopelessly corrupt

and never was able to win the support of the huge peasant population, which followed Mao. American policymakers decided there was no way to prevent the loss if Chiang could not get the support of his own people. Chiang and the Nationalists fled to the island of Taiwan to live under American protection. America refused to recognize the new communist government and insisted for years that the Nationalists on Taiwan were the rightful rulers of China.

Mao was a charismatic leader and a different kind of communist than Stalin. Mao saw communism as a continuous revolution to bring his kind of "equality" to all people by force. Stalin was more practical, more interested in simple power than ideas. The Soviets gave the Chinese communists economic and military aid for years, but the two sides eventually came

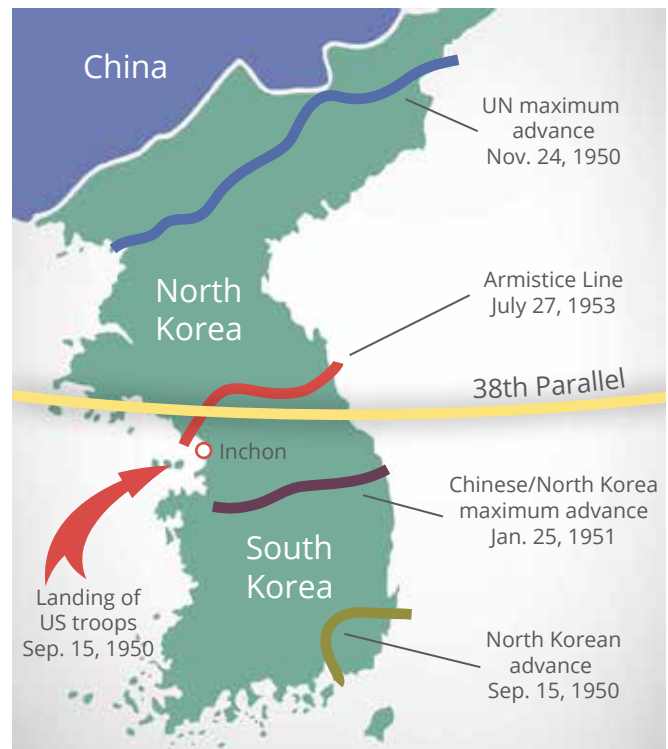
to distrust each other. In time, communist Russia and communist China would actually fight along their border. However, it was years before the U.S. took advantage of this split.

In the meantime, rabid anti-communists in America demanded to know how we had “lost” China. Some charged that communist spies and sympathizers in the government had blocked the U.S. from giving the Nationalists the support they needed. The intense public reaction to the success of communism in China made future presidents very fearful of “losing” any more countries.

Korean War. The Soviet Union occupied the northern part of the Korean Peninsula after it declared war on Japan in the final days of World War II. The Americans occupied the southern part of the country, below the 38th parallel. Just as in Europe, Stalin set up a communist government in his section while the Americans established a democracy in theirs. The two sides each claimed to be the legitimate government of the whole nation and threatened to attack the other.

The U.S. eventually pulled its soldiers out of Korea and made statements that implied they would not protect the South. On June 25, 1950, the North attacked and quickly drove the smaller Southern army back. It appears, from the murky evidence, that Stalin did not plan the attack, but he did approve it. He probably thought his ally could win a quick, painless victory that the U.S. would be forced to accept as a *fait accompli*. He had not counted on Truman, the U.N., and MacArthur.

Truman was determined to defend his containment policy. If the communists were allowed to succeed with this kind of blatant armed attack in Korea, there was a serious concern they would try it in other places, like Europe. The president appealed to the United Nations. The Soviets were boycotting the Security Council because the Chinese seat was still held by the Nationalists of Taiwan. Without fear of a



| The Korean War

Soviet veto, the U.N. condemned the invasion and requested its members send troops to aid South Korea. Truman immediately sent American forces at the command of General Douglas MacArthur. Eventually, sixteen nations would send troops to aid the South, but South Korea and the U.S. would do most of the fighting.

MacArthur and the South Koreans were pushed back until they set up an effective defensive line around the city of Pusan. The Pusan Perimeter barely held the southeast corner of the peninsula. Then, MacArthur launched a brilliant amphibious landing at Inchon, behind the enemy lines, in September of 1950. The Northern lines collapsed and they retreated to their own territory. MacArthur pursued them and pushed north almost to the Chinese border by November.

