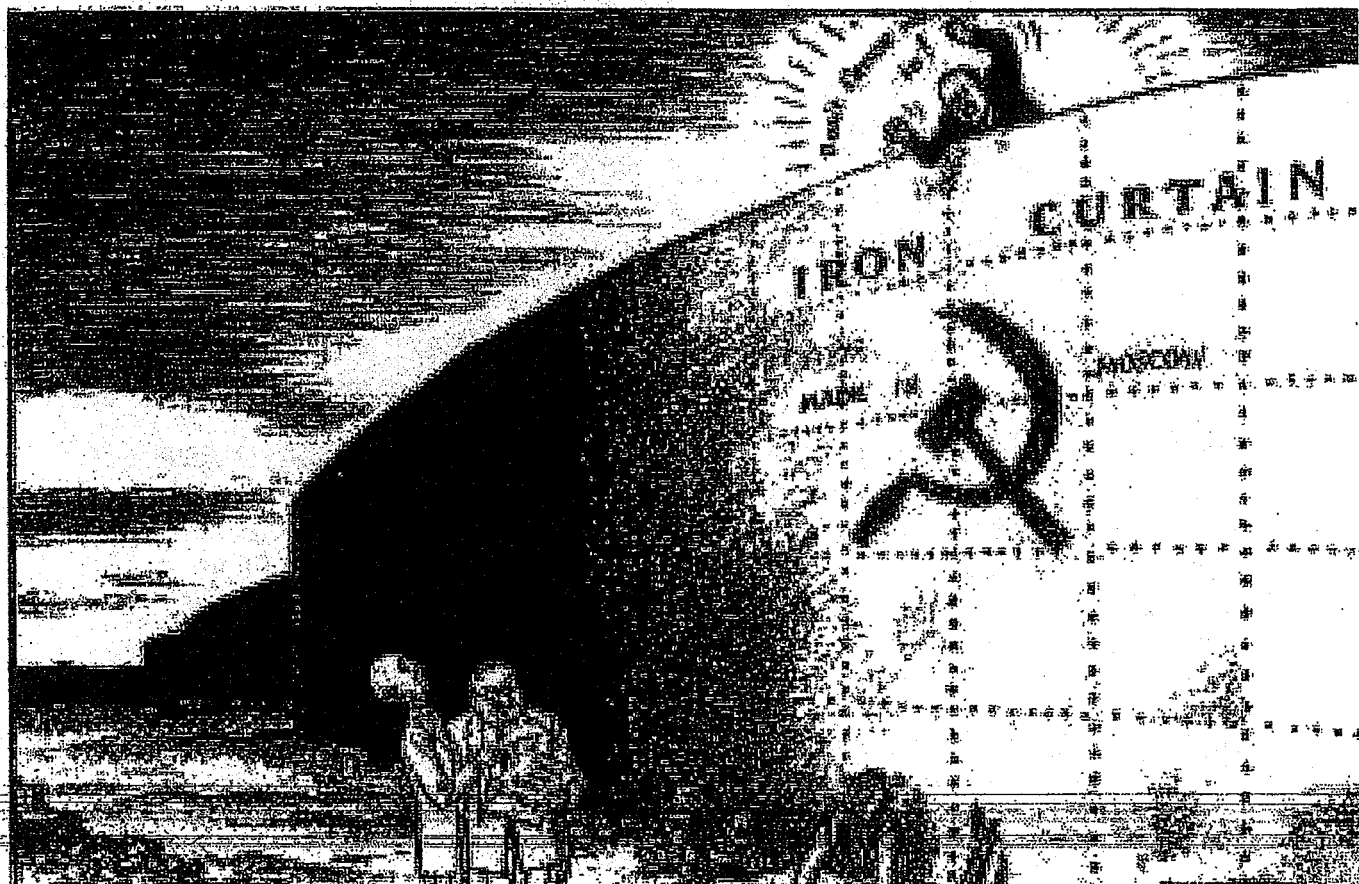


# Cold War



**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Period:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Due Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

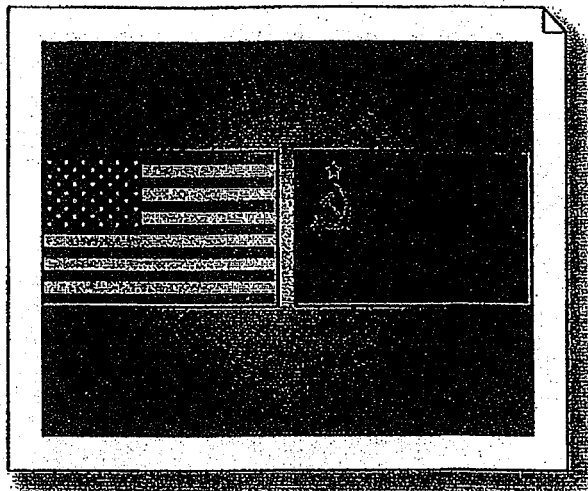


# The Cold War

**A**fter World War II, Germany was defeated and France and Great Britain were tired. Two other nations were on their way to becoming superpowers. Both the United States and the Soviet Union had the money and military strength to control the world. The two became rivals in a new war called the Cold War.

Each country had very different ideas about how to run a nation. Joseph Stalin, the Soviet dictator, wanted to spread communism in Eastern Europe.

In a communist government, the government controls the economy and is run by a single political party. U.S. President Harry S Truman and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill did not like this idea. As democratic, capitalist leaders, they did not want communism to spread. In democratic, capitalist nations, the people have control over both the government and the economy.



Soon, Eastern European countries like Poland and East Germany had communist governments. Churchill described Soviet control of Eastern Europe as an "iron curtain" that divided the continent. The iron curtain became a symbol of the Cold War to Westerners. It illustrated how the world was divided between East and West. On one side were the Soviet-dominated, communist countries of Eastern Europe. The Western democracies, led by the United States, were on the other side.

