

World History  
Mrs. Brown  
Distance Learning Assignment Packet April 20 – 23, 2020  
\*April 24<sup>th</sup> is no school!

Hello All,

Happy 3<sup>rd</sup> week of distance learning ☺ I hope everyone is in good health and spirits!

Process for Distance Learning with the Paper Packet:

I will upload the weekly assignments onto my school website on Monday morning by 9am. You will need to either print out the paper copy or come to the school to pick up a packet Monday at noon.

Students will have until 12:00pm the following Tuesday (April 28<sup>th</sup>) to complete the assignment packet. You will need to scan your packet or take a picture of each of the pages within your pack and email them to me at: brownl@luhsd.net. Or you can return your completed packet to the front office when you pick up your next week's assignment packet.

If you run into any difficulties or need clarification, do not hesitate to email me at brownl@luhsd.net.

Week 3 Assignment:  
Unit 9, The Cold War

There are 3 sections of readings: (1) Cold War: Superpowers Face Off, (2) Wars in Korea and Vietnam, and (3) The Cold War Divides the World.

For each reading complete the following steps:

Step 1: Read over the terms and names located in top right corner of the 1<sup>st</sup> page

Step 2: As you read, complete the timeline or chart at the beginning of each section

Step 3: Each section is broken up into smaller sections. Read each one and answer the question that follows. ALSO, highlight the text where you found that answer.

Cold War

# Cold War: Superpowers Face Off

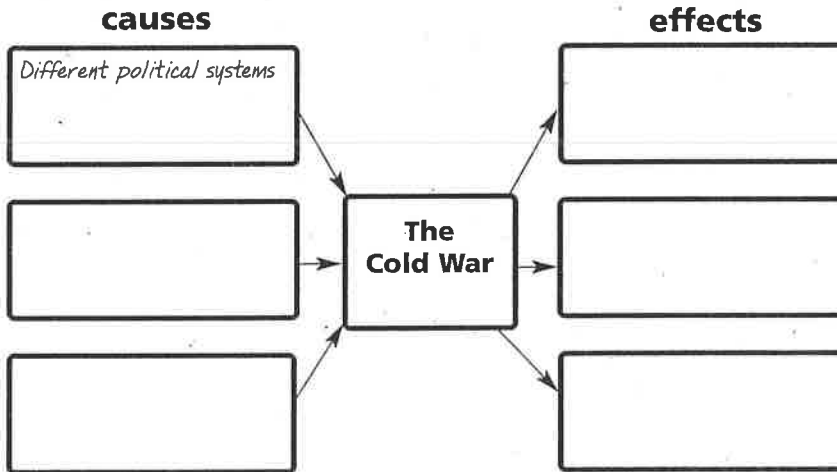
## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you learned about the end of the Second World War.

In this section, you will learn about the international tensions that followed the war.

## AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on causes and effects of the Cold War.



### TERMS AND NAMES

**United Nations** World organization formed to prevent war

**iron curtain** Division between Eastern and Western Europe during the Cold War

**containment** Policy aimed at preventing the spread of communism

**Truman Doctrine** Policy of giving aid to countries threatened by communism

**Marshall Plan** Plan to give aid to European countries to help them recover from the war

**Cold War** State of tension and mistrust between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II

**NATO** Military alliance including the United States, Canada, and several countries in Western Europe

**Warsaw Pact** Military alliance between the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe

**brinkmanship** Willingness on the part of the superpower to go to the brink, or edge, of war

## Allies Become Enemies (pages 531–532)

### What caused the Cold War?

The United States and the Soviet Union were allies during World War II. In February 1945, they agreed to divide Germany into separate zones. Each zone was occupied by the soldiers of one of the Allies. The Allies also helped form the **United Nations** (UN) in 1945. The UN pledged to prevent war.

The United States and the Soviet Union had important differences after the war. The United States suffered few casualties and was the richest nation in the world. The Soviet Union suffered enormous loss of life and damage to its cities.

