# Day Six
US Abroad 1945 till 1989...
the Cold War, The Korean War, & the Vietnam Conflict

## Part A. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>A conflict between the USA &amp; the USSR from 1945-1991. Neither nation directly confronted the other on the battlefield but extensive &amp; intensive struggle persisted.</td>
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<td>2. Satellite nation</td>
<td>Countries that were dominated by the Soviet Union following the installation of communist governments in 1946.</td>
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<td>3. Containment</td>
<td>A policy of the Truman administration that attempted to prevent any extension of communist rule to other countries.</td>
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<td>4. Stalemate</td>
<td>Any position or situation in which no action can be taken or progress made; deadlock: <em>Talks between union and management resulted in a stalemate.</em></td>
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<td>5. Brinkmanship</td>
<td>The willingness of one to go right up to the edge of conflict. During the Cold War the USA/USSR were willing to go right up to the edge of all out nuclear war. Often connected with the concept of an <em>Arms Race</em> where each side would attempt to gain a advantage by building up their military</td>
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<td>6. Domino Theory</td>
<td>The idea that if one country fell to communism the surrounding countries would also fall.</td>
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<td>7. Credibility gap</td>
<td>7. The perception that what is being reported is far different form what was really going on</td>
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<td>8. Detente</td>
<td>8. An easing of tensions. A policy put in place by President Nixon that was aimed at a more flexible approach in dealing with Communist nations.</td>
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<td>9. Glasnost &amp; Perestroika</td>
<td>9. Russian words for ‘openness’ (allowing more criticism of the govt) &amp; ‘flexibility’ (‘less govt control of the economy). These policies brought the implosion of the Soviet Union.</td>
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<td>10. Tiananmen Square</td>
<td>10. The place where the Chinese govt crushed a student protest that was demanding more liberty. This reminds us that Communist dictatorship still exists in spite of the fall of the Soviet Union. (North Korea, Cuba, Vietnam)</td>
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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Part A Practice Matching:

1. _____ Stalemate
2. _____ Domino Theory
3. _____ Satellite nation
4. _____ Glasnost & Perestroika
5. _____ Brinkmanship
6. _____ Détente
7. _____ Containment
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a. any position or situation in which no action can be taken or progress made; deadlock: Talks between union and management resulted in a stalemate.

b. A conflict between the USA & the USSR from 1945-1991. Neither nation directly confronted the other on the battlefield but extensive & intensive struggle persisted.

c. The willingness of one to go right up to the edge of conflict. During the Cold War the USA/USSR were willing to go right up to the edge of all out nuclear war. Often connected with the concept of an Arms Race where each side would attempt to gain a advantage by building up their military

d. The idea that if one country fell to communism the surrounding countries would also fall.

e. Countries that were dominated by the Soviet Union following the installation of communist governments in 1946.

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g. Russian words for ‘openness’ (allowing more criticism of the govt) & ‘flexibility’ (‘less govt control of the economy). These policies brought the implosion of the Soviet Union.

h. The place where the Chinese govt crushed a student protest that was demanding more liberty. This reminds us that Communist dictatorship still exists in spite of the fall of the Soviet Union. (North Korea, Cuba, Vietnam)

i. An easing of tensions. A policy put in place by President Nixon that was aimed at a more flexible approach in dealing with Communist nations.

j. A policy of the Truman administration that attempted to prevent any extension of communist rule to other countries.
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<td>A brutal dictator who is credited with turning the Soviet Union into a world power but at the cost of millions of lives of its citizens.</td>
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<td>c.</td>
<td>The charismatic leader of Chinese Communists under who’s leadership defeated the Nationalists &amp; brought China to a one party Communist dictatorship. Widespread peasant support via promises of land reform paved the way for Mao’s victory.</td>
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<td>An international organization established after World War II (4/1945) to promote health, peace &amp; promote dialogue on international issues</td>
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<td>e.</td>
<td>The Soviet leader who followed Stalin &amp; believed that the triumph of Communism could be achieved by peaceful coexistence during which economic &amp; scientific competition would prevail.</td>
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<td>f.</td>
<td>The Communist leader of Cuba who the Cuban Independence movement who led resistance to the corrupt dictatorship that existed via the support of the USA. Brought communist revolution into the Western Hemisphere &amp; served as an inspiration to many.</td>
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<td>The Communist leader of the Vietnamese Independence movement who led resistance to foreign occupation throughout the 20th century.</td>
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<td>The President who moved from a hard line anti-communist philosophy to a policy of détente. Initiated open relations with China &amp; negotiated nuclear arms reduction with the Soviet Union.</td>
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<td>i.</td>
<td>Returned to a hard line anti Communist foreign policy that actively opposed communist insurrections in Latin America (Nicaragua) &amp; reengaged in an arms race (Star Wars)</td>
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<td>An imaginative &amp; skilled diplomat/political leader who while attempting to modernize the Soviet system initiated reforms that stimulated its implosion.</td>
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WHO AM I? PRACTICE

