ELL US History Long Distance
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Week 3 April 20- April 24
Due: Friday, April 24
Instructions:
Part I. 1. Obtain a laptop from the school A3 if you do not have one
          2. Follow instructions on my webpage to create an account.
Part II. 1. Answer the question in complete sentences.
           2. Use Turn-it-In to return your completed work to me
If you have any questions, please email OR text message me.

The Cold War developed as differences about the shape of the postwar world created suspicion and distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union. The first--and most difficult--test case was Poland, the eastern half of which had been invaded and occupied by the USSR in 1939. Moscow demanded a government subject to Soviet influence; Washington wanted a more independent, representative government following the Western model. The Yalta Conference of February 1945 had produced an agreement on Eastern Europe open to different interpretations. It included a promise of "free and unfettered" elections.

1. What European country provided the first test case in the Cold War?

2. Poland is north, south, east, or west of Germany?

3. What does "subject to" mean?

4. The _____ Conference promised "free and unfettered elections" in countries liberated by the Allies.

5. What does "free and unfettered" mean?

Meeting with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov less than two weeks after becoming president, Truman stood firm on Polish self-determination, lecturing the Soviet diplomat about the need to implement the Yalta accords. When Molotov protested, "I have never been talked to like that in my life," Truman retorted, "Carry out your agreements and you won't get talked to like that." Relations deteriorated from that point onward.

6. Harry S. Truman showed himself to be quite flexible on the issue of Polish self-determination. Yes or No?
7. What does "self-determination" mean?

During the closing months of World War II, Soviet military forces occupied all of Central and Eastern Europe. Moscow used its military power to support the efforts of the Communist parties in Eastern Europe and crush the democratic parties. Communists took over one nation after another. The process concluded with a shocking coup d'état in Czechoslovakia in 1948.

8. Name two countries that became under communist control:

9. How did the Soviet Union support the efforts of the Communist parties in Eastern Europe and crush the democratic parties?

10. In 1948, the Soviets backed a shocking coup d'état in what country? (overthrow of the state)

Public statements defined the beginning of the Cold War. In 1946 Stalin declared that international peace was impossible "under the present capitalist development of the world economy." Former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill delivered a dramatic speech in Fulton, Missouri, with Truman sitting on the platform. "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic," Churchill said, "an iron curtain has descended across the Continent." Britain and the United States, he declared, had to work together to counter the Soviet threat.

11. Who coined the phrase "iron curtain"? What was the type of government "behind" the iron curtain?

At the end of WWII, the Allies divided Germany into 4 sections to keep it from regaining power – US, Great Britain, France, & Soviet Union each controlled a section. 1948: Western Allies wanted to reunite Germany, but Soviets disagreed, Soviet section became "East Germany" and the reunited sections became "West Germany", Berlin was also divided into East & West. Each side thought the other was trying to rule the world – Neither side would give up, people lived in fear that another world war would erupt. This time it could be a nuclear war, which could destroy the entire planet. Countries began to form alliances to protect themselves.

12. The Cold War is also the beginning of the Arms Race. What types weapons are we talking about?

1949 was a bad, bad year for the United States. China became communist and the Soviet Union obtained the A-Bomb. The Western European countries, Canada, & US formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Each nation in NATO believed the Soviet Union would not attack western Europe if the U.S. would launch nuclear war in return. Not to be outdone: an alliance of the Soviet Union and its communist satellite nations countered NATO – an anti-Western military alliance called "Warsaw Pact." Warsaw, Poland was the city where the treaty was signed. Satellite nations are nations that are dependent upon a stronger power. The Soviet satellite nations were Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and East Germany.

13. Write a short answer explaining how were the fears and distrust between the U.S. and the Soviet Union creating more divisions in Europe? Provide examples 5 pts

14. Soviet Union or the United States? Read and write in either the U.S. or Soviet Union by the context or information provided.
   1. _____ had a permanent seat on the UN Security Council and influenced other communist countries and dictatorships around the world.

   2. _____one of the largest stockpiles of nuclear weapons in the world. Also had a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, as well as strong ties with Western Europe & Latin America. 4th most populated country. Had powerful military support from NATO, the largest navy in the world, bases all over the world, the CIA, and a large reserve of nuclear weapons

   3. _____Occupied the largest country in the world, 3rd largest population, & the 2nd largest economy Had military and space technology, a worldwide spy network (the KGB) and developed of the largest stockpiles of nuclear weapons in the world

During the Cold war, there were many "hot spots" (areas of extreme tension) – The earliest hot spot was Berlin. At the end of World War II, Germany was divided into four occupation zones – American, British, French, and Soviet. The Soviets controlled the eastern part of Germany, the western countries controlled the western part of Germany. The capital Berlin, deep within Soviet controlled territory, was also divided into four occupation zones.

15. Which city was "behind the iron curtain" divided into four zones and had one zone that was controlled by the U.S.?   What countries controlled other areas?

Berlin Airlift Was a system of carrying supplies into West Berlin by plane – Day and night, British and American pilots flew in tons of food, fuel, and raw materials for11 months. After that, Germany officially becomes two countries with two governments. Bonn becomes the capital of West Germany and East Berlin becomes the capital of East Germany. West Berlin remains a democratic stronghold, surrounded by communism.

16. What happened to the city of Berlin? Where did "West Berliners" get food?

Berliners hated living under communism. Luckily, West Berlin and freedom were just across the street. About 3 million people fled to West Berlin looking for political freedom and better lives. The East German government wanted it to stop. In August 1961, East Germany built a 103 mile wall between East and West Berlin. Guarded by Soviet troops, it became a symbol of the split between western and eastern Europe,

17. What did the East German Government build that became a symbol of the west and east?