



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

The Cold War Begins

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER ACTIVITIES

Fighting the Cold War

Complete the following table by filling in the correct information about events during the Cold War.

Event	Date	Description	Goal	Result
Israel founded				
The Berlin Airlift				
North Korean forces cross the 38th parallel				
HUAC hearings				
Senator Joseph McCarthy rises to power				

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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 26.1

VOCABULARY

Some expressions to understand:

- wound down (798): came to an end
- satellite states (800): small nations dependent on larger nation

Other terms:

- postwar (798): after the war
- accord (799): agreement

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. Yalta Conference | _____ 6. Iron Curtain |
| _____ 2. Potsdam Conference | _____ 7. Cold War |
| _____ 3. United Nations | _____ 8. Truman Doctrine |
| _____ 4. Nuremberg | _____ 9. Marshall Plan |
| _____ 5. Israel | _____ 10. containment |

- Jewish homeland created after World War II
- meeting at which Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt planned world peace and free elections for postwar Europe
- U.S. policy to prevent Soviet expansion
- German city where war crime trials were held
- program that sent \$13 billion to aid European nations after the war
- struggle between United States and Soviet Union for world power
- separated free Europe from communist Europe
- new organization promoting world peace
- meeting of world leaders to divide Germany and the city of Berlin into zones of occupation
- Truman's plan to help foreign countries fight communism

Main Idea Activities 26.1 continued

CLASSIFYING INFORMATION Identify the following as describing the United States (US) or the Soviet Union (SU).

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1. wanted to create a democratic government in Poland | _____ 6. joined NATO |
| _____ 2. did not honor all agreements made at Yalta Conference | _____ 7. joined the Warsaw Pact |
| _____ 3. practiced democracy | _____ 8. helped Turkey and Greece fight communism |
| _____ 4. practiced communism | _____ 9. refused aid from the Marshall Plan |
| _____ 5. installed a pro-communist government in Poland | _____ 10. supported the Berlin Airlift |

IDENTIFYING POINT OF VIEW Identify the people who made each of the following statements and identify the event(s) to which they are referring.

1. "The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant and devastating, that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored because it cannot survive their being repeated."

2. "When they told me yesterday. . . I felt like the moon, the stars, and all the planets had fallen on me."

3. "An Iron Curtain has descended across the Continent."

4. "We cannot be bartered, we cannot be negotiated, we cannot be sold. . . . People of the world, look upon this city! You cannot, you must not, forsake us."

5. "Let us not be deceived—we are today in the midst of a cold war."

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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 26.2

VOCABULARY

Some expressions to understand:

- defense contracts (804): orders for supplies needed for the war
- technical schools (805): schools which teach special skills

Other terms:

- overrode (806): to declare null and void
- domestic (807): within the country
- boom (807): period of growth and wealth

EVALUATING INFORMATION

 Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1. Right after World War II, Truman worried that ending defense contracts would cause a recession.
- _____ 2. Unemployment was one of the biggest problems after World War II.
- _____ 3. The GI Bill of Rights helped veterans go to college.
- _____ 4. All food prices inflated more than 50 percent after the war.
- _____ 5. Many unions went on strike to demand higher pay.
- _____ 6. The Taft-Hartley Act outlawed closed shops.
- _____ 7. Truman approved the Taft-Hartley Act.
- _____ 8. Dixiecrats were southern Democrats who wanted integration.
- _____ 9. Many Democrats wanted to replace Truman as the party's candidate in the 1948 presidential election.
- _____ 10. The Fair Deal was a program to break unions and keep prices high.

Main Idea Activities 26.2 continued

UNDERSTANDING CAUSE AND EFFECT Draw a line from the cause on the left to the correct effect on the right.

Cause

Effect

The government encourages millions of women to give up their jobs.

Truman is a surprise winner in the next election.

Truman runs an energetic campaign of travel and speeches.

Veterans receive money for education and loans for houses.

The United Mine Workers strike can not be settled.

More jobs are available for veterans.

Congress passes the GI Bill of Rights.

Mines are put under government control.



