

WWII ENDS & COLD WAR



NAME _____

PERIOD _____

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's views on the state of the Union and the progress of the war.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War Department, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the military operations of the Army during the year 1861.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy Department, dated January 15, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the naval operations of the Navy during the year 1861.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, dated January 20, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1861.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, dated January 25, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1861.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the State, dated February 1, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1861.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the War, dated February 5, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1861.

WW II EVENTS

Adapted from historyonthenet.com

“Britain’s policy of appeasement had failed to stop Hitler. Hitler invaded Poland on 1st September 1939 and Britain and France declared war on Germany two days later. However, there was little fighting for the first six months of the war and this period is known as ‘the phoney war’.

As in World War One, there were two sides in World War Two

The Axis Powers	The Allied Powers
Germany Japan Italy	Britain Russia USA

The years 1939-1942 saw a string of victories for the ‘Axis’ powers (Germany and those countries fighting with Germany):

Date	German/Axis Successes
1 st September 1939	Hitler invaded and occupied Poland
April/May 1940	Hitler invaded and occupied Denmark and Norway
10 May 1940	Hitler launched a ‘Blitzkrieg’ (lightning war) against Holland and Belgium. Both countries were occupied.
19 May 1940	British troops were pushed back to the beach at Dunkirk and had to be rescued by British boats.
22 June 1940	France was occupied by Germany.
Early 1941	Germany and Italy attacked Yugoslavia, Greece and North Africa.
22 June 1941	Germany attacked Russia (Operation Barbarossa). Russia entered the war.
7 December 1941	Japan attacked Pearl Harbour in the USA. The USA entered the war.
February 1942	Japan took Singapore from the British

After France was occupied, Britain stood alone against the Axis powers. Hitler decided to launch an invasion of Britain in June 1940. German bombers flew across the channel and dropped bombs on London and other large cities. British RAF (Royal Air Force) planes defeated the German air force and Hitler was forced to call off the invasion.

After the attack on Pearl Harbour, the USA declared war on Japan. On 11th December 1941, Germany and Italy declared war on the USA. The Japanese won a string of victories over the USA for the next six months. In June 1942 however, the USA defeated the Japanese navy at the Battle of Midway. Following this victory, the US navy was able to push the Japanese back.

In June 1941, Hitler sent 3 million soldiers and 3,500 tanks into Russia. The Russians were taken by surprise as they had signed a treaty with Germany in 1939. Many Russian cities fell to Germany but Hitler had not expected the conquest of Russia to last into winter. The German soldiers did not have winter clothing and many froze to death. By November 1942 the tables were turning and the Russians won their first victory against Germany at the Battle of Stalingrad.

During the early part of the war the Axis powers had a number of victories in British controlled North Africa. The Axis powers wanted to capture the important Suez Canal which would give them access to the Middle Eastern oil fields. However, the battle, at El Alamein, was won by the Allies. The Germans did not take the Suez Canal or the oil fields. This left their tanks and trucks short of fuel and prevented them from taking North Africa."

Activities:

Why was June 1940 a good time for Hitler to try to invade Britain?

How did Operation Barbarossa contribute to the ultimate success of the allies?

How did the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor contribute to the ultimate success of the allies?

Ironically, it was often the early successes that led to actions by the allies that resulted in ultimate failure for the Axis powers. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Facts:

On August 6, 1945, the U.S. dropped an Atomic Bomb on the city of Hiroshima, Japan.

- 60,000-80,000 people died as a direct result of the bomb blast
- About 100 square miles of the city was completely destroyed
- Over the next 10 years, 40,000 people died as a result of injuries from the bomb or radiation poisoning.
- On August 7, 1945, the U.S. demanded Japan surrender immediately and unconditionally.
- On August 9, 1945, the U.S. dropped a second Atomic Bomb on Nagasaki

Adapted from schoolhistory.co.uk

Pupils are required to arrange the events in the correct order.

Chronology of WWII

ARRANGE THE EVENTS IN THEIR CORRECT ORDER

JULY 1944
World's largest ever amphibious operation begins the Allied reconquest of Europe

SEPTEMBER 1945
Japan surrenders, World War II ends

DECEMBER 1942
Japan attacks USA, and US declares war

MAY 1940
German Blitzkrieg in the Netherlands and France

JUNE 1941
Germans invade Soviet Union

AUGUST 1945
USA drop atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan

APRIL 1945
Hitler commits suicide as Soviets reach Berlin

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1940
The Battle of Britain, where Nazi attempts to invade Britain are halted

JUNE 1940
British evacuate Dunkirk after German advance in France cuts off Allies

JULY 1943
Soviet victory halts German advance east

JUNE 1940
Germans reach Paris and the French surrender

SEPTEMBER 1940
Hitler launches the Blitz, the aerial bombing of British cities

MAY 1945
Germans unconditionally surrender

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

GLOSSARY

Amphibious - involving forces landed from the sea

Evacuate - remove people from a place of danger / withdraw from

Propaganda, Censorship and Genocide: Nazi Germany

Facts:

- 1. The Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment was led by Joseph Goebbels. Newspapers and radio broadcasts were censored. Book burnings were carried out.**
- 2. The Gestapo or secret police arrested, tortured, and executed individuals accused of views contrary to Nazi philosophy.**
- 3. The Nazis removed women from most jobs. The role of women was to stay home and raise children for the Nazi Reich (empire).**
- 4. Hitler's vision for Germany included Anti-Semitism, anti-Communism, Aryan racial superiority, nationalism, the State's superiority over the individual, and hostility to democracy. His views were expressed in his book, Mein Kampf or My Struggle.**
- 5. The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 denied German Jews their citizenship right. German Jews were forbidden to marry non-Jews and were largely eliminated from the economy. Those German Jews who wished to leave Germany had to give up their wealth and possessions.**
- 6. After the murder of a German diplomat in France and accusations were made against a Jew, the Nazis embarked on Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass, November 1938). Jewish homes, shops, and synagogues were attacked. Insurance payments for the damage done were confiscated by the state.**
- 7. The "Final Solution" was adopted in 1941. It called for the elimination of the Jewish people. In concentration camps such as Dachau and Auschwitz, the Nazis forced Jews to work as slave labourers, subjected them to medical experimentation, or exterminated them in gas chambers.**
- 8. By the end of World War II, 83-90% of Jews living in the Baltic States, Poland, Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia were killed. In what became known as the Holocaust, two-thirds of European Jews died – an estimated six million human beings.**

Questions:

- How did the Nazis reduce resistance to their policies and actions?**

- What was Hitler's vision for Germany?**

- How did the Nuremberg Laws change life for German Jews?**

- What happened during Kristallnacht?

