The Cold War

Origins and Consequences

© Copyright 2013. Brain Wrinkles. All rights reserved. Permission is granted to copy pages specifically designed for student or teacher use by the original purchaser or licensee. The reproduction of any other part of this product is strictly prohibited. Copying any part of this product and placing it on the Internet in any form (even a personal/classroom website) is strictly forbidden. Doing so makes it possible for an Internet search to make the document available on the Internet, free of charge, and is a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA).

Interested in more products? Check out my store:
http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Brain-Wrinkles

Teachers:

The next 3 slides are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during (or after) the presentation. You can choose to print out the slides, or project them on the board and have students write answers in their notebooks.

Cold War Alphaboxes

Directions: Fill in the boxes below with a phrase that describes the word OR date. The letter 'C' has already been done for you.

A Airlift	B Berlin Wall	C Cold War • rivalry between US & Soviet Union; competing for world leadership • 1945-1990	D Distrust	E Eastern Bloc	F Fall of the Soviet Union
G East Germany	H Hot Spot	I Iron Curtain	J Josef Stalin	K Nikita Khrushchev	L 1945
M Joseph McCarthy	N NATO	O Occupation Zones	PQ Post-WWII Europe	R Reunification	S Superpowers
T 1991	UV United States	WX Warsaw Pact	YZ 1989	Korean War	Nuclear Weapons

Cold War Vocabulary Chart

Directions: Look at the Cold War vocabulary words listed in the squares below. Before we begin this unit, you need to fill in the squares with what you think each word means. Near the end of the unit, you will go back and write new information that you have learned about each word. Check whether your own words and the actual definitions are the same or different.

Berlin Airlift What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____	**Cold War** What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____
Josef Stalin What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____	**Korean War** What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____
Superpowers What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____	**Communism** What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____

Soviet Union What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____	**Containment Policy** What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____
Reunification What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____	**Iron Curtain** What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____
NATO What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____	**Warsaw Pact** What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____
Berlin Wall What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____	**Nuclear Weapons** What I think the word means: Definition: Same _____ Different _____

The Cold War

Origins and Consequences

Josef Stalin

- Stalin was a harsh dictator (absolute power); many lived in terror of him.
- He sent millions of serfs to prison camps in Siberia for not giving up their farms to the communist government.
- Much like Hitler, he also “got rid of” those who opposed his ideas.

© CORBIS

“Gulag”: large prison camp in Siberia.

Soviets In WWII

- In 1939, Stalin signed an agreement with Germany—”no more fighting”.
- In 1941, 3 million German soldiers attacked the Soviet Union; millions of Soviets died or were captured.
  - Harsh weather was on the Soviet’s side…
- In 1945, Soviet troops captured Berlin, the capital of Germany.

End of WWII

- After WWII, Soviets did not leave the Eastern European countries that they freed. Instead, they tried to make the countries become communist.
  - Western Europe and America were alarmed by Soviet advances in Eastern Europe.

- Many Europeans and Americans believed that the communists were trying to take over the world!

- In March 1946, Winston Churchill warns of the **“Iron Curtain”** of Soviet totalitarianism.

3▲3▲32
B13

Eastern Bloc

- Stalin wanted to keep political and economic control over Eastern Europe.
- The Soviets managed to set up communist governments throughout Eastern Europe.
  - Stalin outlawed political parties or newspapers that opposed the communists.
  - The Soviets jailed or killed some political opponents.
  - The Soviets rigged elections to ensure the success of communists.

THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM, 1945–1949

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

Notice the pattern of Communist nations in Europe.

Place Look at the chart at right. Why do you think the Communist takeover of China worried the United States?

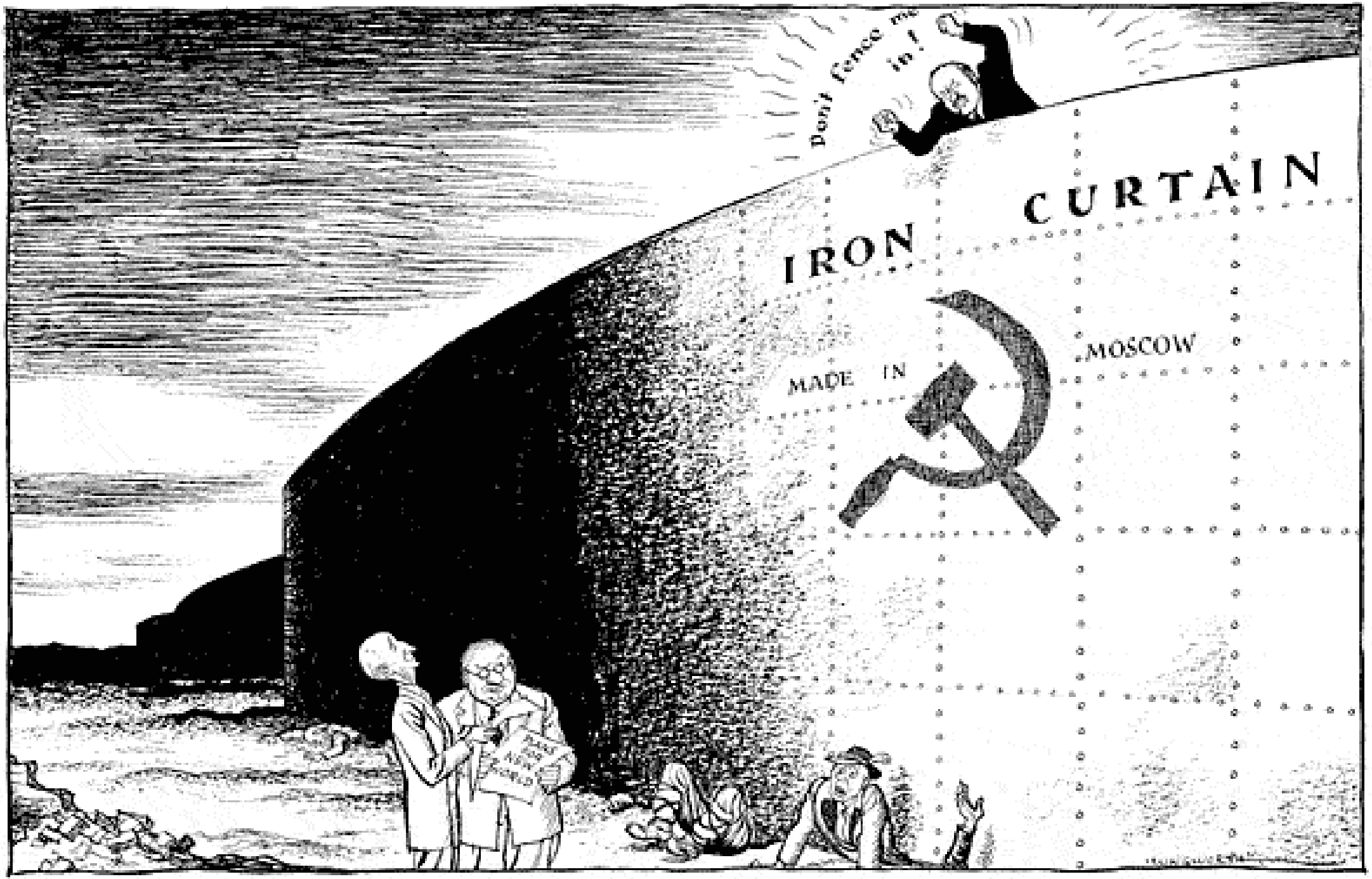
See **Skills Handbook**, p. H20

Iron Curtain

- Winston Churchill attacked the Soviet Union for creating an “Iron Curtain”.
  - The term reflected Churchill’s belief that communism had created a sharp division in Europe.
- Harry S. Truman urged his secretary of state to get tough with the Soviets.
- Stalin believed that the Iron Curtain was necessary to protect the Soviet Union from western attacks.
  - He also used this as an excuse to rebuild the military.

From Stettin in the Balkans, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lies the ancient capitals of Central and Eastern Europe.

Sir Winston Churchill, 1946


Don't fence me in!
IRON
CURTAIN
MADE IN
MOSCOW

Opposing views

- 1945 was the beginning of a long period of distrust & misunderstanding between the Soviet Union and its former allies in the West (particularly the US).
    - Soviet Union believed that a powerful central government should control the economy as well as the government.
    - US believed that businesses should be privately owned.

SuperPowers

- Both the United States and Russia were Superpowers.
  - Strong, wealthy countries with large populations and very strong militaries.
  - The U.S. and the Soviet Union were the two most powerful countries in the world—they had nuclear weapons.