Part B Practice Matching:
Matching:

1. ______ Fidel Castro
2. ______ Harry Truman
3. ______ Ho Chi Minh
4. ______ Joseph Stalin
5. ______ Mao Zedong
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a. The charismatic leader of Chinese Communists under who’s leadership defeated the Nationalists & brought China to a one party Communist dictatorship. Widespread peasant support via promises of land reform paved the way for Mao’s victory.

b. The Communist leader of the Vietnamese Independence movement who led resistance to foreign occupation throughout the 20th century.

c. An international organization established after World War II (4/1945) to promote health, peace & promote dialogue on international issues.

d. A brutal dictator who is credited with turning the Soviet Union into a world power but at the cost of millions of lives of its citizens.

e. The President who moved from a hard line anti-communist philosophy to a policy of détente. Initiated open relations with China & negotiated nuclear arms reduction with the Soviet Union.

f. The Communist leader of Cuba who the Cuban Independence movement who led resistance to the corrupt dictatorship that existed via the support of the USA. Brought communist revolution into the Western Hemisphere & served as an inspiration to many.
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g. An imaginative & skilled diplomat/political leader who while attempting to modernize the Soviet system initiated reforms that stimulated its implosion.

h. Returned to a hard line anti-Communist foreign policy that actively opposed communist insurrections in Latin America (Nicaragua) & reengaged in an arms race (Star Wars)

i. The Soviet leader who followed Stalin & believed that the triumph of Communism could be achieved by peaceful coexistence during which economic & scientific competition would prevail.

j. A straight talking President (The Buck Stops Here) who made some very difficult decisions (using nuclear weapons). Met Soviet expansionism with a policy of containment.
Part C – Events

1946 – Soviet domination of Eastern Europe: Despite pledges of free elections during the Potsdam Conference the Red Army supports the Communist Parties throughout Eastern Europe as their eliminate their political competition and establish Communist dictatorships. Winston Churchill decry’s an "Iron Curtain" descending across the European Continent.

1947 – Truman Doctrine & Marshal Plan: In an attempt to thwart Communist expansionism the US provided political, military (TD) & economic (MP) support for the recovering nations of Europe.

1948 – Berlin Airlift: As the Soviets and their Allies attempt to isolate and starve the people of Berlin into surrender the US & its Allies fly the needed supplies into Berlin for 327 days, thus avoiding a Soviet takeover of Berlin.

1949 – NATO established: 12 member nations pledge support to one & other in case any member was attacked. Marks the 1st time the US enters into a military alliance during peacetime thus ending a return to America isolationism.

1949 – Communist victory in China: Mao successfully defeats the Nationalists, who flee to the island of Taiwan/Formosa. Tension & containment come to Asia.

1950 – Korean War begins: North Korea invades South Korea – the United Nations comes to South Korea’s aid – US military dominates the UN effort – war ends in a stalemate July 1954

1952 – Testing of the H-Bomb: US successfully tests the Hydrogen Bomb and initiates another phase of the Arms Race

1953 – Warsaw Pact formed: 7 member nations form a military alliance in Eastern Europe under the direction of the Soviet Union

1957 – Eisenhower Doctrine: President Eisenhower declares that the US will defend the Middle East against attack from any Communist nation.

1957 - The Space Race begins: with the launch of the Soviet satellite Sputnik. The US promptly poured money into their own space program & launched their 1st satellite in Jan of 1958.
1959-1963 — The Cuban Crisis: Fidel Castro's Communist victory in Cuba spurred a frantic US response that resulted in its support of the disastrous Bay of Pigs Invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles in 1961. Castro fearing further US aggression invited the USSR to place nuclear weapons on Cuban soil & that led to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1963. The world teetered on the brink of nuclear war as President Kennedy faced off with Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev on the removal of the nuclear weapons. The Soviets withdrew their missiles and later the USA removed missiles from Turkey.

