



United States History & Government

11th Grade

Historical Thematic Packet



The Cold War (1945-1991)

Student's Name: _____

Cold War (1945-1991):

Directions: Find the words in the "Word Search." Once done, use your phones to define each vocabulary term.

T N I J X C O M M U N I S M S
Q O I Q E C A R E C A P S N W
N E T A L L A W N I L R E B L
B C N A T K I N T U P S J N T
P N E K L R M I K I L P O O M
K E M W K I U T Z Z L B C I J
U R N P I J T C R M A S A N N
B R I N K S M A N S H I P U S
D E A Y V P W P R O S C I T V
O T T Z M D N W R I R H T E I
M E N H L O T A N E A I A I E
I D O O T A E S E Y M N L V T
N U C L E A R R M R F A I O N
O D E M O C R A C Y O E S S A
E T N E T E D W U M T K M H M

BERLIN WALL
BRINKSMANSHIP
CAPITALISM
CHINA
COLD WAR
COMMUNISM
CONTAINMENT
DEMOCRACY
DETENTE
DETERRENCE
DMZ (Demilitarized Zone)
DOMINO
IRON CURTAIN
KOREA
MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction)
MARSHALL PLAN
NASA
NATO
NUCLEAR
SEATO
SOVIET UNION
SPACERACE
SPUTNIK
TOTALITARIANISM
VIETNAM
WARSAW PACT

Find Out

- ① What are differences between democracy and communism?
- ② What were two goals of the United States after World War II?
- ③ How was the Cold War fought in different countries?

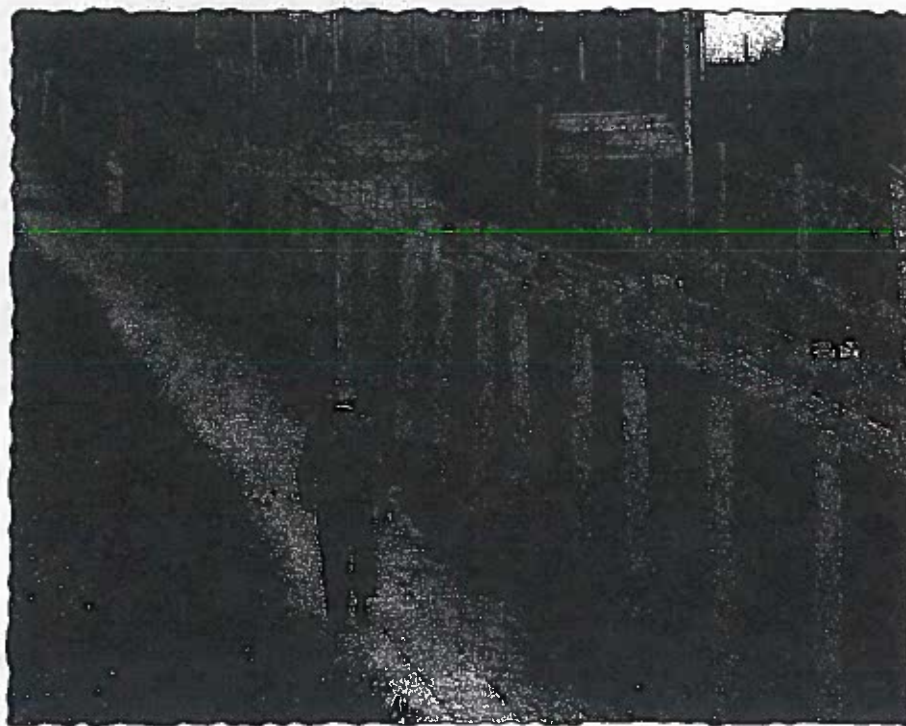
NEW WORDS

Cold War
 democracy
 organization
 United Nations
 spread of
 communism
 NATO
 missiles

PEOPLE & PLACES

Western Europe
 Eastern Europe
 East Germany
 West Germany
 Berlin
 West Berlin
 East Berlin
 Korea
 North Korea
 South Korea

The Cold War

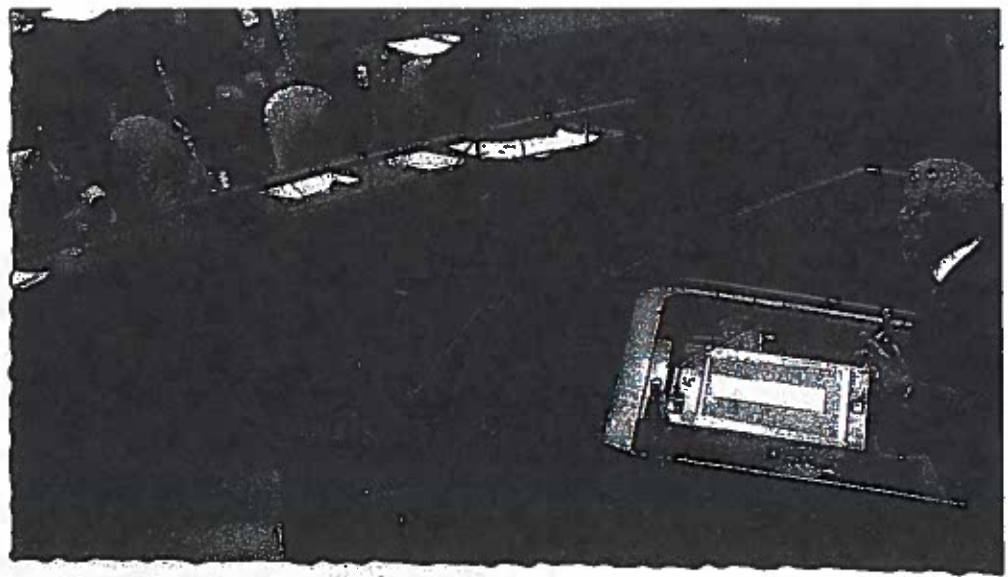


➤ **Learning from Pictures** Why do you think the Berlin Wall was built between West Berlin and Communist East Berlin?

The United States and the Soviet Union fought against Germany during World War II. Soon after the war, the United States and the Soviet Union became enemies. They began to fight against each other in a new kind of war. This new war was called the **Cold War**. The two countries did not attack each other. Instead each country tried to get other nations to join its side.

The Cold War began because the United States and the Soviet Union had different kinds of government. The government of the United States is a **democracy**. In a democracy people vote for their leaders. The people have a lot of freedom. The Soviet Union had a Communist government. In a Communist country, the government owns most of the land, stores, and businesses. People do not have freedom of speech or religion. During the Cold

Leaders from countries around the world work for world peace at the United Nations building in New York City.



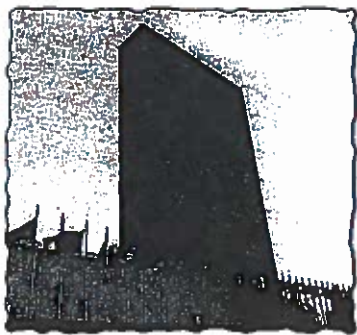
War, dictators ruled the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union wanted to start Communist governments in other countries.

The United States had two goals after World War II. Its first goal was to start an **organization** that would work for world peace. The United States helped start the **United Nations**. This organization tries to help countries solve problems without fighting.

The United States' second goal was to help stop the **spread of communism** to other nations. The United States worked in two ways to help stop the spread of communism. First, the United States gave millions of dollars to the nations of Western Europe. The nations used this money to rebuild cities and farms that were destroyed during the war. The United States also helped the Japanese rebuild their nation. Japan and the nations of Western Europe became strong democracies. They did not become Communist nations.

Second, the United States helped start the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or **NATO**. NATO was formed to prevent the Soviet Union from attacking Western Europe. Today, the United States, Canada, and many nations in Western and Eastern Europe belong to NATO. The armies of NATO nations would join together against an enemy during a war.

The Cold War began in Eastern Europe. When World War II ended, the Soviet army forced Poland and other nations to have Communist governments.



The United Nations building in New York City



The United Nations flag



The Berlin Wall divided the city of Berlin.

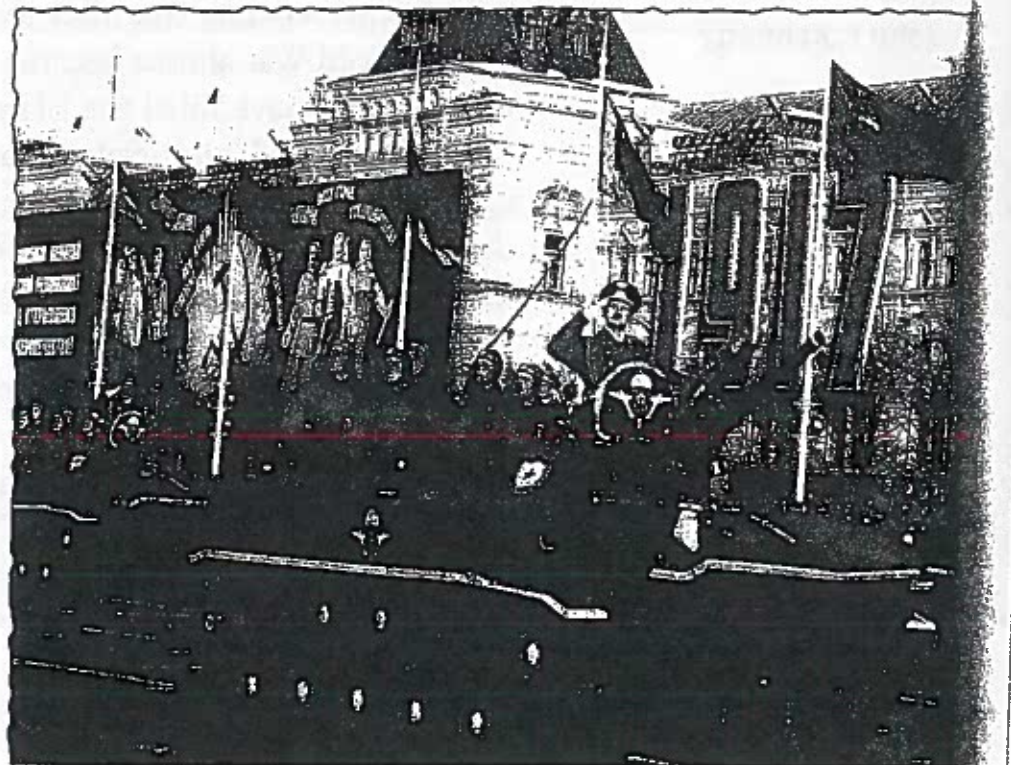
The Cold War was fought in Germany, too. After World War II ended, Germany became two nations. East Germany became a Communist country. Soviet leaders told the East German government what to do. West Germany became a democracy. People had more freedom in West Germany. They also earned more money.