MacArthur arrogantly dismissed any threat from the communist Chinese as his army came closer to their border. However, the Chinese sent in thousands of “volunteers” who drove the Americans back behind the 38th parallel yet

again. Counterattacks stabilized the battle lines near the old border. The two sides remained stalemated there for the rest of the war.

Stung by his defeat, MacArthur wanted to bomb and blockade China, but Truman and his military superiors believed that might start World War III. They were willing to settle for the recovery of South Korea, communism would be contained without a world war. So, once the U.N. forces were back to the 38th parallel, Truman offered to open negotiations.

MacArthur was contemptuous of Truman's approach to the war. The arrogant general wanted a total victory over communism. He made threats against China and sent letters to Congress openly disputing the decisions of his superiors. One of the greatest threats to any democracy is a military that will not obey the elected leaders. MacArthur went too far, and Truman had the courage to fire him for insubordination in April, 1951.

The United States was violently anti-communist in 1951 and MacArthur was incredibly popular. He came home to a hero's welcome in the States. Truman, on the other hand, was so unpopular he could have been impeached easily if some grounds had been found. However, MacArthur's popular support did not survive a Congressional investigation. It quickly became clear that the military leadership in Washington agreed with Truman. None of them wanted to risk a war with China that could easily draw in the Soviet Union, just to the north. General Omar Bradley testified that MacArthur's plan would "involve us in the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time, and with the wrong enemy."

Peace talks opened in July of 1951 at a village near the 38th parallel. They quickly stuck over the issue of returning prisoners—repatriation. Many of the prisoners did not want to go home and the U.N. was not willing to force them to do so. The communists insisted that the all prisoners must go home whether they wanted to or



| Nikita Khrushchev

not! They did not want the public embarrassment of having many of their soldiers refuse. It would show that their countries were not a paradise as communist propaganda claimed. Over this issue, the talks stalled for two years while men continued to die.

Finally, in March of 1953, Stalin died. The new leadership in the Kremlin, the Soviet capital building, softened its tone somewhat. The newly elected U.S. president, Dwight D. Eisenhower, pushed for peace. As a result, an armistice was finally signed in July of 1953. Repatriation was voluntary, but each nation was allowed to visit the men who refused. About 14,000 Chinese, 7,600 N. Koreans, 325 S. Koreans, 21 Americans, and 1 British refused repatriation. A de-militarized zone was set up along the 38th parallel, but a final peace treaty to end the war was never signed.

Tensions. Tension continued between the two super powers after Korea. America set off a hydrogen bomb (a more powerful atomic weapon) in 1952. The Soviets followed quickly. In 1953 Soviet troops suppressed a rebellion in East Germany. In 1955 the Eastern Bloc created

its own “defensive” alliance called the Warsaw Pact to counter NATO. Since communist **ideology** was to take over the world, these incidents kept the U.S. very nervous about Soviet actions and intentions.

For America, the bitterest failure of the Cold War came in Vietnam. Before World War II, part of Indochina (between India and China) had been a French colony. The French unwisely tried to retake it after the war. In Vietnam, they were opposed by Ho Chi Minh, a communist. Minh became very popular in the 1950s as his soldiers fought for the freedom of Vietnam from French domination. Because he was communist, the U.S. provided military aid to the French. In spite of the aid, the communist guerrillas, called Vietminh, continued to defeat the French. In March of 1954, the Vietminh overran a key French fortress called Dien Bien Phu. At that point, the French finally gave up.

An international conference made Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam independent. Vietnam, however, was divided at the 17th parallel. The communists were given control of the north. The two sides were supposed to be united under free elections within two years. However, the Southern leaders feared the communists would destroy democracy. They, therefore, (with U.S. support) refused to participate. Thus, the U.S. found itself supporting an undemocratic government in the South against a popular leader in the north who had liberated his people from colonial rule. U.S. policy makers saw no alternative if communism was to be contained.

Thaw? Nikita Khrushchev arose as the new leader of the U.S.S.R. in the 1950s. He led the Cold War into its first “thaw,” a time when the superpowers negotiated their differences and reduced conflict. In 1955 the Soviet Union finally signed a peace treaty with Austria which had also been split into four occupation zones. The treaty allowed that nation to reunite as a free, neutral country.

Khrushchev continued to soften the communist position. He met with President Eisenhower in Geneva, Switzerland later that same year to discuss issues. In 1956 he called for “peaceful coexistence” with the West, which was a big change from Stalin’s position that war between the two sides was inevitable. He also denounced Stalin for his brutal excesses. (Stalin had controlled the U.S.S.R. with an iron hand and killed more people than Hitler.)

