

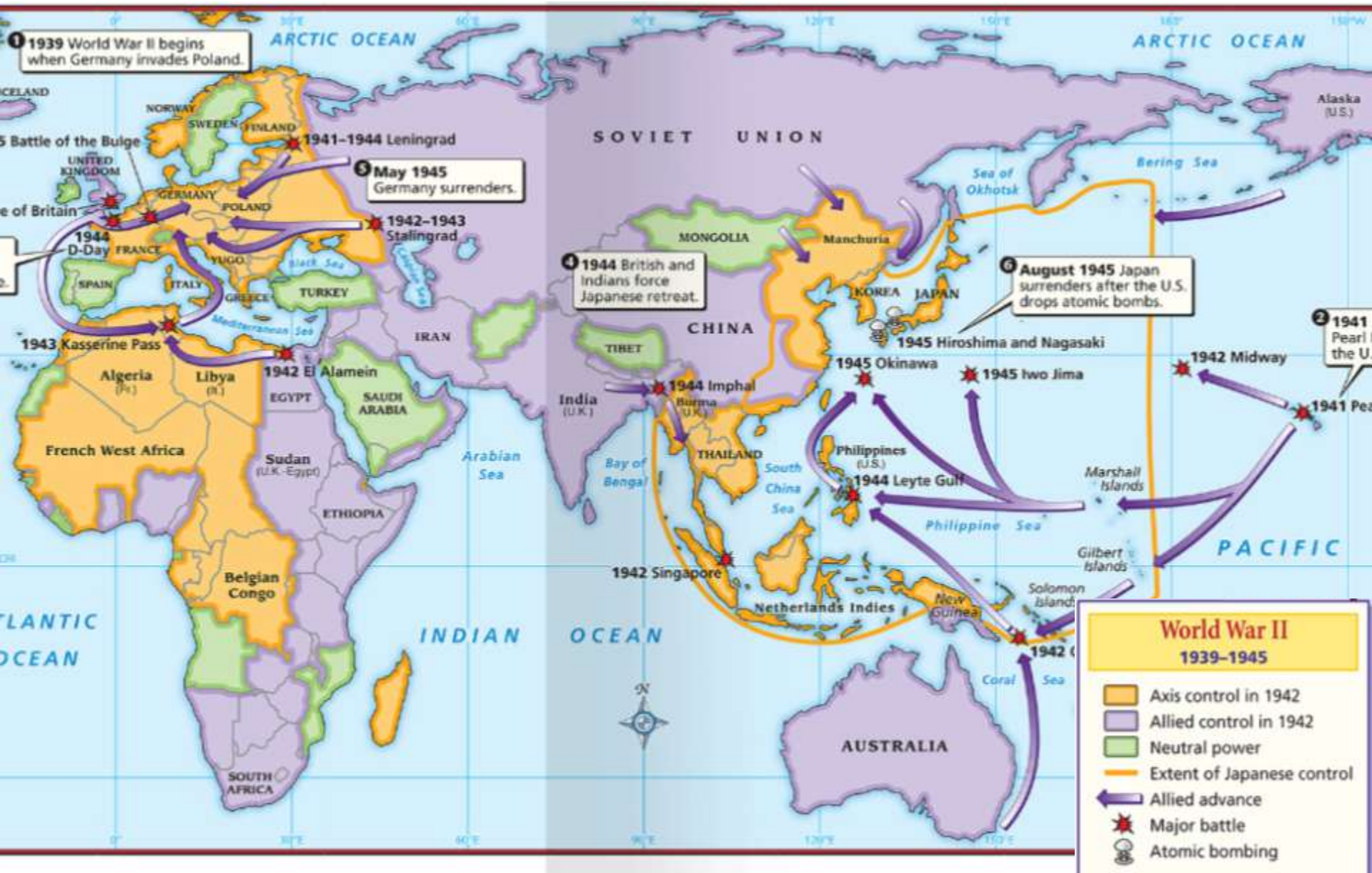


■ Essential Question:

- What led to the Cold War between the United States & Soviet Union?