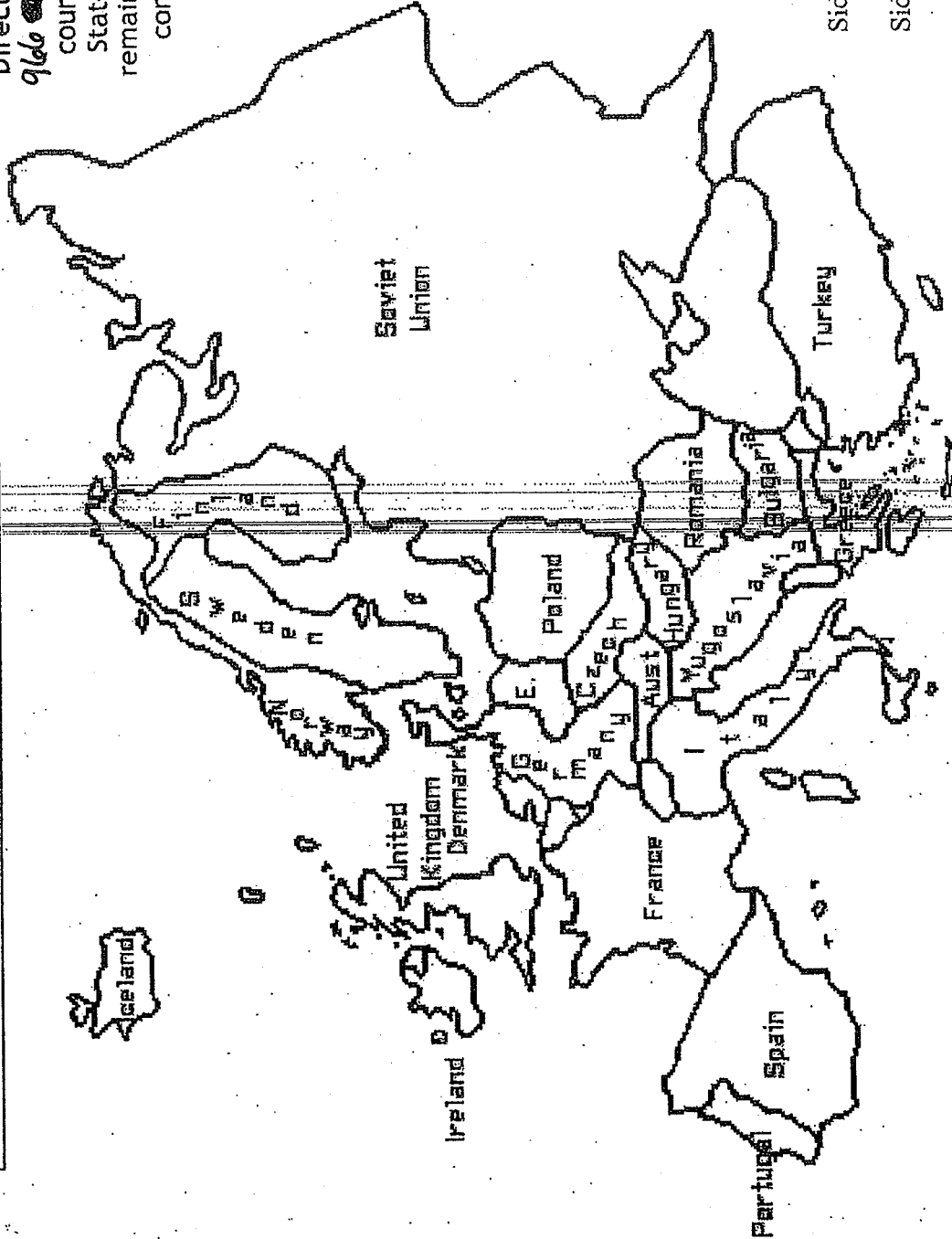
President Truman came up with a new policy about communism called containment. He said communism could exist in places that were already under Soviet control. However, it could not be allowed to spread. The United States said it would use military force to contain communism.

As tensions grew, alliances formed. In 1949, the United States, Great Britain, France, and other countries formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). They agreed to defend each other in case of attack. In 1955, the Soviet Union responded by starting the Warsaw Pact. This military alliance included the Soviet Union and its allies, such as Poland and East Germany.

Each alliance in the Cold War armed itself in case there was an attack from the other side. In 1949, the Soviets developed an atomic bomb. Now, both sides had nuclear weapons. Each superpower raced to build bigger, better weapons than its rival. The Cold War lasted until the 1980s. Although an actual war never broke out and the weapons were never used, the world was in crisis for almost 40 years.

# European Alliances After WWII

Directions: By using them map on page 966 of your textbook, label the countries that sided with the United States, Sided with the Soviet Union, remained non-communists, and became communists after WWII in Europe.



- ☐ Sided with United States
- ☐ Sided with Soviet Union
- ☐ Remained non-communists
- ☐ Became communists

# COLD WAR

## Economic Issues

### Market Economies v. Command Economies

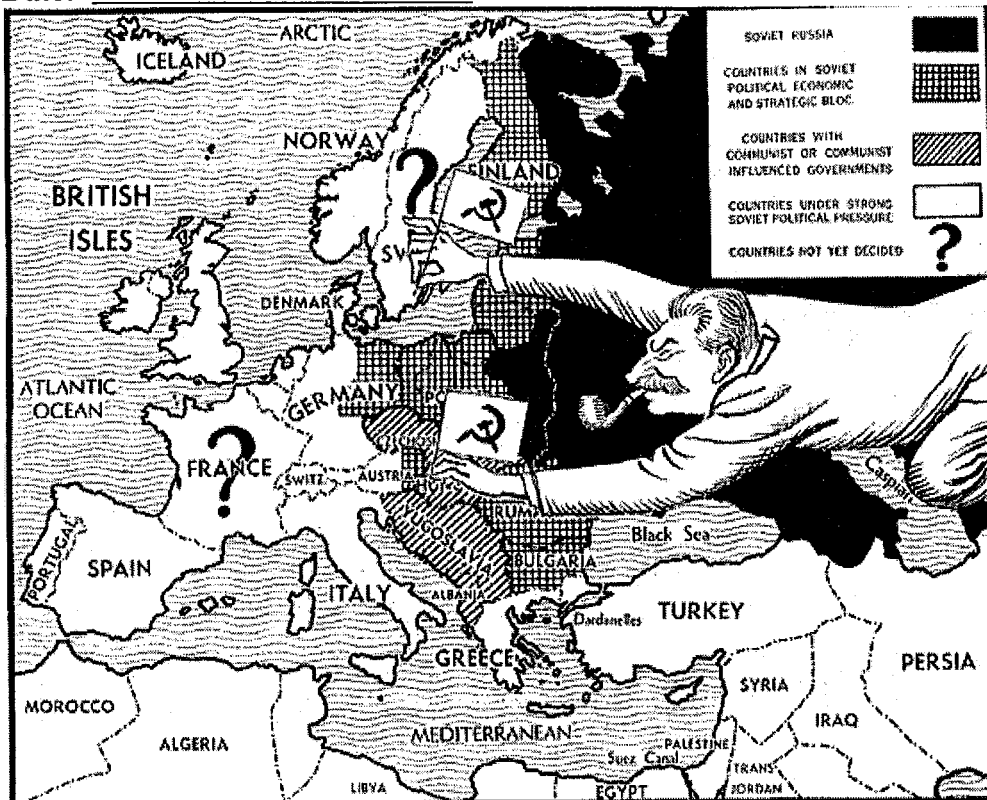
	<b>Market Economy (US &amp; Allies)</b>	<b>Command Economy (SU &amp; Allies)</b>
<b>Ownership</b>		
<b>Economic Decisions</b>		
<b>Market Controls</b>		