However, even with the peaceful words, the communist threat never completely withdrew. The U.S.S.R. continued to encourage and finance communist revolts all over the world. It also kept tight control over its European satellites. In 1956 the people of Hungary revolted against their communist leaders. The Soviet Union quickly sent in an army to overthrow the new government and restore communist rule. The leaders of the revolt were executed and about 200,000 people fled to Western Europe. A similar rebellion and bloody reprisal occurred in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Middle East. In 1948 the nation of Israel was reestablished in the Middle East after 1,878 years. The Arab, Islamic nations nearby immediately attacked and were defeated in a series of wars. The conflict between the Arabs and Israel was drawn into the Cold War, usually with the U.S. supporting Israel and the Soviet Union supporting the more aggressive Arab nations. Both of the superpowers tried to expand their influence in this oil-rich region by the use of financial aid.

Egypt in the mid-1950s came under the control of Gamal Abdel Nasser, an Arab nationalist who wanted to unite all Arabs under Egypt. Nasser needed money to build the massive Aswan Dam on the Nile for irrigation and electrical power. The U.S. and Britain offered to fund the project until Nasser began to make contacts with the Soviets. When the West withdrew its offer of aid, Nasser seized the Suez Canal, which was owned by French and British investors, intending to use the passage fees to build

the dam. He closed the canal to Israeli traffic and threatened the supply of oil to Europe, which came through the canal.

Britain and France were irate and worked with Israel who was concerned about the expansion of Egyptian power. The nations attacked together in October of 1956. The French and British seized the canal while the Israelis attacked the Sinai Peninsula. America had not been informed of the assault and Eisenhower was furious with his impetuous allies. Under pressure, the three nations agreed to a cease fire, withdrew their troops and allowed U.N.

forces to take over their positions. Eventually, the Soviet Union financed the Aswan Dam for Egypt.

Eisenhower Doctrine. Soviet activities in Egypt alarmed the U.S. In 1957 Congress approved the Eisenhower Doctrine which permitted the president to use armed force to assist any nation in the Middle East that asked for help against aggression from a communist nation. The Doctrine was used to support Lebanon in 1958 after a revolution threw out a pro-Western government in nearby Iraq.



Choose the correct person. (Some will be used more than once).

- | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1.20 _____ | leader of Egypt, Arab nationalist | a. Harry S. Truman |
| 1.21 _____ | American general in Korea | b. Mao Zedong |
| 1.22 _____ | U.S. president at the end of the Korean War | c. Chiang Kai Shek |
| 1.23 _____ | Vietnamese communist | d. Douglas MacArthur |
| 1.24 _____ | leader of the U.S.S.R. in the 1950s | e. Nikita Khrushchev |
| 1.25 _____ | U.S. president, start of the Korean War | f. Dwight D. Eisenhower |
| 1.26 _____ | general fired for insubordination | g. Gamal Abdel Nasser |
| 1.27 _____ | Communist victor in China, 1949 | h. Ho Chi Minh |
| 1.28 _____ | leader of the Nationalist Chinese | |
| 1.29 _____ | Attacked Stalin for his excesses and called for peaceful coexistence with the West | |
| 1.30 _____ | took over the Suez Canal to use the income for the Aswan Dam | |
| 1.31 _____ | fought against the French reconquest of Vietnam after World War II | |
| 1.32 _____ | President who became very unpopular for a time for firing the U.S. commander in Korea | |
| 1.33 _____ | Chinese leader that had the support of the huge peasant population | |
| 1.34 _____ | corrupt Chinese leader, driven out to the island of Taiwan | |



Give the information requested.

- 1.35** The two events that made 1949 a bad year for the West _____

- 1.36** Why the Soviet Union did not veto the protection of South Korea by the U.N. _____

- 1.37** The name of the defensive line that held the southeast corner of Korea after the North attacked in 1950 _____
- 1.38** Nation the U.S.S.R. finally allowed to reunite as free country in 1955 _____

- 1.39** Issue that stalled the Korean peace talks for two years _____

- 1.40** The event that finally convinced the French to pull out of Vietnam _____

- 1.41** The result of the Hungarian uprising in 1956 _____

- 1.42** MacArthur's solution for advancing back up the Korean Peninsula in Sept. 1950 _____

