

The Cold War Era

Lesson 1 Roots of the Cold War

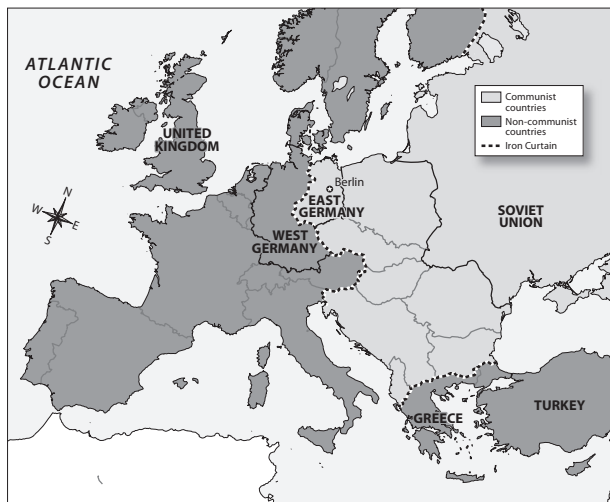
ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What are the consequences when cultures interact?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. What plans were created for the organization of the postwar world?
2. How did Western Allies resist Soviet attempts to halt the plans for uniting West Germany?
3. How did the United States and the Soviet Union become rivals and influence the world?
4. How did the Cold War heighten American fears of communism?

Where in the world?



Terms to Know

iron curtain political division in Europe between communist countries and democracies.

containment stopping communism

airlift deliver supplies by airplane

cold war conflict in which two enemies fight in other ways besides combat

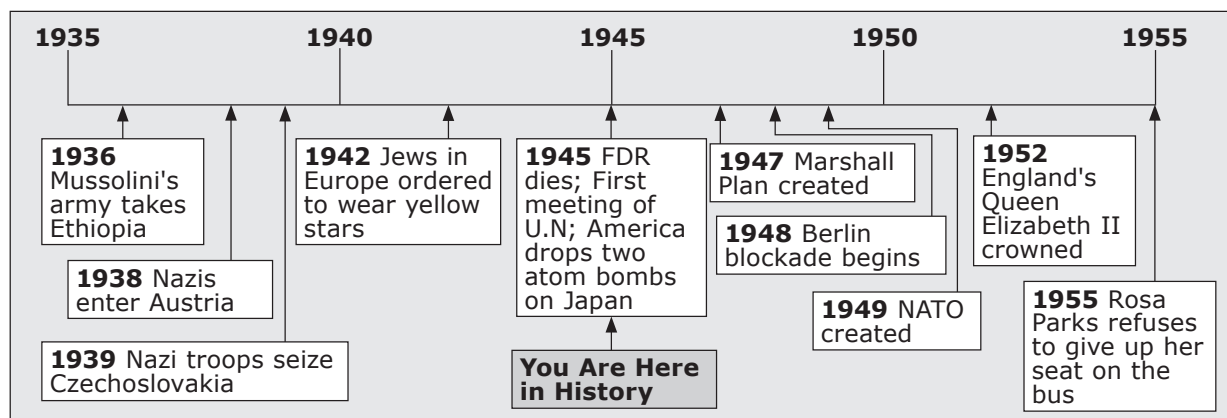
perjury the crime of lying when you have promised to tell the truth

subversion attempt to overthrow a government

espionage spying

censure to criticize in an official way

When did it happen?



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Lesson 1 Roots of the Cold War, *Continued*

Wartime Relationships

Before the end of World War II, leaders from major Allied countries met to talk about the future. They wanted to talk about what should happen to Europe after the war. The leaders had different ideas about what should happen.

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Leader	Country
Franklin D. Roosevelt	United States
Winston Churchill	Great Britain
Joseph Stalin	Soviet Union

The U.S. president was Franklin Roosevelt. The prime minister of Great Britain was Winston Churchill. They wanted to stop the Soviet Union from getting too strong in Eastern Europe. The Soviet leader was Joseph Stalin. He wanted to control Eastern Europe. The leaders agreed to split Germany up. They split it into four zones. The United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and France each took one zone. Stalin agreed to hold free elections in Eastern Europe. He also offered to help plan a new international organization.

