

The Cold War Unfolds

Standard

10.9.1: _____

10.9.2: _____

Vocabulary

Superpowers _____

Anti-Ballistic Missiles (ABM) _____

Ronald Reagan _____

Détente _____

Fidel Castro _____

John F. Kennedy _____

Ideology _____

Nikita Krushchev _____

Leonid Brezhnev _____

Containment _____

Talking Points

Consequences of the Cold War

United States	Europe	Soviet Union
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Notes

- 1947 House Un-American Activities Committee _____

- 1949 Russian atomic bombs _____

- Communists take over China _____

- 1953 Berlin _____

- Hydrogen Bombs for US and USSR – M.A.D. _____

- 1956 Poland, Hungary _____

- 1959 Castro takes over Cuba, goes communist _____

- 1961 Bay of Pigs _____

- 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis _____

- 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty _____

- 1968 Czechoslovakia, “Prague Spring” _____

- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty _____

- 1972 SALT I, SALT I ABM Treaty _____

- 1979 SALT II _____

- 1991 START Treaty _____

“(A)n iron curtain has (fallen) across the continent”. Winston Churchill rightly spoke those words in 1946. Stalin did not allow free elections in the east. Ask the people of Hungary and Poland in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968. Nuclear weapons threatened both sides with annihilation. The USSR tried to export communism. It succeeded in Cuba, Korea, Vietnam and China. Krushchev seemed to thaw the cold war a little, but then he banged his shoe on the desk at the United Nations and said he would bury the US. Brezhnev was a return to almost Stalin levels of fear. Minor steps to end the Mutually Assured Destruction (M.A.D.) doctrine were taken, but was it never lifted until the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991.

Reading Comprehension

The United States headed _____, and the U.S.S.R. headed the _____ during the Cold War. The various treaties (SALT 1, START etc.) tried to limit _____ weapons. The _____ Treaty (NPT) tried to stop the spread of _____ technology. The US tried to _____ communism and not letting it spread to other countries. We feared that if one country became communist, others would fall like _____. We called this the “Domino _____”. The Cold War was so terrifying because each side could _____ the other side many times over using atomic and _____ bombs. This led to a theory of peace called _____ (M.A.D). It was truly insane, but it kept the peace. Under _____, Cuba went communist. Anti-Castro forces attacked at the _____. They were defeated. This led to the U.S.S.R. putting ballistic _____ in Cuba, which led to the _____. Many intellectuals in the _____ in the US became communists. In the 1940’s and the 1950’s, they were persecuted because some gave Stalin _____ concerning US weapons. They were investigated by the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) in Congress. Stalin died in 1953. He was succeeded by _____ and later _____. The U.S.S.R invaded _____ and _____ in 1956, and _____ in 1968. The latter one was referred to as the “_____ Spring”.

Quiz

1. Which alliance was dedicated to the security of communist nations in Europe during the Cold War?
 - a. the Khrushchev Alliance
 - b. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - c. the Central Treaty Organization
 - d. the Warsaw Pact
2. The purpose of the SALT talks and the START treaty was
 - a. to define the boundaries of Europe after World War II.
 - b. to limit the number of nuclear weapons held by the superpowers.
 - c. to negotiate an end to the Vietnam war.
 - d. to establish trade relations with China during the 1970s.
3. The American strategy under détente was to
 - a. solve the Cuban missile crisis.
 - b. develop more anti-ballistic missiles.
 - c. restrain the Soviets through diplomatic agreements.
 - d. discourage Cuba from going communist.
4. What aspect of the Cold War arms race made it so terrifying?
 - a. The weapons were more powerful than ever before.
 - b. There were many superpowers with hydrogen bombs.
 - c. The weapons were being used as fast as they were built.
 - d. Many countries involved were very small and unstable.

5. What was a change that took place during the Cuban Revolution?
- a. Freedom of the press was guaranteed.
 - b. Political freedom was restricted.
 - c. Cuba joined SEATO.
 - d. The U.S. dropped the embargo on Cuba.
6. A “red scare” was the fear of
- a. a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.
 - b. a Soviet invasion of Europe.
 - c. communists in the United States.
 - d. an invasion of South Vietnam.