## The Cold War

Global History and Geography II

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Excerpt adapted from ucc.edu

“The Cold War (September 2, 1945 - December 25, 1991) was the conflict between the United States and its NATO allies - loosely described as the West - and the former Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies - loosely described as the Eastern Bloc. A full-scale "east versus west" war never actually broke out, hence the metaphor of a "cold" war, rather than a "hot" shooting war. Instead, the conflict was fought primarily on economic, philosophic, cultural, social, and political levels. It continued from the end of World War II until the breakup of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s. Except for the Korean War, Vietnam War and the conflict in Afghanistan, the aggression between those two parts of the world never shaped in an armed conflict, but was conducted by or against surrogates and through spies and traitors which were working undercover...

Beyond the actual fighting and killing that went on through intelligence services, the Cold War was heavily manifest in the concerns about nuclear weapons and the wars which could be fought with them, as well as in the propaganda wars between the United States and the USSR.”

1. What was the Cold War?

2. When did the Cold War occur?

3. Why was it called the “Cold War”?

4. Why did the Cold War result in an “arms race”?

5. What is meant by the comic?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Questions:**

**1: Why were the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R the world's superpowers after WWII?**

**2: How did the ideologies of these nations differ?**

**3: Why were Americans particularly frightened of the spread of communism?**

**4: What did the Soviets want during the Cold War?**

**5: Define the American policy of containment.**

**6: What was the "Iron Curtain"?**

**7: What was the Marshall Plan?**

**8: How did the Marshall Plan help to stop the spread of communism?**

After the Second World War, the United States and the Soviet Union were the only militarily strong nations. As a result, these nations became the world's superpowers. However, these nations differed greatly in terms of ideology. The United States supported democracy and free markets. While the Soviets advocated central planning or a command economy. In addition, the Soviets encouraged the abolition of private property and social class. The Soviet Union wanted to spread communism to other nations while the United States was committed to containing or preventing communism from spreading.

Of course, as the nations of Western Europe were economically destroyed after World War II, communism greatly appealed to some Europeans. In addition, Soviet troops had occupied Eastern Europe and created communist regimes friendly to the Soviet Union.

To combat the spread of communism and to address the "Iron Curtain" that had descended upon Eastern Europe, the United States created the Marshall Plan, a plan to provide economic aid to all nations of Europe. The Soviets and their satellite nations refused this aid.



Excerpt adapted from [bbc.co.uk](http://bbc.co.uk)

“On 8 May, 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies. The Allies took control of the country 15 days later...Using the borders of former German administrative districts; the Commission divided the country into American, British and Soviet-occupied sectors. The creation of a French-occupied sector was approved later, in February 1945...”

The three sectors occupied by the Western Allies (USA, UK and France) eventually became West Germany; the sector occupied by the USSR became East Germany. West and East Germany were reunited into one country in 1990...

The Berlin Airlift took place from 24 June, 1948, to 12 May, 1949. It was a response by the Western Allies to the blockade on West Berlin by the USSR. The Soviets sealed off all rail, road and canal routes, upon which the city depended for food and fuel deliveries from the sectors occupied by the Western Allies. The Soviets also cut off power deliveries from the generating plants in the sector they occupied, which West Berlin relied on for most of its electricity...

However, the Soviets overlooked the possibility that West Berlin could be supplied by air...

By the spring of 1949, it was obvious that the Berlin Blockade had failed.”

#### Questions:

1: What happened to Germany after the Second World War?

2: What happened to the three sectors of Germany occupied by the Western Allies?

3: “As with the country of Germany, the city of Berlin eventually became divided in two: those sectors of Berlin occupied by the Western Allies became West Berlin; the sector occupied by the Soviets became East Berlin.” However, West Berlin was located in Eastern Germany. How did the location of West Berlin allow the Soviets to blockade West Berlin?

4: How did the Soviets blockade West Berlin?

5: How did this blockade hurt the West Berliners?

6: What was the Berlin Airlift?

7: How did the Berlin Airlift save the West Berliners?

8: Why did the Berlin Blockade fail?



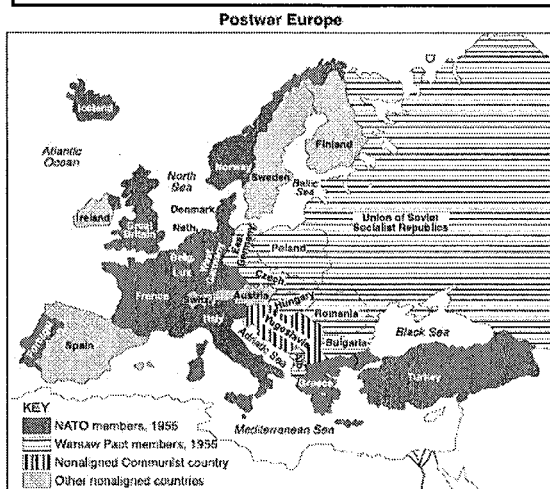
During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in an “Arms Race”. The Arms Race was a competition between these nations to have the most powerful armaments.

#### Questions:

1: What was the Cold War?

2: Why did the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. engage in an “Arms Race”?

3: Explain the meaning of the cartoon.



Source: Larry S. Krieger et al., *World History: Perspectives on the Past*, D.C. Heath and Co. (adapted)

#### Questions:

1: NATO was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It was comprised of allies of the United States. The Warsaw Pact was an alliance between the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations. How does the map reveal the division between these two alliances?

