

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

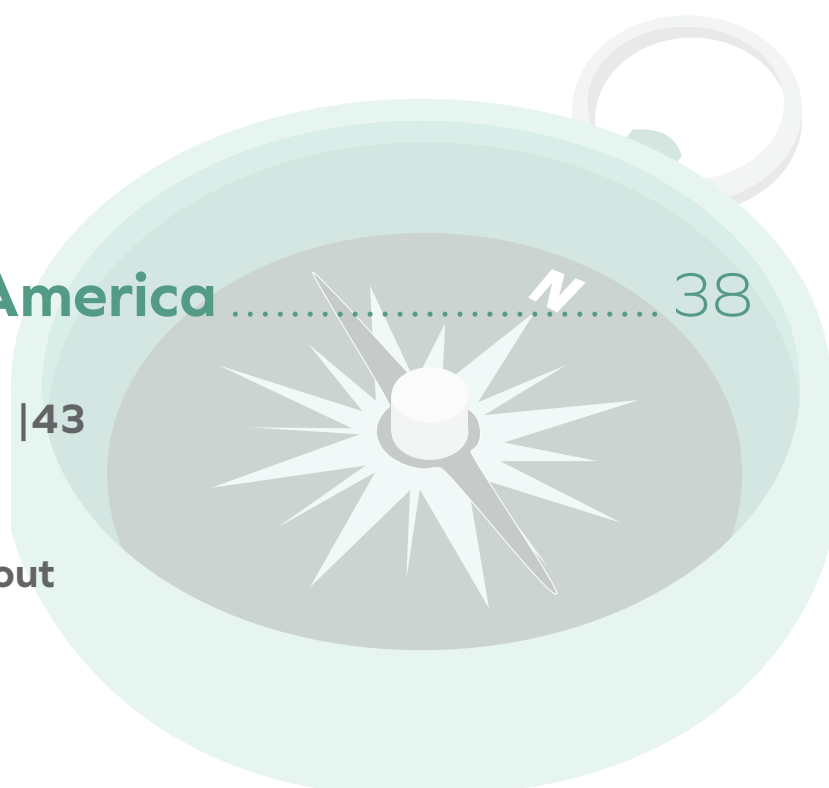
► **5th Grade** | Unit 8

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HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 508

COLD WAR

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COLD WAR

The end of the biggest war in the history of the world (World War II) was also the beginning of the most complicated war in American history, the Cold War. The Cold War was a battle of ideas, alliances, and fear between the communist countries of the world, led by the Soviet Union, and the free world, led by the United States.