- There was a lot of tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
  - Many feared the rivalry between Democracy and Communism would lead to a nuclear war.

- They called this tension a “Cold War” because neither side ever fired a shot.
  - However, the threat of nuclear war left many feeling nervous.

Head to Head

- As the Cold War continued, more countries allied with each side.
- The US and USSR had the ability to influence world events and project worldwide power.
- The countries were evenly matched…

Soviet Union

- The U.S.S.R. had a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
- It influenced other communist countries and dictatorships around the world.
- It occupied the largest country in the world, 3rd largest population, & the 2nd largest economy.
- It had military and space technology, a worldwide spy network (the KGB), & one of the largest stockpiles of nuclear weapons in the world.

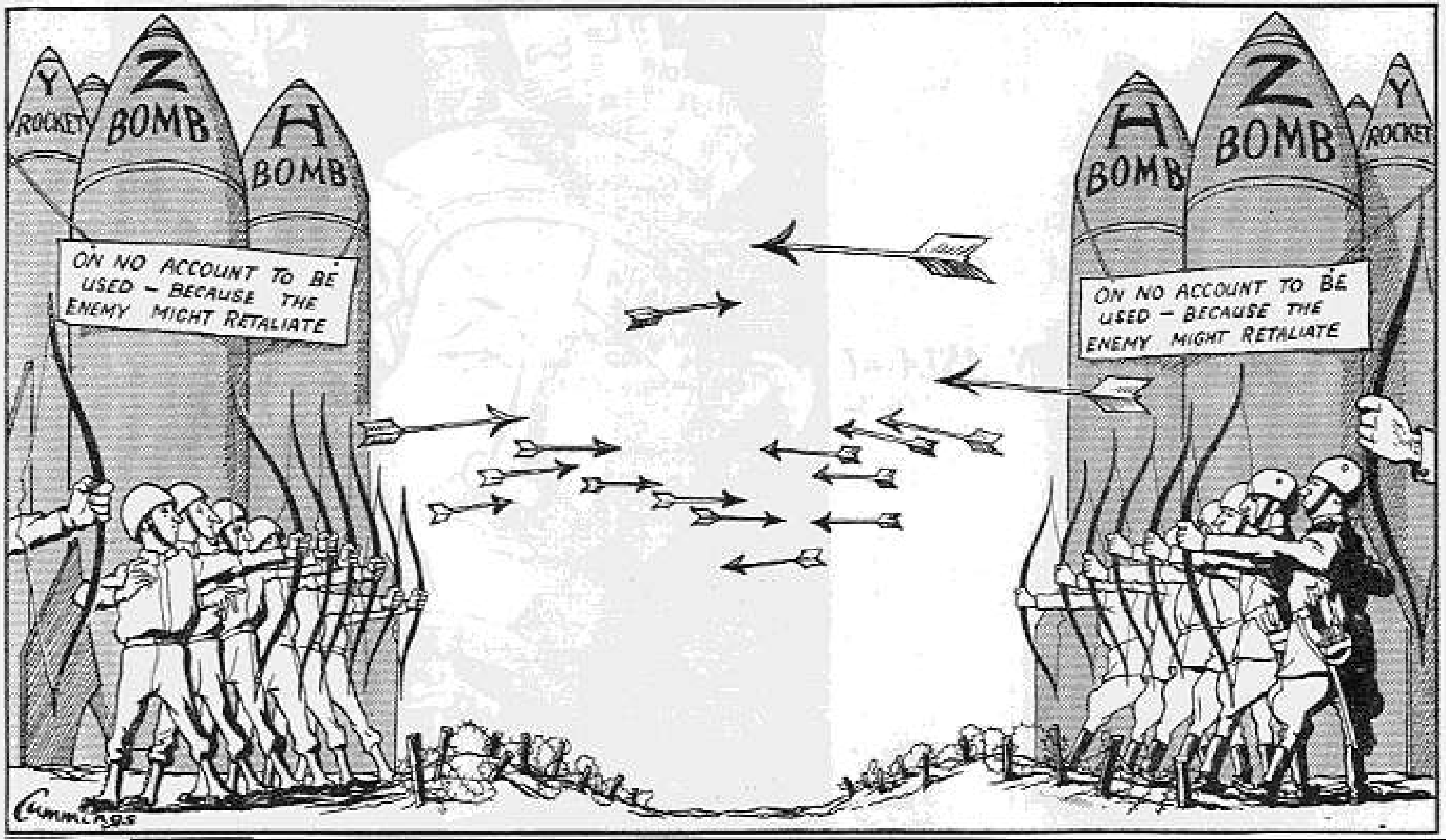
United States

- The US also had a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, as well as strong ties with Western Europe & Latin America.
- 4th most populated country
- It had powerful military support from NATO, the largest navy in the world, bases all over the world, the CIA, and a large reserve of nuclear weapons.

Distrust

- Each side thought the other was trying to rule the world.
  - Neither side would give up, and people lived in fear that another world war would erupt.

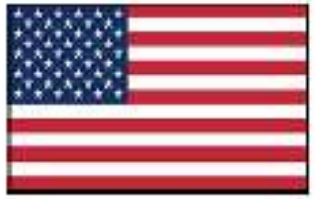
- This time it could be a nuclear war, which could destroy the entire planet…
- Countries began to form alliances to protect themselves.


Y ROCKET
Z BOMB
H BOMB
ON NO ACCOUNT TO BE USED – BECAUSE THE ENEMY MIGHT RETALIATE
H BOMB
Z BOMB
Y ROCKET
ON NO ACCOUNT TO BE USED – BECAUSE THE ENEMY MIGHT RETALIATE
CUMMINGS

NATO

- In 1949, Western European countries, Canada, & US formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

- Each nation in NATO believed the Soviet Union would not attack western Europe if the U.S. would launch nuclear war in return.



United States

Norway

Luxembourg

Italy

Belgium

Portugal

Netherlands

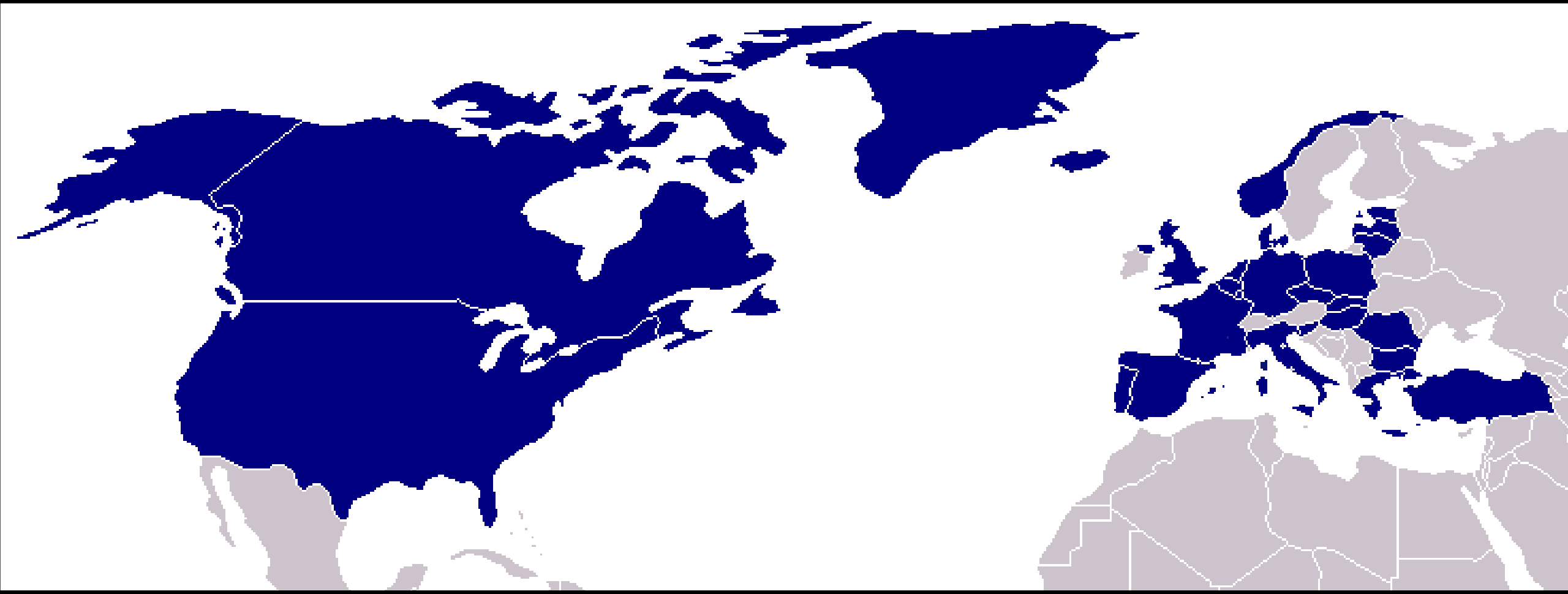
Iceland

Canada

France

United Kingdom

Denmark



The Warsaw Pact

- What was the Warsaw Pact?
  - An alliance between the Soviet Union and its communist satellite nations.
- Why was it formed?
  - to counter NATO
  - an anti-Western military alliance
- Why “Warsaw”?
  - Warsaw, Poland was the city where the treaty was signed
- Satellite nation?
  - Satellite nations are nations that are dependent upon a stronger power.
  - The Soviet satellite nations were Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and East Germany.