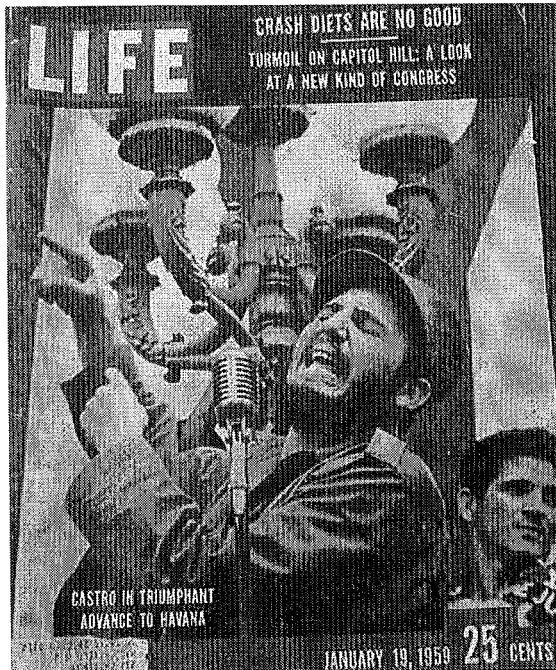
2: How did these alliances increase the possibility of war?



**The Cuban Revolution**  
**Global History and Geography II**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**Questions:**

**1: Who was Fidel Castro?**

**2: What action taken by Fulgencio Batista indicates that he ruled as a dictator?**

**3. What happened in February 1959?**

**4: Why would American officials in the midst of the Cold War want to destabilize or even end Castro's communist regime in Cuba?**

**5: Name one historical conflict between Cuba and the U.S.A.**

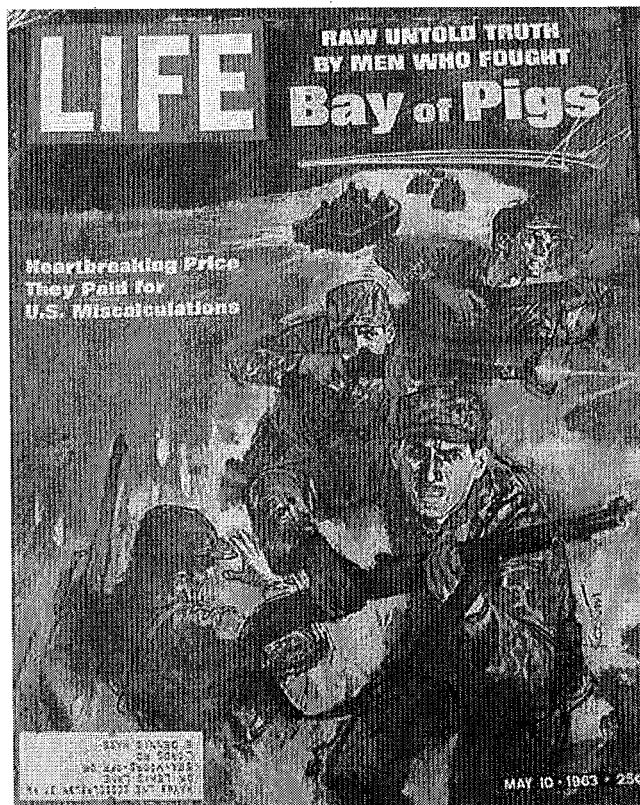
Castro then secretly allowed the Soviets to build sites for nuclear missiles in Cuba, leading to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, when the US and the Soviet Union came very close to war.

Excerpt adapted from [bbc.co.uk](http://bbc.co.uk)

“Fidel Castro was born on 13 August 1926 in...Cuba. He was the son of a successful sugar planter. Castro studied law at the University of Havana. He intended to run in elections scheduled for 1952, but the government was overthrown by General Fulgencio Batista and the elections cancelled...In 1953, Castro and his brother Raúl led an unsuccessful rising against Batista and Castro was sentenced to 15 years in prison. He was released under an amnesty and fled to Mexico, where he was joined by an Argentinean Marxist Ernesto 'Che' Guevara...

In 1956, Castro and Guevara landed in Cuba with a small band of insurgents, known as the '26th of July Movement', and began a guerrilla war against the government. In December 1958, Castro launched a full-scale attack and Batista was forced to flee. (By)...February 1959, Castro was sworn in as prime minister of Cuba and announced the introduction of a Marxist-Leninist program adapted to local requirements. Thousands of Cubans went into exile, mostly to the United States.

Antagonism grew with the US and the Americans imposed economic sanctions on Cuba in 1960. Relations reached crisis point with the CIA-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion by Cuban exiles in April 1961, which failed.



#### Questions:

1: What was the Bay of Pigs invasion?

2: Why did American officials believe the Bay of Pigs invasion would be successful?

3: Why did the Bay of Pigs invasion fail?

4: What happened to the “invading” exiles after the invasion failed?

5: Why was the Bay of Pigs invasion an example of the U.S. policy of containment (from previous lesson)?

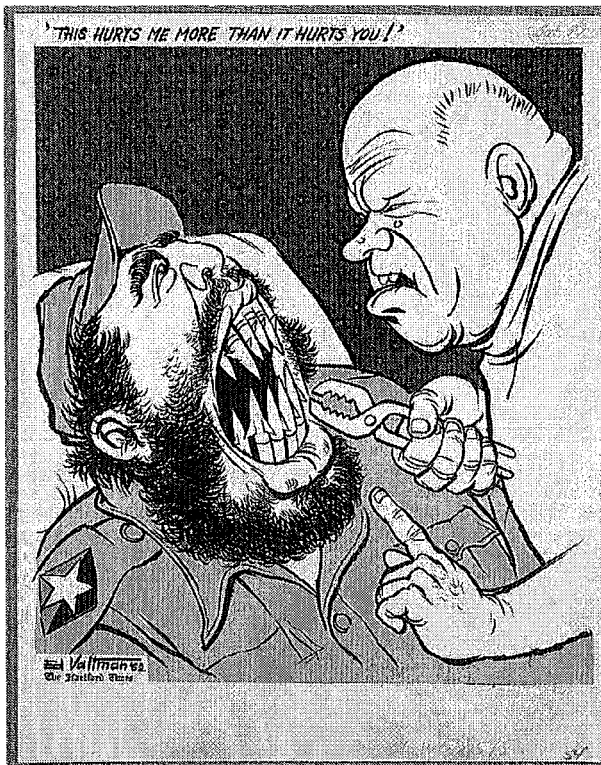
“The invasion was crushed later that day. Some exiles escaped to the sea, while the rest were killed or rounded up and imprisoned by Castro’s forces. Almost 1200 Brigade members had surrendered and more than 100 had been killed.”