President Roosevelt died suddenly in April 1945. Vice President Harry S. Truman became president. Truman helped set up an international organization called the United Nations, or U.N. Fifty nations met for the first time in June 1945. They hoped the U.N. could help prevent wars.

Stalin kept Soviet soldiers in Eastern Europe. He set up communist governments there. Winston Churchill saw that Eastern Europe was cut off from Western Europe. Churchill called this division an **"iron curtain."** President Truman thought it was important to practice **containment**, in other words, to stop communism from spreading. Truman made a plan to hold back the Soviet Union.

Truman soon used his plan. Communists were trying to take over the Greek government. There was also trouble in Turkey. The Soviet Union was pushing Turkey to give it important navy bases. President Truman asked Congress for money to help Greece and Turkey. This became known as the Truman Doctrine. The Truman Doctrine said the United States would fight the spread of communism anywhere in the world.

After World War II, Western Europe had many problems. Homes and buildings had been destroyed. People did not



Mark the Text

1. Circle the countries that controlled the four zones in Germany.



Describing

2. Place a one-tab Foldable over the columns *Leader* and *Country*. Write the title *Different Ideas* on the anchor tab. On the front, draw three arrows from the anchor tab. Write three things about the Big Three leaders' ideas.



Critical Thinking

3. What do you think Churchill meant by the term *iron curtain*?



Reading Check

4. What did the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan work toward?

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Lesson 1 Roots of the Cold War, *Continued*



Reading Check

5. Why was the Soviet Union against reuniting Germany?



Mark the Text

6. Underline the definition of the word *airlift*.



Mark the Text

7. Underline four countries that became independent or won their freedom during the Cold War.

have jobs. They were hungry. People wanted anything that would make their lives better, even communism. The United States gave help. From 1948 to 1951, the U.S. sent \$13 billion worth of food, supplies, machinery, and aid to Western Europe. This program was called the Marshall Plan. The United States hoped the aid would keep Western Europe from becoming communist.

Crisis in Berlin

Germany was divided into four zones. The three western zones were controlled by the United States, Great Britain, and France. The eastern zone was held by the Soviet Union. Berlin was Germany's capital. It, too, was divided into four zones. Berlin was deep within the Soviet zone.

Truman wanted to reunite the different parts of Germany. Stalin did not want to. He thought this would be a danger to the Soviet Union. The United States, Great Britain, and France said they would unite their three zones. This included their parts of the city of Berlin.

Stalin tried to block this. He put soldiers outside of West Berlin to stop supplies from coming into the city. He thought the Western countries would change their minds.

President Truman wanted to stick to his plan, yet he didn't want to risk war by taking military action. The United States and Great Britain organized an **airlift**. This means they used airplanes to drop in food, fuel, and other supplies. They bypassed the Soviet soldiers.

The Cold War Deepens

Berlin was an early problem in the Cold War. A **cold war** is a war in which the two sides try to frighten each other with their words and weapons, but they do not fight.

Democracies in the West worked together. In 1949, the United States, Canada, and 10 other countries formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or NATO. Each country agreed to help another if it was attacked. In response, the Soviet Union created the Warsaw Pact. This included the communist governments in Eastern Europe.

Other parts of the world saw changes. Many countries that had been colonies won their freedom. These included the Philippines, India, Burma, and Pakistan. The U.N. also created the state of Israel. In China, communist forces took over the government. Their leader was Mao Zedong. The United States was afraid that communism was growing

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Lesson 1 Roots of the Cold War, *Continued*

even stronger. It seemed that Asia was a strong ally of the Soviet Union.

A New Red Scare

During the Cold War Americans feared communist **subversion**. Subversion is an effort to overthrow a government. Americans worried that communists were sneaking into the government.