There were also striking political differences. The United States wanted to create new markets for its goods. It also wanted to encourage democracy. The Soviet Union wanted to set up Communist governments and make sure it did not get attacked again from the west. These differences caused tensions between the two countries.

### 1. How did U.S. goals and Soviet goals differ after World War II?

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## Eastern Europe's Iron Curtain

(page 533)

### *How did the Soviet Union gain control of Eastern Europe?*

At the end of World War II, Soviet forces occupied lands along its western border. After the war, Stalin made sure Communist governments were in place in these lands: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, and Yugoslavia. This divided Europe between East and West. Winston Churchill called this division the “**iron curtain**.”

#### 2. What countries were separated from the West by the iron curtain?

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## United States Tries to Contain Soviets

(pages 533–535)

### *How did the United States respond to communism?*

Truman began a policy of **containment**—blocking the Soviets from spreading communism. Under the **Truman Doctrine**, the United States helped nations that were threatened by communism. The United States also adopted the **Marshall Plan** in 1947. This plan gave food and other aid to European countries to help them recover from the war.

In 1948, the Soviets and Americans *clashed* over Germany. France, Britain, and the United States agreed to pull their troops out of Germany. They let the three zones that they occupied unite. But the Soviets refused to leave their zone. Then they cut off all highway and train traffic into Berlin, which was deep within the Soviet zone. The United States and Britain responded with the *Berlin airlift*. They flew food and supplies into the city for 11 months. Finally, the Soviets lifted the *blockade*.

#### 3. What was the Berlin airlift?

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## Cold War Divides the World

(pages 535–537)

### *Why did tensions between the superpowers increase?*

The struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union was called the **Cold War**. Many countries supported one superpower or the other.

The United States, Canada, and several countries in Western Europe formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (**NATO**). NATO was a military *alliance*. Each nation promised to defend any other member that was attacked. The Soviets and the countries of Eastern Europe made a similar agreement. It was called the **Warsaw Pact**.

In 1949, the Soviet Union announced that it had developed an atomic bomb. Three years later, both superpowers had an even more deadly weapon—the hydrogen bomb. Soon both nations were involved in an arms race. They produced more and more nuclear weapons and developed new ways to deliver them. Both sides were willing to go to the brink, or edge, of war. This became known as **brinkmanship**.

In 1957, the Soviet Union launched *Sputnik*, the world's first human-made satellite. Many people were shocked. Americans felt that the Soviets were far ahead in science and technology. The United States then began spending huge amounts of money to improve science education.

The U-2 incident brought more tension. The United States sent planes, called U-2 planes, to spy over Soviet territory. One was shot down in 1960.

#### 4. What are three developments or events that increased tensions during the Cold War?

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## Cold War

# Wars in Korea and Vietnam

## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the civil war in China.

- In this section, you will read about wars in Korea and Vietnam.

## AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on important events in Korea, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

### TERMS AND NAMES

**38th parallel** Line that separated North Korea and South Korea

**Douglas MacArthur** Leader of United Nations forces during the Korean War

**Ho Chi Minh** Vietnamese nationalist who drove the French out of Vietnam and who led North Vietnam

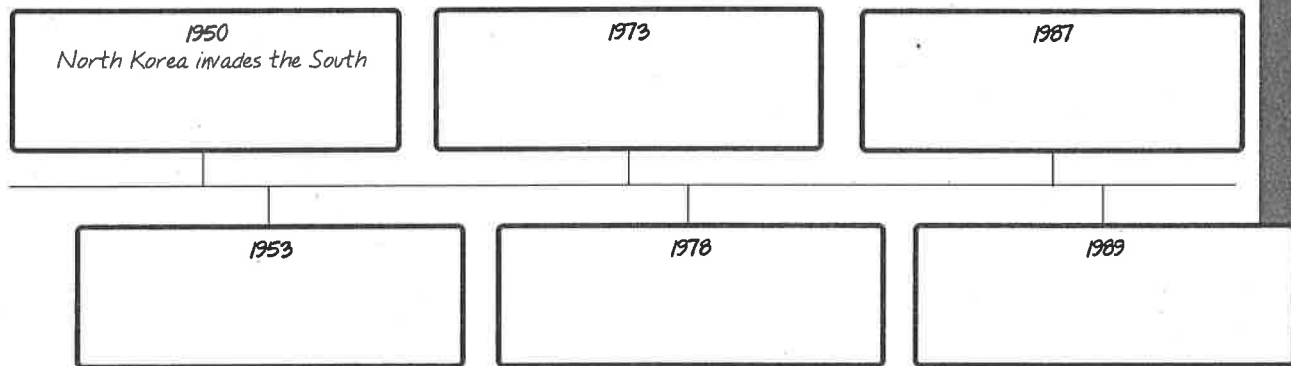
**domino theory** Theory that nations were like a row of dominoes: if one fell to communism, the others would fall, too

