

Restructuring the Postwar World, 1945 – Present



**AMERICA
AND THE
COLD WAR**

- Follow the map directions, add Afghanistan and choose a color not already used
- On the Vietnam and Korean maps add the dates that the wars took place
- Label Berlin on the Germany map

Section 1: Cold War: Superpowers Face Off

Main Idea

The opposing economic and political philosophies of the United States and the Soviet Union led to global competition.

Why It Matters Now

The conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union played a major role in reshaping the modern world.



Before the End of WWII

- Yalta Conference
 - February 1945, Great Britain, U.S., Soviet Union meet
 - Decide to divide Germany into zones
 - Make Germany pay for damage
 - Need United Nations
 - Free Elections
 - Soviet Union to help against Japan
 - Does not happen



Allies Become Enemies

- Factors led to discontent between super powers
 - Nonaggression Pact
 - Not opening 2nd Front
 - Dropping of the bomb
- June 1945 United Nations created
 - Protect members from aggression
 - Keep peace
 - Security Council main power
 - 15 members
 - 5 permanent – U.S. , Soviet Union, Britain, China, and France



Differing Goals

- U.S. mainland not attacked
- U.S. Only suffered 400,000 deaths
- Soviet Union 1 in 4 were wounded or killed
- Soviet cities demolished



United Nations

- Created June 1945
- U.S. and Soviet Union along with 48 other nations
- International organization to keep peace



Democracy/Capitalism vs. Communism/Command

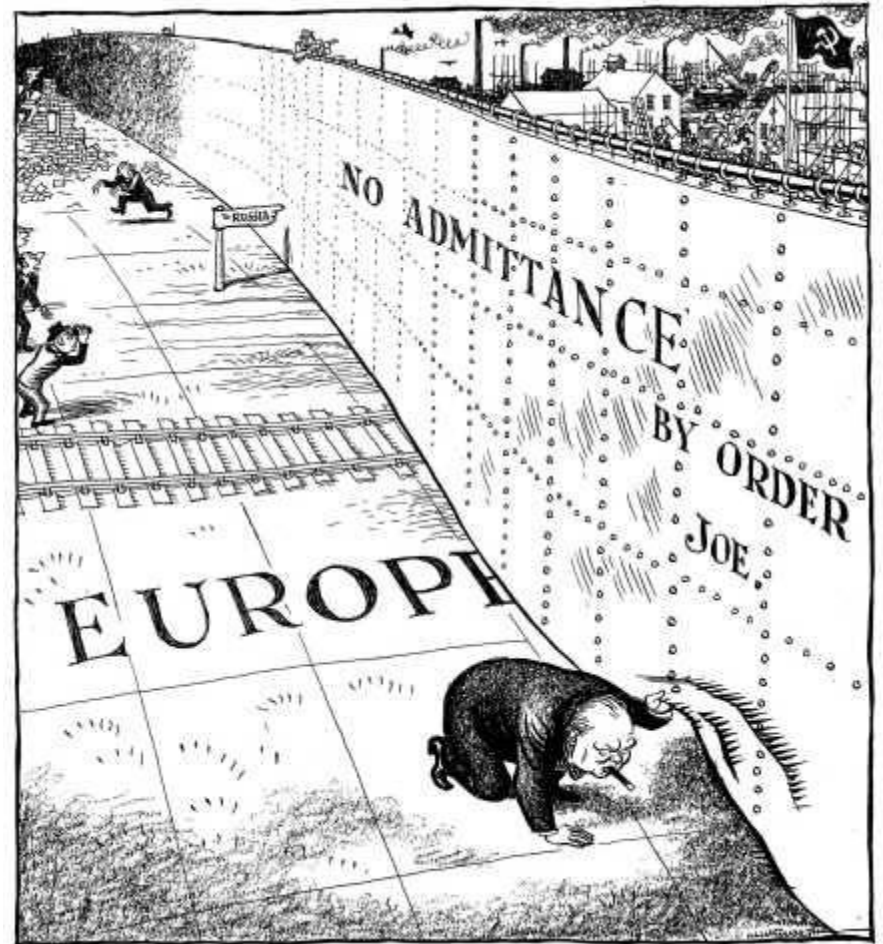
Democracy/Capitalism	Communism/Command
Free elections	State ran government and economy
Individuals decide factors of production	Government decides all factors of production
Not equal, every person for themselves	Private property does not exist
Private ownership	All goods and services shared

Differing Goals

United States	Soviet Union
Encourage democracy	Encourage Communism
Wanted access to raw materials for factories	Had to use European equipment to help rebuild destroyed factories and needed raw materials
Rebuild European governments to promote stability and create markets	Control Eastern Europe to protect Soviet borders
Reunite Germany to stabilize and secure it	Keep Germany divided so it cannot wage war

Eastern Europe's Iron Curtain

- Without real western border Russia/Soviets have always been under attack
- Poles in 17th century, Swedes attacked, Napoleon tried to conquer, and Germany in WWI and WWII



Iron Curtain

- Nickname of how Europe was split after WWII
- Buffer zone- Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, and Yugoslavia
- Stalin proclaims that Communism and Capitalism cannot exist in the same world



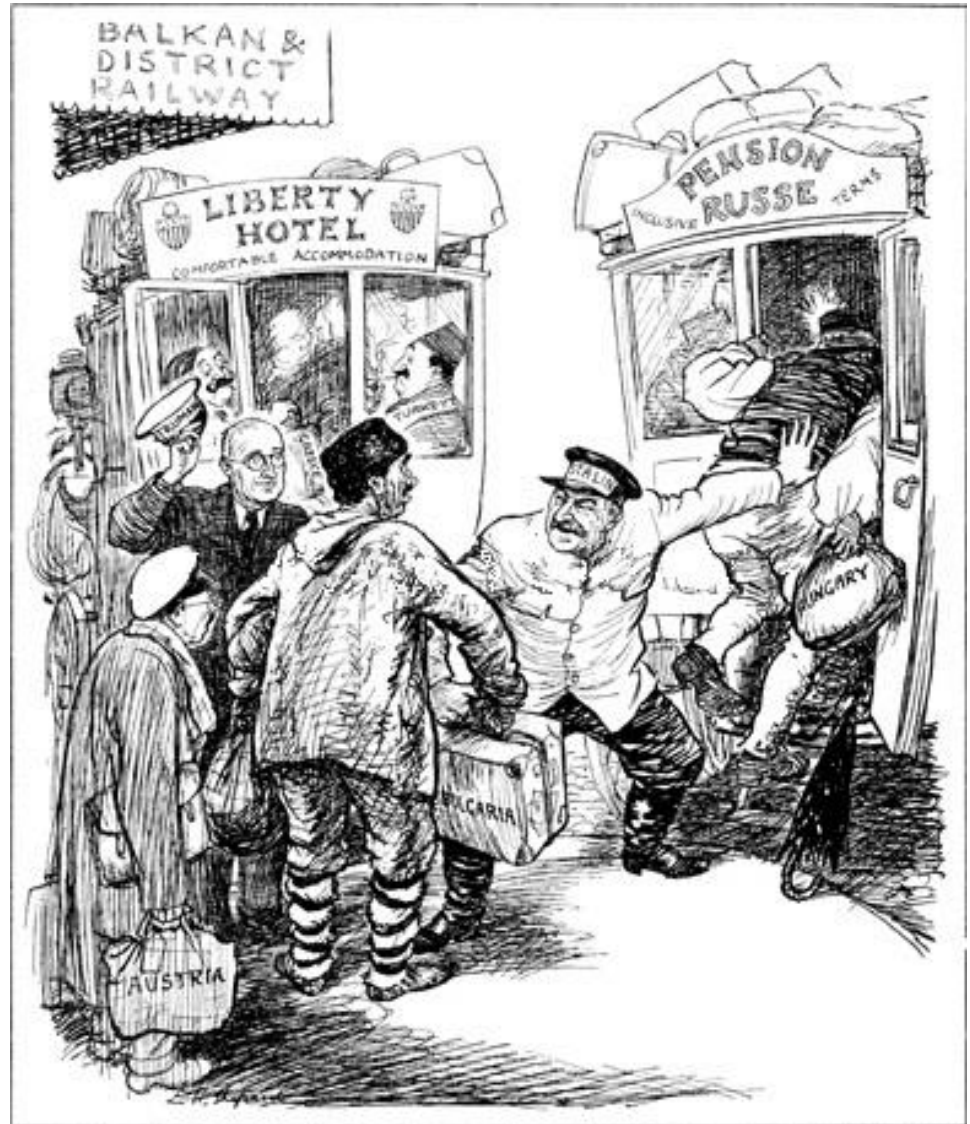
Containment

- Truman's plan to stop spread of Communism
- Keep Communism where it is by forming alliances and helping weak countries