There were stories in the news about **espionage**, or spying. In 1948 Whittaker Chambers said Alger Hiss had given him secret U.S. documents which Chambers had passed on to the Soviet Union. Hiss was sent to jail for **perjury**, or lying in court. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were members of the Communist Party in America. They were accused of giving the Soviet Union secrets about America's atomic bomb. They were put to death.

Senator Joseph McCarthy from Wisconsin hunted for communists in American government. He accused many people of being communists. Often, he did not have any proof. People who were accused lost their jobs. At first, people believed McCarthy. Many people were afraid he could accuse them of being spies. McCarthy's hearings were on television. He accused respected Army officials of being spies. People began to see that McCarthy was wrong. They saw him as a bully. The word **McCarthyism** is used to describe a serious accusation without evidence. Congress **censured**, or publicly criticized, Senator McCarthy.

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Check for Understanding

Explain the purpose of the United Nations.

What did the Truman Doctrine hope to accomplish?

Reading Check

8. What concerns did the West have about China?

Reading Check

9. What claim did McCarthy make against the Army?



10. Cover Check for Understanding with a three-tab Venn diagram Foldable. Write *The Beginning of the Cold War* on the anchor tab. Label the first tab *Democratic Countries*, the middle tab *The Cold War*, and the last tab *Communist Countries*. List facts to show how countries were involved in the Cold War. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

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Lesson 2 Early Cold War Politics

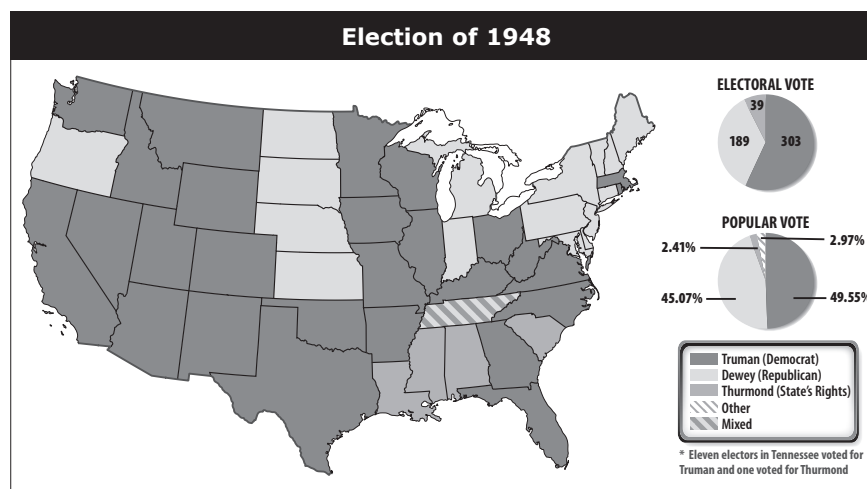
ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why do people make economic choices?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. Why did the United States face rising prices and labor unrest during the late 1940s?
2. Why did Truman and the Republicans disagree about how to solve the nation's economic problems?
3. What civil rights reform did the Truman administration push for?

Where in the world?