Division of Germany

- At the end of WWII, the Allies divided Germany into 4 sections to keep it from regaining power.
  - US, Great Britain, France, & Soviet Union each controlled a section.

- In 1948, the Western Allies wanted to reunite Germany, but the Soviets disagreed.
  - The Soviet section became “East Germany” and the reunited sections became “West Germany”.
  - Berlin was also divided into East & West.

N
W
E
S
West Germany
East Germany
Air corridor
0 50 100 miles
0 50 100 kilometers
Hamburg
Hanover
Berlin
NETH.
British zone
POLAND
Soviet zone
BELG.
French zone
Frankfurt
LUX.
American zone
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FRANCE
French
British
Soviet
BERLIN
American
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA

What About Berlin?

- During the Cold war, there were many “hot spots” (areas of extreme tension).
  - The earliest hot spot was Berlin.

- At the end of World War II, Germany was divided into four occupation zones:
  - American, British, French, and Soviet

- The Soviets controlled the eastern part of Germany, the western countries controlled the western part of Germany.
- The capital, Berlin, deep within Soviet-controlled territory, was also divided into four occupation zones.

Pankow
Reinickendorf
Weißen-
see
Hohen-
schön-
hausen
West-Berlin
(Sectors of the
Allied Forces)
Wedding
Prenz-
lauer
Berg
Tier-
garten
Charlottenburg
MITTE
Fried-
richs-
hain
Lichten-
berg
Marzahn
Hellers-
dorf
Kreuz-
berg
Wilmersdorf
Spandau
Schöne-
berg
Tempel-
hof
Neukölln
Treptow
East-Berlin
(Soviet sector)
Zehlendorf
Steglitz
Köpenick

Blockaded Berlin

- In June 1948, the Soviets blockaded all land and water traffic into western Berlin hoping to make Britain, France, and America leave the city.
  - (Remember Berlin was in East Germany which the USSR occupied.)

- In response, the United States and Great Britain began an airlift…

Berlin Airlift

- What's an airlift?
  - A system of carrying supplies into East Berlin by plane day and night. British and American pilots flew in tons of food, fuel, and raw materials.
- How long did it last?
  - 11 months

NETHER-
LANDS
POLAND
Berlin
Former West
Germany
Former East
Germany
BELGIUM
GERMANY
CZECH
REPUBLIC
FRANCE
AUSTRIA

CO-740

Now What?

- The airlift is over—now what?
  - Germany officially becomes two countries with two governments.
  - Bonn becomes the capital of West Germany.
  - East Berlin becomes the capital of East Germany.
  - West Berlin remains a democratic stronghold, surrounded by communism.

Post-WWII Korea

- After World War II, Japanese-occupied Korea was temporarily divided into northern and southern parts.
  - The Soviet Union controlled Korea north of the 38th parallel.
  - The United States would be in charge of Korea south of the 38th parallel.

- The Soviet Union established a communist government in North Korea.

- In South Korea, the United States promoted a democratic system.

Korean War Begins

- In 1950, Kim Il Sung, the leader of North Korea, sent his powerful army into South Korea.
- South Korea was where the United States had to take a stand against Communist aggression.
  - Truman ordered American naval and air forces to support Korean ground troops, and asked the United Nations to approve the use of force to stop the North Korean invasion.
- The United Nations responded quickly, imposing military sanctions. The U.S. and 19 other nations committed troops to the area.
  - Despite initial heavy losses, the combined UN forces finally began to win.

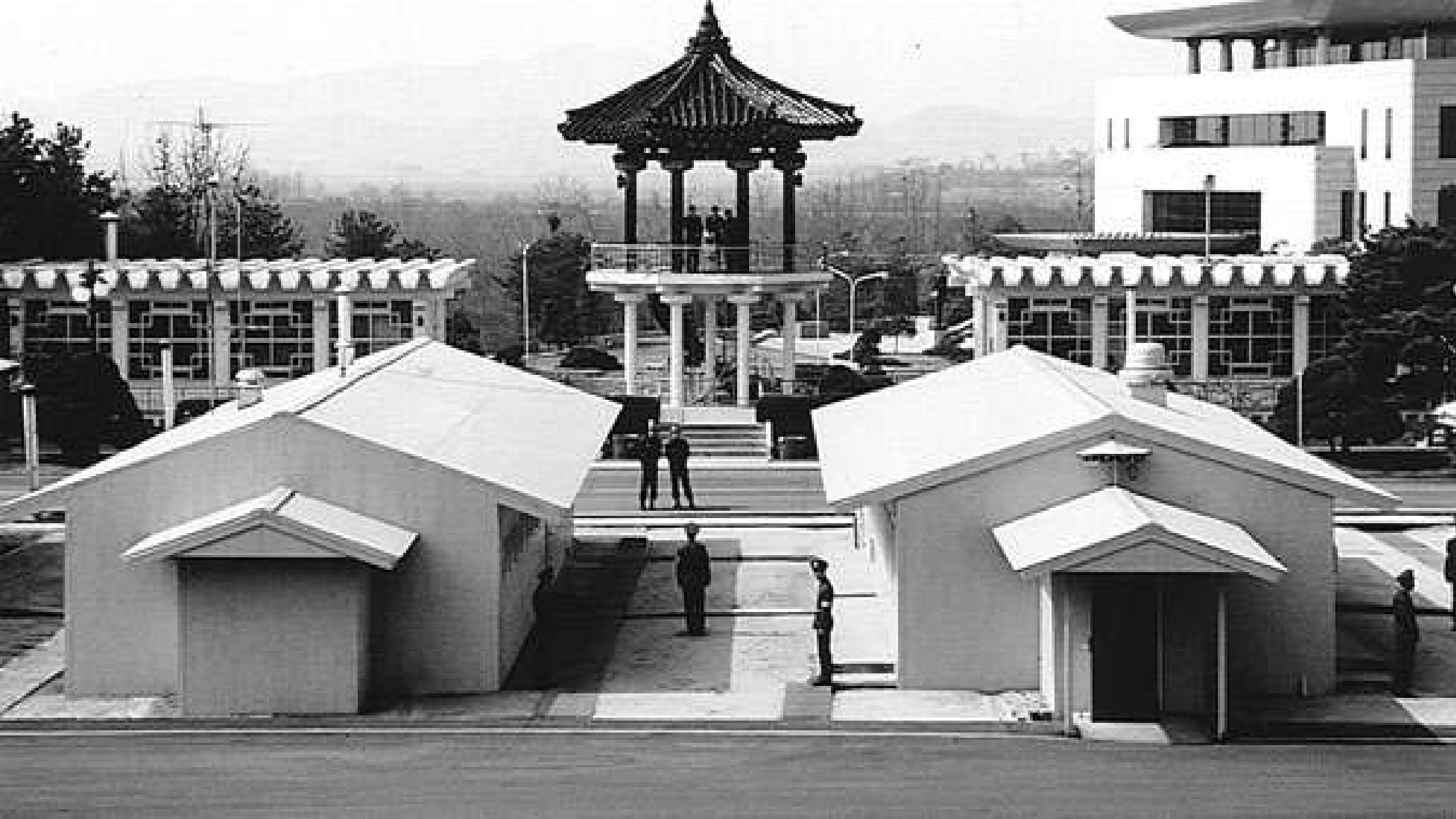
Kim Il-Sung

Syngman Rhee

Korean War

- The situation changed when General Douglas MacArthur disobeyed orders to stay in South Korea.
-
- Going beyond the 38th parallel into North Korea brought communist China's well-trained and well-equipped army into the war.

- When the fighting finally ended in 1953, no one was truly victorious.
-
- The 38th parallel dividing line remained intact.



Who Won?

- South Korea remained “free”, so containment had worked.
- Korea was badly damaged, and many lives were lost.
- They are still two separate countries today.
- Reunification talks have begun, but progress is very, very slow.