- What was the "Final Solution"?

- What was the Holocaust?

The Strategic Events of World War II:

1. The Invasion of Poland

- The German blitzkrieg or lightning war was a fast-moving, air- and land-strategy
- The Nazis conquered Poland in about one month

2. The Battle of Britain

- The German Luftwaffe or air force attempted to destroy Britain's defences
- The British air force saved the nation

3. The Attack on Pearl Harbor

- The Japanese surprise attack on December 7, 1941
- Eighteen major ships and 200 aircraft were destroyed or damaged
- 3,600 individuals killed

4. Invasion of the Philippines

- Japan invaded the Philippines in 1942

5. Invasion of the Soviet Union

- German invasion began in June 1942
- Russian winter was a major factor

6. Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway

- Allied forces blocked Japanese invasion of Hawaii in 1942

7. Island Hopping (1942-1945)

- Allied strategy of invading selected islands to avoid high casualties
- Gave Allies staging areas for attacks on Japanese home islands

8. Invasion of Normandy ("D-Day")

- U.S. General Eisenhower led Allies' cross Channel invasion of German-held France

9. Use of Atomic Bomb

- Dropped on Hiroshima (August 1945)
- Dropped on Nagasaki (August 1945)
- End of World War II

Questions:

1. Define blitzkrieg.

2. What happened on December 7, 1941?

3. What lesson should Hitler have learned from Napoleon?

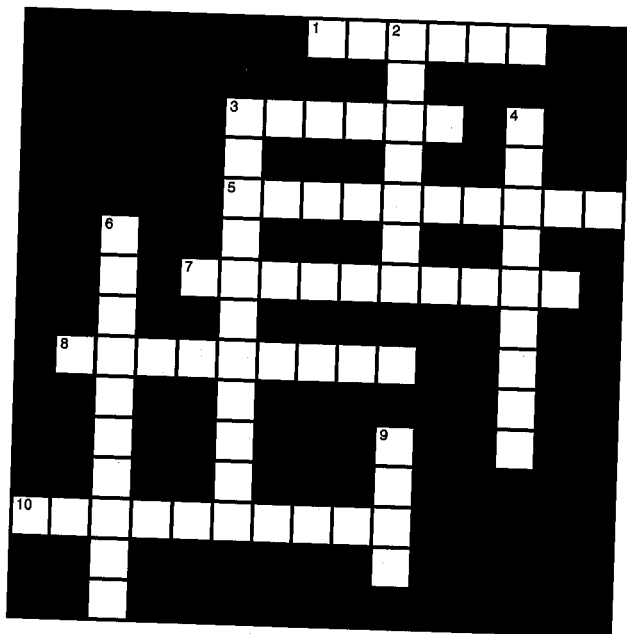
4. What was the Allied Strategy in the Pacific?

5. What happened at Normandy?

6. How did the war end in the Pacific?

Adapted from historyonthenet.com

L S L V K R I K N U D R C B I S
Q N Q P H Z Q P K R P H B O X S
C I D A V E T A T R A P I R T S
H A B B P H P U Q M N A J M J U
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BATTLEOFBRITAIN

APPEASEMENT

CHAMBERLAIN

PEARLHARBOR

BLITZKRIEG

TRIPARTATE ATOMICBOMB

ANSCHLUSS CHURCHILL

MUSSOLINI HIROSHIMA

LIBERATED DELADIER

DUNKIRK HITLER

POLAND

DDAY

Across

- 1 Decisive US naval victory over the Japanese (6)
- 3 Hitler's invasion of this country led to the outbreak of war (6)
- 5 Two of these were used to force a Japanese surrender (6,4)
- 7 Hitler's 'lightning war' (10)
- 8 The allies defeated German forces in this N. African battle (2,7)
- 10 The German invasion of Russia was called Operation _____ (10)

Down

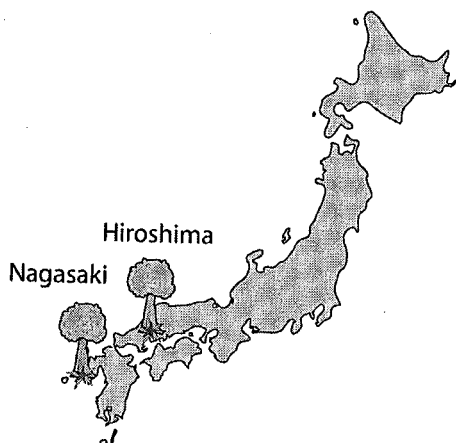
- 2 British soldiers had to be rescued from this beach (7)
- 3 The Japanese bombed this US naval base (5,6)
- 4 Name given to the first few months of the war when Britain saw no military action (6,3)
- 6 This battle was the first Russian victory over Germany (10)
- 9 Code name for the allied invasion of Western Europe (1,3)

The Tears of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Global History and Geography II

Name: _____

Date: _____



Adapted from bbc.co.uk

“...On 6 August 1945 an American B-29 bomber dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima. In a split second 100,000 people ceased to exist. Three days later another B-29 dropped a second bomb on Nagasaki, killing another 40,000...Hiroshima-Nagasaki required just two aircraft and two bombs, a quantum leap in destructive capacity...about 100,000 of those people who had apparently survived in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in fact suffered radiation poisoning as a result of the bombs, and thus were condemned to a painful and lingering death.

Questions:

- 1- On what dates did the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki occur?

- 2- How many people died?

- 3- How many of those who survived suffered radiation poisoning?

Japan surrendered on 15 August, obviously as a result of the bombs, it was generally believed, and for a few months Americans and their allies could tell themselves that though the bombs had been terrible, they had done away with the need for an invasion of Japan. This had been scheduled for December 1945, and in it many hundreds of thousands of Allied servicemen would have been killed and wounded. But very soon doubts arose in many quarters.”

4- When did Japan surrender?

5- Why did Japan surrender?

6- What had the bombs done away with?

“The first Americans to reach Hiroshima and Nagasaki - servicemen, scientists and journalists - described in great detail the apocalyptic scenes they encountered. They saw a grey, blasted landscape, in which thousands of hideously burnt people were huddled in shanties, coughing up and urinating blood, with their hair falling out in clumps, waiting to die.”

8- What did the first Americans to reach Hiroshima and Nagasaki witness?

“The writer and journalist John Hersey, one of the first to get to Hiroshima, wrote a powerful study of the plight of six of these survivors, and this was published in the New Yorker in 1946.”

