

**CHAPTER**  
**17**

**BUILDING VOCABULARY** *Restructuring the Postwar World*

**A. Matching** Match the description in the second column with the term or name in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. iron curtain      | a. American general who commanded United Nations troops at the beginning of the Korean War    |
| ___ 2. containment       | b. foreign policy directed at blocking Soviet influence and stopped the spread of communism   |
| ___ 3. brinkmanship      | c. American president during the Cuban Missile Crisis   |
| ___ 4. Fidel Castro      | d. the idea that the fall of one country to communism would lead to the fall of its neighbors |
| ___ 5. Nikita Khrushchev | e. the division of Europe into mostly democratic Western Europe and Communist Eastern Europe  |
| ___ 6. John F. Kennedy   | f. leader of the Soviet Union who started destalinization                                     |
| ___ 7. Douglas MacArthur | g. Communist dictator of Cuba   |
| ___ 8. domino theory     | h. willingness to go to the edge of war   |

**B. Completion** Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- |                |             |             |                 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| United Nations | Cold War    | Third World | Vietnamization  |
| Marshall Plan  | Warsaw Pact | détente     | Truman Doctrine |

- The U.S. assistance program that provided food, machinery, and other materials to rebuild Western Europe after World War II was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The struggle over political differences between the United States and the Soviet Union that stopped short of war was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The alliance that the Soviet Union formed with Eastern Europe countries in response to the formation of NATO was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The plan to increase the combat role of the South Vietnamese while gradually pulling out U.S. troops in the Vietnam War was called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Developing nations who were not aligned with the United States or the Soviet Union after World War II made up the \_\_\_\_\_.
- President Richard Nixon's policy of lessening Cold War tensions was called \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Writing** Using the following terms, write a paragraph describing some of the changes that the Communists brought to China in the 1950s and 1960s.

- Mao Zedong      Red Guards      Cultural Revolution      commune



Section 1

GUIDED READING *Cold War:  
Superpowers Face Off*

**A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects** As you read this section, take notes to explain how each of the following actions or policies led to the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.

1. Meeting at Potsdam, Germany	2. Policy of containment
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3. Truman Doctrine	4. Marshall Plan
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5. Blockade of Berlin	6. Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
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7. Policy of brinkmanship	8. Launching of <i>Sputnik I</i>
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**B. Determining Main Ideas** On the back of this paper, explain the objectives and organization of the United Nations.

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## GUIDED READING

*The Cold War Divides the World*

## Section 4

**A. Following Chronological Order** As you read about conflict between the super-powers over Latin America and the Middle East, answer the questions about events listed in the time line.

1959	Fidel Castro leads a revolution in Cuba.	1. How did revolution affect Cuba?
1961	Castro turns back Cuban invasion at Bay of Pigs.	2. Why did the United States support the invasion?
1962	United States demands that Soviets withdraw missiles from Cuba.	
		3. How was the Cuban missile crisis resolved?
1979	Communist Sandinista rebels overthrow dictatorship in Nicaragua.	4. What were the consequences of civil war for Nicaragua?
1981	Iran releases U.S. hostages.	5. Why did the Ayatollah Khomeini hate the United States?
1988	UN ceasefire ends hostilities between Iran and Iraq.	6. What part did the United States play in this Muslim war?
1989	Soviet Union withdraws its forces from Afghanistan.	7. How was the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan similar to U.S. involvement in Vietnam?

**B. Determining Main Ideas** On the back of this paper, define and give examples of the **Third World** and **nonaligned nations**.

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GUIDED READING *The Cold War Thaws*

Section 5

**A. Determining Main Ideas** As you read this section, take notes to answer the questions.

How did each country try to resist Soviet rule?		
1. Hungary	2. Czechoslovakia	3. China

What was the foreign policy of each U.S. president?			
4. John F. Kennedy	5. Lyndon Johnson	6. Richard Nixon	7. Ronald Reagan

What was the objective of each of the following?		
8. détente	9. SALT I Treaty	10. "Star Wars"

**B. Clarifying** On the back of this paper, identify **Nikita Khrushchev** and **Leonid Brezhnev**.

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## Section 4

## GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION

*The Cuban Missile Crisis*

*Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.*

In 1962, the world narrowly escaped nuclear holocaust during the Cuban Missile Crisis. The United States and the Soviet Union faced each other in a dispute over Soviet placement of nuclear missiles in Cuba, 90 miles off the coast of Florida.