Berlin, the capital city of Germany, was in East Germany. The city of Berlin also was divided after the war. West Berlin became a democracy. East Berlin was a Communist city.

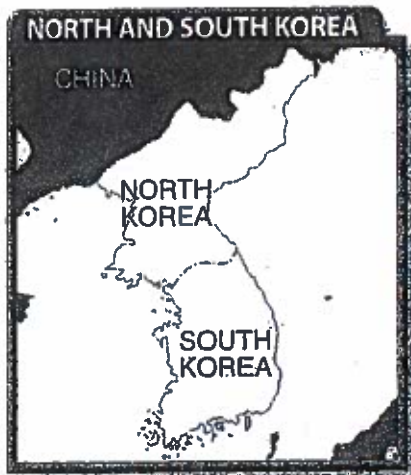
The Soviet Union wanted to win control of West Berlin. In June 1948 the Soviet Union blocked roads and railroads to West Berlin. The people of West Berlin could not get food from West Germany. So the United States, Great Britain, and France used airplanes to send food and other supplies to West Berlin. Finally in May 1949, the Soviet Union allowed West Berlin to receive supplies from West Germany again.

Thousands of people escaped from East Germany by going to West Berlin. From West Berlin they could move to West Germany. The Soviet Union wanted to stop people from leaving East Berlin. In 1961 the Soviets built a wall to separate East Berlin and West Berlin. Soldiers in East Berlin stood next to the wall. They stopped people who tried to leave. The Berlin Wall was not torn down until 1989.

The Soviet army forced nations of Eastern Europe to have Communist governments.



Many American soldiers fought for the United Nations in South Korea.



Korea was divided after World War II.



John F. Kennedy



PRIMARY SOURCE

"Our goal is . . . both peace and freedom, here in this hemisphere, and, we hope, around the world."

—President
John F. Kennedy



In 1949 Communists won control of China. Chinese leaders wanted to spread communism to Korea and to other countries in eastern Asia.

The Cold War became a real war in Korea. After World War II, Korea was divided into the nations of North Korea and South Korea. North Korea became a Communist country. In 1950 North Korean soldiers invaded South Korea. They wanted all of Korea to be one Communist nation.

The United Nations sent soldiers to South Korea. Most of the soldiers were Americans. Thousands of Chinese soldiers fought for North Korea. The Communists were forced to return to North Korea. The Korean War ended in 1953. North Korea and South Korea are still two separate countries today.

The Cold War almost became a real war in Cuba, too. Communists have ruled the island nation since 1959. In 1962 the Soviet Union gave Cuba dangerous weapons called **missiles**. Cuba could have used those missiles to destroy American cities. John F. Kennedy was President of the United States. He told the Soviet Union to remove the missiles. He said Americans would fight to remove the missiles. After a few days, the Soviet Union removed the missiles.

The Cold War lasted almost **fifty** years. During that time Americans feared the Cold War might become another world war. Read Chapter 43 to learn how the Cold War ended.

Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

Match Up Finish each sentence in Group A with words from Group B. Write the letter of the correct answer on the blank line.

Group A

- 1 In a Communist country, the government owns _____
- 2 NATO was started to protect _____
- 3 In 1949 Communists won control of _____
- 4 The Cold War became a real war in _____
- 5 The Soviet Union sent dangerous missiles to _____

Group B

- a. China.
- b. Cuba.
- c. the nations of Western Europe.
- d. Korea.
- e. most of the land, stores, and businesses.

Think and Apply

Understanding Different Points of View During the Cold War, Americans and Soviets had different points of view. Read the sentences below.

Write **American** for each sentence that shows the American point of view.

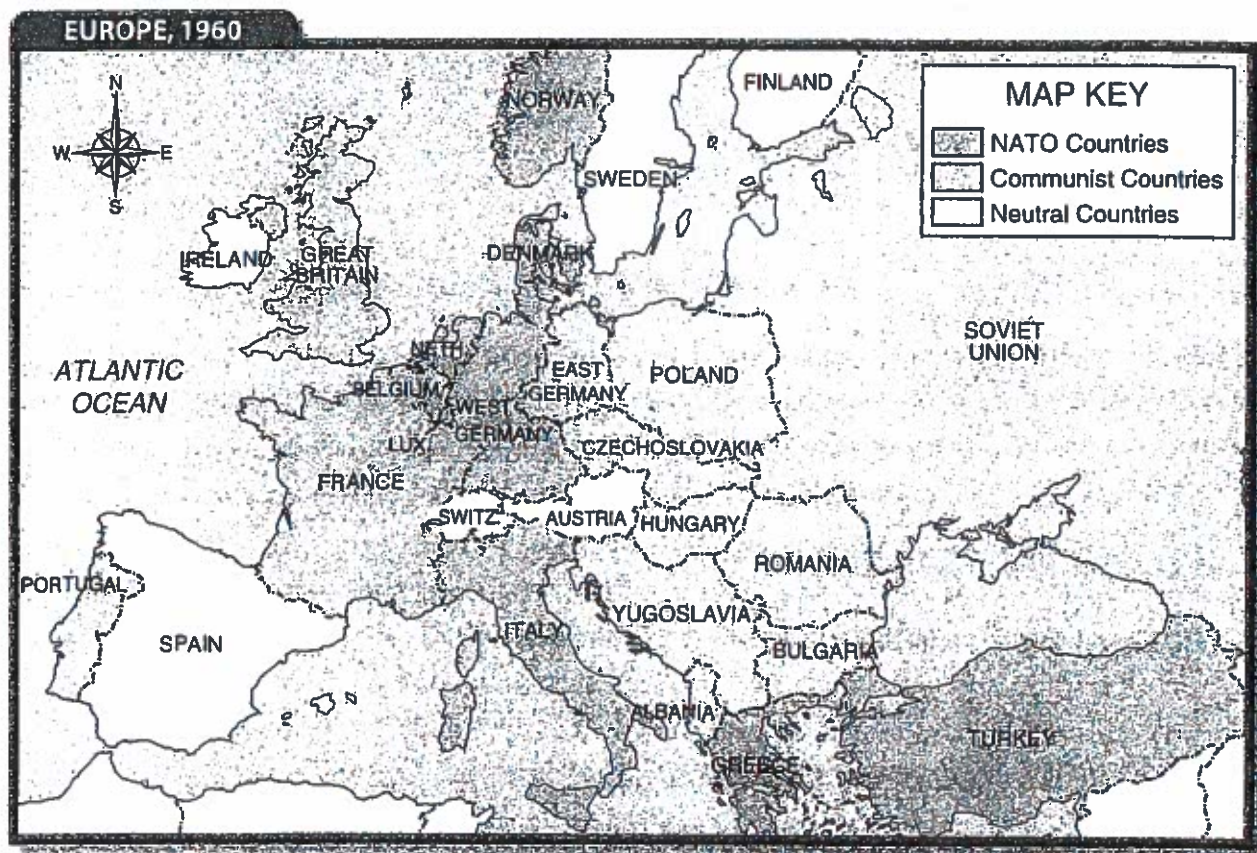
Write **Soviet** for each sentence that shows the Soviet point of view.

- _____ 1 A dictator should rule the nation.
- _____ 2 The people should have a lot of freedom.
- _____ 3 The people should vote for their leaders.
- _____ 4 The government should own the stores and businesses.
- _____ 5 Other nations should have Communist governments.
- _____ 6 NATO is needed to stop the spread of communism.
- _____ 7 There should not be a wall between East Berlin and West Berlin.
- _____ 8 People in East Berlin must not move to West Berlin.

Skill Builder

Reading a Historical Map The map below shows Europe in 1960. The map shows Communist nations and NATO nations. It also shows neutral nations that did not have Communist governments and did not belong to NATO. Study the map. Draw a circle around the word or words that finish each sentence.

- 1) The largest Communist nation in 1960 was _____.
Poland East Germany the Soviet Union
- 2) In 1960 two NATO nations were _____.
France and Italy Spain and Austria Bulgaria and Romania
- 3) Switzerland was a _____ nation in 1960.
NATO Communist neutral



Journal Writing

Write a paragraph in your journal that tells how a Communist government is different from a democracy. Write at least four sentences.



Margaret Chase Smith



Thurgood Marshall

Many Americans had a great fear of communism during the 1950s. The fear grew during the Cold War. Americans knew the Soviet Union had built atomic bombs. They feared the Soviet Union might attack the United States.