Excerpt adapted from  
jfklibrary.org

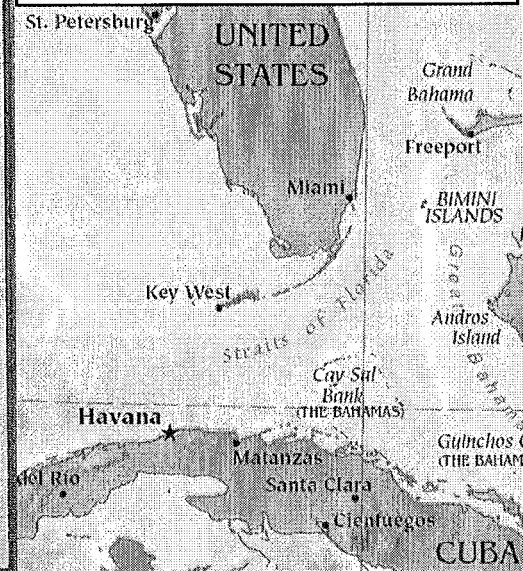
“During the period between the election and his inauguration, JFK was briefed on a CIA plan developed within the Eisenhower Administration to train Cuban exiles for an invasion of their homeland. The United States was distrustful of Fidel Castro, the leader of Cuba, and wary of his relationship with Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet premier. The plan anticipated that support from the Cuban people and perhaps even from elements of the Cuban military would lead to the overthrow of Castro and the establishment of a non-communist government friendly to the United States...

Shortly after his inauguration, in February of 1961, Kennedy authorized the Cuban invasion plans on the condition that US support be sufficiently disguised. As a result of this decision, the landing point for the invasion was moved to the Bay of Pigs, an obscure area on the southern coast of Cuba, more than 80 miles from possible refuge in Cuba's Escambray mountains...

On April 17, the Cuban-exile invasion force, or Brigade 2506, landed at beaches along the Bay of Pigs and immediately came under heavy fire. Bad weather hampered the ground force...



**Florida is only ninety miles from Cuba. When Khrushchev placed missiles on Cuban soil, the United States responded!**



**Summary Questions:**

**1: Why do you think Castro's communism appealed to many Cubans?**

**2: What was the Cold War (from previous lessons)?**

**3: What was the U.S. policy of containment (from previous lessons)?**

**4: Why was the planning of the Bay of Pigs invasion an example of the U.S. policy of containment?**

**5: Why was the Bay of Pigs invasion a failure for the United States?**

**6: What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?**

**7: Why was the Cuban Missile Crisis a success for the United States?**

**8: Looking at the map, it becomes clear why the United States was greatly concerned about a Communist Cuba. How did the geographical location of Cuba increase U.S. concern about the nation?**

**9: Do you think that the U.S. has the "right" to interfere in the affairs of another nation? Explain your answer.**

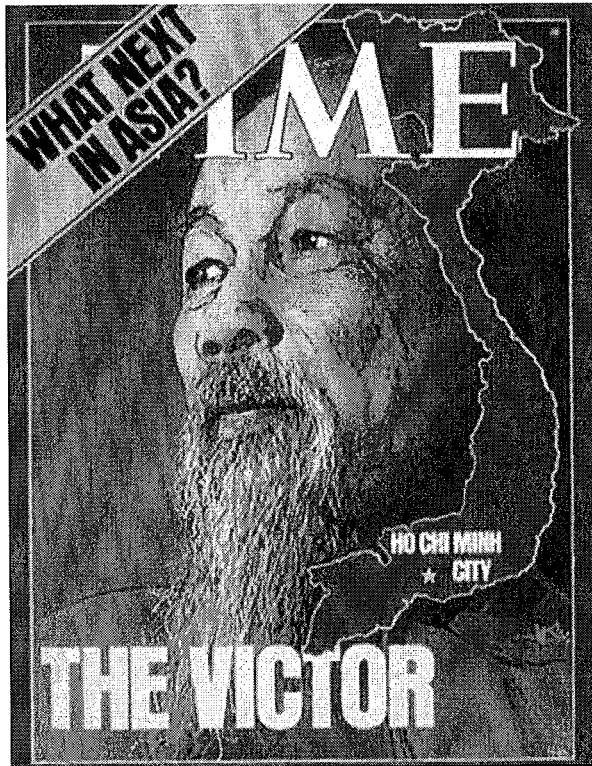
**10: For years, the U.S. has had a trade embargo with Cuba. Why?**

## Vietnam and Cambodia

Global History and Geography II

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



### Questions:

1: Explain the significance of the title of this Time Magazine cover.

2: Why did Vietnam experience decades of war?

3: Why were American soldiers in Vietnam? \_\_\_\_\_

“By 1965, large numbers of American troops were arriving and the fighting escalated into a major conflict.

Ho Chi Minh was in poor health from the mid 1960s and died on 2 September 1969. When the Communists took the South Vietnamese capital Saigon in 1975 they renamed it Ho Chi Minh City in his honor.”

Excerpt adapted from [bbc.co.uk](http://bbc.co.uk)

“Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) led the Vietnamese nationalist movement for more than three decades, fighting first against the Japanese, then the French colonial power and then the US-backed South Vietnamese. He was President of North Vietnam from 1954 until his death...

Ho Chi Minh...was born...in central Vietnam. Vietnam was then a French colony, known as French Indo-China, but under the nominal rule of an emperor. Ho's father worked at the imperial court but was dismissed for criticising the French colonial power...In 1911, Ho took a job on a French ship and travelled widely...After the Japanese invasion of Indo-China in 1941, Ho returned home and founded the Viet Minh, a communist-dominated independence movement, to fight the Japanese. He adopted the name Ho Chi Minh, meaning 'Bringer of Light'...

At the end of World War Two the Viet Minh announced Vietnamese independence. The French refused to relinquish their colony and in 1946, war broke out. After eight years of war, the French were forced to agree to peace talks in Geneva. The country was split into a communist north and non-communist south and Ho became president of North Vietnam. He was determined to reunite Vietnam under communist rule.

By the early 1960s, North Vietnamese-backed guerrillas, the Vietcong, were attacking the South Vietnamese government.”



"I hope the Viet Cong know this!"

#### Questions:

1: What was the Gulf of Tonkin incident?

2: Why did President Lyndon Baines Johnson send American soldiers to fight in Vietnam?

3: How is the primary source an example of "containment" (from previous lesson)?

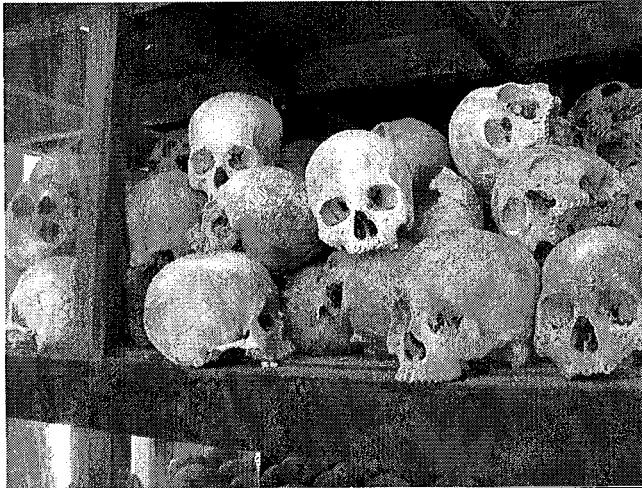
4: Explain the meaning of the cartoon.

