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VOCABULARY

1

Arms Race

2

Capitalism

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Communism

VOCABULARY

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McCarthyism

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Proxy War

9

Red Scare

WESTERN LEADERS

HARRY TRUMAN

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

JOHN F. KENNEDY

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

COMMUNIST LEADERS

JOSEPH STALIN

LEONID BREZHNEV

MIKHAIL
GORBACHEV

COMMUNISM

Communism is a philosophy and a form of government. The goal of communism is to form a society where everything is shared equally. There is little private ownership and all people are treated equally. In a communist country, the government owns and controls everything.

HISTORY

RUSSIA

RESULTS

CHINA

ARMS RACE

During the Cold War, the U.S and the Soviet Union competed in a nuclear arms race. Both sides spent billions of dollars trying to stockpile nuclear weapons.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

ARMS RACE

ICBMS

DEFENSE

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARMS REDUCTION TALKS

END

SPACE RACE

The Space Race refers to the 20th century competition between the United States and the Soviet Union for supremacy in space technology

BEGINNING

GEMINI PROGRAM

MAN

ORBIT

SUEZ CRISIS

The Suez Crisis was the invasion of Egypt in 1956 by Israel, followed by the United Kingdom and France. It occurred when Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser took control of the Suez Canal and planned to charge ships to travel through it.

SUEZ CANAL

ISRAEL ATTACK

NASSER &

END

MCCARTHYISM

McCarthyism is the practice of making accusations of treason without proper evidence. It is named after former senator Joseph McCarthy.

ORIGINS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

CONGRESS

BLACKLISTS

LAWS

MCCARRAN INTERNAL SECURITY ACT

COMMUNIST CONTROL ACT

POPULAR SUPPORT

COMMUNIST PORTRAYALS

VICTIMS

BERLIN AIRLIFT

After WWII - Germany was divided into four zones by the allies. Each zone was controlled by a different country: the U.S., Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. Berlin was located in the Soviet Union zone, but the four countries split the city into four zones.

TENSIONS

RED SCARE

A Red Scare is a promotion, whether real or imagined, of widespread fear and paranoia by a society about the potential rise and influx of communism into a country.

1ST RED SCARE

2ND RED

BERLIN WALL

The Berlin Wall was built by the communist government of East Berlin in 1961. It divided East and West Berlin and was built to prevent people from fleeing East Berlin.

BACKGROUND

WALL TORN DOWN

BUILDING THE WALL

DEFLECTIONS

BAY OF PIGS

In 1961 the United States sent trained Cuban exiles to Cuba to try to overthrow Fidel Castro's government, but they failed miserably.

BACKGROUND

PLAN

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in 1962 after the Soviet Union began installing nuclear missiles in Cuba. It was perhaps the closest that the United States and the Soviet Union came to nuclear war during the Cold War.

BACKGROUND

BLOCKADE

DETENTE WITH USSR

Detente is the easing of strained relations. Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford called for a detente with the Soviet Union to "thaw out" or "un-freeze" the American relationship with the Soviet Union. This occurred at a period roughly in the middle of the Cold War.

RED TELEPHONE

END OF DETENTE

1961

KOREAN WAR

The Korean War was fought between South Korea and communist North Korea. It was the first major conflict of the Cold War. The United States supported South Korea and the Soviet Union supported North Korea.

BACKGROUND

NORTH KOREA ATTACKS

WAR

BATTLE OF INCHON

DETENTE WITH USSR

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RED TELEPHONE

END OF DETENTE

1961

HELSINKI ACCORDS

SALT II

KOREAN WAR

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BACKGROUND

NORTH KOREA ATTACKS

WAR

BATTLE OF INCHON

CHINA ENTERS

38TH PARALLEL

END

VIETNAM WAR

The Vietnam War was fought between communist North Vietnam and Southern Vietnam. The United States supported the South, but it ultimately lost the war. The war lasted for twenty years.

BACKGROUND

PROXY
WAR

CONTAINMENT

CHINESE CIVIL WAR

The Chinese Civil War took place between 1927 and 1950. It was briefly interrupted when Japan invaded China in 1936 and during WWII. It was fought between the nationalist government of China and the Communist Party of China.

