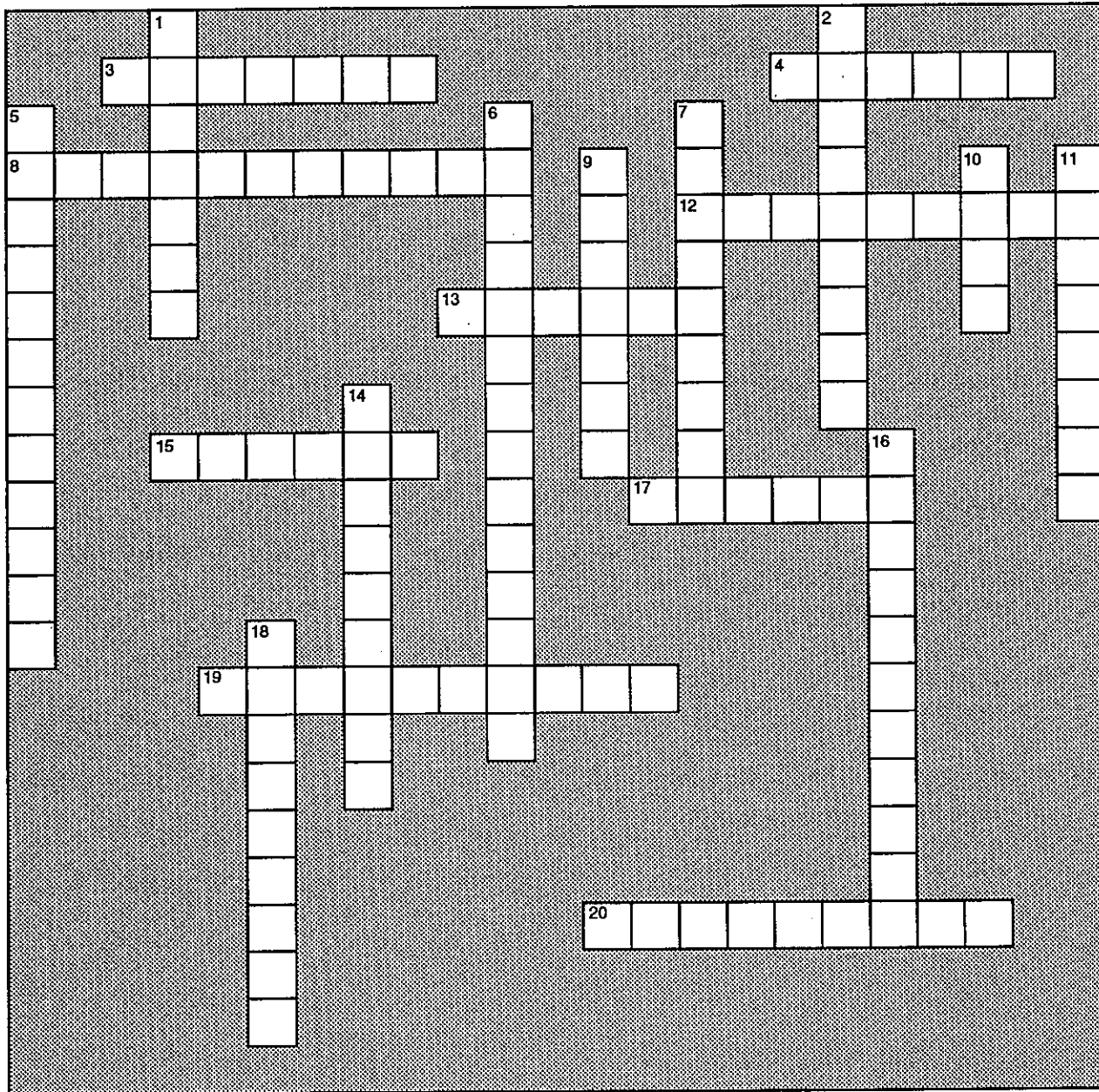


Name _____ Date _____

Cold War Crossword Puzzle

Use the clues on page 82 to complete the puzzle below. Answers to the questions may be found in the Cold War narrative pages.



Name _____

Date _____

Cold War Crossword Clues

Use the clues below to complete the crossword puzzle on page 81.