**Primary Source: Excerpt from President Lyndon Baines Johnson's Message to Congress on August 5, 1964 after the Gulf of Tonkin Incident** (American officials believed that North Vietnam had attacked U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. However, North Vietnamese officials claimed the U.S. had provoked these attacks by supporting South Vietnamese commandos in North Vietnam in an attempt to destabilize the North Vietnamese communist government).

"Last night I announced to the American people that the North Vietnamese regime had conducted further deliberate attacks against U.S. naval vessels operating in international waters, and I had therefore directed air action against gunboats and supporting facilities used in these hostile operations....After consultation with the leaders of both parties in the Congress, I further announced a decision to ask the Congress for a resolution expressing the unity and determination of the United States in supporting freedom and in protecting peace in southeast Asia...

This treaty (Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty) with its accompanying protocol obligates the United States and other members to act in accordance with their constitutional processes to meet Communist aggression against any of the parties or protocol states...The threat to the free nations of Southeast Asia has long been clear. The North Vietnamese regime has constantly sought to take over South Vietnam and Laos. This Communist regime has violated the Geneva accords for Vietnam. It has systematically conducted a campaign of subversion, which includes the direction, training, and supply of personnel and arms for the conduct of guerrilla warfare in South Vietnamese territory."

Question: How was the situation in Vietnam exacerbated (made worse) by Cold War conflicts? \_\_\_\_\_



Excerpt adapted from historyplace.com

**"An attempt by Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot to form a Communist peasant farming society resulted in the deaths of 25 percent of the country's population from starvation, overwork and executions..."**

**"(Pol Pot) began by declaring, 'This is Year Zero,' and that society was about to be 'purified.' Capitalism, Western culture, city life, religion, and all foreign influences were to be extinguished in favor of an extreme form of peasant Communism.**

**All foreigners were thus expelled, embassies closed, and any foreign economic or medical assistance was refused. The use of foreign languages was banned. Newspapers and television stations were shut down, radios and bicycles confiscated, and mail and telephone usage curtailed. Money was forbidden. All businesses were shuttered, religion banned, education halted, health care eliminated, and parental authority revoked. Thus Cambodia was sealed off from the outside world...**

**All of Cambodia's cities were then forcibly evacuated. At Phnom Penh, two million inhabitants were evacuated on foot into the countryside at gunpoint. As many as 20,000 died along the way. Millions of Cambodians accustomed to city life were now forced into slave labor in Pol Pot's "killing fields" where they soon began dying from overwork, malnutrition and disease, on a diet of one tin of rice (180 grams) per person every two days.**

**By 1962, Pol Pot had become leader of the Cambodian Communist Party and was forced to flee into the jungle to escape the wrath of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of Cambodia. In the jungle, Pol Pot formed an armed resistance movement that became known as the Khmer Rouge (Red Cambodians) and waged a guerrilla war against Sihanouk's government.**

**In 1970, Prince Sihanouk was ousted, not by Pol Pot, but due to a U.S.-backed right-wing military coup. An embittered Sihanouk retaliated by joining with Pol Pot, his former enemy, in opposing Cambodia's new military government. That same year, the U.S. invaded Cambodia to expel the North Vietnamese from their border encampments, but instead drove them deeper into Cambodia where they allied themselves with the Khmer Rouge...**

**From 1969 until 1973, the U.S. intermittently bombed North Vietnamese sanctuaries in eastern Cambodia...All of these events resulted in economic and military destabilization in Cambodia and a surge of popular support for Pol Pot. By 1975...Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge army, consisting of teenage peasant guerrillas...seized control of Cambodia."**





**“On December 25, 1978, Vietnam launched a full-scale invasion of Cambodia seeking to end Khmer Rouge border attacks. On January 7, 1979, Phnom Penh fell and Pol Pot was deposed. The Vietnamese then installed a puppet government consisting of Khmer Rouge defectors.**

**Pol Pot retreated into Thailand with the remnants of his Khmer Rouge army and began a guerrilla war against a succession of Cambodian governments lasting over the next 17 years. After a series of internal power struggles in the 1990s, he finally lost control of the Khmer Rouge. In April 1998, 73-year-old Pol Pot died of an apparent heart attack following his arrest, before he could be brought to trial by an international tribunal for the events of 1975-79.”**

**Questions:**

**1: What events allowed Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge to come to power?**

---

**2: How did the Khmer Rouge change Cambodian society?**

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**3: What were the “killing fields” and the Cambodian genocide?**

---

**4: What caused the collapse of the Khmer Rouge government?**

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**Excerpt continued from previous page: [historyplace.com](http://historyplace.com)**

**“Workdays in the fields began around 4 a.m. and lasted until 10 p.m., with only two rest periods allowed during the 18 hour day, all under the armed supervision of young Khmer Rouge soldiers eager to kill anyone for the slightest infraction. Starving people were forbidden to eat the fruits and rice they were harvesting. After the rice crop was harvested, Khmer Rouge trucks would arrive and confiscate the entire crop.**

**... ‘Whether you live or die is not of great significance.’ Every tenth day was a day of rest. There were also three days off during the Khmer New Year festival.**

**Throughout Cambodia, deadly purges were conducted to eliminate remnants of the "old society" - the educated, the wealthy, Buddhist monks, police, doctors, lawyers, teachers, and former government officials. Ex-soldiers were killed along with their wives and children. Anyone suspected of disloyalty to Pol Pot, including eventually many Khmer Rouge leaders, was shot or bludgeoned with an ax. "What is rotten must be removed," a Khmer Rouge slogan proclaimed.**

