

Chapter 31 Reading Guide

Western Society and Eastern Europe in the Decades of the Cold War p.752-779

1. Locate the following places on the map
 - a. Turkey
 - b. West Germany
 - c. USSR
 - d. Greece
 - e. Poland
 - f. East Germany



2. Why would Western Europe want Greece and Turkey to be in NATO?
3. Keeping in mind that the United States is the main military power in NATO with access to both the Atlantic and Pacific and Japan cooperates with NATO, if a way had broken out between NATO and the Warsaw Pact – where would it have most likely been fought based on the map above?

INTRODUCTION p.752

4. Why would people around the world be so concerned with above ground nuclear testing OTHER than for health and environmental reasons?
5. Read the caption to the poster on page 753 and then answer the question at the bottom of the caption here.
6. How does the United States foreign policy change following World War II?

AFTER WORLD WAR II: INTERNATIONAL SETTING FOR THE WEST p.752

7. Following WWII, Great Britain, France and other Western European powers take a backseat to what two new world powers (or “superpowers”)?

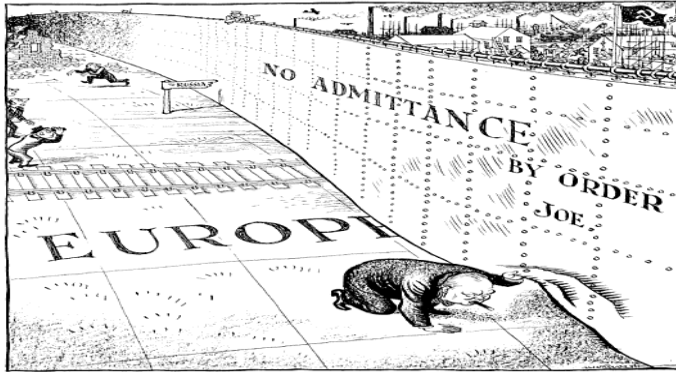
Europe and Its Colonies

8. What area of Southeast Asia did France unsuccessfully try to maintain control over until 1954?

9. The United States and the Soviet Union both flexed their new muscles and put Great Britain and France in their place over what issue?

The Cold War

10. What countries were in the eastern bloc and what political/economic system did they have in common?
11. In your opinion, who was to blame for the Cold War? Justify your answer.
12. What terms is used to describe the central image of this cartoon? What sort of political systems are on the West side and what type are on the East side? Who is "Joe" and who is that on his knees with a cigar?




13. Who was behind the "Marshall Plan" and what were both its overt and covert goals? (Look up the words!)
14. What happens to Germany in 1948 (that will last until 1990)?
15. "To every action there is always an equal and opposite reaction." How does that axiom of physics apply to what happened in 1949 and then in 1955? (Use the timeline on p.754 if you need help. The answer is NOT about nuclear weapons)
16. From whose perspective, The West's or the East's, is this cartoon drawn? Explain why you think so. What does it suggest about France? Who is the man with the pipe and flags?



THE RESURGENCE OF WESTERN EUROPE p.756

17. What was the key to reducing social class tensions in Western Europe?

The Spread of Liberal Democracy

18. Explain why this symbol:  does not appeal in German versions of these WWII themed games.



The Welfare State

19. Why was Western Europe able to devote a greater percentage of its wealth to social welfare programs than the United States was? (Strong hint on page 757 if you need it)

20. List some programs a typical welfare state would offer.

21. What social class in particular were such social programs targeted towards?

22. What is the biggest drawback to the welfare state? (Something that the West is wrestling with now)

NEW CHALLENGES TO POLITICAL STABILITY p.758

23. What group played a key role in various social protests in the West during the 20th century?

24. Define the “Green movement” using your glossary.

25. When the West’s economy suffered a setback in the 1970s, what was the impact on the welfare state? What prediction might you make now about the present social programs given the economy?

The Diplomatic Context

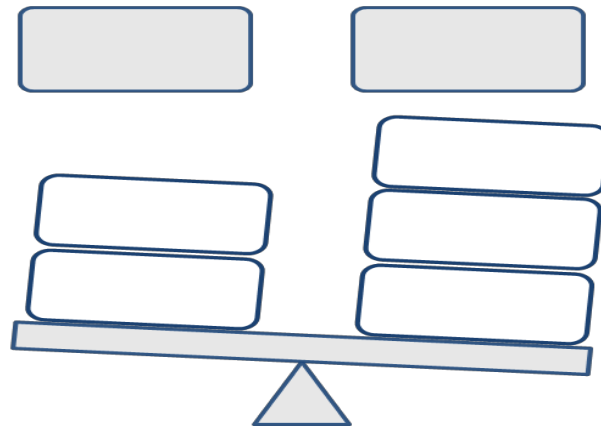
26. What aspect of SPICE (look through your notes for the SPICE chart!) was the basis of the European Union’s founding?

27. What is the “euro?”

28. What aspect of SPICE, besides the one you identified in #27 above, benefitted the most from the creation of the European Union? Justify your answer.

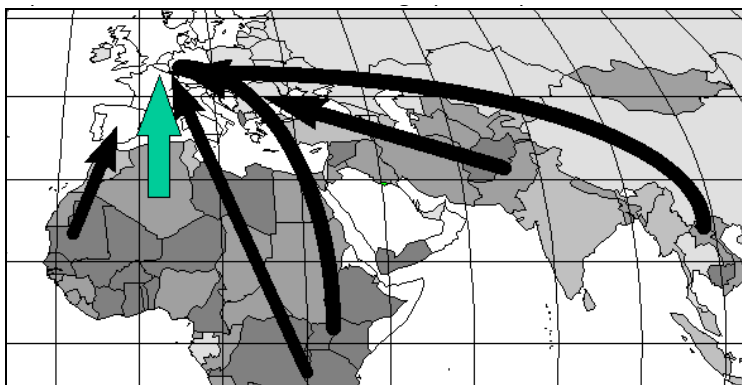
THINKING HISTORICALLY: THE UNITED STATES AND WESTERN EUROPE: CONVERGENCE AND COMPLEXITY
p.760

29. Do the United States and Western Europe share more key differences or more key similarities? Record BOTH on the scale below. You do not have to write down everything in the section, only those aspects that you think are most important. Be sure to record the greater of the two categories on the right side.