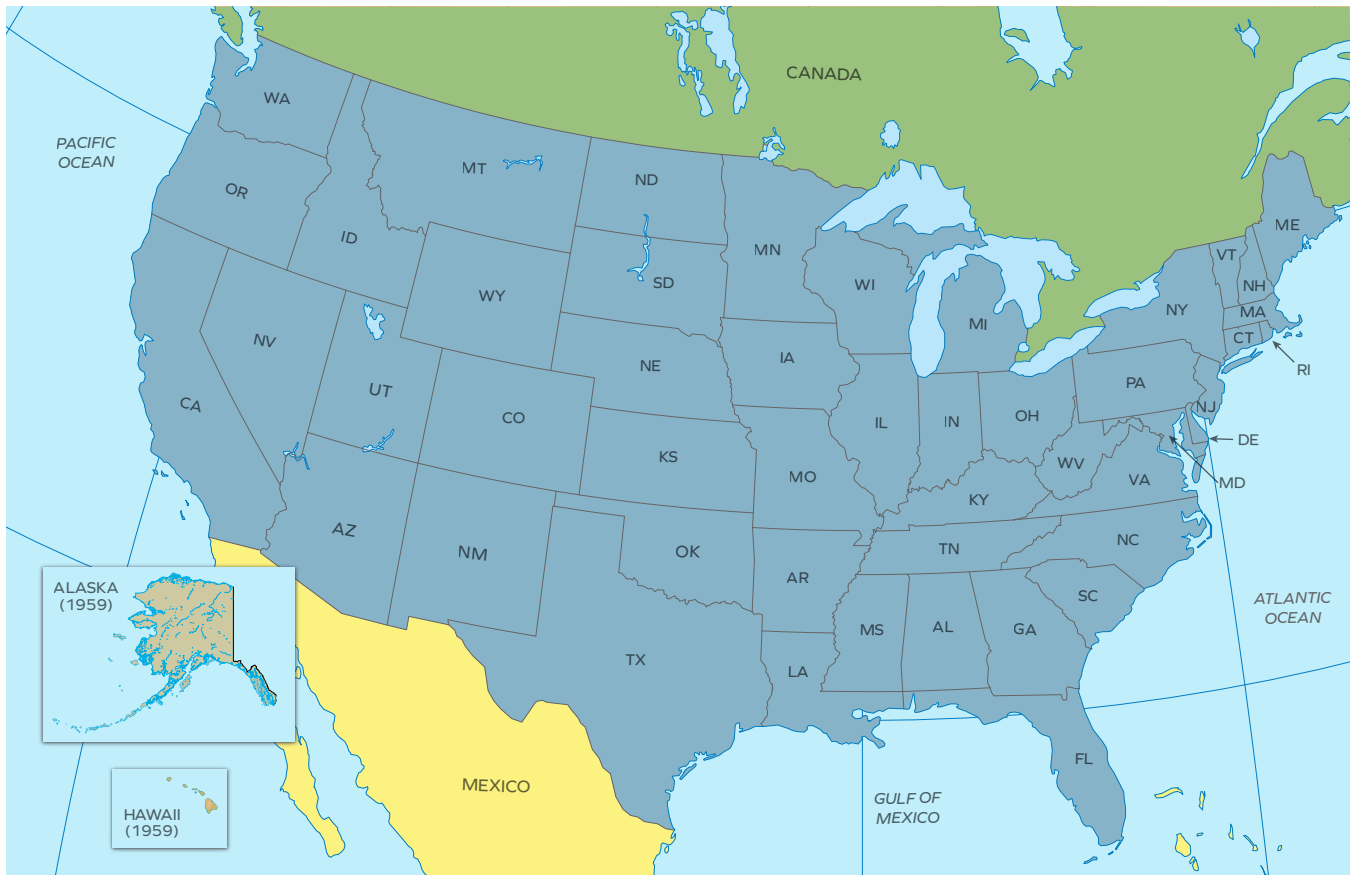
It was rather like two powerful towns that built forts filled with cannons next door to each other, gathered rifles and soldiers, fired shots once in a while, but never quite decided to attack the other fort. The U.S. and the Soviet Union never actually went to war with each other. However, they helped out in wars fought by their allies, spied on each other, built huge collections of atomic bombs to threaten each other, and encouraged or forced other countries to join their side of the “war.”

It was a long, expensive, difficult war. It began in 1945 at the end of World War II. It did not end until 1989, when communism collapsed in Europe. This LIFE PAC® will cover the first part of the Cold War from 1945 until about 1970. It will cover the two major wars that were fought by the U.S. against communism in Korea and Vietnam. It will also discuss the way the Vietnam War and the Civil Rights Movement affected America.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAK. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFEPAK, you should be able to:

1. Describe how the Cold War began.
2. Describe the events and crises of the Cold War.
3. Describe the anti-communist feelings in America and the actions of Senator Joseph McCarthy.
4. Describe the Korean and Vietnam Wars.
5. Describe the Civil Rights Movement.
6. Describe the protests and rebellions of the 1960s.
7. Name the presidents and describe their activities from 1945 to 1973.



| The United States

1. COMMUNIST THREAT

In the course of World War II, the Soviet Union conquered most of eastern Europe. The U.S. expected those nations to be set free to choose their own governments. Instead, they were forced to set up communist governments. The nations of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, East Germany, Albania, and Bulgaria became Soviet *satellites*. They were cut off from contact with the free countries and were forced to obey the Soviet Union. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were forced to join the Soviet Union.

At first, the Americans hoped to work with the Soviets, who had been their allies during World War II, but the Soviet dictator, Joseph Stalin, wanted power and he wanted to expand communism. He didn't want to work with the West. America quickly became aware that the Soviets were now a threat to the peace and freedom of the world. Rather than retreat to isolationism again, America took the lead to protect the free world. This need to stand against communism was the main cause of the Cold War.

