.Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
Below is the plan for the unit on the Cold War. Lessons/assignments are subject to change, but this should give every student an idea on what to expect in the coming days!

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| **Unit: The Cold War Part Two Unit Plan** | | |
| ***Date*** | ***Lesson/Topic Assignment*** | ***What is due?*** |
| Day one: | * Complete Cold War Quiz * Vietnam & Cuban Missile Crisis * Review – Vietnam & Cuban Missile Crisis |  |
| Day two: | * JFK/American Military forces during Cold War * Review – JFK & American Military forces * Read / notes on Presidents |  |
| Day three: | * Modern Presidents and Modern Foreign policy * Study Guides |  |
| Day four | * Cold War Unit Test |  |

The Vietnam War and the Cuban Missile Crisis

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| **Foreign policy in Vietnam**  **Why did the U.S. begin to get involved in Vietnam?   Which side did the U.S. support?** | -American involvement in Vietnam reflected the Cold War policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of communism.  -Beginning in the \_\_\_\_\_ and continuing into the early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam attempted to install through force a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government in South Vietnam.  http://t0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcSLg8fFPy_OEzqglC81ockoPJeqM_u2fcCjmK0US9-f2Kq_adwwUA:www.operationworld.org/files/ow/maps/lgmap/viet-MMAP-md.png-The United States helped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| **Escalation of War**  **The war escalated under which president?** | -The American military buildup in Vietnam began under President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  -After Kennedy’s assassination in \_\_\_\_\_, the buildup was intensified under President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| **A Growing War**  **Who won most of the battles of the war—north or south?**  **Where did most protests take place?** | -The scale of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Vietnam grew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the 1960s.  -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ military forces repeatedly defeated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese forces in the field, but by fighting a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ war, could not force an end to the war on favorable terms.  -America became bitterly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the issue.  http://t0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTlJD7WdgNenAct56qNrqfFJQLFyW3sVIz4Llz3arOP6zlgwf4o:sites.psu.edu/dbs5166/wp-content/uploads/sites/846/2013/02/vietnam-war-protest.jpg -While there was support for the American military and conduct of the war among many Americans, others \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the war, and active opposition to the war mounted, especially on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ campuses. |
| **1968 Election**  **What is “Vietnamization?”**  **Why did Vietnamization fail?** | -After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declined to seek re-election, President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was elected on a pledge to bring the war to an honorable end.  -He instituted a policy of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” withdrawing American troops and replacing them with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese forces while maintaining military aid to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese.  http://t3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTRYDGK4ze2nU3SYo6O93rk5QG1XthmDKfx-DMDwc7r3yZ9oSHM:herndonapush.wikispaces.com/file/view/vietnamization.jpg/142640179/507x376/vietnamization.jpg -Ultimately “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” failed when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese troops proved unable to resist invasion by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-supplied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese Army. |
| **A Resignation and a Failed Policy**  **Did containment work in Vietnam?** | http://t0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTkV67adaTeKHEr9MRtgUFPIKzYYtO-T8mJA7iBn-X29Tulp2BF:thegovernmentrag.files.wordpress.com/2010/11/watergate1.jpg-President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was forced out of office by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scandal.  -In 1975, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam were merged under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control. |
| Confrontation between the United States and Cuba  **Who was the Cuban leader?   What was the name of the failed invasion to overthrow Castro?  What did the Soviets station in Cuba?  Which side was victorious in the Cuban Missile Crisis?** | -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was also a site of Cold War confrontations.  -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolution that took over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the late \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  http://t2.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcSIOhtPFn8dy_O14zF2vEzsxRn8mZcJ3bD1GfyyWsDNvlkjsRKy:www.johndclare.net/images/Armwrestling.gif-Many Cubans fled to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and later attempted to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro. This “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” invasion failed.  -In 1962, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stationed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Cuba, instigating the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  -President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ordered the Soviets to remove their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and for several days the world was on the brink of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ war.  -Eventually, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leadership “blinked” and removed their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