- 1.43** Place where the Korean War stalemated and the demilitarized zone was set up _____

- 1.44** Nations that attacked Egypt in 1956 _____
- 1.45** The reason why Korea was communist in the north and free in the South _____

1.46 “Defensive” alliance of the Eastern Bloc _____

1.47 The Eisenhower Doctrine and where it was used in 1958

a. _____

b. _____

Technology Race. A race for technology was also part of the Cold War. Both sides particularly worked to develop new ways to control and deliver atomic weapons. One key advance was the ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missile). These rockets were built to deliver atomic bombs to targets half a world away. Over the years of the Cold War, these self-guided bombs became bigger and more accurate. They were also built into special silos that could survive a nuclear attack and return fire. Elaborate precautions were taken to make sure the missiles could not be destroyed by an enemy’s first strike.

The Soviets had one unusual advantage in the atomic race, a society that wasn’t free. People had very reasonable fears of nuclear weapons. Americans and Europeans in their free societies openly debated whether the weapons should be built and put in place for use. The Soviets encouraged protests in the West against nuclear weapons. They financed elaborate propaganda that aided anti-nuclear groups in the Free World. Sometimes the protests in the West were loud and widespread, but the Western Bloc pressed ahead and refused to let down their guard. On the other hand, behind the Iron Curtain there were no protests as the governments spent money on nuclear weapons and technology. Protests were not allowed.

Sputnik. The Soviet Union shocked the West in October of 1957, by successfully launching the world’s first artificial satellite into space, *Sputnik I*. It was followed just a month later by another satellite that carried a small dog. It would be four months after *Sputnik* before the first American satellite, *Explorer I*, was successfully

launched into space. The Soviets gloated that their success proved the superiority of their system, as they did every time they beat the West at anything.

Americans were shocked and frightened by the prospect of a Soviet advantage in space and rocketry. The primary fear was that they had also developed more advanced missiles. President Eisenhower reacted by setting up NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) to coordinate U.S. space exploration and push the U.S. missile program forward.

NASA was an exceptional success. Although starting behind the Soviet space program, NASA quickly caught up and made America the world leader in space exploration. The Soviets put the first man in space and they were the first to have a man orbit the earth (1961). NASA, however, succeeded in putting the first men on the moon (1969) and developed the first reusable space craft, the Space Shuttle (1981). The moon landing in 1969 was a world-wide event that greatly enhanced American prestige. Millions of people watched on their televisions, as American Astronaut Neil Armstrong took the first human steps on the moon, saying “That’s one small step for man. One giant leap for mankind.” Thus, much of America’s spectacular success in space and satellite technology was a product of the Cold War.

U-2 Affair. As part of the continuing thaw between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., Eisenhower invited Khrushchev to visit America in 1959. Khrushchev toured the nation amid a great deal of publicity. However, even in this atmosphere of friendship, he harshly predicted to his American listeners that “your grandchildren will

live under communism.” He and Eisenhower met for talks at Camp David, the presidential retreat. The talks produced little except that Khrushchev withdrew an ultimatum he made that the West had to evacuate West Berlin. Another summit was scheduled for Paris in May of 1960, and Eisenhower was invited to visit the U.S.S.R. afterward.

The U.S. had been keeping track of Soviet missile development by the use of spy planes. The planes flew at high altitudes over Soviet territory and took pictures of missile and military sites. Just days before the summit was to begin, the Soviets shot down one of the U-2 spy planes and captured the pilot, Francis Gary Powers, alive. At first, the U.S. issued bungling denials about the plane’s mission. Eventually, Eisenhower admitted the truth and accepted full responsibility. He refused to apologize, however, or stop the flights. Khrushchev stormed out of the Paris meeting and withdrew his invitation for the president to visit Russia.

Cuba. Latin America was suffering from its own woes in the post-war era, mainly from poverty and non-democratic governments. The island of Cuba was an excellent example. From 1933 to 1959 the government was usually under the control of Fulgencio Batista, a dictator. He encouraged American investment in the island, which is only 70 miles south of Florida. As a result, a very wealthy elite of Cubans and Americans ran the nation’s economy while most of the people lived in poverty without any political power.

