

8.1 The Cold War

Name: _____ Period: _____

Cold War Origins

The Cold War was an _____ confrontation and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Capitalism and Democracy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Capitalism: An economic system in which money is _____ ⊙ _____ - 1776 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ Capitalism • Laissez-faire – gov't hands-off ⊙ Democracy: Government system in which the _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ An economic system, in which all means of production are _____ and all goods and services are _____. ⊙ Eventually a complete form of Socialism would arise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No private property • A _____
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Yalta Conference

- ⊙ _____ but would allow for German reunification once she was no longer a threat.
- ⊙ Soviets _____ goods.

Crash Course

Division of Germany

- ⊙ The U.S., Great Britain, and France decided to _____ the Germans to have their own govt.
- ⊙ _____
- ⊙ The Soviets still controlled what became known as East Germany.

Choosing Sides

- ⊙ By _____ Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.
- ⊙ These _____.

Iron Curtain

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia; all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and in some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow."

~Winston Churchill

Containment and the Long Telegram

- ▶ The _____, analyzed the situation: if the U.S. could prevent the Soviets from expanding, their system would eventually fall apart.
- ▶ He described this idea in what became known as the Long Telegram
- ▶ _____

Truman Doctrine

- ⊙ In _____
- ⊙ Truman asked congress for _____ aid.
- ⊙ In the long run, it _____.

Marshall Plan

- ⊙ _____
- ⊙ Purpose: prevent communism from spreading into economically devastated regions
- ⊙ Result: _____ -- the "economic miracle"
- ⊙ Soviets refused to allow U.S. aid to countries in eastern Europe

The Berlin Airlift

- ⊙ In _____ Truman sent cargo planes to drop _____, etc. Stalin lifted the blockade in May of 1949.

Nato

- ⊙ In April of 1949, the U.S. formed a military alliance with W. Europe: _____.
- ⊙ NATO members agreed to _____.
- ⊙ This organization originally had 12 countries. Today NATO has _____.

Eastern Bloc

- ⊙ Changes went forward at slow & uneven pace; came to almost a halt by the mid-1960s.
- ⊙ _____
- ⊙ Stalin's new foe, the U.S., provided an excuse for re-establishing harsh dictatorship.
- ⊙ Stalin _____.
- ⊙ Culture and art were also purged.

Warsaw Pact

- ⊙ Warsaw Pact: A _____.
- ⊙ The Warsaw Treaty's organization was two-fold: the Political Consultative Committee handled political matters, and the Combined Command of Pact Armed Forces controlled the multi-national armed forces.

The Nuclear Arms Race

Beginning

- ⊙ Nuclear arms race: A _____ during the Cold War.
- ⊙ In the years immediately after World War II, the United States had a monopoly on nuclear weaponry. American leaders thought this would be enough to draw concessions from the Soviet Union but this proved ineffective.
- ⊙ The first Soviet bomb was detonated on August 29, _____ by the West, was more or less a _____.

Politics

- ⊙ _____.
- ⊙ U.S. vows to destroy USSR with nuclear weapons if it tries to expand.
- ⊙ U.S. maintained a policy of " _____ " between 1953-55. This resulted in a cut in military spending and an increase in America's nuclear arsenal.
- ⊙ _____, thus in theory restraining them from attacking the other.

Technology

- ⊙ The _____ in the world.
- ⊙ _____ launching nuclear missiles were also created.
- ⊙ ICBMs: _____
- ⊙ H-Bomb – "Ivy Mike" was detonated by the United States on November 1, 1952
• _____.

Living under the Threat of the Bomb

- ⊙ _____.
- ⊙ Although Americans tried to protect themselves, experts realized that for every person killed instantly by a nuclear blast, four more would later die from nuclear fallout (the radiation left over after the blast).
- ⊙ Some families _____.
Schools performed _____ children for an attack.