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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 26.3

VOCABULARY

Some expressions to understand:

- pulled out (809): left or retreated
- ground troops (809): army on foot
- turn the tide (810): change the outcome
- out of touch (811): not aware of

Other terms:

- cease-fire (809): stop fighting
- medic (810): member of the medical corps in the armed forces

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms or names.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Mao Zedong | _____ 5. Pusan |
| _____ 2. Long March | _____ 6. Inchon |
| _____ 3. 38th parallel | _____ 7. Dwight D. Eisenhower |
| _____ 4. Douglas MacArthur | |

- a. U.S. general who commanded UN forces during Korean War
- b. 6,000-mile retreat by Chinese Communists to northwestern China
- c. location of UN attack behind North Korean lines
- d. leader of Chinese Communist Party
- e. World War II general who was elected president in 1952
- f. border between North and South Korea
- g. port city occupied by UN forces where fierce fighting raged

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Main Idea Activities 26.3 continued

UNDERSTANDING TIME LINES Complete the time line by placing the following events of the Korean War in chronological order.

- Both sides signed a cease-fire.
- Soviet and U.S. troops leave Korea.
- North Korean troops cross the 38th parallel into South Korea.
- Douglas MacArthur is relieved of command as leader of UN troops in Korea.



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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 26.4

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- widespread (813): spread over a large area
- perjury (814): knowingly telling a lie while under oath
- libel (814): a false statement made to damage someone's reputation

REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

blacklisting	Ethel Rosenberg	House Un-American Activities Committee
Whittaker Chambers	Red Scare	Loyalty Review Board
Hollywood Ten	Internal Security Act	Alger Hiss

1. A new _____ broke out in the years after World War II.
2. The _____ was organized to investigate people and organizations said to be disloyal to the United States.
3. The entertainment industry began _____ people who were believed to be Communists.
4. The _____ were a group of writers who would not cooperate with the HUAC.
5. President Truman created the _____, which cost some people their jobs but did not find any Communists.
6. The _____ required organizations to register with the government if they were thought to be communist.
7. In 1948 _____ confessed that he had been a spy for the Soviet Union.
8. Former State Department official _____ was accused of being a communist spy.
9. Julius and _____ were executed for giving information about atomic weapons to the Soviet Union.

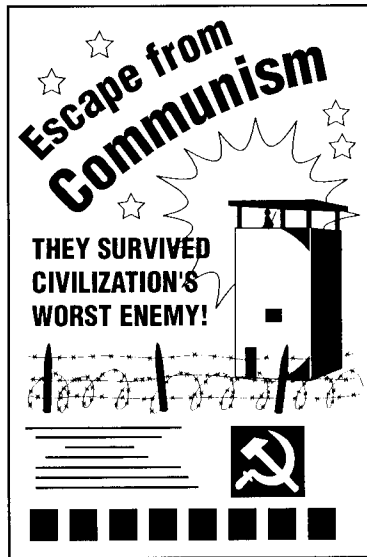
Main Idea Activities 26.4 continued

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letter of the descriptions with the appropriate terms or names.

- _____ **1.** Joseph McCarthy _____ **4.** Army-McCarthy hearings
_____ **2.** McCarthyism _____ **5.** Joseph Welch
_____ **3.** Edward R. Murrow

- a. journalist who tried to show the public that McCarthy's actions were wrong
- b. lawyer who showed the public that McCarthy was a bully
- c. senator who worked to expose Communists in the U.S. government
- d. televised examination of McCarthy's accusations
- e. practice of accusing people without proof

INTERPRETING VISUAL IMAGES Examine the drawing below and answer the questions that follow.