**Vietcong** Communist rebels in South Vietnam who were supported by North Vietnam

**Ngo Dinh Diem** Leader of the anticommunist government of South Vietnam

**Vietnamization** Nixon's plan for gradually withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam and replacing them with South Vietnamese troops

**Khmer Rouge** Communist rebels who set up a brutal government in Cambodia



## War in Korea (pages 542–544)

### How was Korea divided?

When World War II ended, Korea became a divided nation. North of the **38th parallel**, a line that crosses Korea at 38 degrees north *latitude*, the Japanese surrendered to the Soviets. South of that line, the Japanese surrendered to the Allies.

As in Germany, two nations developed. The Soviet Union supported a Communist government in North Korea. The United States supported a

non-Communist government in South Korea. On June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea. President Truman fought this move with help from the UN. The United States and other countries sent troops to assist South Korea. At first, the North Korean army captured almost all of South Korea.

Then the UN army made a bold *counterattack*. The attack was led by General **Douglas MacArthur**. In 1953, the two Koreas agreed to a *cease-fire*. The earlier boundary splitting North and South Korea remained the same.

North Korea had a Communist government. It had a strong army and tight government control, but it also had many economic problems. For more than 30 years, dictators ruled South Korea. But its economy grew, in part because it received U.S. aid. Free elections were held in South Korea after a new constitution was adopted in 1987.

1. How did the Korean War change the way Korea was divided?
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## War Breaks Out in Vietnam; The United States Get Involved; Postwar Southeast Asia (pages 544–547)

*How did the United States get involved in Vietnam?*

A nationalist named **Ho Chi Minh** drove the French out of Vietnam. This worried the United States because Ho had turned to the Communists for help. Many Americans thought if one country became Communist, others would also, like a row of dominoes. This idea is known as the **domino theory**. A peace conference split Vietnam in two, with Ho taking charge of North Vietnam. The country had a Communist government. Communist rebels—the **Vietcong**—stayed active in the South.

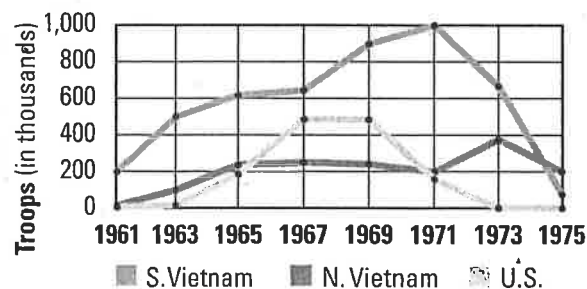
The non-Communist government of the South had been set up by the United States and France. Its leader was **Ngo Dinh Diem**. When his government was threatened by Communists, the United States began to send troops. When they could not win the war on the ground, they tried bombing. Many people in the United States came to oppose the war.

In the late 1960s, President Richard Nixon began a plan called **Vietnamization**. This plan called for a gradual pullout of U.S. troops. At the same time, the South Vietnamese increased their combat role. The last American troops left in 1973. Two years later, North Vietnam overran the South and made Vietnam one country again. Today, Vietnam remains Communist but is looking for other nations to invest in its economy.