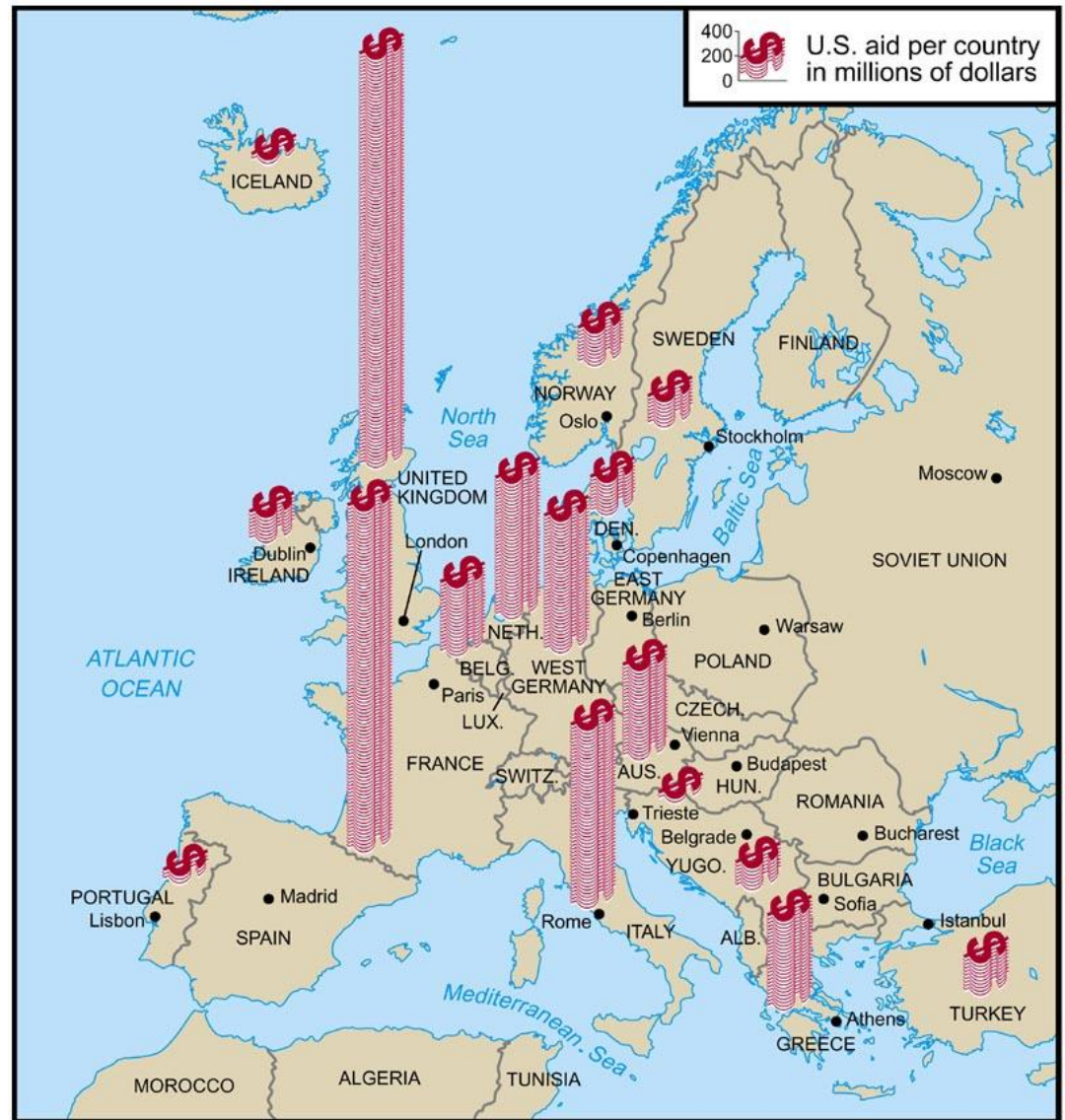
Truman Doctrine

- Plan to give aid to countries fighting Communism
 - Turkey, Greece
 - \$400 million given
 - African countries



Marshall Plan

- Plan to provide food, machinery, and other materials to help Western Europe rebuild
- Passed after Czechoslovakia fell to Communism
- \$12.5 billion



MARSHALL PLAN AID TO EUROPE, 1948-1952



Berlin Airlift

- June 1948 to May 1949
Allied planes dropping supplies to West Berlin
- Blockade lifted by
Soviet Union



Berlin Airlift

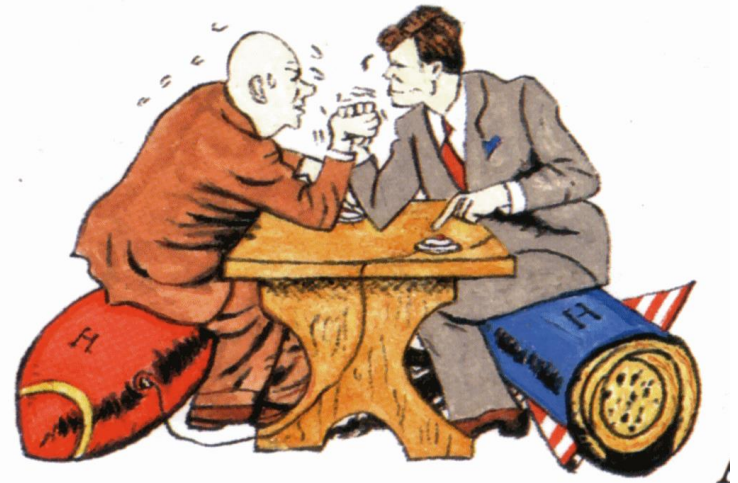
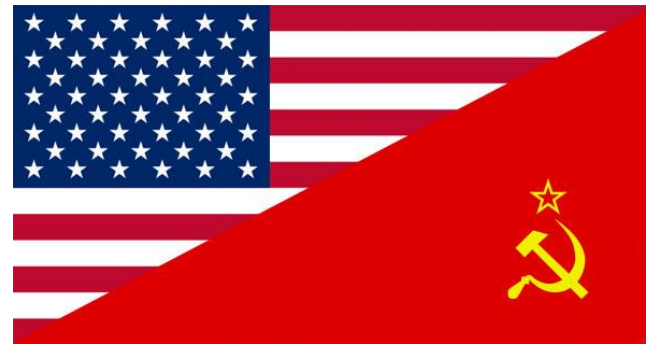
- Soviet Union wanted to keep their enemy of the past 2 World Wars divided
- 1948 France, Great Britain, and U.S. allow West Germany to be one nation
- Soviet Union cutoff highway, water, and rail traffic into Berlin in order for Democratic nations to surrender parts of Berlin
- Allied planes took off and landed every 3 minutes equaling 278,000 flights bringing in 2.3 million tons of aid
- After 11 months Soviet Union lifts blockade



Cold War Divides

Increased diplomatic hostility that developed between the two superpowers (U.S. & Soviet Union)

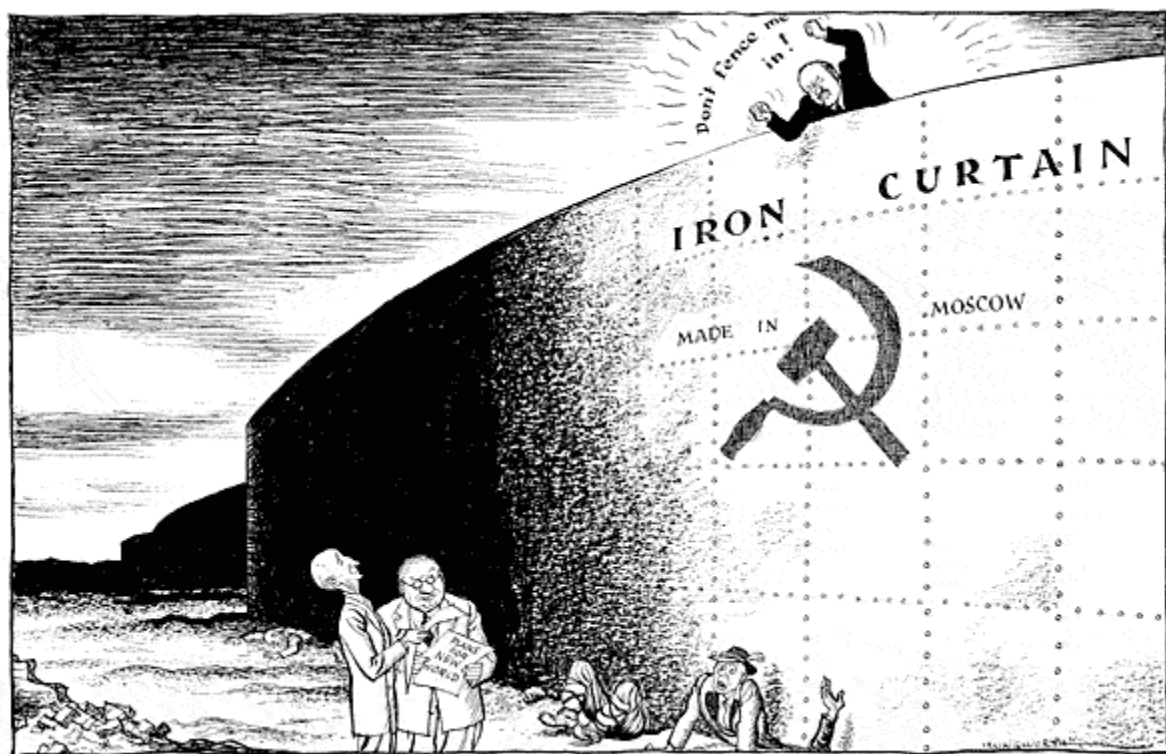
- involved spying, propaganda, diplomacy, and secret operations
- NO DIRECT FIGHTING