Objectives

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

1. Describe how the Cold War began.
2. Describe the events and crises of the Cold War.
3. Describe the anti-communist feelings in America and the actions of Senator Joseph McCarthy.
7. Name the presidents and describe their activities from 1945 to 1973.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAK.

brutal (brü' tl). Cruel; inhuman.

censure (sen' shər). An expression of unfavorable opinion; criticism.

contain (kən tān'). To hold back.

equality (i kwol' ə tē). The exact likeness in value or rank.

hearing (hir' ing). A chance for both sides to speak about an issue or problem.

symbol (sim' bəl). Something that stands for or represents something else.

underestimate (un' dər es' tə māt). To assume a person or country will do less than they can or will do.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAK appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: **h**at, **ā**ge, **cā**re, **fā**r; **l**et, **ē**qual, **tē**rm; **i**t, **ī**ce; **h**ot, **ō**pen, **ō**rder; **o**il; **o**ut; **c**up, **p**ut, **r**ule; **ch**ild; **l**ong; **th**in; /TH/ for **th**en; /zh/ for **meas**ure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in **a**bout, /e/ in **tak**en, /i/ in **pencil**, /o/ in **lemon**, and /u/ in **circus**.



Building the Iron Curtain

Communism. To understand the Cold War, it is important to first understand communism. Communism is a form of government in which everything is owned by the government. There is no freedom and the people are controlled by lies. Communism promises people complete **equality** but, in fact, is a very harsh and unfair government.

The government owns all the land, businesses, and factories under communism. Thus, no one can make shoes, cars, baskets, or airplanes unless the government orders them to do it. The government rarely orders the right amount of the things people need, so it is normal not to have enough food or goods under communism.

Also, people are paid for their work by the government and they are not paid more for good work. They also cannot be fired, so they do as little work as possible, making shoes, cars, and other things that are poor quality and often fall apart. People living under communism usually do not have enough of the things they need and what they do have is not very good.

There is no freedom under communism. Usually, one person or a few people run the government. They cannot be voted out of office. When there are elections, the leaders choose who will be elected. Anyone who says that the government is bad or doing something wrong is arrested. Religion is often forbidden, and Christians can go to jail or be killed for believing in Jesus.

Communism also works by lying. People are told that their nation is wonderful and that life is awful in the free countries. The people in a communist country are usually not allowed to talk with people from free countries and learn the truth. American newspapers, for example, are forbidden in communist countries because they tell the truth. Communist governments spend a lot of time telling their people how wonderful communism is, no matter how bad things really are.

Lying about everything is a very big part of communism. They even call their nations democracies and republics! For example, the full name of the Soviet Union was the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), while East Germany was the German Democratic Republic. Thus, free people have good reasons to be afraid of having their nation conquered by communists.



| Life under communism was difficult—food and goods were hard to get.

Post-war Europe. After Germany was defeated in 1945, it was divided into four parts. Each part was run by a different Allied nation: America, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. The capital, Berlin, was divided up the same way. The Soviets refused to let their part of Germany work with the others. Finally, Britain, France and the U.S. put their three parts together to form the nation of West Germany, a free country. The Soviet Union made their part into a communist country called East Germany.

The Soviet Union also refused to honor its promise to allow free elections in eastern Europe. In the years right after the war, all of the nations taken by the Soviet Union set up communist governments with the help of Soviet soldiers. Yugoslavia created its own communist government and never was fully controlled by the Soviet Union. These new communist countries were not allowed to trade with, work with, or communicate much with the free nations of Europe. Winston Churchill, the former Prime Minister of Great Britain, said that an *Iron Curtain* had fallen across Europe. It became common during the Cold War to talk about the nations “behind the Iron Curtain.”

The Iron Curtain divided Europe into two major alliances. Soon, most of the world was divided also. The free, democratic nations were called Western World or the Free World. The communist countries were called Eastern Bloc or the Communist Bloc. Each side was led by a superpower, a large powerful nation that had a huge army and atomic bombs. The Free World was led by the United States, and the Communist Bloc was led by the Soviet Union. Some poorer nations were not part of the two sides; they were called the Third World or the Non-Aligned Nations.



| Communist leaders lied to make workers believe they had better lives than they really had.



| Communist countries were forbidden to communicate with the Free World.