Back in USA

- Many Americans worried that communism would take over the United States and dominate the world.
- Senator Joseph McCarthy spearheaded a communist hunt fueled by these fears throughout the U.S.
- His television appearances infected the nation with an anticommunist hysteria that ruined numerous lives from politicians to actors and writers.

Premier Nikita Khrushchev

About the capitalist states, it doesn't depend on you whether we (Soviet Union) exist. If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations, and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it our not, history is on our side. We will bury you. -- 1956

A New Leader

- Nikita Khrushchev was born in 1894 to a miner in Ukraine. His grandfather was a serf.
- He served as the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953-1964.
  - He initiated the space program that launched Sputnik I.
  - He had the idea of placing nuclear missiles in Cuba to restore the balance of power during the Cold War. This led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.
  - His announced goals were to overtake the United States in productivity and to help spread Communism throughout the world.
- Khrushchev was overthrown in 1964. After seven years of house arrest, he died in Moscow in 1971.

Berlin Wall

- Berliners hated living under communism.
- Luckily, West Berlin and freedom were just across the street.
  - About 3 million people fled to West Berlin looking for political freedom and better lives.
  - The East German government wanted it to stop.

- In August 1961, East Germany built a 103 mile wall between East and West Berlin.
  - Guarded by Soviet troops, it became a symbol of the split between western and eastern Europe.

YOU ARE ENTERING THE AMERICAN SECTOR
CARRYING WEAPONS OFF DUTY FORBIDDEN
OBEY TRAFFIC RULES
ВЫ ВЪЕЗЖАЕТЕ В АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ СЕКТОР
НОСИТЬ ОРУЖИЕ ЗАПРЕЩЕНО В НЕСЛУЖЕБНОЕ ВРЕМЯ
ПОВИНУЙТЕСЬ ДОРОЖНЫМ ПРАВИЛАМ
VOUS ENTREZ DANS LE SECTEUR AMÉRICAIN
DEFENSE DE PORTER DES ARMES EN DEHORS DU SERVICE
OBÉISSEZ AUX REGLES DE CIRCULATION
SIE BETRETEN DEN AMERIKANISCHEN SEKTOR
US ARMY

Paris, 1961
Khrushchev & JFK meet to discuss Berlin and nuclear proliferation. Khrushchev thinks that JFK is young, inexperienced, and can be pushed over.

GLASNOST
MATTSCHEIBE

Losing Control

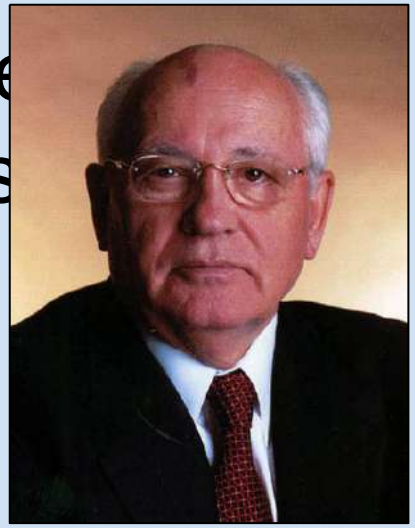
- The economy did not grow; the government spent too much money on heavy industry.
  - This often caused food shortages.

- By the 1980s, most Soviet people had lost faith in the communist system.
  - They had no personal freedoms.

Losing Control

- Soviet Union was spending tons of money putting down revolts, protecting its borders, and keeping up with the US in the arms race.

- In 1985, the economy was so unstable that Mikhail Gorbachev, head of USSR, reduced gove control of business and increas freedoms for all citizens.



Berlin Wall Falls

- Demonstrations by people prompted the government to remove border-crossing restrictions.
  - When the announcement was made, East and West Berliners climbed the wall and celebrated.
  - Citizens immediately began tearing down the wall.

- Nov. 9th 1989: the Berlin Wall, a symbol of communism, was destroyed.
  - Shortly after the Berlin Wall fell, Germany was reunited as one country (October 3, 1990).

AP

Reunification

- Shortly after the Berlin Wall fell, Germans voted to make the countries of East Germany and West Germany was reunited as one country (October 3, 1990).
- Today, Germany is a free democracy with a great economy.

Cold War Ends

- After Germany was reunified, the Soviet republics that had once been separate countries began seeking their independence also.
- In 1991, Soviet Union was no more and the Cold War finally ends.
- Many countries were created; Russia was the largest.

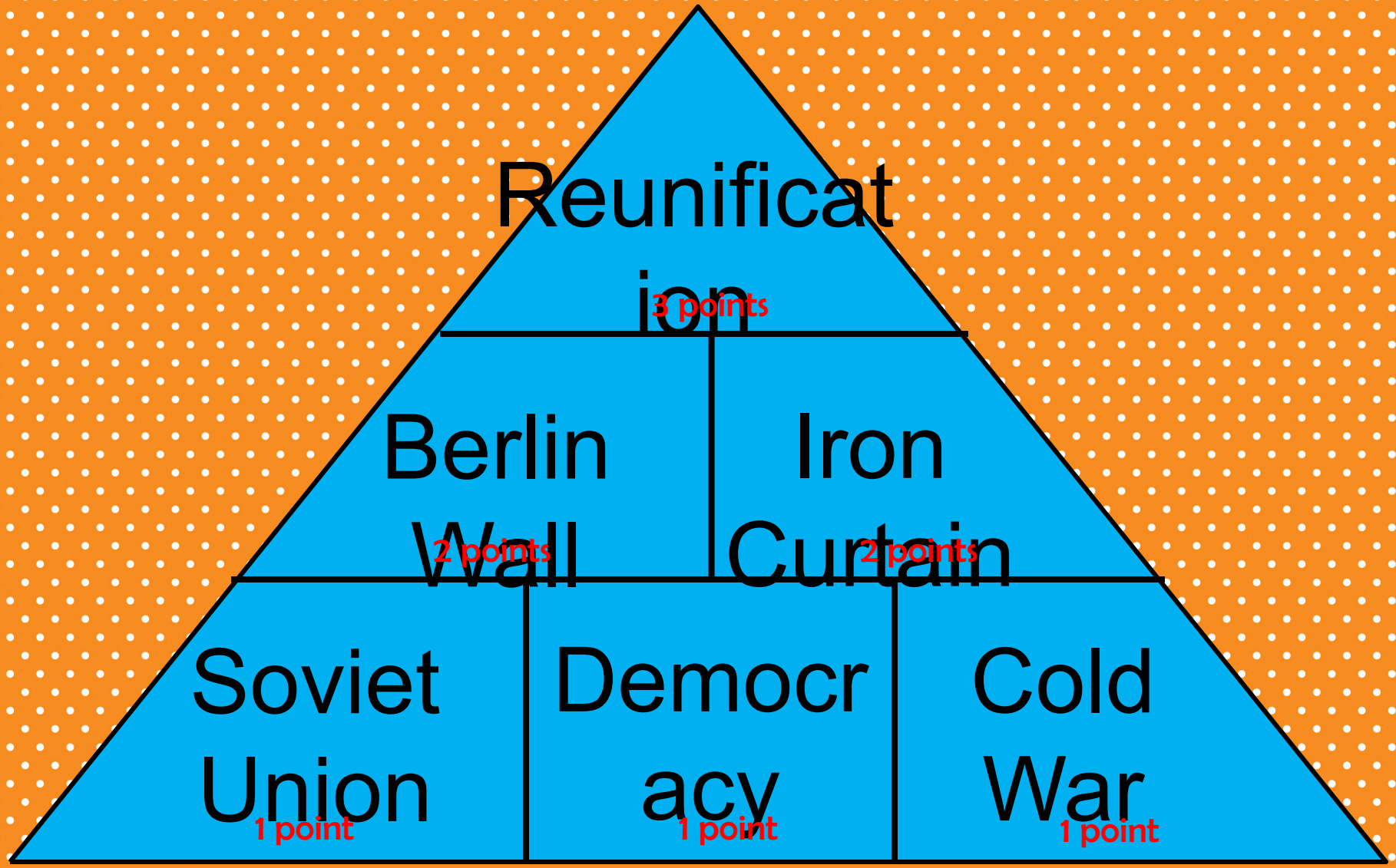
Teachers:

The remaining slides are activities and handouts for the students. You can choose to print out the slides, or project them on the board and have students write answers in their notebooks.