1963 — 1st attempts at detente: or the easing of tensions occurred after Kennedy & Khrushchev realized the seriousness of split second decision that could lead the world to nuclear war. They established the hot line, or a direct phone line between US President & the Soviet Premier plus they negotiated a Limited Test Ban Treaty that barred testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.

1964 — USA escalates involvement in Vietnam: with the passing of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which granted President Johnson broad military powers in Vietnam

1968 — TET Offensive: Communist offensive achieves the political goal of shocking the American public into recognizing the questionable nature of the war. After years of information telling them the US was ‘winning’ the realities on the TV showed a far different message.

1972 — Détente Continues: as Nixon visits Communist China & initiates the normalization of relations. 3 months later Nixon visits the Soviet Union, which open the door to the SALT talks @ reducing the production of nuclear weapons.

1975 — Fall of South Vietnam: American combat troops had left by 1973 & in March of '73 North Vietnam finally captures the southern capital of Saigon & promptly renames it Ho Chi Minh City

1983 — Reagan turns tough: on US-Soviet relations as he initiates a new Arms Race with the Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) with an estimated cost of a trillion dollars

1985 — Mikhail Gorbachev assumes power in the Soviet Union: and promptly begin to reform its stagnat economic system. These reforms lead to political upheaval & the result in the implosion of the USSR.

Events Practice:

1. Explain the differences between a Democratic/Capitalist philosophy & a Communist/Socialist philosophy?

2. Describe how the Cold War evolved from intense to détente to intense to resolution.

3. Should the US intervene militarily in regional conflicts? (Read The Americans textbook pg 1059 Point-Counterpoint before you answer)

4. Explain the statement that... the Cold War should have taught the US about the limits of its military power.

Part D- Multiple Choice & Other Items Practice:

1. "We Americans no longer live in a world where we no longer can dominate, but from which we cannot isolate ourselves." The author of this quote is saying the United States should
   a. Less dependent on foreign nations
   b. Realize it is no longer a world power
   c. Recognize important changes in international relations
   d. Increase its economic and military strength

2. What was a major goal of United States foreign policy in Europe after 1945?
   a. Development of nuclear weapons for World War II Allies of the United States
   b. Liberation of nations under the control of the Soviet Union
   c. Military support for nationalist movements within individual European nations
   d. Promotion of international cooperation through political and economic agreements

3. The Cold War developed after World War II as a result of
   a. A decrease in arms production
   b. The collapse of the United Nations
   c. Japan’s new economic growth
   d. Tension between the superpowers
4. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Truman Doctrine were attempts to carry out a United States foreign policy of
   a. Brinkmanship
   b. Containment
   c. Appeasement
   d. Neutrality

Read each of the comments be these speakers carefully...
   **Speaker A**
   “We must provide arms to the legitimate governments of Greece and Turkey if they are to defeat Soviet-sponsored subversion”

   **Speaker B**
   “The first priority is to help rebuild the postwar economies of European countries so that democratic governments can survive”

   **Speaker C**
   “Our main goal is to create a system of collective security agreements to deal with any military threats”

   **Speaker D**
   “We must continue to build our nuclear and conventional arsenals if we are to have any hope of world peace”

5. The central concern of all of the speakers is
   a. The containment of communism
   b. The defeat of the Axis powers in World War II
   c. A ban on the proliferation of nuclear weapons
   d. The support of the United Nations peace keeping efforts

6. These speakers’ statements would have been made during the Presidential administration of
   a. Franklin D. Roosevelt
   b. Harry S. Truman
   c. John F. Kennedy
   d. Richard M. Nixon
Part E- Critical Thinking

Practice:

Theme: Foreign Policy

--The primary aim of a nation's foreign policy is the self-interest of that nation. Throughout United States history, certain foreign policy actions have led to debate over whether they were in the national interest.

Task:
Use either... containment, formation of military alliances, reliance upon international alliances to answer these questions.

- Identify a specific disagreement that occurred concerning the principal of federalism.
- Describe the actions taken by each side during the disagreement over federalism
- Discuss the extent to which these actions were successful in resolving the disagreement.

A) Discuss a specific application of each policy by the United States?

1. Containment

2. formation of military alliances

3. reliance upon international alliances
B) What was one reason the United States applied each policy?

1. Containment

2. formation of military alliances

3. reliance upon international alliances

C) Discuss one result of the application of each policy.

1. Containment

2. formation of military alliances

3. reliance upon international alliances