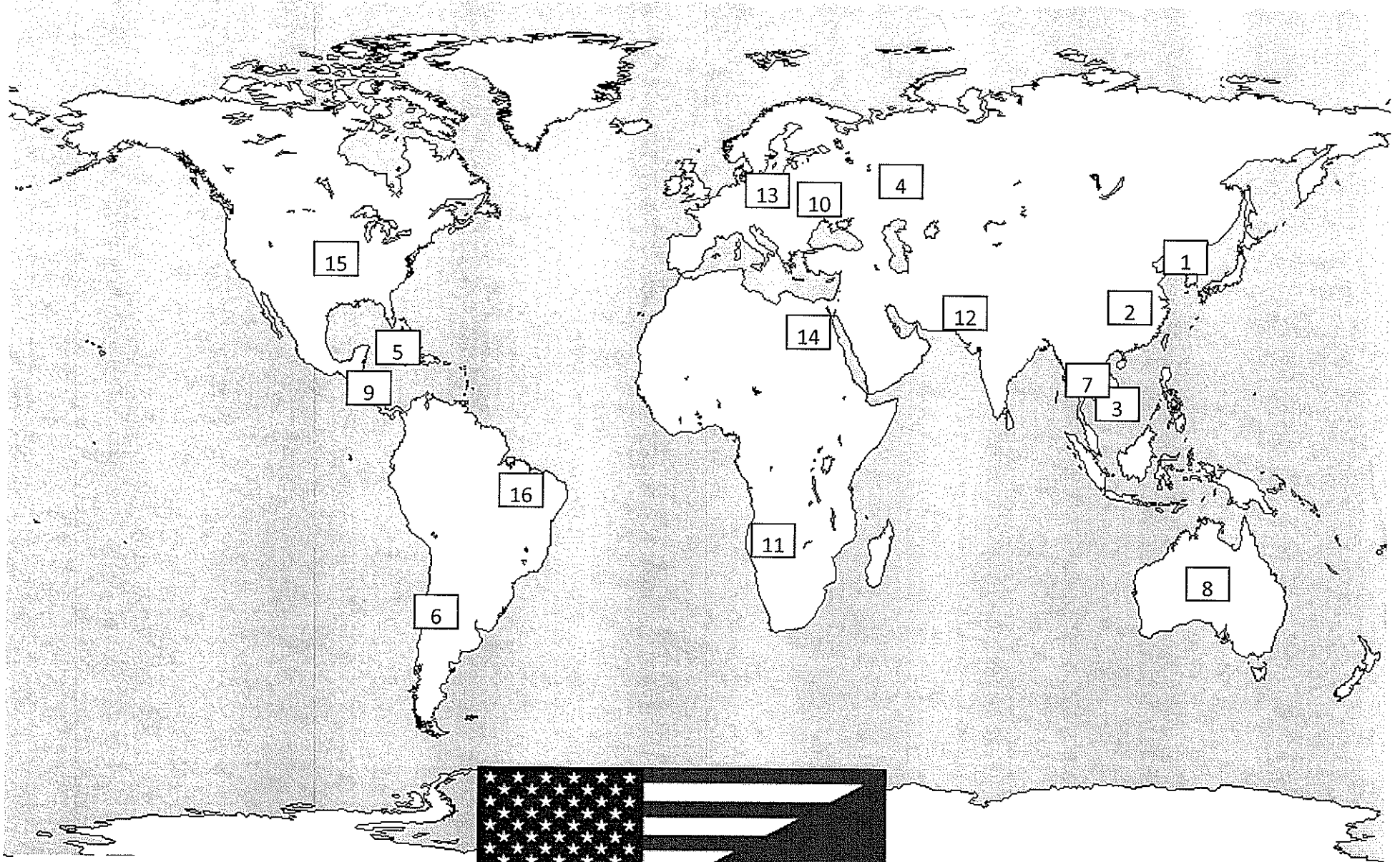


# Aim: Why was the Cold War like World War III?



1. United States \_\_\_\_

5. Vietnam \_\_\_\_

2. Soviet Union (USSR) \_\_\_\_

6. Cuba \_\_\_\_

3. East Germany \_\_\_\_

7. Angola \_\_\_\_

4. Chile \_\_\_\_

8. Australia \_\_\_\_

9. China \_\_\_\_

13. Nicaragua \_\_\_\_

10. North Korea \_\_\_\_

14. Eastern Europe \_\_\_\_

11. Afghanistan \_\_\_\_

15. Egypt \_\_\_\_

12. Brazil \_\_\_\_

16. Cambodia \_\_\_\_



## Cold War in 9 Minutes Important Vocabulary Terms

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Cold War	1955 Warsaw pact
Satellite Nations/ Eastern Block	Nonalignment
Super Powers	1956 Hungarian Revolution (Prague Spring)
Capitalist- private ownership	Red Scare 1950s
Communist- Common Wealth	Senator Joseph McCarthy/ trials (Witch Hunts)
Ideology	Paranoia
Proxy wars- propaganda, espionage	Nuclear Weapons
USA	President Eisenhower
USSR	Nuclear Deterrence
Churchill	Space Race
Iron Curtain	1957 Sputnik/ Yuri Gagarin
Stalin	Sino-Soviet Split
Harry Truman	1961 Berlin Wall
1947 Truman Doctrine	Communism in Cuba USSR in Cuba, Missiles
Domino Theory	Cuban Revolution
Containment	Fidel Castro
Greek Civil War 1946-49	JFK
1948 Berlin blockade/ airlift	1961 Bay of Pigs
1949 NATO	Cuban Missile Crisis
East/ West Germany	1963 Moscow- Washington Hotline
Yugoslavia (Tito)	Leonid Brezhnev
Taiwan	Vietnam
Peoples Republic of China	UN
Korean War/ 38 <sup>th</sup> Parallel	Détente
1953 Nikita Khrushchev	Richard Nixon (visits China)

## Cold War in 9 Minutes Important Vocabulary Terms

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1972 SALT 1 agreement (Strategic arms limitation talks)

1979 SALT 2

1980 Boycott of the Moscow Olympics

Carter

1982 Reagan CIA supports Mujahedeen in Afghanistan to fight Soviets

