

WEEK FOUR (LESSON 3) U.S HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
ONLINE INSTRUCTION

THE COLD WAR (PART ONE)



Week 4 starting Monday May 18, 2020 thru Sunday May 24, 2020.

Complete all readings and analysis of visual documents AND record your answers only on the ANSWER SHEET at the very end of the packet.

Questions after each reading and visual documents are repeated on the answer sheet to help you organize and search for your answers.

Mr. Sapia

Name:
Date:

U.S History
Mr. Sapia

THE BEGINNING OF THE COLD WAR

Directions: Analyze the following cartoon and determine 's the author's main idea.

Visual Document #1 (political cartoon)



1. *What is the cartoonist's main idea of the political cartoon illustrated above?*

Name/Class:

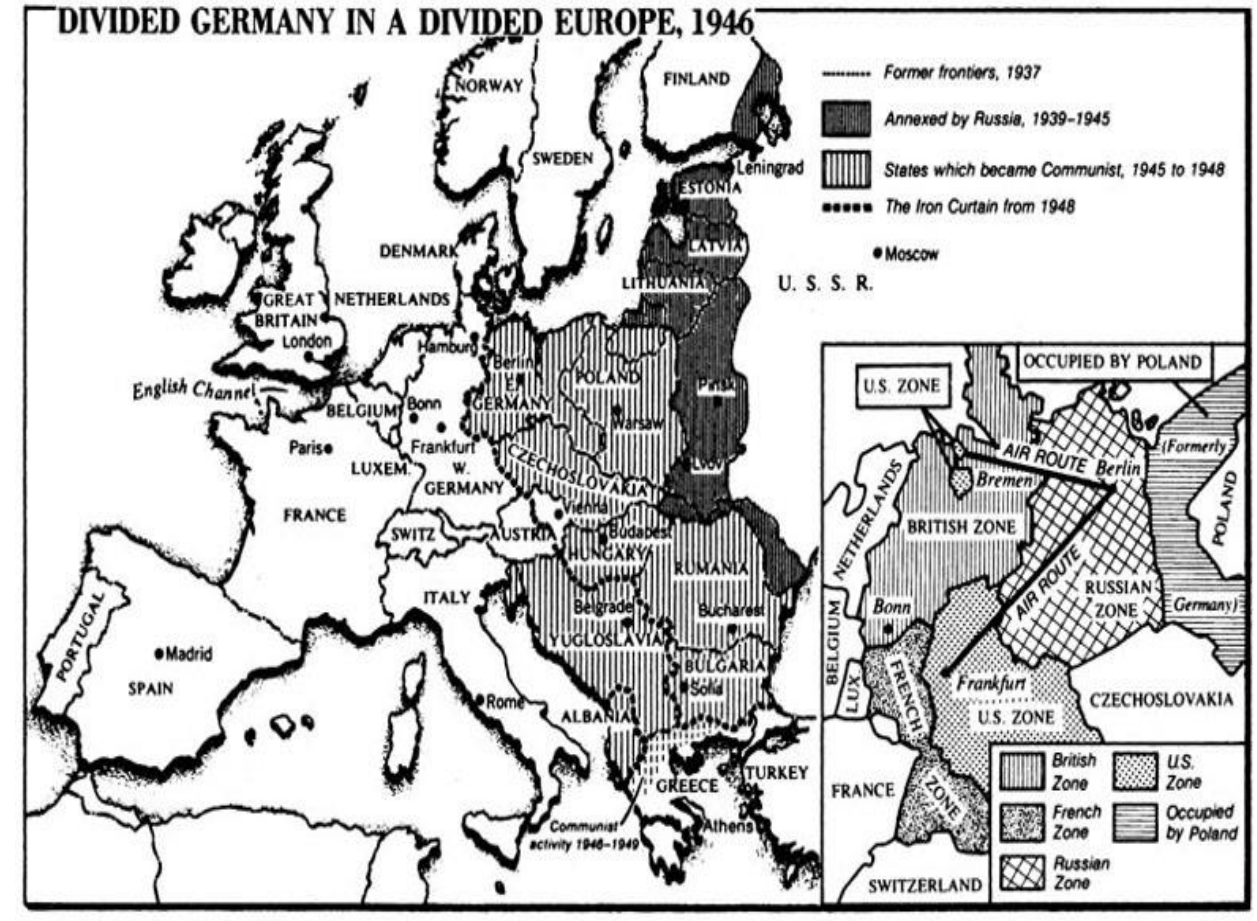
Date:

U.S History

Mr. Sapia

EUROPE AND GERMANY AFTER WORLD WAR TWO

Visual Document #2 (map)



2. Carefully analyze the map and compare the political landscape (setting/background) of Western and Eastern Europe: (What do you see?)