Economic Expansion

30. Western Europe increased its agricultural production while simultaneously decreasing its agricultural workforce. How can you explain this?
31. To what general field of work did former agricultural workers first move to?
32. When the workforce above also began to decline in the 1960s, what became the new area to seek employment? You may list the general category or provide specific examples of such work.
33. Explain the causes behind this demographic map based on this section of your reading.



Based on the map above and the last two paragraphs of this section, what may happen in Western Europe if the economic crisis continues to worsen? (You might also give thought to what happened in Germany and Italy during the interwar period when their economies suffered)

COLD WAR ALLIES: THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND p.762
The Former Dominions

34. What is the greatest issue Canada faced in the 2nd half of the 20th century which threatened its political and social stability?

35. What aspect of SPICE best explains Australia and New Zealand's new relationship with the peoples of Asia? Explain.

The "US Century"?

36. What two key factors pulled the US out of its 150 years of voluntary isolation (minus participation in two world wars) following World War II?
37. Why did the United States get involved militarily in Korea?
38. What was the US policy toward the Soviet Union under Eisenhower? Why not just attack the Soviet Union?
39. What Caribbean country became an ally of the Soviet Union during the 1950s?
40. What Southeast Asian country defeated the US military?
41. How did President Reagan help cause the Soviet Union to collapse without firing a shot?

CULTURE AND SOCIETY IN THE WEST p.764 Social Structure

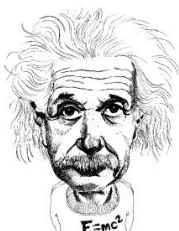
42. The best cure for social conflict is what?

The Women's Revolution

43. How did WWII impact women's' role in the workplace?
44. How did consumerism encourage women to get out of the house and join the workforce?
45. How did women's pay compare to men's?
46. What was the last European country to give women the right to vote and by what date?
47. What fields of study did women tend to avoid?
48. How did marriage and sex traditions change for women?
49. How did consumerism impact the birth rate in the West?
50. How did increasing divorce rates impact women economically?

Western Culture

51. Write a caption or speech bubble for the character below explaining how Hitler helped create a European "brain drain" which benefitted the United States.



A Lively Popular Culture

52. What is the connection between the US military, blue-jeans, and Europe?

53. What is the connection between these images and the United States?



54. How do these images symbolize change in Western culture?



EASTERN EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR II: A SOVIET EMPIRE p.770

The Soviet Union as Superpower

55. What rationale is given in this section that sheds light on why the Soviet Union was determined to control Eastern Europe?

56. What technology was key to making the Soviets a superpower?

The New Soviet Empire in Eastern Europe

57. What purpose did Soviet troops serve in Eastern Europe other than to oppose NATO forces in Western Europe?

58. The fact that the Soviets had to build the Berlin Wall in 1961 complete with barbed wire and soldiers authorized to use lethal force to keep people in the East from moving to the West says what about the communist system?

59. What did Hungary (1956), Czechoslovakia (1968), and Poland (late 1970s) have in common?

60. How did resistance to Soviet domination in Eastern Europe perhaps prevent the Soviets from expanding elsewhere?

Evolution of Domestic Policies

61. What methods did Stalin use to keep his people shut off from the rest of the world?

62. Why do you think he limited their contact with the outside world, especially the West? (HINT: why might an overly jealous husband keep his wife locked in the house?)

63. What area, other than possibly industrialization, saw the greatest improvement under Stalin when compared to conditions in Russia before the revolution in 1917?

SOVIET CULTURE: PROMOTING NEW BELIEFS AND INSTITUTIONS p.773

64. What was the Soviet government's attitude toward religion?

65. Both Japan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and Russia/Soviet Union in the early to mid-20th century placed great emphasis on science and mathematics. Why?

Economy and Society

66. What was the difference between consumer goods and heavy industrial goods?

67. Why did the Soviet Union place so much emphasis on heavy industry?

68. What was the impact of Soviet-style industrialization on the environment?

69. Communism as envisioned by Karl Marx was supposed to erase social class divisions and make everyone equal. This was not the case in Eastern Europe. Who was ironically at the top of the social structure?

De-Stalinization

70. Under Stalin, if you criticized the regime, you were killed. What happened to you under Khrushchev?

71. Irony of ironies: before the communist takeover in 1917, Russia and Eastern Europe used to export grain to Western Europe to pay for manufactured goods (i.e. like a colony/dependency). How does this change in the 1980s?

72. When Khrushchev visited the US and say "we will bury you" and then placed nuclear missiles near the US in Cuba, what reaction do you think the US had?

73. What was "Sputnik?"

74. Why is it not surprising that the Soviet Union and China, despite both being communist nations, failed to get along?

75. What did the Soviet Union do in 1979 that the United States also do in 2001?

76. Your text states that the Soviets had trouble with keeping workers motivated. Why do you think this is so?

GLOBAL CONNECTIONS: THE COLD WAR AND THE WORLD p.779

77. When did the Cold War end/Soviet Union collapse?

78. List 3 commonalities between the West and the Soviet Union.