BACKGROUND

CIVIL WAR BEGINS

TEN YEARS CIVIL WAR

YOM KIPPUR WAR

The Yom Kippur War was fought between Israel and the Arab states of Syria and Egypt. It took place between October 6th and the 25th in 1973.

OTHER
COUNTRIES

WAR BEGINS

COUNTRIES

SOVIET AFGHANISTAN WAR

The Soviet Afghanistan War was fought between Afghanistan rebels, backed by Pakistan and the Afghanistan government, which was supported by the Soviet Union. The United States supported the rebels in hopes that they would overthrow the communist government and prevent the spread of communism.

BACKGROUND

WAR
BEGINS

WAR

SOVIET UNION COLLAPSE

The Soviet Union began to collapse in the late 1980s. On December 25, 1991, the country split into 15 independent states, signaling the official collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War.

MIKHAIL
GORBACHEV

BALTIC
NATIONALISTS

GLASNOST

ATTEMPTED
TAKEOVER

PERESTROIKA

BREAKUP

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Vocabs

The Soviet Union to develop nuclear weapons

- Arms race – competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union to develop nuclear weapons
- Capitalism – economic system based on private ownership and the free market system
- Communism – economic system based on government ownership and control of resources
- Détente – an easing of relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union which began in 1971 when Nixon visited Moscow and the SALT talks took place. It ended in 1979 when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan
- Eisenhower Doctrine – stated that a country could ask for military support from the U.S. if it was threatened by another country. It was based on a speech that President Eisenhower gave to Congress and served as a warning to the Soviet Union
- Iron Curtain – described the border between the communist and democratic countries of Europe
- McCarthyism – term used to describe accusations of treasons or disloyalty without having any evidence. It came from when Senator McCarthy made several accusations of people being communists and traitors
- Proxy Wars – when two sides use third parties to fight rather than fight each other directly
- During the Cold War, the U.S. and the Soviet Union fought proxy wars such as the Vietnam and the Korean wars
- Red Scare – time of extreme anti-communism in the U.S. People were terrified that communists had infiltrated the government
- Space Race – competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union to explore space. The Soviet Union was the first country to put a satellite and the first manned flight into orbit. The U.S. would be the first country to put a man on the moon
- Truman Doctrine – an effort to stop the spread of communism. It said that the U.S. would help countries that were threatened by "armed minorities or outside pressures"
- Warsaw Pact – an alliance between the Soviet Union and other Eastern European communist nations

- Western Leaders
 - Harry Truman – US president from 1945-1953, used the Marshall Plan to help European rebuild after WWII. Helped form NATO with Canada and western Europe, sent troops to Korea to fight in the Korean war, sent aid to Vietnam.
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower – US president from 1953-1961, put out the Eisenhower Doctrine which stated that any country could request help from the U.S if it was being threatened by another, it was designed to stop the spread of communism.
 - John F. Kennedy – US president from 1961-1963, he was President during the building of the Berlin Wall, the Bay of Pigs, and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
 - Lyndon B. Johnson – US president from 1963-1969, became President after Kennedy was assassinated, grew US involvement in the Vietnam war, ended US involvement in the Vietnam War, made the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.
 - Richard Nixon – US president from 1969-1974, ended the Vietnam War, signed the SALT I treaty and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.
 - Ronald Reagan – US president from 1981-1989, when Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union, Reagan saw an opportunity for peace, and the two agreed to reduce their stockpile of nuclear missiles, famous for his speech at the Berlin Wall, where he said to "tear down this wall".
 - Margaret Thatcher – Prime Minister of the UK from 1979-1990, allied with Reagan and took a stand against communism, she was Prime Minister when the Cold war ended.