Terms to Know

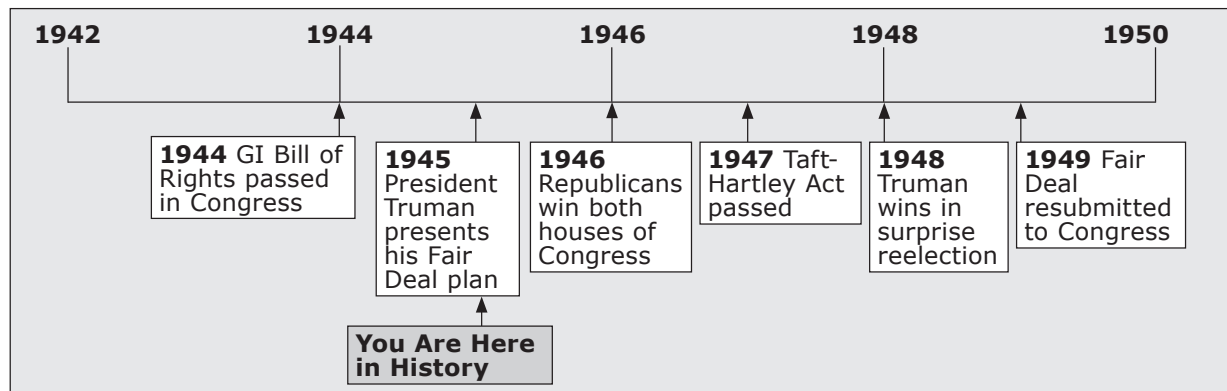
inflation increase in prices

Fair Deal a program aimed at solving some of the nation's economic problems

closed shop business forced to hire only union members

desegregate end the separation of people according to race

When did it happen?



The Cold War Era

Lesson 2 Early Cold War Politics, *Continued*

The Peacetime Economy

The economy had to adjust after World War II. Industries had made supplies for the war. They had to switch back to making products for everyday use. People had to be retrained to do this. Soldiers were also returning. They needed jobs and training.

During the war, the government had set limits on prices. This kept prices low. After the war, the government ended the price limits. Prices began to rise. The rise in prices is called **inflation**. People began to spend more and more money on things they had not been able to get during the war. When people spend a lot of money, prices rise.

Prices rose faster than wages. People were earning the same as before. They were paying higher prices, though, so they could not buy as much.

During the war, workers had agreed not to strike. Things changed after the war. Workers wanted higher pay. If employers would not pay more, workers stopped working. This is called a labor strike. Some strikes affected people all over the country. When the coal miners went on strike, people worried that there would not be enough coal. Coal was used for heat and to run factories. A strike by railroad workers shut down all of the nation's railroads.

Stable economy	Inflation
Government limits prices	No price limits
Limited goods (stable spending)	Unlimited goods (high consumer spending)
Workers agree not to strike	No agreement not to strike
Prices remain the same	Prices increase rapidly

Truman Faces Republican Opposition

President Truman had a plan to fix the country's economic problems. He called his plan the **Fair Deal**. He wanted the government to spend money. He wanted the money used to create jobs, build housing, and create a health insurance system. He presented the plan to Congress, but Congress did not vote for Truman's plan.

Many people blamed the president and Congress for the economic problems. In the next election, they voted for



Explaining

1. What did factories have to do after the war ended?



Mark the Text

2. Underline the definition of *inflation*.



Reading Check

3. What happened when the government ended price controls?



Listing

4. List two of the measures in President Truman's "Fair Deal."

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Lesson 2 Early Cold War Politics, *Continued*



Explaining

5. What changes did the Republicans want?

Republicans. Republicans were the majority in both houses of Congress. They wanted to control how much money the government was spending. They also wanted to limit the power of labor unions, which were organizations representing many workers.

In 1947, the Republicans introduced a law. It was called the Taft-Hartley Act. It put a limit on the power of labor unions. It said that unions could not force a business to hire only union workers. (Forcing businesses in this way was known as the **closed shop**.) The Taft-Hartley Act also gave the government power to stop any strike that could harm public safety. Thanks to this, there would not be any more coal miners' strikes or railroad workers' strikes.

Labor unions did not like the plan. They had fought hard since 1933 to protect workers' rights. The president vetoed, or refused to sign, the Taft-Hartley Act. Congress voted again. They canceled the president's veto. The Taft-Hartley Act became law.

Truman and Congress did agree on some things. In 1947, Congress passed the National Security Act (NSA). This act put all the military under control of the Department of Defense. The NSA created a new agency, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The CIA would gather information about other countries and pass the information on to the president. Many Americans worried about the CIA. They worried that the CIA would spy on Americans. Truman promised that the CIA would not do this.

There was an election in 1948. Most people did not expect President Truman to win. The Democrats did not support him fully, and Truman was a Democrat. Southern Democrats did not like Truman's support of civil rights for African Americans.

Thomas Dewey was the Republican governor of New York, and he was very popular. He ran against Truman. Most people thought Dewey was sure to win.