NATO – Warsaw Pact

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - Defensive military alliance
- Warsaw Pact
 - Soviet Union response to NATO
 - 1961 Berlin Wall built











Threat of Nuclear War

- Soviet Union explodes own nuclear weapon (1949) years before U.S. had expected
- Hydrogen Bomb 1952 by U.S., 1953 Soviets (1000x more powerful)

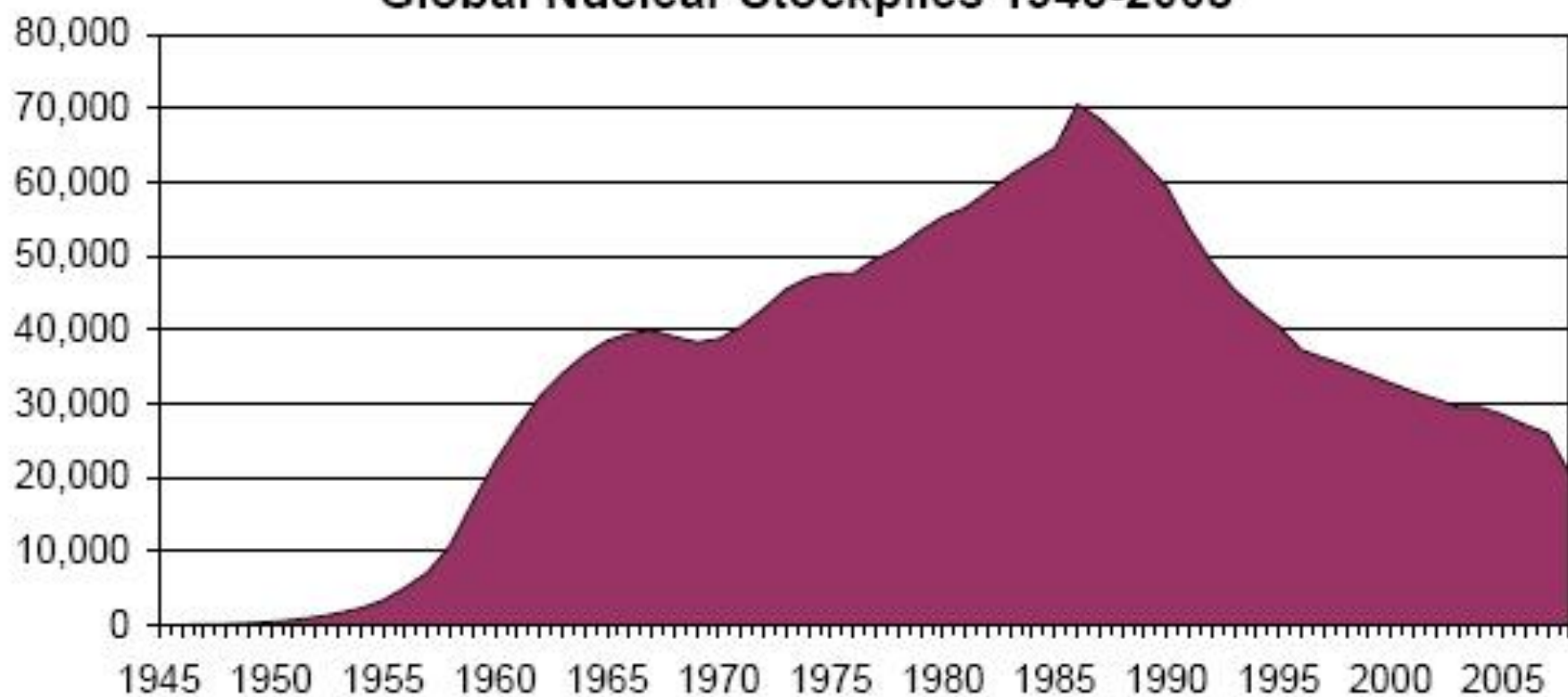


Brinkmanship

- Secretary of State John Dulles
- United States would instantly retaliate if U.S. interests were attacked
- led to the stockpile of nuclear weapons, or arms race, and would last for four decades

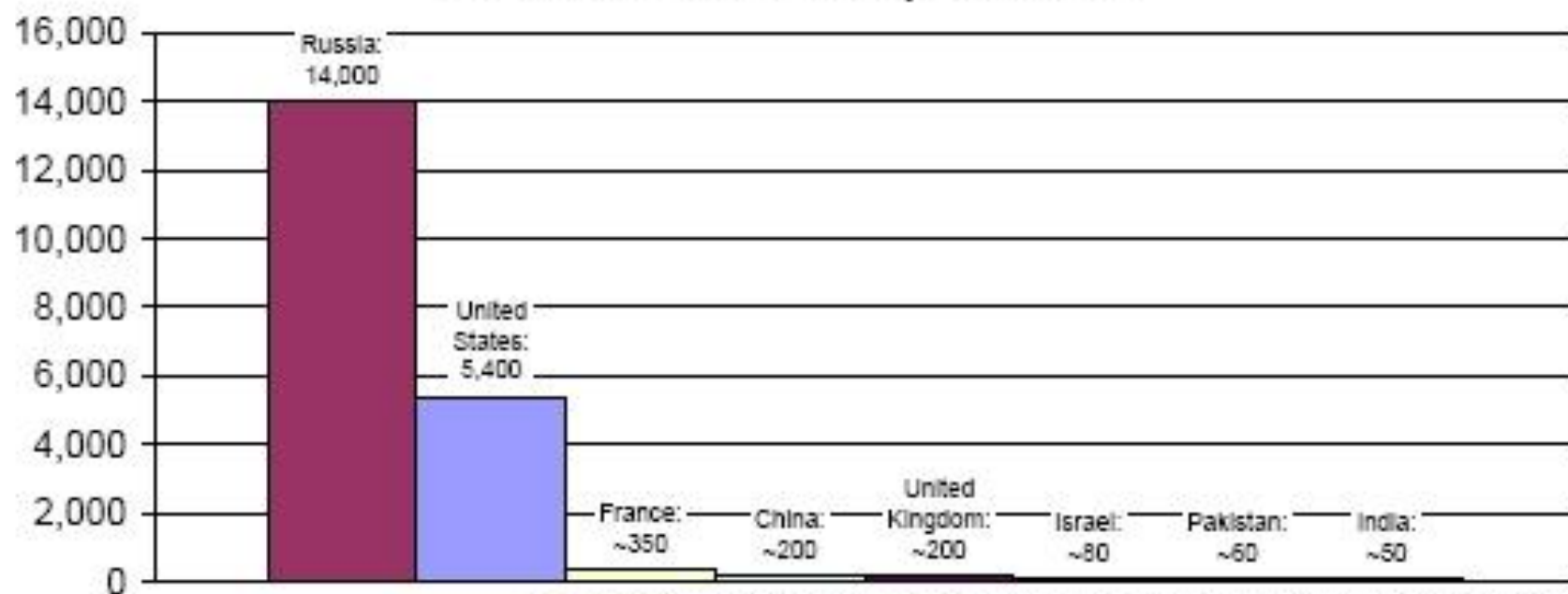


Global Nuclear Stockpiles 1945-2008



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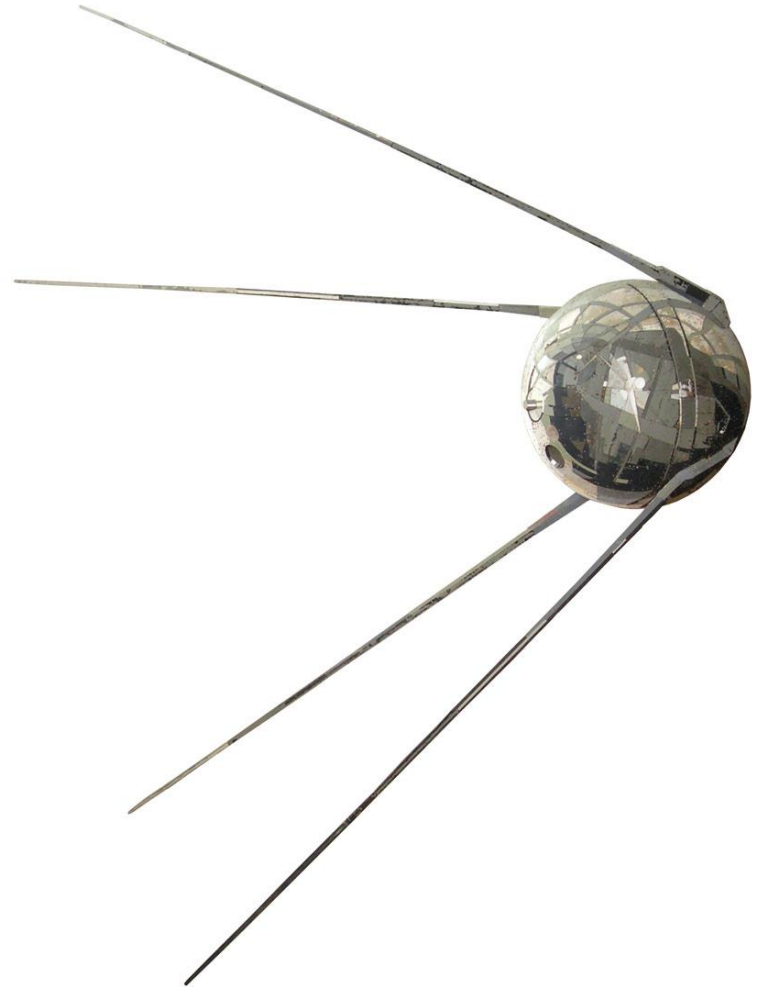
World Nuclear Stockpiles 2008



© Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, Federation of American Scientists and Natural Resources Defense Council, 2008

Sputnik

- October 1957, Soviets launch an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) named Sputnik I
 - Reaches space, first unmanned satellite above earth's atmosphere
 - Prompts United States to pour huge amounts of money into math and science



15 minutes

1. What was the purpose in forming the United Nations?
2. What was the goal of the Marshall Plan?
3. What were the goals of NATO and the Warsaw Pact?
4. What factors help to explain why the United States and the Soviet Union became rivals instead of allies?
5. What were Stalin's objectives in supporting Communist governments in Eastern Europe?
6. Why might Germany be a likely spot for trouble to develop during the Cold War?
7. Why did some Americans oppose the Truman Doctrine?
8. How did the Soviet Union respond to the U.S. policy of brinkmanship?