Triangle Trivia:

- Turn to your elbow buddy. One of you should turn so that you cannot see the screen.
- The partner that can see the screen is going to give clues for all of the words in triangle.
- The other partner will try to guess all of the words in the time allowed.
- If you don’t‘ know a word, just say, “Pass!”
- Keep track of your own points! ☺

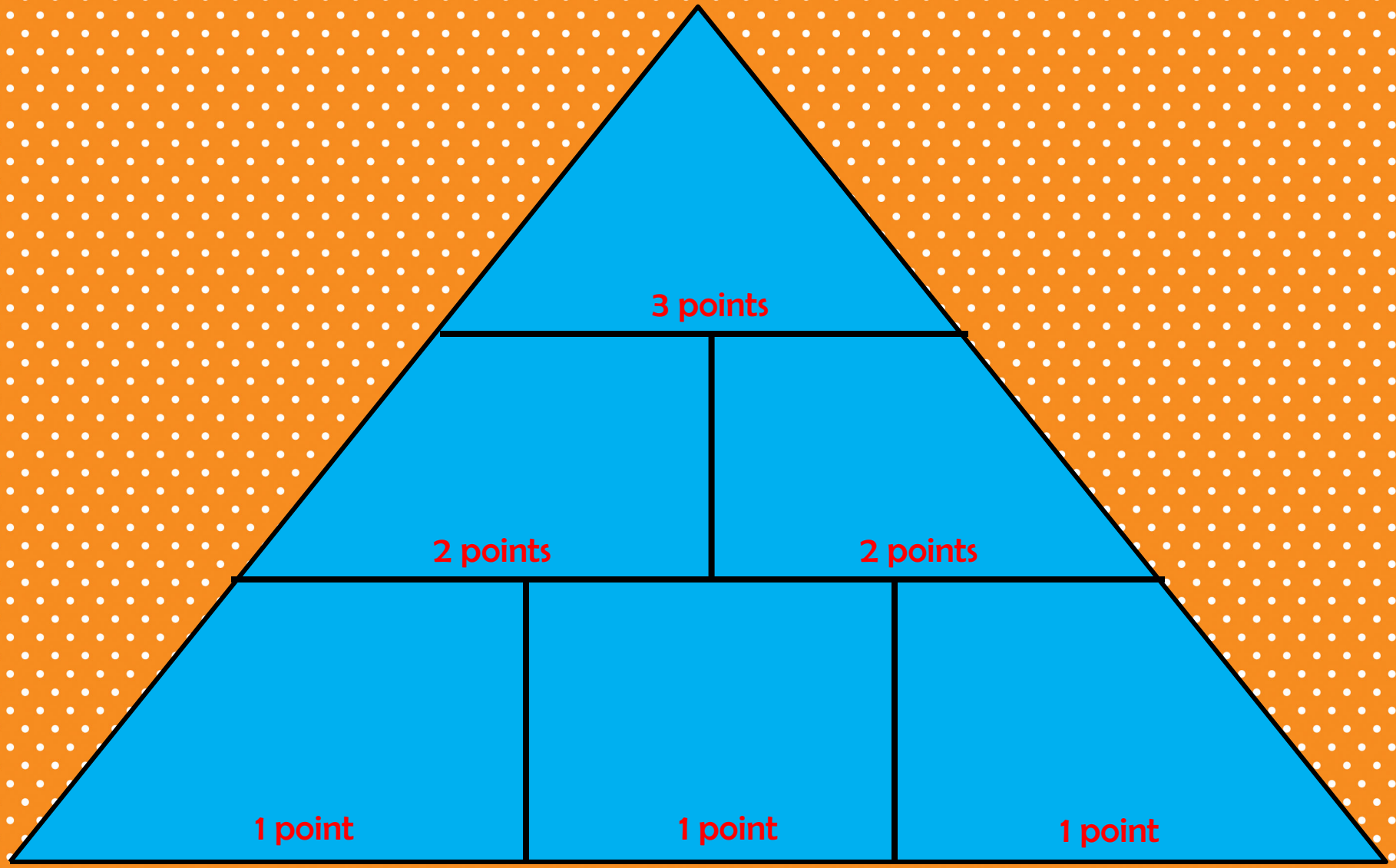
Cold War


Reunification
3 points
Berlin Wall
2 points
Iron Curtain
2 points
Soviet Union
1 point
Democracy
1 point
Cold War
1 point

Your Turn:

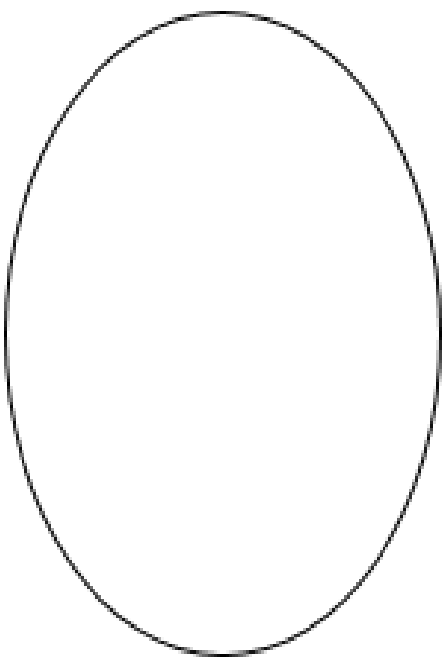
Make your own Triangle Trivia using ANY of the words that we have learned this year. You will take turns playing this with your partner!

Cold War

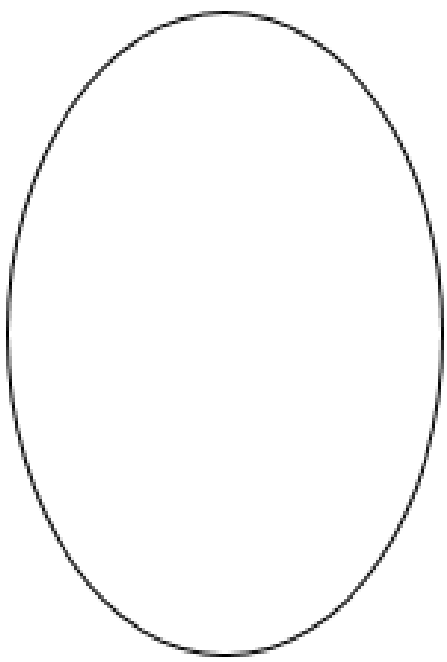


Cold War Caricatures

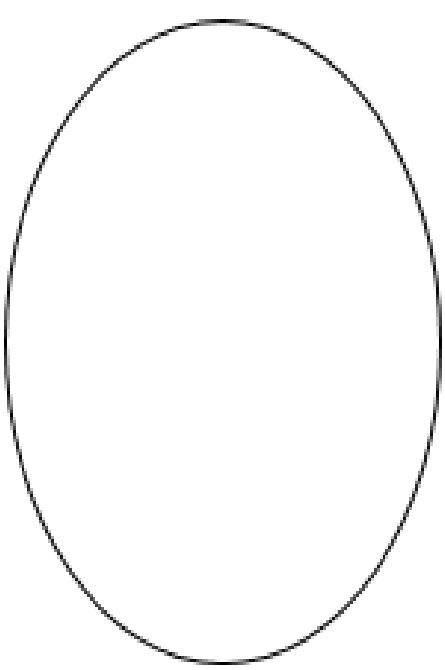
East German woman watching the Berlin Wall fall.



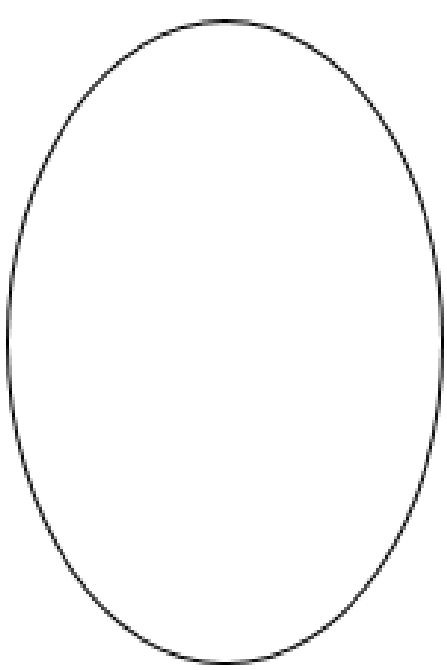
Communist supporter listening to Gorbachev's new policy ideas for the Soviet Union.



A West Berlin child whose grandparents live in East Berlin.



Pro-democracy worker in East Germany during the 1960s.