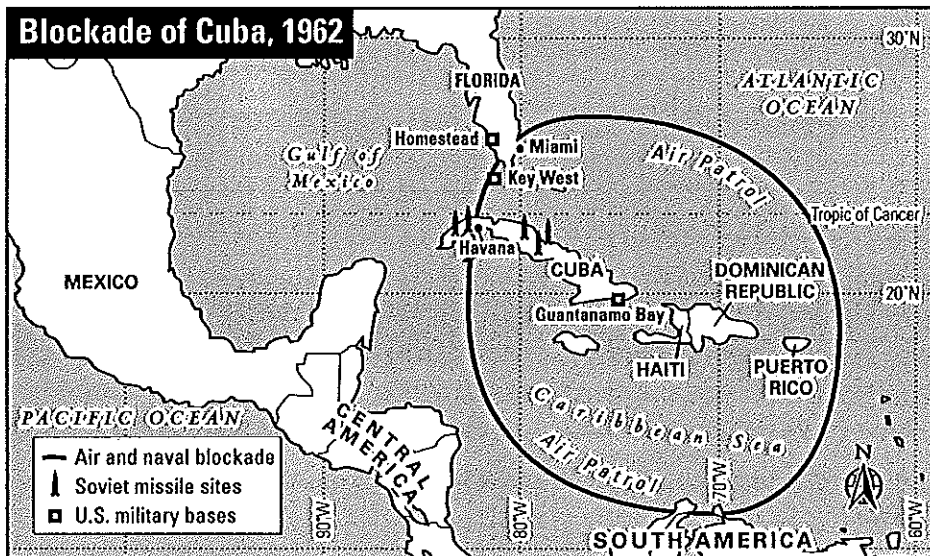
There are several possibilities why the Soviets placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. First, the missiles could protect Cuba from possible U.S. military aggression. Second, the Soviets would gain a strategic advantage on the United States in case of global nuclear war. Finally, the missiles would counter the U.S. installation of missiles in Turkey, near Soviet territory, in 1959.

The U.S. government had an idea Soviets wanted to place missiles in Cuba for some time. However, it was not until August 29, 1962, that a U-2 spy plane confirmed this to President John F. Kennedy. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara proposed three courses of action for the United States. First, it could try to resolve the problem diplomatically by discussing it with the Soviets and the Cubans. Second, it could form an air and naval blockade around Cuba to prevent further shipments of mis-

siles. Finally, it could order an air strike to destroy the missiles and then invade Cuba.

On October 22, Kennedy announced a blockade of Cuba. The United States would seize "offensive weapons and associated matériel" that the Soviets were delivering to Cuba. After six tense days, Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, agreed to halt further shipments of missiles and to dismantle the existing ones in Cuba. He agreed to this only after Kennedy promised not to invade Cuba. Khrushchev also wanted the U.S. missiles removed from Turkey. In formal negotiations, Kennedy refused but then informally agreed to remove them and did so.

Documents released 35 years later reveal that, unknown to both U.S. and Soviet leaders, Soviet field commanders in Cuba had complete authority to fire their missiles. In addition, U.S. military officials undertook several secret sabotage missions in Cuba, and an American aircraft accidentally strayed into Soviet airspace at the height of the crisis. Any of these situations could have triggered a nuclear war.



### Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Why do you think the U.S. government wanted to remove Soviet missiles in Cuba? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Describe the area of the U.S. blockade. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. According to the map, how many military bases did the United States have in this area? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What are some of the reasons for the Soviet placement of missiles in Cuba? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What options did the United States have to counter the Soviet build-up of missiles in Cuba?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What were some of the unforeseen situations that might have started a nuclear war in 1962?

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

7. Why do you think Kennedy decided to remove U.S. missiles from Turkey? \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER**  
**19**

**GUIDED READING** *The Collapse of the Soviet Union*

**Section 3**

**A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects** As you read this section, explain how Communist leaders responded to each problem or crisis.

Problems/Crises	Responses
1. Soviet society had stopped growing as a result of totalitarian policies banning political dissent.	
2. The Soviet economy was inefficient and unproductive.	
3. The Soviet-U.S. arms race had become too costly.	
4. In August 1991, hard-liners staged a coup against Gorbachev.	
5. The Soviet Union broke up.	
6. The Russian economy under Boris Yeltsin was ailing.	
7. In 1991, Chechnya declared its independence.	

**B. Clarifying** On the back of this paper, define the following terms:

glasnost      perestroika      CIS