- ½ white sheet
 - 15 max word summary
 - Drawing/depiction
- 1. Communism
- 2. Capitalism
- 3. Containment
- 4. Berlin Wall
- 5. NATO
- 6. Warsaw Pact- Iron Curtain
- 7. Marshall Plan
- 8. Truman Doctrine
- 9. Brinkmanship
- 10. Space Race

Section 2: Communists Take Power in China

- After World War II, Chinese Communists defeated Nationalist forces and two separate Chinas emerged
- China remains a Communist country and a major power in the world

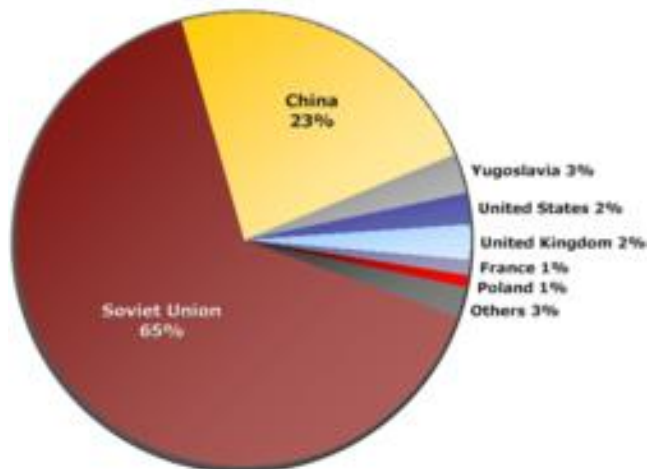


WWII in China

- China suffered most casualties second only to the Soviet Union, 10-22 million
- Japan's brutality, fighting since 1931



World War II Military Deaths
(Allies)



Nationalists vs. Communists

Civil War Continues

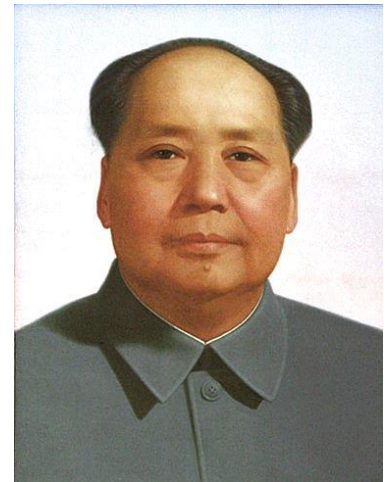
- Nationalists

- Jiang Jieshi, Chian Kai-shek
- Supported by United States (\$1.5 Billion during WWII and \$2 billion after), failing economy, no longer outnumbering 3 to 1 because of desertion



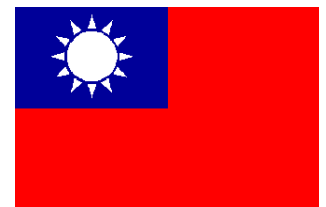
- Communists

- Mao Zedong
- Supported by peasants
- Win in 1950



Two Chinas Affect the Cold War

- Nationalists move to Taiwan, Republic of China
- Soviets give aid to Communist China and they sign agreement to protect each other



Communists

- Mao claims to have mandate of heaven
- collective farms, nationalizing all private companies
- Millions of landlords killed for refusing to give up land



Great Leap Forward

- 1958 more and larger collective farms were made
- Communes
- People lived in dorms
- Famine arises killing 20 million



Split with Soviets

- Differing views on Communism
- Mao reduces his powers and allows people to own land and sell products



Cultural Revolution

- 1966 Mao plans to strengthen the Communists' social equality goal
- Encourages students to leave school and form militias called Red Guard, 20 to 30 million members
- Goal to establish society of peasants and workers
- Schools shut down, artists and intellectuals considered dangerous



SHEG: Cultural Revolution

- Why did Chinese youth get swept up in the Cultural Revolution?

Red Guards and “Anti-Revolutionary” Leaders



Cultural Revolution Poster



Timeline

10/1949: Mao declared victory in the Communist revolution and established the People's Republic of China

5/1966: Articles in the state controlled papers introduced the idea of a "Cultural Revolution." Red Guard groups, made up of Chinese youth, emerged throughout China

8/1966: Mao officially launched the "Cultural Revolution" with a speech at the Chinese Communist Party

10/1966: Mao called for the Red Guards to destroy the "Four Olds": old customs, old culture, old habits, and old ideas

1/1967: Red Guards achieved the overthrow of provincial party committee officials and replaced them with radicals

2/1967: top-level Communist Party officials called for an end of the Cultural Revolution but Mao continued to support it

Summer 1967: Mao replaced pre-Cultural Revolution party officials with radicals who supported the revolution

1968: On Mao's orders, the Red Guards were broken up in the "rustification movement," where individual teenagers were "sent down" to villages throughout China to "learn from the peasants"

April 1969: Mao declared "victory" of the Cultural Revolution and supported Lin Biao as his new successor.

Document A

Mao's Little Red Book

- Read Document A
- What was the purpose of Mao's Little Red Book?
- What are two reasons that Mao thought young people were important to China's future?
- How might a young person living in 1964 have felt upon reading these quotes?

Document B

Red Guard Song

- Read Document B
- Who wrote the song? Why do you think the song was written?
- What is the main message of the song?
- Why might a young person in 1966 want to sing this song?

Document C and D

Memoirs

- Read Documents C and D
- How are Documents C and D similar types of sources?
- Do you find these accounts reliable? Why or why not? Explain using evidence from the documents?
- Rae Yang and Fan Cau both wrote dazibao. Yang denounced her teacher and Fan denounced her parents. Explain one way that their actions were similar and one way that their actions differed.
- According to these two documents, what are some reasons why young people joined the Red Guards?

Why did Chinese youth get swept up in the Cultural Revolution?

- Use evidence from the documents and the timeline to answer the question

Red Guards

- Mao feels Civil War may occur and that the Red Guards are too dangerous
- Imprisons their main leaders



1. How did the Chinese Communists increase their power during World War II?
2. What actions did the Nationalists take during World War II that angered many Chinese?
3. What was the goal of the Cultural Revolution?
4. Why did the United States support the Nationalists in the civil war in China?
5. What policies or actions enabled the Communists to defeat the Nationalists in their long civil war?
6. What circumstances prevented Mao's Great Leap Forward from bringing economic prosperity to China?
7. Who did the superpowers support in the Chinese civil war?
8. What were the results of Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution?
9. As a result of World War II, which country suffered casualties second only to the Soviet Union?
10. Who was leader of the Chinese Communist movement?
11. Where did the Nationalist go to after they lost the Civil War and why?
12. Youth supporters of Mao during the Cultural Revolution were known as what?
13. What reason did Mao give to why he was allowed to rule China?

Section 2: Communists Take Power in China

Answer ?s at the end of the section

Draw a Picture and 15 word max summary

- Nationalists
- Communists
- Chiang Kai-Shek
- Mao Zedong
- Taiwan
- Great Leap Forward
- Cultural Revolution
- Red Guard

Cold War
SHEG

**CENTRAL HISTORICAL QUESTION:
WHO WAS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE COLD WAR – THE UNITED
STATES OR THE SOVIET UNION?**

Documents A & B

Read Document A: Iron Curtain Speech

1. Sourcing: Who was Winston Churchill? Why would Americans trust what he has to say about the Soviet Union?
2. Close reading: What does Churchill claim that the Soviet Union wanted?

Read Document B: Truman Doctrine

1. Close reading: Why did Truman believe Greece needed American aid in 1947?
2. Context: What does Truman mean when he claims, “Should we fail to aid Greece and Turkey in this fateful hour, the effect will be far reaching to the West as well as to the East”?
3. Close reading: Does Truman present American policy as offensive or defensive? What words or phrases does Truman use to present policy this way?

- Who was primarily responsible for the Cold War - the United States or the Soviet Union? Use documents to support your claim.

Documents C & D

Read: Soviet Ambassador Telegram

1. Sourcing: Who was Nicholas Novikov? When did he write this telegram?
2. Close reading: How does Novikov describe the United States? What evidence does he use to support his description?
3. Context: What does Novikov claim the United States planned during the Second World War?