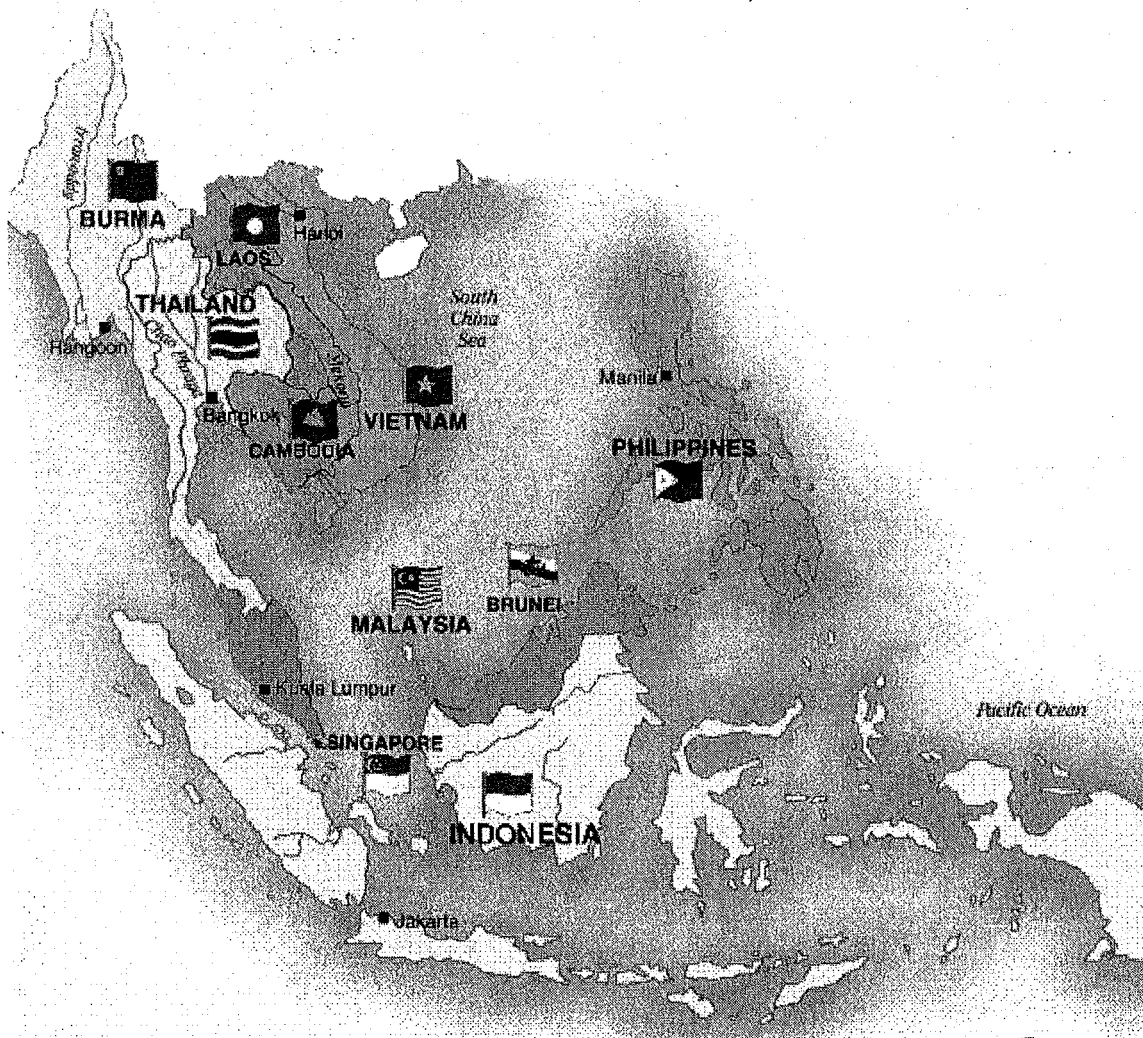
**In the villages, unsupervised gatherings of more than two persons were forbidden. Young people were taken from their parents...**

## Independence Movements in Southeast Asia

Global History and Geography II

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



### Questions:

1. List two archipelagos of Southeast Asia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. While this nation is not present on the map, what nation is north of Southeast Asia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What nations border Cambodia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What nations border Vietnam?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Which Southeast Asian nation is location on a peninsula but also an island?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the capital of Hanoi?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the capital of the Philippines?  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Excerpt Adapted from Global History: Geopolitical Patterns & Cultural Diffusion**

“Southeast Asian countries faced many of the same problems in achieving independence as the African nations. Vietnam’s effort was led by Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969). He was present at the Paris Peace Conference after World War I when France denied Vietnam independence. During the 1920s and 1930s, he turned to communism and received training in the Soviet Union and China. During World War II, he organized the Viet Minh with other nationalists. They harassed the Japanese occupiers with guerrilla tactics. At the end of the War, his forces occupied parts of North Vietnam, and he declared the Democratic Republic of Vietnam an independent nation. France refused to recognize the new nation and began a war to regain control.”

**Questions:**

1. Who was the nationalist leader of Vietnam?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What did France deny Vietnam at the Paris Peace Conference after World War I?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What political ideology did Ho Chi Minh turn to during the 1920s and 1930s?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Where did Ho Chi Minh receive training?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What did Ho Chi Minh organize during World War II?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What warfare tactics did Ho Chi Minh use?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Describe this tactic (outside information).  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What did Ho Chi Minh declare at the end of World War II?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What was France’s reaction to Ho Chi Minh’s declaration?  
\_\_\_\_\_

“The first phase of the Vietnam War might be called ‘the French phase’ (1946-1954). The United States gave aid to France because of its belief in the domino theory (if one nation fell to communism, others would follow like dominos). However, the French campaigns against communist insurgents floundered. The surrender of French forces at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu led to peace talks in Switzerland. The Geneva Agreement (1954) divided Vietnam at the 17<sup>th</sup> parallel with elections to be held within two years to unite the country.”

**Questions:**

1. What might the first phase of the Vietnam War be called?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why did the United States give France aid?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Explain the domino theory.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What happened at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5. What was the outcome of the Geneva Agreement of 1954?**

---

**“Ho Chi Minh and his communist followers established a totalitarian government in North Vietnam, copying the examples of Soviet and Eastern European regimes. Ho Chi Minh carried out land reform and won the support of many peasants. South Vietnam came under the control of a non-communist government led by Ngo Dinh Diem (1901-1963). However, Diem refused to hold the scheduled elections, because he feared losing to the communists.”**

**Questions:**

- 1. What did Ho Chi Minh establish in North Vietnam?**

---
- 2. Which social class did Ho Chi Minh receive support from?**

---
- 3. Why did Ho Chi Minh receive support from this social class?**

---
- 4. Who controlled South Vietnam?**

---
- 5. Why did the leader of South Vietnam refuse to hold the scheduled elections?**

---

---

**“The second phase of the war might be called ‘the American phase’ (1959-1975). At first, the United States sent only military advisers to help Diem resist the Viet Cong (communist insurgents). The Viet Cong guerrillas received aid from North Vietnam and harassed the South Vietnamese government. Diem’s dictatorial policies, corruption, lack of land reform, and pro-Catholic policies made his government unpopular. A 1963 military coup resulted in Diem’s assassination. As North Vietnam sent troops to aid the Viet Cong, the war intensified. In 1964, North Vietnamese attack on U.S. warships prompted action. The U.S. Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution giving President Lyndon Johnson the power to use force if necessary. Johnson sent U.S. combat forces to Vietnam. The War became unpopular in the U.S. and led to Johnson’s decision not to run for reelection. He was followed by Richard Nixon who promised to end the War.”**

**Questions:**

- 1. What might the second phase of the war be called?**

---
- 2. Who were the Viet Cong?**

---
- 3. Who did the Viet Cong receive aid from?**

---
- 4. Why was Diem’s government unpopular?**

---
- 5. What happened in 1963?**

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- 6. What happened in 1964?**

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7. What was the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?
8. Which American President sent U.S. combat forces to Vietnam?
9. Why did this President not run for reelection?
10. Which American President ended the Vietnam War?