3. Why would democratic nations such as the United States, Great Britain, and France be concerned with Eastern Europe after WW2?

Name:
Date:

U.S History
Mr. Sapia

THE COLD WAR #1 *THE BERLIN CRISIS*

The four major Allies — the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union — had divided defeated Germany into zones of control. Its capital Berlin, far inside the Soviet zone of control, also was divided into four sectors.

In March and April 1947, the United States, British, French, and Soviet officials met in Moscow to discuss the future of Germany. The participants were unable to agree about whether to end the occupation of Germany or to reunify the country. The conference's failure led the Western Allies (the United States, Britain, and France) to unify their German occupation zones in June 1948 and to establish West Germany.

Outraged by the plans to create an independent West Germany without the Soviet Union approval, Soviet forces imposed a blockade cutting off rail, highway, and water traffic between West Germany and West Berlin. The "Berlin blockade" many historians believed to be the genesis (birth) of intense dislike between the United States and its newest rival, the Soviet Union.

In theory, one option was to send a military convoy that would force its way through Soviet territory to supply the people of Berlin food, but this was considered too likely to start a war between the Soviet Union and the three Western Allies (the United States, Britain, and France)

Another option, urged by Winston Churchill, was to use the atomic bomb, at that time the exclusive property of the United States, to devastate the Soviet Union before it could develop one for itself. President Harry Truman, however, was unwilling to take that step, although to create a credible threat, he sent a number of B-27s to Britain, placing them within striking distance of major Soviet targets. The planes were widely assumed to be equipped with atomic bombs, although in fact they were not.

The third option was to supply the people of Berlin basic necessities by air. The prospect of keeping a city of two million alive with supplies brought entirely by air was daunting and many considered it impossible to achieve over an extended period of time.

Truman, however, would not consider a retreat from Berlin, so he ordered the third option to be put into effect. Although he publicly declared it would continue as long as necessary, he, like many others, expected a fairly quick resolution.

Despite early expectations that the dispute would be resolved quickly, the blockade and the airlift continued into 1949. In an attempt to demonstrate the pointlessness of the Soviet tactics to them, the United States decided to establish a single day tonnage record at Easter. Between noon on Saturday and noon on Easter day, the airlift flew 1,398 planes and brought in slightly less than 13,000 tons of supplies.

The Soviets eventually realized they were losing the propaganda battle. On May 12, 1949, they lifted the blockade of Berlin. The airlift nevertheless continued, gradually decreasing during the summer, until September 30, when the U.S. and Great Britain felt confident that the blockade would not be re-imposed.

The statistics for the airlift are staggering. More than 550,000 planes brought 500,000 tons of food and 1.5 million tons of coal, as well as newsprint for Berlin's free press and seedlings to replace trees lost during the war.

Seventeen American and eight British aircraft crashed during the operation. A total of 70 British and American personnel lost their lives during the airlift and related operations.

The airlift demonstrated to the Germans that the Western democracies would defend their freedoms. In turn, the soldiers of Great Britain and the United States began to see Germans as allies in the struggle against the Soviet Union in the Cold War. The genesis of the Western Alliance can be dated to the Berlin airlift.

4. How would you describe the relationship between the Soviet Union and the three Western Allies when dealing with the reconstruction of Germany after World War II?

5. How would President Truman and the United States bring food and other living necessities to the zones within the capital city of Berlin under their control?

6. Did the United States handle the Berlin problem correctly? (EXPLAIN)

Name/Class:
Date:

U.S History
Mr. Sapia

THE COLD WAR #2

AMERICA'S NEW FOREIGN POLICY--CONTAINMENT

Directions: Please read both documents and answer the questions that follow.

Document #1: The Truman Doctrine

(1)"... The gravity of the situation which confronts the world today necessitates my appearance before a joint session of the Congress. The foreign policy and the national security of this country are involved.