Mujahedeen → Al-Qaida

Evil Empire

Soviets shoot down civilian Korean plane from Alaska to S. Korea

1983 Able Archer (NATO)-simulation of W. Europe going into DEFCON 1

1984 - Soviet Boycott L.A. Olympics

Economic Stagnation

Gorbachev reforms/ pulls troops out of Afghanistan

Glasnost/ Perestroika

START 1 (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty)

1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre

1989 Fall of Berlin Wall

1989 Malta Summit- George H. W. Bush declares the cold war is over

Solidarity

Boris Yeltsin

1991 Communist party banned in USSR

1991 Soviet Union falls

**CHAPTER 33 Section 1** (pages 855–860)

**TERMS AND NAMES**

- United Nations** World organization formed to prevent war
- iron curtain** Division between Eastern and Western Europe during the Cold War
- containment** Policy aimed at preventing the spread of communism
- Truman Doctrine** Policy of giving aid to countries threatened by communism
- Marshall Plan** Plan to give aid to European countries to help them recover from the war
- Cold War** State of tension and mistrust between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II
- NATO** Military alliance including the United States, Canada, and several countries in Western Europe
- Marsaw Pact** Military alliance between the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe
- brinkmanship** Willingness on the part of the superpower to go to the brink, or edge, of war
- U-2 incident** Shooting down of a U.S. spy plane and capture of its pilot by the Soviet Union

# Two Superpowers Face Off

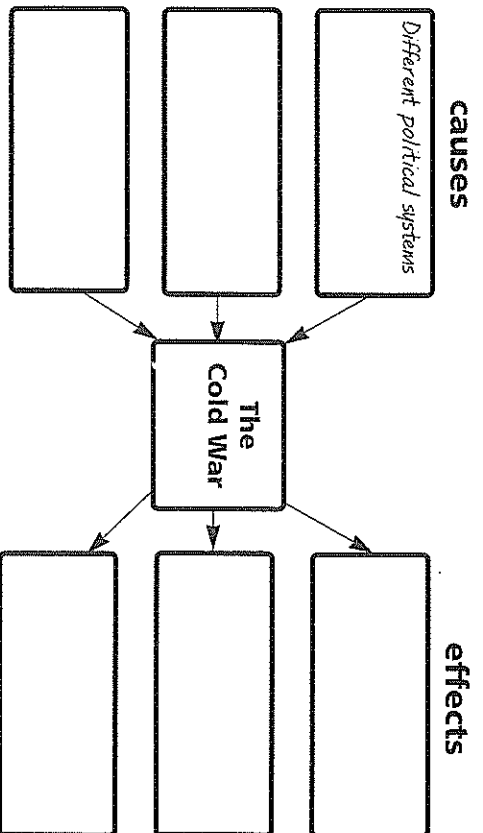
## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you learned about the end of the Second World War.