American military forces during the Cold War

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| **Explain the role of America’s military and veterans in defending freedom during the Cold War.**  **What were two ideals of America during the Cold War?**  **What happened to JFK in 1963?**  **What war most greatly divided Americans?** | * President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pledged in his inaugural address that the United States would “pay any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, bear any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, meet any hardship, support any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty.” * In the same address, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_also said, “Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.” * During the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_War era, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Americans served in the military, defending  freedom in wars and conflicts that were not always popular. Many were killed or wounded. * http://t3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRbIlcuV40VeoRpLw9avYog4ZycUE4ML8LiYaFE-AHSoF_EbtDgsw:4.bp.blogspot.com/-UU6UW-KY33Y/UFKyr62chpI/AAAAAAAAGqc/ufL_1K8MAYE/s640/jpk-assassination.jpgAs a result of their service, the United States and American ideals of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ultimately prevailed in the Cold War struggle with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ communism. * President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a World War II veteran, was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1963 in Dallas, Texas, in an event that shook the nation’s confidence and began a period of internal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * This divisiveness was especially spurred by divisions over United States involvement in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| **How were Vietnam war veterans treated upon their return from the war?**  **When were Vietnam veterans recognized for their services?** | * Unlike veterans of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who returned to a grateful and supportive nation, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ veterans returned often to face indifference or outright hostility from some who opposed the war. * http://t3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcS_LoDxHO-4i9mBxKlJvU_VUxKGRk5e__MjDvqRU8fPhsqKZkPK:alojedaphotography.files.wordpress.com/2011/10/al-ojeda-photography-vietnam-memorial-wall2.jpgIt was not until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the end of the Vietnam war that the wounds of the war began to heal in America, and Vietnam veterans were recognized and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their service and sacrifices. |
| Internal problems of the Soviet Union  **Why did the Soviet Union break apart?**  **What type of economy were they shifting to?**  **By the 1980s, who was the USSR leader?**  **What are ‘glasnost’ and ‘perestroika?’** | * http://t0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcS7NnlEoRFJR8faeED6QYSjk7XJDsGuT6YjDK1I-mKd_QKQ9j-G6Q:upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e6/PostSoviet_Regions_Map.pngIncreasing Soviet military expenses to compete with the United States * Rising nationalism in Soviet republics * Fast-paced reforms—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Economic inefficiency * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *glasnost* (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and *perestroika* (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)   http://t3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRRiLDs1vmTJShHETrwQZB_EjbJNewxSmQ9RXpA6TcL7KFfkkxx:s3.amazonaws.com/rapgenius/1366857933_oRgKTQ3.png |
| What did Reagan challenge Mikail Gorbachev to do in 1989?  **What types of pressure did the US continue to put on the USSR?** | * Reagan challenged the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legitimacy of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, for example, in a speech at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (“Mr. Gorbachev, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!”) * http://t0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQKdqjEcJq6ucKRLA6zpKLqUoof4uBIGk-5Up9gcZdzwUbhPzyE:cdn.lightgalleries.net/4d94b54a4bef7/images/berlin09-1.jpgIncreased United States \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure on the Soviet Union |

***Lyndon Johnson***

By 1968, Lyndon Johnson had grown tired of the Vietnam War. Although American involvement in the war escalated with his presidency, he never liked it to begin with. The money it had cost the US government to be involved did not allow for him to fund his “Great Society” program that was supposed to be the defining moment of his presidency. The “Great Society” was a program created by Johnson, meant to eliminate poverty as well as racial discrimination in the United States. However, due to involvement in Vietnam, he was never able to carry this program out as well as he would have liked. Frustrated by this, in 1968, Lyndon Johnson shocked America by announcing that he was not going to run for a second election term.

This led to Robert Kennedy (JFK’s brother) becoming the top democratic candidate. However, his assassination during his political campaign put an end to that. Instead, Republican candidate Richard Nixon won the 1968 election, with the promise of “bringing the troops home.”

***Richard Nixon***

Nixon probably could have been a very good president. First, I would like to discuss Vietnam with you. Nixon promised a policy of “Vietnamization”—train the South Vietnamese troops and then bring home American troops. This, he did. By the early 1970s, Nixon negotiated a cease-fire with North Vietnam and brought our troops back home. The fighting was over, as far as he was concerned…or was it? Soon after, the Soviet-backed North Vietnamese government attacked South Vietnam, quickly running them over and uniting the entire country as communist. Vietnam was lost. Containment did not work. But hey, most Americans at this point didn’t care. Many Americans were angry at the government and glad to not be involved with this conflict anymore.

