Progress Monitoring Online
For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
PearsonSchool.com/Worldhist

30
Quick Study Guide

Cold War Contrasts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communist Countries</th>
<th>Industrialized Democracies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compete in arms race to maintain “balance of terror.”</td>
<td>Compete in arms race to maintain “balance of terror.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form Warsaw Pact. China follows separate path.</td>
<td>Form NATO and SEATO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek to spread communism.</td>
<td>Seek to contain communism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command economies</td>
<td>Market economies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic stagnation, low standards of living</td>
<td>Economic “miracles,” prosperity with scattered recessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repression of dissent, labor camps</td>
<td>Free expression, but fears lead to an episode of McCarthyism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power is closely held by communist parties.</td>
<td>Democracy is established in Japan, civil rights movement extends democracy in the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost arms race.</td>
<td>Won arms race.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cold War Hot Spots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korea</th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divided into communist north and noncommunist, U.S.-supported south.</td>
<td>Divided into communist north and noncommunist, U.S.-supported south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China provided troops to support North Korea.</td>
<td>China and the Soviet Union provided economic and military aid, but not troops, to North Vietnam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United States led United Nations troops supporting South Korea.</td>
<td>The United States and some allies provided troops to support South Vietnam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warfare mainly involved regular troops.</td>
<td>Viet Cong fighting in the south were mainly guerrillas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States troops remained in South Korea after war.</td>
<td>United States troops withdrew before the war ended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean War ended in a stalemate between the two sides and a ceasefire.</td>
<td>Vietnam War ended when North Vietnam defeated South Vietnam and reunited the country.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Steps in the Collapse of the Soviet Empire

- The command economy could not create wealth or raise living standards as quickly as market economies.
- The Soviet Union could not afford the expense of maintaining a “balance of terror” in the arms race.
- East Europeans resisted communism and Soviet control.
- Soviet military failure in Afghanistan led to calls for change.
- Reforms in Russia included glasnost, or freedom of expression, and perestroika, or market reforms.

Key Events of the Cold War

1945
- World War II ends in Europe.
- World War II ends in Asia.

1949
- Germany is divided.
- Mao Zedong leads communists to victory in China.

1959
- Fidel Castro leads communist revolution in Cuba.
- East Germans forced their government to open the Berlin Wall.
- Eastern European nations rejected Soviet control and adopted market economies and democracy.
- Glasnost led to drive for independence by Soviet ethnic minorities and the breakup of the Soviet Union.
- Soviet Union was divided into 15 independent nations.
- The Warsaw Pact was dissolved.

Americas, Europe, and Soviet Union

East and Southeast Asia

1950–1953
- Korean War
Essential Question Review

To connect prior knowledge with what you have learned in this chapter, answer the questions below in your Concept Connector journal. Use the journal in the Reading and Note Taking Study Guide to record your answers (or go to PearsonSchool.com/Worldhist). In addition, record information about the following concepts:

- Cooperation: European Community

1. **Empire** During the 1950s and 1960s, Soviet military forces crushed democratic reforms in East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. By the mid-1980s, the weakness of the Soviet system was becoming apparent. Compare the decline of the Soviet empire to the decline of the Ottoman empire. Identify any similarities. Then identify the single most important reason for the fall of communist governments in Eastern Europe.

2. **Dictatorship** Mao Zedong built a one-party totalitarian state in China. Critics and opponents were labeled "counter-revolutionaries" and beaten, exiled, or killed. How do you think adult Chinese might have viewed the Cultural Revolution? Did the Cultural Revolution strengthen Mao’s hold on China? Focus on:
   - Red Guards
   - propaganda
   - forced labor camps
   - civil war

3. **Human Rights** After World War II, the American promise of equality and opportunity had not yet been fulfilled for minorities and women. African Americans and other minority groups faced segregation and discrimination. What tactics did these groups use to gain their civil rights? What were the results? Think about:
   - protests
   - spending power
   - legislation

Connections to Today

1. **Conflict: India and Pakistan** The Cold War was a tense standoff between the United States and the Soviet Union, with only brief outbreaks of actual fighting. Since India and Pakistan gained independence in 1947, the two countries have engaged in a similar conflict. This conflict involves occasional fighting, often involving guerrillas in the disputed Kashmir region. Since 1998, both India and Pakistan have had nuclear weapons. Using recent news articles and the Internet, research the current state of this conflict. How is it similar to the Cold War? How is it different?

2. **Democracy: The Global Spread of Democracy** This chapter describes the spread of democracy to West Germany and Japan and later to Eastern Europe. Using an encyclopedia, research the move to democracy in an Eastern European country. Then research a move to democracy in a country in Latin America, East Asia, or Africa. How was the transition to democracy similar or different in these two countries?
Chapter Assessment

Terms, People, and Places

Choose the italicized term in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. The United States aimed to prevent the spread of communism through a policy of (containment/glasnost).
2. (Ngo Dinh Diem/Ho Chi Minh) was the leader of North Vietnam.
3. European nations eliminated barriers to trade by establishing the (welfare state/European Community).
4. At the end of the Korean War, a cease-fire line was established near the (38th parallel/Pusan Perimeter).
5. A period of economic decline is a (budget deficit/recession).
6. During the 1970s, the United States and the Soviet Union had a period of reduced Cold War tensions known as (collectivization/détente).