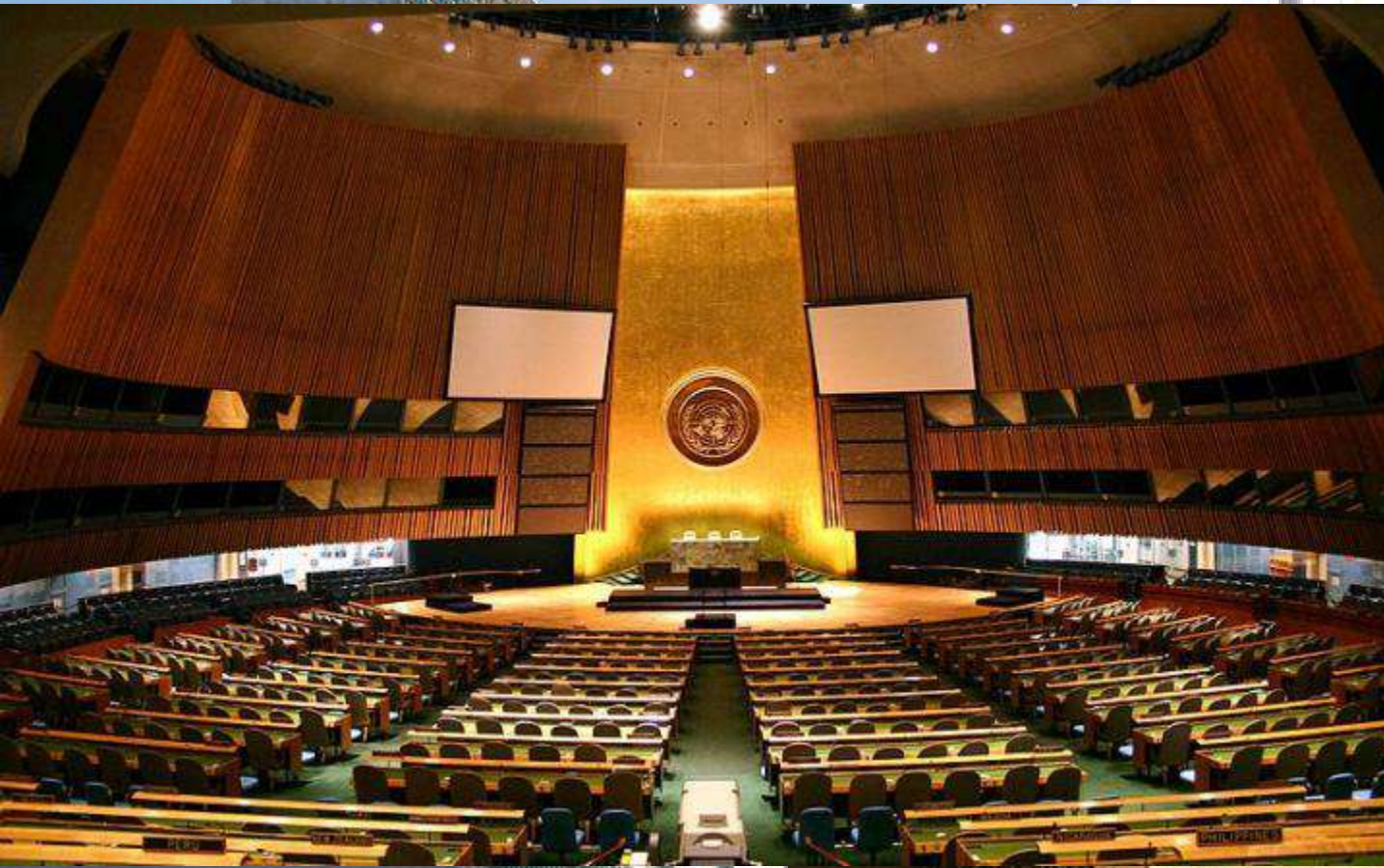
■ Warm Up Questio:

The end of World War II led to important changes in the world:



U.N. Peacekeeping Interventions, 1945-2009

of Nations



General Assembly



United Nations
Executive
Council



The UN created a Jewish nation called Israel which set off a series of wars with Arabs in the Middle East