Thus, like Europe before World War I, the whole world was divided into two powerful alliances which quickly started an arms race, except this time both sides were building *atomic bombs*. The two sides would, in time, build enough bombs to totally destroy all life on earth if they were all used! The fear that they might start a nuclear (atomic bomb) war is what kept the Cold War from becoming a real war. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union were too afraid that they and most of the world might be destroyed if a war began.



Answer these questions.

- 1.1** What were the nine countries behind the Iron Curtain in Europe? _____

- 1.2** Is religion usually allowed in a communist country? _____
- 1.3** What happened to the part of Germany occupied by the Soviet Union?

- 1.4** What were the two superpowers afraid of if a real war had started between them?

- 1.5** What were the four nations that occupied Germany in 1945? _____

- 1.6** What were the two “superpowers” of the Cold War? _____
- 1.7** What were the names for the nations that were not communist, led by the U.S.? _____

- 1.8** What were the names for the communist nations? _____

- 1.9** What were the names for the poorer countries that were not on either side in the Cold War? _____



Complete these sentences.

- 1.10** Communism is a way of government in which _____ is owned by the government, there is no _____, and the people are controlled by _____.
- 1.11** Winston Churchill said that Europe was divided between communist and free countries by an _____.
- 1.12** Communism promises people complete _____.

Division Problems

Containment. The Soviets wanted more communist countries beyond what they already had taken after the war. They tried (but failed) to use their army to get a communist government in Iran, an oil-rich nation south of the Soviet Union. They also were helping communist fighters in Greece who were trying to overthrow the government there. All this scared the United States. In 1947 President Truman decided to help the people of Greece fight off the communists. With the support of Congress, money was sent to Greece and Turkey to help the governments there get weapons and supplies. The communists were defeated in both nations.



| President Truman

Truman began the U.S. policy called *containment*. It would be the U.S. plan for all of the Cold War. Truman knew he could not overthrow communism in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe without starting another world war. Therefore, he decided to **contain** communism, to keep it from spreading. He committed the U.S. to give help to any nation on earth that might be attacked by people trying to set up a communist government. Most of the battles of the Cold War were caused by someone backed by the Soviet Union trying to spread communism to a new country and someone with American help trying to stop them.

Marshall Plan. All of Europe had been badly damaged by World War II. Homes and factories were destroyed. People were homeless. There were few jobs. The people needed help,

and they were beginning to listen to the communists. Like the dictators during the Great Depression, the communists were promising to fix things if they were given power in the governments. The U.S. realized that something had to be done to help Europe before the communists took over more countries.

The U.S. Secretary of State in 1948 was George Marshall. He had been an important general during the war. He was based in Washington, D.C. and was responsible for all of the U.S. military. He came up with a plan to help Europe. It was called the *Marshall Plan*.

The Marshall Plan gave billions of dollars to European countries to help them rebuild. It was an incredible success. Europe rebuilt its factories, restarted its trade, and began to care for its people. All of the nations of western Europe took part in the Marshall Plan. None of those nations became communist. The Communist Bloc countries did not receive help from the plan, however. The Soviet Union would not allow it.

Berlin Airlift. Berlin, the capital of Germany before the war, was located deep inside the Soviet section of Germany. In 1948 the Soviets decided to force the other Allies to leave the city and give it to them. They did this by blockading the western parts of the city. This meant that the people of Berlin could not get food or supplies because the western nations could not use the roads or trains to ship it across Soviet-occupied land.

However, Stalin had **underestimated** President Truman. Truman did not want to fight a war over Berlin, but he was not willing to give up all those people to communism either. He ordered the U.S. Air Force to supply West Berlin by air. It was named the *Berlin Airlift*.

The Berlin Airlift was a huge job. Every single one of the two million people in West Berlin had to get their food, clothes, fuel, and supplies by airplane. The planes landed at the main airport in West Berlin every three minutes around the clock. The German people began to see the Americans as friends after that, not as enemies who had conquered their land.

The Soviets were surprised. They did not expect the Americans to work so hard to help the Germans. They finally gave up and ended the blockade after almost a year. West Berlin would stay a free city in the middle of a communist country until the Cold War ended.

