

Name:

Date:

Class:

Block #:

The Start of the Cold War

EQ: How did capitalism and communism influence political and economic movements?

Vocabulary:

1. Yalta Conference-
2. United Nations-
3. Superpowers-
4. Iron Curtain-
5. Containment-
6. Truman Doctrine-
7. Marshall Plan-
8. Cold War-
9. NATO-
10. Warsaw Pact-
11. Brinkmanship-

Long Term Consequences of World War II:

- WWII was the most _____ war in history.
- Short Term Consequences
 - _____
 - Massive _____ and _____ destruction
 - Problems involving _____ and _____.
- WWII as the first war where _____ deaths outnumbered military ones.

Pulse Check:

1. Do the direct consequences make WWII worth fighting? Why or Why not?

Allies Becomes Enemies

Before WWII ended the alliance between _____ and _____ unraveled or fell apart.

- Yalta Conference
 - The leaders of _____ met in Yalta.
 - Germany would be _____ into _____ by the Allies
 - Germany would have to pay _____
 - Stalin promised to _____ but never permitted it.

- Creation of the United Nations
 - In June 1945, _____ countries joined the United _____.
 - The United Nations is _____

- The Security Council has _____ members and its purpose is to _____

- The five permanent members are _____

- The Geneva Conventions were adopted in 1949 and were treaties on
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Differing U.S. and Soviet Philosophies and Goals
 - The United States and Soviet Union _____ after the war.
 - They were considered superpowers or _____

- The U.S. promoted the economic system of _____
- The S.U. promoted the economic system of _____

Pulse Check:

1. What was the Yalta Conference and its significance?

2. What did the United Nations replace?

3. Why do you think the permanent members of the United Nations were chosen?

4. Look at the chart on page 1122.
 - a. What do these two countries have in common?

 - b. How are their aims in Europe conflicted or different?

Eastern Europe's Iron Curtain

- Stalin ignored the _____ and installed or secured _____ governments in Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, and Yugoslavia.
 - Truman tried to reason with Stalin but he declared _____
-
- Europe was divided into _____ and _____.
 - Germany was also split/
 - East Germany was controlled by _____ and had a _____ government.
 - West was controlled by _____ and had a _____ government.
 - Winston Churchill coined the term _____ which represented _____

Pulse Check:

1. Use the map on 1123. Which country expanded their borders after WWII?

2. Where would the “iron curtain” be located in Europe?

3. What can you infer from the political cartoon on page 1124?

United States Tries to Contain Soviets

- Relations between the United States and Soviet Union worsened in _____ and _____.
 - President Truman tried to use containment or _____
-
- Containment also included forming _____ and helping countries _____ the S.U.
 - The Truman Doctrine is _____
 - The Marshall Plan was developed by _____
 - It provided _____
 - The Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and the United States _____ over Germany.
 - Britain, France, and the United States left parts of Germany while the S. U. _____
 - Berlin was divided into _____ sections
 - The Soviets cut off transport to Western Berlin and the Allies responded by _____
-
- The Marshall Plan was for European countries the _____ helped Southeast Asia.

Pulse Check:

1. Why did the United States move towards containment?

2. Why was the Truman Doctrine controversial?

3. Why would Truman and Marshall offer aid to other European countries?

4. Why was the Soviet blockade unsuccessful?

5. What is the Point Four Program?

The Cold War Divides the War

- Conflicts between the United States and Soviet Union sparked a _____ or _____
-
- United States and Canada joined ten other nations to form _____ so that they could _____.
 - The Soviet Union responded with forming the _____ with their communist allies.
 - In 1961, Berlin was separated by a _____ that symbolized _____.
 - During the Cold War, Truman authorized the development of the _____ in 1950.
 - This weapon is _____ times more powerful than the atomic bomb that fell on Hiroshima.
 - The Soviets developed their own bomb in _____.
 - During the Presidency of _____ the United States was in a constant state of _____ or willingness to go to the _____ of war.

- The United States and Soviet Union began to build up their _____ and _____.

Pulse Check:

1. When did the Cold War end and how did it influence?
2. Why was NATO and the Warsaw Pact formed?
3. Use the table on page 1127. Why did Britain and France receive the most aid?
4. How did the U.S. policy of brinkmanship contribute to the arm's race?

Essential Question Response:

Cold War Timeline:

Directions: Write the correct dates (Month **and** Year if provided) next to the events listed below.

#	Events	Date	Order Number
1	Warsaw Pact forms		
2	Geneva Conventions		
3	Yalta Conference		
4	Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech		
5	Marshall Plan unveiled		
6	NATO forms		
7	Truman authorizes the H-Bomb		
8	Formation of the United Nations		
9	End of WWII		
10	Truman Doctrine is announced		
11	The Containment policy is enacted		
12	Brinkmanship begins		

Directions: Place the twelve events above on a timeline using the long sheet of paper.

1. Grab an 11" by 17" piece of paper.
2. Write your heading on the back.
3. On the front, draw a line and make tick marks at 2-inch intervals. [8 tick marks in total]
4. Label the tick marks with the years 1945 to 1953 in chronological order.
5. Place the events on the timeline chronologically.
6. Each event on the timeline must have a brief description and the correct date
7. You must draw a picture for six of the events.
8. On the back, answer the following questions in a paragraph. This should include a thesis statement.
 - a. What are the top three events that led to the Cold War? Why did you choose these events?

Timeline Rubric							
Points	Timeline Structure	Events	Chronology	Pictures	Thesis	Three Events	Three Explanations
50	5	12	12	6	5	5	5