A senator named Joseph McCarthy added to the fear of communism. He said many American Communists held important government jobs. McCarthy never proved that people were Communists. But most people were afraid to speak against McCarthy. They feared that they would be called Communists. They feared they would lose their jobs.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith spoke out against Senator McCarthy in the United States Senate. Later, Americans learned that McCarthy had told many lies. McCarthy lost his power in the Senate. But Americans continued to worry about communism for many years.

In 1954 the Supreme Court made a decision that changed the country. The decision was about a case called *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*. The Court ruled that separate schools for African American children and white children were against the Constitution. This decision helped end segregation laws in the United States. Thurgood Marshall was an NAACP lawyer for this case. Marshall later became a Supreme Court justice.

The 1950s were a time when many Americans had good jobs and enjoyed a better life. The **decade** also brought many new problems and many changes to the United States.

Senator Joseph McCarthy said many American Communists worked for the government.



Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

Who Am I? Read each sentence. Then look at the names in blue print. Decide which person might have said the sentence. Write the name of the person you choose on the blank after each sentence.

Thurgood Marshall
Harry S Truman

Dwight D. Eisenhower
Margaret Chase Smith

Jonas Salk
Joseph McCarthy

- 1 "I was President from 1945 to 1953." _____
- 2 "While I was President, a new system of highways was started."

- 3 "I made the first vaccine against polio." _____
- 4 "I said there were American Communists working in our government."

- 5 "As a senator, I spoke out against McCarthy." _____
- 6 "I was an NAACP lawyer for a case that helped end school segregation."

Think and Apply

Fact or Opinion Write **F** on your paper for each fact below. Write **O** for each opinion. You should find two sentences that are opinions.

- _____ 1 Many new highways were built during the 1950s.
- _____ 2 There was a baby boom after World War II.
- _____ 3 The G.I. Bill of Rights helped many veterans buy homes.
- _____ 4 Life in the suburbs was better than city life.
- _____ 5 Albert Sabin made a polio vaccine.
- _____ 6 Americans began to spend too much money on consumer goods.

Find Out

- ① Why did the United States want to help South Vietnam?
- ② How did many Americans show they were against the war in Vietnam?
- ③ What happened in Vietnam after all the American soldiers returned home?

NEW WORDS

protesters
cease-fire
memorial

PEOPLE & PLACES

Vietnam
Southeast Asia
North Vietnam
South Vietnam
Viet Cong
South Vietnamese
Lyndon B. Johnson
Richard Nixon
Maya Lin

War in Vietnam



Helicopters were used often during the fighting in Vietnam.

Vietnam is a country in Southeast Asia. In 1954 Vietnam was divided into two countries. The northern part was called North Vietnam. The southern part was called South Vietnam. Communists ruled North Vietnam. The leaders of South Vietnam did not want their country to be a Communist nation.

The two Vietnam nations agreed to hold elections in 1956. Their goal was to become one country. But South Vietnam's leaders decided not to hold elections. They said the Communists would prevent fair elections. So Vietnam remained two countries.

Many people in South Vietnam did not like the leaders of their government. The leaders were not honest. They did not work hard to help the nation's many poor people. Some people in South Vietnam began to fight against the government. They were called the Viet Cong. As time



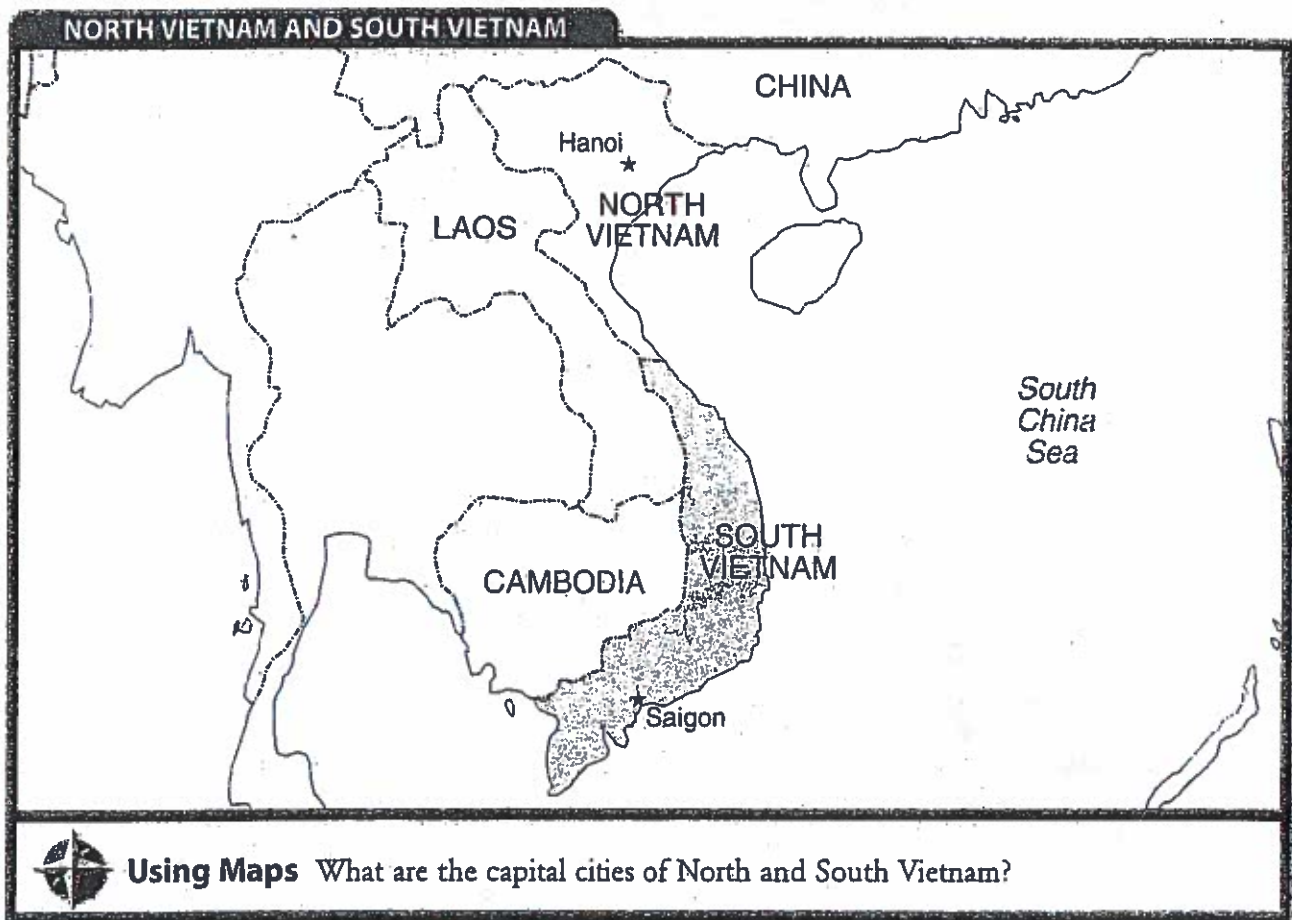
A field in Vietnam

passed, many Viet Cong became Communists. They wanted South Vietnam to be a Communist nation. North Vietnam sent soldiers and weapons to help the Viet Cong in the war.

During the Cold War, Americans wanted to stop the spread of communism. Americans were worried because China, North Korea, and North Vietnam had become Communist nations. The Soviet Union and China sent many weapons to North Vietnam. The United States did not want the Communists to win in South Vietnam. From South Vietnam the Communists could win control of other countries in Southeast Asia.

In 1961 President John F. Kennedy began sending many weapons and planes to South Vietnam. American soldiers went to Vietnam to teach the South Vietnamese how to fight. But the Viet Cong were winning the war.

Lyndon B. Johnson became President in 1963. He sent more soldiers to Vietnam. In 1963 American soldiers began to fight the Viet Cong. Each year Johnson sent



Using Maps What are the capital cities of North and South Vietnam?

Many protesters wanted the United States to stop fighting in Vietnam.



Lyndon B. Johnson



Richard Nixon

more soldiers to fight in Vietnam. By 1968 there were 550,000 American soldiers fighting in Vietnam. The war lasted many years.

Every day Americans watched news reports about the war on television. They learned how hard it was to fight in Vietnam. Soldiers often fought in hot, dangerous jungles. Viet Cong soldiers hid in the jungles and attacked American soldiers. Communists from nearby countries helped the Viet Cong fight the Americans. Americans learned from news reports how many soldiers were killed each day.

During the Vietnam War, there were two groups of Americans. One group believed Americans must fight against communism in Vietnam. The other group was against sending Americans to fight in Vietnam. This group grew larger and larger during the war. These people said too many American soldiers were being killed. It cost millions of dollars for Americans to fight in Vietnam. Many Americans wanted this money to be spent in the United States.

By 1967 many Americans became **protesters** to show they were against the Vietnam War. Some protesters burned American flags. Others fought with police. There were fights and protests in every part of the country. A few protesters were killed.

In 1969 President Richard Nixon said that he would bring Americans home from Vietnam. Americans had

➤ **Learning from Pictures**
Maya Lin designed the Vietnam Memorial in Washington, D.C. Why do you think people visit the memorial? ➤



PRIMARY SOURCE

“... this memorial is for those who have died, and for us to remember.”

—Maya Lin



Many Vietnamese people now live in the United States.

taught the South Vietnamese how to fight the Viet Cong. The United States gave new weapons to South Vietnam.

On January 27, 1973, North Vietnam and South Vietnam promised to stop fighting. This was called a **cease-fire**. By 1975 most American soldiers were back home in the United States.