You need to know about China though. China, as you know, fell to Communism in 1949. For America, yes, that seemed like bad news. I mean, our whole goal was to not have communism spread, right? Well, Nixon saw things different. Now, Nixon was about as anti-Communist as a man can come; he hated it. However, he also saw that China had a billion people living there. Nixon wanted to allow China and the U.S. to become trading partners. He began to work at a policy called “Détente” (day-tahn-tay) with China—that means an easing of tensions. He negotiated with China in order to allow them to become a trading partner with us. They soon invited top U.S. ping-pong players to China to compete in competition with them—sounds like a silly thing, sure, but this invitation was the first of its kind in history. It showed that China was willing to work with the U.S. Nixon’s visit to China became known as Ping-Pong Diplomacy. Actually, since it was a week long, and the best Chinese player was named [Zhuang Zedong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhuang_Zedong), and Nixon met with the Chinese leader in a major city, it became known as the “Week long, Ping Pong, Zhuang Zedong in Hong Kong with Mao Zedong Diplomacy.” Nobody can ever remember that, so we just call it Ping Pong diplomacy.

With the Soviet Union, Nixon worked on détente as well (ease tensions). He met with leaders in Moscow and they agreed to work together, rather than as enemies, to advance space exploration; to ease trade limits to one another; and finally, to limit the nuclear arms race. They negotiated the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty), which put a limit on how many missiles each country was allowed to have. This was the first treaty of its kind during the Cold War. Although the two countries did not like each other, Nixon was the first president that worked towards easing the tensions and ultimately, bringing the Cold War to an end.

So Nixon sounds pretty well and good, right? By 1972, Nixon decides he wants to become president again. So bad, in fact, that his men, dressed as plumbers and workers, break into the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate hotel, where they basically tap into phone lines and gain access to campaign strategies to beat the Democratic candidate. Yes, Nixon cheated. Word of this scandal leaked out after he won the 1972 election. So his goose was pretty much cooked. People were angry. Remember, this is an era in which American people lost trust in the government. And now the President himself was a dirty liar. He was going to be impeached and kicked out, but before that could happen, he quit on the job. That’s right! Nixon resigned, 1974.

***Gerald Ford***

So who becomes President? The Vice President, you say? That would be a guy named Spiro Agnew. WRONG! See, he resigned too. He got caught up in a little tax evasion action, so his goose was cooked as well. That meant Gerald Ford, the Speaker of the House at the time, was the only one left with a goose to his name. He becomes President (the only president in history that was not elected, either as President or Vice President. But hey, at least they have someone new in there, right? First thing Gerald Ford does as President? He pardons Nixon for any crimes committed in the Watergate scandal, thereby freeing Nixon of any punishment. Well, there goes his goose as well. Ford serves out the remaining two years of Nixon’s term, and in the 1976 election, loses to a peanut farmer.   
 ***Jimmy Carter***

As far as foreign policy, Jimmy Carter was able to help negotiate a peace treaty between the leader of Egypt and Israel. Israel had become a homeland to the European Jews following World War II. However, most middle eastern and northern African countries refused to recognize Israel as a Jewish state, and constantly fought with the area. In the Camp-David Accords, Carter was able to negotiate a peace whereupon Egypt became the first country in the region to recognize Israel’s independence. Following Egypt’s recognition of Israel as an independent territory, dissatisfied Islamic extremists assassinated the Egyptian president in 1981.

Leaders of another Middle Eastern country, Iran, were not too fond of Jimmy Carter. Years earlier, the U.S. had helped put a disliked dictator into power in Iran. By 1979, the country had a revolution in which that U.S. supported dictator was overthrown. The dictator then fled to the U.S., where he was given medical treatment and support. Iranian college students then stormed the U.S. embassy in Iran, and held 52 American citizens hostage for what would be 444 days (November, 1979, to January 20, 1981). The bad part for Carter? An election was held in November, 1980. With the Iranian hostage crisis in full swing, he would lose the election to Ronald Reagan. They day Reagan was sworn in, the Iranians released the hostages.

***The Reagan Presidency***

Ronald Reagan’s two terms as president can best be defined by his relationship with the Soviet Union. By the 1980s, the Soviet Union had a hard time keeping up with the military expenses involved with nuclear warfare. Economically, their resources were quickly deteriorating. In addition, a lot of the Soviet republics (territories within the Soviet Union) began to have a rise in nationalism, in which they demanded independence from the Soviet Union. These political and economic pressures on the U.S.S.R. would cause their downfall by 1991. Ronald Reagan challenged the morality of the Soviet Union in a speech at the Berlin Wall, when he told their leader (Mikhail Gorbachev) “Tear down this wall!” As the Berlin Wall fell in 1989 and the city was reunited, it was seen as a symbol that the Cold War was coming to an end. Two of Gorbachev’s political policies also showed the communism was coming to an end. One was “Glasnost,” or “Openness,” meaning free speech. The other, “Perestroika” allowed for private ownership of business, and economic restructuring. By 1991, the Soviet republics had gained their independence and the Cold War was over.