Berlin Wall. The free city of West Berlin would be a major problem for the communist government of East Germany. German refugees who wanted to escape communism could go to Berlin and cross to freedom in the western side of the city. West Germany made these immigrants citizens right away. Many skilled people like doctors, writers, and engineers left this



way because the communist government did not allow them freedom or reward them for their work. Thousands of East Germany's smartest and most capable people fled this way in the years after the war.

Finally, the government of East Germany had enough. In 1961 they built a wall around West Berlin to keep the people of East Germany from leaving. It was called the Berlin Wall and it was the most important **symbol** of the Cold War.

The Berlin Wall was a huge cement wall with barbed wire or round tubes at the top that kept people from climbing over it. Behind the wall was a wide strip of empty land patrolled by soldiers and guard dogs. Many people were shot and killed trying to cross the wall between 1961 and 1989. Some also succeeded and made it to freedom by running and climbing, crashing through the wall with trucks, tunneling under the wall, or going over it on wires.

Soviet control. The Soviet Union forced the nations of the Communist Bloc to stay communist all the way through the Cold War. Hungary, for example, tried to end communism in their country in 1956. They revolted against the Hungarian communist dictators and set up a new government. The Soviet Union immediately invaded, killing thousands of people who supported the revolt. Many more thousands left the country to live in the West.

Czechoslovakia also tried to change communism in their country in 1968. A new Czech leader tried to give the people more freedom and let them have some control over the government. The other nations of the Communist Bloc invaded in 1969 to stop the reforms. The leaders were killed and communist dictators were put back in power.

As late as 1980, the people of Poland protested for better pay and reforms. They created a free union that was not government-controlled called Solidarity. The Polish government was forced to accept Solidarity and began some reforms. However, when it looked like the Soviet Union might invade, the Polish army took over the government. They imprisoned or killed the leaders of Solidarity and restored communist rules for the land. Thus, for all of the Cold War, eastern Europe was forced to remain communist by the Soviet Union. The use of force also made many Americans understand just how **brutal** and dangerous communism was.

NATO. As the Soviet Union took over eastern Europe and threatened southern Europe, America and the nations of the West became very concerned. They were afraid that the U.S.S.R. might start conquering the nations of newly freed western Europe also. To prevent this, the free democracies decided to form a permanent alliance. The U.S. had not signed an alliance since the Revolutionary War, but it signed this one.



| The Berlin Wall was a symbol of the Iron Curtain.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed in 1949. It included the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, and other European nations. Eventually, West Germany would also join. The treaty behind NATO stated that any attack on one member was considered an attack on all of the members. Thus, the NATO allies agreed to stand together to fight the Soviets if they ever did invade western Europe.



| Warsaw Pact emblem

The Soviet Union was not pleased with the new alliance. They accused the West of trying to start another war. They also made their satellites in eastern Europe sign their own alliance, called the Warsaw Pact. It was not necessary because obviously the communist nations would fight if the Soviet Union told them to do it. The Warsaw Pact dissolved at the end of the Cold War, but NATO continues to exist.



Name the item, event, person, or thing.

- | | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| 1.13 | | West Berlin got all of its supplies by air in 1948-49 |
| 1.14 | | The U.S. policy toward communism during the Cold War |
| 1.15 | | Gave money to Europe to rebuild after World War II |
| 1.16 | | Way that East Germany stopped its people from fleeing to the West through Berlin, important Cold War symbol |
| 1.17 | | U.S. Secretary of State, general in charge of all of the U.S. military in World War II |
| 1.18 | | President who decided to stop communism from spreading |
| 1.19 | | Two Communist Bloc nations that were invaded to save communism there. |
| 1.20 | | Polish free union of the 1980s |

- 1.21 _____ Permanent alliance to protect western Europe
- 1.22 _____ Communist, Cold War alliance in eastern Europe



Answer these questions.

- 1.23 What caused most of the battles of the Cold War? _____

- 1.24 Why didn't the eastern European countries join the Marshall Plan?

- 1.25 What were the first two nations America sent money to help stop communism?

- 1.26 What kind of people were leaving East Germany before 1961?

- 1.27 What is the full name of NATO?

China and Taiwan

Chiang Kai-shek. China had been ruled by emperors until the early part of the 20th century. The last emperor gave up his throne in 1912 to a group that was trying to set up a republic. However, there was a lot of fighting and it was not until 1928 that a government under Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the Nationalist Party, was able to control the huge country. Shortly after that, Japan invaded and occupied parts of China. Chiang was recognized as the leader of free China and was a U.S. ally during World War II.