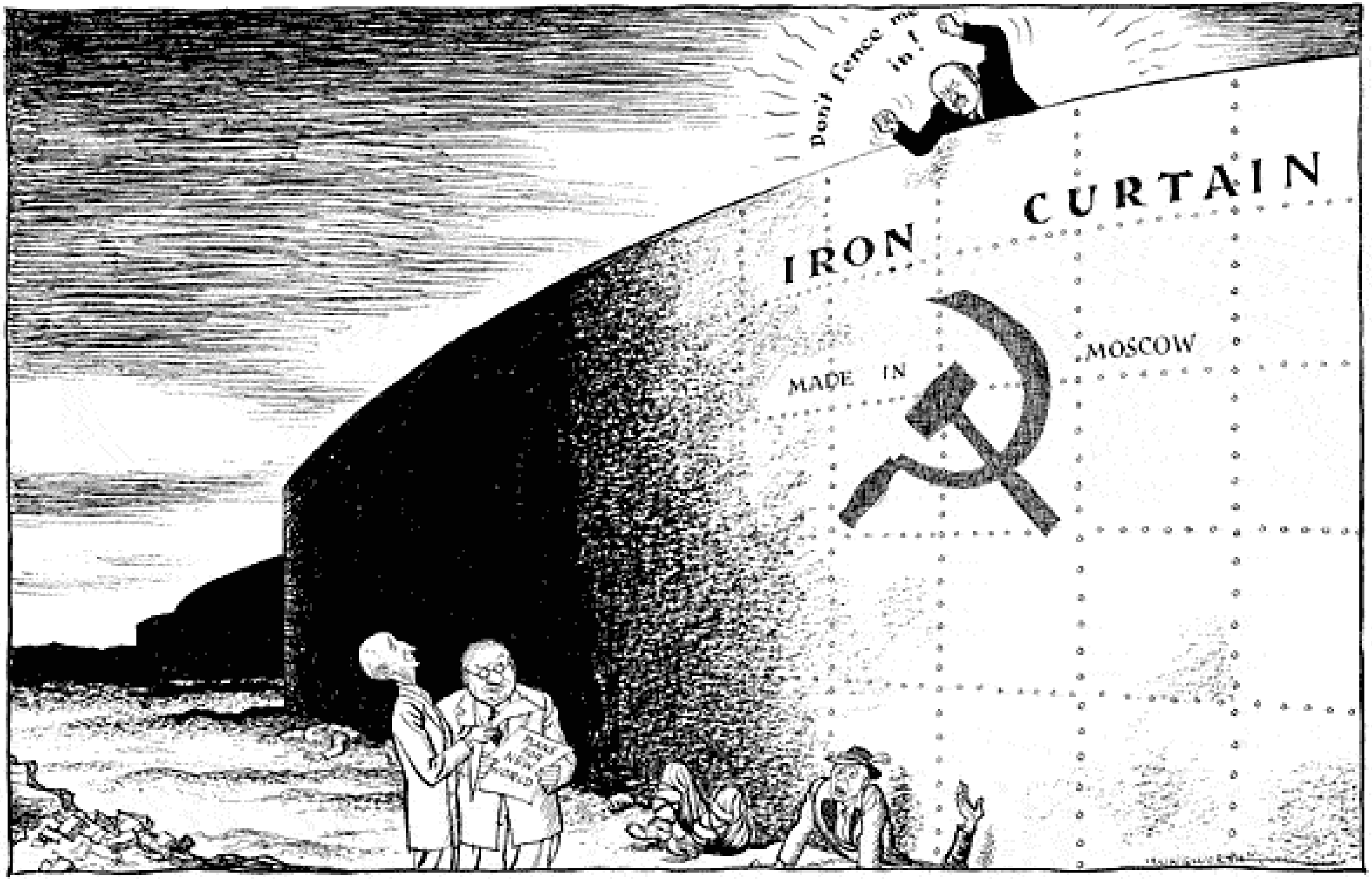
Cold War Charades

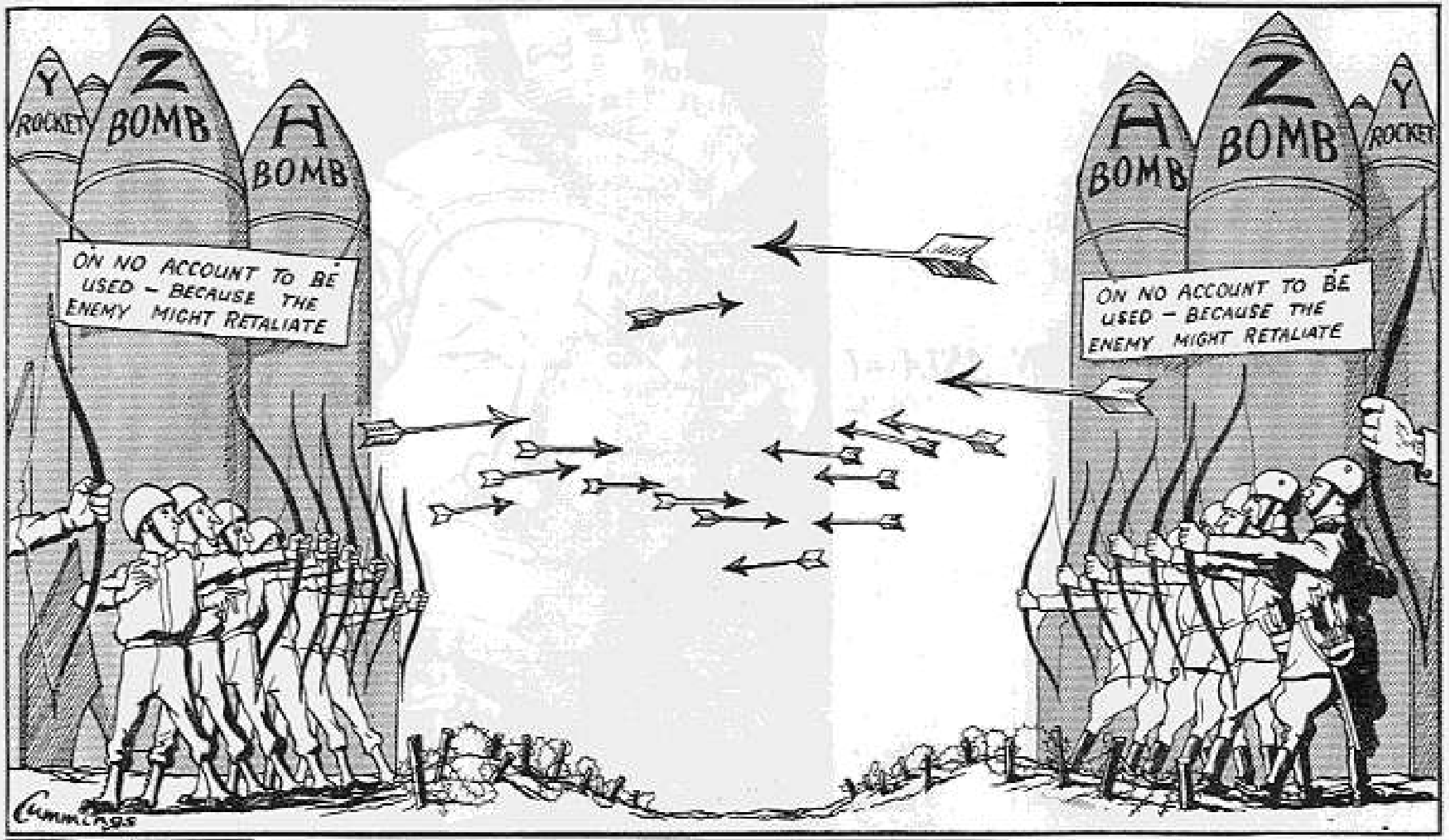
Pro-democracy worker in East Germany during the 1960s.
A child who sees American planes flying over during the Berlin airlift in 1948.
A West Berlin child whose grandparents live in East Berlin in the 1970s.
Communist supporter listening to Gorbachev's new policy ideas for the Soviet Union in the 1980s.
East German woman watching the Berlin Wall fall in 1989.
Lenin (if he were still alive) hearing that the Soviet Union had collapsed in 1991.

{political Cartoon

- Discuss the political cartoons on the following 2 slides with your group.
- What do you think the cartoon is trying to show?

- Now, Choose one event from the Cold War and create your own political cartoon to depict the event.


Don't fence me in!
IRON CURTAIN
MADE IN
MOSCOW


Y ROCKET
Z BOMB
H BOMB
ON NO ACCOUNT TO BE USED – BECAUSE THE ENEMY MIGHT RETALIATE
H BOMB
Z BOMB
Y ROCKET
ON NO ACCOUNT TO BE USED – BECAUSE THE ENEMY MIGHT RETALIATE
CUMMINGS

Political Cartoon Analysis

Visuals	Words
1. List the objects or people you see in the cartoon.	1. Identify the cartoon caption or title: 2. Record any important words or dates that appear in the cartoon.
2. Which of the objects in your list (above) are symbols? 3. What do you think each symbol means?	3. Which words in the cartoon appear to be the most significant? Why do you think this is so? 4. List some adjectives that describe the emotions portrayed in the cartoon.