Truman campaigned hard. He traveled all around the country and gave many campaign speeches. On Election Day, Truman was reelected by more than 2 million votes. Many of his votes came from workers, African Americans, and farmers.



Identifying

6. Which Republican ran against Truman in 1948?



Reading Check

7. Whose votes helped Truman win the election?

Truman's Fair Deal

Truman believed his win meant that voters wanted things to change. He sent his Fair Deal back to Congress. Some reforms passed. Congress raised the minimum wage.

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Lesson 2 Early Cold War Politics, *Continued*

It made the Social Security program larger. It provided housing programs for people with low incomes.

Truman spoke to Congress about ending discrimination. Discrimination is unfair treatment based on race, religion, or ethnic origin. He wanted Congress to protect African Americans better. Congress did not do this, so Truman used his own power. He ordered federal agencies to end job discrimination against African Americans. He ordered the armed forces to **desegregate**, or stop separating people based on race. He told the Justice Department to carry out any civil rights laws that were already in force.

In 1949, Truman asked Congress to pass laws about health insurance, minimum wage, and money for use in public schools.

Truman's Civil Rights Reform Efforts

1. Told Congress to end discrimination
2. Asked Congress to pass laws that better protected African Americans
3. Ordered federal agencies to end discrimination against African Americans
4. Ordered the desegregation of the armed services
5. Told the Justice Department to enforce civil rights laws that were already there

Check for Understanding

**Why did unions not want the Taft-Hartley Act?
What happened to the bill?**

**List two reasons why you think workers,
African Americans, and farmers helped Truman
win reelection.**



Reading Check

8. What civil rights reforms did President Truman achieve?



9. Use a two-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Truman's Fair Deal* on the anchor tab. Label the first tab *Before Reelection* and the last tab *After Reelection*. Use the front and back of the tabs to write words and phrases about each. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

The Cold War Era

Lesson 3 The Korean War

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why did Americans under the United Nations' flag fight the Korean War in the 1950s?*
2. *Why did Truman and MacArthur disagree over how to fight the Korean War?*

Terms to Know

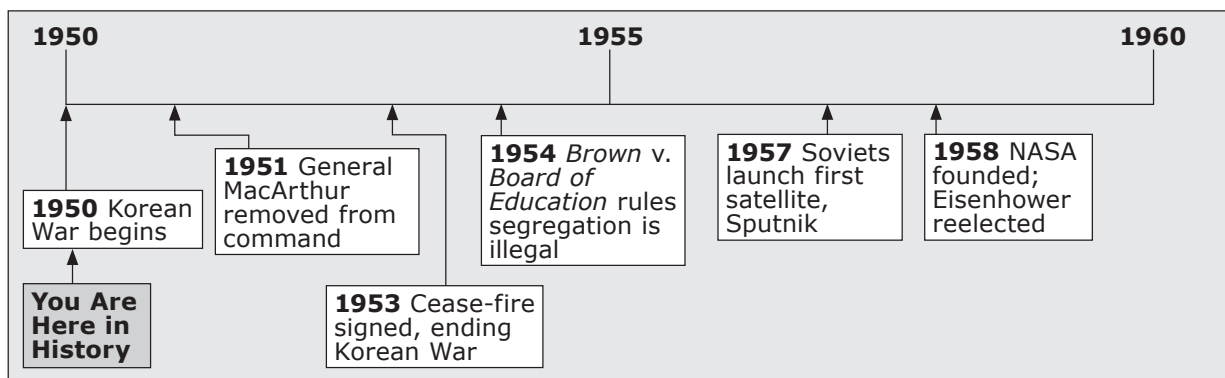
stalemate neither side is winning, but the conflict goes on

Demilitarized Zone area where military forces are not allowed

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



The Cold War Era

Lesson 3 The Korean War, *Continued*

Conflict in Korea

The Korean Peninsula is in Asia. After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union both took control of the country of Korea. They split the country into North Korea and South Korea. They divided Korea along the 38th parallel. A *parallel* is a line of latitude.

North Korea had a communist government. South Korea's government was not communist. It was supported by the United States. North Korea and South Korea did not get along well.