Batista was overthrown in 1959 by a revolutionary named Fidel Castro. At first, the U.S. supported the new regime. However, Castro quickly began to seize American-owned property and relations between the two nations soured. Castro signed a trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. in 1960, so the U.S. stopped buying Cuban sugar. In January, 1961 the U.S. cut off relations with Cuba, by then a communist dictatorship.



| Francis Gary Powers and a U-2 Spyplane

Cuba would be a thorn in the side of the U.S. for many years, even after the fall of communism in Russia. The main problem was the threat of a communist nation that close to the American mainland. Also, Castro’s economy depended heavily on money and trade concessions from the Soviets. As a result, he was a willing ally for any “wars of liberation” supported by the U.S.S.R. Cuban troops fought in many communist-sponsored revolts in Latin America and Africa, with the Soviets providing the money and the weapons.

Bay of Pigs. There was strong support in the U.S. government for overthrowing Castro. A group of Cubans who fled the island when he came to power planned to do that in 1961. They were trained by the American CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) with the knowledge and support of Eisenhower. President Kennedy allowed the plan to go as scheduled in April of 1961. However, he did not provide the military aid that had been promised and the people of

the island did not support the invasion. As a result, the invasion at the Bay of Pigs in Southern Cuba was a disaster. The invaders were quickly killed or captured and the U.S. suffered a very embarrassing blow to its prestige.

Cuban Missile Crisis. The Cuban Missile Crisis was possibly the most dangerous event of the Cold War. The two superpowers came perilously close to a direct confrontation over this in 1962. It began in October, when spy pictures revealed that the Soviets were in the process of building missile bases in Cuba. Atomic missiles from those bases could have reached most of the continental United States.

Kennedy could not let those missiles be installed, yet he did not want to start a war. Instead, he established a naval blockade around the island to prevent the missiles from being delivered. He demanded the bases be dismantled. However, the seizure of a Soviet ship coming into Cuba would be likely to trigger a war. The question was whether or not the Soviets would challenge the blockade. The world held its breath while Moscow decided. The ships carrying the missiles turned back, rather than challenge the blockade.

Khrushchev offered to remove the missiles in exchange for a U.S. promise never to invade Cuba. He followed that offer with a demand that the U.S. remove the missiles it had in Turkey in return for removing the bases in Cuba. Kennedy accepted the first offer and ignored the second. The Cuban launch sites were dismantled and the U.S. quietly removed its out-of-date missiles in Turkey several months later.

Berlin Wall. Berlin was a sore spot in East-West relations throughout the Cold War. The Western and Eastern sectors had separate governments by 1948, but people could still cross between the two sections freely. Many people fled East Germany by traveling to East Berlin and crossing into the Western sector where they were given asylum.



| The Berlin Wall before 1989

In the late 1950s and early 60s the Soviets kept threatening to turn over control of Berlin's access routes to the East German government. That would have made Berlin hostage to a communist government which was not bound by the Yalta agreements as the Soviets were. The threat was never carried out, but it raised tensions in Europe. Millions of East Germans fled to the west through Berlin.

The government of East Germany was desperate to stop the outflow of people which reached a height of 1,000 people a day. Many of those leaving were talented young people who saw no future for themselves under communism. Very suddenly, on August 13, 1961, Soviet and East German soldiers sealed the border between East and West Berlin. They immediately began to build a wall to enclose the eastern part of the city. Eventually, the Berlin Wall included tank traps, barbed wire, guard towers, attack dogs, and a high concrete fence which separated the two parts of the city. The West Germans called it **Schandmauer** (wall of shame). It would stand until 1989.



Identify the person, item, or crisis.

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 1.48 | | broke up the Paris summit in 1960 |
| 1.49 | | device used by the communists to stop East Germans from defecting to the West through Berlin |
| 1.50 | | the Soviet ships carrying missiles turned back rather than challenge an American blockade of Cuba |
| 1.51 | | a U.S. sponsored invasion of Cuba that failed completely |
| 1.52 | | Soviet satellite, first ever put into orbit |
| 1.53 | | American space development group founded by Eisenhower |
| 1.54 | | dictator of Cuba until 1959 |
| 1.55 | | Communist dictator of Cuba after 1959 |
| 1.56 | | rockets designed to carry atomic bombs halfway around the world |
| 1.57 | | superpower that sent the first animal and man into space |
| 1.58 | | superpower that put the first man on the moon and developed the first reusable spacecraft |
| 1.59 | | threatened Americans that “your grandchildren will live under communism” |
| 1.60 | | this nation’s soldiers used Soviet money and weapons to fight for communism all over the world |
| 1.61 | | American and Soviet leaders who faced off over missile bases in Cuba in 1961 |
| 1.62 | | European city divided into two parts by the Cold War |
| 1.63 | | Kennedy promised not to do this to end the crisis over missiles in Cuba |

Vietnam

The war in Vietnam was a major turning point in the Cold War for American policy and self-confidence. The U.S. backed out of the bitter Vietnamese War, which it could not win, leaving an ally to fall to communism. It was a humiliating failure that still scars American thinking.