The Israeli-Palestinian Struggle

1947 UN votes to partition Palestine into Jewish and Palestinian states.

1950

1949 Israel repels attack by Arab states and takes more land than originally assigned.

1960

1967 Israel wins Six-Day War and seizes more Palestinian land for what it calls security purposes.

1970

1987 Palestinians intensify their resistance with start of intifada movement (see below).

1980



1993 Israel agrees to withdraw from several Palestinian regions in historic Oslo Peace Accords.

1990

2000 Visit by Israeli leader Ariel Sharon to holy Arab site launches second intifada and years of violence.



2000



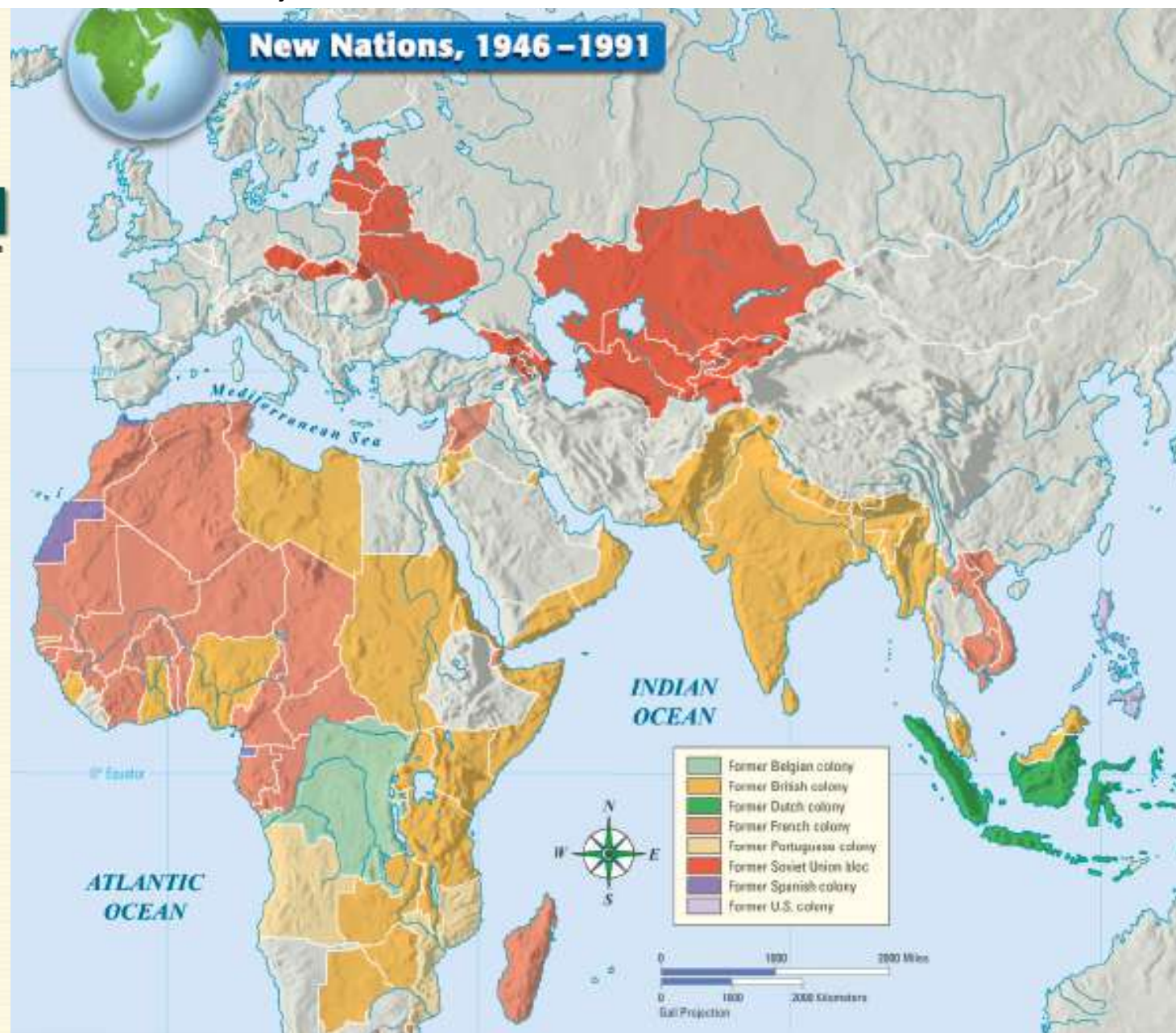
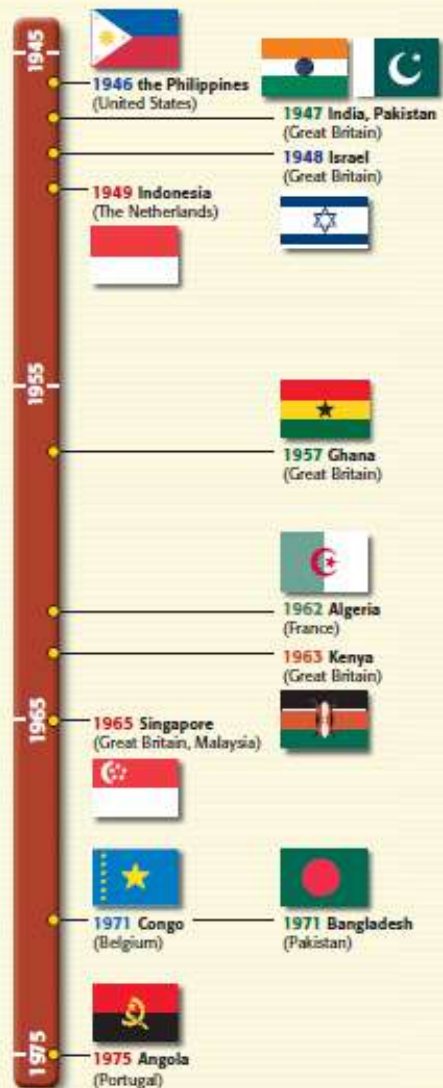
The United States occupied & helped rebuild Japan



The end of the war inspired independence throughout Africa & Asia, called decolonization