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Communist Leaders
Union from 1922

- ## ANSWER KEY CONT.
- Joseph Stalin – leader of the Soviet Union from 1924-1953, became leader after Lenin died, was a brutal leader who was responsible for the deaths of over 20 million people
 - Leonid Brezhnev – leader of the Soviet Union from 1964-1984, during his time as leader, the Soviet Union built up a massive arsenal of nuclear arms
 - participated in the SALT I agreement of 1972 which was an effort to reduce nuclear arms
 - Mikhail Gorbachev – leader of the Soviet Union from 1985-1991, he brought about reforms and freedoms which led to many countries breaking away from the Soviet Union, his relationship with Western Leaders helped bring an end to the Cold War
 - Mao Zedong – leader of the Communist Party of China from 1949-1976, led the communist revolution in China during the Chinese Civil War, his philosophies about Marxism and communism are called Maoism
 - Fidel Castro – leader of Cuba from 1959-2008, led the Cuban revolution overthrowing President Batista in 1959, took control of Cuba and installed a communist government
- History – Carl Mays

- History – Carl Marx was a German philosopher and economist who wrote the *Manifesto* in 1848 and is known as the father of communism.
- Russia – communism began in Russia with the rise of the Bolshevik Party led by Vladimir Lenin who led the 1917 October Revolution and overthrew the government. Lenin was a follower of Marxist philosophy, and his views became known as Marxist-Leninism. Russia became the Soviet Union, which fought with the Allies during WWII. After the war, the Soviet Union took control of many Eastern European countries, which became known as the Eastern Bloc.
- China – the communist party took control of China after winning the Chinese Civil War. Mao Zedong was the leader of communist China, and the type of communism in China at that time is often called Maoism.
- Results – the realities of communism did not work out like Marx had originally philosophized. Government leaders treated the lower classes horribly. Over 40 million people were murdered for “the good of the state” when Joseph Stalin was the leader of the Soviet Union. Stalin created labor camps and sent away anyone who disagreed with the government. Communist states have much less freedom. Religion and economics are controlled by the government. Communist states have right to own things, and the government takes over full control.

- Nuclear weapons – the U.S. was the first country to develop nuclear weapons via the Manhattan Project during WWII. They ended WWII by dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Arms race – the arms race began on August 29, 1949 when the Soviet Union tested its first atomic bomb. The rest of the world was shocked because they did not think that the Soviet Union was this far along in development. The U.S. detonated the first hydrogen bomb in 1952. It was a more powerful version of the atomic bomb. The Soviets detonated their own in 1953.
- ICBMs – both countries began developing Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) in the 1950s. These missiles could be launched from as far as 3,500 miles away.
- Defense – the world began to fear what would happen if nuclear war erupted. Militaries began to develop defenses such as radar arrays to tell if a missile had been launched. They also developed defense missiles that could shoot down ICBMs. People also built bomb shelters and underground bunkers where they could die if nuclear war broke out.

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Berlin Airlift cont.

There were over two million people living in the city. The Soviets did not believe that the air force would work and that Berlin would eventually give up. The U.S. and Great Britain flew around 277,000 flights into Berlin during the next ten months. They airlifted over 2.3 million tons into the city. The Soviet Union finally ended the blockade on May 12, 1949.

Suez Canal

- Suez Canal—man-made waterway in Egypt that connects the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It is important for ships traveling to and from Europe, India, and the Middle East. It was built by a French developer in 1869.
- Nasser & Egypt — Gamal Abdel Nasser took control of Egypt in 1954. He wanted to modernize Egypt, which included building the Aswan Dam. Great Britain and the U.S. agreed to loan Egypt money, but backed out because of Egypt's political and military ties with the Soviet Union.
- Seizing the Canal—Nasser decided to take control of the Suez Canal to pay for the Aswan Dam. The Canal was controlled by the British, who were supposed to ensure that it would remain open to all countries. Nasser seized the Canal, but they planned to charge money to use the canal in order to pay for the dam.
- Israel Attack — Israel, Britain, and France decided to use the seizure of the canal as a reason to attack Egypt. They planned for Israel to attack, and then Britain and France would come in as peace keepers and take control of the canal. Israel attacked and Britain and France intervened, but Egypt wouldn't budge. They decided to bomb Egypt's air force.
- End—the Soviet Union threatened to join the Suez Crisis on the side of Egypt, which angered the U.S. The U.S. ended up forcing Israel, Britain, and France to withdraw to keep the Soviet Union out of the conflict.
- Results — the crisis made it clear that the U.S. and the Soviet Union were the two world superpowers. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union had economic and strategic interests in the Suez Canal, so it was in their best interest to keep it open.