Why. The U.S. became deeply involved in Vietnam for several reasons. American policy makers wanted an option between appeasement and nuclear war to prevent the spread of communism. The use of American soldiers to protect non-communist countries in small, “limited” wars seemed to be a good option. There was a substantial fear that if one nation fell to communism, it would naturally export the “disease” to its neighbors. The entire region would fall like dominoes. The “domino theory” made Americans fearful of losing even a small, unimportant nation to communism. Also, since all communist countries were believed to be loyal to Moscow, there was a fear that communist expansion would build an unshakable Soviet world empire. Thus, the U.S. committed its immense power to prevent South Vietnam from falling to communism.

Diem’s Failure. The government of South Vietnam had been organized under President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1955, after the Geneva Accords divided the nation in 1954. The U.S. supported Diem when he refused to participate in elections for the entire nation. War began in 1957 when the followers of Ho Chi Minh in South Vietnam began a revolt against Diem’s government. The Viet Cong, as they were called, saw this as a continuation of their war for independence. The Viet Cong and the Vietminh (North Vietnamese,) steadily expanded their numbers and attacks in the South. They were kept well-supplied by China and the U.S.S.R. using the Ho Chi Minh trail that ran from North Vietnam through neutral Laos and Cambodia.



| The Vietnam War

The U.S. sent advisors and aid to the Diem’s government to protect it from the revolt. Washington initially hoped to support the regime until it could establish a free economy and social justice that would turn the people forever against communism. However, Diem was more interested in his own power than his people. His persecution of Buddhists drew sharp protests from his own people. Finally, Kennedy tacitly approved of a military coup that overthrew Diem, resulting in his death in 1963. By that time, the U.S. had thousands of military and civilian advisors in the South.

The coup destroyed the remaining stability of the South Vietnamese government. Several military governments came to power in the following years. None of them had widespread support among the people. Most were seen as U.S. puppets. In the meantime, the Viet Cong and Vietminh troops took over more and more of the countryside in the South.

Gulf of Tonkin Incident. Two U.S. naval destroyers were allegedly attacked by the North Vietnamese in the Gulf of Tonkin in August of 1964. President Johnson seized on the incident as an excuse to use U.S. troops to turn the tide in South Vietnam. He persuaded Congress to authorize him to take whatever measures the president thought were necessary to protect American forces in Southeast Asia. This sweeping Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was the legal basis for sending in U.S. troops without a declaration of war. It was a blank check for the presidents to do as they pleased. After the 1964 elections were over, Johnson sent the first American troops to fight in Vietnam.

The U.S. strategy was to destroy the communist army in the South. The better organized and better equipped Americans consistently won the battles. For years, the U.S. sent more men, weapons, advisors, and aid, but they could never eliminate the enemy. Men and supplies continued to come from the north. U.S. policy would not permit an advance into North Vietnam because that might trigger a war with Russia or China. Instead, the U.S. only bombed the North. At the high point of American involvement in 1969, over 500,000 American soldiers were fighting in the war, handicapped by their inability to attack the enemy at the source of his strength, North Vietnam.

The Viet Cong favored a strategy of guerrilla warfare. They worked in small groups attacking and retreating. They laid ambushes and traps wherever they went. They often retreated into Laos or Cambodia where U.S. troops could not follow because those were neutral nations. The success of these tactics led to a military stalemate in South Vietnam.

Effect at Home. In the U.S. by the end of the 1960s, a reaction had set in against the war. Television coverage brought the horrors of war into every living room. The increasing number of dead Americans, and the sheer cost of the war made it very unpopular. War spending caused inflation and forced cutbacks



| The Evacuation of Saigon

in spending on social programs. Many people began to question whether it was worth the cost and why we were supporting the unpopular, corrupt Southern government. Young people who hated the war, staged huge (and often violent) protests that raged across the nation. Young men fled to Canada rather than be drafted to serve in the unpopular war. The many men that did serve honorably found themselves hated and scorned by their own countrymen.

