The
Cold War
Origins and Consequences

Brain Wrinkles

Standards

SS5H7 The student will discuss the origins and consequences of the Cold War.
a. Explain the origin and meaning of the term "Iron Curtain."
b. Explain how the United States sought to stop the spread of communism through the Berlin airlift, the Korean War, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
c. Identify Joseph McCarthy and Nikita Khrushchev.

Table of Contents

Teacher Info - Alphaboxes

- The next slide is a handout for the students to use for note-taking during (or after) the presentation.

- You can choose to print out the slide, or project it on the board and have students write answers in their notebooks.

- The students will write down information about each letter or date based on what they learn during the presentation.

Cold War Alphaboxes

Directions: Filli 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	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 Joseph McCarthy	K Nikita Khrushchev	L 1945
M Mikhail Gorbachev	N NATO	O Occupation Zones	PQ Post-WWII	R Reunification	S Superpowers
T 1991	UV United States	WX Nuclear Weapons	YZ 1989	* Korean War	* Communism

Teacher Info – Who's & What's

- Print off the Who's & What's handouts for each student. (Print front and back to save paper.)

- BEFORE the unit, have students fill in the squares with what they *think* each term means.

- AFTER the presentation, the students will write down new (factual) information about each term.

- Check the answers as a class.

Who's & What's

Directions: BEFORE the unit, write what you *think* each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

Cold War What I think happened: Definition:	**Communism** What I think happened: Definition:
Iron Curtain Who I think this is: Definition:	**Berlin Airlift** What I think happened: Definition:
Korean War What I think this means: Definition:	**NATO** What I think this is: Definition:

Who's & What's

Directions: BEFORE the unit, write what you *think* each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

Joseph McCarthy What I think happened: Definition:	Nikita Khrushchev What I think happened: Definition:
Soviet Union Who I think this is: Definition:	

Teacher Directions – CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper.)

- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

Soviets in WWII

- In 1939, the Soviet Union signed an _____ -"no more fighting".
- In 1941, 3 million German soldiers attacked the Soviet Union; _____ or were captured.
- In 1945, Soviet troops _____, 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 _____.
- Many Europeans and Americans believed that the communists were trying to _____!
- In March 1946, _____ warns of the "Iron Curtain" of Soviet totalitarianism.

Eastern Bloc

- The Soviets managed to set up communist governments throughout _____.
- The government _____ that opposed the communists.
- The Soviets _____ some political opponents.
- The Soviets rigged elections to ensure the _____ or newspapers _____.

Iron Curtain

- British Prime Minister Winston Churchill attacked the Soviet Union for creating an "_____."
- The term reflected Churchill's belief that communism had created a _____.
- Soviet Dictator Joseph Stalin believed that the Iron Curtain was necessary to protect the Soviet Union from _____.
- He also used this as an excuse to _____.

Soviet Union

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

KEY

Soviets in WWII

- In 1939, the Soviet Union 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Eastern Bloc

- The Soviets managed to set up communist governments throughout Eastern Europe.
- The government 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.

Iron Curtain

- British Prime Minister 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.
- Soviet Dictator Joseph 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.

Soviet Union

- 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.

Cold War
- There was a lot of tension between the _____ _____.
- Many feared the rivalry between Democracy and Communism would lead to _____.
- They called this tension a "Cold War" because a _____.
- However, the _____ _____ left many feeling nervous.

Distrust
- Each side thought the other was trying to _____.
- Neither side would give up, and people lived in fear that _____ would erupt.
- This time it could be a nuclear war, which could _____.

Alliances
- The US and USSR had the ability to influence world events and project _____.
- As the Cold War continued, more countries _____.
- They formed alliances to _____.

NATO
- In 1949, Western European countries, Canada, & US formed the _____ (NATO).
- Each nation in NATO believed the Soviet Union _____ if the _____.
- U.S. would launch nuclear war in return.

Division of Germany
- At the end of WWII, the Allies divided _____ _____ to keep it from regaining power.
- US, Great Britain, France, & Soviet Union each _____.
- In 1948, the Western Allies wanted to _____, but the Soviets disagreed.
- The _____ and the reunited sections became "West Germany".

What About Berlin?
- During the Cold war, there were many "hot spots" (_____).
  - The earliest hot spot was _____.
- The Soviets controlled the eastern part of Germany, the western countries controlled the _____.
- The capital, Berlin, deep within Soviet-controlled territory, was also _____.

KEY

Cold War
- 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.

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.

Alliances
- The US and USSR had the ability to influence world events and project worldwide power.
- As the Cold War continued, more countries allied with each side.
- They formed alliances to protect themselves.

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.

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".

What About Berlin?
- During the Cold war, there were many "hot spots" (areas of extreme tension).
  - The earliest hot spot was Berlin.
- 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.

Blockaded Berlin
- In June 1948, the _____ and water traffic into western Berlin hoping to make Britain, France, and America leave the city.
  - (Remember Berlin was in East Germany which the _____.)
- In response, the United States and Great Britain _____. British and American pilots _____, fuel, and raw materials.

Berlin Airlift
- What's an airlift?
  - A system of carrying supplies into East Berlin _____.
- West Berlin remains a _____
- How long did it last?
  - _____

Now What?
- Germany officially becomes _____
- _____ becomes the capital of West Germany.
- _____ becomes the capital of East Germany.
- _____, surrounded by _____

Post-WWII Korea
- After World War II, Japanese-occupied _____ into northern and southern parts.
- The Soviet Union controlled _____ and established a communist government.
- The United States would be in charge of Korea south of the 38th parallel and promoted a _____

Korean War Begins
- In 1950, Kim Il Sung, the leader of North Korea, sent his powerful _____.
- South Korea was where the United States had to take a _____.
- US President Harry Truman ordered American naval and air forces to support Korean ground troops, and asked the United Nations to approve the use of force to _____.

Korean War
- The United Nations responded quickly, imposing military sanctions. The U.S. and 19 other nations _____.
- Despite initial heavy losses, the combined UN forces finally _____.
- The situation changed when _____.
- Going beyond the 38th parallel into North Korea _____ well-trained and _____ well-equipped army into the war.
- When the fighting finally _____, no one was truly victorious.
- The 38th parallel dividing line _____.

KEY

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

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 and established a communist government.
- The United States would be in charge of Korea south of the 38th parallel and 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.
- US President Harry 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.

Korean War
- 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.
- The situation changed when US 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 _____ _____ .
- Korea was badly damaged, and _____ .
- They are still _____ .
- Reunification talks have begun, but progress is _____ today.

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

Nikita Khrushchev
- Ukraine. _____ was born in 1894 to a miner in
- He served as the _____ that of the Soviet Union from 1953-1964.
- Khrushchev initiated the _____ launched Sputnik I.
- He had the idea of placing _____ to restore the balance of power during the Cold War (which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis).
- Khrushchev's goals were to _____ in productivity and to help spread Communism throughout the world.
- Khrushchev was _____ .
- After _____ , he died in Moscow in 1971.
- .

