

Name:

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The Cold War

Section 1: Cold War: Superpowers Face Off

Objective: What tensions existed between the Soviet Union and the United States?

1. Allies become enemies
 - a. United States and Soviet Union agreed to split Germany into different zones
 - b. Allies helped to form the **United Nations** in 1945.
 - i. Mission was to save the world from war
 - c. Tensions arose because of goals
 - i. United States
 1. Wanted to encourage democracy, increase trade, and unite Germany
 - ii. Soviet Union
 1. Wanted to spread communism, take raw materials from other European countries, and keep Germany separate.
2. Eastern Europe's Iron Curtain
 - a. Stalin made sure that communism was strong in Eastern Europe
 - b. Western Europe was mostly democratic
 - c. Divide between East and West coined the **iron curtain**
3. United States tries to Contain Soviets
 - a. United States (Truman) tried to **block the Soviet Union from spreading communism also called containment**
 - b. **Truman Doctrine-policy where countries that were threatened by communism received aid**
 - c. **In 1947, adopted the Marshall Plan or the plan that gave food and other aid to Europe for recovery**
 - d. 1948, tension rose between Soviet Union and U.S. regarding Germany.
4. Cold War Divides the World
 - a. Countries supported the United States or the Soviet Union
 - b. **US, Canada, and some of Western Europe for the military alliance NATO or North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Agreed to defend each other if attacked.**
 - c. **Soviet Union and some Eastern Europe countries formed a similar agreement called Warsaw Pact.**
 - d. 1949; Soviet Union developed an atomic bomb; started an arms race
 - e. **Brinkmanship- willing to go to the brink or edge of war.**
 - f. After Soviet Union launched *Sputnik* (first satellite) in 1957 began space race
 - g. U.S. sent planes to spy on the Soviets

Directions: Compare the United States and the Soviet Union. What is the below picture illustrating?

United States	Soviet Union
	

Section 2: Communists take power in China

Objective: What happened to China after World War II?

1. Communists vs. Nationalists
 - a. After the Japanese surrendered the Civil War between the communists and nationalists resumed
 - i. Lasted from 1946 until 1949
 - b. Mao Zedong and the Communists won
 - c. Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists fled to Taiwan
2. The Two Chinas affect the Cold War
 - a. The United States helped the Nationalists; called Republic of China
 - b. The Soviet Union helped the Communists; called People's Republic of China
3. The Communists transforms China
 - a. Mao Zedong took all the land and divided it into **communes or collective farms**
 - i. Land belong to the peasants
 - b. Government controlled the industries
 - c. Mao Zedong launched the "Great Leap Forward" to expand the communes but it failed
 - i. People did not want more government oversight
 - d. Mao began the **Cultural Revolution which was an uprising from 1966 to 1976 that wanted to establish a society of equal peasants.**
 - i. Created **Red Guards or young Chinese students that carried out the Cultural Revolution**
 1. Shut down schools and targeted intellectuals like teachers

Pulse Check:

1. Who is Mao Zedong?
2. Who is Chiang Kai-shek?
3. When did the civil war in China resume?
4. How long did the civil war last
5. Where is the Republic of China located?
6. How did the superpowers react to two Chinas?
7. How did Mao Zedong transform the economy of China?
8. What is the Great Leap Forward and why did it fail?
9. What is the Cultural Revolution and who made sure it was followed it?

Section 3: Wars in Korea and Vietnam

Objective: What are the impacts of the Korean and Vietnam War?