In this section, you will learn about the international tensions that followed the war.

## AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on causes and effects of the Cold War.



## Former Allies Diverge

(pages 855–856)

### What caused the Cold War?

The United States and the Soviet Union were allies during World War II. In February 1945, they agreed to divide Germany into separate zones. Each zone was occupied by the soldiers of one of the Allies. The Allies also helped form the **United Nations** (UN) in 1945. The UN pledged to prevent war.

The United States and the Soviet Union had important differences after the war. The United States suffered few casualties and was the richest nation in the world. The Soviet Union suffered enormous loss of life and damage to its cities.

There were also striking political differences.

The United States wanted to create new markets for its goods. It also wanted to encourage democracy. The Soviet Union wanted to set up Communist governments and make sure it did not get attacked again from the west. These differences caused tensions between the two countries.

### 1. How did U.S. goals and Soviet goals differ after World War II?

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## The Soviet Union Corrals Eastern Europe (pages 856–857)

### How did the Soviet Union gain control of Eastern Europe?

At the end of World War II, Soviet forces occupied lands along its western border. After the war, Stalin made sure Communist governments were in place in these lands: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, and Yugoslavia. This divided Europe between East and West. Winston Churchill called this division the “**iron curtain**.”

### 2. What countries were separated from the West by the iron curtain?

### 3. What was the Berlin airlift?

## The Cold War and a Divided World (pages 859–860)

### Why did tensions between the superpowers increase?

The struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union was called the **Cold War**. Many countries supported one superpower or the other.

The United States, Canada, and several countries in Western Europe formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (**NATO**). NATO was a military *alliance*. Each nation promised to defend any other member that was attacked. The Soviets and the countries of Eastern Europe made a similar agreement. It was called the **Warsaw Pact**.

In 1949, the Soviet Union announced that it had developed an atomic bomb. Three years later, both superpowers had an even more deadly weapon—the hydrogen bomb. Soon both nations were involved in an arms race. They produced more and more nuclear weapons and developed new ways to deliver them. Both sides were willing to go to the brink, or edge, of war. This became known as **brinkmanship**.

In 1957, the Soviet Union launched *Sputnik*, the world’s first human-made satellite. Many people were shocked. Americans felt that the Soviets were far ahead in science and technology. The United States then began spending huge amounts of money to improve math and science education.

The **U-2 incident** brought more tension. The United States sent planes, called U-2 planes, to spy over Soviet territory. One was brought down in 1960. The Soviets held the pilot for 19 months.

### 4. What are three developments or events that increased tensions during the Cold War?

## United States Counters Soviet Expansion (pages 857–859)

### How did the United States respond to communism?

Truman began a policy of **containment**—blocking the Soviets from spreading communism. Under the **Truman Doctrine**, the United States helped nations that were threatened by communism. The United States also adopted the **Marshall Plan** in 1947. This plan gave food and other aid to European countries to help them recover from the war.

In 1948, the Soviets and Americans *clashed* over Germany. France, Britain, and the United States agreed to pull their troops out of Germany. They let the three zones that they occupied unite. But the Soviets refused to leave their zone. Then they cut off all highway and train traffic into Berlin, which was deep within the Soviet zone. The United States and Britain responded with the *Berlin airlift*. They flew food and supplies into the city for 11 months. Finally, the Soviets lifted the *blockade*.

"NO PEACE FOR GORBACHEV"

1. The article starts off by listing a series of changes that Gorbachev has brought to the Soviet Union since gaining power in 1985. Briefly LIST them below:
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
  - E.
2. Despite the changes listed above, what is the feeling that most Soviets have about Gorbachev? Why?
3. What TWO events did Mikhail Gorbachev grow up during that left a great impression on the rest of his life?
4. In what year did Gorbachev become leader of the Soviet Union?
5. What immediate problems did Gorbachev face after becoming the Soviet leader?
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
  - E.
6. What does "PERESTROIKA" mean? What is the purpose of this program?
7. Under the program of perestroika, what specific things did Gorbachev vow to do?
8. What did Gorbachev's policy of "GLASNOST" mean?