The fighting in Vietnam started again after American soldiers had returned home. By 1975 North Vietnam had captured most of South Vietnam. On April 30, 1975, South Vietnam surrendered. Vietnam became one Communist nation. Many people from South Vietnam left their country. Today, more than one million Vietnamese people are now American citizens.

The Vietnam War lasted longer than any other war Americans had fought in. Almost three million Americans fought in the Vietnam War. About 10,000 American women were in Vietnam. Many thousands of Americans were badly hurt in the war. About 58,000 Americans died.

Maya Lin designed a Vietnam **memorial**. It was built in Washington, D.C., to honor the Americans who died in Vietnam. The names of all the Americans who died are on the black walls of this memorial. Nearby, the Vietnam Women's Memorial honors the American women who were in the war. Millions of people visit these memorials each year.

Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

Finish the Sentence Draw a circle around the word or words that finish each sentence.

- 1 Vietnam is in ____ Asia.
Northeast Southeast Northwest
- 2 In 1954 ____ was divided into two countries.
Vietnam the Soviet Union China
- 3 The ____ in South Vietnam were Communists.
protesters Viet Cong government leaders
- 4 In 1969 President ____ said he would bring Americans home from Vietnam.
Kennedy Johnson Nixon
- 5 Almost 58 ____ Americans died in Vietnam.
hundred thousand million

Think and Apply

Cause and Effect Match each cause on the left with an effect on the right. Write the letter of the effect on the correct blank.

Cause

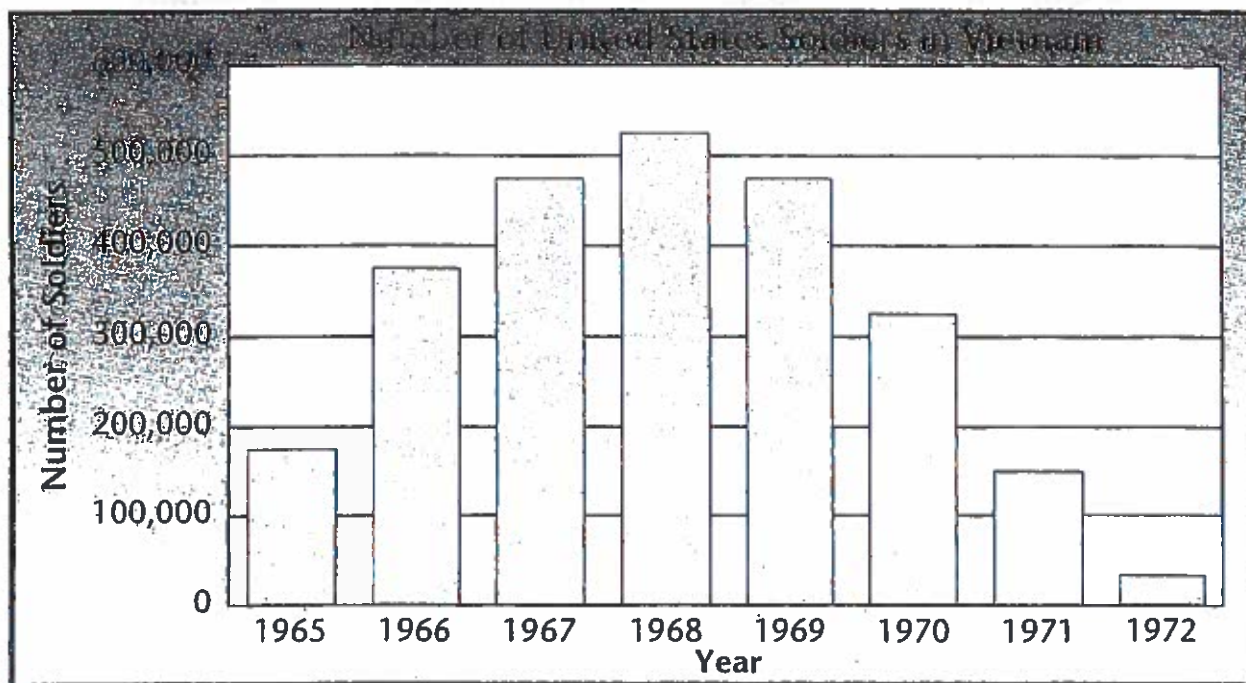
- 1 North Vietnam wanted South Vietnam to be a Communist country, so ____
- 2 The United States did not want South Vietnam to be a Communist country, so ____
- 3 Many Americans wanted the United States to stop fighting in Vietnam, so ____
- 4 In 1975 North Vietnam won control of South Vietnam, so ____

Effect

- a. American soldiers went to fight in South Vietnam.
- b. all of Vietnam became one Communist nation.
- c. they held protests against the war.
- d. North Vietnam helped the Viet Cong fight in South Vietnam.

Skill Builder

Reading a Bar Graph The bar graph below shows the number of United States soldiers in Vietnam during the Vietnam War. Study the graph.



Write a sentence to answer each question.

- 1) In which year was the greatest number of United States soldiers in Vietnam?

- 2) In which years did the United States have more than 400,000 soldiers in Vietnam?

- 3) Did the United States have more soldiers in Vietnam during 1969 or during 1970?

Journal Writing

Many protesters marched to show they were against the war in Vietnam. Why did they want soldiers from the United States to stop fighting in this war? Write a paragraph in your journal that tells what the protesters believed about the war.

Review

Study the time line on this page. Then use the words in blue print to finish the story. Write the words you choose on the correct blank lines.

Cuba
strike
rovers

Supreme Court
Berlin Wall
South Vietnam

shuttle
Cold War
Communist

After World War II, the (1) _____ began between the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States was very angry when the Soviet Union built the (2) _____ in 1961. In 1962 the Soviet Union sent missiles to (3) _____. In 1964 Americans began to fight in (4) _____. Vietnam became one (5) _____ country in 1975.

Many other events have occurred since World War II. In 1954 the (6) _____ ruled that there cannot be separate schools for African American children and white children. Grape pickers held a (7) _____ against grape growers in 1965. In 1999 Eileen Collins was the first woman to command a space (8) _____ flight. In 2003 the United States sent (9) _____ to Mars.

African Americans hold a bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama.
1955

The Soviet Union builds the Berlin Wall.
1961

Cesar Chavez leads a strike against grape growers.
1965

Americans go to the moon in Apollo 11.
1968

Eileen Collins commands a space shuttle flight.
1999

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

1954
The Supreme Court rules that school segregation is against the Constitution.

late 1960s
Americans start fighting in South Vietnam.

1975
Vietnam becomes a Communist nation.

2003
Seven astronauts lose their lives when Columbia breaks apart.

Find Out

- ① How did the Cold War end?
- ② How has the United States worked with the United Nations and NATO?
- ③ How has the United States worked for peace in many parts of the world?

NEW WORDS

Persian Gulf War
relations
PNTR

PEOPLE & PLACES

Kuwait
Middle East
Iraq
Saddam Hussein
Israel
Arabs
Egypt
Bill Clinton
Jordan
Palestinians
Bosnia
Kosovo
Serbia

The United States As a World Leader



In 2003 the United States sent peacekeeping troops to the African nation of Liberia. There had been much fighting there.

You read about the Cold War in Chapter 36. The Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union started after World War II. It ended in 1991. Since then the United States has been the strongest world leader.

The Cold War ended when the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe started new governments. These countries removed their Communist leaders. In 1989 the Berlin Wall in East Germany was torn down. A year later East Germany and West Germany became one nation again. Berlin became the capital of a united Germany.

The Soviet Union was made up of 15 smaller countries. One Communist government ruled these 15 countries. In 1991 the 15 countries became independent. They started their own governments. This was the end of the Soviet Union. Russia had been the largest country in the Soviet Union. Russia is trying to become a democracy.



The Berlin Wall was torn down in 1989.



Bill Clinton

Since the Cold War ended, the United Nations and the United States have worked to keep the peace in many parts of the world. Sometimes the United Nations sends soldiers to countries where there is fighting. Many of the soldiers are Americans. American soldiers also work with NATO to protect countries in Western and Eastern Europe.

The United States worked with the United Nations to help Kuwait. Kuwait is a small, oil-rich nation in the Middle East. In 1990 Iraq, Kuwait's neighbor, took control of Kuwait. Saddam Hussein, Iraq's leader, wanted Kuwait's oil. In 1991 the United States led many nations in a war against Iraq. The war was called the **Persian Gulf War**. Kuwait became a free country again.

Much fighting has also occurred between the nation of Israel and the Arab nations around it. These countries strongly disagree about who should own the land of Israel. The Arab nations think Israel should belong to the Arab people called Palestinians. The Jewish people want Israel to be their homeland.

In 1979 the United States helped Israel and Egypt sign a peace treaty. It was the first peace treaty between an Arab nation and Israel. In 1994 President Bill Clinton helped Israel and Jordan also sign a peace treaty.

The United States also has worked for peace between Israelis and Palestinians. In 1993 and 1998, the United States helped their leaders sign peace agreements. In 2000 their leaders met in the United States again, but they did

The Persian Gulf War was fought in the deserts of Kuwait and Iraq.