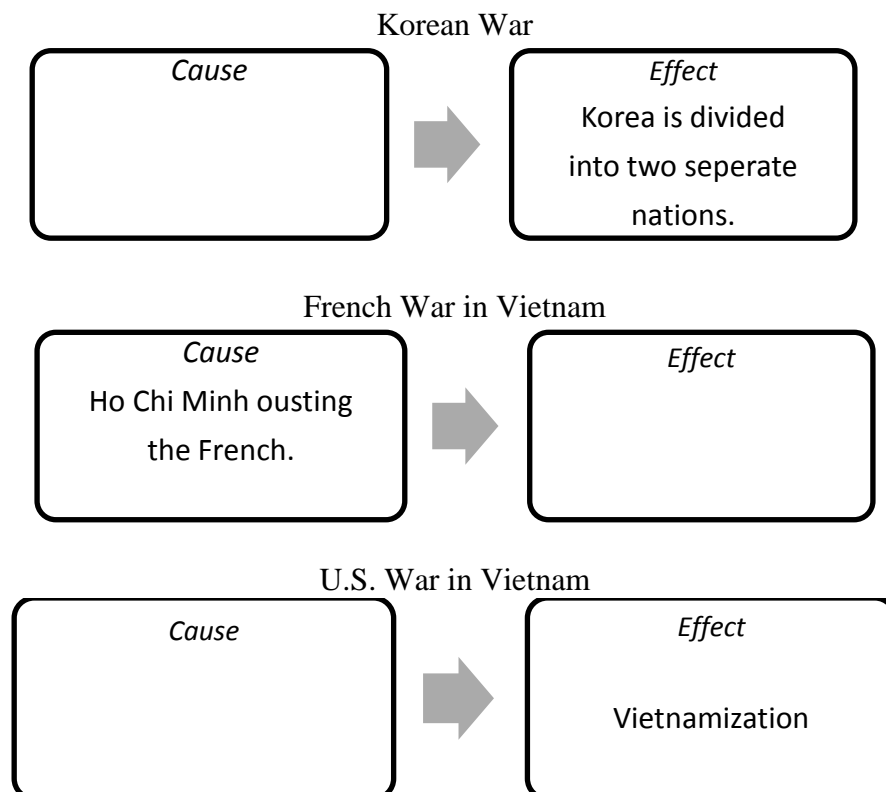
1. War in Korea

- a. After World War II Korea was divided along the 38th parallel or the 38 degrees north latitude.
- b. The Soviets supported North Korea
- c. The United States supported South Korea
- d. In 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea
 - i. General Douglas MacArthur lead the UN troops in Korea
- e. In 1953, they two nations called a cease-fire
- f. South Korea held elections and adopted a constitution in 1987

2. War breaks out in Vietnam

- a. Nationalist Ho Chi Minh drove ousted the French with the help of the communists
 - i. Americans feared that other nations would copy and communism would spread (domino theory)
- b. Geneva Conference split Vietnam into North (communist) and South (non-communist) with the Vietcong or communist rebels causing trouble in the south.
- c. South Vietnam was led by Ngo Dinh Diem who was supported by the United States
 - i. American citizens did not want to be a part of the war after U.S. bombed Vietnam
 1. President Nixon plan called Vietnamization pulled American troops from Vietnam.
 2. American soldiers left in 1973.
- d. North Vietnam united Vietnam as a communist nation in 1975
- e. Fighting spilled into Cambodia
 - i. Brutal communist rebels called the Khmer Rouge took control and killed 2 million people.
 - ii. Vietnamese invaded in 1978 to overthrow Khmer Rouge and left in 1989
 - iii. Cambodia held free elections in 1993

Cause and Effect



Section 4: The Cold War divides the World

Objective: How did the Cold War affect countries around the world

1. Fighting for the Third World
 - a. First World = U.S. and allies
 - b. Second World = Soviet Union and other communist nations
 - c. Third World = developing nations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America
 - i. Problems due to colonialism
 - ii. Faced political unrest, poverty, lack of education, and lack of technology
 - d. Some Third world stayed neutral formed nonaligned nations or countries that did not take sides in the Cold War.
2. Confrontations in Latin America
 - a. 1959, Fidel Castro a layer leads a successful revolt in Cuba ousting a U.S. supported dictator
 - i. Received aid from the Soviet Union
 - ii. Allowed Soviets to put nuclear missiles in Cuba (Cuban Missile Crisis)
 1. Almost started war between the United States and Soviet Union
 - b. 1979, Nicaragua's dictator Anastasio Somoza (backed by U.S) fell to Communist rebels led by Daniel Ortega.
 - i. When war travelled to El Salvador, United States got involved.
 - ii. Nicaragua had a civil war for over a decade
 - iii. Decided to hold free elections
3. Confrontations in the Middle East
 - a. Conflict between those who want a Western style of society or keep to traditional Islamic beliefs
 - i. Iran
 1. U.S. helped the Shah (Mohammed Reza Pahlavi) to stay in power (Western leaning)
 2. In 1979, Islamic leader (Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini) took control and was not a fan of the United States
 - a. Led a war with neighbor Iraq
 - ii. Afghanistan
 1. Fell under the influence of the Soviets in 1950
 2. In the 70s, Soviets sent troops to squash Islamic rebels. U.S supported the rebels
 3. Soviets left country 1989

Pulse Check:

1. How did revolution affect Cuba?
2. What is the Cuban Missile Crisis?
3. What are the consequences of the civil war for Nicaragua?
4. Why would Iranian Muslim leaders not like the United States?
5. How is the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan like U.S. involvement in Vietnam?

