

Cold War Events And Policies Worksheet Answers

Cold War Superpowers

Name: _____ Date: _____

| | United States | Soviet Union (USSR) |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Economy | Capitalism Private ownership Private business Division between rich and poor Limited government involvement in the economy | Communism Based on principles of Karl Marx and the Communist Manifesto Command Economy: government control of the economy People are economically equal No private business No private property |
| Government | Democracy Republic: people vote for representatives and the representatives vote on the laws Rights and civil liberties are protected Freedom of speech, religion, press, etc. | Totalitarian Regime: government has total power Dictatorship Censorship: blocking of information People were denied basic human rights Secret Police |
| Alliance | NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization Alliance between the United States, Canada and Western Europe Purpose: Collective Security Idea that an attack on one is an attack on all | Warsaw Pact: an alliance between the Soviet Union and her Eastern European satellite nations |
| Leaders | Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan | Joseph Stalin, Nikita Khrushchev, Leonid Brezhnev, Mikhail Gorbachev |
| Foreign Policy | Containment: stop the spread of Communism US had a fear of the Domino Theory which was the idea if one country fell to communism the neighboring countries would fall Marshall Plan: economic aid to Europe Truman Doctrine: economic aid to Greece & Turkey Korean War: US supported South Korea Vietnam War: US supported South Vietnam | Expansion of communism and Soviet influence USSR dominated Eastern European "Satellite Nations" USSR controlled East Berlin USSR put missiles in Cuba USSR supported North Korea |

Cold War events and policies worksheet answers provide a comprehensive understanding of one of the most significant periods in modern history. The Cold War, which lasted from the end of World War II in 1945 until the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, was characterized by political tension, military rivalry, and ideological conflict between the United States and its allies on one side, and the Soviet Union along with its satellite states on the other. This article will explore key events and policies during the Cold War, offering insights and answers that could be used in educational worksheets or discussions.

Major Events of the Cold War

The Cold War was marked by a series of pivotal events that defined international relations for decades. The following are some of the most significant occurrences:

1. The Iron Curtain Speech (1946)

- Delivered by Winston Churchill in Fulton, Missouri.
- Churchill famously stated that an "Iron Curtain" had descended across Europe, symbolizing the division between the West and the communist East.
- This speech heightened awareness of the ideological divide and marked the beginning of the Cold War rhetoric.

2. The Truman Doctrine (1947)

- Introduced by U.S. President Harry S. Truman.
- Aimed to contain the spread of communism by providing political, military, and economic assistance to countries at risk of falling under Soviet influence, particularly Greece and Turkey.
- Established the policy of containment as a response to Soviet expansion.

3. The Marshall Plan (1948)

- An economic aid program to help rebuild Western European economies after WWII.
- Aimed to prevent the spread of communism by promoting economic stability and democracy.
- Over \$12 billion was distributed, significantly aiding recovery and fostering a strong alliance between the U.S. and Western Europe.

4. The Berlin Blockade and Airlift (1948-1949)

- The Soviet Union blocked all ground routes to West Berlin in an effort to force the Allies out of the city.
- In response, the Allies launched the Berlin Airlift, delivering food and supplies to West Berlin residents.
- The blockade lasted nearly a year and was a significant early confrontation of the Cold War.

5. The Korean War (1950-1953)

- North Korea, supported by China and the Soviet Union, invaded South Korea.
- The United States and other nations intervened on behalf of South Korea under the auspices of the United Nations.
- The conflict resulted in a stalemate and the continued division of Korea at the 38th parallel, solidifying the Cold War division.

Key Policies and Doctrines

Several policies and doctrines emerged during the Cold War that shaped the actions of both superpowers. Understanding these policies is crucial for analyzing Cold War events.

1. Containment Policy

- Developed primarily by George F. Kennan.
- Aimed to stop the spread of communism by maintaining a balance of power.
- Led to various military and economic strategies, including alliances such as NATO.

2. The Domino Theory

- The belief that the fall of one nation to communism would lead to a chain reaction of similar events in neighboring countries.
- Justified U.S. involvement in multiple conflicts, including Vietnam.
- Influenced American foreign policy significantly throughout the 1960s and 1970s.