Read: Henry Wallace Letter

1. Sourcing: Who was Henry Wallace? When did he write this letter?
2. Close Reading: What is Wallace's main argument?
3. Corroboration: How does Wallace's description of American foreign policy compare to Truman's and Novikov's?

- Who was primarily responsible for the Cold War - the United States or the Soviet Union? Use evidence from the documents.

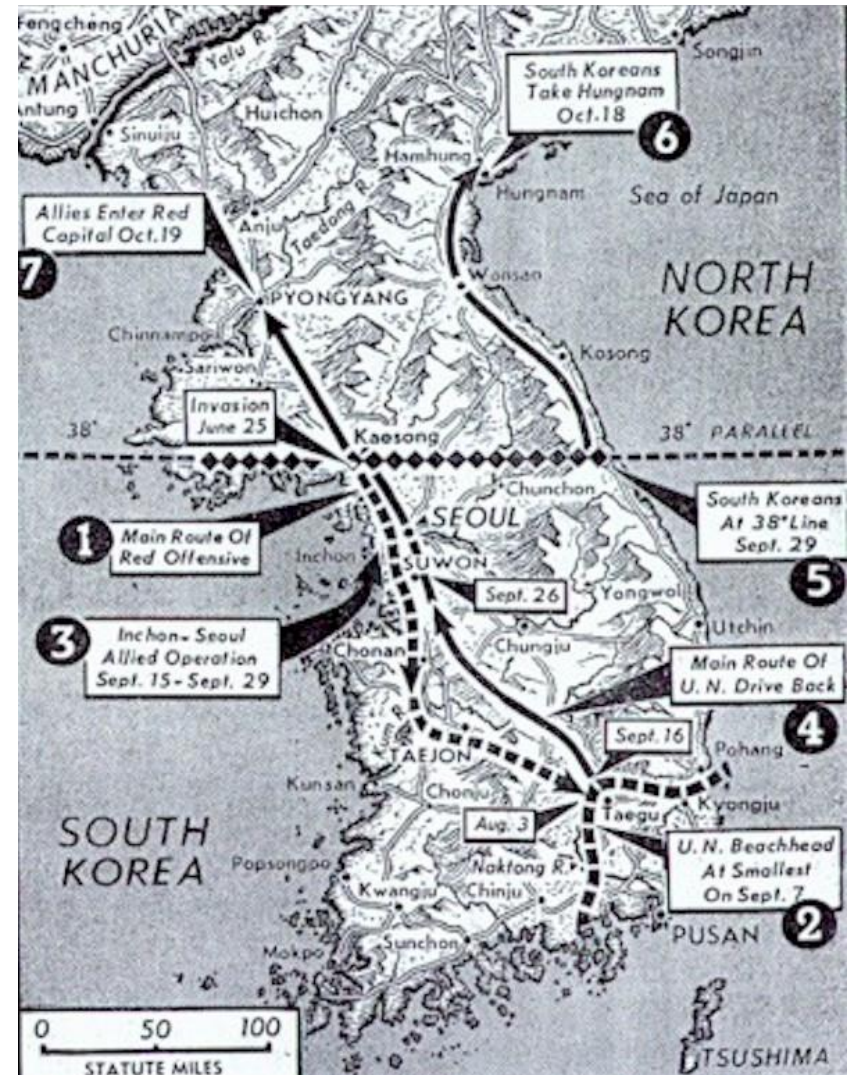
Section 3: Wars in Korea and Vietnam

- In Asia, the Cold War flared into actual wars supported mainly by the superpowers
- Today, Vietnam is a Communist country, and Korea is split into Communist and non-Communist nations



End of WWII

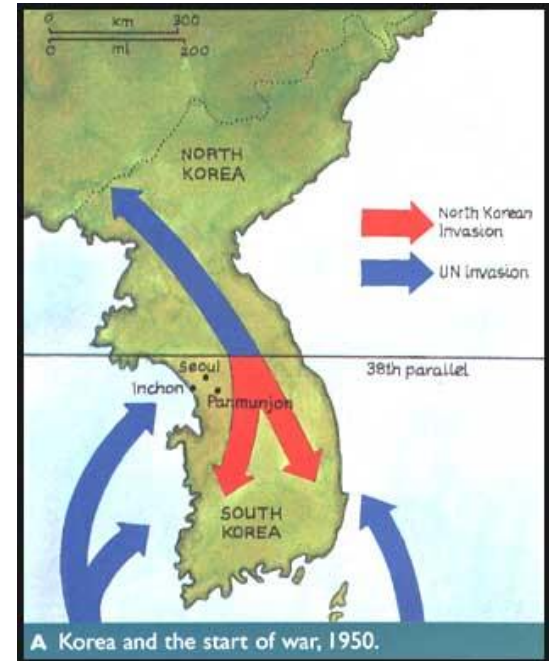
- Japanese occupied Korea
- 38th parallel
 - North surrendered to Soviets
 - Industrial
 - South surrendered to U.S.
 - Rural



Standoff at 38th parallel

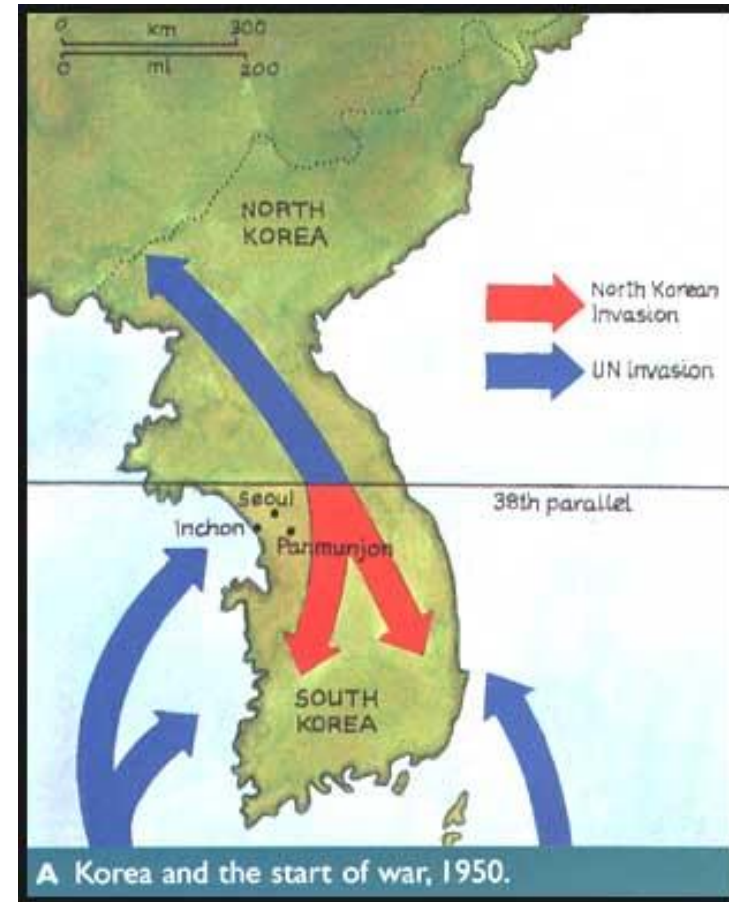
Korean War

- Soviets supply North with tanks, airplanes, and money
- June 25, 1950 North sweeps across the 38th parallel and deep into the south
- South pleads to U.N.
 - Soviets absent to protest break off of Taiwan
 - 15 nations agree to help
 - MacArthur in charge



MacArthur strikes

- Using a pincer move ½ of North surrenders rest retreat
- U.N. forces mostly U.S. move across the 38th parallel into North
- China nervous and sends 300k troops
- U.N. outnumbered and pushed back to Seoul
- MacArthur calls for nuclear strike to prevent world war and is removed
- <http://www.history.com/videos/douglas-macarthur>



Aftermath

- 4 million soldiers and civilians die
- Cease fire July 1953
- 160 miles long, 2.5 miles wide-demilitarized zone
- North
 - Led by Kim Il Sung
 - Communist
 - Collective farms, heavy industry, built up military
 - Kim Jong Il
- South
 - United States support
 - Democratic constitution passed in 1987



Textbook A

Upset by the fast and astonishing growth of the power of the Republic, the American invaders hastened the preparation of an aggressive war in order to destroy it in its infancy....The American imperialists furiously carried out the war project in 1950....The American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war on June 25th of the 39th year of the Juche calendar. That dawn, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North half of the Republic, and the war clouds hung over the once peaceful country, accompanied by the echoing roar of cannons.

Having passed the 38th parallel, the enemies crawled deeper and deeper into the North half of the Republic...the invading forces of the enemies had to be eliminated and the threatened fate of our country and our people had to be saved.

Textbook B

When the overthrow of the South Korean government through social confusion became too difficult, the North Korean communists switched to a stick-and-carrot strategy: seeming to offer peaceful negotiations, they were instead analyzing the right moment of attack and preparing themselves for it.

The North Korean communists prepared themselves for war. Kim Il-sung secretly visited the Soviet Union and was promised the alliance of the Soviets and China in case of war. Finally, at dawn on June 25th, 1950 the North began their southward aggression along the 38th parallel. Taken by surprise at these unexpected attacks, the army of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) fought courageously to defend the liberty of the country....The armed provocation of the North Korean communists brought the UN Security Council around the table. A decree denounced the North Korean military action as illegal and as a threat to peace, and a decision was made to help the South. The UN army constituted the armies of 16 countries—among them, the United States, Great Britain and France—joined the South Korean forces in the battle against the North.