Section 5: The Cold War Thaws

Objective: How did the Cold War thaw out?

1. Soviet Policy in Eastern Europe and China
 - a. Nikita Khrushchev became the leader of the Soviet Union after Stalin died.
 - i. Began destalinization or the removal of Stalin’s memory
 - b. 1956, Hungary overthrew the Communist government
 - i. Khrushchev sent tanks and soldiers to put communists back in power
 - c. 1964 Leonid Brezhnev becomes leader of the Soviet Union
 - d. 1968, Czechoslovakia began to reform their Communist government
 - i. Brezhnev sent tanks to stop them
 - e. Relations between Soviet Union and China became strained.
 - i. Fought at the border
2. From Brinkmanship to Détente; the collapse of Détente
 - a. Tensions between Soviet Union and the United States were high during John F. Kennedy’s presidency and Lyndon Johnson’s presidency
 - i. Vietnam War escalated tensions
 - b. President Nixon had policy of détente or policy of lowering tensions between the superpowers
 - i. Nixon visited Communist China and the Soviet Union
 - ii. Nixon and Brezhnev had meetings called SALT or Strategic Arms Limitations Talk
 1. Signed treated to limit the number of nuclear missiles each owned
 - iii. Détente collapses with Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan
 - c. Next president, President Reagan was Anti-Communist.
 - d. Tensions with Soviets increase with involvement with Nicaragua.
 - e. Would not lower until new Soviet leader in 1985.

Pulse Check:

How did each country resist Soviet rule?		
Hungary?	Czechoslovakia?	China?

What was the foreign policy of each of the presidents?			
John F. Kennedy	Lyndon Johnson	Richard Nixon	Ronald Reagan

What was the objective of each of the following?	
Détente	SALT Treaty

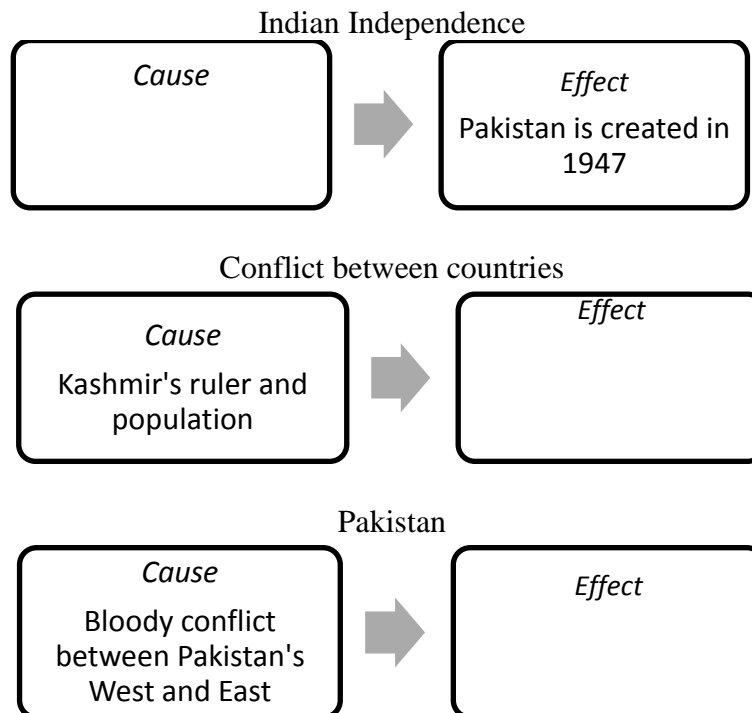
The Colonies become New Nations

Section 1: The Indian Subcontinent Achieves Freedom

Objective: How did the status quo on the Indian Subcontinent change?