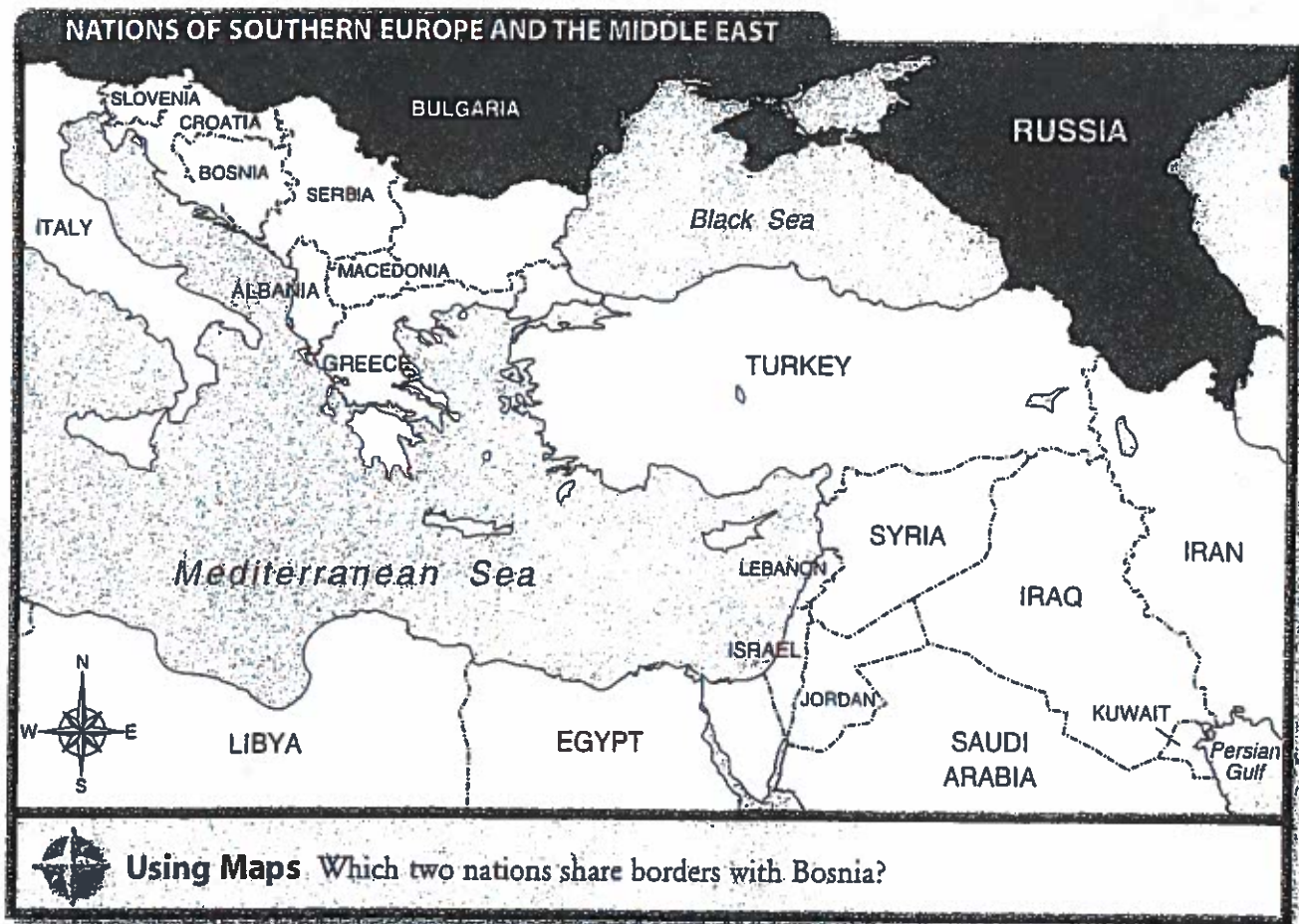


not sign another peace agreement. That year there was more fighting between Israelis and Palestinians.

In 2003 the United States and many other countries helped make a plan for peace between Israelis and Palestinians. The plan is called a "roadmap" for peace. The goal of the plan was to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by 2005.

The United States has worked for peace in southern Europe. In 1992 a nation called Bosnia and Herzegovina became independent from Yugoslavia. Bosnia and Herzegovina is often called Bosnia. A war began between the three different groups of people who live in Bosnia. In 1995 their leaders met in the United States. They agreed to stop fighting. NATO soldiers, including Americans, went to Bosnia to help keep peace.

By 2004 only about 7,000 peacekeeping soldiers were needed because there was peace in Bosnia. The peacekeeping soldiers left. They had helped rebuild many towns in Bosnia which had been destroyed by the war.



➤ **Learning from Pictures**
United States soldiers helped to rebuild Kosovo after the fighting stopped. How do you think these soldiers are helping the people of Kosovo? ✍



The United States has worked for peace in Kosovo, another part of southern Europe. Kosovo is a state in a country called Serbia. Many people in Kosovo wanted to be independent from Serbia. In 1998 the Serbian army attacked Kosovo. The Serbians forced thousands of people to leave Kosovo. So in 1999 American pilots helped NATO bomb Serbia. After two months Serbia agreed to stop fighting. After the fighting stopped, many people returned to Kosovo. The United States and other countries helped rebuild Kosovo. They started to rebuild homes, hospitals, schools, and roads.

The United States has also helped African nations. There has been fighting in many parts of Africa. In 2004 the United States began to train 50,000 soldiers to help Africa. These African soldiers will try to keep peace between the people of different African nations.

Trade helps improve **relations** between the United States and other nations. The United States has given Permanent Normal Trade Relations, or **PNTR**, to many nations. This means that there are low tariffs on goods traded with these nations. In 2000 the United States gave PNTR to China. Since then there has been more trade each year between the United States and China. In 2003 the United States gave PNTR to Russia.

The United States continues to work for trade with many nations. It also helps bring peace to many nations.



Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

True or False Write **T** next to each sentence that is true. Write **F** next to each sentence that is false.

- _____ 1 The Berlin Wall was torn down.
- _____ 2 Today the Soviet Union is the strongest world leader.
- _____ 3 Since the Cold War, the United Nations has worked for world peace.
- _____ 4 The United States helped Egypt and Jordan sign peace treaties with Israel.
- _____ 5 There was a war between ten groups of people in Bosnia.
- _____ 6 In 2000 the United States improved friendship with China when it gave PNTR to China.

Think and Apply

Cause and Effect Match each cause on the left with an effect on the right. Write the letter of the effect on the correct blank.

Cause

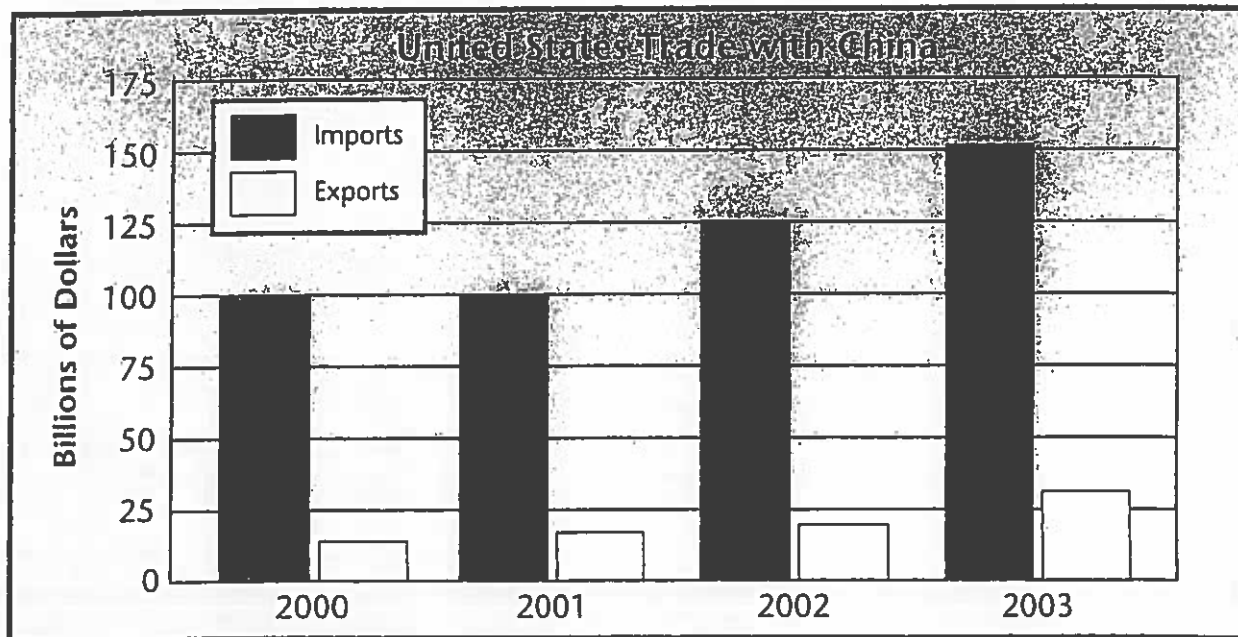
- 1 The Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe removed their Communist governments, so _____
- 2 Iraq would not leave Kuwait, so _____
- 3 Israelis and Palestinians have been enemies, so _____
- 4 Serbia would not stop fighting against Kosovo, so _____
- 5 The United States wanted to help African nations in 2004, so _____

Effect

- a. the United States led many nations in a war against Iraq.
- b. the United States has tried to help Israelis and Palestinians sign peace agreements.
- c. the United States began to train African soldiers to keep the peace.
- d. the Cold War ended.
- e. American pilots helped NATO bomb Serbia.

Skill Builder

Reading a Double Bar Graph A double bar graph compares facts by using two different colored bars. The double bar graph below shows imports and exports between the United States and China. Imports are goods brought in from another country for sale or use. Exports are goods that are sold or traded to another country. Study the graph.