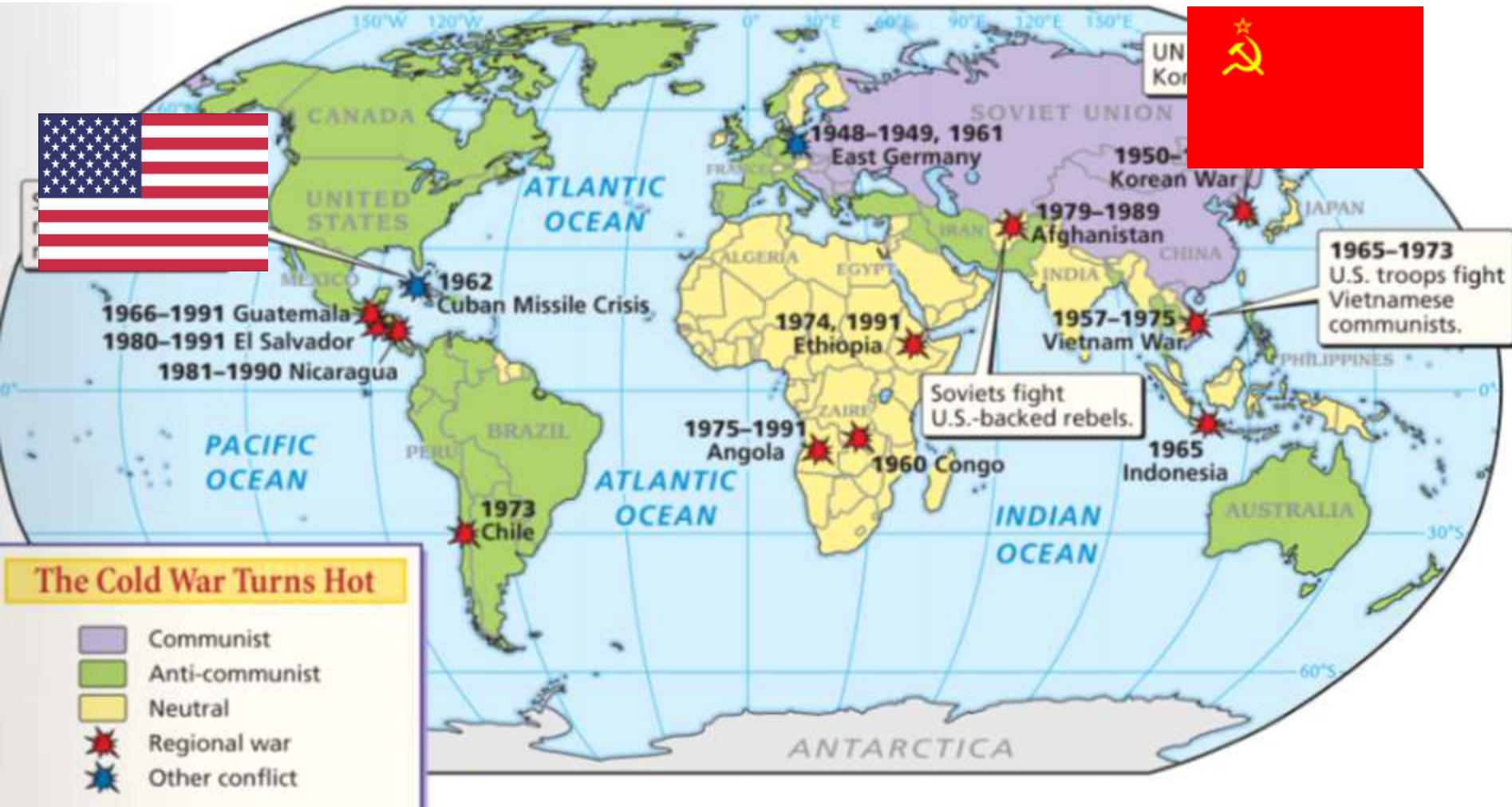
The Struggle for Independence

The time line shows the dates on which various countries in Asia and Africa achieved their independence after World War II. It also shows (in parentheses) the countries from which they achieved independence.



The United States & Soviet Union were superpowers & rivals who dominated world politics

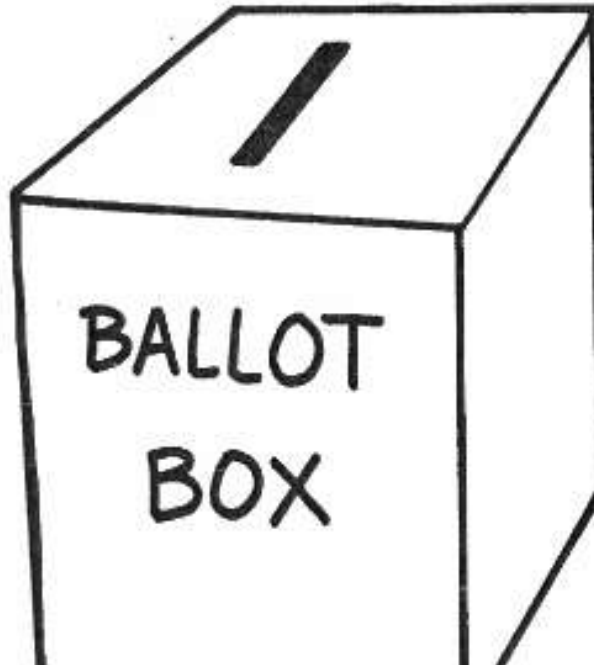
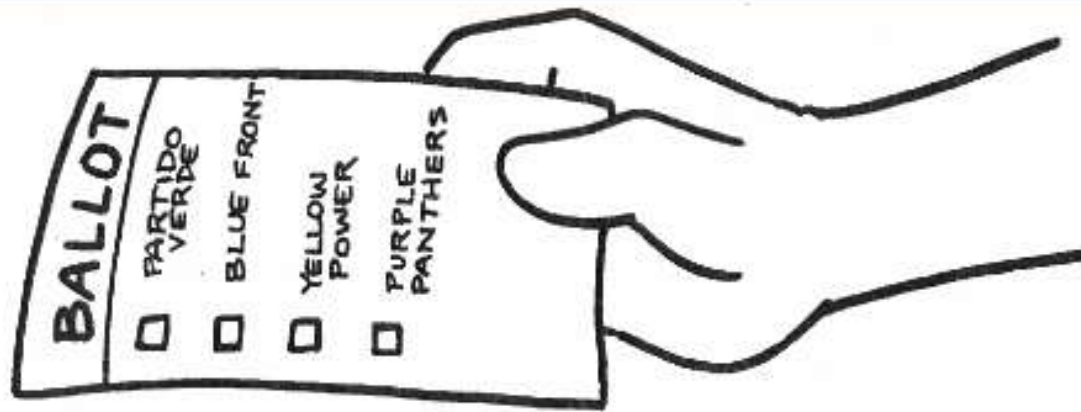
What were the major ideologies of the USA & USSR?



Examining Cold War Ideologies

- The Cold War was a conflict of ideology between the USA & Soviet Union
 - Step 1: Match each of the 8 cards with their appropriate definition
 - Step 2: Sort the cards by determining which 4 describe the USA & which 4 cards describe the USSR
 - Step 3: Match each of the 8 images with the correct definition

A



After weeks of study, this voter has made up her own mind on the issues. She is now casting her ballot in favor of the party she believes best represents the values she holds dear.