Tet Offensive. The U.S. government insisted that it was winning the war. However, in January 1968 the communists launched a major offensive against the Southern cities during the Vietnamese New Year Festival, Tet. The Viet Cong and Vietminh suffered massive casualties as the surprise assault was slowly turned back. However, the attack proved the communists were stronger than the U.S. government had admitted. Americans began to distrust their government even more. As a result, President Johnson cut back the war effort and did not run for reelection in 1968. Peace negotiations were also opened, but they stalled.

U.S. Withdrawal. President Nixon, who was elected in 1968, took the Cold War in a new

direction. In Vietnam, he began the process he called “Vietnamization.” The goal was for the South Vietnamese to take over the fighting while the U.S. slowly withdrew. He pushed secret peace talks which quickly stalled.

Nixon also freely expanded the war to put pressure on the North to negotiate. In 1970 he authorized an attack on communist supply bases in Cambodia. When the peace talks produced an unacceptable agreement in 1972, he ordered bombing resumed in the north. These produced huge protests in America. The nation wanted out of the pointless, endless war.

North and South Vietnam finally agreed to a “cease fire” in January of 1973. U.S. soldiers left by the end of March. However, the peace treaty did not bring peace. It just created a lull in the fighting that allowed the U.S. to get out of the longest and most controversial war in its history. Nixon called it “peace with honor,” but there was no peace and no honor, just a retreat under cover of treaty. North Vietnam kept many of its soldiers in the South, and rapidly began new offensives.

The end for South Vietnam came in April of 1975, when the Northern army captured the Southern capital of Saigon. One of the enduring images of the war was the sight of hundreds of Americans and South Vietnamese officials lined up to take helicopters to safety from the top of the U.S. Embassy as the communist army

poured into the city. The U.S. Congress refused to send any aid, washing their hands of the whole situation.

Vietnam was reunited, although under a communist government. Thousands of South Vietnamese were sent to “re-education camps,” concentration camps where they were mistreated and forced to learn communist ideology. Thousands more risked death in leaky, overcrowded boats in an attempt to flee. The “boat people” filled refugee camps in the nearby nations. Thousands of American lives and billions of U.S. dollars had not prevented the fall of South Vietnam.

Cambodia. Cambodia, also called Kampuchea, had also been fighting the communists who were using their nation as a base against South Vietnam. In 1975 a Cambodian communist group called the Khmer Rouge took over the nation. Their leader, Pol Pot, was a follower of Mao Zedong and a believer in continuous revolution. He ordered the cities emptied. Educated people were killed. All of the people were forced to work by hand on farms. Over a million people (perhaps as much as one-fifth of the population) died of mistreatment, disease, hunger or murder. The Khmer Rouge was defeated in 1979 by the Vietnamese who invaded and installed a puppet regime there. Laos had fallen to the communists in 1975, thus the U.S. loss was total in French Indochina.



Complete these sentences.

1.64 Congress authorized the president to conduct the war in Vietnam by passing the _____.

1.65 The horrors of war became very real to most Americans because of the _____ coverage.

1.66 The _____ in January of 1968 proved that the communists were very strong in South Vietnam.

- 1.67 _____ was the South Vietnamese leader who was overthrown by a military coup in 1963.
- 1.68 The South Vietnamese communists were called the _____ while those from the North were the _____.
- 1.69 Nixon's plan to turn the war over to the South Vietnamese was called _____.
- 1.70 _____ was the leader of the Cambodian communists known as the _____, who killed over a million people in the mid-1970s.
- 1.71 The idea that if one nation became communist, its neighbors would soon do so also was called the _____ theory.
- 1.72 The U.S. strategy in the Vietnam War was to _____ in the South without invading _____.
- 1.73 The defeat of South Vietnam was completed in 1975 with the fall of the city of _____.
- 1.74 The communists in Vietnam used _____ warfare.
- 1.75 Thousands of South Vietnamese were sent to _____ camps or became _____ attempting to flee after 1975.
- 1.76 The North and South signed a _____ in 1973 that allowed the U.S. to _____.
- 1.77 As the war became unpopular, there were widespread _____ in the U.S. against it.
- 1.78 Not only Vietnam, but the neighboring nations of _____ and _____ fell to communism in the 1970s.



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Choose the correct person for each description (2 points, each answer).