There was also a group of communists who wanted to rule in China. They were led by a very clever man named Mao Zedong. When the Japanese invaded, the Communists and the Nationalists agreed to work together to fight them. That lasted until near the end of the war. When it became clear that Japan was going to be defeated by the Allies, Mao and Chiang began fighting each other again.

The Soviet Union declared war on Japan just days before it surrendered. They invaded Northern China, capturing a large part of the land there. They gave this land with all its

industries and supplies to Mao and the communists. Mao became more and more powerful. The U.S. did not want to get involved in a Chinese civil war and did not give Chiang all the help they could. Also, Mao was better organized and a better fighter. In 1949 Chiang fled to the island of Taiwan and set up a government there. Taiwan is still independent from China to this day.

Communist China. Many people in America were shocked that the U.S. had “lost” China to communism. However, it was not clear that America could have stopped it without getting into another long, hard war in a foreign land. For many years, however, the U.S. would not recognize Communist or Red China. The U.S. said that the government of Taiwan (Nationalist China) was the real government of China. Taiwan even held the seat kept for China in the United Nations until 1971.



| Statue of Mao Zedong

Mao Zedong was a communist who really believed he could make everyone equal and solve all of his nation's problems using communist ideas. He killed many of the powerful landowners in China and gave their land to the poor farmers (peasants). He cut his nation off completely from the free world to protect his pure communism.

He then started the “Great Leap Forward” in 1958. This was supposed to make China into a great industrial country in just a few years. Land was taken away from the peasants and put together in large farms called communes. The farmers who used to own the land were forced to work on the communes for wages. The wages did not go up if the work was done well or the harvest was big. People were forced to work extra hours. Machines were used around the clock without even stopping to take care of problems. Many people starved and business was ruined.

Many of the leaders in China realized that the strict controls of communism were hurting the production of food and goods. They wanted to try things that were not so strongly communist. Mao hated that idea. In 1966 he started the Cultural Revolution to force the nation to use only communist ideas and kill anyone who did not agree. Mao sent gangs of young people to attack centers of power and learning. Universities were closed and many local governments were taken over by the gangs, called Red Guards. Finally, even Mao realized the Red Guards were too wild and had the army stop them. Again, the businesses of the nation were damaged and many people died.

The U.S.S.R. and China did not agree on how a communist nation should act. Mao believed that communist and capitalist (free) nations would have to go to war for control of the world. The Soviet Union, fearing a nuclear war, was not willing to do this, especially after Joseph Stalin died in 1953. The two nations stopped helping each other by 1960 and even fought some battles with each other along their border. However, the U.S. did not realize for many years that these two nations were actually enemies. Americans thought all communist nations would work together to try and make the whole world communist. Thus, the U.S. treated both nations as Cold War enemies.



| The Red Guard marched across China getting rid of the 'Four Olds' (old customs, old culture, old habits and old ideas).



Complete these sentences.

- 1.28** The wartime leader of China who was an American ally was _____.
- 1.29** In the Chinese civil war, _____ led the Communists and _____ led the Nationalists.
- 1.30** The _____ in 1958 was an attempt to make China an industrial power in a few years.
- 1.31** For many years, the U.S. government said that the real government of China was the government on the island of _____.
- 1.32** The _____ was Mao's attempt in 1966 to use the Red Guards to force China to use only strict communist ideas.
- 1.33** After 1960 the Soviet Union and China were really _____, even though both were communist.

Anti-Communism in America

Post-war America. Americans after World War II knew they could not go back to isolationism like after World War I. The danger from communism was just too great. At first, America tried to bring all their soldiers home, but the threats in Europe remained too great. Americans accepted by 1949 that they would have to keep the army and navy ready to fight at all times. Unlike past wars, the military was not dramatically cut back. American soldiers were kept in Europe, Japan, and other parts of the world to be ready to fight if the communists did.