Main Ideas

Section 1 (pp. 966–975)
7. How did the Cold War develop in the Soviet Union, Europe, and the United States?
8. What were the main features of the nuclear arms race?

Section 2 (pp. 976–984)
9. How did political and economic life change during the Cold War years in the United States?
10. What was the relationship between economic growth and trade in Western Europe and Japan?

Section 3 (pp. 985–991)
11. How did the Korean War influence U.S. relations with Communist China? How did those relations change as a result of hostility between China and the Soviet Union?

Section 4 (pp. 992–999)
12. Why did the United States enter the Vietnam War?

Section 5 (pp. 1000–1007)
13. How did Gorbachev’s reforms lead to the breakup of the Soviet Union?
14. What events marked the end of the Cold War?

Chapter Focus Question
15. How did the Cold War develop, how did it shape political and economic life in individual nations, and how did it end?

Critical Thinking

16. Analyze Visuals Turn to the photo of the Berlin Wall on the first page of this chapter. How do you think that the Berliners in this photo felt about the wall that had been built through their city?

17. Make Comparisons What factors contributed to economic booms after World War II in Western Europe, the United States, and Japan? Why was the economic performance of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union different?

18. Draw Inferences You have read that the leaders of the Soviet Union retained power in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe for over forty years. How were they able to do so despite lacking the consent of the governed?

19. Predict Consequences During the Cold War, many nations formed alliances with one superpower for protection against the other. After the Cold War, the United States emerged as the sole superpower. How might this change the nature of alliances?

20. Recognize Cause and Effect Which factors allowed North Vietnam to achieve victory over South Vietnam? What were some consequences of North Vietnam’s victory in Vietnam and other parts of Southeast Asia?

Writing About History

In this chapter’s five Section Assessments, you developed skills to write a problem-solving essay.

Writing a Problem-Solution Essay Write a problem-solution essay on one of the Cold War problems listed below. Problems to address include the military standoff on the Iron Curtain, the arms race, and the division of Germany, Korea, or Vietnam. Consult page SH10 of the Writing Handbook for additional help.

Prewriting
- Go online or do library research to find evidence on each of the problems listed above.
- Choose the problem that interests you most and take notes about the evidence you find.

Drafting
- Decide on the best solution to this problem and gather the evidence that supports your solution.

- Write a first paragraph stating the problem and explaining why it is important.
- Write a thesis statement arguing for your solution to the problem.
- Write a second paragraph beginning with your thesis statement, followed by supporting sentences.

Revising
- Use the guidelines for revising your report on page SH12 of the Writing Handbook.
Cold War Chills

The United States and the Soviet Union confronted each other in the Cold War—a global conflict that included a nuclear arms race. In Document A, Nikita Khrushchev discusses the border fortifications that prevented East Germans from entering West Germany. In Document B, U.S. Vice President Richard Nixon warns Khrushchev about restricting western access to Berlin.

Document A
"Seeing that their government had reasserted control over its own frontiers, the East Germans were heartened by the solidification and fortification of their state... I know there are people who claim that the East Germans are imprisoned in paradise and that the gates of the Socialist paradise are guarded by armed troops. I'm aware that a defect exists, but I believe it's a necessary and only temporary defect."

—From Khrushchev Remembers by Nikita Khrushchev

Document B
"...I hope the Prime Minister has understood all the implications of what I said," Nixon went on, with an oblique [indirect] reference to Berlin. "What I mean is that the moment we place either one of these powerful nations, through an ultimatum, in a position where it has no choice but to accept dictation or fight, then you are playing with the most destructive force in the world."

Khrushchev: (flushed, wagging a finger near Nixon's face): We too are giants. If you want to threaten, we will answer threat with threat.

Nixon: We never engage in threats.

Khrushchev: You wanted indirectly to threaten me. But we have means at our disposal that can have very bad consequences.

Nixon: We have too.

—From Time, August 3, 1959

Analyzing Documents
Use your knowledge of the Cold War and Documents A, B, C, and D to answer questions 1–4.

1. The author’s purpose in Document A was to
   A explain East German discipline.
   B offer a balanced perspective on the Cold War.
   C argue for a fortified barrier between East and West Germany.
   D explain the role of the Soviet Union in East Germany.

2. The tone of the exchange in Document B is
   F friendly and joking.
   G tense and hostile.
   H cautious.
   I businesslike.

3. Document C shows that
   A West Berlin was located inside West Germany.
   B the border between East and West Germany passed through Berlin.
   C East Germany surrounded West Germany.
   D two East German borders separated West Berlin from West Germany.

4. Writing Task How was the Cold War fought? Use what you have read in the chapter, along with these documents, to write a response.