

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

9B-Module 12 Review Worksheet (Cold War)

Person, Place, Date, Term	Description
Communism	
Capitalist system	
In what ways were the Soviet Union and United States different during the Cold War?	The United States was committed to a democratic government, individual freedoms, and a capitalist economy. Most Americans opposed the Soviet system, which was based on a state-run economy controlled by the government at every level; one party rule, meaning there were no fair elections and people could not voice their choice for leadership; the full suppression of religion; and the use of force to crush all opposition. These ways differed widely from life in the United States at the time. These differences led to the distrust and dislike of each other during the Cold War.
Describe the changes that occurred in Eastern Europe immediately following World War II	After the war, the alliance between the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union unraveled. Soviet troops occupied much of Eastern Europe. The free elections that were promised by the Soviet Union did not occur. To restore the devastated Soviet economy, the Soviets removed factories, transportation equipment, and machinery from the satellite nations who were considered disloyal.
buffer	
“Iron Curtain”	
Satellite Nations	
Purge	Forced removal of people thought to be disloyal—Stalin ordered purges of leaders of satellite nations who were deemed disloyal.
UN Security Council	The Security Council addresses military and political problems and has the power to veto any action proposed by the General Assembly. The 15-member Security Council includes 5 permanent members (United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and China) and 10 rotating elected members (African: 3 members, Asian: 2 members, Latin American and Caribbean: 2 members, Western European: 2 members, Eastern European: 1 member).
United Nations (UN)	At the Potsdam Conference, FDR gets support for a conference that would meet in San Francisco in April of 1945 that would establish the United Nations. The meeting produced a charter for the United Nations (UN). In July 1945, when the Senate ratified the Charter by a vote of 89 to 2, the United States became the first nation to join the UN. The UN is based loosely on the League of Nations that was formed after World War I. On October 24, 1945, the UN officially came into existence and established its headquarters in New York City. The UN is made up of a General Council (made up of every recognized nation) and the Security Council (15 members with 5 permanent nations and 10 rotating nations).
What happened that kept resulting in UN stalemates?	Soviet Union began to use its veto power to stop any discussions related to issues it felt would/could hinder the spread of communism

One of the First US Delegates to the UN and her accomplishments?	Eleanor Roosevelt worked to ensure the safety of workers in sweatshops and clothing factories. She helped create a declaration of human rights for the UN.
Cold War	
Walter Lippman	A newspaper columnist who published a book on containment called <i>The Cold War</i> . He is credited with coining the phrase Cold War. A term that refers to a state of war that did not involve actual bloodshed. This phrase came to be used to describe the icy rivalry that existed between the United States and the Soviet Union.
Containment Policy	
National Security Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● created the Department of Defense by moving three existing departments (War, Navy, Air Force) into one ● created the National Security Council (NSC) ● Created the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency).
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)	
Truman Doctrine	
George C. Marshall	Secretary of State under Truman after previously being army chief of staff during WWII and US representative to China after the war. He also came up with the Marshall Plan and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for his efforts.
Marshall Plan	
Why did some Americans feel that the United States should help Europe after World War II (Marshall Plan)?	Some Americans were afraid that if Europe was left in such desperate economic conditions it would be more vulnerable to communist influence.
Berlin	Berlin was the capital city of Germany; after WWII each controlled a portion of Germany including Berlin (see Potsdam Conference). In May 1948, the Western powers joined their three sections of Germany to form an independent nation. The Soviet Union responded by closing off all traffic from West Germany to Berlin (see Berlin Airlift) in the hopes of gaining the allies portion of Berlin.
Berlin Airlift	
Describe three actions that the United States took before 1950 to oppose the spread of communism	After World War II, the United States initiated the Truman doctrine to fight communist movements in Greece and Turkey. The United States also provided the means to implement the Marshall Plan for European recovery; support for NATO, a military alliance to check the spread of communism in Western Europe; and staged the Berlin airlift to provide food, clothing, and medical supplies when the Soviets blockaded that divided city. In Asia, the United States began to rebuild Japan, granted freedom to the Philippines, and took steps to halt the spread of communism, which included fighting under the United Nations flag in Korea.

NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed in April 1949. Formed in hopes of discouraging Soviet aggression. NATO linked into a military alliance the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Belgium, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, and Portugal. Greece, Turkey, and West Germany joined later. NATO was based on collective security, an agreement by which “an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or north America shall be considered an attack against them all.”
Collective security	An agreement by which “an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or north America shall be considered an attack against them all.” This is the type of agreement NATO countries had with each other.
Defense perimeter	Area that could be protected (area under protection); US military and diplomatic experts believed Korea should be viewed as outside the defense perimeter of the US because of the great cost of defending it. The US pulled out a year later.
Chiang Kai-shek	A Chinese nationalist who was defeated by Mao Zedong; he and the nationalists held the southwest of China, the US gave Chiang and his forces \$2 billion in aid while they fought the Chinese Civil War, however, US pulled out because Marshall felt it was more important to spend the limited foreign-aid resources of the US on saving Western Europe from Stalin rather than saving China from Mao. Kai-shek and his army were forced off the mainland to Taiwan and a few other small islands.
Mao Zedong	
Taiwan	Location of the Nationalist Chinese government after 1949; Mao pushed Chiang and his nationalists out of China during the civil war
What did the Nationalists do after they were driven from China?	They fled to the island of Taiwan (which Westerners called Formosa); the United States continued to recognize the Nationalists as the ruling government of China.
Why did a civil war erupt in China?	The Nationalist and Communist had been fighting prior to World War II and only combined so they could defeat the Japanese. As soon as the Japanese were defeated, the two started back at it.
38 th Parallel	
Korea	Korea was occupied by Japan and after the end of World War II; it was split into two nations at the 38 th Parallel. Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Communist) was formed in the northern half with help from the Soviet Union; while the Republic of Korea (Democratic) was formed in the southern half with help from the U.S. The Republic of Korea was usually called South Korea with its leader (after US supervised elections) Syngman Rhee, the capital was established in the traditional capital of Seoul, and the US recognized the South Korean Republic as the government of all of Korea.
Korean War	
Syngman Rhee	

Inchon	The MacArthur led UN forces had been pushed all the way down to Pusan and close to having to retreat. At this point MacArthur planned and led a large amphibious assault on Inchon. This was a brilliant move because Inchon was half way up the Korean Peninsula. The tactic worked, as the UN forces were able to defeat the North Korean military forces at Inchon and move swiftly across the peninsula (eastward). This cut the North Korean troops fighting in the south off from their supplies and troop reinforcements from the north. As a result, the North Korean troops in the south were forced to surrender. This momentum allowed the UN forces to push the North Korean troops back to the Korean/Chinese border (Yalu River).
General Douglas MacArthur	Commanded the UN forces (90% US troops) in Korea—led a brilliant move to help push back sure defeat (see Inchon).
Douglas MacArthur had a great impact on American history. Write about his strengths and weaknesses as a general and as a political figure.	MacArthur had the ability to size up a military situation, develop a strategy, and act quickly and decisively to carry out his strategy—all skills that a successful army general requires. MacArthur saved UN forces from defeat in the Korean War with his daring counterattack at Inchon. MacArthur's ideas about what to do when the Chinese fought back, however, were unrealistic for political reasons. MacArthur advocated dropping atomic bombs on Chinese cities; a move that President Truman knew would set off another world war. Used to getting his way, MacArthur tried to force Truman to follow his plan by approaching newspaper publishers and Republican leaders behind Truman's back. These actions finally forced Truman to fire MacArthur, suggesting that the single-mindedness of purpose that had served MacArthur well on the battlefield was not effective in the realm of diplomacy and international politics.
Loyalty Program	required loyalty oaths and background investigations on persons deemed to be: holding party membership in organizations that advocated violent and anti-democratic programs
House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)	
Richard Nixon	Gained prominence as a senator during the HUAC Alger Hiss case; Vice president to Eisenhower.
Hollywood Ten	
blacklist	As it pertains to communist and Hollywood: A list of people who were condemned for allegedly having a Communist background and were not hired for projects.
Paul Robeson	A singer and actor, he refused to sign an affidavit indicating whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, the State Department revoked his passport for eight years. During that time, he was unable to perform abroad and was blacklisted at home. His income fell from \$150,000 a year to \$3,000 a year.
McCarran Act	All communist organizations must register with the government; made it unlawful to plan action that might lead to totalitarianism/communism; Truman vetoed the act saying that it violated free thought; but Congress overrode the veto
Venona Project	Decode messages from Soviet intelligence agencies and confirmed U.S. residents with secret relationships with USSR; predecessor to National Security Agency (NSA)
Alger Hiss	
Whittaker Chambers	

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg	
Joseph McCarthy	
McCarthyism	
Subversives	Individuals attempting to overthrow the government; Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican leader in the Senate, claimed that the State Department was “riddled” with subversives.
Atomic Energy Act	This act created the civilian-controlled Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to oversee nuclear weapons research and to promote peacetime uses of atomic energy.
Baruch Plan	A plan by US presidential adviser Bernard Baruch. He called for the creation of a special international agency with the authority to inspect any country’s atomic-energy plants. Agency would also impose penalties on countries that did not follow international rules.
What was the Soviet Union’s response to the Baruch Plan?	Soviet Union rejected it and they tested their first atomic bomb in 1949—the feared nuclear arms race became a reality.
arms race	
massive retaliation	
mutually assured destruction (MAD)	
John Foster Dulles	
brinkmanship	
military-industrial complex	