What Are "Lines of Latitude"?

- Lines of latitude are a way to show where something is on Earth.
- Lines of latitude show how far north or south a place is from the equator.
- Lines of latitude are measured in degrees.
- Each degree is about 69 miles (about 111 km).
- Another name for a line of latitude is a "*parallel*."
- When you read that Korea was split at the 38th parallel, that means the country was divided at a distance 38 degrees away from the equator. (It was north of the equator.)
- That is about 2,600 miles, or about 4,200 km.

North Korea wanted to unite the country again. In 1950, the North Korean army invaded and took control of most of South Korea. South Korea controlled only a small area around a port city, Pusan.

President Truman thought the Soviet Union had backed the attack. He wanted to help South Korea without declaring war. He took some steps.

1. Truman sent American forces to Korea.
2. Then he asked the U.N. to take action.
3. The U.N. told North Korea to remove its army.
4. North Korea did not.
5. The U.N. agreed to send soldiers.

Most of these U.N. soldiers were led by General Douglas MacArthur. MacArthur was an American general. Americans liked him for his bravery during World War II.



Identifying

1. Who invaded first?
Whom did they invade?



Reading Check

2. Why did President Truman and the U.N. send troops to Korea?

The Cold War Era

Lesson 3 The Korean War, *Continued*



Analyzing

3. Was MacArthur able to keep his promises to Truman? Explain.



Reading Check

4. Why did President Truman fire General MacArthur?



Analyzing

5. Do you think Truman was right to fire MacArthur? Explain.

The U.N. and U.S. forces had a good start. They pushed the North Koreans back into their own country. Then MacArthur wanted to invade North Korea. He told President Truman that neither China nor the Soviet Union would enter the war. He told the president that the war would not take long. He promised that the soldiers would be "home by Christmas." This was in September.

When U.N. forces invaded North Korea, they got very far North. They got close to the Chinese border. The Chinese saw this as a threat to their own country. They sent hundreds of thousands of Chinese soldiers to fight in North Korea. China had indeed become involved in the war.

The Chinese soldiers pushed the U.N. forces back into South Korea. The Chinese soldiers captured South Korea's capital city, Seoul.

American Leadership Splits

U.N. soldiers captured Seoul again. They then managed to push communist forces back into North Korea. There was much fighting at the 38th parallel. For a long time, neither side advanced too far. This is known as a **stalemate**. The stalemate went on for almost two years.

President Truman and General MacArthur disagreed about what to do in this war. MacArthur wanted to drop atomic bombs on China. He thought bombing supply lines and bases would bring victory. Truman did not want to drop bombs. He thought this would make the war worse.

MacArthur criticized the president. He wrote a letter to a member of Congress. He said in the letter that he was being stopped from doing his job.

The president could not allow his general to disobey an order. Truman concluded, or decided, to fire General MacArthur because of his disobedience.

The American public protested Truman's decision. They liked MacArthur. After he was fired, MacArthur did not simply leave. He was greeted as a hero in the United States. He made a speech to Congress. "Old soldiers never die," he said. "They just fade away."

In July 1951, peace talks began that would end the Korean War. The fighting finally ended in 1953. Truman's term as president had ended. Dwight Eisenhower then became president.

The Cold War Era

Lesson 3 The Korean War, *Continued*

The agreement to end the war set up a **Demilitarized Zone** between North Korea and South Korea. This is a place where no military forces are allowed.

There was no clear winner in the war. The borders had hardly changed. More than 36,000 Americans had been killed. The total number of wounded was 103,000. Two million Koreans and Chinese had been killed.

The United States had shown the Soviet Union that it would use force to stop communism. That is the main purpose for which the Korean war was fought.

Check for Understanding

How did dividing Korea into two countries after World War II lead to conflict? Give two reasons.

How did the United States work with the U.N. to achieve its goals in Korea?