KEY

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.

Joseph McCarthy
- 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.

Nikita Khrushchev
- Nikita Khrushchev was born in 1894 to a miner in Ukraine.
- He served as the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953-1964.
- Khrushchev 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 (which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis).
- Khrushchev's 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.

Escaping East Berlin
- 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.

Berlin Wall
- 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.

Losing Control
- Unfortunately for the Soviet regime, the
- The government spent too much money on heavy industry, which often caused _____.
- By the 1980s, most Soviet people had _____.

- They had _____.
- Soviet Union was spending tons of money _____, protecting its borders, and keeping up with the US in the arms race.
- In 1985, the economy was so unstable that _____, head of USSR, reduced government control of business and increased the freedoms for all citizens.

Berlin Wall Falls
- Demonstrations by people prompted the government to _____ restrictions.
- When the announcement was made, East and West Berliners _____.
- Citizens immediately began _____.
- Nov. 9th 1989: the Berlin Wall, a symbol of communism, _____.

Reunification
- Shortly after the Berlin Wall fell, Germans voted to make the countries of East Germany and West Germany was _____ (October 3, 1990).
- Today, Germany is a _____ with a great economy.

Cold War Ends
- After _____, the Soviet republics that had once been separate countries began seeking their independence also.
- In 1991, Soviet Union was no more and the _____; Russia was the largest.

KEY

Losing Control

- Unfortunately for the Soviet regime, the economy did not grow.
- The government spent too much money on heavy industry, which often caused food shortages.
- By the 1980s, most Soviet people had lost faith in the communist system.
- They had no personal freedoms.
- 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 government control of business and increased the 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.

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.

The
Cold War
Origins and Consequences

Soviets In WWII

- In 1939, the Soviet Union 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.

Eastern Bloc

- The Soviets managed to set up communist governments throughout Eastern Europe.

- The government 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

Communist countries

EAST GERMANY
POLAND
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
ALBANIA

SOVIET UNION

MONGOLIA

NORTH KOREA

CHINA

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?
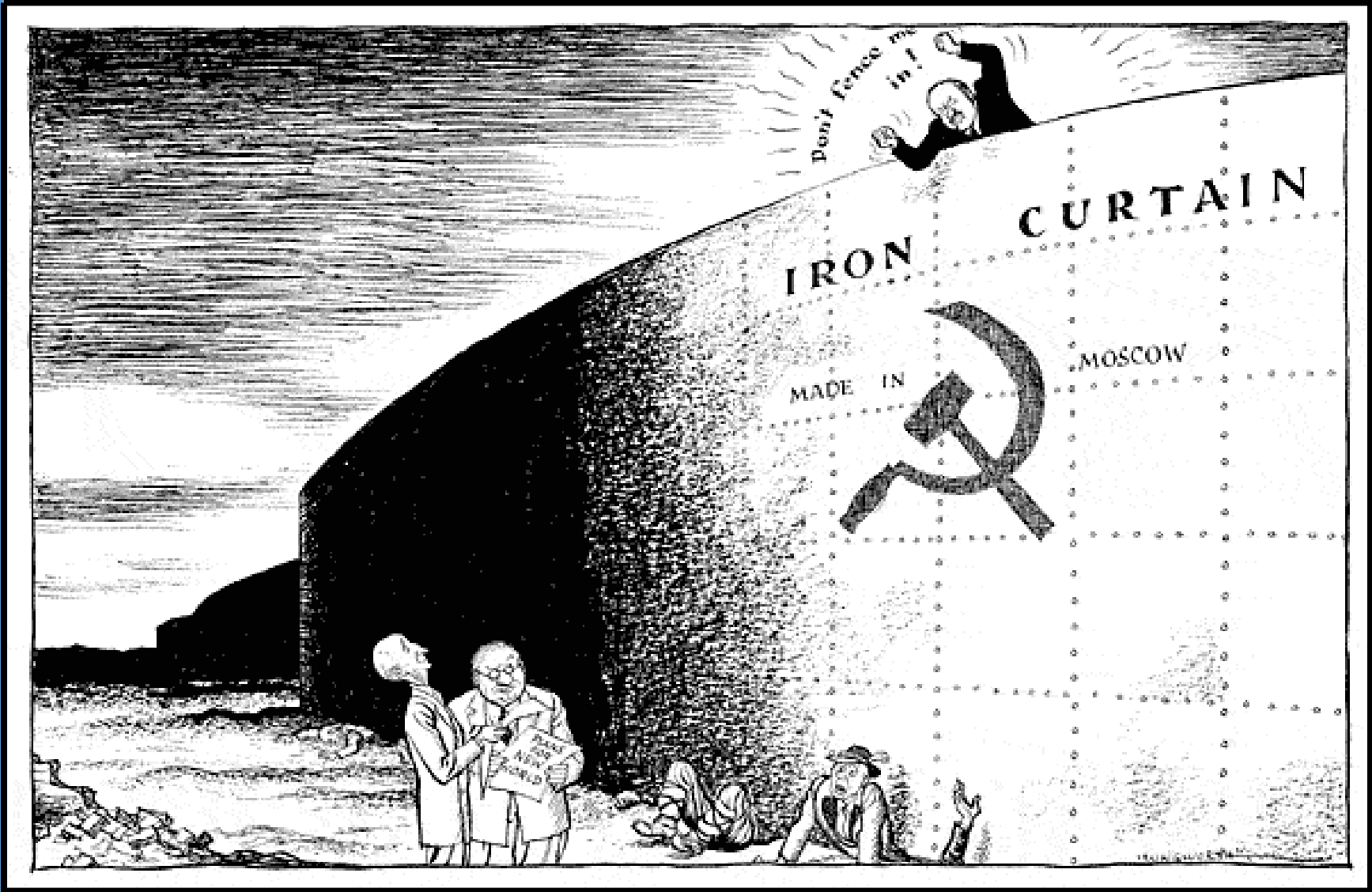
See **Skills Handbook**, p. H20

Iron Curtain

- British Prime Minister Winston Churchill attacked the Soviet Union for creating an "Iron Curtain".

  o The term reflected Churchill's belief that communism had created a sharp division in Europe.

- Soviet Dictator Joseph Stalin believed that the Iron Curtain was necessary to protect the Soviet Union from western attacks.

  o 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

Soviet Unoin

- 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.

Cold War

- 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.