The Cold War ends during Reagan’s presidency, but another interesting event occurred as well. That was the Iran-Contra affair.   
Remember how Iran hated the United States? Well, by the 1980s, Iran is at war with the neighboring country of Iraq. Because Iran is seen as a U.S. enemy, the U.S. openly supports Iraq, supplying the country (including Saddam Hussein) with weapons to defeat Iran.

However, something else goes down as well. In the Central American country of Nicaragua, a communist government has taken over. A small group of rebels, called “Contras” were seeking to overthrow the communist government. Because the U.S. was anti-communist, Reagan wanted to support these Contras. However, he lacked the funds. In a secret agreement, he sold nuclear weapons to the Iranians to fight against Iraq (although the U.S. supported Iraq…); with those funds, he provided support to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua to help take out the communist regime, and install a dictator instead. When all this was found out, it did not look good for Reagan!

**Lyndon Johnson (1963-1968); Richard Nixon (1968-1974); Gerald Ford (1974-1977); Jimmy Carter (1977-1981); Ronald Reagan (1981-1989)**

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| **Lyndon Johnson** | What was the “Great Society?”  Why did Johnson not have enough money to support the Great Society?  Who ran instead of Lyndon Johnson in 1968 and what happened to him?  Who won the 1968 election? |
| **Richard Nixon** | What did he promise to do in his 1968 presidential campaign?  What is “Vietnamization?”  Which country supported the North Vietnamese?  Once Nixon pulled troops out of Vietnam, what happened? What country had fallen to Communism in 1949?  Why did Nixon want to open up talks with China?  What was “Détente”?  What sporting event helped break the silence between the U.S. and China?  Besides China, what other foreign power did Nixon use détente on?  What was the purpose of the SALT with them?  As far as foreign policy goes, do you think Nixon was an effective leader?  Why did Nixon have his campaign workers break into the Watergate hotel in 1972?  As a result of the Watergate scandal, what did Nixon do in 1974? |
| **Gerald Ford** | After Nixon, why did Vice President Spiro Agnew not take over? What special fact can Gerald Ford say about his presidency that no other president can?  What was one of the first things that Ford did as President?  Who did he lose to in the 1976 election? |

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| **Jimmy Carter** | -Why was Carter elected in 1976?  -He gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to those who avoided the draft  -Affirmative Action: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Why do you think Jews demanded a homeland after WWII?  Why did Egypt and Israel meet in the Camp-David Accords?  What happened to the Egyptian leader when he returned to his country?  Why did Iran dislike Jimmy Carter?  Why did Iranian college students take 52 American citizens hostage?  What effect did the Iranian Hostage crisis have on Carter’s election?  Why did they choose January 20, 1981 to let the hostages go? |
| **Ronald Reagan** | As far as foreign policy, who did Reagan have the most dealings with:  The Soviet Union collapsed because of economic and political pressures. What were they-- Economic:  Political:  Whose was the leader of the Soviet Union in the 1980s? What did Reagan order him to do that became a symbol of the Cold War ending?  Glassnost:  Perestroika:  The Cold War ended in 1991 when what happened:  Who did the U.S. support in the Iran-Iraq War?  Why did the U.S. sell Iran weapons?  Why did the U.S. support the rebel contras in Nicaragua? |