1) According to each textbook, how did the Korean War start?

Textbook A	Textbook B

2) Which of these textbooks do you find more trustworthy? Why? (Use specific examples from each text to support your answer).

Which textbook is from South Korea? Which textbook is from North Korea?

Who started the Korean War? Use evidence.

Central Historical Question

- Who started the Korean War?

Korean War Veterans

- <http://www.history.com/videos/korean-war-homecoming>
- <http://www.history.com/videos/korean-war-veteran-edwin-simmons>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PPh8pBIUudA>

- Read the article and define the following as it pertains to the essay:
 - Containment
 - Gulf of Tonkin
 - Tet Offensive
 - Pentagon Papers
 - Vietnamization
 - Countries and numbers involved

War Breaks Out in Vietnam

- Ho Chi Minh turns to Communists for help with independence movement
- France forced to surrendered after huge defeat at Dien Bien Phu
- U.S. supported France now wanted to stop Domino Theory
 - One SE Asian country falls then another will



Vietnam- A Divided Country

- 17° North latitude Communist ran by Ho Chi Minh
- South of the line ran by U.S. and France under Ngo Dinh Diem
- Corruption led to guerilla fighters called Viet Cong (Charlie, VC)
 - Support against Diem from countryside and is assassinated



United States Gets Involved

- Advisers had been in Vietnam for years
- Gulf of Tonkin, August 1964
 - President Lyndon Johnson tells Congress that patrol boats sink U.S. destroyers
 - Congress allows for more troops to be sent
 - 1965 185k troops
 - 1968 ½ million troops
 - <http://www.history.com/shows/vietnam-in-hd/videos/tet-offensive#tet-offensive>

U.S. Troubles

- Fighting a guerilla war in an unfamiliar jungle terrain
- <http://www.history.com/shows/vietnam-in-hd/videos/on-patrol#on-patrol>
- Defending an unpopular government
- Unpopular at home
- <http://www.history.com/shows/vietnam-in-hd/videos/daily-life#daily-life>



U.S. Withdraws

- Nixon begins gradual withdrawal 1969
 - Vietnamization
 - North Vietnamese over run South in 2 years
 - 1.5 million V deaths and 58,000 U.S.
 - <http://www.history.com/shows/vietnam-in-hd/videos/after-the-fall-of-saigon#after-the-fall-of-saigon>

Postwar Southeast Asia

- Cambodia
 - Used as safe haven for Communists and bombed by U.S. during Vietnam
 - Khmer Rouge, Communist rebels led by [Pol Pot](#)
 - Kill 2 million people to gain power (1/4 of country)
- Vietnam
 - Intervenes in Cambodia sets up less repressive government until 1993 when it becomes democratic



Vietnam After the War

- Reeducation camps
- Saigon renamed Ho Chi Minh city
- 1.5 million flee
- 200,000 die at sea in overcrowded boats
- 70,000 eventually settle in United States and Canada
- Communists still govern but normal relations with U.S. since 1995 and welcome foreign investment

1. What role did the United Nations play in the Korean War?
2. How did Vietnam become divided?
3. What was the Khmer Rouge's plan for Cambodia?
4. What role did the policy of containment play in the involvement of the United States in wars in Korea and Vietnam?
5. How might imperialism be one of the causes of the Vietnam War?
6. Do you think U.S. involvement in Vietnam was justified? Why or why not?
7. What effects did the Korean War have on Korea's land and its people?
8. What difficulties did the U.S. Army face fighting the war in Vietnam?

- Korean War
- Ho Chi Minh
- Gulf of Tonkin
- Guerilla Warfare
- Viet Cong
- Vietnamization
- Khmer Rouge

- Take the Korea and Vietnam Quiz
- Read Vietnam Handout
- Answer Vietnam Reading and Section 3 Questions

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3. What role did the policy of containment play in the involvement of the United States in wars in Korea and Vietnam?
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Reading ?s

1. What was the goal of the American policy of containment?
2. Why did many Americans feel that this was a rich man's war, but a poor man's fight?
3. How did the events of the Tet Offensive change the way many Americans felt about the war in Vietnam?
4. After the Tet Offensive, American troops began acting out in frustration. Describe their behavior changes.
5. Explain the two different ways that men could avoid serving in the military, even though they had been drafted into service.
6. Compare and contrast the difference in how World War II veterans and Vietnam War veterans were welcomed home by the American public.

Section 3?s

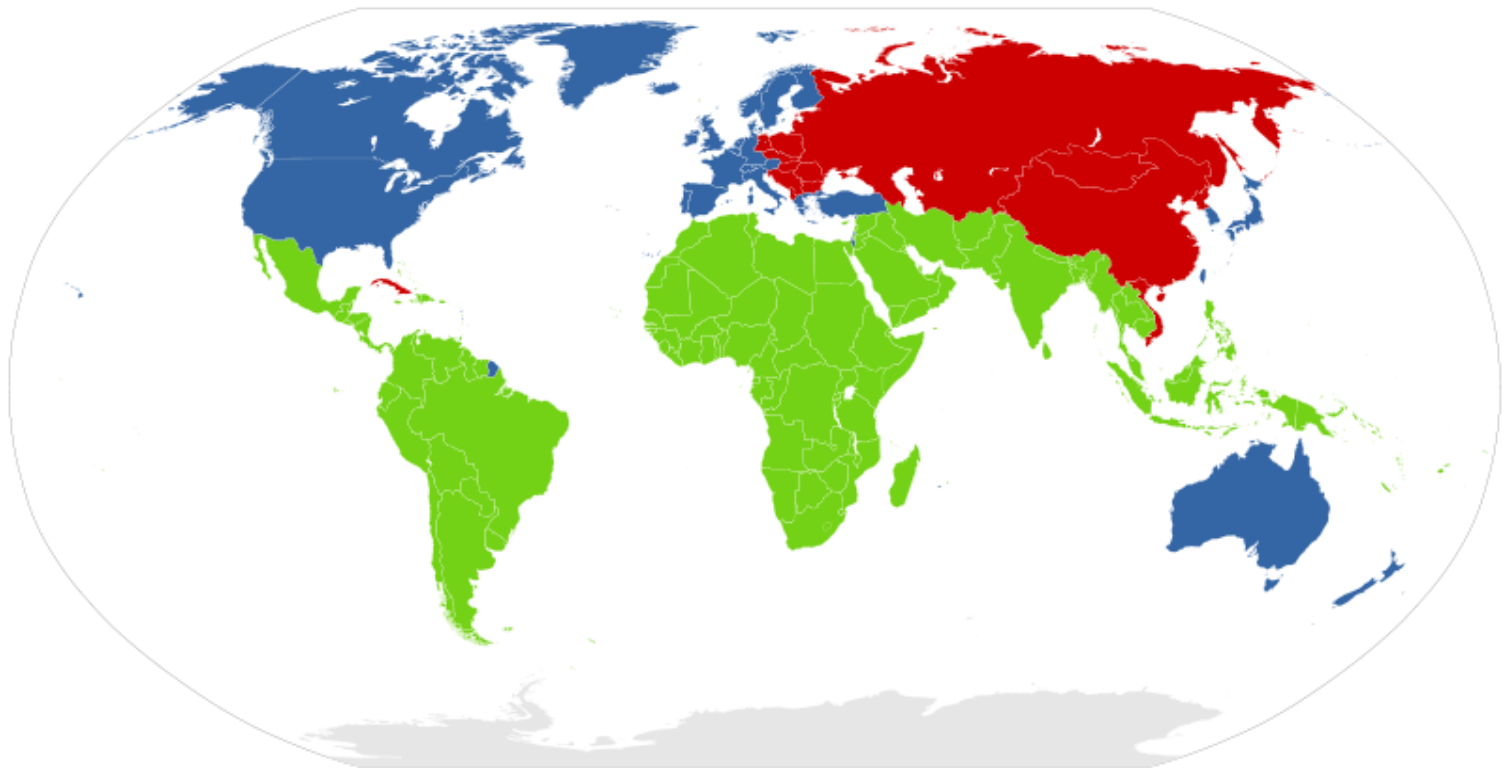
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Section 4: Cold War Divides the World

- The superpowers supporting opposing sides in Latin American and Middle Eastern conflicts
- Many of these areas today are troubled by political, economic, and military conflict and crisis



- 3rd World – developing nations not yet aligned with the super powers
- Nonaligned nations- independent countries that remained neutral in the Cold War



Fidel Castro

- Totalitarian dictator, took power 1959
- Supported by Soviet Union
- Took over U.S. sugar mills and refineries
- U.S. declares embargo