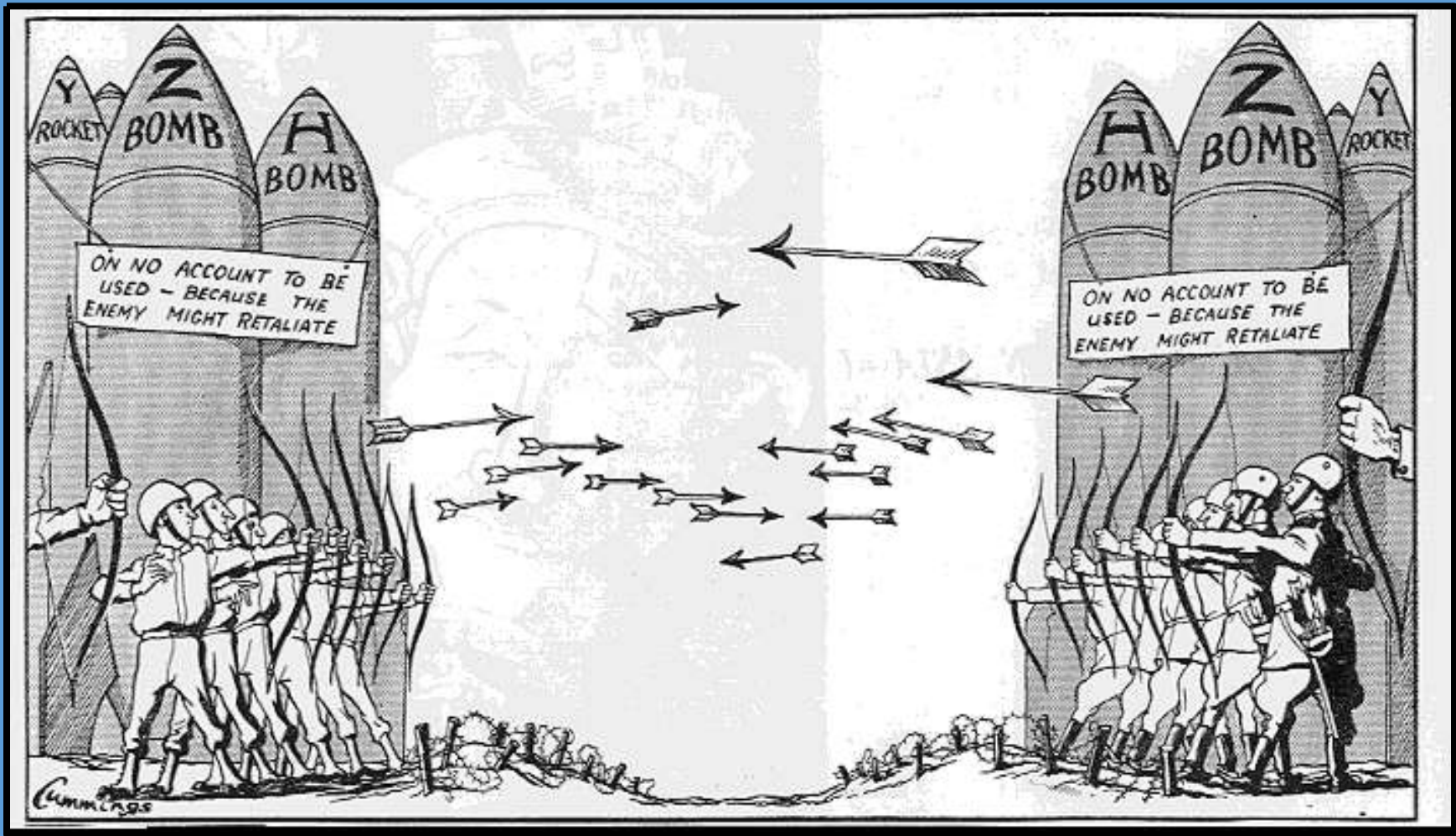- However, the threat of nuclear war left many feeling nervous.

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.

Alliances

- The US and USSR had the ability to influence world events and project worldwide power.

- As the Cold War continued, more countries allied with each side.

- They formed alliances to protect themselves.

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

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".

West Germany
East Germany
Air corridor

N W E S

0   50   100 miles
0   50 100 kilometers

Hamburg

NETH.

Hanover
British zone

Berlin

Soviet zone

POLAND

BELG.

French zone

Frankfurt

American zone

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LUX.

FRANCE

SWITZERLAND

AUSTRIA

French
British
Soviet
BERLIN
American

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What About Berlin?

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

- 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.

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

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 and established a communist government.

- The United States would be in charge of Korea south of the 38th parallel and 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.

- US President Harry 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.

Korean War

- 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.

- The situation changed when US General Douglas MacArthur disobeyed orders to stay in South Korea.

Kim Il-Sung

Syngman Rhee

KOREA

CHINA

Yalu River

NORTH KOREA

40°N

Sea of Japan

Pyongyang

Present-day border

Boundary set by Allies, 1945

38th Parallel

Panmunjom

Seoul

Inchon

Yellow Sea

SOUTH KOREA

35°N

Pusan

0   100   200 Miles

0   100   200 Kilometers

Albers equal-area projection

125°E

130°E

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS

1. **Location** Why was the 38th parallel chosen as a dividing line?

2. **Place** What nation shares a border with North Korea, besides South Korea? Why is this significant?

Korean War

- 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.

Joseph McCarthy

- 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.

Nikita Khrushchev

- Nikita Khrushchev was born in 1894 to a miner in Ukraine.

- He served as the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953-1964.

- Khrushchev 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 (which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis).

Nikita Khrushchev

- Khrushchev's 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.

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

Escaping East Berlin

- 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.

Berlin Wall

- 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.

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

Losing Control

- Unfortunately for the Soviet regime, the economy did not grow.

- The government spent too much money on heavy industry, which 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 government control of business and increased 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.

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.

Teacher Info – Cold War Activities

- The following pages are activities that your students can complete after the Cold War presentation.

- Feel free to do them all as a class, to use them in centers, or to just pick the ones that you have time for!

- For most of the activities, you will need to print copies of the handout for each student. They are all in black and white to save your ink!

Teacher Info – Berlin Wall Protest   T-Shirt

- Print off the Berlin Wall Protest T-Shirt handout for each student.

- Front of Shirt: The students will design a t-shirt that could be worn by someone protesting the Berlin Wall (during the Cold War time period). The shirt could include symbols of important events, drawings of key people, significant terms and dates, etc.

- Back of Shirt: They will write a paragraph that describes the shirt's design and why it is significant to the Berlin Wall.

Berlin Wall Protest T-Shirt

Directions: Design a t-shirt that could be worn by someone protesting the Berlin Wall (during the Cold War time period). You should include important dates, key events, and significant people in your design. On the back of the shirt, write a paragraph that describes the design and why it is significant to the time period.