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--|-----------------------|
| 1.01 | _____ | Leader of Egypt, took over the Suez Canal to pay for the Aswan Dam | a. Harry S. Truman |
| 1.02 | _____ | Set up containment as U.S. policy | b. Ho Chi Minh |
| 1.03 | _____ | Created a communist dictatorship in Cuba | c. Mao Zedong |
| 1.04 | _____ | Leader of the U.S.S.R. in the 1950s | d. Chiang Kai Shek |
| 1.05 | _____ | Nationalist Chinese leader, fled to Taiwan | e. Nikita Khrushchev |
| 1.06 | _____ | South Vietnamese leader, refused to allow elections with the North, overthrown and killed by a military coup | f. Douglas MacArthur |
| | | | g. Gamal Abdel Nasser |
| | | | h. Fidel Castro |
| 1.07 | _____ | American commander in Korea, fired for insubordination | i. Fulgencio Batista |
| | | | j. Ngo Dinh Diem |
| | | | k. Pol Pot |
| 1.08 | _____ | Communist victor in China, believed in continuous revolution | |
| 1.09 | _____ | Cambodian communist, killed over a million people due to his ideas on revolution | |
| 1.010 | _____ | Pro-American Cuban dictator overthrown by a revolution in 1959 | |
| 1.011 | _____ | Communist leader of North Vietnam, fought the French and Americans | |

Answer these questions (each answer, 5 points).

1.012 What was the Cold War and what kept it from becoming “hot?” _____

1.013 What was the Containment Policy and how was it enforced? _____

Choose the correct letter (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|-------|--|------------------------------|
| 1.014 | _____ American space agency created to catch up with the Soviets in rocketry and space explorations | a. United Nations |
| 1.015 | _____ North Vietnamese attack during New Year, showed they were not as weak as U.S. claimed | b. Marshall Plan |
| 1.016 | _____ South Vietnamese communists | c. Iron Curtain |
| 1.017 | _____ America's first permanent alliance since the 1770s, to protect against communism | d. Berlin Airlift |
| 1.018 | _____ Could deliver nuclear bombs half a world away | e. NATO |
| 1.019 | _____ First artificial satellite, Soviet | f. Sputnik |
| 1.020 | _____ Failed attempt to overthrow Castro | g. NASA |
| 1.021 | _____ New policy of U.S.S.R. toward the U.S. after the death of Stalin | h. peaceful coexistence |
| 1.022 | _____ "Defensive" alliance of the communist nations | i. Eisenhower Doctrine |
| 1.023 | _____ Name for the Free or First World | j. U-2 Affair |
| 1.024 | _____ Dividing line between the free and communist nations of Europe | k. ICBM |
| 1.025 | _____ A war fought to stop communism in a specific country that was not allowed to spread | l. Bay of Pigs |
| 1.026 | _____ Supplied the divided German capital for a year when the Soviets blockaded it, 1948-49 | m. Cuban Missile Crisis |
| 1.027 | _____ U.S. blockaded Castro's island to prevent the delivery of Soviet missiles, Soviets backed down | n. Berlin Wall |
| 1.028 | _____ U.S. would assist any nation in the Middle East that wanted aid against communist aggression | o. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution |
| 1.029 | _____ Aid to Europe that helped it recover from World War II | p. Tet Offensive |
| 1.030 | _____ New postwar league of nations which the U.S. quickly joined | q. limited war |
| 1.031 | _____ Communist Bloc or the Second World nations | r. Viet Cong |
| 1.032 | _____ Congress gave the president uncontrolled freedom to use force in Vietnam | s. Third World |
| 1.033 | _____ Undeveloped nations, not closely allied with any side in the Cold War | t. Warsaw Pact |
| 1.034 | _____ Way to stop East Germans from escaping to the West through Berlin | u. Eastern Bloc |
| 1.035 | _____ An American spy plane was shot down over Russia and the pilot captured, ended plans for a summit and Eisenhower's visit to the U.S.S.R | v. Western Bloc |

Answer these questions (each answer, 5 points).

1.036 What was the course of the fighting in the Korean War? _____

1.037 What issue held up the peace talks in the Korean War and how was it resolved? _____

1.038 Why was the war in Vietnam unpopular and how did many Americans react to it? _____

1.039 What Soviet actions after World War II started the Cold War? _____

Answer this question (4 points).

1.040 Why was 1949 a bad year for the West? _____

80

100

SCORE

TEACHER

initials

date



HIS0809 – May '14 Printing

ISBN 978-0-7403-0036-3



 **Alpha Omega**
PUBLICATIONS

804 N. 2nd Ave. E.
Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

800-622-3070
www.aop.com