1. A movement toward Independence
 - a. Asians served in armies during WWII
 - i. Believed their Colonial rulers could be defeated after Japan's victories
 - b. Europeans began to question whether they should have colonies
2. Freedom brings Turmoil
 - a. Two groups worked with Gandhi towards independence
 - i. Congress party- Hindu group fighting for Indian independence
 - ii. Muslim League Muslim group fighting for Indian independence
 - b. The British encouraged the division between these groups until WWII
 - c. Violence sparked between the Hindus and Muslims
 - i. Gandhi assassinated for trying to end the violence
 - d. British decided on **partition or division of Indian into two nations**
 - i. Passed law in July 1947 that created India for Hindus and Pakistan for Muslims
 - e. Violence still happens today
3. Modern India
 - a. **Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India**
 - b. India and Pakistan fight over Kashmir an area that borders both countries
 - i. Kashmir has a Hindu ruler but has a large Muslim population
 - c. **Indira Gandhi became prime minister in 1964** and was assassinated after she ordered an attack on Sikh rebels in 1864
4. Pakistan copes with Freedom
 - a. Pakistan first had west and east parts.
 - b. In 1971, the eastern part won its independence in a bloody fight.
 - i. New Nation called Bangladesh

Cause and Effect



Section 4: Conflicts in the Middle East

Objective: How did the status quo of the Middle East change?

1. Israel becomes a state
 - a. Since the late 1800s Jews has been moving back to their homeland which was in Palestine
 - b. In 1917. Britain announced it supported a Jewish national homeland in Palestine.
 - i. Statement called the **Balfour Declaration**
 - c. After World War II
 - i. United Nations put forth the **Palestine Mandate** which would divide Palestine
 1. One state for Palestinian Arabs the other for Jews
 2. Arab countries voted against while other backed the idea
 - d. **May 14, 1948 the Jewish people declared the State of Israel**
2. Israel and the Arab states in Conflict
 - a. May 15, 1948
 - i. Six Arab nations invaded Israel
 1. Israel won with support from the United States
 2. First of many Arab-Israeli wars
 - b. 1956
 - i. Suez Crisis
 1. Israel helped Britain and France defend the Suez Canal from the Egyptians
 - ii. Six-Day War (1967)
 1. Egypt, Iran, Jordan, and Syria threatened Israel
 2. Israel defeated them in a week and gained new territory
 - iii. 1973
 1. Egypt led by **Anwar Sadat** attacked Israel's new territories
 2. **Golda Meir**, Israel's prime minister, fought back and won control
3. Efforts at Peace
 - a. 1978 Sadat signed a peace agreement with Israel
 - b. Egypt became the first Islamic country to recognize Israel as a nation
 - i. Agreement called **Camp David Accords**
 - c. Peace Treaty between Israel and an Arab nation followed
 - d. Sadat assassinated in 1981
4. Peace Slips Away
 - a. Israel and Palestinians still have not made peace
 - b. **Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was led by Yaris Arafat** they wanted Palestine to be able to self-rule
 - c. Palestinians in Israel began a revolt called intifada
 - d. 1990s steps were taken for peace
 - i. Israel agreed to give Palestinians control of the Gaza Strip and Jericho
 1. Called the **Oslo Peace Accords**
 2. Israeli leader who signed agreement was assassinated
 - ii. Second intifada in 2000
 - e. Area is still fighting today.

Pulse Check:

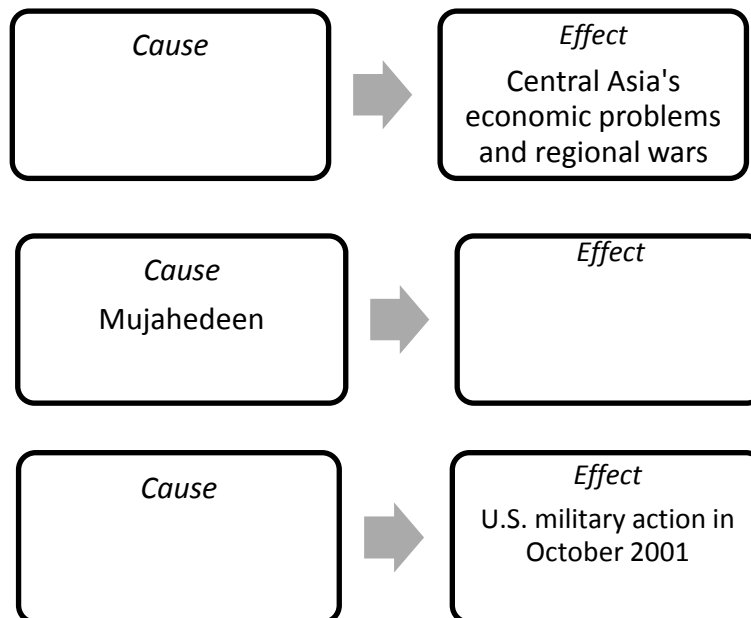
1. Why did the creation of Israel cause conflict?
2. What did the Suez Crisis and Six-Day War have in common?
3. What is the significant about the Camp David Accord?
4. What is the state of Israeli-Arab relations today?