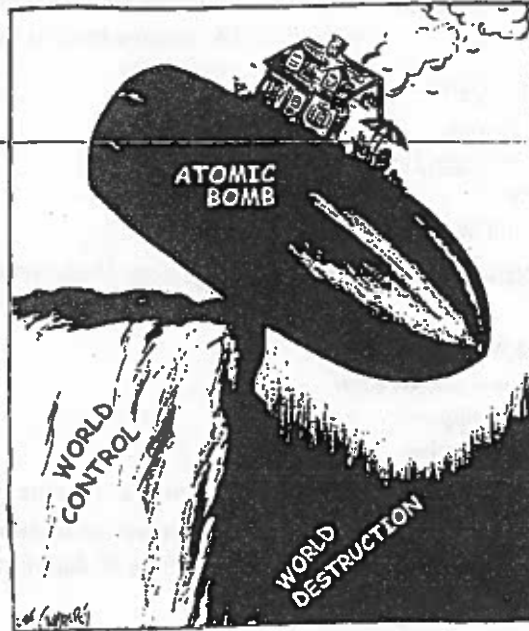


Draw a circle around the number or date that answers each question.

- 1) How much did the United States buy from China in 2001?
\$20 billion \$100 billion \$140 billion
- 2) When did the United States buy the most goods from China?
2001 2002 2003
- 3) How much more money did the United States spend on goods from China in 2002 than in 2001?
\$2 billion \$25 billion \$100 billion
- 4) When did China import almost \$30 billion of American goods?
2000 2002 2003
- 5) When did the United States have the least trade with China?
2000 2001 2002

Name: _____

- 1) What was one result of World War II?
 - A) The arms race ended.
 - B) Two superpowers emerged.
 - C) Communism was eliminated.
 - D) The Cold War ended.
- 2) During the Cold War era, the United States and the Soviet Union were hesitant to become involved in direct military conflict mainly because of
 - A) mutual dependence on Middle East petroleum
 - B) the potential for global nuclear destruction
 - C) pressure from nonaligned nations
 - D) the threat of China to both nations



- 3) The main idea expressed in the cartoon above involves the
 - A) problems created by the development of nuclear weapons
 - B) problems associated with the shift from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy
 - C) relationship between consumer needs and military needs
 - D) need for all people to be informed about world affairs
- 4) Throughout the Cold War, most United States foreign policy was based on the belief that the United States had the responsibility to
 - A) provide economic aid to the nations of the Warsaw Pact
 - B) prevent the spread of communism
 - C) support worldwide revolutions
 - D) avoid foreign entanglements
- 5) In the period following World War II, the United States established a long-term military presence in West Germany in an effort to
 - A) allow the United Nations to resolve international disputes
 - B) stop communist expansion in Europe
 - C) prevent the renewal of German aggression in Europe
 - D) support the unification of Europe, by force if necessary
- 6) Which foreign policy term would be the *most* appropriate title for the partial outline below?
 - I. _____
 - A. Truman Doctrine
 - B. Marshall Plan
 - C. Berlin Blockade
 - D. Korean War
 - A) Appeasement
 - B) Noninvolvement
 - C) Containment
 - D) Imperialism

- 7) "It is necessary only to glance at a map to realize that the survival... of the Greek nation [is] of grave importance in a much wider situation. If Greece should fall under the control of an armed minority, the effect upon its neighbor, Turkey, would be immediate and serious. Confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire [region]...."

—President Harry Truman, 1947

The United States government responded to the situation described in this quotation by

- A) supporting the efforts of the Warsaw Pact
 B) threatening a nuclear attack
 C) offering economic aid to many European nations
 D) reaffirming its commitment to isolationism
- 8) After World War II, the Marshall Plan was proposed as a way to
 A) improve diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union
 B) help European nations recover economically
 C) bring Nazi war criminals to justice
 D) remove nuclear weapons from Western Europe
- 9) The main reason for proposing the Marshall Plan was to
 A) limit communist influence in Western Europe
 B) prevent European intervention in the Western Hemisphere
 C) establish spheres of influence in China
 D) establish American neutrality in the Cold War
- 10) United States participation in the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) after World War II demonstrated that the United States
 A) returned to the policy it followed after World War I
 B) recognized the importance of international cooperation
 C) embraced a postwar policy of strict neutrality
 D) believed in the principle of hemispheric isolation
- 11) One result of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union was that the two nations
 A) clashed over control of the Mediterranean Sea
 B) formed competing military alliances
 C) refused to trade with each other
 D) broke all diplomatic ties

Questions 12 and 13 refer to the following:

Speaker A: We have to take care of our own problems. If we get too involved in the world's affairs, we'll get dragged into conflicts that have nothing to do with our own security.

Speaker B: This world is different now. Two oceans can no longer protect us. We have to take a leading role in order to stop problems before they harm our economic and security interests. We need collective security, and we have to help our allies to be economically strong.

Speaker C: Perhaps if we had taken an active part in international peacekeeping organizations in the past, we wouldn't have to take on the superpower role that we face now. Now we must get more involved and meet our international obligations.

Speaker D: The arms makers and the bankers got us involved in war. The Europeans are only interested in gaining territory. Let them solve their own problems.

- 12) Which of the given speakers reflect the foreign policy beliefs of the Truman administration after World War II?
 A) B and C
 B) C and D
 C) A and B
 D) A and D
- 13) The statements of Speakers A and D express support for the policy of
 A) isolationism
 B) imperialism
 C) containment
 D) internationalism

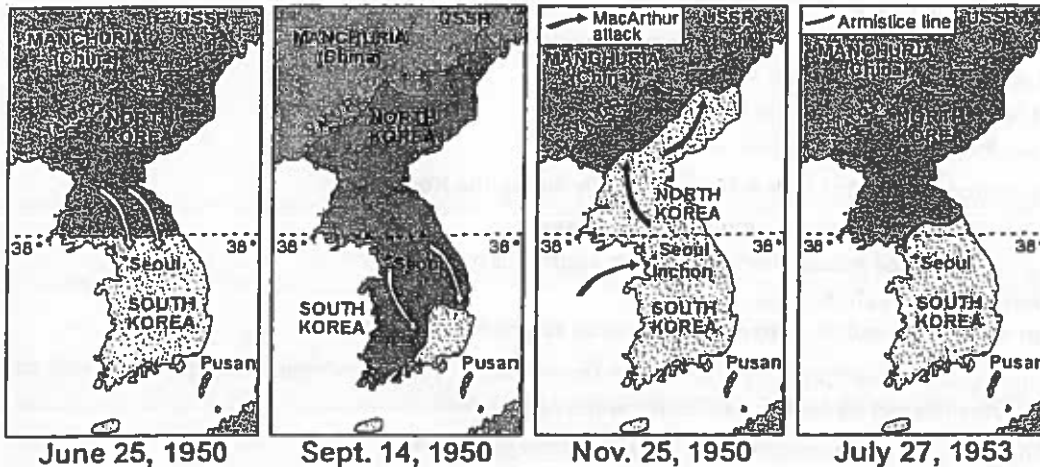
14)



Which event of 1948-1949 is illustrated by this cartoon?

- A) allied invasion on Normandy
 B) reunification of Germany
 C) collapse of the Berlin Wall
 D) Berlin airlift
- 15) Which generalization about the Korean War is supported by information on the maps below?

The Korean War



- A) Neither side experienced a major military victory during the war.
 B) General MacArthur launched an invasion from China early in the war.
 C) At the end of the war, Korea remained a divided nation.
 D) The war began when South Korea attacked North Korea.

Building a Bomb Shelter



SOURCE: Loomis Dean, *Life Magazine*, 1951

16)

What does this photograph indicate about the United States in the 1950s?

- A) Only government officials would be safe in a nuclear attack.
 - B) Much fear was created by the Cold War.
 - C) The nation had become the only nuclear superpower.
 - D) Extraordinary steps were taken to hide atomic weapons.
- 17) Which action occurred for the first time in the early 1950s during the Korean War?
- A) United States and Soviet troops fought on the same side.
 - B) The United Nations used military force against an aggressor nation.
 - C) United States troops fought in Asia.
 - D) A president was impeached for abusing his power as commander in chief
- 18) What was a cause for the investigations of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the late 1940s and the investigations of a Senate committee headed by Joseph McCarthy in the early 1950s?
- A) the belief that there were Communist agents in the federal government
 - B) actions of President Harry Truman that might have led to his impeachment
 - C) excessive spending by the United States military
 - D) the corruption and bribery of members of Congress
- 19) In 1957, the Eisenhower Doctrine expanded the principles of the Truman Doctrine by extending Middle East military assistance in order to
- A) defend Israel against Arab invasions
 - B) force the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to end its oil embargo
 - C) offset communist influence in the region
 - D) combat anti-American terrorist threats
- 20) The immediate impact of the 1957 launch of *Sputnik I* was that it
- A) ended the period of peaceful coexistence between the United States and the Soviet Union
 - B) focused attention on the need to regulate the uses of outer space
 - C) forced the United States to find new sources of fuel
 - D) heightened the space race as a form of Cold War competition

21) "Sputnik Launch Propels Soviets Ahead in Space Race"

In 1957, the United States government responded to the event described in this headline by