Fighting in Vietnam spilled over into Vietnam's neighbor, Cambodia. Rebels there were known as the **Khmer Rouge**. They set up a brutal Communist government. The Khmer Rouge killed 2 million people. In 1978, the Vietnamese invaded the country. They overthrew the Khmer Rouge. Vietnam withdrew in 1989. In 1993, Cambodia held free elections for the first time.

2. What happened in Vietnam after the United States withdrew?
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### Combat Troops Involved



### Skillbuilder

Use the graph to answer these questions.

1. In which year was the number of U.S. troops in Vietnam the highest?

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2. What is the greatest number of troops the South Vietnamese army had at one time?

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Cold War

# The Cold War Divides the World

## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about wars in Korea and Vietnam.

In this section, you will learn about Cold War struggles in other parts of the world.

## AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on Cold War conflicts.

### TERMS AND NAMES

**Third World** Developing nations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America

**nonaligned nations** Countries that did not take sides with either the United States or the Soviet Union

**Fidel Castro** Communist leader of Cuba

**Anastasio Somoza** Nicaraguan dictator

**Daniel Ortega** Leader of Communist rebels in Nicaragua

**Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini** Muslim leader who overthrew the Shah of Iran

COUNTRY	CONFLICT OR CHANGE
Cuba	Castro takes power

## Fighting for the Third World

(pages 548–549)

### *How were developing nations affected by the Cold War?*

After World War II, the world's nations were grouped into three "worlds." The First World included the United States and its allies. The Second World consisted of Communist nations led by the Soviet Union. The **Third World** was composed of developing nations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Many Third World nations had serious problems. These problems were often due to a long history of colonialism. Some Third World nations faced *political unrest* that threatened the peace. Other problems included poverty and a lack of education and technology. Some of these countries tried to stay *neutral* in the Cold War. They met to form what they called a "third force." It consisted of **nonaligned nations**, or countries that did not take sides between the Soviets and Americans. Others actively sought American or Soviet aid.

**1. What problems did Third World nations face?**

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**Confrontations in Latin America**

(pages 550–551)

**What happened in Latin America?**

In Cuba, the United States supported a dictator in the 1950s. In 1959, a young lawyer, **Fidel Castro**, led a successful revolt. Castro received aid from the Soviet Union. In 1962, the Soviets and Americans almost went to war over nuclear missiles that the Soviets placed in Cuba. The Soviets finally pulled the missiles out. Over time, the Cuban economy became more dependent on Soviet aid. When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, this aid stopped. It was a serious blow to Cuba's economy.

The United States had also backed a dictator, **Anastasio Somoza**, in Nicaragua. Somoza's government fell to Communist rebels in 1979. The rebels were led by **Daniel Ortega**. When the new government began helping leftist rebels in nearby El Salvador, the United States struck back. It began to support Nicaraguan rebels that wanted to overthrow the Communists. The civil war in Nicaragua lasted more than a decade. Finally, the different sides agreed to hold free elections.

**2. Where did Communists gain power in Latin America?**

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**Confrontations in the Middle East** (pages 552–553)

**What happened in Iran and Afghanistan?**

The Middle East often saw conflict between those who wanted a more modern, Western-style society and those who wanted to follow traditional *Islam*. Such a struggle took place in Iran. In the 1950s, a group tried to take control of the government from Iran's ruler, **Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**. The United States helped the Shah defeat them.

Over time, the Shah tried to weaken the influence of Islam in Iran. A Muslim leader, the **Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini**, led a successful revolt. In 1979, the Shah was forced to leave the country. Khomeini made Islamic law the law of the land. He followed a foreign policy that was strong-ly against the United States. He also led his coun-try in a long war against its neighbor Iraq.

The Soviets gained influence in Afghanistan after 1950. In the 1970s, Islamic rebels threatened the country's Communist government. The Soviets sent in troops to support the government. The United States felt its Middle East oil supplies were in danger and supported the rebels. In 1989, after a costly occupation, Soviet troops left Afghanistan.

**3. How did Khomeini change Iran?**

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