Front

Back
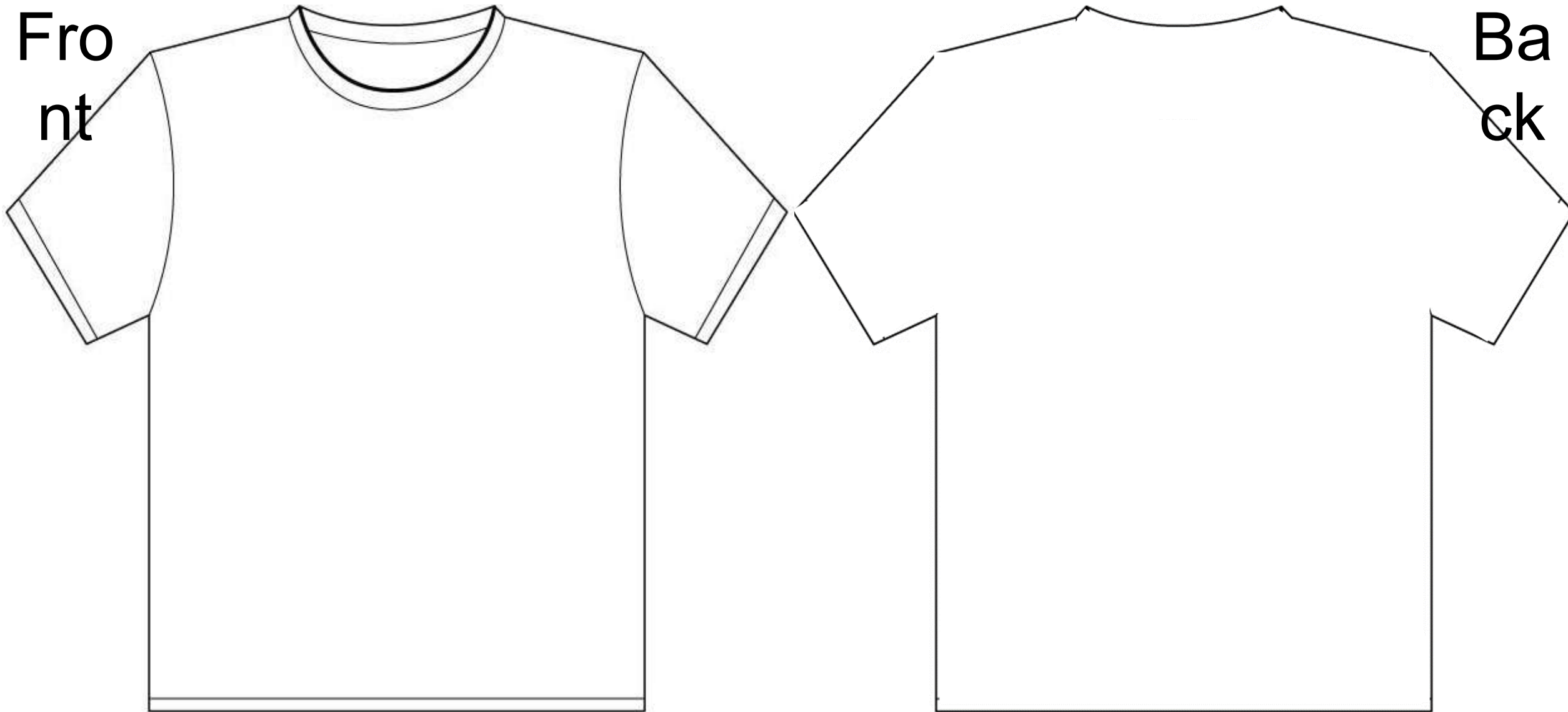
Teacher Info – Timeline

- Print the Cold War Timeline for each student.

- Have the students fill in the boxes with the event that occurred on the date listed & write a key fact about the event.

- Underneath the timeline, the students will draw a memory clue (symbol) to help them remember the event.

- Check answers when finished.

Cold War Timeline

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

1945	1948	1949	1950	1961	1989	1991

Cold War Timeline - KEY

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

| 1945	1948	1949	1950	1961	1989	1991
Cold War begins	Soviets blockade Berlin; British & American pilots begin Berlin Airlift	NATO is formed by western European countries, Canada, & USA	North Korean leader sends army into South Korea	Soviets build 103 mile wall between East & West Berlin	Berlin Wall is destroyed	Soviet Union collapses & Cold War ends
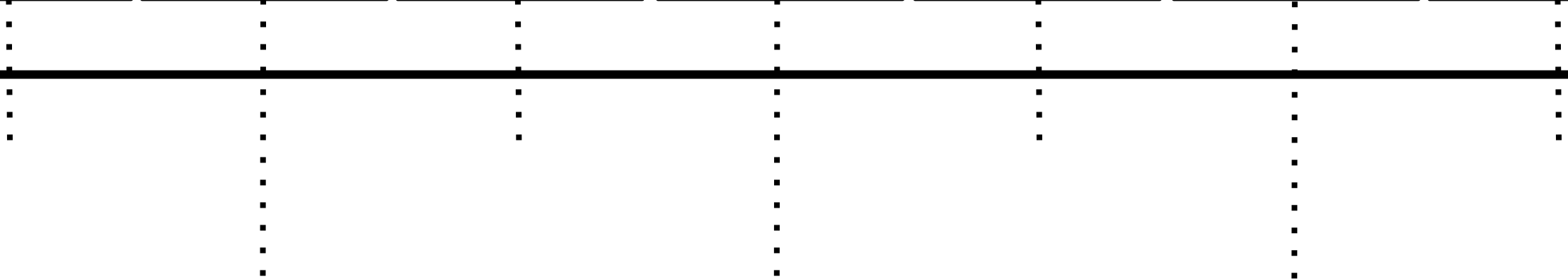
Teacher Info – Cold War Caricatures

- Have the students create a caricature for different people during the Cold War. *You may need to explain what a caricature is (thought bubble & facial expressions that show what the person is thinking).

- The students will write a statement from the point of view of each person.

- If time, they will draw clothes/jewelry, belongings, and facial expressions to represent each person.