ACROSS

3. European country divided into Eastern and Western halves
4. Cuban revolutionary leader
8. Defoliant sprayed on Vietnamese jungles
12. British prime minister who was one of the "Big Three"
13. President who declared an embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union after the invasion of Afghanistan
15. German city divided by a wall
17. Nation that conquered and colonized Vietnam in 1850
19. Polish trade union that opposed Poland's communist government
20. University where students were fired upon by National Guardsmen

DOWN

1. American president during the Cuban Missile Crisis
2. Scandal that caused President Nixon to resign
5. American plan to rebuild Europe after World War II
6. Documents that outlined America's involvement in the Vietnam War
7. General who commanded the American army in Korea
9. The world's first satellite, launched by the Soviet Union
10. North Vietnamese general
11. Gorbachev's policy of "openness"
14. Japanese city destroyed by an atomic bomb
16. Gorbachev's policy of "reform"
18. Leader of the Vietminh

EXAMINING PRIMARY SOURCES

The Cold War: The Truman Doctrine of 1947

At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is too often not a free one. One way of life is based upon the will of the majority ... The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority ... I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or other outside pressures ... The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms. If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world—and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own Nation.

—President Harry S. Truman (Excerpt from “The Truman Doctrine,” 1947)

1. What are the “alternative ways of life” to which Truman refers? _____

2. What is the foreign policy being advocated by Truman? _____

3. Critics of American Cold War policy argue that the United States was hypocritical in its foreign relations—that the United States was no better than the Soviet Union in imposing its will on various countries. Do you agree or disagree? Utilize the Truman excerpt in your response. _____