# NO PEACE FOR GORBACHEV

**O**n December 10, amid great pomp and ceremony, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will be awarded the 1990 Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway. The award is the highest honor the international community can bestow on a statesman. The 59-year-old Soviet leader will be the first Communist head of state to win the prize, which is given each year to the individual who has done the most to promote international peace.

Since coming to power in 1985, Gorbachev has brought sweeping political change to the Soviet Union and helped end the bitter Cold War between East and West. He has transformed superpower relations, holding eight meetings with U.S. presidents. He has pursued disarmament, pulled Soviet troops out of Afghanistan, and allowed Moscow's former Eastern European satellites to regain their political freedom. He has also confronted his country's dark, repressive past, revealing the truth about Soviet history.

But while the new Nobel laureate enjoys international adulation in Oslo, there will be little cheering at home.

Gorbachev's domestic popularity is at an all-time low as the Soviet Union suffers through a long winter of bread lines and mounting ethnic turmoil. The Soviet people increasingly view him not as a hero, but as a failed leader whose half-baked reforms are plunging their country into political and economic chaos—and even, perhaps, toward civil war.

## THE SON OF PEASANTS

Who is Mikhail Gorbachev? The daring reformer the West admires? Or the ineffectual leader Soviets ridicule? Where did he come from? How did he acquire his ideas and power? And what does the future hold for Gorbachev and his people?

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev (mick-HAIL/sur-GAY-yeh-vitch/gor-buh-CHOFF) was born in 1931 to a peasant family on a

remote state-owned farm in the south of the Russian Republic. Gorbachev's childhood was marked by two of the bloodiest periods in Russian history: Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin's ruthless repression of rural peasants and Nazi Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union. (See *History*, page 18.)

Gorbachev's family avoided the worst of Stalin's terror, during which millions were murdered or died of starvation. But Gorbachev's father was drafted and spent four years in the army, fighting Germany in World War II, leaving his family penniless.

The Nazis' occupation of his home province left a searing impression on young Gorbachev. "Everything lay in ruins," he would recall years later.

"Villages, factories, and mills. All were plundered and destroyed."

After Germany's defeat in 1945, Gorbachev, now 15, followed his father into the fields of the farm they

lived on. It was brutal and backbreaking work. But the top grades he received in high school helped Gorbachev win a place at Moscow State University in 1950. He elected to study law—and set his sights on a possible career in politics.

Like all other Soviet students, Gorbachev was drilled in Communist theory. But he already showed a streak of hardheaded realism about Soviet life. One classmate recalls viewing a propaganda film with Gorbachev, picturing happy, well-fed peasants. "It's not like that at all," grumbled Gorbachev, recalling the hunger in his home region.

## HOMETOWN POLITICIAN

While at Moscow State, Gorbachev met, and then married, Raisa Maximovna Titorenko, a popular, bright philosophy student a year younger than he. Unable to find jobs in Moscow after graduating in 1955, the young couple returned to Gorbachev's hometown—where they remained for the next 23 years while Gorbachev took a succession of Communist Party posts.

After Stalin died in 1953, a freer atmosphere began to take hold in the Soviet Union. Gorbachev, though a confirmed Communist, gained a reputation for being innovative and incorruptible, someone who seemed to genuinely care about the welfare of the people of southern Russia. By 1970, Gorbachev had been made Regional First Secretary, a job equivalent to a governor in the U.S.

## CHANCE MEETING

Still, Gorbachev might have labored on in relative obscurity except for a chance meeting with one of the Soviet Union's most important men. Yuri Andropov, head of the powerful secret police, the KGB, frequented a health spa near Gorbachev's office. The two men met, and, impressed by Gorbachev's drive and energy, Andropov recruited him for the top agriculture post in Moscow. Suddenly, at age 47, Gorbachev ranked 20th among all Soviet leaders.

In Moscow, the rising Kremlin star got a firsthand look at the corruption and economic stagnation that marked the reign of longtime Soviet party boss Leonid Brezhnev. When Brezhnev died in 1982, Andropov took over

the top spot, announcing grand plans for reform. He promptly named Gorbachev a top lieutenant in his clean-up campaign.

But death cut short Andropov's tenure after only two years. His successor, the aging Konstantin Chernenko (cher-NYEN-koh), served nine months, and then he too died.

A shaken and confused Communist Party leadership finally turned to the youthful—and healthy—Gorbachev, naming him party leader in 1985.

