Part 1 – Beginning of the Cold War

1. Why is the Cold War called a cold war?

2. What are superpowers?

3. Explain the following differences between the US and the USSR:
   a. Political System:
   b. Individual Rights:
   c. Economic System:

4. What does Winston Churchill mean when he says an “iron curtain” has fallen on Eastern Europe? Is the iron curtain a real curtain?

5. What is Dean Acheson's domino theory?

6. What is the Truman Doctrine and containment?

7. Summarize the Marshall Plan. How would the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine increase tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union?

8. What was decided about Germany at the Yalta conference?
9. Describe what the Berlin blockade and the Berlin airlift were.

10. What was the name for West Germany? For East Germany?

11. What is NATO and what is its purpose?

12. What is the Warsaw Pact and how is it a response to NATO?

13. Describe how the following factors from World War II led to the Cold War:
   a. Ideological differences:
   b. Soviet Security Fears:
   c. New Weapons:
   d. Communism in Asia:
Part 2 – Cold War in Asia

Korean War

1. Where was Korea divided?

2. Why did the US and UN go to war with North Korea?

3. What are at least two reasons you can think of that China got involved in the Korean War?

4. Why didn’t Truman want to use the Atomic Bomb against China?

5. How did the end of the war help lead to the problems between North and South Korea today? (Think of Kim Jung-Un and his recent threats!)

Vietnam War

1. Why would Ho Chi Minh (leader of the Vietnamese Communist Party and North Vietnam) use phrasing from the US Declaration of Independence in his Declaration of Independence?

2. After the picture of Quang Duc’s death was published in the US, American support of the South Vietnamese leader, Diem decreased. What US values was Diem’s government going against?

3. Who is Ho Chi Minh? Who is Ngo Dinh Diem?

4. Why did the US get involved in Vietnam?

5. Summarize the following events:
   a. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution:
   b. Tet Offensive:
   c. Vietnamization:
   d. Paris Peace Accords:
**Cambodia**

1. Who is the Khmer Rouge and who is Pol Pot?

2. What did Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge do to their people?

3. Unlike Nazis who had perpetuated the Holocaust, Pol Pot was not tried in world courts or put to death for his actions. Instead he lived out the rest of his life under house arrest. What are some reasons you can think of that this would have happened?
Part 3 – Cold War in Cuba

*Cuban Revolution*

1. Who were the leaders of the Cuban Revolution?

2. What are some issues the US will have with Cuba after Castro takes over?

*Bay of Pigs*

1. Looking at the map, why would America want to overthrow Castro in Cuba?

2. Why wouldn’t Kennedy want to launch an invasion of Cuba to overthrow Castro? Why do we try to use Cubans to overthrow him instead?

3. Even though the Bay of Pigs was a failure, do you think JFK would give up getting rid of Cuba? Why or why not?

*Cuban Missile Crisis*

1. Looking at the map, why are the American people so scared during the Cuban Missile Crisis?

2. Why didn’t either the Soviets or the Americans use atomic bombs during the Cuban Missile Crisis?

3. What did each side give up to end the Cuban Missile Crisis?

4. Explain the political cartoon. What is it saying about the Cuban Missile Crisis?
Part 4 – The Arms Race and the Space Race

1. Why couldn't nuclear weapons really be used?

2. What does "Balance of Terror" mean?

3. What does Mutually Assured Destruction mean?

4. Why do you think both the US and the Soviet Union had so many more nuclear bombs than Robert McNamara said they needed?

5. What was Sputnik? Why would it have scared Americans?

6. What was The National Defense Education Act and why was it enacted?

7. What was the importance of the Apollo 11 flight?

8. What promise did the Apollo 11 mission fulfill?
Part 5 – Cold War in Europe

1. Explain the rebellions towards the Soviet Union and the USSR's response in the following areas
   a. Poland:

   b. East Berlin:

   c. Hungary:

   d. Czechoslovakia:

2. Looking at the picture, what do you think would be the response of East Berliners to deaths like that of Peter Fechter? How would the West react to pictures like this?

3. President John F. Kennedy made his famous "Berliner" speech shortly after the wall had been put up. What do you think he is trying to say in the excerpt? How would both the West and East Berliners feel about his last line "I am a Berliner"?
Part 6 – Cold War in the Middle East

Afghanistan
1. Who were the major players in the conflict in Afghanistan?

2. Why do you think the Soviets sent so many ground troops and other military officials to support the DRA?

3. The Soviet invasion in Afghanistan and the conflict that came out of it is often compared to what the US dealt with during the Vietnam War. What are some (at least 3) similarities between the two?

4. Why did the US support the mujahedeen?

5. Who are two people or groups that the US supported when they were mujahedeen fighting against the Soviets that the US later fought?

Iran
1. Who was Shah Reza Pahlavi?

2. Why did America and the United Kingdom help the Shah overthrow the Prime Minister in 1953?

3. What were some issues with the Shah's government?

4. Who is Ayatollah Khomeini?
5. Define the following terms:
   a. Fundamentalism:
   
   b. Radical Islamic Fundamentalism:
   
   c. Sharia:

6. What events led to Americans being taken hostage from the US Embassy in Tehran?
Part 7 – Cold War in Latin America

1. Looking through the timeline, how many South American leaders did the United States attempt or succeed at overthrowing, claiming they were "leftist" or "Marxist"? What countries did the US do this in? (list them)

2. What was the purpose of Kennedy's Alliance for Progress? Was it successful?

3. Summarize the Iran-Contras affair. Why would Reagan sell weapons to a regime the US didn't like?
Part 8 – The Cold War Ends

1. Why was there a period of stagnation after Khrushchev?

2. What is détente?

3. Who is Natan Sharansky and what did he do?

4. What leader wanted to preserve communism, but reformed it through new policies?

5. Explain:
   a. Glasnost:
   b. Perestroika:

6. Explain what the following people did to end communism:
   a. Ronald Reagan:
   b. Pope John Paul II:
   c. Lech Walesa:

7. How did the Soviet Union collapse? (summarize the section “The Dissolution of the Soviet Union”)

8. What is the importance of German unification in 1990?

9. Look at the pictures. How does Nixon's visit to China in 1975 show that the Cold War is ending, or slowing down?