

President Truman & the Cold War (1945-1953)**I. The end of WWII in 1945, marked a turning point in U.S. history by taking an active role in world affairs**

- A. The USA became a leader in the _____ & World Bank; For the first time, the USA joined an international organization to _____ in world affairs
- B. The U.S. occupied & helped _____ after the war
- C. The U.S. helped found _____ as a Jewish nation in the Middle East

II. The Beginning of the Cold War

- A. The most important change in U.S. foreign policy after WWII was the beginning of the _____
- The United States & Soviet Union were _____ & rivals who dominated world politics
 - From 1945 to 1991, the United States & Soviet Union entered an era of _____ & _____ known as the Cold War

Cold War Ideologies Activity

- It was an era of competing ideologies: The USA promoted _____ & _____ while the USSR tried to spread _____
 - The different ideologies between USA & _____ and their desires to spread these ideas led to an era of distrust, hostility, _____, & near _____
- B. Causes of the Cold War
- _____ led the Bolsheviks in the Russian Revolution in 1917...The USA sent _____ to fight the "Red Army" during the Russian Civil War
 - In the 1920s, Americans feared the spread of Communism during the "_____"
 - After Lenin's death in 1924, _____ became dictator of the USSR & started his Five Year Plans
 - During WWII, the USA & USSR worked together to defeat the _____, but...WWII increased hostilities between the USA & the USSR:
 - Stalin never _____ the Britain or the USA during _____
 - The _____ gave the USA a monopoly on _____ weapon technology

III. The Cold War in Europe, 1945-1949**A. Soviet Satellites in Eastern Europe**

- At the _____ Conference, Stalin agreed to allow _____ in Eastern Europe
- But, Stalin wanted a "_____ " between the USSR & the _____ nations in Western Europe
- Stalin used his military to install _____ gov'ts in _____ European nations
- As a result, Eastern European nations turned communist & became _____: nations that were _____ by the USSR
- In the years after World War II, the USA began to view Stalin as a new _____—a dangerous dictator who wanted to _____ the world

- B. By 1946, Europe was divided by an "_____ " that separated democratic/capitalist Western Europe from _____/_____ Eastern Europe

- C. The U.S. created a foreign policy called _____ to stop Soviet influence & the _____

1. Truman Doctrine

- When the USSR began to pressure _____ & _____ to turn communist, the U.S. created the _____, promising economic & _____ help to any nation threatened by communism
- The Truman Doctrine _____ & neither Greece nor Turkey fell to communism

2. Marshall Plan

- European nations had difficulty _____ after WWII which led to fears of communism in Europe
- The U.S. created the _____ which offered \$_____ billion to help _____ post-war Europe
- By 1952, Western Europe _____ & Communism never took root

3. NATO

- In 1948, the USSR used _____ to turn Czechoslovakia to communism; This led to fears that Stalin would use similar tactics in _____ Europe
- In 1949, the United States formed the _____ (NATO): a _____ among democratic countries in Europe & North America

4. In 1947, the U.S. government created 3 new agencies to better meet the challenges of the Cold War
 - a. The Department of Defense was reorganized to create an independent _____ (which was preferred military agency of the Cold War because airplanes could drop _____ if needed)
 - b. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was created to _____ on foreign nations, collect national security information, and carry out _____
 - c. The _____ (NSC) was created to advise and assist the president on national security and foreign policy matters
5. Berlin Blockade and Airlift
 - a. At the end of WWII, Germany was _____ into zones occupied by the USA, Britain, France, & the USSR
 - b. _____, the German capital, was also divided but was located in the _____
 - c. In 1948, Stalin tried to turn all of Berlin communist & ordered the _____ which _____ all ground transportation to West Berlin
 - d. In response, the U.S. began the _____
 - i. For _____ months, U.S. & British _____ supplies landed in Berlin to bring food, fuel, & supplies
 - ii. Stalin admitted defeat & lifted the _____ in 1949
 - iii. The United States _____ kept West Berlin from turning communist

IV. The Cold War Expands, 1949-1953

A. The Cold War in Asia

1. From 1945 to 1949, the United States successfully _____ communism in Europe...But, in 1949 Communist forces led by _____ took control of _____ and the Cold War spread to Asia
 - a. The fall of China was a _____ to the USA & President Harry Truman took the _____ for "losing China"
 - b. The U.S. response to the fall of China was to more _____ communism the world
 - i. The USA was afraid of a " _____ " in which communist nations turn their neighbors communist
 - ii. As a result, the USA vowed to contain the spread of communism _____
2. The USA acted when communism threatened Korea
 - a. After WWII, Korea was divided along the _____ with a communist gov't in North Korea & a democracy in South Korea
 - b. In 1950, _____ (using Soviet supplied weapons) crossed the 38° & _____ South Korea
 - c. When South Korea appealed to the United Nations, the USA _____ to Korea to contain communism
 - d. But, when the USA pushed too close to _____, the Chinese Army entered the war & helped North Korea
 - e. After 3 years of fighting, a _____ was agreed to in 1953, the fighting stopped, & the 38° was restored as the boundary between North & South Korea
 - f. The USA successfully _____ from spreading into South Korea & showed that it was _____ to contain communism
3. The USA stopped the spread of Communism into South Korea, but in 1954, Communist _____ began a war to gain independence for _____

V. Conclusions

- A. From 1945 to 1949, the United States successfully _____ communism in _____
- B. But over the next 40 years, the Cold War _____ as communism spread to Asia, Africa, and Latin America
- C. The Cold War intensified as new _____ were introduced; _____ (spying) increased; & _____ broke out in Korea, Vietnam, & Afghanistan

Cold War Ideologies Activity

United States	Letter?	Soviet Union	Letter?
Capitalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private ownership of industry, freedom of competition, gov't keeps hands off (laissez-faire) Leads to different economic classes (rich and poor) 		Socialism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gov't owns industries and farms; The goal of the gov't is to bring equality to people The goal is to have a classless society with no rich or poor 	
Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of the people People elect their leaders 		Totalitarianism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government led by a dictator Total control over many aspects of peoples' lives 	
Freedom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuing freedoms of speech, press, and business 		Equality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuing basic needs (food, homes jobs) for all people 	
Individualism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People need to do things on their own Competition is a good thing; The best individuals have more power, status, money 		Collectivism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People need to work together to benefit everyone Everyone works the same amount and every gains the same benefits 	