The Soviet Union that Gorbachev inherited was, in his own words, "on the brink of disaster." The economy had virtually stopped working, and food shortages, alcoholism, crime, and ecological abuses had become widespread.

Gorbachev attacked the problems with stunning speed. First, he called for a complete overhaul of the Soviet economy. Dubbing his program *perestroika* (Russian for "restructuring"), Gorbachev vowed to eliminate the giant bureaucracy and central planning system that had stifled the Soviet economy since the days of Stalin. Even more startling, he promised to inject elements of free-market capitalism into the Communist system.

## CALLS FOR OPEN DEBATE

Next, Gorbachev called for open and democratic debate about the country's direction and his own reforms. Under his policy of *glasnost* (openness), Gorbachev freed hundreds of political prisoners and encouraged writers to criticize the Communist Party.

But Gorbachev soon realized that, for his reforms to work, he would have to end a spiraling arms race with the United States—his country's enemy since World War II—that was bankrupting the Soviet economy.

In 1985, Gorbachev traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan, a staunch anti-Communist, who only a short time earlier had called the Soviet Union an "Evil Empire." There, Gorbachev announced a dramatic shift in foreign policy, declaring that he and Reagan could work together to tame the arms race and move toward peace. Reagan believed him. Over the next four years, the two leaders signed a succession of arms-control agreements and defused a string of regional wars.

At first, many people in the U.S. viewed Gorbachev with suspicion. That gradually changed to grudging admiration, then near-adulation. When the Soviet leader visited Washington in 1987, he was greeted by cheering crowds. The press dubbed the phenomenon "Gorby-mania." With his youthful verve, sharp wit, and Western political style, Gorbachev was clearly a new type of Communist leader.

## FAILING REFORMS

But at home, Gorbachev's razzle-dazzle soon wore thin. By 1989, his economic reforms were clearly not working; in fact, the economy was worse than it was before Gorbachev took office.

Meanwhile, his moves toward democracy seemed to be running beyond Gorbachev's control. Bloody ethnic conflict erupted across the country. Thirteen Soviet republics demanded their economic and political independence from Moscow. Throughout 1990, Gorbachev tried to fend off enemies on his right who condemned him for going too far, and those on his left who said he had not gone far enough.

Recently, Gorbachev has tried desperately to regain his momentum. Last summer, he ended the Soviet Communist Party's 70-year monopoly on power, clearing the way for full Western-style multiparty democracy. And he announced plans to create a total free-market economy in the Soviet Union—though not at a fast enough pace to satisfy his critics.

## DEATH-DEFYING SKILLS

But the most popular politician in the Soviet Union now is not Gorbachev, but his arch rival, Boris Yeltsin, the elected president of the Russian Republic (see sidebar). Indeed, many analysts believe Gorbachev's days in power are numbered. But others, pointing to the death-defying political skills that have got him this far, believe Gorbachev can survive and pull the Soviet Union out of its present crisis.

When Gorbachev accepts the Nobel Peace Prize, many in the audience will be wondering: Is this the Soviet leader's last hurrah? Or will it be only the beginning of the next chapter in the Gorbachev saga?

—Steven Manning



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Cold War Events

**Directions:** Listed below are major events of the Cold War. Using the textbook pages given, look up each event, read about it and write a description of the event in the box provided. Indicate whether the event increased (+) or decreased (-) tensions between the world's superpowers.

Page #	Event	Date	Description of Event	+ or - Tension
968	Truman Doctrine	June 1947		
968	Marshall Plan	Feb 1948		
968	Berlin Airlift	1948		
988 - 989	Invasion of Hungary	Oct 1956		

970 - 971	Space Race	1957 - Present		
969	Berlin Wall	1961		
984 - 985	Bay of Pigs	April 1961		
985	Cuban Missile Crisis	1962		
989	Revolt in Czecho- slovakia	1960's		

990 - 991	Détente	1970's		
991	S.A.L.T. I	1972		
991	S.A.L.T. II	1979		
991	"Star Wars" (Strategic Defense Initiative)	1983		
985	Nicaragua	1983		

**Define the Following Terms:**

Brinkmanship –

Proliferation –

Containment –

Détente –

Perestroika –

Glasnost -

Free Market –

Capitalism –

Communism –

Nonaligned Nations –

Warsaw Pact –

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) –

Domino Theory –

Vietnamization –