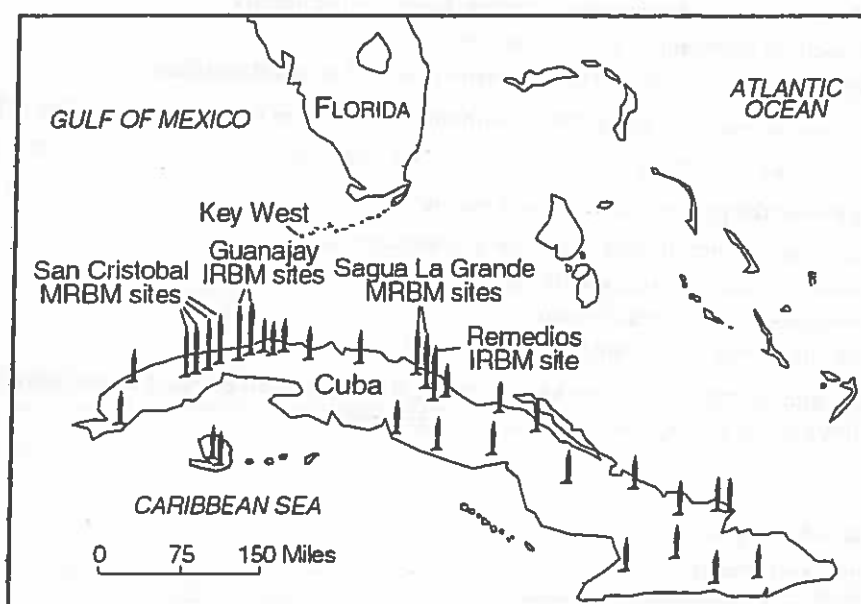
- A) constructing President Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" defense system
- B) building a joint space station with the Soviet Union
- C) providing funds to improve the educational system in the United States
- D) reducing military spending

22) President John F. Kennedy's New Frontier program was most successful in

- A) removing restrictions on the number of immigrants entering the United States
- B) passing civil rights legislation assuring fair housing and equal employment opportunities
- C) establishing social welfare programs to end poverty
- D) expanding the United States space program

23) The Peace Corps was established by President John F. Kennedy in an effort to provide

- A) teachers for inner-city areas
- B) support to developing nations of the world
- C) markets for consumer goods
- D) job training for the unemployed



SOURCE: *America: Pathways to the Present*, Prentice Hall (not drawn to scale)

24)

President John F. Kennedy attempted to deal with the situation shown on the given map by

- A) bombing all the missile sites simultaneously
- B) imposing a naval blockade to isolate Cuba from the Soviet Union
- C) landing an invasion force on the Cuban mainland
- D) allowing the Soviet Union to keep some missiles in Cuba if the remainder were removed

25) What was one outcome of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962?

- A) Fidel Castro met with President John F. Kennedy.
- B) The Soviet Union withdrew its nuclear missiles from Cuba.
- C) The United States seized military control of Cuba.
- D) Cuba became a communist nation.

26) One reason the United States became involved in the Vietnam War was to

- A) support the government of North Vietnam
- B) stop China from seizing Vietnam
- C) prevent the spread of communism in Indochina
- D) reduce French influence in Vietnam

- 27) Which conclusion can *best* be drawn from the United States involvement in the Korean War and the Vietnam War?
- A) The threat of nuclear war is necessary to settle a military conflict.
 - B) War is the best way to support developing nations.
 - C) Popular wars have assured the reelection of incumbent presidents.
 - D) The Cold War extended beyond direct conflict with the Soviet Union.
- 28) In foreign affairs, the domino theory was mainly applied to
- A) the movement for national independence in Africa
 - B) Japanese expansion in East Asia
 - C) United States involvement in Latin America
 - D) the communist threat in Southeast Asia
- 29) Which conclusion can be drawn from a study of the Vietnam War?
- A) The policy of containment was successful.
 - B) Foreign policy can be altered by public opinion
 - C) ~~Military superiority ensures military victory.~~
 - D) The power of the President is reduced during wartime.
- 30) An effect of the War Powers Act of 1973 was that
- A) women were prevented from serving in combat roles during wartime
 - B) congressional approval was not needed when appropriating funds for the military
 - C) the authority of the president as commander in chief was limited
 - D) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) became more involved in world conflicts
- 31) The easing of Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during the 1970s was called
- A) isolationism
 - B) neutrality
 - C) détente
 - D) containment
- 32) President Richard Nixon supported the policy of détente as a way to
- A) undermine Soviet influence among nonaligned countries in Africa and Asia
 - B) encourage satellite nations to break their ties with the Soviet Union
 - C) introduce democratic elections to communist nations
 - D) reduce tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union
- 33) "I think it will be a safer world and a better world if we have a strong, healthy United States, Europe, Soviet Union, China, Japan, each balancing the other, not playing one against the other, an even balance."

—Richard Nixon, 1972

President Nixon put this idea into practice by

- A) ending collective security agreements
 - B) expanding economic relations with communist nations
 - C) declaring an end to the Korean War
 - D) abandoning his policy of détente
- 34) A primary reason for the increase in federal debt between 1980 and 1996 was
- A) lower sales tax revenues collected by state governments
 - B) high levels of spending by the federal government
 - C) instability of the stock market
 - D) the cost of sending United States troops to Bosnia
- 35) One way in which the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Persian Gulf War are similar is that in *all* three wars
- A) the United States was fighting without allies
 - B) the United States was primarily interested in protecting oil supplies
 - C) no formal declaration of war was made by Congress
 - D) the goal was to defeat the Soviet Union
- 36) Which of the following was the reason for building the Berlin Wall?
- A) to reduce unemployment
 - B) to prevent people from East Berlin from migrating to the west
 - C) to clearly define the border between East and West Germany
 - D) to prevent an invasion from the United States

- 37) Why did President Ronald Reagan encourage Congress to increase defense spending?
- A) The Soviet Union had high-powered nuclear weapons.
 - B) The Soviet Union had reduced its defense spending.
 - C) The government discovered they could make a profit selling arms to warring nations.
 - D) The government had to balance funding among the army, navy, and air force budgets.

Secret Weapon They Fear Most



SOURCE: Reg Manning

According to the cartoon, what was a major contributing factor that led to the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe in the early 1990s?

- A) overpopulation
 - B) high tax rates
 - C) democratic elections
 - D) military force
- 39) Which event led directly to the end of the Cold War?
- A) creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - B) formation of the European Union
 - C) breakup of the Soviet Union
 - D) reunification of Germany

NAME _____

SCHOOL _____

Part III

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents (1–8). The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of the documents have been edited for the purposes of the question. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

Historical Context:

Following World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the two superpowers. This created a rivalry between these two nations that became known as the Cold War. While the Cold War affected United States foreign policy, it also had a great effect on United States domestic policy and on American society.

Task: Using information from the documents and your knowledge of United States history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay in which you will be asked to:

- Discuss how the Cold War affected United States domestic policy and American society

Part A

Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

Part I

INVESTIGATION OF APPLICANTS

There shall be a loyalty investigation of every person entering the civilian employment of any department or agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government. . . .

Part V

STANDARDS [for Employment]

Activities and associations of an applicant or employee which may be considered in connection with the determination of disloyalty may include one or more of the following:

Membership in, affiliation with or sympathetic association with any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons, designated by the Attorney General as totalitarian, fascist, communist, or subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or as seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means. . . .

— Executive Order 9835, President Harry Truman, 1947

- 1 According to the passage, what was the specific purpose of this executive order? [1]

Score

Document 2



Source: Herblock, *The Washington Post*, 1947 (adapted)

2 What criticism was the cartoonist making of the House Committee on Un-American Activities? [1]

Score

Document 3

The Most Important Problem Facing the United States 1953-1962	
1953	Korean War
1954	Threat of war
1955	Working out a peace
1956	Threat of war
1957	Keeping out of war
1958	Economic conditions
1959	Keeping peace
1960	Relations with the Soviet Union
1961	Prices and inflation
1962	War, peace, and international tensions

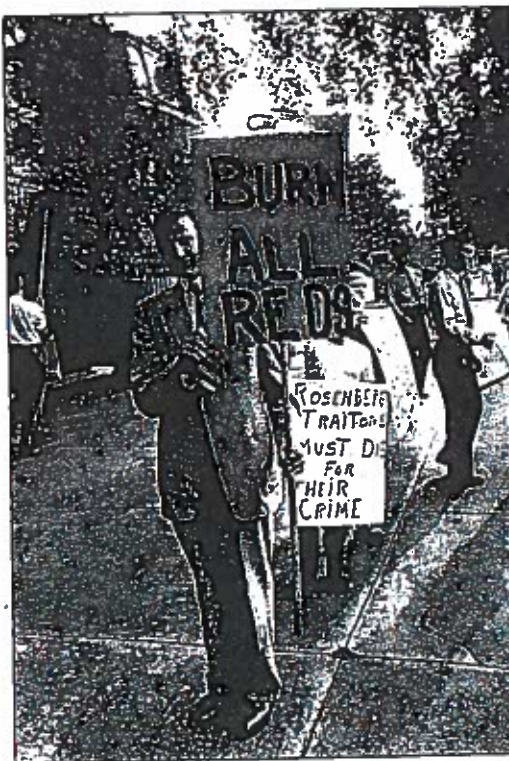
Source: The Gallup Poll of Public Opinion, Vols. 2 and 3,
Random House (adapted)