Section 5: Central Asia Struggles

Objective: How did the status quo of the Central Asia change?

1. Freedom brings new challenges
 - a. When the Soviet Union broke apart in 1991 nine nations were formed in Central Asia
 - i. Transcaucasian Republics
 1. Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia
 - ii. Central Asian Republics
 1. Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan
 - b. Many countries were the poorest in the world
 - i. Dependent on Soviet Union
 - ii. Had not developed a balanced economy
 - c. People had a history of dislike which caused regional wars
2. Afghanistan and the World
 - a. 1919 Afghanistan became an independent nation after the Russians and British left
 - i. Had a monarchy
 - b. 1964; created a constitution
 - c. 1973; military leaders took over
 - d. 1978; group supported by Soviet Union took control
 - i. Rebels called **mujahedeen or holy warriors** rose up against the government
 - e. 1979-1989; Soviets and rebels fought
 - i. Rebels had help from the United States
 - ii. Soviets left but rebel troops began fighting each other
 - f. 1998; **Islamic group called the Taliban controlled most of Afghanistan**
 - i. Taliban had an unusual understanding of Islam
 1. Were almost totalitarian in their style of ruling
 2. Punishment for disobeying rules included whipping and execution
 - ii. Also allowed terrorist groups to train in Afghanistan
 1. One being al-Qaeda
 - iii. Taliban would not give up Osama bin Laden and thus U.S. took military action on October 2001.
 - iv. Taliban driven from power in December of 2001.

Cause and Effect



Struggles for Democracy

Section 2: The Challenge of Democracy in Africa

Objective: How did the status quo of Africa change?

1. Colonial rule limits democracy
 - a. Colonial rule effected the establishment of democratic governments
 - b. Borders did not take into account rival ethnic groups
 - c. Economies were unstable; lacked a middle class
 - d. Rival groups fought
2. Civil War in Nigeria
 - a. Nigeria became an independent in 1960
 - b. Developed a federal system or power shared between state government and a central authority
 - c. Igbo tried to break away causing a three year civil war that they lost 1967
 - d. Marital law or military rule followed
 - e. Through dissidents or opponents of government policy in jail
 - i. Mainly people from other ethnic groups
3. South Africa Under Apartheid
 - a. South Africa's conflict was based on race
 - i. White minority ruled a black majority
 - b. 1948 started apartheid or the strict separation of blacks and whites
 - c. Black South Africans were denied basic rights and formed African National Congress to demand rights
 - d. Leader of the ANC Nelson Mandela was imprisoned in 1962.
4. Struggle for Democracy
 - a. Riots occurred in the late 1980s.
 - b. Boycott of Southern African goods occurred
 - c. 1990; President F.W. de Klerk of released Nelson Mandela
 - i. South Africa's Parliament passed a law ending apartheid
 - d. 1994 all South Africans could vote and Mandela became the new leader

Pulse Check:

1. What didn't colonial power take into account when creating Africa's boundaries?
2. Why was democracy not always economically possible?
3. What is the result of civil war in Nigeria?
4. What is apartheid?
5. Who is Nelson Mandela?
6. Why did F. W. de Klerk end apartheid?

Section 2: The Collapse of the Soviet Union

Objective: What happened as a result of the Collapse of the Soviet Union?