Most of the soldiers, however, did come home and quickly found jobs. The Great Depression was still on everyone's mind, but it did not come back after the war. People had earned lots of money working during the war, but they could not buy much because most of the factories were making things for the war. After the war, Americans used the money they had saved to buy cars, refrigerators, new clothes, toys, shoes, radios, record players, and all sorts of things. The factories could not produce the goods fast enough. There were plenty of jobs for Americans.



| Factories produced many goods after World War II

Harry S. Truman had become president when Franklin D. Roosevelt died in 1945. He was elected president in 1948. He put together his own program to add to the New Deal. He called it the Fair Deal. He wanted laws to protect employees from discrimination and more New Deal type programs, like a national program to pay for doctor bills and higher wages. The Republican Congress would not cooperate, however, and very little of the Fair Deal ever became law.

Ike. Dwight D. Eisenhower (whose nickname was Ike) had been the Allied commander in Europe. He was very popular in the United States. He ran for president in 1952, winning easily. He had one of the most famous campaign slogans in American history, "I like Ike."

After he won, he did not undo all the New Deal laws, as many Republicans hoped he would. The New Deal programs like minimum wage (a law setting the lowest amount a person can be paid) and Social Security (a plan to pay money to people when they are too old to work) became a permanent part of American life. Future presidents would add to them or change them but never get rid of them. Thus, the idea that the government had to use its money to help people and businesses continued after the Depression was over.

The Soviet Union built its own atomic bomb in 1949, stealing some of the information from the U.S. This started the nuclear arms race that lasted through most of the Cold War. In 1957

the Soviets beat the U.S. by launching the first man-made satellite, called Sputnik. This started a space race between the two superpowers.

The space race was a contest between the U.S and the Soviet Union to build satellites and ships to explore space. The two sides competed hard in this race. Each side was afraid of having the other develop important new kinds of rockets and controls that might be used against the other.

The Soviet Union put the first man in orbit in 1961. They also set many records for the longest time in space in their space station named *Mir* in the 1980s and '90s. However, the United States space organization, NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), set its own records. America would put the first man on the moon in 1969. America also built the first reusable space ship, the space shuttle, which began flights in 1981. The things that were learned from the space race would improve or create many kinds of goods like computers, rockets, fabrics, smoke detectors, and insulation.

Fear. Many people in the United States were very afraid of communism. They saw the people of eastern Europe and China lose their freedom. They heard about all the people who were killed for disobeying communist governments. Also, communists claimed that they would soon take over the world.

Communist parties were working all over the world to set up new communist governments, even in the United States. Many of these communist groups got money and help from the Soviet Union. A few of these communists also became spies for the Soviets. Americans were very afraid of having communist spies helping the Soviet Union destroy our freedoms.

In 1948 an important man in the State Department (which controls relations with other countries) was accused of being a communist spy. The man's name was Alger Hiss. The man who accused him was an American who had worked for the Soviets, but changed sides. He presented enough proof for Hiss to be convicted of lying when he said he wasn't a spy.

In 1951 a husband and wife named Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted of spying for the Soviets. They had given some of America's secrets on how to build an atomic bomb to the communists. They were executed in 1953.



| Eisenhower ("Ike") had been the Supreme Allied Commander in World War II.

McCarthyism. These two events scared Americans even more. Americans were so frightened that they listened to Senator Joseph McCarthy who, in the early 1950s, made accusations about there being communist spies all through the government of the U.S. McCarthy was never able to prove his accusations, but at first it did not matter. People were so scared they believed him just for saying it!

McCarthy used fear to investigate people all over the U.S. People he accused had to prove they weren't communists. Many people who were interested in communist ideas, but would never betray their country, were forced to leave their jobs. Other people who could not or would not answer McCarthy's accusations also left their jobs in fear. People all over the country were "black-balled," forbidden to work at their jobs because someone had accused them of being a communist. The fear and unfairness of this hunt for spies was given the name "McCarthyism." It is used to describe any large hunt for wrongdoing that is unfair and based on fear.

In the early 1950s, television was just becoming popular. In 1954 **hearings** in the Senate about McCarthy's accusations were shown to the whole nation on TV. People saw him make all kinds of unproven statements about communists in the army. He looked and acted like a bully. The public hearing made many people start distrusting McCarthy. His hunt for communists was stopped and he was **censured** by the Senate. Some people believe that his unfair ways kept America from making a careful, fair search for the *real* communist spies that were working in our country.



| McCarthyism was also called the "Red Scare" and had many people looking for communist spies nationwide.



| Senator Joseph McCarthy at a hearing



Answer these questions.