---

**Reflection Questions**

- Which two nations were the primary participants in the Cold War?
- What did the United States seek to prevent during the Cold War?
- Explain the U.S.A.'s containment policy.
- Explain the U.S.A.'s domino theory.
- The Vietnam War began as a struggle for independence. Why did Cold War policies affect Vietnam?
- Who was Ho Chi Minh?
- Which social class supported Ho Chi Minh?
- Describe guerrilla warfare.
- Which imperialist nation was defeated by the Viet Minh?
- What was decided by the Geneva Agreement?
- Why was the government of South Vietnam unpopular?
- Who did the U.S.A. support during the Vietnam War?
- Who won the Second Phase of the Vietnam War?
- What city fell to the communists in 1975?
- What was the city renamed in 1975?
- What political ideology became the dominant ideology of Vietnam in 1975?

Excerpt Adapted from time.com

**“The Khmer Rouge killed nearly two million Cambodians from 1975 to 1979, spreading like a virus from the jungles until they controlled the entire country, only to systematically dismantle and destroy it in the name of a Communist agrarian ideal...The Khmer Rouge took root in Cambodia’s northeastern jungles as early as the 1960s, a guerrilla group driven by communist ideals...The flash point came when Cambodia’s leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was deposed in a military coup in 1970 and turned to the Khmer Rouge for support. The prince’s imprimatur lent the movement legitimacy, although while he would nominally serve as head of state, he spent much of the Khmer Rouge’s rule under house arrest. As the country descended into civil war, the Khmer Rouge presented themselves as a party for peace and succeeded in mobilizing support in the countryside...When the Khmer Rouge succeeded in capturing the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh in 1975, they evacuated the entire population of the city — more than 2.5 million people — to camps in the countryside. Similar evacuations took place every time the Khmer Rouge took over a new city...Simultaneously, the Khmer Rouge were planning the steps necessary for a radical shift to an agrarian society. During the Khmer Rouge’s nascent days, the movement’s leader, Pol Pot, had grown to admire the way the tribes on the outskirts of Cambodia’s jungles lived, free of Buddhism, money or education, and now he wanted to foist the same philosophy on the entire nation. Pol Pot envisioned a Cambodia absent of any social institutions like banks or religions or any modern technology...”**

**Questions:**

- How many Cambodians were killed by the Khmer Rouge between 1975 and 1979?  
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- Where did the Khmer Rouge begin and what ideology did they support?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What individual increased the popularity of the Khmer Rouge?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why did this individual turn to the Khmer Rouge?  
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- What did the Khmer Rouge do when they captured the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who was the leader of the Khmer Rouge?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What philosophy did Pol Pot admire and want to hoist on the entire nation?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which social institutions did Pol Pot envision the nation free of?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why do historians refer to this chapter of history as the Cambodia genocide?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How is the Cambodian genocide similar to the Armenian genocide?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How is the Cambodian genocide similar to the Holocaust?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**The Quick List: Identify, define, and/or explain the following key words!**

- **Imperialism**

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- **Reasons for European Imperialism**

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- **Imperialist of Vietnam**

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- **Ho Chi Minh**

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- **Communism**

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- **Battle of Dien Bien Phu**

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- **Geneva Agreement**

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- **Cold War**

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- **Domino Theory**

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- **Containment Policy**

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- **Outcome of Vietnam War**

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- **Cambodia**

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- **Khmer Rouge**

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- **Pol Pot**

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- **Pol Pot's Vision for Cambodia**

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- **Genocide**

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- **Countries of Southeast Asia**

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# Major Events of the Cold War (pgs 590-640)

Event	Date	Description
The United Nations (UN) is established.		
The Cold War begins.		
Truman Doctrine is created.		
Marshall Plan	April 1948	
Berlin Airlift		
NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) is formed.		
Warsaw Pact is formed.		
The Berlin Wall is built.		
Nuclear weapons are developed.		
Cuban Missile Crisis.		
China becomes a Communist nation.		
Korean War		
Vietnam War		
The Cold War ends.		

# Cold War

## Review Sheet

### *Iron Curtain*

- Churchill's iron curtain speech refers to the beginning of the Cold War

### *Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan*

- The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan were designed to promote economic and political stability and provide for economic recovery in Western Europe

### *Military alliances*

- NATO and the Warsaw Pact alliances were formed after World War II primarily to increase military defense
- The Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact to limit the threat of invasion from Western Europe
- U.S. and allies formed NATO to resist Soviet aggression
- Examples of situations that increased tensions between communist and democratic nations in Europe: Berlin Blockade, Berlin Airlift, Organization of the Warsaw pact, Berlin Wall

### *Soviet control*

- Communist governments were established in most nations of Eastern Europe shortly after World War II because the Soviet Union used military and diplomatic pressures to install their governments (ex. Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia)
- ~~• The Berlin Blockade in 1948, the Hungarian Revolt of 1956, and the invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 all demonstrated that the Soviet Union was willing to use military force in situations that challenged its power~~
- The events that took place in Hungary in the 1950's and in Czechoslovakia in the 1960's demonstrated the Soviet Union's determination to maintain political control over Eastern Europe at that time (Soviet Union was willing to impose prompt and severe repression)

### *Communism (command) economy*

- Both Joseph Stalin and Mao Zedong used command economic systems to accelerate the economic growth of their respective nations
- In a communist economy government agencies are involved in production planning

### *Nuclear Threat*

- During the Cold War Era (1945-1990), the United States and the Soviet Union were reluctant to become involved in direct military conflict mainly because of the potential for global nuclear destruction
- In the Soviet Union, a negative aspect of the Cold War Era was the high cost of maintaining the arms race