1. Gorbachev moves toward democracy
 - a. Brezhnev and the Politburo or the ruling committee of the Communist party crushed all political adversaries in the Soviet Union
 - b. 1985 they select Mikhail Gorbachev
 - i. Started a revolution
 - ii. Believed that Soviet Union would not improve without free flow of ideas
 - iii. Policy of glasnost or openness
 1. Opened churches and allowed banned books to be published
2. Reforming the economy and politics
 - a. Gorbachev began a policy of perestroika or economic restructuring
 - i. Lift the tight control on all managers and workers
 - b. Opened the political system to allow elect representatives
 - c. Moved to end the arms race with united States
3. The Soviet Union faces turmoil
 - a. Ethnic groups began to declare their independence
 - b. A coup led by Boris Yeltsin tried to take control of the government and failed
 - c. Many former Soviet territories crated a loose federation called the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
 - d. Soviet union ceased to exist by end of 1991
4. Russia under Boris Yeltsin
 - a. Gorbachev lost all power after failed coup
 - b. Yeltsin became president of Russia
 - i. Tried to change the economy using “shock therapy” or a quick shift toward capitalism
 1. It brought suffering
 - c. Rebels in Chechnya declared their independence but were refused.
 - i. Led to a bloody civil war
 - d. Yeltsin resigned and named Vladimir Putin as president

Pulse Check:

1. What was the response to the following actions?
 - a. Soviet Society stopped growing
 - b. Soviet economy became unproductive
 - c. Soviet-U.S. arms race became too costly
 - d. A coup against Gorbachev occurred
 - e. Soviet Union disbanded
 - f. Russian economy under Yeltsin was failing
 - g. Chechnya declared its independence

Section 2: Changes in Central and Eastern Europe

Objective: What happened as a result of the Collapse of the Soviet Union?

1. Germany reunifies
 - a. East Germany (influenced by the Soviets) demanded free elections
 - b. The Berlin Wall that divided East and West Berlin was turned down in 1989
 - c. Communist party was out of power
 - d. **Reunification or the unification of East and West Germany** occurred in 1990
2. Democracy Spreads
 - a. 1993; Czechoslovakia divides into Czech Republic and Slovakia
 - b. Romania have elections in 1989
3. The Breakup of Yugoslavia
 - a. Yugoslavia made up of many ethnic groups
 - b. Once republics began to declared independence they fought a bloody war
 - c. 1992; Bosnia-Herzegovina declared independence
 - i. **Bosnian Muslims were murdered and brutalized in an attempt to get rid of them. Known as ethnic cleansing**
 - ii. United Nations helped to create peace
 - d. 1998; Kosovo was bombed by NATO to stop Serbian forces from suppressing an independence movement

Pulse Check:

1. What led to reunification?
2. What is the significance of the Berlin Wall?
3. What is ethnic cleansing?
4. How are genocide and ethnic cleansing similar?

Global Interdependence

Section 1: The impact of Science and Technology

Objective: How has the recent changes in science and technology impacted society?

1. Exploring the Solar System and Beyond
 - a. 1970s Soviet Union and United States began to work together in space
 - b. International Space Station was built by 16 nations
2. Expanding Global Communications
 - a. Satellites used to track weather, search for minerals, and broadcast television
 - b. Computer have advanced technology
 - c. Millions used the internet or worldwide computer network
3. Transforming Human Life
 - a. New technology changed medicine
 - i. Laser surgery and x-rays
 - ii. Genetic engineering- use of genes to develop new products and cures
 - iii. Cloning-creation of identical copies of DNA
 - iv. Green revolution- using science to help farmers grow more food