3 According to these Gallup Poll results, what was the dominant problem in the United States between 1953 and 1962? [1]

Score

Document 4

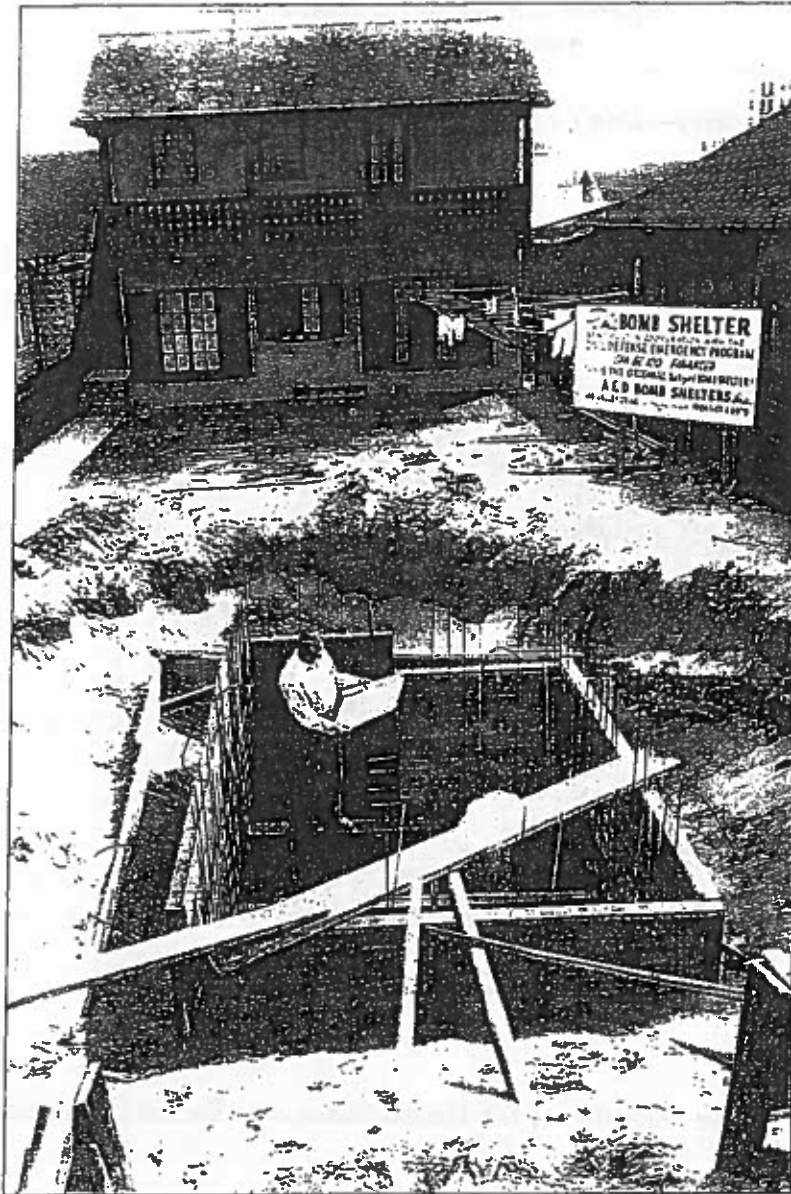
Reactions to the Trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg



Source: Elliot Erwitt, Magnum Photos

4 According to these photographs, what impact did the Rosenberg trial have on American society? [1]

Score



Building a Bomb Shelter

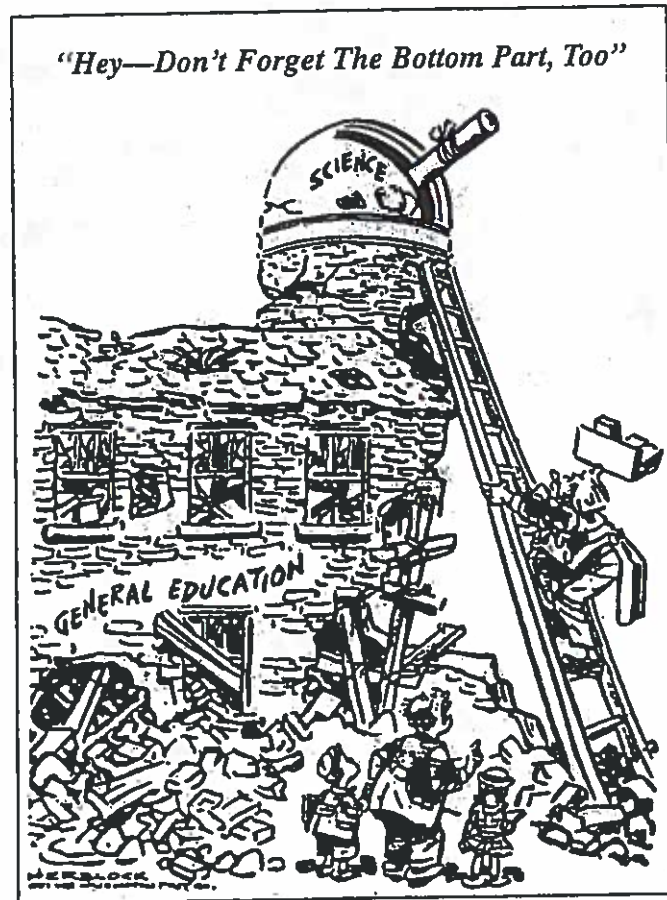
Source: Loomis Dean, *Life Magazine*, 1951

5 What does this picture show about the effect of the Cold War on American society? [1]

Score

Document 6

Sputnik's Effect on Education
in the United States

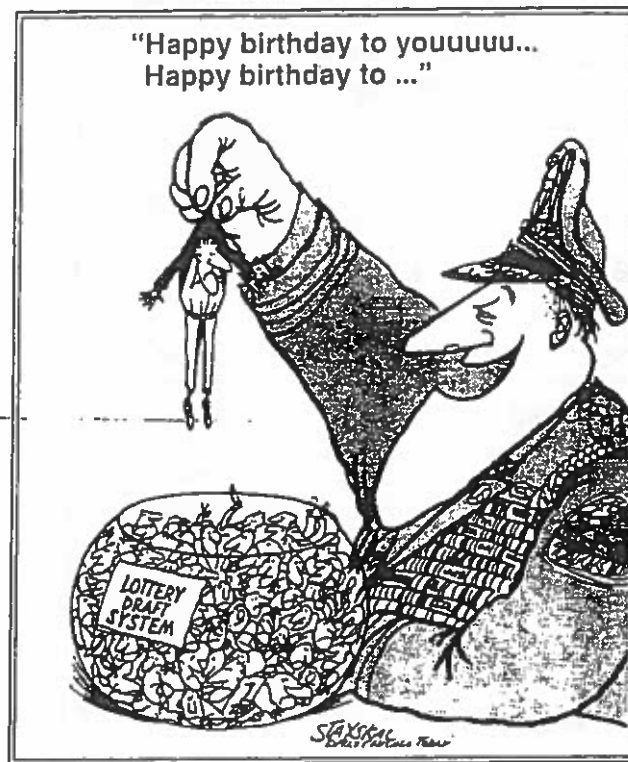


Source: Herblock, *The Washington Post*, 1957 (adapted)

- 6 How did the cartoonist believe education in the United States was affected by the launching of the Soviet satellite, *Sputnik*? [1]

Score

Document 7

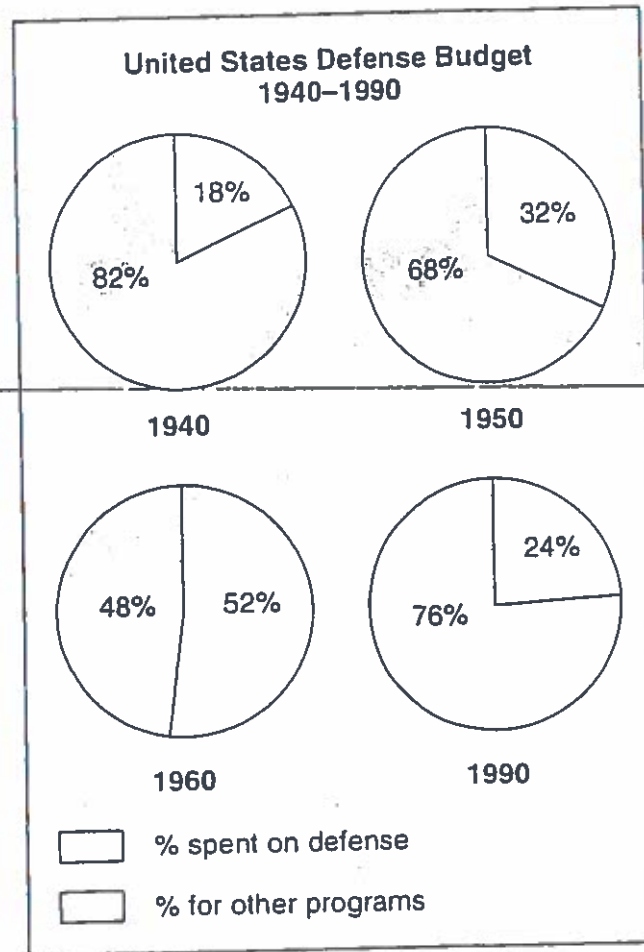


Source: Stayskal, *Chicago Today*

7 According to the cartoonist, how did the Cold War affect American males who were approaching their eighteenth birthday? [1]

Score

Document 8



— *United States Budget, Historical Tables*
Source: <http://w3.access.gpo.gov/usbudget/fy2000> (adapted)

8 According to the graph, how did the Cold War affect the United States defense budget? [1]

Score

Part B

Essay

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from at least *five* documents in the body of the essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

Historical Context:

Following World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the two superpowers. This created a rivalry between these two nations that became known as the Cold War. While the Cold War affected United States foreign policy, it also had a great effect on United States domestic policy and on American society.

Task: Using information from the documents and your knowledge of United States history, write an essay in which you:

- Discuss how the Cold War affected United States domestic policy and American society

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Address all aspects of the *Task* by accurately analyzing and interpreting at least *five* documents
- Incorporate information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporate relevant outside information
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduce the theme by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task* or *Historical Context* and conclude with a summation of the theme