1. What role did movies and other forms of popular culture play during the Cold War?

2. What does this movie poster suggest people should fear?

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DAILY QUIZ 26.1

MULTIPLE CHOICE *10 points each* For each of the following, write the letter of the *best* choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. In 1945 Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin met to discuss their plans for the postwar world in a meeting called the
- Yalta Conference.
 - United Nations Conference.
 - Potsdam Conference.
 - Nuremburg Trials.
- _____ 2. President Truman's policy to provide aid to foreign countries to fight communism was known as
- the Iron Curtain.
 - containment.
 - the Warsaw Pact.
 - the Truman Doctrine.
- _____ 3. In 1945 representatives from 50 countries met in San Francisco to write the
- Truman Doctrine.
 - United Nations charter.
 - Marshall Plan.
 - Yalta Accord.
- _____ 4. The United States adopted the containment policy during
- World War II.
 - the Yalta Conference.
 - World War I.
 - the Cold War.
- _____ 5. The Soviet Union responded to the formation of NATO by creating its own military alliance known as the
- Warsaw Pact.
 - United Nations.
 - Yalta Accord.
 - Marshall Plan.
- _____ 6. Germany was divided into four zones of occupation at the
- end of the Cold War.
 - Potsdam Conference.
 - end of the Nuremburg Trials.
 - Yalta Conference.
- _____ 7. To help European countries rebuild, Congress approved billions of dollars in aid for the
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 - United Nations.
 - Marshall Plan.
 - Berlin Airlift.
- _____ 8. High-ranking Nazi officials were put on trial in the
- United Nations.
 - Nuremburg Trials.
 - International Military Tribunal for the Far East.
 - Iron Curtain.
- _____ 9. To defend one another, the United States, nine Western European nations, Iceland, and Canada formed the
- Marshall Plan.
 - Berlin Airlift.
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 - UN General Assembly.
- _____ 10. What term was used by many people to describe the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union for global power?
- containment
 - expansionism
 - Cold War
 - Axis control



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DAILY QUIZ 26.2

FILL IN THE BLANK *10 points each* For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word or phrase.

1. The government encouraged _____ to give up their jobs at the end of World War II to provide more employment opportunities for returning veterans.
2. In 1944 Congress passed the _____, which offered veterans educational benefits and loans for homes and businesses.
3. When President Truman's attempt to negotiate a settlement with members of the _____ failed, he placed the coal mines under government control.
4. The president of the United Mine Workers, _____, was fined \$3 million for refusing to end a strike by his union.
5. The Taft-Hartley Act outlawed _____ and required union leaders to take an oath saying they were not Communists.
6. Because he thought it placed too many limitations on unions, Truman vetoed the _____.
7. Southern Democrats who opposed Truman organized the States' Rights Party, known as the _____.
8. Public opinion polls prior to the 1948 election predicted a victory for _____.
9. Postwar prosperity probably helped _____ win the presidential election of 1948.
10. The main goals of Truman's reform programs, called the _____, were full employment, a higher minimum wage, a national health insurance plan, more affordable housing, greater Social Security benefits, and aid for farmers.



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DAILY QUIZ 26.3

MATCHING *10 points each* Match each of the following people or terms with the correct description in the space provided. Some descriptions will not be used.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Dwight D. Eisenhower | _____ 6. Long March |
| _____ 2. 38th parallel | _____ 7. Pusan |
| _____ 3. Douglas MacArthur | _____ 8. Inch'ön |
| _____ 4. Mao Zedong | _____ 9. Chinese Communist Party |
| _____ 5. Adlai Stevenson | _____ 10. Chinese Nationalist Party |

- a. line of latitude dividing North and South Korea
- b. 6,000-mile, year-long retreat of thousands of Communists to northwestern China
- c. Chinese political party attacked by its enemies in 1934, forcing thousands of its members to retreat to northwestern China
- d. Chinese Communist who led the Long March
- e. South Korean port city to which UN forces were forced to retreat in 1950
- f. site of surprise attack by UN forces behind enemy lines
- g. Democratic presidential nominee in the 1952 election
- h. Chinese political party forced to flee to the island of Taiwan in 1949
- i. Republican presidential nominee in the 1952 election
- j. border between China and the Korean peninsula
- k. commander of the UN forces sent to support South Korea
- l. city seized by the Communists during China's civil war



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DAILY QUIZ 26.4

TRUE/FALSE *10 points each* Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing *T* or *F* in the space provided. If the statement is false, explain why.

_____ 1. One factor that led to the new Red Scare was the growth of the U.S. Communist Party.

_____ 2. The House Un-American Activities Committee investigated Soviet expansion in Europe.

_____ 3. Suspected anarchists were unable to find work in the film, radio, television and theater during the new Red Scare.

_____ 4. The Hollywood Ten were blacklisted because they refused to cooperate with HUAC.

_____ 5. Paul Robeson's passport was revoked because he supported a close U.S.-Soviet relationship.

_____ 6. The Internal Security Act, passed in 1950, outlawed communist organizations.

_____ 7. Journalist Whittaker Chambers accused Alger Hiss of being a communist spy.

_____ 8. The Rosenbergs were convicted of passing secret atomic weapons information to China.

_____ 9. Senator McCarthy's method of making accusations without offering proof became known as McCarthyism.

_____ 10. During the Army-McCarthy hearings, Senator McCarthy convinced the Senate that the army had Communists in uniform.

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