9- Who was John Hersey and what did he do? _____

Primary Source: Effects of the Atomic Bomb (1945) by The United States Bombing Survey

"A single atomic bomb, the first weapon of its type ever used against a target, exploded over the city of Hiroshima at 0815 on the morning of 6 August 1945. Most of the industrial workers had already reported to work, but many workers were en route and nearly all the school children and some industrial employees were at work in the open on the program of building removal to provide firebreaks and disperse valuables to the country... Because of the lack of warning and the populace's indifference to small groups of planes, the explosion came as an almost complete surprise, and the people had not taken shelter. Many were caught in the open, and most of the rest in flimsily constructed homes or commercial establishments.

Questions:

1: When did the atomic bomb explode over the city of Hiroshima?

2: Why were the people completely surprised?

...Hiroshima was uniformly and extensively devastated. Practically the entire densely or moderately built-up portion of the city was leveled by blast and swept by fire. A "fire-storm" ...developed in Hiroshima: fires springing up almost simultaneously over the wide flat area around the center of the city drew in air from all directions... The "fire-wind" attained a maximum velocity of 30 to 40 miles per hour 2 to 3 hours after the explosion. The "fire-wind" and the symmetry of the built-up center of the city gave a roughly circular shape to the 4.4 square miles which were almost completely burned out...

3: What was an immediate effect of the atomic bomb?

At Nagasaki, the scale of destruction was greater than at Hiroshima, though the actual area destroyed was smaller because of the terrain and the point of fall of the bomb. The Nagasaki Prefectural Report describes vividly the impress of the bomb on the city and its inhabitants:

'Within a radius of 1 kilometer from ground zero, men and animals died almost instantaneously from the tremendous blast pressure and heat; houses and other structures were smashed, crushed and scattered; and fires broke out. The strong complex steel members of the structures of the Mitsubishi Steel Works were bent and twisted like jelly and the roofs of the reinforced concrete National Schools were crumpled and collapsed, indicating a force beyond imagination. Trees of all sizes lost their branches or were uprooted or broken off at the trunk...'

4: What were two effects of the atomic bomb that was dropped on the city of Nagasaki?

...The most striking result of the atomic bombs was the great number of casualties. The exact number of dead and injured will never be known because of the confusion after the explosions. Persons unaccounted for might have been burned beyond recognition in the falling buildings, disposed of in one of the mass cremations of the first week of recovery, or driven out of the city to die or recover without any record remaining... The Survey believes

the dead at Hiroshima to have been between 70,000 and 80,000, with an equal number injured; at Nagasaki over 35,000 dead and somewhat more than that injured...

5: How many people died during the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

6: Why are the reported numbers not accurate?

Most of the immediate casualties did not differ from those caused by incendiary or high-explosive raids. The outstanding difference was the presence of radiation effects, which became unmistakable about a week after the bombing.

The seriousness of these radiation effects may be measured by the fact that 95 percent of the traced survivors of the immediate explosion who were within 3,000 feet suffered from radiation disease...

7: What percentage of individuals suffered from radiation disease?

A plausible estimate of the importance of the various causes of death would range as follows:

Flash burns, 20 to 30 percent.

Other injuries, 50 to 60 percent.

Radiation sickness, 15 to 20 percent...

...The flash of the explosion, which was extremely brief, emitted radiant heat traveling at the speed of light. Flash burns thus followed the explosion instantaneously...

8: What caused flash burns?

Survivors in the two cities stated that people who were in the open directly under the explosion of the bomb were so severely burned that the skin was charred dark brown or black and that they died within a few minutes or hours...Because of the brief duration of the flash wave and the shielding effects of almost any objects-leaves and clothing as well as buildings-there were many interesting cases of protection. The radiant heat came in a direct line like light, so that the area burned corresponded to this directed exposure. Persons whose sides were toward the explosion often showed definite burns of both sides of the back while the hollow of the back escaped.

9: What happened to individuals who were in the open directly under the explosion of the bomb?

People in buildings or houses were apparently burned only if directly exposed through the windows. The most striking instance was that of a man writing before a window. His hands were seriously burned but his exposed face and neck suffered only slight burns due to the angle of entry of the radiant heat through the window...Unfortunately, no exact definition of the killing power of radiation can yet be given, nor a satisfactory account of the sort and thickness of concrete or earth that will shield people... In the meanwhile the awesome lethal effects of the atomic bomb and the insidious additional peril of the gamma rays speak for themselves.

10: Were people in buildings or houses affected by burns? What determined how or if they were burned?

There is reason to believe that if the effects of blast and fire had been entirely absent from the bombing, the number of deaths among people within a radius of one-half mile from ground zero would have been almost as great... Instead of being killed outright as were most of these victims, they would have survived for a few days or even 3 or 4 weeks, only to die eventually of radiation disease..."

11: What would the effects of the atomic bombs have been if the effects of blast and fire had been entirely absent?

Adapted from schoolhistory.co.uk



Four Possible Reasons for Dropping the Atomic Bomb

- 1- The Americans believed Japan would never surrender. If the bomb had not been dropped thousands of American lives could have been lost in an invasion of Japan
- 2- The Bomb had cost a lot of money to develop and the Americans wanted to use it. The bomb cost \$2000 million. It would have been difficult to justify not using after such a vast financial investment
- 3- The Japanese had been very cruel to prisoners of War. Some Americans thought they deserved to be taught a lesson.
- 4- The USA wanted to show how much stronger it was than the USSR (Russia) which it did not trust.

QUESTIONS:

Look at the 4 reasons above. Imagine you are President Truman in the White House. You are listening to your advisers.

- Write out the reasons in the order you consider most important for America.
- Some of these reasons are short term and some are long term. Write S or L beside each one.

Now imagine you are against the dropping of the bomb.

- Look at each reason in turn and write down an argument against it, which you hope will stop the bombing.

Excerpts from John Hersey's *Hiroshima*:

John Hersey, *Hiroshima* (1946)

"The lot of Drs. Fujii, Kanda, and Machii right after the explosion—and, as these three were typical, that of the majority of the physicians and surgeons of Hiroshima—with their offices and hospitals destroyed, their equipment scattered, their own bodies incapacitated in varying degrees, explained why so many citizens who were hurt went untended and why so many who might have lived died. Of a hundred and fifty doctors in the city, sixty-five were already dead and most of the rest were wounded. Of 1,780 nurses, 1,654 were dead or too badly hurt to work. In the biggest hospital, that of the Red Cross, only six doctors out of thirty were able to function, and only ten nurses out of more than two hundred. The sole uninjured doctor on the Red Cross Hospital staff was Dr. Sasaki. After the explosion, he hurried to a storeroom to fetch bandages. This room, like everything he had seen as he ran through the hospital, was chaotic—bottles of medicines thrown off shelves and broken, salves spattered on the walls, instruments strewn everywhere. He grabbed up some bandages and an unbroken bottle of mercurochrome, hurried back to the chief surgeon, and bandaged his cuts. Then he went out into the corridor and began patching up the wounded patients and the doctors and nurses there. He blundered so without his glasses that he took a pair off the face of a wounded nurse, and although they only approximately compensated for the errors of his vision, they were better than nothing."