(2) One aspect of the present situation, which I wish to present to you at this time for your consideration and decision, concerns Greece and Turkey. The United States has received from the Greek government an urgent appeal for financial and economic assistance. Preliminary reports from the American economic mission now in Greece and reports from the American ambassador in Greece corroborate the statement of the Greek government that assistance is imperative if Greece is to survive as a free (democratic) nation.

(3) I do not believe that the American people and the Congress wish to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the Greek government.

(4) Greece is not a rich country. Its lack of sufficient natural resources has always forced the Greek people to work hard to make both ends meet. Since 1940, this industrious and peace-loving country has suffered invasion, four years of cruel enemy occupation, and bitter internal conflict.

(5) When forces of liberation entered Greece they found that the retreating Germans had destroyed virtually all the railways, roads, port facilities, communications and merchant marine. More than a thousand villages had been burned. Eighty-five percent of the children were tubercular. Livestock, poultry and draft animals had almost disappeared. Inflation had wiped out practically all savings.

Document #2: Informational text

In February 1947, Britain informed the United States that it could no longer afford to provide aid to Greece and Turkey. The situation seemed urgent. The Greek government was threatened by guerrilla warfare, and the Soviet Union was seeking to control the Dardanelles in Turkey, a water route to the Mediterranean. The U.S. government feared that the loss of Greece and Turkey to communism would open Western Europe and Africa to Soviet influence. The U.S government

also worried that if the Soviet Union gained control over the Eastern Mediterranean, it could stop the flow of much-needed Middle Eastern oil; which would mean disaster to the United States.

President Truman responded decisively. He asked Congress for \$660 million in economic and military aid for Greece and Turkey. This was an unprecedented amount of foreign aid during peacetime. He also declared that it was the policy of the U.S "to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation (suppression) by armed minorities or by outside pressures." .

The Truman Doctrine was the first step in the commitment that the U.S made after World War II in providing aid to countries resisting communist aggression and expansion throughout Eastern Europe. With this in mind, The U.S adopted a new official foreign policy after World War II: **Containment.**

An article in the July 1947 issue of *Foreign Affairs* magazine, signed X, proposed that the United States and their western allies adopt a new foreign policy of "containment" toward the Soviet Union. The article's author, George Kennan called on the United States to take steps to prevent Soviet expansion. He was convinced that if the Soviet Union failed to expand, its social system would eventually break down.

The Containment Policy would adopt two approaches. One approach was military; the other was economic. In 1947, U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall proposed a program to funnel American economic aid to Europe. Faced with a rapid growth in the size of Communist parties, especially in France and Italy, the U.S. proposed a program of direct economic aid.

In June 1947, George C. Marshall proposed to give financial aid to European countries. He called on Europeans to collectively agree on what kind of assistance they needed. Even the Soviet Union was invited to participate in the planning.

When two Soviet satellites (nations that took orders from the Soviet Union)--Czechoslovakia and Poland--indicated that they wanted to take part in the Marshall Plan, the Soviet Union said no. The Soviet refusal to participate made it easier to secure congressional passage for the plan.

The Marshall Plan committed more than 10 percent of the federal budget and almost 3 percent of the U.S gross national product to rebuilding Western Europe. Over the next 40 months, Congress authorized \$12.5 billion in aid to restore Western Europe's economic health and to halt the spread of communism.