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| How have presidents shaped American policy since 1988?  In what three areas has the United States government focused its foreign policy goals since the Cold War?  What three areas did communism falter by 1990?  Why did George H.W. Bush have the American forces get involved in the Persian Gulf?  What three countries were involved in NAFTA?  What country did Clinton open up diplomatic relations with?  Why did the U.S. have economic sanctions on South Africa?  Why did NATO bomb Yugoslavia?  What terrorist group were the U.S. forces trying to rid Afghanistan of?  Why did the U.S. get involved in Iraq? | Selected Post - Cold War era goals and policies   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – * Help countries in need; become trading partners * A voluntary transfer of resources from one country to another. * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aid - events that are threatening in terms of health, safety or well being of a community or large group of people * Support for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being   President George H. W. Bush, 1989–1993   * Fall of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Europe * Reunification of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– 1990; no longer a communist nation * Collapse of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– a communist nation * Breakup of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_state – republics became independent of Soviet Union * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of 1990–1991 * Took place when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_invaded neighboring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * First war in which American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_served in a combat role * Nicknamed ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’   President William J. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1993–2001   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Free Trade Agreement (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) * Opened up free trade between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, USA, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Full \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_relations with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * 1995, Lifts a 19 year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_against the country * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_becomes a trading partner with U.S. * Lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa when her government ended the policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Apartheid – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of races in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * NATO action in former \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * When Bosnian army attacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_designated ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bombs 338 Bosnian targets   President George W. Bush, 2001–2009   * Terrorists attacks on United States soil on 9/11/2001 * War in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Goal: Rid the country of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_terrorist group and eliminate the Taliban from power (Taliban – Islam extremist group) * War in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Eliminate Iraq’s weapons of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-- Cold War Test Review

1. At the end of WWII what country occupied Eastern and Central Europe?
2. What program did the US launch that provided **financial** aid to democratic European nations in an effort to prevent the spread of communism?
3. What type of government did Japan adopt after WWII?
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was formed after WWII to prevent future wars.
5. At the end of WWII Germany was split four ways. East Germany became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control, while West Germany became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control.
6. The Cold War began right after WWII, what marked the end of the Cold War?
7. What was the fundamental difference between the US and the USSR that caused the Cold War?
8. What was the name of the American foreign policy that pushed for containment of communism around the world?
9. What was the name for the alliance that included the US and Western European countries who agreed to combat the spread of communism?
10. What was the name given to the alliance that Stalin created to counteract NATO?
11. Describe the relationship between communist China and the USSR.
12. In what year did the Soviet Union match the US in regards to nuclear power?
13. What US policy was created by President Eisenhower to deter a Soviet nuclear attack?
14. Which two outside powers were involved in the Korean War?
15. Why did the USA fight in the Vietnam War?
16. What was the difference between North and South Vietnam?
17. Which country supported the South Vietnamese?
18. Which country supported the North Vietnamese?
19. In which setting did most of the protests against the Vietnam War take place?
20. What is “Vietnamization”?
21. Which region of Vietnam was communist?
22. What did the Vietnamese citizens want?
23. Who was the President of the United States when the Vietnam conflict began?
24. Who was the President of the United States when the Vietnam conflict was at its peak?
25. What word was coined to describe America’s policy towards communism?
26. Who led a communist revolution that put him in control of Cuba in the late 1950’s?
27. Describe the Bay of Pigs invasion.
28. How did John F. Kennedy respond when Soviet missiles were spotted in Cuba?
29. What American foreign policy pushed for resistance against communist aggression in other countries?
30. What was the American response to the persecution of Alger Hiss?
31. What were American citizens urged to build in order to protect themselves against a possible nuclear attack?
32. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
33. What topic did Americans focus on the most when it came to presidential elections during the Cold War?
34. What is Mcarthyism?
35. Which president asked, “Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.”
36. Which state in America benefited the most economically from the Cold War?
37. Name the American president assassinated during the Cold War.
38. How did the supporters of the anti-war movement treat the returning soldiers?
39. When were the Vietnam veterans recognized for their war contributions?
40. The Soviets increased their military expenses to compete with the United States, what happened to their economy as a result of their increased expenses?
41. What was the main cause of economic inefficiency in the Soviet Union?
42. This was the name given to Gorbachev’s policy allowing citizens of the USSR freedom of speech.
43. Gorbachev restructured the economy of the USSR allowing limited free enterprise economy (individuals could own their own companies), what was this called?
44. Nationalism in the Soviet Republics as well as the Satellite nations increased the demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
45. What did Reagan ask Gorbachev to do in his speech that challenged the moral legitimacy of the Soviet Union?

Cold War Part Two, Review

True/False -Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

\_\_\_\_ 1. John F. Kennedy escalated American involvement in Vietnam more than any other president.  
\_\_\_\_ 2. Richard Nixon resigned from the presidency following the Watergate scandal.  
\_\_\_\_ 3. Glasnost´in the Soviet Union refers to ‘openness’ in government institutions.  
\_\_\_\_ 4. Vietnamization failed when the North Vietnamese overran South Vietnam and united the entire country as a communist nation.  
\_\_\_\_ 5. Most of the protesters of the Vietnam War were veterans of World War II.