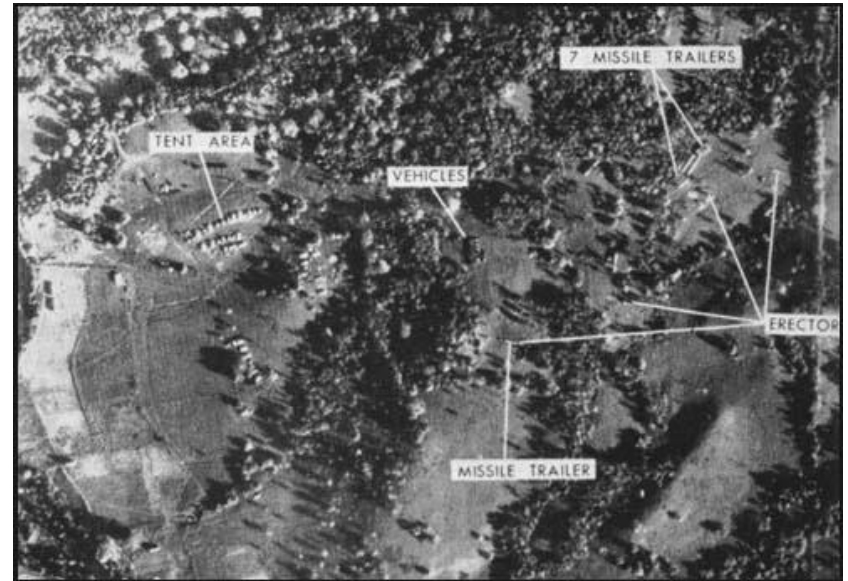
Bay of Pigs

- April 1961
- CIA, Central Intelligence Agency, trained anti-Castro Cuban exiles
- Failed attempt of the removal of Castro



Cuban Missile Crisis

- October 1962
- To help spread of Communism in Latin America, Khrushchev helps build missile sites in Cuba
- Closest we've come to Nuclear War



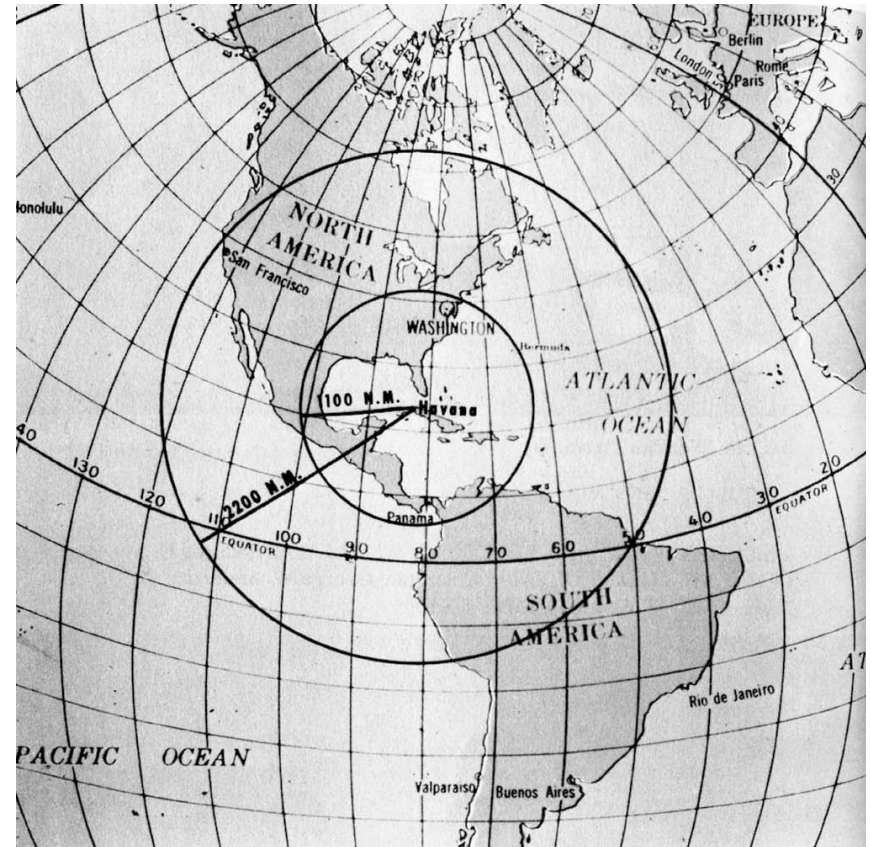
Cuban Missile Crisis

DBQ

Document 5



Document 6



1. What does this cartoon imply about diplomacy?

1. How could the proximity of nuclear weapons affect the diplomatic strategy of the United States? Of the USSR?

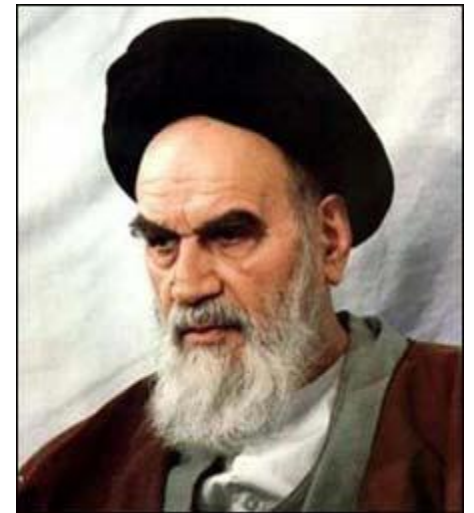
Civil War in Nicaragua

- Since 1933 U.S. gave aid to the Somoza family
- 1979 Sandinista rebels led by Daniel Ortega take over, supported by U.S. and Soviet Union
- U.S. stops help (\$) because Sandinistas try helping rebel Communists in El Salvador



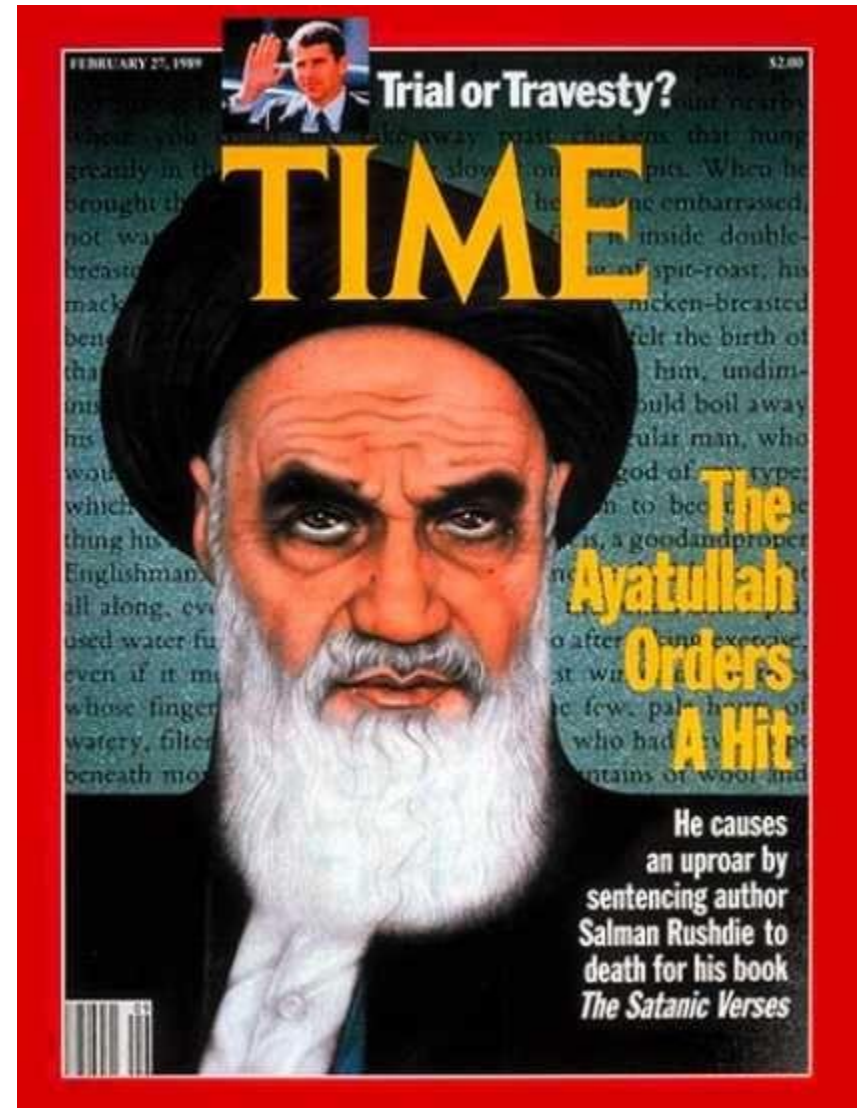
Confrontations in the Middle East

- Competition for oil
- Shah Pahlavi of Iran embraces Western ways
- Pahlavi tried to weaken influence of Muslim leaders known as Ayatollahs
- Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini inspires from exile and returns after the Shah flees