- Why were so many victims of the atomic bomb left untended?
-

John Hersey, *Hiroshima* (1946)

"Dr. Sasaki and his colleagues at the Red Cross Hospital watched the unprecedented disease unfold and at last evolved a theory about its nature. It had, they decided, three stages. The first stage had been all over before the doctors even knew they were dealing with a new sickness; it was the direct reaction to the bombardment of the body, at the moment when the bomb went off, by neutrons, beta particles, and gamma rays. The apparently uninjured people who had died so mysteriously in the first few hours or days had succumbed in this first stage. It killed ninety-five per cent of the people within a half-mile of the center, and many thousands who were farther away. The doctors realized in retrospect that even though most of these dead had also suffered from burns and blast effects, they had absorbed enough radiation to kill them. The rays simply destroyed body cells—caused their nuclei to degenerate and broke their walls. Many people who did not die right away came down with nausea, headache, diarrhea, malaise, and fever, which lasted several days. Doctors could not be certain whether some of these symptoms were the result of radiation or nervous shock. The second stage set in ten or fifteen days after the bombing. Its first symptom was falling hair. Diarrhea and fever, which in some cases went as high as 106, came next. Twenty-five to thirty days after the explosion, blood disorders appeared: gums bled, the white-blood-cell count dropped sharply, and petechiae [eruptions] appeared on the skin and mucous membranes. The drop in the number of white blood corpuscles

reduced the patient's capacity to resist infection, so open wounds were unusually slow in healing and many of the sick developed sore throats and mouths. The two key symptoms, on which the doctors came to base their prognosis, were fever and the lowered white-corpuscule count. If fever remained steady and high, the patient's chances for survival were poor. The white count almost always dropped below four thousand; a patient whose count fell below one thousand had little hope of living. Toward the end of the second stage, if the patient survived, anemia, or a drop in the red blood count, also set in. The third stage was the reaction that came when the body struggled to compensate for its ills—when, for instance, the white count not only returned to normal but increased to much higher than normal levels. In this stage, many patients died of complications, such as infections in the chest cavity. Most burns healed with deep layers of pink, rubbery scar tissue, known as keloid tumors. The duration of the disease varied, depending on the patient's constitution and the amount of radiation he had received. Some victims recovered in a week; with others the disease dragged on for months."

- Describe the three stages of radiation sickness.
-
-

"As the symptoms revealed themselves, it became clear that many of them resembled the effects of overdoses of X-ray, and the doctors based their therapy on that likeness. They gave victims liver extract, blood transfusions, and vitamins, especially B1. The shortage of supplies and instruments hampered them. Allied doctors who came in after the surrender found plasma and penicillin very effective. Since the blood disorders were, in the long run, the predominant factor in the disease, some of the Japanese doctors evolved a theory as to the seat of the delayed sickness. They thought that perhaps gamma rays, entering the body at the time of the explosion, made the phosphorus in the victims' bones radioactive, and that they in turn emitted beta particles, which, though they could not penetrate far through flesh, could enter the bone marrow, where blood is manufactured, and gradually tear it down. Whatever its source, the disease had some baffling quirks. Not all the patients exhibited all the main symptoms. People who suffered flash burns were protected, to a considerable extent, from radiation sickness. Those who had lain quietly for days or even hours after the bombing were much less liable to get sick than those who had been active. Gray hair seldom fell out. And, as if nature were protecting man against his own ingenuity, the reproductive processes were affected for a time; men became sterile, women had miscarriages, menstruation stopped.

- What were some of the surprising effects of exposure to radiation?
-
-

Regarding the 1939 letter to Roosevelt, his biographer, Ronald Clark, has noted: "As far as his own life was concerned, one thing seemed quite clear. 'I made one great mistake in my life,' he said to Linus Pauling, who spent an hour with him on the morning of November 11, 1954, '...when I signed the letter to President Roosevelt recommending that atom bombs be made; but there was some justification - the danger that the Germans would make them.'"

~Ronald Clark, *Einstein: The Life and Times*, pg. 620.

Analyze the chart:**The Draft:**

- All men between 18 and 45 were liable for military service.
- One million African Americans served in segregated units and for the first time, women could also enlist.

Wartime Production:

- Special advisory boards managed wartime production.
- Essential goods like gasoline were rationed.

The Labor Force:

- The draft and the expansion of production ended the Great Depression.
- Women, African Americans, and other minorities worked in factories as other workers went to war.

The Financial Cost:

- The war cost \$350 billion – ten times the cost of World War I.
- Americans bought war bonds to finance the war.
- The U.S. changed from a creditor to a debtor nation.

~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History**Identify five ways in which World War II changed the United States:**

- 1- _____
- 2- _____
- 3- _____
- 4- _____
- 5- _____

Do You Remember?**Hitler's Invasion of the Soviet Union:**

- Hitler's greatest mistake → invading the Soviet Union and declaring war on the U.S. before defeating Britain

D-Day:

- On June 6, 1944 – “D-Day” – Allied troops landed in France
- American, British, and Free French forces then invaded Germany from the west, while the Soviet forces invaded from the east; Germany surrendered in May 1945

The Decision to Drop the Atomic Bomb:

- Fearing that an invasion of the Japanese islands would lead to a million American casualties, President Harry Truman decided to use the atomic bomb against Japan
- On August 6, 1945, the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and on August 9, a second bomb exploded over Nagasaki

The Nuremberg Trials:

- The Allies put the surviving Nazi leaders on trial for “crimes against humanity” in Nuremberg, Germany
- The Nuremberg Trials demonstrated that individuals are responsible for their actions, even in times of war and tried and punished Nazi leaders for the committing

crimes against humanity during the Holocaust

Questions:

- 1- What was Hitler's greatest mistake? Why?
 - 2- What was D-Day?
 - 3- How did the opening of a second front affect Germany?
 - 4- Why did President Truman decide to drop the atomic bombs?
 - 5- What were the Nuremberg Trials and what did the trials demonstrate?
 - 6- What crimes against humanity did the Nazis commit?
- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. During World War II, women and minorities made economic gains mainly because<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) a shortage of traditional labor created new opportunities in the workplace(2) more educational opportunities increased the number of skilled workers in these groups(3) labor unions successfully demanded equal opportunities for these groups(4) new civil rights legislation forced businesses to change their hiring practices2. A major cause of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II was<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) national segregation policies(2) immigration quotas(3) racial prejudice(4) economic depression3. A violation of civil rights that occurred in the United States during World War II was the<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) arrests made as a result of the Palmer raids(2) passage of an open immigration law(3) internment of Japanese Americans(4) forced removal of Native American Indians from their reservations | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Which precedent was established by the Nuremberg war crimes trials?<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) National leaders can be held responsible for crimes against humanity.(2) Only individuals who actually commit murder during a war can be guilty of a crime.(3) Defeated nations cannot be forced to pay reparations.(4) Defeated nations can be occupied by the victors.6. In 1988, Congress voted to pay \$20,000 to each of the surviving Americans of Japanese descent who were interned during World War II because<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) the danger of war with Japan no longer existed(2) all of the interned Japanese Americans eventually became American citizens(3) the World Court ordered the United States to pay reparations(4) many Americans believed the internment was unjust and unnecessary7. As World War II was ending, the United States decided to join the United Nations mainly because the |
|--|--|

Activity 4: Reading

"Early in World War II, on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, granting the U.S. military the power to ban tens of thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry from areas deemed critical to domestic security. Promptly exercising the power so bestowed, the military then issued an order banning 'all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien' from a designated coastal area stretching from Washington State to southern Arizona, and hastily set up internment camps to hold the Japanese Americans for the duration of the war. In defiance of the order, Fred Korematsu, an American-born citizen of Japanese descent, refused to leave his home in San Leandro, California. Duly convicted, he appealed, and in 1944 his case reached the Supreme Court.

A 6-3 majority on the Court upheld Korematsu's conviction. Writing for the majority, Justice Hugo Black held that although 'all legal restrictions which curtail the civil rights of a single racial group are immediately suspect' and subject to tests of 'the most rigid scrutiny,' not all such restrictions are inherently unconstitutional. 'Pressing public necessity,' he wrote, 'may sometimes justify the existence of such restrictions; racial antagonism never can.'

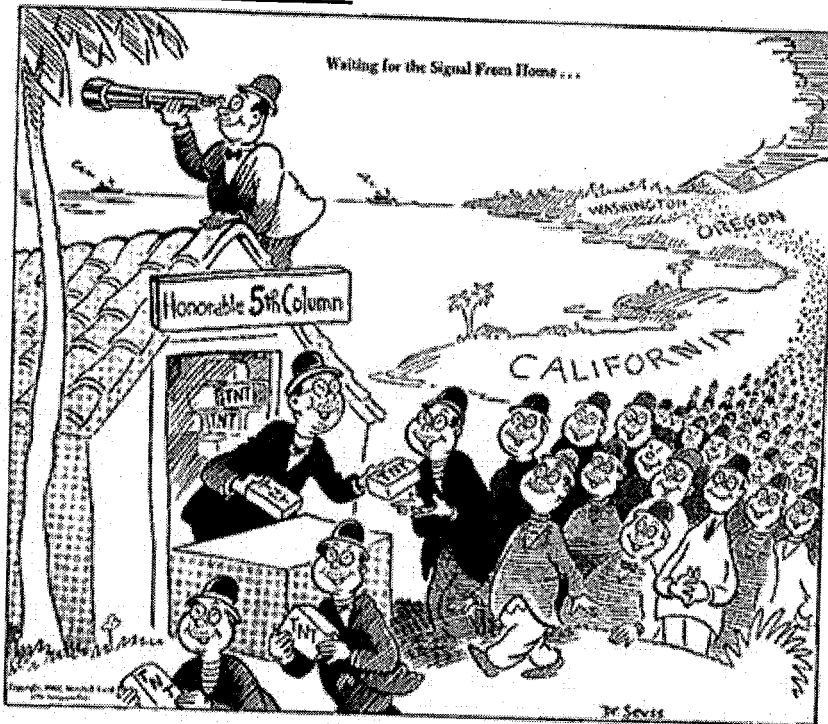
In Korematsu's case, the Court accepted the U.S. military's argument that the loyalties of some Japanese Americans resided not with the United States but with their ancestral country, and that because separating 'the disloyal from the loyal' was a logistical impossibility, the internment order had to apply to all Japanese Americans within the restricted area. Balancing the country's stake in the war and national security against the 'suspect' curtailment of the rights of a particular racial group, the Court decided that the nation's security concerns outweighed the Constitution's promise of equal rights."

~pbs.org

Questions:

- 1- What was Executive Order 9066?
- 2- How did Executive Order 9066 affect Japanese Americans?
- 3- Where were Japanese Americans on the West Coast sent to live during the duration of the war?
- 4- Who was Fred Korematsu and what did he do?
- 5- What did the Supreme Court rule in Korematsu v. United States?
- 6- How did Justice Hugo Black explain the Supreme Court's decision?
- 7- Why does the ruling reveal prejudice on the part of the Court – think of other groups at war with the United States during the Second World War?
- 8- What did the Justice believe was a logistical impossibility?
- 9- Do you agree with the Court's ruling? Explain your answer.

Activity 5: Cartoon Analysis



Provided courtesy of the Virtual Museum of San Francisco (www.sfmuseum.org)

Questions:

Who are the individuals in the political cartoon?

Why is the representation of the individuals in the political cartoon racist?

What are the individuals receiving?

What can be done with such an item?

What is the cartoon suggesting out these individuals regarding their loyalty to the U.S.A.?

Is this a fair conclusion to reach about these individuals?

What is unfair about this conclusion?

Why was this conclusion not reached about Italian Americans or German Americans?

If you could respond to the cartoonist, what might you argue?

The Cold War: A Time of Conflict
Global History and Geography II

Name: _____

Date: _____

What was the Cold War?

"The Cold War is the name given to the relationship that developed primarily between the USA and the USSR after World War Two. The Cold War was to dominate international affairs for decades and many major crises occurred – the Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam, Hungary, and the Berlin Wall being just some. For many, the growth in weapons of mass destruction was the most worrying issue...

So what exactly was the Cold War?

In diplomatic terms there are three types of war.

Hot War: this is actual warfare. All talks have failed and the armies are fighting.

Warm War: this is where talks are still going on and there would always be a chance of a peaceful outcome but armies, navies etc. are being fully mobilized and war plans are being put into operation ready for the command to fight.