B



EQUALITY

Here people line up to claim government-subsidized apartments. The government seeks to meet the basic needs of all people. Every citizen receives free education, free medical services, guaranteed vacations, pension, and access to day-care centers for small children of working parents.

C



CAPITALISM

Ernie owns a hardware store. He buys his merchandise from several large corporations and then decides that since he is going to sell the merchandise to his customers, he should have a sale every now and then. He decides to give away a pair of scissors for every purchase. He fears he may one day go out of business because of stiff competition from larger corporations.

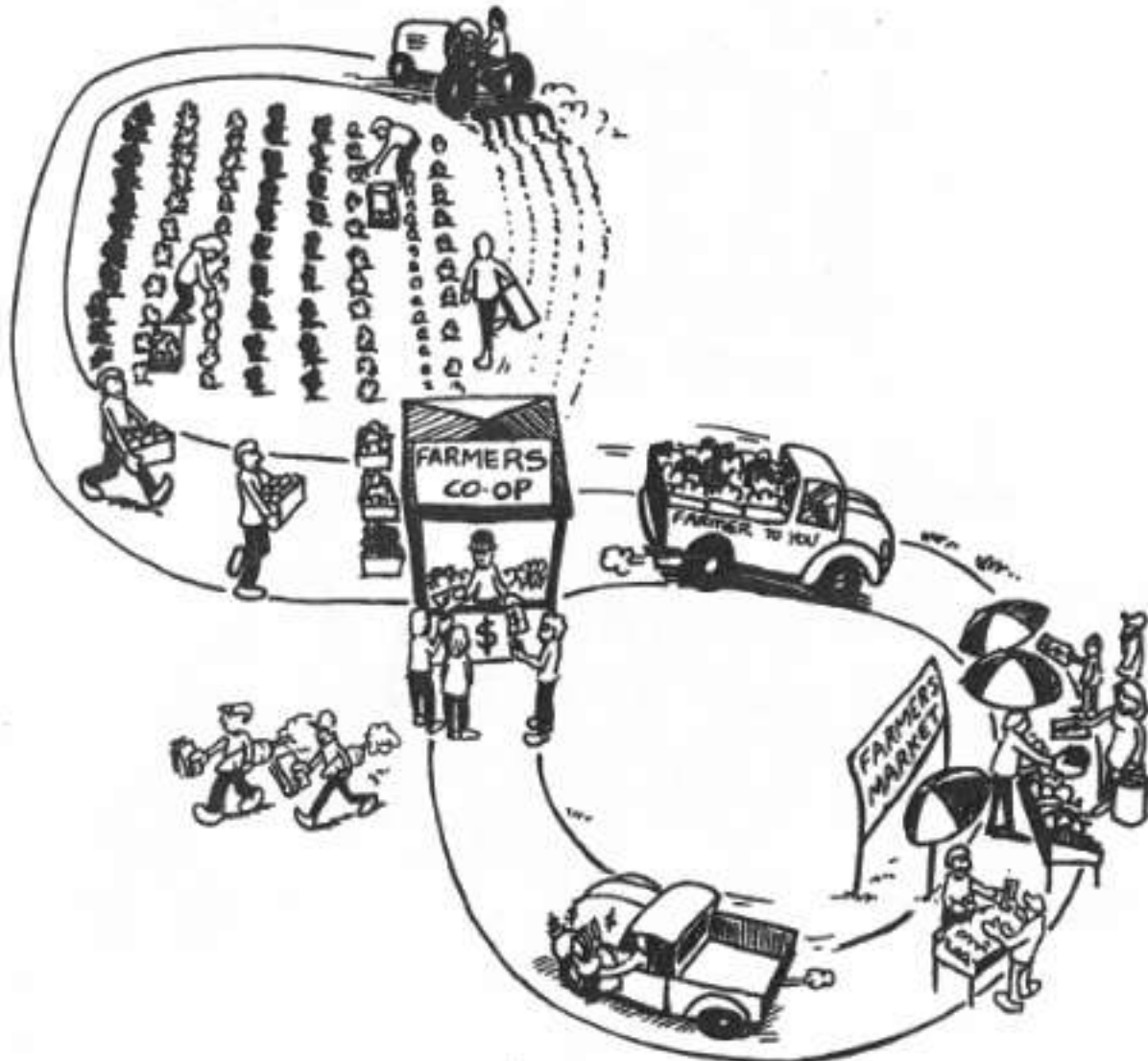
D



INDIVIDUALISM

A girl named Lily in a spelling bee class receives an 'C' on her report card. She is disappointed because she had been the class spelling champion throughout the year, but was not able to stay in the spelling bees for more than two or three rounds.

E



COLLECTIVISM

This is a large farm made up of land from many smaller ones. The farmers are working together in groups instead of as individuals. Part of the crop goes to the government. The farmers share the money from selling the rest.

F



This is a factory in which the hours of work, wages, and production targets are all controlled by the government. The factory, like most other productive property, is owned by the state. People may go into business for themselves but they may not hire anyone to work for them. To hire an employee would be to exploit that person's labor.

SOCIALISM

G



TOTALITARIANISM

This is an official from the central government closely monitoring the daily activities of the people. Since the revolution, the state has become all-powerful and dominates almost every aspect of the lives of the people. Political rights and civil liberties are denied.