**Matching - *Match each term with the correct definition.***a. Soviet Union f. Al-Qaeda  
b. Persian Gulf War g. War in Iraq  
c. North American Free Trade Agreement h. War in Afghanistan  
d. Vietnam i. Apartheid  
e. Yugoslavia j. Germany

\_\_\_\_ 6. This country reunified in 1990 as a democratic nation.  
\_\_\_\_ 7. NATO launched bombings in this country when their Bosnian army launched attacks on United Nations designated ‘safe zones.’  
\_\_\_\_ 8. In 1995, President Clinton lifted a 19 year embargo against this Asian country.  
\_\_\_\_ 9. This was broken up in 1991, when its republics began to demand their independence.   
\_\_\_\_ 10. This was the first war in which American women served in combat roles; Iraq had invaded Kuwait  
\_\_\_\_ 11. This seperation of races was going on in South Africa, causing the U.S. to put economic sanctions on the country.  
\_\_\_\_ 12. This occurred when the U.S. wanted to eliminate this country’s weapons of mass destruction.  
\_\_\_\_ 13. This occurred when the U.S. wanted to rid a country of the Al-Qaeda terrorist group and eliminate the Taliban from power.  
\_\_\_\_ 14. A treaty between Mexico, Canada, and the U.S. benefitting the economies of all three countries.   
\_\_\_\_ 15. The terrorist group of Afghanistan.

***Identify which president was in office for each event.***a. George H.W. Bush, 1989-1993 c. George W. Bush, 2001-2009  
b. William Clinton, 1993-2001

\_\_\_\_ 16. Terrorist attacks of 9/11   
\_\_\_\_ 17. Opened up full diplomatic relations with Vietnam  
\_\_\_\_ 18. NATO bombing of Yugoslavia  
\_\_\_\_ 19. Reunification of Germany  
\_\_\_\_ 20. War in Iraq  
\_\_\_\_ 21. End of Apartheid in South Africa  
\_\_\_\_ 22. War in Afghanistan  
\_\_\_\_ 23. North American Free Trade Agreement  
\_\_\_\_ 24. Collapse of Soviet Union and Yugoslavia  
\_\_\_\_ 25. Persian Gulf War

***Matching - Vietnam War and Cuban Missile Crisis***a. College campuses f. Lyndon Johnson  
b. Vietnamization g. Richard Nixon  
c. John Kennedy h. Containment  
d. Bay of Pigs i. Communism  
e. Fidel Castro j. Missiles

\_\_\_\_ 26. This was the communist leader that took over Cuba in the 1950s.  
\_\_\_\_ 27. President during the Cuban missile crisis, and the beginning of Vietnam  
\_\_\_\_ 28. The Soviet Union placed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Cuba in 1962.   
\_\_\_\_ 29. The Vietnam War began when the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ North Vietnamese attacked South Vietnam  
\_\_\_\_ 30. Most Vietnam War protests took place here.   
\_\_\_\_ 31. American involvement in Vietnam escalated under this President.  
\_\_\_\_ 32. The failed US invasion of Cuba that was an effort to overthrow communism.  
\_\_\_\_ 33. This president won the 1968 election with the promise to get Americans out of Vietnam.  
\_\_\_\_ 34. The American foriegn policy that led to U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Korea, and Cuba.  
\_\_\_\_ 35. The process of training South Vietnamese soldiers to replace American soldiers.

***Match each president with his contribution/quote. The number in parentheses is the number of times you will use each letter.***

a. John Kennedy (3) c. Richard Nixon (2)  
b. Lyndon Johnson (1) d. Ronald Reagan (2)

\_\_\_\_ 36. “Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.”  
\_\_\_\_ 37. Questioned the morality of the Soviet Union, and increased economic pressure on the country.   
\_\_\_\_ 38. Escalated American involvement in the Vietnam War  
\_\_\_\_ 39. The United States would “pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, supoort any ally, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and success of liberty.”  
\_\_\_\_ 40. Demanded that Soviet leader Mikail Gorbachev “Tear down this wall!”  
\_\_\_\_ 41. Promised to remove American troops from Vietnam through a process called “Vietnamization”  
\_\_\_\_ 42. Assassinated in Dallas, Texas, 1963.  
\_\_\_\_ 43. Resigned from office after the Watergate scandel.