Cold War Caricatures

Directions: What would the different people during the Cold War say about it? Create a caricature (thought bubble) for each of the people listed below. Include their opinions and views on what they are experiencing. Add facial expressions to each person.
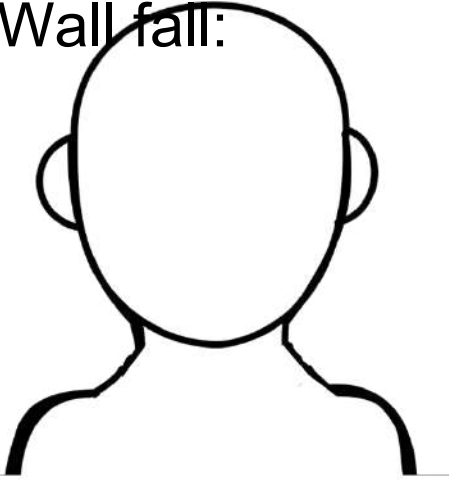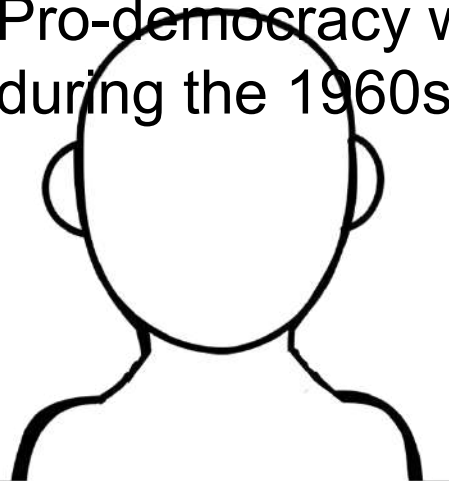
East German woman watching the Berlin Wall fall:	Communist supporter listening to Gorbachev's new ideas:
West Berlin child whose grandparents live in East Berlin:	Pro-democracy worker in East Germany during the 1960s:

Teacher Info – Breaking News

- Print out the Breaking News Handout for each student.

- The students will imagine that they are news reporters (radio) during this time period.

- They will choose one event from the Cold War and write a news broadcast as if they are living through it.

- They should also include a made-up quote from a person during the event.

Breaking News

Directions: Imagine that you are a news reporter for a radio station during the Cold War era. Choose one event from the Cold War and write a news broadcast as if you are right there living through it. Make sure that your news report explains the event. Also, include quotes from a fictional family that you have interviewed.

Teacher Info – Political Cartoon Analysis

- Choose a political cartoon to project onto the board. (I have included 2 to choose from, but there are many more out there!)

- Have the students complete the Political Cartoon Analysis handout on the cartoon. *I allow the students to work in partners for this, but that is up to you.

- Afterwards, discuss answers as a class.

Political Cartoon Analysis

**Directions**: Complete the chart below with information found in the political cartoon.

Visuals		Words
1. List the objects or people you see in the cartoon:		4. What is the cartoon caption or title?:
		5. Record any important words or dates in the cartoon:
2. Which of the objects in your list are symbols?		6. Which words in the cartoon appear to be the most significant? Why do you think this is so?
3. What do you think each symbol means?		7. List some adjectives that describe the emotions portrayed in the cartoon:

Questions:

8. Describe the action taking place in the cartoon:

9. Explain the message of the cartoon:

10. Who would agree with the cartoon's message? Why?

11. Who would disagree with the cartoon's message? Why?

Political Cartoon

- Discuss the political cartoons on the following 2 slides with your group.
  - What do you think the cartoon is trying to show?
- Complete the Political Cartoon analysis handout for one of the cartoons.

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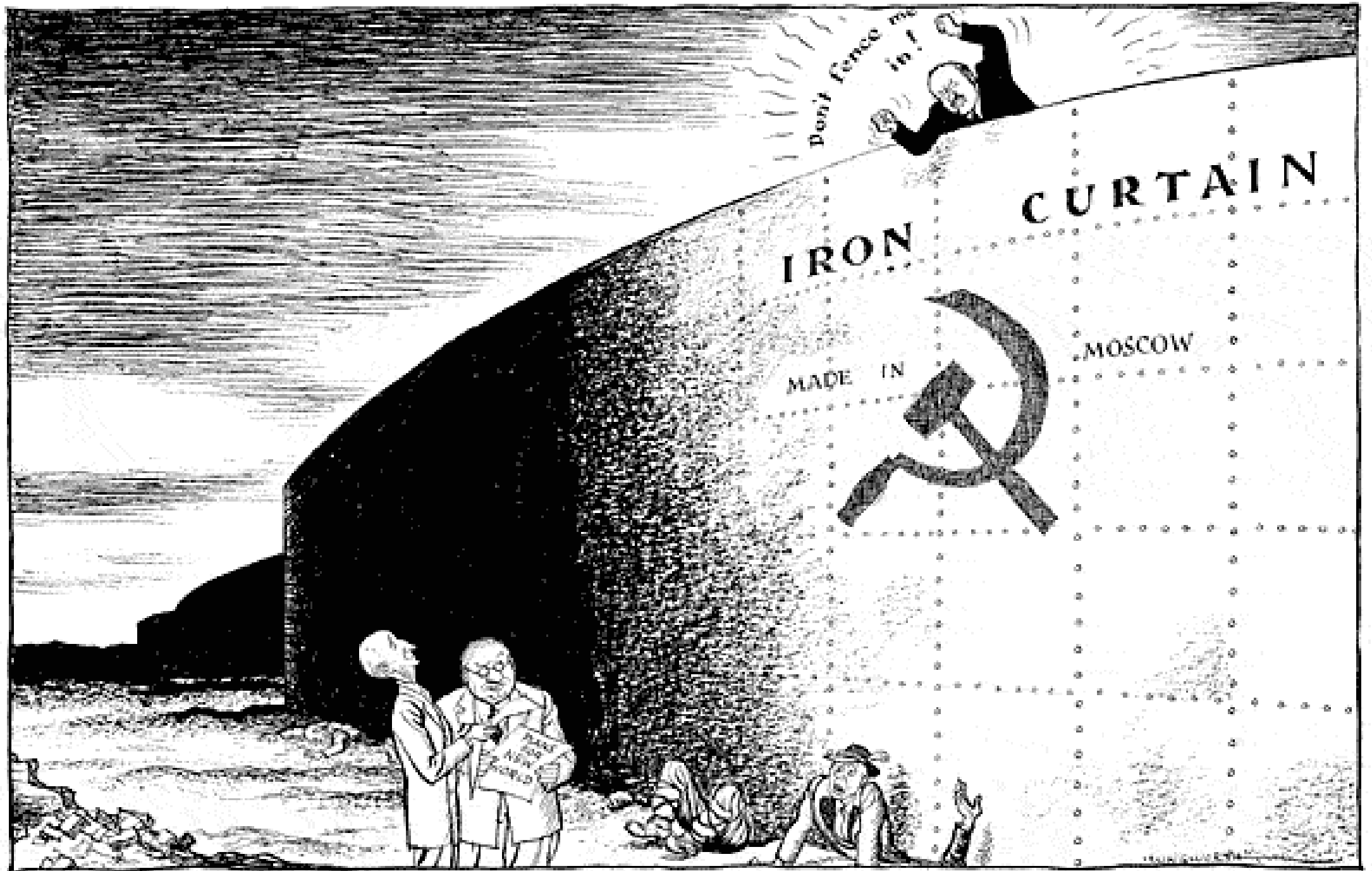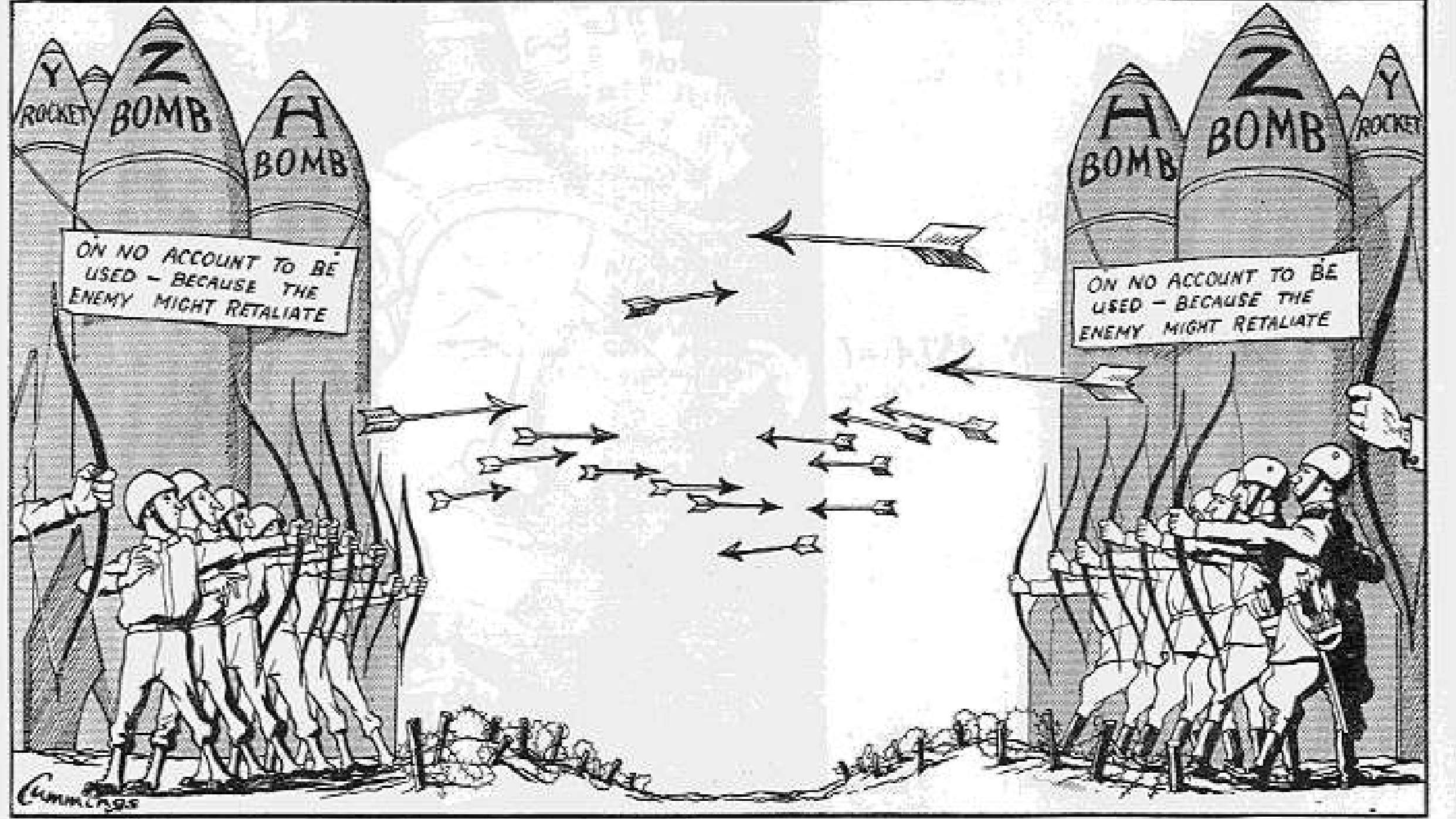
Teacher Info – Charades