H



FREEDOM

This man is selling newspapers that carried widely different versions of a court decision. Some newspapers emphasized that the judge's ruling went against all previous rulings, while others argued that the ruling would finally reverse the downward trend in the nation's morality. Editorials differed even more widely.

■ Essential Question:

- What were the major events between the USA & USSR during the early years of the Cold War?



■ CPWH Agenda for Unit 13.1:

■ Clicker questions

- “Cold War” notes

- Today’s HW: **33.1**

- Unit 13 Test: **Tuesday, May 3**

The two sides of the Cold War

CAPITALISM



"All industry, business and agriculture should be owned by private people or firms. Competition between rival factories or shops or farms will cause prices to fall, and make firms more efficient."

Any person should be free to start a business and employ people

Any profit he or she makes is reward for hard work

Average standard of living higher than under Communism, but a wide spread between rich and poor

Opportunity for all

Choice of many parties for Government, chosen by the people. A democracy

A free economy

COMMUNISM



"Everything belongs to the state and should be run by the government on behalf of the people. A classless society achieved by overthrowing capitalism by revolution."

No private person should be allowed to profit from the work from other citizens

All profits, instead of going into the pockets of one owner or even shareholders, goes to the state – everyone benefits

Lower average standard of living, but (in theory) everyone equal

Fairness and equality for all

A controlled economy

Only one party of Government – no need for any more

The United States & Soviet Union were superpowers & rivals who dominated world politics

This was an era of competing ideologies: the USA promoted democracy & capitalism while the USSR tried to spread communism



The different ideologies between USA & USSR and their desires to spread these ideas led to an era of distrust, hostility, proxy battles, & near nuclear war

What Caused the Cold War?

In 1917, Lenin led the Bolsheviks in the Russian Revolution

Distrust began when the USA sent troops to fight the “Red Army” during the

After Lenin’s death in 1924, Joseph Stalin became dictator of the Soviet Union

During WWII, the USA & USSR worked together to defeat the Axis Powers, but...



ВПЕРЕД, ЗА РАЗГРОМ НЕМЕЦКИХ

...World War II increased tensions between the USA and USSR

Stalin never trusted the Britain or the USA during World War II



The Manhattan Project gave the USA a monopoly on nuclear weapon technology

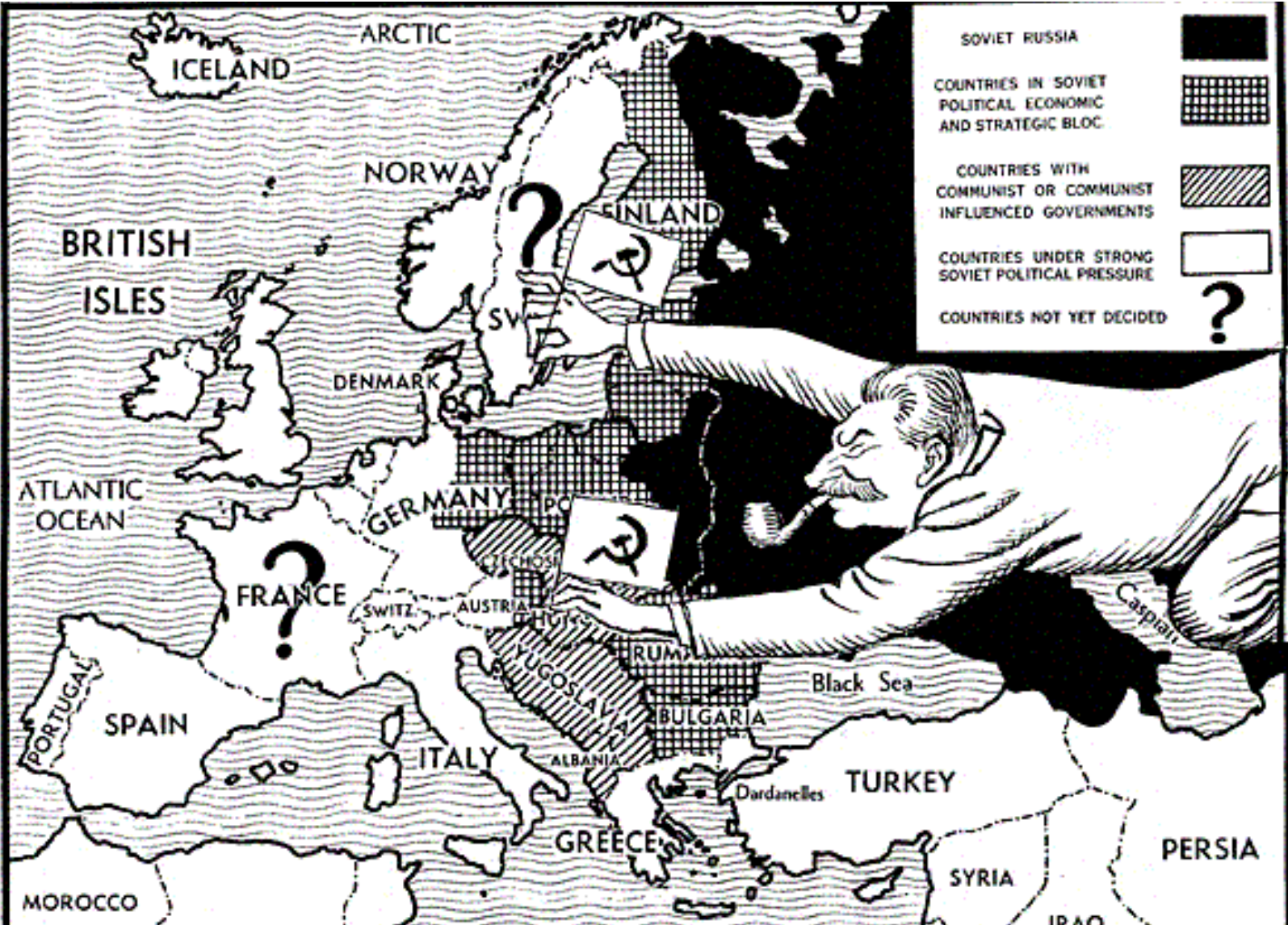
At the Yalta Conference, Stalin agreed to allow self-determination in Eastern Europe