NATO and the Warsaw Pact: A Map Study

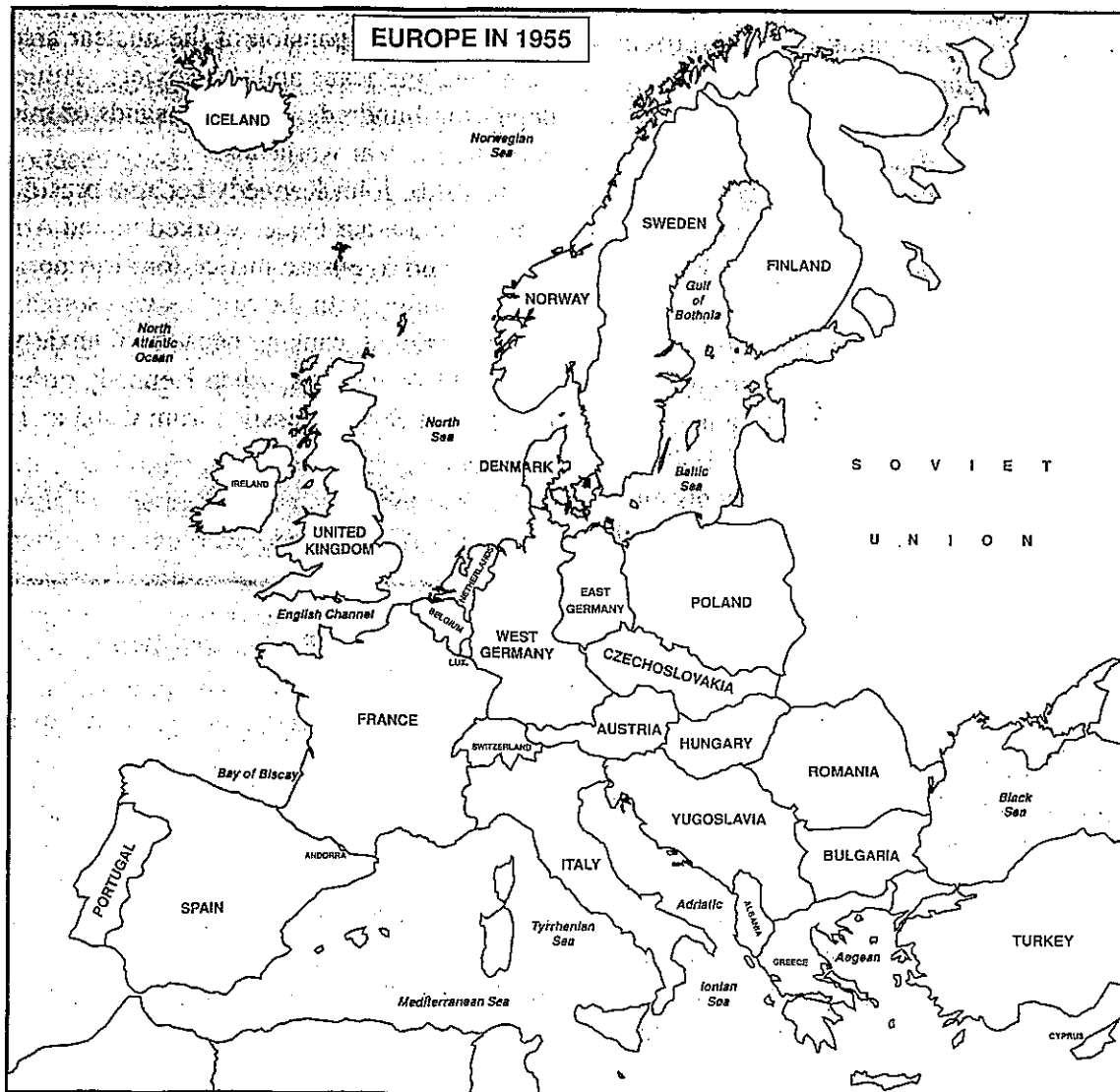
Map Exercise

As the curtain came down on the Axis powers in 1945 ending World War II in Europe, another curtain was rising on a drama which has since been labeled the Cold War.

The Allies watched as the Soviet Union established and maintained a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe, building on their control of nations which they had already occupied in the process of removing Nazi Germany's control of the region.

Over the decade to follow, both the Western powers and the Soviet Union established their own structures of power and control, each nervously facing the other. By 1955, the political map of Europe could be divided into three groups of countries—those allied with the West as members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; those under the Soviet Union's control and thus comprising the Warsaw Pact countries, and the nonaligned countries.

Below is a map of Europe. Each of the nations is clearly labeled. Using colored pencils, identify the states which were NATO countries by 1955 in blue; shade the countries which were Warsaw countries by 1955 in red; and the nations which were nonaligned during that year in yellow. (You will have to use outside sources for some of your information.)





Responsible Origins of the Cold War

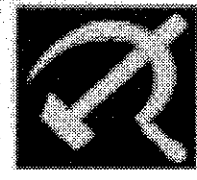
The Cold War

1940s-1950s

Origins of the Cold War



Capitalism vs. Communism



an economic system based on:

an economic system based on:

Emphasis on FREEDOM

Citizens are in charge of economy

All business owned by free people

Some become rich, most stay poor

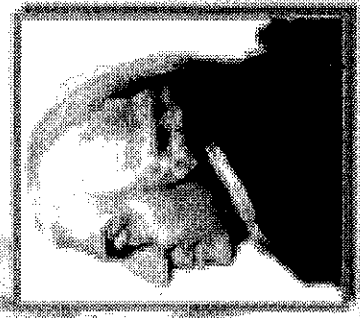
Freedom with \$ is emphasized

Laissez Faire (government's hands OFF)

People can advance in wealth

People can move up social classes

Individuals invest to profit, make money



Adam Smith →

Emphasis on EQUALITY

Government (state) runs economy

All business owned by state

All equally rich, no ownership of business

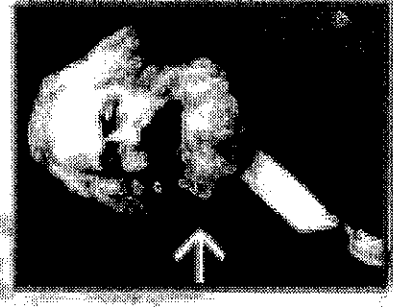
Equality with \$ is emphasized

States hands ON the economy

No advancement in wealth

There are no social classes

State invests in industry to benefit everyone





Classwork for January 12th

Truman Doctrine. On March 12, 1947, Truman outlined a new policy to Congress:

"I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms."

This policy, known as the **Truman Doctrine**, would guide the United States for decades. It made clear that Americans would resist Soviet expansion in Europe or elsewhere in the world. Truman soon sent military and economic aid and advisers to Greece and Turkey so that they could withstand the communist threat.

The Truman Doctrine was rooted in the idea of containment, limiting communism to the areas already under Soviet control. George Kennan, the American statesman who first proposed this approach, believed that communism would eventually destroy itself. With "patient but firm and vigilant containment," he said, the United States could stop Soviet expansion. Stalin, however, saw containment as "encirclement" by the capitalist world that wanted to isolate the Soviet Union.

The Marshall Plan. Postwar hunger and poverty made Western European lands fertile ground for communist ideas. To strengthen democratic governments, the United States offered a massive aid package, called the **Marshall Plan**. Under it, the United States funneled food and economic assistance to Europe to help countries rebuild. Billions in American aid helped war-shattered Europe recover rapidly and reduced communist influence there.

President Truman also offered aid to the Soviet Union and its satellites in Eastern Europe. Stalin, however, saw the plan as a trick to knock Eastern Europe out of the Soviet orbit. He forbade Eastern European countries to accept American aid, promising that the Soviet Union would help them instead.

What is the Truman Doctrine?

What was the goal of the Truman Doctrine?

What is the Marshall Plan?

How is the Marshall Plan different from the Truman Doctrine?

