

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

The Cold War Starts

Instructions: For each item below, write at least one complete sentence to explain the significance of that item in terms of understanding the start of the Cold War.

1. Franklin Delano Roosevelt:
2. Winston Churchill:
3. Communism:
4. Joseph Stalin:
5. World War II:
6. Adolf Hitler:
7. The Yalta Conference:
8. The United Nations:
9. The Security Council:
10. Capitalism:
11. The Satellite Nations of the USSR:
12. Harry Truman:
13. The Policy of Containment:
14. The Cold War:
15. The Potsdam Conference:
16. The Iron Curtain:
17. Berlin:
18. The Berlin Airlift:
19. George Keenan:
20. The Truman Doctrine:

21. The Marshal Plan:
22. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):
23. The Warsaw Pact
24. Chiang Kai-shek:
25. Mao Zedong:
26. Taiwan:
27. Ivy Mike:
28. Hydrogen Bomb:
29. The Korean War:
30. The 38th Parallel:
31. Kim Sung:
32. North Korea:
33. Syngman Rhee:
34. South Korea:
35. General Douglas MacArthur:
36. Dwight D. Eisenhower:
37. Nikita Khrushchev:
38. The Policy of Brinkmanship:
39. John Dulles:
40. Arms Race:
41. The U-2 Incident:
42. Francis Gary Powers:

Answers:

1. Franklin Delano Roosevelt: He was President of the USA during WW II. He developed a working relationship with Stalin that faded for the USA, after FDR's death.
2. Winston Churchill: He was the British Prime minister in WW II and during the start of the Cold War. He coined the term "Iron Curtain."
3. Communism: A system in which the government controls the economy and claims to allocate resources equally.
4. Joseph Stalin: The Communist dictator of the USSR during WWII and the start of the Cold War.
5. World War II: The conflict in which Allied Democracies teamed with the USSR to take down Hitler.
6. Adolf Hitler: The Fascist dictator of Germany during WW II. The USSR teamed with various Democracies to defeat Hitler.
7. The Yalta Conference: At this conference, the Allies planned for phases of cooperation beyond WW II.
8. The United Nations: This was a group created as a venue of diplomacy after WW II.
9. The Security Council: This entity of the UN consists of the Allies of WW II. Other nations can rotate in and out on terms. The council can Veto any measure of the UN.
10. Capitalism: A system in which individuals can sell goods or services for a profit.
11. The Satellite Nations of the USSR: These were puppet states of the USSR consisting of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.
12. Harry Truman: He became President at the end of WW II. He led America in the early phases of the Cold War.
13. The Policy of Containment: This as a plan of Truman's to try and keep Communism contained in the USSR and Eastern Europe.
14. The Cold War: The power struggle between the USA and the USSR that came about after WW II but never evolved into an all-out war between the two superpowers.
15. The Potsdam Conference: This was a meeting in which Truman tried to get Stalin to allow free elections in Eastern Europe.
16. The Iron Curtain: This was a phrase, coined by Churchill, which referred to the existence of Democracy and freedom in Western Europe alongside Communism and oppression in Eastern Europe, according to Churchill's perspective.
17. Berlin: This city was in Eastern Europe, but it had a Democratic half in the West and a Communist half in the East.
18. The Berlin Airlift: This was when the USA sent vast supplies to help West Berlin remain free, despite Stalin's blockade.
19. George Keenan: He helped Truman develop the policy of Containment.

20. The Truman Doctrine: This was Truman's approach of defending any nation outside of Eastern Europe from Communism.
21. The Marshal Plan: This was an American plan to give aid to the war torn nations of Western Europe.
22. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): This was an alliance of noncommunist nations to protect one another from the Soviet Union.
23. The Warsaw Pact: This was a military alliance of the Soviet Union with the Satellite States.
24. Chiang Kai-shek: He resisted the Communist takeover of China.
25. Mao Zedong: He ushered in Communism and became the first Communist dictator of China.
26. Taiwan: Many Chinese citizens fled to this island to start a Democracy, when China fell to Communism.
27. Ivy Mike: This was the name of the first hydrogen bomb tested over the Pacific Ocean.
28. Hydrogen Bomb: This is a nuclear bomb massively more powerful than an atom bomb.
29. The Korean War: This was a proxy war that occurred during the Cold War in which Communists tried to take over the Korean Peninsula.
30. The 38th Parallel: This line of latitude divides North and South Korea.
31. Kim Sung: He was the first Communist dictator of North Korea.
32. North Korea: This area became Communistic, after the Korean War.
33. Syngman Rhee: He led South Korea to remain Democratic in the Korean War.
34. South Korea: This area remained a Democracy, after the Korean War.
35. General Douglas MacArthur: He led the American forces for the UN in the Korean War. He was fired for critiquing Truman's unwillingness to use nuclear weapons against China.
36. Dwight D. Eisenhower: He became President after Harry Truman and had to navigate the USA in the Cold War.
37. Nikita Khrushchev: He became the Communist dictator of the USSR, after Stalin's death.
38. The Policy of Brinkmanship: This was a policy of Eisenhower in which the USA was always on the brink of war and ready to use its nuclear arsenal. It was meant to intimidate the USSR to never attack the USA.
39. John Dulles: He helped Eisenhower develop the policy of Brinkmanship.
40. Arms Race: This refers to the massive buildup of weapons by the USA and the USSR during the Cold War.
41. The U-2 Incident: This was an occurrences where the USSR shot down an American pilot spying on the Communist nation.
42. Francis Gary Powers: He was the pilot involved in the U-2 Incident.

