

## World War II and the Cold War

### Lesson 4 The Cold War

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How do governments change?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did the United States try to stop the spread of communism without going to war?*
2. *How did the Cold War affect countries in Asia?*
3. *How did countries develop at home during the Cold War era?*

#### Terms to Know

**containment** preventing the spread of communism beyond its existing borders

**Truman Doctrine** the U.S. policy of granting aid to countries threatened by communist takeover

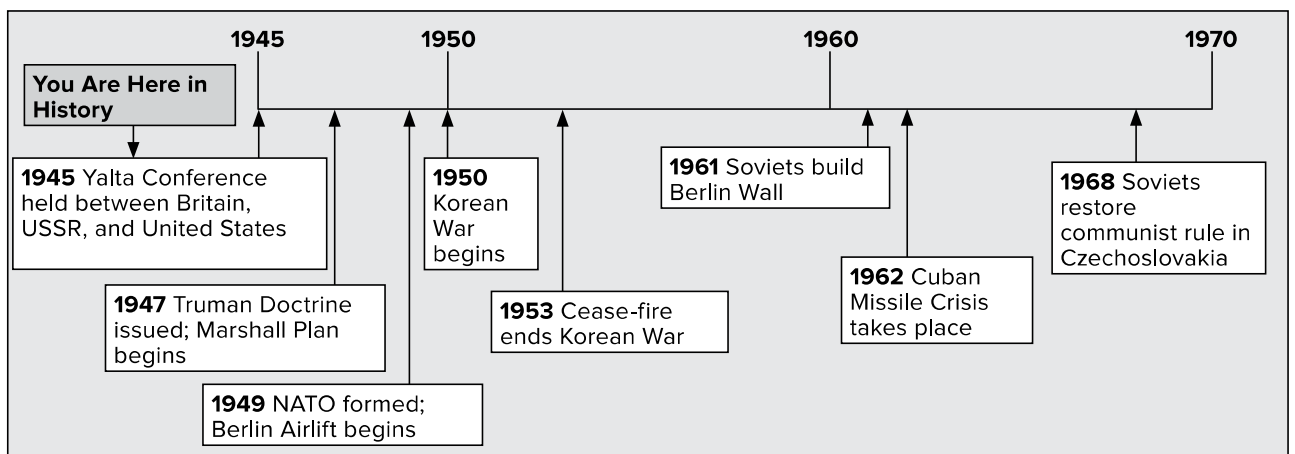
**Marshall Plan** U.S. program that gave aid to European countries to help them rebuild after the war to prevent the spread of communism

**racial segregation** the act of forcing a race to use separate facilities

#### Where in the world?



#### When did it happen?



**World War II and the Cold War**

**Lesson 4** The Cold War, *Continued*

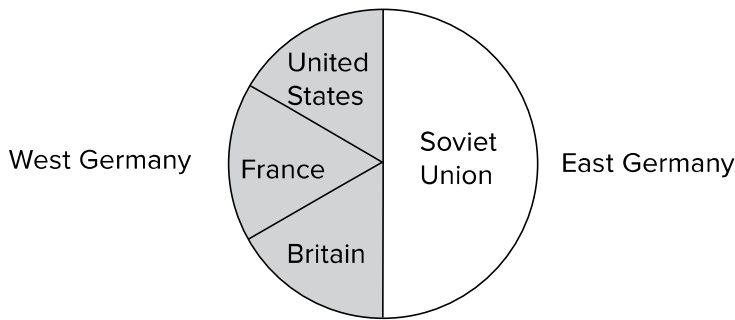
**Cold War Beginnings**

The Soviet Union and the United States emerged from World War II as superpowers. They disagreed about how the world should be after the war. Their rivalry for world leadership was known as the Cold War.

The first problems began before the end of World War II, at the Yalta Conference. The Allied leaders agreed to split Germany into four parts. The eastern part was to be controlled by the Soviet Union. The western part was to be divided among the United States, Britain, and France. The capital, Berlin, was located deep inside the area controlled by the Soviet Union. It was also split into four parts, the same way the rest of Germany was.

The Allied Powers agreed to free elections in countries released from Nazi rule. The Soviets set up Communist governments instead and kept troops in those countries. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned that an “iron curtain” was descending on Europe. This meant that the Soviets were cutting off Eastern Europe from the West.