Mark the Text

6. Underline *Demilitarized Zone* and its definition.



7. Use a two-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Conflict in Korea* on the anchor tab. Label the top tab *North Korea*, and the bottom tab *South Korea*. Illustrate and label the *38th Parallel* along the middle edges of the tabs. Write words and phrases to describe what you remember about the governments of each and what led to the conflict. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

The Cold War Era

Lesson 4 Life in the 1950s

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do new ideas change the way people live?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What policies did Eisenhower promote for prosperity at home and to compete against the Soviets?*
2. *How did a booming economy change the social and cultural life in America in the 1950s?*
3. *Why did many Americans not share in the prosperity of the 1950s?*

Terms to Know

surplus an amount left over

arms race countries compete to be the stronger military power

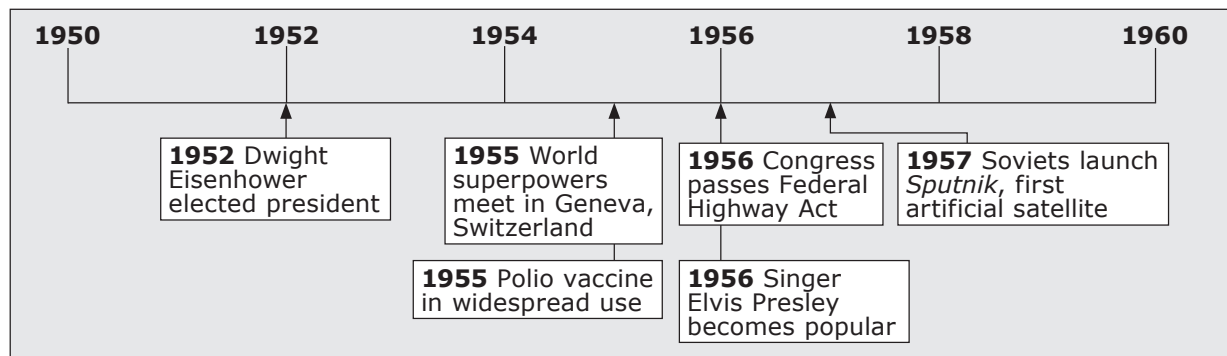
summit meeting of heads of government

standard of living measure of comfort based on quantity and quality of goods that people have

affluence wealth

materialism focus on collecting money and possessions

When did it happen?



What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

Now ...		Later ...
	What was the arms race?	
	What were some signs of affluence in the 1950s?	
	What were suburbs and why were they built?	

The Cold War Era

Lesson 4 Life in the 1950s, *Continued*

Eisenhower in the White House

Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected president in 1952. Eisenhower had been a United States Army general and a hero in World War II. People liked and trusted him. He served two terms in office.

Eisenhower wanted a smaller federal government. He supported free enterprise. Free enterprise is letting people and businesses make economic decisions, not the government. He cut the amount of money the government spent. After his second term, there was a large **surplus**, or amount left over. The surplus was over \$300 million.

Congress passed the Federal Highway Act in 1956. It provided money to build over 40,000 miles (64,000 km) of highways throughout the United States. The highway system connected people and businesses. Highways helped the economy grow. The car industry and the oil industry grew a lot. The highways made it possible for the military to move quickly in case of an attack.

During the 1950s, the United States and the Soviet Union were in an **arms race** with each other. Both sides built more and more dangerous weapons. These included nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons use energy from atoms to produce powerful blasts. Because of the arms race, each side had to be careful. Any small problems could lead to war.

By the mid-1950s, the countries wanted less tension between them. They held a **summit**, an important meeting, in Geneva, Switzerland. They hoped they could discuss peace.

In 1956, the two countries faced two big problems.

Problems in 1956

Egypt	Hungary
Egypt took over the Suez Canal, which was controlled by Europe. Britain, France, and Israel sent soldiers. The Soviet Union threatened to send soldiers, but did not. All armies pulled out of Egypt.	A new government in Hungary told Soviet armies to leave. Soviet Leader Nikita Krushchev refused, and had soldiers stop the revolt. Eisenhower criticized this, but did not do more.