- Place the students in groups of 4-5. Cut up the following page into strips and give one to each group.

- The students will work together to perform a quick skit for the class.

- Have the students perform for the class when each group is ready.

| Pro-democracy worker in East Germany during the 1960s. | A child who sees American plane flying over Berlin during the Berlin Airlift in 1948. | A West Berlin child whose grandparents live in East Berlin (in the 1960s). | 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. | Communist supporter hearing that the Soviet Union had collapsed (1991). |

Teacher Directions – Find Someone Who Knows About…

- Pass out the Find Someone Who Knows About… handout to each student.
- Give the students several minutes to walk around the classroom and ask their classmates different questions on the sheet.
- When a classmate knows the answer, the student will write the answer (that the classmate said) down and the classmate will sign his/her name in the box.
- They can't ask the same person more than once!
- When time is up, check the answers to make sure everyone has them correct.
- *This is also an EXCELLENT study guide!

Find Someone Who Knows About…

Directions: You will have a few minutes to walk around the classroom and poll your classmates about what they know about the Cold War. If your classmates know the answers, you write the answer down and they will sign their name in the box. You can't ask the same person more than once! When we finish, we will check the answers, so be sure that you are giving the correct 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?	Social Studies Rocks!	13. Which side of Germany was communist?	14. Why was the Berlin Wall Built?
15. What type of government did the countries controlled by the US and Great Britain have?	16. When did the Cold War end?	17. What was the purpose of NATO?	18. What was the purpose of the Berlin Airlift?	19. Who was Nikita Khrushchev?

Find Someone Who Knows About… KEY

Directions: You will have a few minutes to walk around the classroom and poll your classmates about what they know about the Cold War. If your classmates know the answers, you write the answer down and they will sign their name in the box. You can't ask the same person more than once! When we finish, we will check the answers, so be sure that you are giving the correct answers!