Pulse Check

Examples of Technological Progress

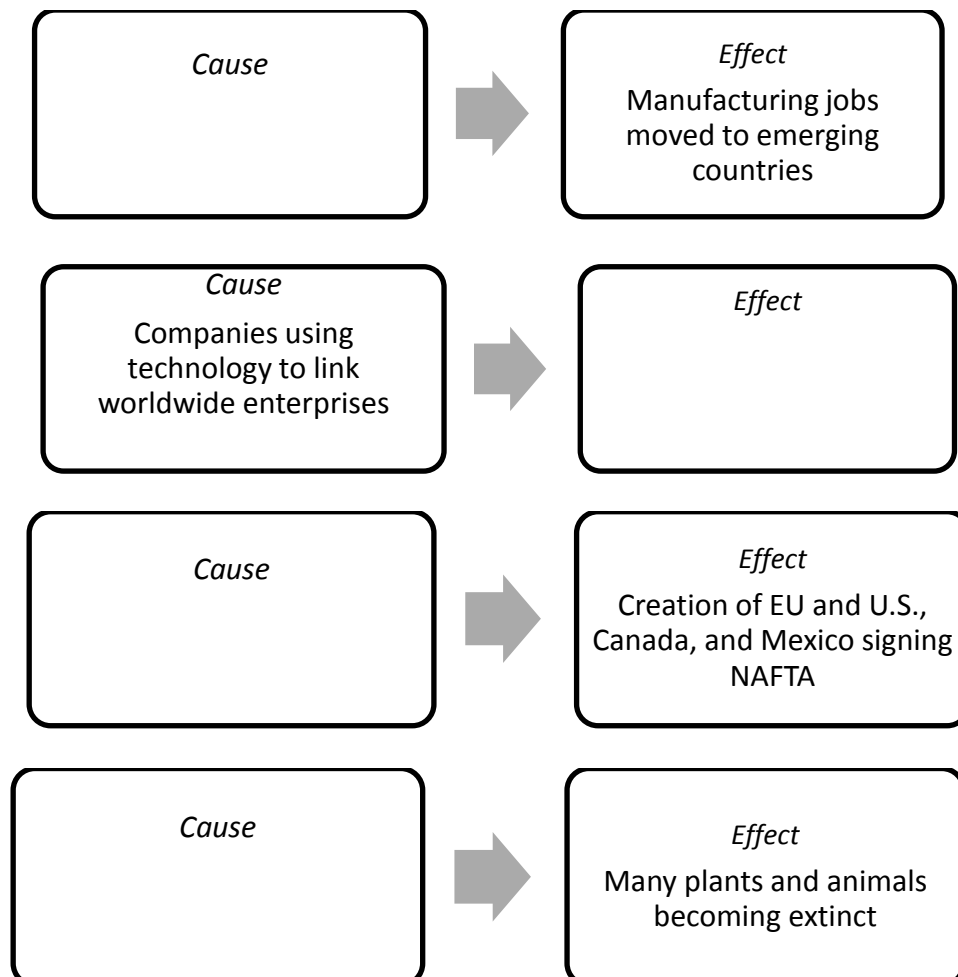
Space Exploration	Astronomy	Communications
Health And Medicine	Generics	Agriculture

Section 2: Global Economic Development

Objective: What has shaped the Global Economy?

1. Technology Revolutionizes The World's Economy
 - a. New plastics and robots have required workers to have more or different skills
 - b. Developed nations or industrialized nations had more in service and information jobs
 - c. Emerging nations or nations still developing have manufacturing jobs
2. Economic Globalization
 - a. Global economy- economy linking the economies of many nations
 - b. After WWII, the world thought that free trade was best
 - i. Free trade- no barriers to block goods from one country entering another country
 - c. EU [European Union], NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement] and other areas have created free trade zones
 - d. People cannot agree if globalization has been a benefit or a hindrance
3. Impact of Global Development
 - a. Economic growth requires resource and one important resource is oil
 - b. Whenever oil is threatened the economy suffers
 - c. 1990; Iraq invaded Kuwait which threatened the oil
 - i. United Nations went to war against Iraq called the Gulf War
 - d. Economic growth causes environmental problems
 - i. Global warming and acid rain
 - e. Sustainable growth idea has spread
 - i. Economic growth that meets current needs but conserves resources for the future

Cause and Effect



Section 3: Global Security Issues

Objective: What challenges global security?

1. Issues of War and Peace
 - a. United Nations was formed to promote world peace and
 - b. UN has peacekeeping forces that try to stop violence from breaking out
 - c. 1968, many nations signed a Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
 - i. Treaty agreed to prevent the proliferation or spread of nuclear weapons
 - d. Other treaties in which nations agreed to develop chemical or biological weapons
2. Human Rights Issues
 - a. In 1948 the UN approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or a list of rights that all people should have
 - i. Violations still occur
 1. Political dissent- individual and groups are persecuted for holding political views that differ from those of the government
 2. Gender inequality- discrimination against women
3. Health Issues
 - a. Decent standard of health is seen as a basic human right
 - b. Greatest global challenge is AIDS or acquired immune deficiency syndrome
 - i. Sub-Saharan Africa has suffered the most
4. Population movement
 - a. Millions of have moved from one country to another
 - b. Refugee- someone who leaves to escape natural disaster or harsh treatment at home
 - c. Some are accepted and others are forced to live in camps which causes problems

Pulse Check

How do the following help to ensure collective security?	
United Nations	
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	

How have the following threatened global security	
Ethnic and religious rivalries	
Health Issues	

How have the following promoted the cause of human rights?	
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	
Women's rights movement	