**Dividing Germany After the War**



To stop the spread of communism, the United States adopted the policy of **containment**—containing or holding back the spread of communism. This meant using military and nonmilitary ways to keep communism inside its existing borders. The **Truman Doctrine** was part of the containment efforts. This policy said that the United States would help any nation threatened by a communist takeover.

The United States also created the **Marshall Plan**. It gave western European countries massive economic aid to help them rebuild after the war. American leaders believed having a better economy would make countries less likely to turn to communism. Throughout the Cold War, there were many times when the superpowers came into conflict.



**Identifying**

1. Identify the four nations that controlled a divided Germany after World War II.

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**Drawing Conclusions**

2. Why do you think Churchill warned of an “iron curtain”?

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**Defining**

3. Define *containment*.

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**Marking the Text**

4. Underline the descriptions of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.

## World War II and the Cold War

### Lesson 4 The Cold War, *Continued*



#### Analyzing

5. Why did the Soviets place a blockade on West Berlin?

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#### Reading Check

6. Why did the United States want Soviet missiles removed from Cuba?

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#### Reading Check

7. Why did Chinese Nationalists create a government on the island of Taiwan?

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In 1948 the western zones of Germany were united. They formed a new nation, West Germany. France, Britain, and the United States also united their sections of Berlin to create West Berlin. The Soviets responded by surrounding West Berlin and cutting off supplies. The West began bringing supplies into the city by airplane. The airlift forced the Soviets to end their blockade.

The Soviets built a concrete wall to keep East Germans from escaping to freedom in West Berlin. The Berlin Wall became a symbol of the divisions created by the Cold War.

During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union competed in a nuclear arms race. Each side tried to build more nuclear weapons than the other. In 1962 the Soviets put missiles on the island of Cuba, which had a new Communist government. These missiles could easily reach the United States.

President Kennedy ordered the U.S. Navy to blockade Cuba. He also threatened to launch a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union if they fired the missiles at the United States. After five days, the Soviets agreed to remove the missiles.

### The Cold War in Asia

After World War II, nationalists and communists fought each other for control of China. Communist leader Mao Zedong wanted to make China a great power. In the 1950s, the communist government took over all the businesses and industries in China. After Mao took over the mainland, Chinese Nationalists created a government on the island of Taiwan. They claimed to rule all of China from there.

Korea was divided into two nations after World War II. North Korea was communist. South Korea was backed by the United States.

North Korea	South Korea
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• communist government</li> <li>• supported by China</li> <li>• invaded South Korea in 1950</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• democratic government</li> <li>• supported by the United States</li> <li>• fought off North Korea for 3 years</li> </ul>

In 1950 the North invaded the South. The United Nations and the United States sent troops to defend South Korea. Then China joined the fighting on North Korea's side. In 1953 a cease-fire agreement was signed that kept North and South Korea divided.

## World War II and the Cold War

### Lesson 4 The Cold War, *Continued*

Japan made a dramatic recovery after World War II. Under American occupation, Japan adopted a democratic constitution and a bill of rights. American aid helped Japan become a major economic power by the 1970s.

### The Cold War Era

As the Cold War continued, the Soviet Union built up its manufacturing industries. In democratic Western Europe, economies prospered.

#### Life During the Cold War

Western Europe	The United States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marshall Plan helped countries rebuild</li> <li>• France became a center for manufacturing</li> <li>• Britain developed a service economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People fought to advance civil rights</li> <li>• Strong economic growth</li> <li>• Introduced Great Society programs to end poverty, improve education, and provide medical care</li> </ul>

In 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against **racial segregation**, or separation of different races, in public schools. This was an important civil rights victory. Led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the civil rights movement used civil disobedience to change the laws. A new Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act were passed in the 1960s.

President Lyndon Johnson also introduced the Great Society programs. These were designed to end poverty, to improve education, and to provide medical care to the poor and elderly. Women also gained greater equality in the workplace with the passage of the Equal Pay Act in 1963. It outlawed paying women less than men for performing the same work.

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#### Check for Understanding

List three conflicts that occurred between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



#### Summarizing

8. What helped Japan recover from World War II?

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#### Identifying

9. Name two laws that expanded civil rights in the United States.

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#### Reading Check

10. What was the Great Society?

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11. Place a three-tab Venn diagram Foldable along the dotted line. Write *The Cold War* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *United States*, *Both*, and *Soviet Union*.

List facts about each to compare and contrast their roles after World War II.