3. The Eisenhower Doctrine (1957)

- Expanded the Truman Doctrine to the Middle East.
- Promised U.S. military and economic assistance to Middle Eastern countries resisting communist aggression.
- Aimed to curb Soviet influence in the strategically vital region.

4. Détente (1970s)

- A period of eased tensions between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
- Characterized by arms control agreements like the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).
- Aimed to reduce the risk of nuclear conflict and improve diplomatic relations.

5. Reagan's Cold War Strategy (1980s)

- Marked a return to a more aggressive stance against communism.
- Included the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) aimed at missile defense.
- Increased military spending and support for anti-communist movements worldwide.

Significant Treaties and Agreements

Numerous treaties and agreements were established throughout the Cold War, reflecting both the tensions and the attempts at resolution between the superpowers.

1. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968)

- Aimed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

- Signed by numerous countries, including both superpowers.
- Established a framework for international cooperation in nuclear disarmament.

2. SALT I and II (1972, 1979)

- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks aimed to curtail the arms race.
- SALT I resulted in the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and an interim agreement on offensive arms.
- SALT II was never ratified but was an important step towards arms control.

3. The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (1987)

- Eliminated an entire category of nuclear weapons from Europe.
- Signed by President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.
- Marked a significant thaw in relations and a step towards the end of the Cold War.

Cold War Impact on Global Relations

The Cold War had profound effects on global politics, economics, and social structures. Its legacies continue to influence international relations today.

1. Creation of Military Alliances

- NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was formed in 1949 as a collective defense pact among Western allies.
- The Warsaw Pact (1955) was established as a response by the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries.

2. Proxy Wars and Conflicts

- The Cold War led to numerous proxy wars where the superpowers supported opposing sides.
- Notable conflicts include the Vietnam War, the Afghan War, and conflicts in Africa and Latin America.

3. Ideological Battles

- The Cold War was not just a military confrontation but also an ideological battle between

capitalism and communism.

- Cultural exchanges, propaganda, and competitions like the Space Race were integral aspects of this ideological struggle.

4. Emergence of Non-Aligned Movement

- Countries like India, Egypt, and Yugoslavia sought to remain independent from the influence of both superpowers.
- The Non-Aligned Movement aimed to promote a third way in international relations during the Cold War.

Conclusion

Understanding cold war events and policies worksheet answers is essential for grasping the complexities of this era. The Cold War shaped not only the political landscape of the 20th century but also the social and economic structures that continue to impact our world today. Through examining key events, policies, treaties, and their global implications, we gain insights into the nature of international relations and the enduring legacies of this pivotal period in history. This knowledge is crucial for students and individuals seeking to understand the dynamics of past and present global politics.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the main causes of the Cold War?

The main causes of the Cold War include ideological differences between the capitalist United States and the communist Soviet Union, post-World War II power struggles, and the desire for both nations to expand their influence globally.

What was the significance of the Berlin Wall?

The Berlin Wall, erected in 1961, symbolized the division between East and West during the Cold War, representing the broader conflict between communism and capitalism and serving as a physical barrier to prevent East Germans from fleeing to the West.

How did the policy of containment shape U.S. actions during the Cold War?

The policy of containment aimed to prevent the spread of communism beyond where it already existed. This shaped U.S. actions through military interventions, economic aid, and alliances, such as the Marshall Plan and NATO.

What role did the Cuban Missile Crisis play in Cold War tensions?

The Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 was a critical confrontation that brought the U.S. and the Soviet Union to the brink of nuclear war, highlighting the dangers of Cold War tensions and leading to improved communication channels, such as the establishment of the 'hotline' between the two superpowers.

What were the implications of the Vietnam War on Cold War policies?

The Vietnam War significantly impacted Cold War policies by demonstrating the limits of U.S. military power, leading to a more cautious approach in foreign interventions and a shift towards détente, or relaxation of tensions, with the Soviet Union.

How did the policy of détente affect U.S.-Soviet relations?

Détente, which emerged in the 1970s, aimed to ease tensions between the U.S. and the Soviet Union through diplomatic negotiations, arms control agreements like SALT I, and increased trade, marking a temporary thaw in Cold War hostilities.

What were the key events leading to the end of the Cold War?

Key events leading to the end of the Cold War include the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, and the policies of Glasnost and Perestroika implemented by Mikhail Gorbachev, which encouraged openness and reform in the USSR.

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