The nations continued to compete. There was a "space race," a competition to explore space. The Soviets launched the first satellite, *Sputnik*, in 1957. The U.S. set up a space program. NASA was in charge of it.



Mark the Text

- Underline the sentence that tells what kind of government Eisenhower supported.



Identifying

- Name two areas in which the United States and the Soviet Union competed.



Reading Check

- How did the interstate highway system help the economy of the United States?

The Cold War Era

Lesson 4 Life in the 1950s, *Continued*



Understanding Cause and Effect

4. Why were more schools needed in the 1950s?



Mark the Text

5. Underline the definition of *standard of living*.



Reading Check

6. The United States in the 1950s was called a consumer society. What does this mean?

Prosperity and Change

In the 1950s, people were making more money and spending more money. Factories were busy. People had more children. This was called a *baby boom*. Many women stayed home to raise children. More schools were needed.

The **standard of living**, or level of economic comfort, increased for many Americans. They had more money, or **affluence**. There were more products to choose from. People paid with credit cards, charge accounts, and payment plans.

Consumers wanted the newest things, like dishwashers, washing machines, and television sets. People wanted fancier cars. Advertisements made people want to buy more things. People spent money on "fads," or fashions. Fads included Hula-hoops™—large plastic rings people twirled around their waists.

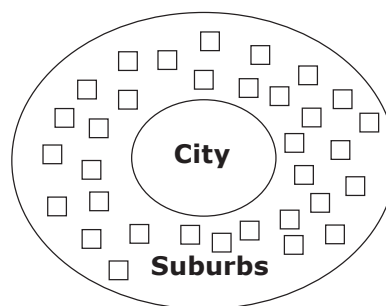
The television set became popular. The first sets had small screens. The black-and-white picture was not very clear, yet by the end of the 1950s, most families had one.

Television changed American life. It became the main form of entertainment. It was an important source of news. It shaped people's ideas about what life should be like.

Rock 'n' roll is a type of music that first became popular in the 1950s. This music gave teenagers something in common. It was one way that older and younger generations did not understand each other.

Other advances occurred during the 1950s. These included antibiotics and a vaccine for polio. Polio was a terrible disease that could leave people paralyzed.

More housing was needed. Homes were built in planned communities called suburbs, or areas outside of big cities. Houses were affordable and private. These houses had space for cars. The builders often would not sell to minorities, though.



The Cold War Era

Lesson 4 Life in the 1950s, *Continued*

Technology changed Americans' way of life. It helped the economy grow by increasing production. Computers were created in the 1950s. They were very large at first.

Problems in a Time of Plenty

Not everyone was doing well in the 1950s. Some of the advances hurt certain groups. People with small farms could not keep up with large farms. Large farms used new technology to grow larger amounts of food.

The coal industry was not doing well. This affected coal miners and others who lived in Appalachia, where coal was mined. During the 1950s, 1.5 million people left Appalachia.

Many people moved out of the cities into the suburbs. This left poor people behind. Cities had a great deal of poverty, yet people still moved to cities to try to find work. Many African Americans and Latinos moved to the cities.

There were few good jobs for poor people in the cities. Factories moved to the suburbs and hired fewer people because of new technology. There was a lot of discrimination. Crime and violence were a problem.

Thinkers called social critics noticed these changes in American society. Some questioned the new American values. They felt people were all acting the same way. Social critics did not approve of **materialism**. Materialism is when people spend a lot of time and effort collecting money or things. Critics thought people were ignoring important problems, such as poverty.

Writers and poets called the "Beats" had much to say about the problems in American life.

Check for Understanding

Who do you think benefited from the booming economy of the 1950s?

Who did not share in the prosperity of the time?



Analyzing

7. Why were small farmers not doing well?



Reading Check

8. Which groups did not benefit from the prosperity of the 1950s?



9. Use a two-tab Foldable to cover Check for Understanding. Write *1950s* on the anchor tab. Label the first tab *Progress* and the second tab *Problems*. Use both sides of the tabs to summarize and list examples of what you remember about the 1950s. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.