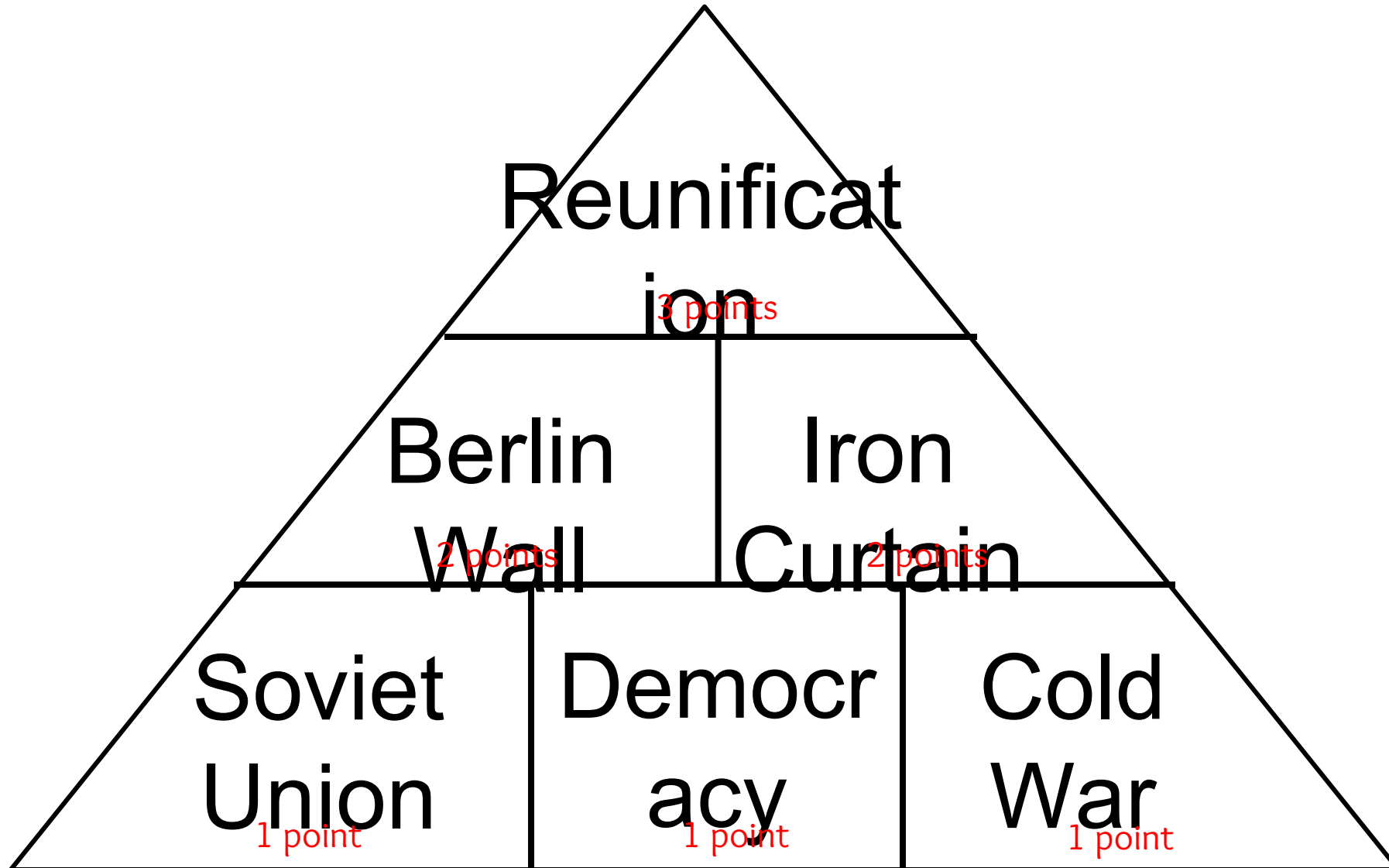|				
1. What does Reunification mean? To put back together – Germany was reunited into 1 country	2. Who were the two superpowers during the Cold War? Soviet Union & United States	3. What happened on November 9, 1989? Berlin Wall was destroyed	4. What technology did the Soviet Union acquire after WWII? Nuclear weapons	5. What was causing tension in Europe after WWII? Soviets did not leave countries that they freed after WWII.
6. Who won the Korean War? Neither side—it ended in a draw	7. What did Joseph McCarthy do/cause? Spread fear of communism throughout America	8. Why was the tension called the "Cold War"? Period of mistrust between US & Soviet Union without actually firing a shot	9. After WWII, what part of Europe did the Soviet Union control? Eastern Europe	10. What type of government did the countries controlled by the Soviet Union have? communist
11. What was the Iron Curtain? Division created by communist countries in Europe after WWII	12. After WWII, what parts of Europe did the US and Britain control? Western Europe	Social Studies Rocks!	13. Which side of Germany was communist? Eastern	14. Why was the Berlin Wall Built? To stop people in communist East Berlin from fleeing to democratic West Berlin
15. What type of government did the countries controlled by the US and Great Britain have? Democracy	16. When did the Cold War end? 1991—Soviet Union collapsed	17. What was the purpose of NATO? North Atlantic Treaty Organization – formed between US, Canada, & Western European countries	18. What was the purpose of the Berlin Airlift? Send aid to people blockaded by Soviets in Berlin	19. Who was Nikita Khrushchev? Soviet leader responsible for placing nuclear weapons in Cuba

Teacher Info – Triangle Trivia

- Pair the students up and project the directions slide onto the screen.
- One student should turn so that he 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.
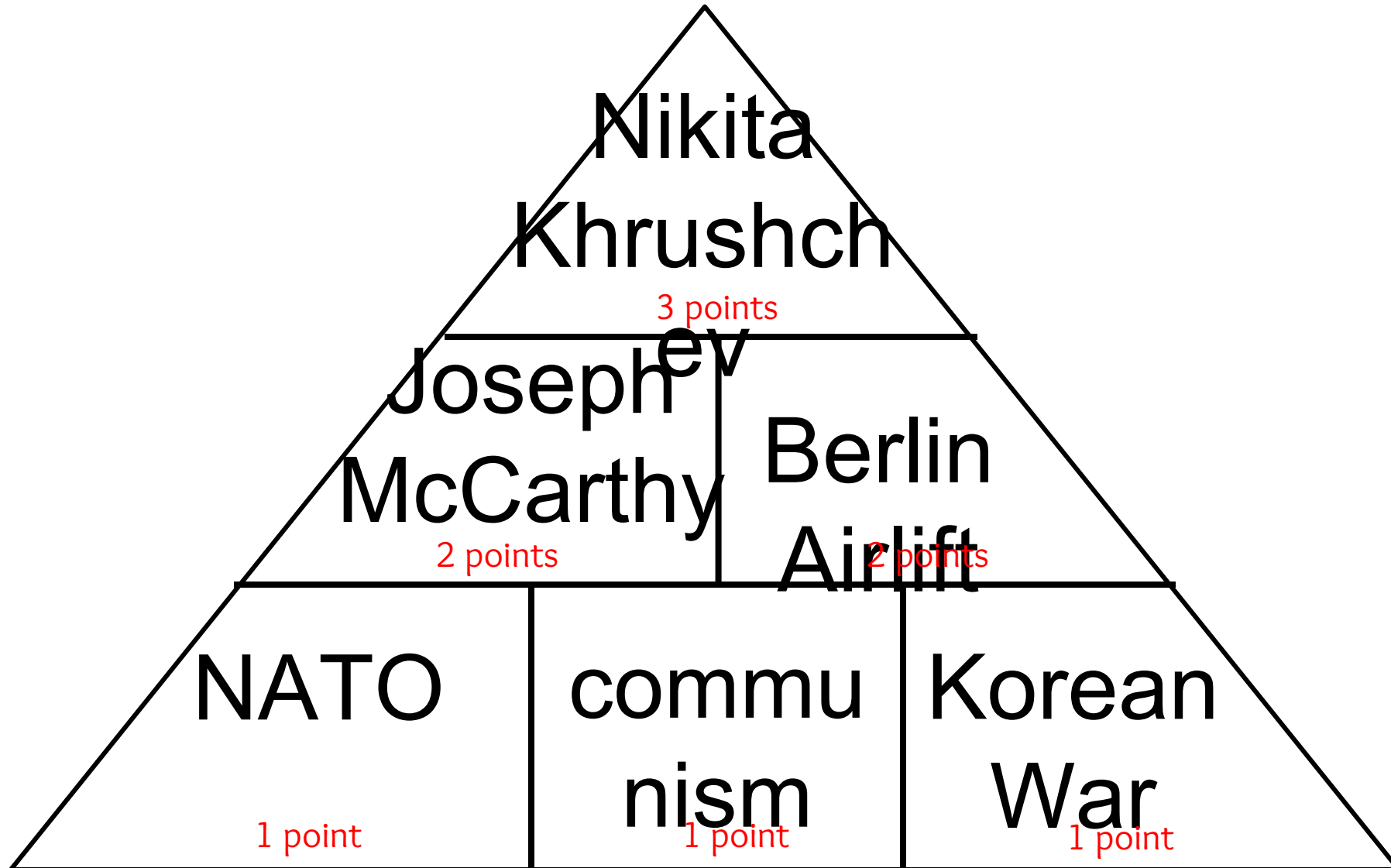- The partners will switch seats when the round is over.