- 1st Red Scare – occurred from 1919 to 1920. People blamed communism when workers went on strike. Many people were arrested because they were thought to have communist beliefs.
- 2nd Red Scare – occurred during the start of the Cold War, from 1947 to 1957. While communism was spreading in China and Eastern Europe, Americans were worried that communism would spread to the United States.
- Government – the U.S. government was very involved in the Red Scare. Senator Joseph McCarthy was one of the biggest crusaders against communism. He often accused people of working for the Soviet Union with very little evidence. The FBI was very anti-communist, and it was led by J. Edgar Hoover. They wiretapped and spied on suspected communists, and information they gathered to McCarthy and other government officials.

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

SUGGESTED ANSWER

McCarthyism required all federal civil service Origins - Executive Order 9835 March 21, 1957 (Truman) One basis for disloyalty is finding membership in, affiliation with, or sympathetic association any organization defined by Attorney General in Asia—Soviet Union employees be screened for "loyalty" One basis for disloyalty is finding membership in, affiliation with, or sympathetic association any organization defined by Attorney General in Asia—Soviet Union totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or subversive Expanding Communism in Asia—Soviet Union tests atomic bomb in 1949, Korean War in 1950, Mao gains mainland China, 1949, Mao gains mainland China, 1949 Executive Branch - Eisenhower continues loyalty program, DOJ starts keeping list of subversive organizations FBI director J. Edgar Hoover designed Truman's loyalty security program, which increased agents in FBI and extended Hoover's own influence Congress - House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) most prominent and active government committee involved in anti-Communist investigations formed in 1938, known as Dies Committee (after chairman Martin Dies), greatest fame/infamy for investigation into Hollywood film industry The "\$64,000 Question" "are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party of the United States?" Hollywood Ten refused to answer, citing 1st Amendment, but all imprisoned for Contempt of Congress Senate Internal Security Subcommittee formed in 1950, had reputation for careful and extensive investigations McCarthy heads Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, began investigating US Army/Army Signal Corps as a dangerous spy ring, which ultimately turned out to be an unfounded claim

- Blacklists - President of MPAA issued press release, Waldorf Astoria, that announced firing of Hollywood Ten and said "we did not knowingly employ a Communist, or member of any party or group which advocates the overthrow of the US government" 100s were denied employment, but no one publicly admitted the blacklists exist
- McCarthy Internal Security Act, 1950 - no real effect, beyond legal harassment. Required registration of Communist organizations with US Attorney General
- Popular support - supported by a variety of groups, including American Legion, Peak of Communist Control Act (1954) - sought to outlaw Communist party
- Popular support - supported by a variety of groups, including American Legion, Peak of Communist Control Act (1954) - sought to outlaw Communist party
- popular support in January 1950 unpopular with union activists, and Jews
- Communist Portrayals - proponents of McCarthyism claimed that the Communist Party of America was so completely under Moscow's control that any American Communist was mere puppet of Soviet and Russian intelligence services In 1940, ACLU experts founding member, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, saying being a Communist and being a civil libertarian are mutually exclusive
- Victims - difficult to estimate total number, 100s imprisoned, while 10-12,000 lost their jobs Often being subpoenaed was enough to be fired Also targeted homosexuals and "sexual deviants" part of the Lavender Scare

- Often being subordinated to the Lavender Score
 perverts" as part of the Lavender Score.
- Berlin Wall
 Background – Germany divided into two countries after WWII. East Germany became communist under the control of the Soviet Union. West Germany remained a democratic country. The country was supposed to be reunited eventually, but it took much longer than many people thought. Berlin was located in the Eastern half of the country, but it was controlled by the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, and France.