Cold War: this term is used to describe the relationship between America and the Soviet Union 1945 to 1980. Neither side ever fought the other - the consequences would be too appalling - but they did 'fight' for their beliefs using client states who fought for their beliefs on their behalf e.g. South Vietnam was anticommunist and was supplied by America during the war while North Vietnam was pro-Communist and fought the south (and the Americans) using weapons from communist Russia or communist China. In Afghanistan, the Americans supplied the rebel Afghans after the Soviet Union invaded in 1979 while they never physically involved themselves thus avoiding a direct clash with the Soviet Union."

~historylearningsite.co.uk

Questions:

1. What was the Cold War?

2. When did the Cold War begin?

3. What conflicts are associated with the Cold War?

4. List three reasons for conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.

5. In diplomatic terms, how many types of war are there?

6. What is the difference between a Hot War and a Warm War?



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

The Marshall Plan was designed to stop the spread of communism by providing

- (1) government housing to refugees
- (2) military assistance to Vietnam
- (3) funds for economic recovery in war-torn European nations
- (4) nuclear weapons to North Atlantic Treaty



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

One reason the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact was to

1. ease the transition to democracy
2. help institute capitalism in Eastern Europe
3. limit the threat of invasion from Western Europe
4. challenge the economic successes of the Common Market

Excerpt Adapted from lm.doe.gov

“The Cold War was a conflict over ideological, economical and political differences, resulting in a nuclear arms race between the two countries. To combat the threat of communism, the U.S. government developed a national research, production and testing network that came to be known as the “nuclear weapons complex.” At its peak, the complex consisted of 21 major facilities, including research, production, assembly and testing sites located in 13 states, often in small rural communities.

Recognizing the need to regulate the production and use of atomic power, the U.S. government founded the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. One of the act’s provisions was the creation of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), a civilian-led agency that would later become the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The AEC was responsible for the production of fissionable material, biologic and health research, accident prevention, the production of electricity, nuclear aircraft research and data declassification.”

Questions:

1. What was the Cold War?

2. What was a result of the Cold War?

3. What did the U.S. government develop to combat the threat of communism?

4. What was the “nuclear weapons complex”?

5. What was the Atomic Energy Commission?

6. What was the AEC responsible for?

Which statement best describes most Eastern European countries immediately after World War II? They

- 1. adopted democratic reforms in their political systems**
- 2. became satellite states of the Soviet Union**
- 3. became dependent on aid provided by the Marshall Plan**
- 4. emerged as world economic powers**

Communist governments were established in most nations of Eastern Europe shortly after World War II because

- 1. the region had a long tradition of strong communist parties**
- 2. communist governments were able to significantly increase agricultural productivity**
- 3. the Soviet Union used military and diplomatic pressures to install their governments**
- 4. members of the Communist party won free elections in these nations**

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

- 1. the peacekeeping role of the United Nations**
- 2. pressure from nonaligned nations**
- 3. the potential for global nuclear destruction**
- 4. increased tensions in the Middle East**

In the Soviet Union, a negative aspect of the Cold War Era was the

- 1. attempt to preserve democratic ideals**
- 2. development of peaceful uses for modern technology**
- 3. development of effective means of international cooperation**
- 4. high cost of maintaining the arms race**

"From Stetin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an Iron Curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I might call the Soviet Sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence, but to very high, and in some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow."

-Winston Churchill

What is the main idea of this quotation?

- 1. The Soviet Union has expanded its influence throughout Eastern Europe**
- 2. The Soviet Union has helped the nations of Eastern Europe improve their standard of living**
- 3. The democratic nations of Western Europe have stopped the expansion of Soviet influence in the world**
- 4. The Soviet Union will support communist revolutions in Southeast Asia**

The Soviet Union's reaction to the 1968 revolt in Czechoslovakia was to

- 1. permit limited political and economic reforms in Czechoslovakia**
- 2. withdraw Soviet troops from Eastern Europe**
- 3. send Soviet troops to occupy Czechoslovakia**
- 4. bring the matter to the attention of the United Nations**

The expansion of communism into Eastern Europe was a direct result of

- 1. the Crimean war**
- 2. the Napoleonic Wars**
- 3. World War I**
- 4. World War II**

Adapted from schoolhistory.co.uk

"In 1947, Truman asked Congress for \$400 million to help the Greek government to fight the communists and to help the Turkish government, which was under Soviet pressure. (Less than three years later, the Greek communists gave up their struggle). Truman thought that the spread of communism should be stopped. As poor countries would probably be tempted by communism, then the USA should help them."

Adapted from edsitement.neh.gov

"Although the alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union had brought victory in World War II, wartime cooperation meant glossing over many serious differences between the two. Since the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, Soviet leaders had been claiming that communism and capitalism could never peacefully coexist. Beginning in the 1930s Josef Stalin had tried to reach some sort of understanding with the West, but only because he viewed Nazi Germany as the greater threat. Indeed, after concluding that the West was not interested in working with him, he made his own agreement with Hitler in 1939. That agreement, of course, was quickly forgotten after the German invasion of the Soviet Union two years later.

Questions:

- 1. Why was an alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union difficult to achieve?**

- 2. What did the Bolsheviks of the Russian Revolution claim about communism and capitalism?**

- 3. Why did Stalin make an agreement with Hitler?**

After the United States entered the war in December 1941 the administration began encouraging Americans to view the Soviet Union not as a threat, but rather as a partner both for victory over the Axis and for maintaining peace in the postwar world.

- 4. How were Americans encouraged to view the Soviet Union after 1941?**

To the new administration of Harry Truman, this behavior was reminiscent of Hitler's in the 1930s. Like many of the statesmen of his age, he believed that the proper means of responding to an international bully was a credible threat of force; "appeasement" was a dirty word, as it would only lead to new demands. Thus Truman decided on a strategy known as "containment," in which the Soviets would be prevented—militarily if necessary—from using force to export their ideology abroad. Containment would, in fact, remain the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy for the next fifty years.

- 5. How did President Truman view the Soviet Union?**

- 6. Define containment.**

Containment assumed many different forms. Under the Truman Doctrine the president pledged to defend "free peoples" everywhere through economic and military aid. The

Marshall Plan provided billions of dollars for economic recovery to Western Europe, lest misery in France, Germany, and Italy lead to communist electoral victories in those countries. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was a formal military alliance, and a clear message to Moscow—the United States would fight to defend Western Europe. Ultimately it would lead to actual war in Korea.