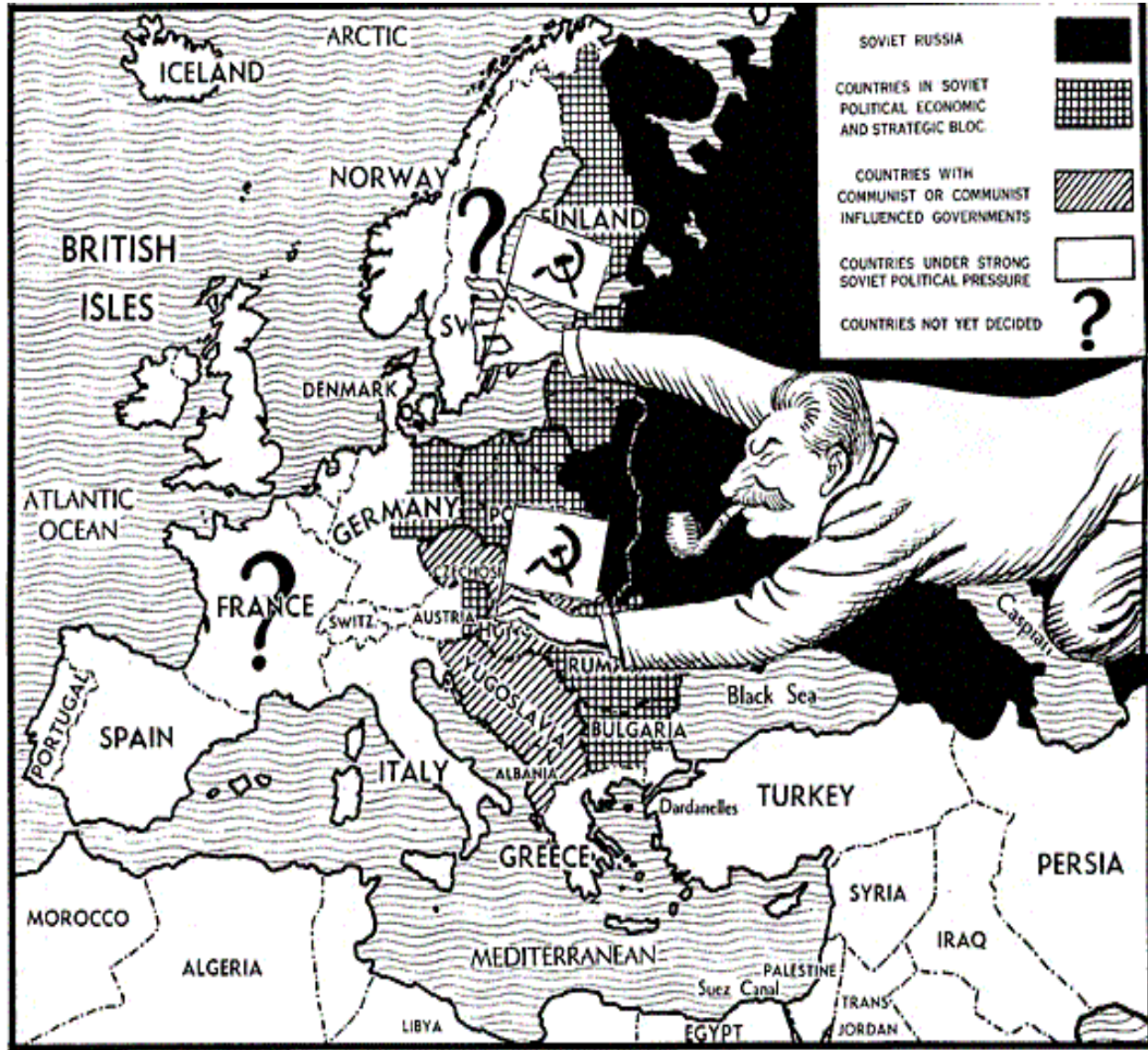
7. *Analyze the United State's new foreign policy after World War II and explain its main goal.*

8. *How did the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan try to fulfill the mission set forth under the United States new foreign policy?*

Name/Class:
Date:

U.S History
Mr. Sapia

Visual Document #3 (political cartoon)



9. What is the cartoonist's main idea regarding the above political cartoon?

10. According to the political cartoon, identify/list two nations that were under the control of the Soviet Union after World War II.

Name/Class:

U.S History

Date:

Mr. Sapia

WEEK THREE U.S HISTORY ANSWER SHEET

Directions: Please answer ALL ten questions in complete sentences using the information from the packet. Furthermore, please write neatly. I have provided more space to write out your answers. **ONLY EMAIL ME THIS ANSWER SHEET.** Thank you.

1. What is the cartoonist's main idea of the political cartoon illustrated above?
2. Carefully analyze the map and compare the political landscape (setting/background) of Western and Eastern Europe: (What do you see?)
3. Why would democratic nations such as the United States, Great Britain, and France be concerned with Eastern Europe after WW2?
4. How would you describe the relationship between the Soviet Union and the three Western Allies when dealing with the reconstruction of Germany after World War II?

5. How would President Truman and the United States bring food and other living necessities to the zones within the capital city of Berlin under their control?

6. Did the United States handle the Berlin problem correctly? (EXPLAIN)

7. Analyze the United State's new foreign policy after World War II and explain its main goal.

8. How did the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan try to fulfill the mission set forth under the United States new foreign policy?

9. What is the cartoonist's main idea regarding the above political cartoon?

10. According to the political cartoon, identify/list two nations that were under the control of the Soviet Union after World War II.