But, Stalin wanted a “buffer zone” between the USSR & the democratic nations in Western Europe

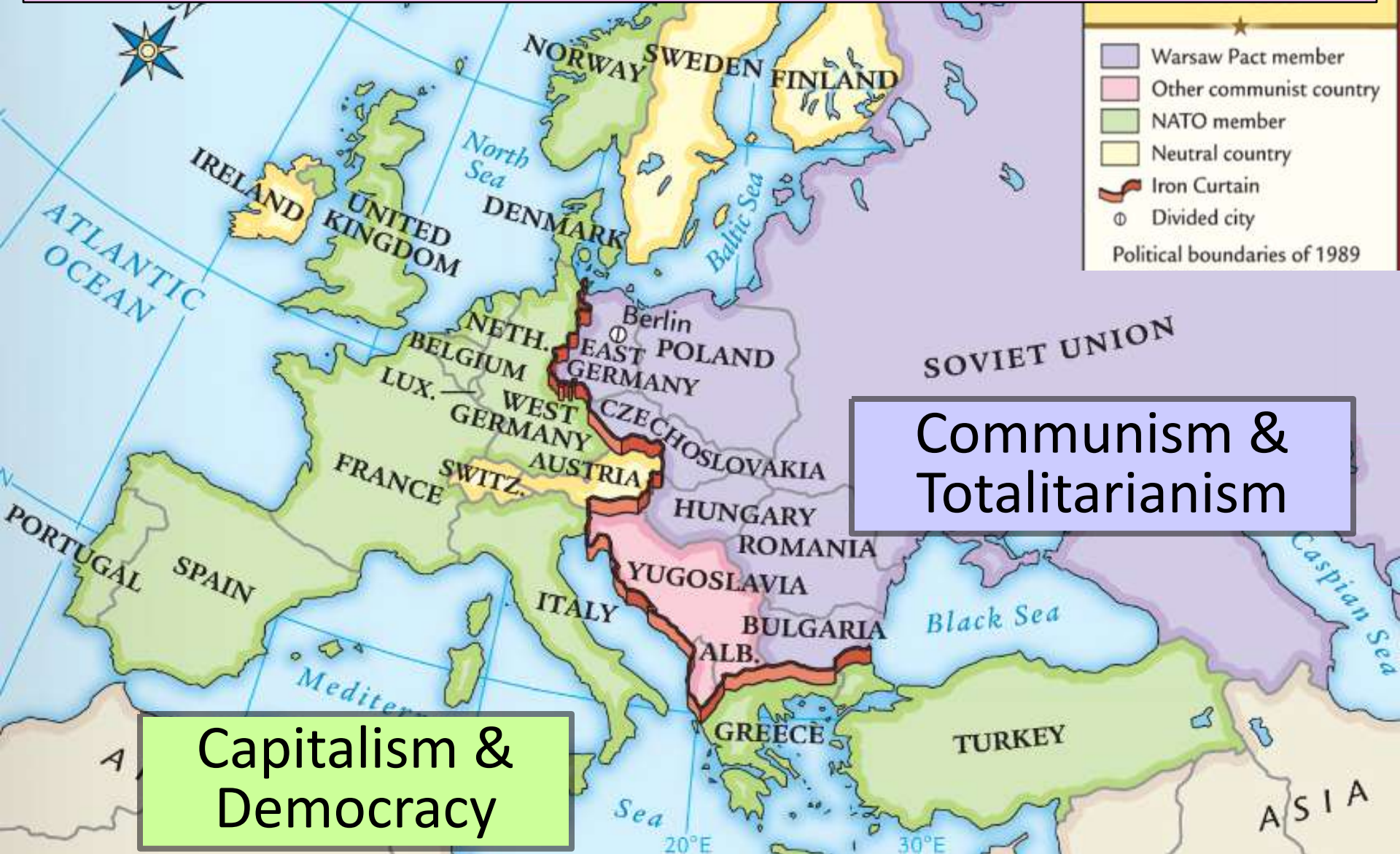


Stalin used his military to install communist gov'ts in Eastern European nations

In the years after World War II, the USA began to view Stalin as a new Hitler—a dangerous dictator who wanted to take over the world



By 1946, Europe was divided by an “iron curtain” that separated democratic/capitalist Western Europe from communist/totalitarian Eastern Europe



Communism & Totalitarianism

Capitalism & Democracy

The U.S. created a foreign policy called containment to stop Soviet influence & the spread of communism