Questions:

7. What did the President pledge to do under the Truman Doctrine?

8. What was the Marshall Plan?

9. What was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?

10. What did the North Atlantic Treaty Organization lead to?



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

What led to the end of the Cold War?

Do Now:**The Cold War, 1945 – 1991:**

- **Rivalry** between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union
- **Ideological differences**; capitalism vs. communism/dictatorship vs. democracy

Why Americans Feared Communism:

- **Karl Marx**, the founder of Communism, believed that the history of the world was a history of class struggle and that the final stage of history was the struggle between the **bourgeoisie** (capitalists) and **proletariats** (workers); Soviet Union was the first communist nation – established in 1917
- Marx believed in the abolition of private property
- Marx believed in economic equality
- Marx believed in a dictatorship of the proletariat until dictatorship withered away
- Marx believed that religion was the opiate of the masses

The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences:

- Yalta Conference (February 1945)→ Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed on formation of **United Nations** and the **division of Germany** into separate occupation zones; they agreed on free elections in countries liberated from German rule
- Potsdam Conference (summer of 1945)→ When Truman met with Stalin, serious differences emerged over Eastern Europe→ Stalin refused to allow elections in Poland and the U.S.A. refused to share the secrets behind atomic bomb; Soviets placed Communists in power in all the governments of Eastern Europe→ An **Iron Curtain** fell over Eastern Europe→ Soviet **satellites**

Containment:

- U.S.A. policy to stop the spread of communism

Truman Doctrine:

- In 1947, when Communist rebels threatened the governments of Greece and Turkey, President Truman gave these countries military aid
- Marked the beginning of America's containment policy

Marshall Plan, 1948:

- Massive aid given to the countries of war-torn Europe to rebuild their economies, avoid the chaos that followed World War I, and stop the spread of communism

Division of Germany and Berlin Airlift, 1948:

- In 1948, the French, British, and Americans decided to merge their German zones
- Berlin, the old capital of Germany, was in the Soviet zone
- The Soviets reacted to the merging of the Western zones by closing all highway and railroad links to West Berlin
- The Western Allies refused to abandon Berlin, and began a massive airlift to feed the city→ within a year, Stalin lifted the blockade

1- What and when was the Cold War?

2- What ideological differences existed between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union?

The Warsaw Pact:

- In response to the formation of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949), the Soviets created their own Cold War Alliance known as the Warsaw Pact

China Falls to Communism, 1949:

- In 1949, the Communists, led by Mao Zedong, defeated the Nationalist government
- The Nationalists fled to the island of Taiwan

The Korean War, 1950 – 1953:

- After World War II, Korea had been divided into two zones
- North Korea → Communist
- South Korea → non-Communist
- 1950 → North Korea invaded South Korea
- The Soviet Union was boycotting the United Nations at the time
 - 1- The U.S. was able to pass a resolution sending U.N. troops to South Korea
 - 2- This was the first time an international peacekeeping organization used military force to oppose aggression
- Truman sent General Douglas MacArthur to Korea
 - 1- MacArthur attacked North Korea, advancing to the border between North Korea and China
 - 2- This brought a large Chinese army into the war, forcing MacArthur to retreat
 - 3- MacArthur wanted to recapture China from the Communists, by using atomic weapons if necessary
 - 4- Truman disagreed
 - 5- MacArthur publicly criticized Truman
 - 6- Truman dismissed MacArthur
- An armistice was signed in 1953, ending the war
 - 1- Korea was divided exactly as it had been

1- What was NATO?

2- What was the Warsaw Pact?

3- What happened in 1949?

4- What happened in 1950?

5- Why was the U.S. able to pass a resolution sending U.N. troops to South Korea?

6- Why was it significant that U.N. troops were sent to South Korea?

7- Why did a large Chinese army enter the Korean conflict?

8- What did MacArthur want?

9- Why did MacArthur publicly criticize Truman?

10- How did Truman respond to MacArthur?

1. The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan represented attempts by the United States to deal with the
 - (1) national debt
 - (2) spread of communism
 - (3) President's political opposition
 - (4) arms race
 2. "An attack on one shall be considered an attack on all." This statement summarizes the foreign policy known as
 - (1) colonialism
 - (2) nonalignment
 - (3) appeasement
 - (4) collective security
 3. Shortly after World War II, the cold war developed mainly as a result of the
 - (1) United States refusal to send economic aid to European nations
 - (2) Soviet domination of Eastern Europe
 - (3) competition between the superpowers to explore outer space
 - (4) continuation of the pre-World War II balance of power
 4. A common purpose of the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the Eisenhower Doctrine was to
 - (1) carry out the United States policy of preventing the spread of communism
 - (2) insure the survival of the newly independent nations of Africa and Asia
 - (3) limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons
 - (4) provide medical aid to Latin American nations
 5. A constitutional issue that was frequently raised about United States involvement in the Korean conflict and the Vietnam conflict was the
 - (1) right to regulate commerce with foreign nations
 - (2) use of deficit spending to finance wars
 - (3) lack of a formal declaration of war by Congress
 - (4) Supreme Court's role in foreign policy decision-making
 6. After World War II, the United States departed most sharply from its traditional foreign policy when it
 - (1) stopped foreign-aid programs
 - (2) sponsored disarmament treaties
 - (3) organized global systems of alliances
 - (4) recognized revolutionary governments
 7. "Many foreign peoples, in Europe at least, are . . . frightened by experiences of the past and are less interested in . . . freedom than in security. They are seeking guidance rather than responsibilities. We should be better able than the Russians to give them this. And unless we do, the Russians certainly will."
- This advice to President Harry Truman helped influence Truman's decision to
- (1) drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - (2) end segregation in the Armed Forces
 - (3) deport any person suspected of being a Communist
 - (4) develop the Marshall Plan

Do Now:**Atomic Power:**

- In 1945, America was the sole atomic power
- By 1949, the Soviet Union had developed its own atomic bomb

The Space Race:

- In 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first man-made satellite, into space
- Marked the start of the "Space Race"
- Prompted the U.S. to launch its own first man-made satellite into space in 1958

The Rosenberg Trials:

- In 1950, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were charged with selling secret information to the Soviet Union about the atomic bomb
- The Rosenbergs were tried, found guilty, and executed for spying
- Like the Sacco and Vanzetti case, many Americans had serious doubts about the Rosenbergs' guilt

The House Un-American Activities Committee:

- President Truman ordered the establishment of Loyalty Review Boards to investigate individual "un-American" acts, such as participation in extremist organizations like the American Communist Party
- On very little evidence, many people were accused of "un-American" acts
- The accused were prevented from defending themselves or even from knowing who accused them – a violation of their constitutional rights
- Congress conducted its own loyalty checks through the House Un-American Activities Committee

The McCarthy Hearings:

- In 1950, Senator Joseph McCarthy shocked the nation by claiming that he knew the names of hundreds of Communists who had infiltrated the U.S. State Department
 - Although McCarthy never proved any of his claims, his charges frightened most Americans
 - McCarthy was finally discredited when he had no evidence
 - The term "McCarthyism" has become identified with making wild accusations without evidence
 - Like the Red Scare of the 1920s, McCarthy's allegations created fears of a domestic Communist conspiracy
- ~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History

1- What was the Cold War?