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! ☺
- You will switch seats when the round is over.

The Cold War – Round 1

Reunification
3 points

Berlin Wall
2 points

Iron Curtain
2 points

Soviet Union
1 point

Democracy
1 point

Cold War
1 point

The Cold War – Round 2

Nikita Khrushchev
3 points

Joseph McCarthy
2 points

Berlin Airlift
2 points

NATO
1 point

communism
1 point

Korean 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!

Triangle Trivia

3 points

2 points

2 points

1 point

1 point

1 point

Thank You!

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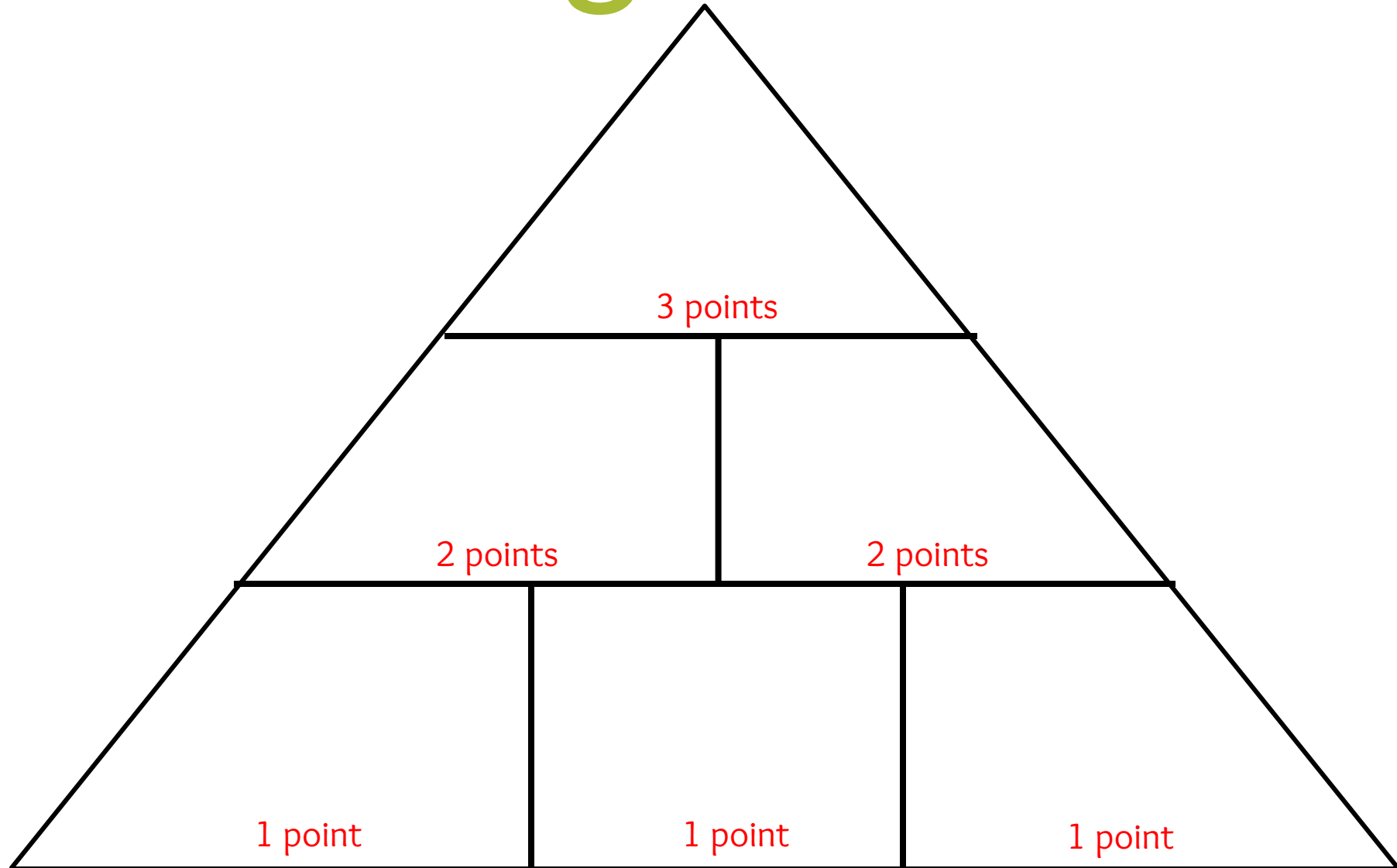
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Best of luck to you this school year,
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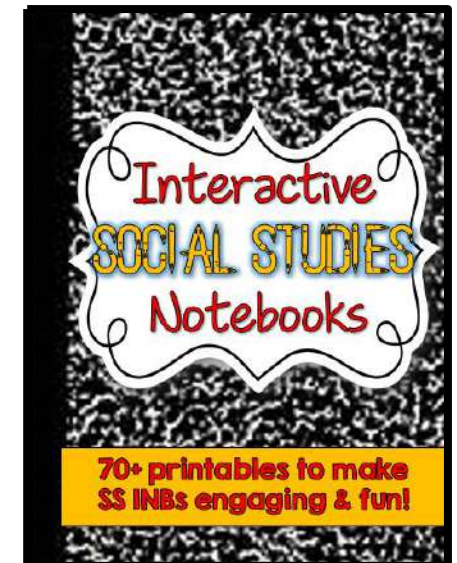
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