- 1.34** What is McCarthyism? _____

- 1.35** Why didn't the Great Depression return after World War II? _____

- 1.36** What was Harry S. Truman's program to add to the New Deal called?

- 1.37** What was Dwight D. Eisenhower's campaign slogan? _____
- 1.38** Who was Alger Hiss? _____

- 1.39** Who were the Rosenbergs? _____

- 1.40** How did McCarthy get so much attention? _____

- 1.41** What finally made people stop trusting Joseph McCarthy? _____

- 1.42** What is the U.S. space organization? _____

- 1.43** What was the first man-made satellite and who launched it?

- 1.44** What nation put the first man on the moon? When? _____
- 1.45** What nation put the first man in orbit? When? _____
- 1.46** How did the Senate treat McCarthy after his communist hunt was stopped?



Review the material in this section to prepare for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your understanding of this section. Any items you miss on this test will show you what areas you will need to restudy in order to prepare for the unit test.

SELF TEST 1

Match these people (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1.01 | _____ Senator who made accusations about communists in America | a. Joseph Stalin |
| 1.02 | _____ Communist Chinese leader | b. Harry S. Truman |
| 1.03 | _____ State Department man accused of being a communist spy | c. Dwight D. Eisenhower |
| 1.04 | _____ Executed for giving American atomic secrets to the Soviets | d. George Marshall |
| 1.05 | _____ American general at home in World War II, Secretary of State after the war | e. Chiang Kai-shek |
| 1.06 | _____ Nationalist Chinese leader | f. Mao Zedong |
| 1.07 | _____ Communist dictator of the Soviet Union | g. Joseph McCarthy |
| 1.08 | _____ Campaign slogan, "I like Ike" | h. Alger Hiss |
| 1.09 | _____ President at the end of World War II, set up U.S. policy to deal with communism during the Cold War | i. Julius & Ethel Rosenberg |

Answer these question (each answer, 4 points).

- 1.010** What is communism? _____

- 1.011** What happened to the nations of eastern Europe after World War II?

- 1.012** What was the American policy of containment during the Cold War?

- 1.013** Who were the leaders of the two sides during the Cold War and what were the names of the sides? _____

- 1.014** Why did the Great Depression not return after World War II? _____

- 1.015** Why was there so much fear of communism in America in 1950? _____

- 1.016** Why were things like shoes and cars made poorly in communist countries?

- 1.017** What was the most important reason why the U.S. and the Soviet Union did not go to war with each other during the Cold War? _____

- 1.018** How were Germany and Berlin divided after World War II? _____

- 1.019** What was Mao Zedong trying to do in the Great Leap Forward in 1958?

Name the item, person, or thing (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.020** _____ Wall built to keep East Germans from escaping to the West through the capital city
- 1.021** _____ Island that was considered the real government of China by the U.S. in the 1950s and '60s
- 1.022** _____ U.S. program that gave Europe money to rebuild after World War II
- 1.023** _____ How Berlin was kept supplied when the Soviets blockaded the city in 1948

- 1.024** _____ Polish free union in the 1980s
- 1.025** _____ Treaty organization the U.S. joined to protect western Europe from the Soviet Union
- 1.026** _____ First man-made satellite, 1957
- 1.027** _____ American space agency
- 1.028** _____ Name for the dividing line between free and communist Europe, came from Winston Churchill
- 1.029** _____ The communist treaty organization that was supposed to protect eastern Europe

Write *true* or *false* in the blank (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.030** _____ America returned to isolationism after World War II.
- 1.031** _____ People in communist countries are not allowed to talk freely with people in free countries.
- 1.032** _____ Communists often call their countries republics or democracies.
- 1.033** _____ Czechoslovakia was a faithful communist nation all through the Cold War.
- 1.034** _____ Dwight D. Eisenhower ended many of the New Deal programs and went back to how the government was run before the Great Depression.
- 1.035** _____ The Soviets built the first reusable space craft, the space shuttle.

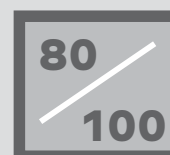


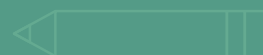
Teacher check:

Score _____

Initials _____

Date _____





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