Khomeini's Anti-U.S. Policies

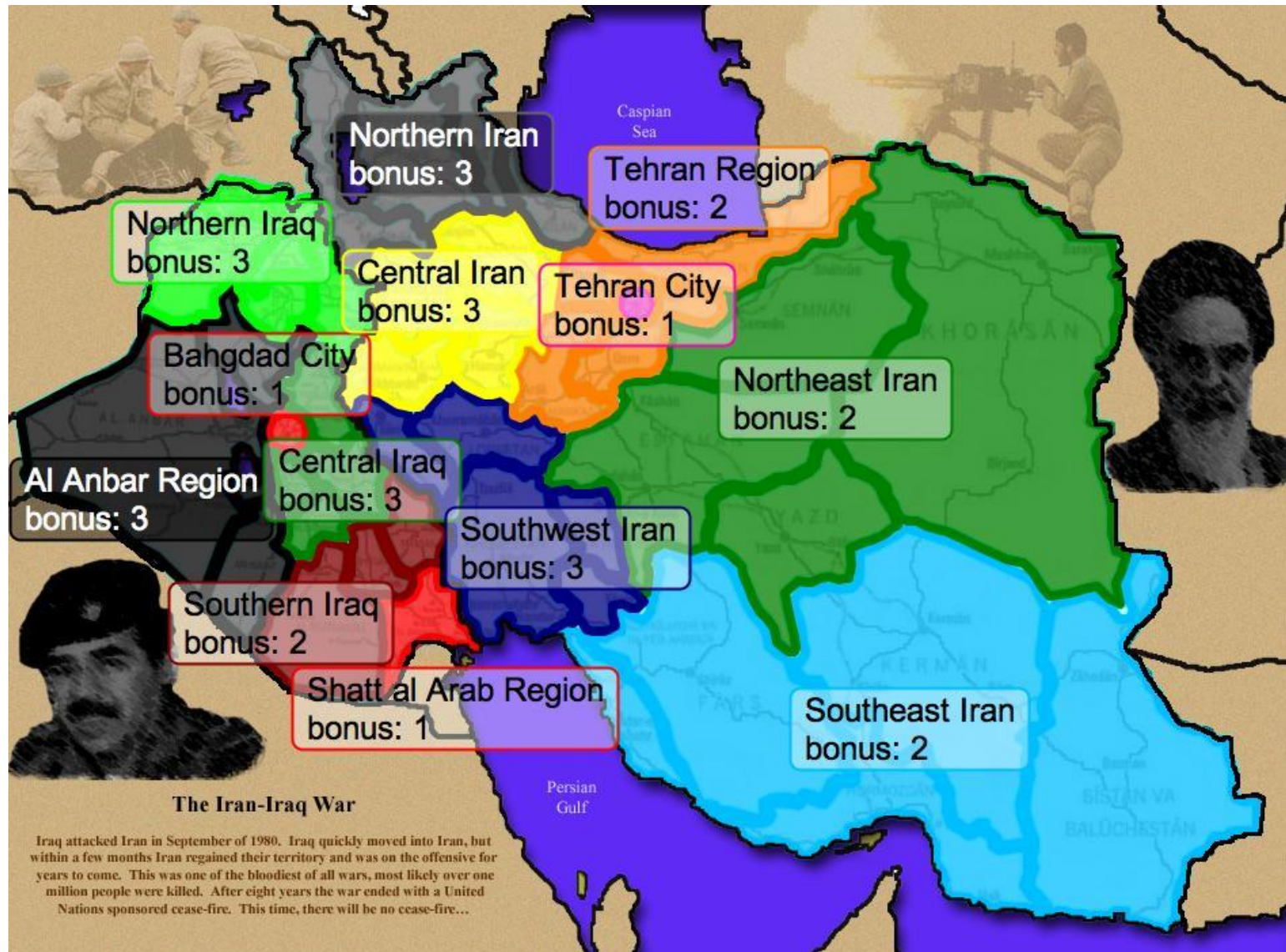
- Took embassy and held 60 American hostages for 444 days
- Encourages Islamic states to get rid of U.S. influence



Iran vs. Iraq

- 1980-1988, religious, sea access, regional power
- U.S. supports both sides
- Iraq led by Saddam Hussein
- Millions die





Afghanistan

- Soviets invade 1979 to stop rebels that overthrew Communist govt.
- Rebels supported by U.S.
 - Some of those rebels were known as the Taliban
 - Radicals as well, notable, Bin Laden and Al-Qaeda
- Soviet Union led by Gorbachev withdraws
- Similar to Vietnam War



1. How was the Cuban Missile Crisis resolved?
2. What was significant about the 1990 elections in Nicaragua?
3. Why did the Soviet Union invade Afghanistan?
4. What advantages and disadvantages might being nonaligned have offered a developing nation during the Cold War?
5. What similarities do you see among U.S. actions in Nicaragua, Cuba, and Iran?
6. What were the reasons that Islamic fundamentalists took control of Iran?
7. Why did developing nations often align themselves with one or the other superpower?
8. How did the Soviet Union respond to the Bay of Pigs?

Section 5: Cold War Thaws

- The Cold War began to thaw as the superpowers entered an era of uneasy diplomacy
- The U.S. and the countries of the former Soviet Union continue to cooperate and maintain a cautious peace.



Soviet Policy in Eastern Europe

- Hungary revolts led by Nagy but eventually overwhelmed and executed
- Czechoslovakia- allowed for less repressive censorship but soon invaded and put down because of harsh new Soviet leader Brezhnev



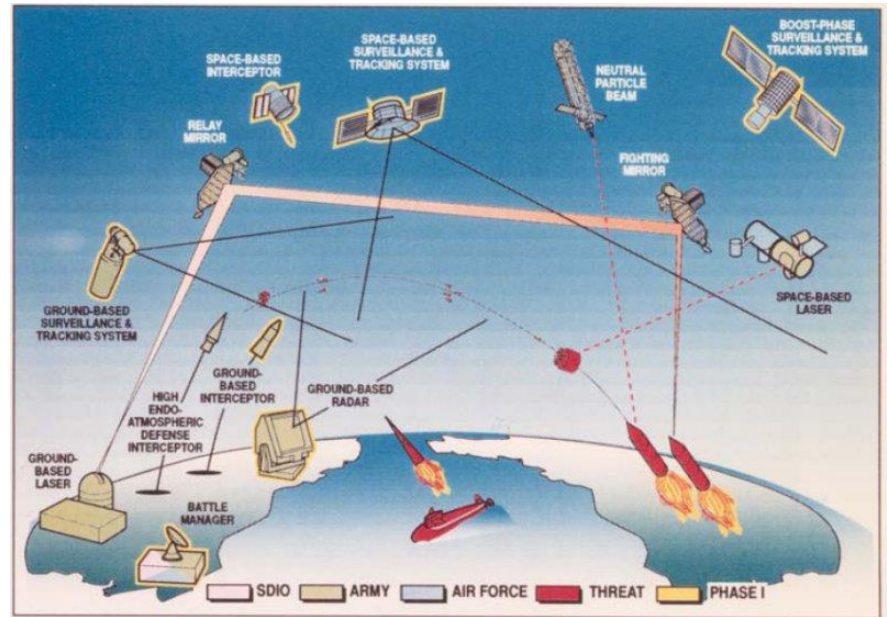
Brinkmanship to Détente

- Détente
 - Nixon lessening of Cold War Tensions
 - Inspired by “realpolitik,” or realistic politics
 - Resolve problems in a practical and flexible manner
- SALT I and SALT II
 - U.S. and Soviet Union, Nixon and Brezhnev
 - Strategic arms limitation talks



Collapse of Détente

- Invasion of Afghanistan causes U.S. to not sign SALT II and boycott 1980 Olympics
- Reagan goes away from détente
- Increase defense spending
- [SDI](#), Strategic Defense Initiative (some called Star Wars, shield over U.S.)
- Gorbachev takes over Soviet Union in 1985, tensions ease and eventually Soviet Union collapses in 1991



1. What effects did destalinization have on Soviet satellite countries?
2. Why was the policy of brinkmanship replaced?
3. In view of Soviet postwar era policies toward Eastern Europe, what reasons did people in Eastern Europe have for resistance?
4. Do you think it was a wise political move for Nixon to visit Communist China and the Soviet Union? Why or why not?
5. What was the result of Reagan's move away from détente?
6. In what ways did Soviet actions hamper Eastern Europe's economies after World War II?
7. What policies characterized realpolitik?

1. Why did the Soviet Union invade Afghanistan?
2. What advantages and disadvantages might being nonaligned have offered a developing nation during the Cold War?
3. What similarities do you see among U.S. actions in Nicaragua, Cuba, and Iran?
4. What were the reasons that Islamic fundamentalists took control of Iran?
5. Why did developing nations often align themselves with one or the other superpower?
6. What effects did destalinization have on Soviet satellite countries?
7. Why was the policy of brinkmanship replaced?
8. In view of Soviet postwar era policies toward Eastern Europe, what reasons did people in Eastern Europe have for resistance?
9. Do you think it was a wise political move for Nixon to visit Communist China and the Soviet Union? Why or why not?
10. What was the result of Reagan's move away from détente?
11. In what ways did Soviet actions hamper Eastern Europe's economies after World War II?
12. What policies characterized realpolitik?
13. Pg. 94, 96, 100, 102 in the yellow enrichment book

Matchbook due 4/30

- Define the Cold War
 - Warning Label?
- Events that could have sparked ww3
- Define, Why?, How?
- Include at least the following:
 - Truman Doctrine
 - Marshall Plan
 - Brinkmanship
 - Containment
 - Domino Theory
 - Vietnamization
 - NATO
 - Warsaw Pact
 - Space Race
 - Vietnam War
 - Korean War
 - Cuban Missile Crisis
 - U-2 Plane incident

- Pgs. 94-102 in the yellow enrichment book
- Change the question and answer into a sentence. Include the letter answer as well. You can shorten/paraphrase.
- For example:

Pg. 94

1. (A) President Kennedy viewed any nuclear missile launched from Cuba as Soviet aggression.