2- Why were atomic weapons a concern during the Cold War?

3- Why did the Americans and Soviets create many nuclear weapons during the Cold War but not use these nuclear weapons?

4- Define "arms race."

- 5- The word "deterrent" means "intended to discourage." Why did the superpowers believe that nuclear weapons would act as a deterrent?

- 6- What was Sputnik and why did Sputnik greatly concern government officials in the U.S.A.?

- 7- Define "space race."

- 8- What were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg accused of?

- 9- What happened to the Rosenbergs?

- 10- How was the Rosenberg case similar to the Sacco and Vanzetti case?

- 11- Who ordered the establishment of Loyalty Review Boards?

- 12- Why were Loyalty Review Boards created?

- 13- What did "un-American" mean?

- 14- What was the House Un-American Activities Committee?

- 15- How were Americans accused of un-American activities often denied their constitutional rights?

- 16- Who was Senator Joseph McCarthy and what did he do?

- 17- What is the term "McCarthyism" identified with?

- 18- How was McCarthyism like the Red Scare of the 1920s?

- 19- Why do you think Americans were so afraid of communism?

- 20- How did Stalin's actions in Eastern Europe increase American fears of communism?

- 21- What sometimes happens to individual civil liberties during times of fear or conflict in the United States?

- 22- Do you think that there are times when individual rights must be suspended?

- 23- Do you think that there could ever be a Red Scare in the future? Explain your answer.

- 24- Why are Americans less afraid of communism today?

Reading: McCarthy

"In February 9, 1950, Senator Joseph McCarthy stepped into the spotlight of national attention with a speech given at Wheeling, West Virginia. McCarthy was nearing the end of his first term as senator and needed a big issue to energize his run for a second term. Holding up a piece of paper, he claimed to have in his possession information proving that more than 200 employees in the State Department were card-carrying members of the Communist Party. The charge – never substantiated – grabbed headlines at a time when friction with the Soviet Union and fear of communist subversion were growing in the country.

Fear of communism had existed since the 19th century but did not merit congressional investigation until after the Bolshevik Revolution and the close of World War I. In response to the 'Red Scare' of 1919 a special Senate committee was convened. During the decade of the 1930s, governments adopted new and experimental techniques to combat the economic ravages of the Great Depression. Communist state economic planning, as well as certain Nazi and fascist economic measures, appealed to some desperate Americans. Some of the experimental programs of Roosevelt's New Deal fostered concerns that the federal government was falling under communist direction. These suspicions and fears led to the creation of a series of temporary House and Senate committees to investigate subversive threats to the government.

During World War II the United States and the Soviet Union were allies, but as soon as the war ended the two superpowers began to struggle against each other for supremacy. It was against the backdrop of this 'Cold War' that the threat of internal subversion and external attack began to preoccupy Congress. Anticommunism dominated the political debates of the immediate post-World War II-era. The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), established in 1938 to monitor disloyalty to the United States government, was made a permanent committee in 1945.

...During the weeks before McCarthy delivered his Wheeling speech, China had fallen to the Communists and the Soviet Union had tested an atomic bomb. With Alger Hiss's perjury conviction and the confession of Klaus Fuchs, a physicist on the Manhattan Project, to having delivered atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, it was clear that government security had been compromised. Particularly disturbing to average citizens was the Soviet Union's new atomic capability. Fearful Americans began to view all communists as traitors to our country. The stage was set for the freshman senator from Wisconsin.

... [McCarthy's] 1954 probe of the U.S. Army lead to his downfall. The Army-McCarthy hearings were televised nationally, and the public recoiled from McCarthy's bullying tactics. He was censured by the Senate and died in 1957." ~ archives.gov

- 1- How did Senator McCarthy step into the national spotlight?
- 2- What events had increased Americans' fears of communism?
- 3- What led to McCarthy's downfall?
- 4- Why do you think Americans were willing to believe accusations against individuals with minimal evidence?

1. A similarity between the Red Scare of the 1920's and McCarthyism in the 1950's was that during each period
 - (1) thousands of American citizens were expelled from the United States
 - (2) the Communist Party gained many members in the United States
 - (3) many government employees were convicted of giving secrets to the Soviet Union
 - (4) the civil liberties of American citizens were threatened

2. Which situation resulted from Senator Joseph McCarthy's search for Communists within the United States during the 1950's?
 - (1) Thousands of American citizens who believed in communism were either jailed or deported.
 - (2) The reputations of many people were ruined by false accusations of disloyalty.
 - (3) Many high-ranking government officials were exposed as spies of the Soviet Union.
 - (4) Organized groups of Communists began a wave of violent political terrorism.

3. The successful launching of Sputnik by the Soviet Union in 1957 signaled the beginning of
 - (1) American fears that the Soviets had achieved technological superiority
 - (2) the Cold War with the United States
 - (3) Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and China
 - (4) disarmament discussions between the superpowers

4. "Those of us who shout the loudest about Americanism in making character assassinations are all too frequently those who, by our own words and acts, ignore some of the basic principles of Americanism."

-Senator Margaret Chase Smith, 1950

This criticism of Senator Joseph McCarthy and his supporters suggests that

 - (1) Senator McCarthy did not do enough to protect the nation from a Communist conspiracy
 - (2) the tactics of Senator McCarthy were necessary to protect the basic principles of democracy
 - (3) free speech must be limited in times of national crisis
 - (4) Senator McCarthy was a greater threat to the nation than Communist sympathizers were

5. In the United States, the Red Scare of 1919 and the McCarthy Era of the early 1950's were periods of
 - (1) severe economic depression
 - (2) widespread support for groups promoting international anarchy
 - (3) great growth in art, literature, and music
 - (4) persecution of people suspected of holding anti-American political views

6. The growth of McCarthyism in the early 1950s was based on
 - (1) public fear concerning the spread of communism
 - (2) outrage over government corruption
 - (3) dissatisfaction with the results of World War II
 - (4) opposition to the policy of containment