Questions to Consider:

A. Describe the action taking place in the cartoon:

B. Explain the message of the cartoon:

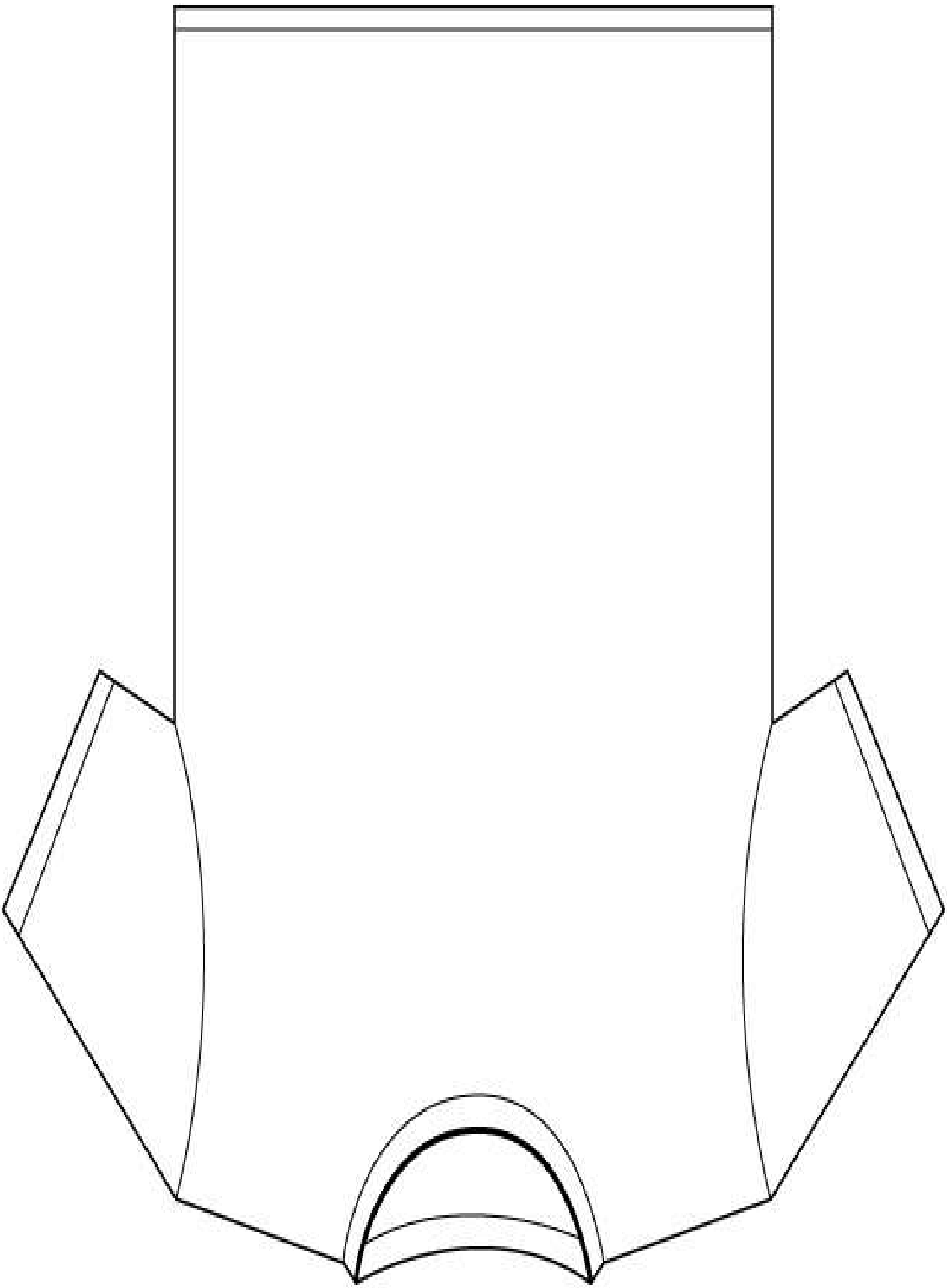
C. What group would agree with the cartoon's message? Why?

D. What group would disagree with the cartoon's message? Why?

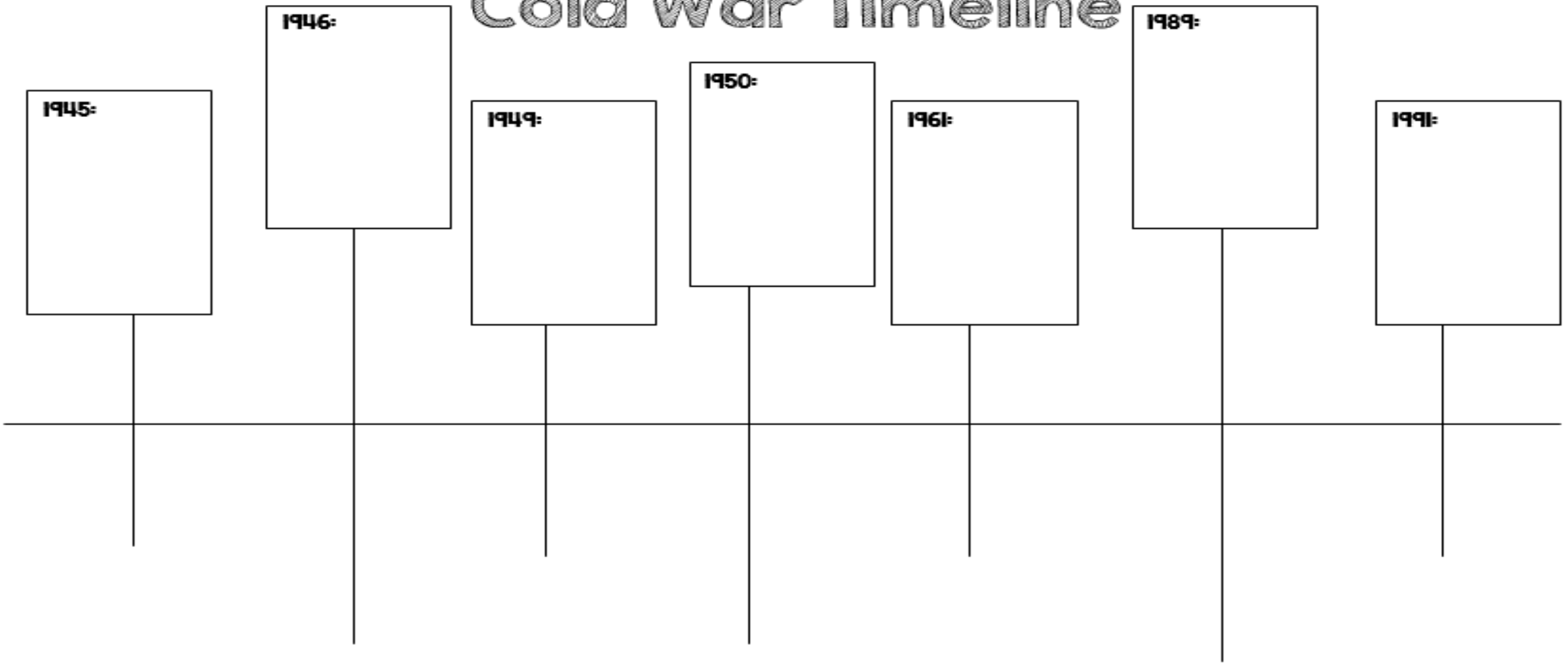
Design a Shirt

Design a t-shirt that could be worn by protestors of the Berlin Wall.

1. Create a slogan for the shirt.
2. Draw a symbol for the shirt.
3. Make it colorful! Be creative!



Cold War Timeline



Directions: Fill in the boxes with the event that occurred on the date listed. Also, write a key fact about the event. Under the timeline, draw a memory clue (symbol) to help you remember the event.

Breaking News

- Choose one event from the Cold War.
- Imagine that you are a radio broadcaster during this time period (1945-1991).
- Write a news report that explains the event. Remember, this is something that would be read on the radio!

Quick Sketch: The Cold War

Directions: After discussing the Cold War in class, think about specific words or phrases that help create a picture in your head of this time period in history. Write these words and phrases in the box below (the more words you jot down, the better). After reading over your words, sketch a quick picture that you were able to create in your head.