When the USSR began to pressure Greece & Turkey to turn communist, the U.S. created the Truman Doctrine, promising economic & military help to any nation threatened by communism

T

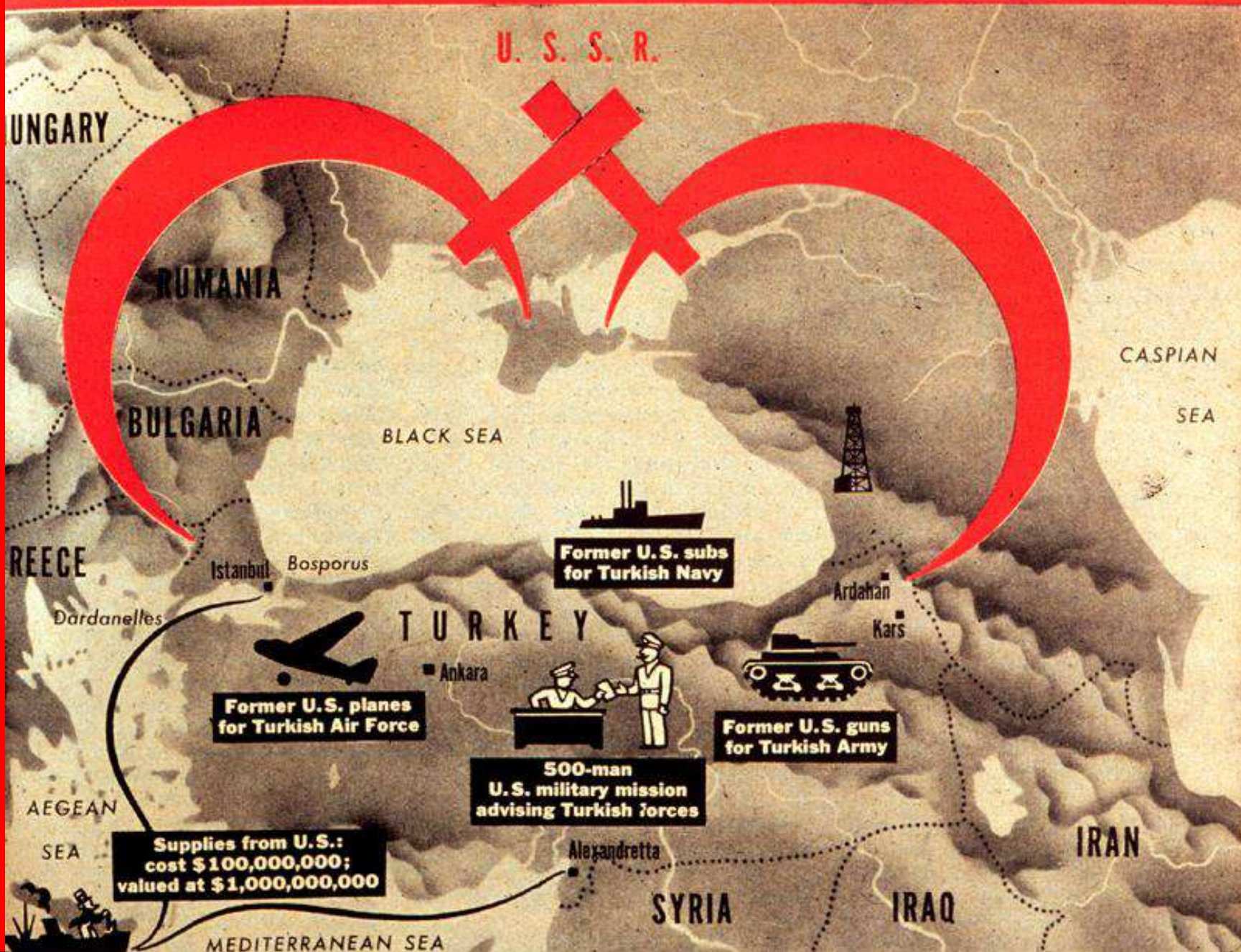
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The Truman Doctrine worked & neither Greece nor Turkey fell to communism



Russian Pressure: Basis for U.S. Aid to Turkey



European nations had difficulty recovering after WWII which led to fears of communism in Europe

The U.S. created the Marshall Plan which offered \$13 billion to help rebuild post-war Europe



By 1952, Western Europe recovered & Communism never took root



Marshall Plan to Aid Europe 1948-1952

In 1948, the USSR used military force to turn Czechoslovakia to communism; This led to fears that Stalin would use similar tactics in Western Europe



In 1949, the United States formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): a military alliance among democratic countries in Europe & North America



Divided Germany, 1948–1949

At the end of WWII, Germany was divided into zones occupied by the USA, Britain, France, & the USSR

Berlin, the German capital, was also divided but was located in the Soviet zone

In 1948, Stalin tried to turn all of Berlin communist & ordered the Berlin Blockade which shut down all ground transportation to West Berlin



In response, the U.S. began the Berlin Airlift

For 11 months, U.S. & British planes supplies landed in Berlin to bring food, fuel, & supplies

Stalin admitted defeat & lifted the blockade in 1949

The United States successfully kept West Berlin from turning communist



From 1945 to 1949, the United States successfully contained communism in Europe

But over the next 40 years, the Cold War intensified as communism spread to Asia, Africa, and Latin America



The Cold War intensified as new nuclear weapons were introduced; espionage (spying) increased; & wars broke out in Korea, Vietnam, & Afghanistan