Covert	Secret activities carried out by the CIA. Eisenhower preferred covert and diplomacy when it came to solving foreign problems.
John Bricker	The senator of Ohio that introduced the Bricker Amendment which would have reduced presidential power. It required senate ratification of all agreements made by the president with other nations. It also prohibited the president from making a treaty that conflicted with the laws of any state. The bill was defeated by only a single vote.
Warsaw Pact	Soviet Union's counter to NATO—was an alliance of the Soviet Union and its satellite countries: Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania; collective security
“First World”	The West
“Second World”	The Soviet Union
“Third World”	What representatives from 29 Asian and African states referred to themselves as. They met in 1955 and signed an agreement calling for racial equality and self-determination. Two thousand delegates, from countries containing more than half the world's population saw themselves as the “Third World.” They declared their intention to remain independent of both the “First World”—the West and the “Second World”—the Soviet Union.
Zionism	The movement seeking a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Britain, which had ruled Palestine since World War I, could not resolve conflicting claims over territory so in 1947 Britain turned the issue over to the United Nations. The UN plan called for dividing Palestine into two states—one for Jews, and other for Arabs—but Arabs rejected the proposal. When British forces withdrew in 1948, David Ben-Gurion and other Jewish leaders promptly proclaimed the new state of Israel and both the US and Soviet Union immediately recognized the new nation.
Arab-Israeli War	The Arab states reacted violently to Israel and organized military forces to reclaim the land. Armies from the Arab states of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria joined Palestinian forces to attack Israel. Greatly outnumbered, the Israeli forces were defeating the Arab army when UN stepped in to arrange a cease-fire. Ralph Bunche, a US diplomat representing the UN, arranged a cease-fire and reached an agreement. Israel gained more territory than initially, Egypt got control of the Gaza Strip and Jordan took over the West Bank of the Jordan River.
Eisenhower Doctrine	
Gamal Abdel Nasser	President of Egypt; took over the Suez Canal after the US backed out of agreement to loan Egypt money to build a dam on the Nile.
Suez Canal Crisis	In 1955, Great Britain and the U.S. agreed to help Egypt finance a dam on the Nile River. Gamal Abdel-Nasser decided to play the U.S. against the Soviets over the Aswan Dam—trying to get aid from both. Learning of Nasser's tactics, Dulles withdrew the loan offer. Nasser reacts by nationalizing the Suez Canal (canal owned by France and Great Britain). Israel, Britain, France sent troops and seized the Mediterranean end of the canal. When the USSR threatened to intervene on behalf of Egypt; the United States and UN feared a larger war, and forced the British and French to withdraw—Egypt gained control of the canal.
Suez Canal Crisis Result	
What was the Eisenhower Doctrine?	The Eisenhower Doctrine offered military aid and, in some instances, U.S. troops to any Middle Eastern nation seeking help in resisting communist aggression.

Nikita Khrushchev	Took over after Stalin. The Soviet people were allowed a little more freedom under Khrushchev. He denounced Stalin as a brutal tyrant and the soviets now talked of a peaceful coexistence.
Compare and contrast the Soviet leaders Joseph Stalin and Nikita Khrushchev and explain how the Cold War changed under Khrushchev.	Joseph Stalin and Nikita Khrushchev both strongly believed in communism and believed that it would take over the world. Unlike Stalin, however, Khrushchev believed that his goal could be accomplished peaceably. He wanted to build respect for the Soviet Union not through war but through scientific and economic means. When Khrushchev became the Soviet leader, the Cold War changed because of this attitude. It became more a battle of technology—launching satellites, developing the H-bomb—instead of Stalin’s battle of force and power.
Sputnik	
National Defense Education Act	Provided \$295 million fund to provide loans to college students for their education. It also helped build more schools. Seen as a defense act because the US felt like they had to compete with USSR in all technologies and only way to foster that would be to educate our youth.
U-2 Plane Incident	
Francis Gary Powers	Francis Gary Powers was an American pilot whose Central Intelligence Agency U-2 spy plane was shot down while flying a reconnaissance mission in Soviet Union airspace, causing the 1960 U-2 incident
flexible response	
Domino Theory	if one country in a region came under the influence of communism, then the surrounding countries would follow in a domino effect
Fidel Castro	Cuban leader who aligned himself with the Soviet Union—in doing so, took control of all American owned assets in Cuba and created an immediate threat to the United States. (Bay of Pigs, Operation Mongoose, Cuban Missile Crisis, etc.)
Operation Mongoose	
Bay of Pigs	
Cuban Missile Crisis	
quarantine	JFK referred to the U.S. Navy's interdiction of shipping en route to Cuba as a "quarantine" rather than a blockade, Block USSR ships to Cuba—got name because a quarantine is a legal act in peacetime, whereas a blockade is defined as an act of aggression.

Agreement to end Cuban Missile Crisis	
Results of the Cuban Missile Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Khrushchev's prestige was severely damaged in U.S.S.R. ● JFK criticized for brinkmanship and for not ousting Castro ● Cuban exiles switch to GOP ● Castro bans flights to and from Miami
Berlin Wall	
Hot line	
Limited Test Ban Treaty	
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	treaty signed in 1968 under which nuclear powers agreed not to sell or give nuclear weapons to any other country and nonnuclear powers promised not to develop or acquire such weapons.
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	In response to Sputnik launch, the U.S. Congress passes legislation in 1958 establishing NASA: a civilian agency responsible for coordinating America's activities in space. NASA has since sponsored space expeditions, both human and mechanical, that have yielded vital information about the solar system and universe.
Race to the Moon	Kennedy saw the space race as a challenge and sought to surpass the Soviets—main goal was send a man to the moon (before the Soviets did)
Neil Armstrong	American astronaut, first man to walk on the moon