Key Words and Phrases:
Quick Sketch:

Acrostic

- Write the words “Cold War” going vertically down your paper.
- You will write a fact that goes with each letter in that word.
  - The fact doesn’t have to start with the first letter of the word, as long as the letter is somewhere in the sentence.
- Draw and color a symbol for each fact.

Find Someone Who... Knows About the Cold War

Directions: You will have 5 minutes to walk around the classroom and poll your class about what they know about the Cold War. If your classmates know the answers, ask them to write down their first names or initials in the boxes. When we finish this exercise, we will go over the answers and people who have initialed the boxes should know the answers.

1. What does Reunification mean?	2. Who were the two superpowers during the Cold War?	3. What happened on November 9, 1989?	4. What technology did the Soviet Union acquire after WWII?	5. What was causing tension in Europe after WWII?
6. Who won the Korean War?	7. What did Joseph McCarthy do/cause?	8. Why was the tension called the "Cold War"?	9. After WWII, what part of Europe did the Soviet Union control?	10. What type of government did the countries controlled by the Soviet Union have?
11. What was the Iron Curtain?	12. After WWII, what parts of Europe did the US and Britain control?		13. Which side of Germany was communist?	14. Why was the Berlin Wall built?
15. Which side of Berlin was communist?	16. What type of government did countries controlled by the US and Great Britain have?	17. Why did people live in fear during the Cold War?	18. How long did the Cold War last?	19. What do you think Europe would've been like if Gorbachev hadn't taken over as leader of the USSR?
20. What was the purpose of NATO?	21. How did the fall of Soviet Union change Europe?	22. What was the purpose of the Berlin Airlift?	23. What was the purpose of the Warsaw Pact?	24. Why did the Soviet people begin to give up on communism in the 1980s?

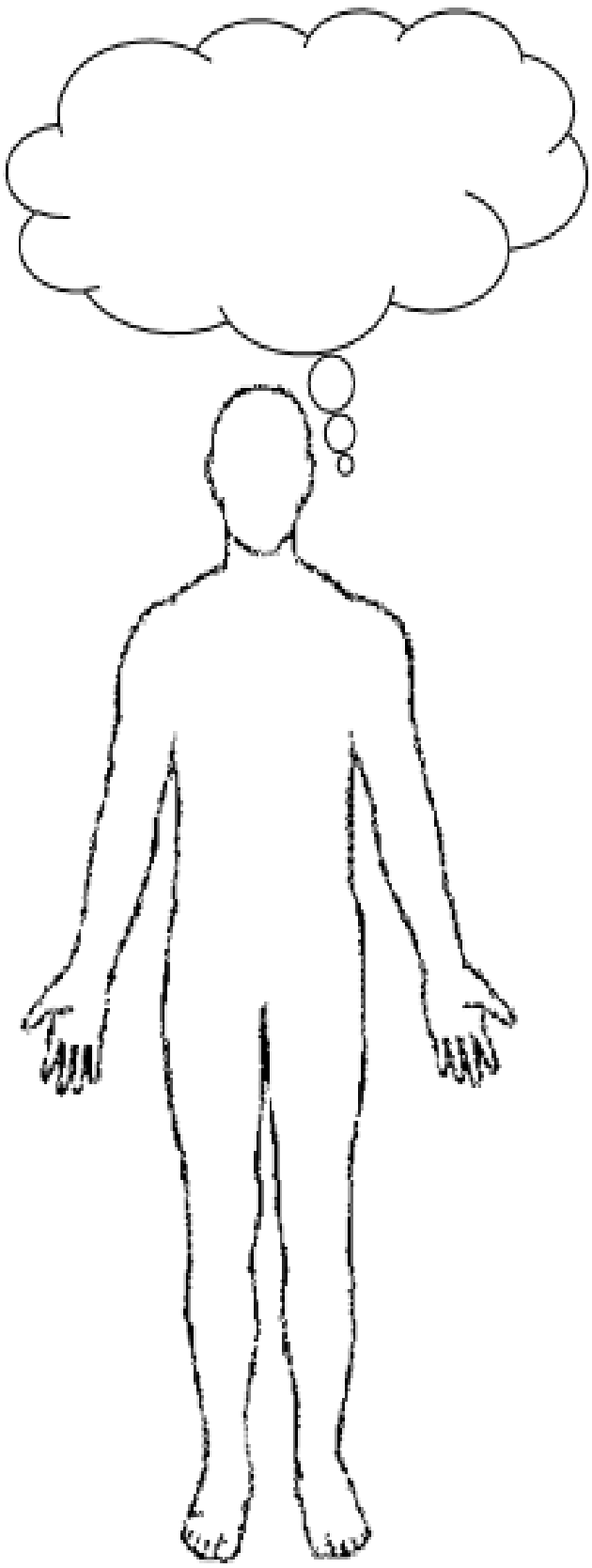
Journal

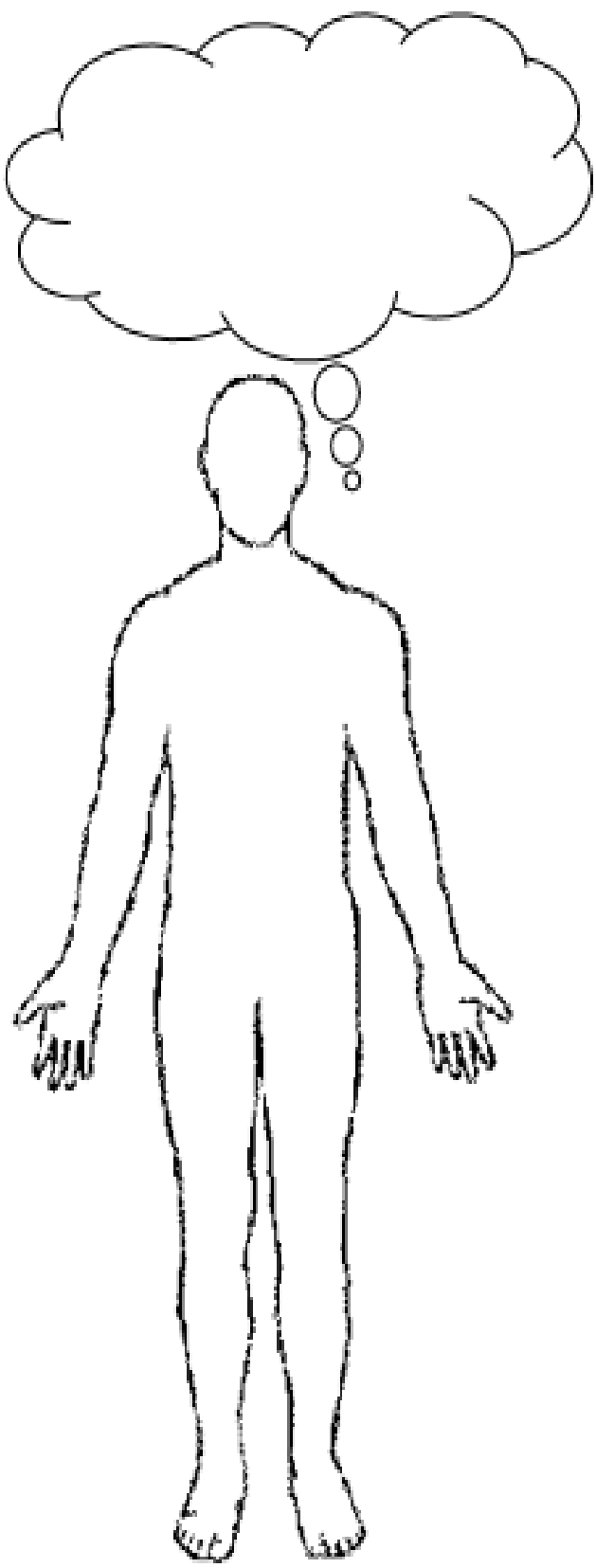
- Imagine that you are alive during the Cold War. Write a journal entry as if you are experiencing one of the major events firsthand.
- Next, illustrate your entry.
- Choose ONE word that best summarizes your entry. This will be the caption of your illustration.

Cold War Caricatures

Directions: Create caricatures of the key figures in the Cold War.

- Give each person clothing and/or belongings/items to represent their personality, policies, beliefs, & nation.
- Label each item explaining the significance
- All items must represent different ideas
- Write a thought (in the bubble) that would best capture each person's perspective and/or impact on their country.
- Color your illustrations!





Thank You!

Thank you for purchasing this product. Feel free to leave me feedback:
http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Brain-Wrinkles

~Ansley ☺