

CHAPTER
18

Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Origins of the Cold War*

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. The world peacekeeping body formed after World War II was called the
- League of Nations.
 - United Nations.
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 - Warsaw Pact.
- _____ 2. The now-famous "iron curtain" speech was given by
- Harry S. Truman.
 - Douglas MacArthur.
 - Winston Churchill.
 - George Marshall.
- _____ 3. All of the following were considered satellite nations of the Soviet Union except
- Greece.
 - Poland.
 - Hungary.
 - Czechoslovakia.
- _____ 4. The amount of aid provided to European countries from the Marshall Plan totaled about
- \$6 billion.
 - \$10 billion.
 - \$13 billion.
 - \$20 billion.
- _____ 5. One of the key characteristics of communism was
- no opposing parties.
 - a market-based economy.
 - free and open elections.
 - a weak central government.
- _____ 6. All of the following were members of NATO except
- China.
 - France.
 - the Netherlands.
 - the United States.

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GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION *The Marshall Plan*

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

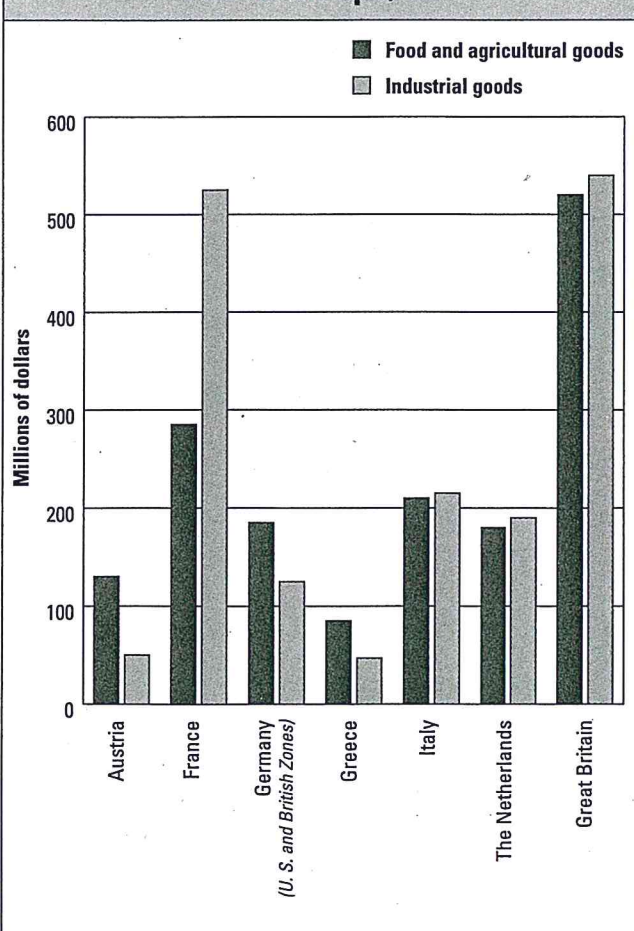
When World War II ended and the countries of Europe needed emergency relief and economic aid, the United States, Canada, and other nations contributed to the effort. Despite their efforts, necessities were still in short supply. In some countries, food was even scarcer than it had been during the war. To determine the full extent of the problem, President Truman sent former President Herbert Hoover on a fact-finding mission to 22 European nations. On his return, Hoover reported the stark reality to Truman. People were starving in Europe, and stopgap aid would not solve the problem. A long-term plan was needed.

During a Harvard College commencement address in June 1947, Secretary of State George C. Marshall offered the aid of the United States to all European nations in need. He asked the nations of Europe to agree on a plan of recovery and to tell the United States what aid was needed. In return for the aid of the United States, Marshall proposed that European nations would have to agree to cooperate and remove trade barriers. Although invited to participate, the Soviet Union refused Marshall's offer. In addition, the Soviets prevented their satellite nations in Eastern Europe from applying for aid.

In all, 16 Western European countries applied for assistance under what was known as the European Recovery Program, or the Marshall Plan. Congress heatedly debated the plan for ten months. The loudest and most insistent criticism concerned the estimated cost—about \$12.5 billion. For a time, it looked as if Congress would reject the plan. However, in February 1948, a Soviet-backed uprising put Communists in control of Czechoslovakia. Alarmed by this Soviet aggression, Congress promptly approved the Marshall Plan by large majorities in both houses.

The Marshall Plan proved to be a great success, both politically and economically. The spread of communism was halted, and Western European economies quickly revived. Within three years, the production of goods in Western Europe surpassed prewar levels. The Marshall Plan also proved beneficial to the American economy, for an economically revitalized Western Europe provided a ready market for American goods and services.

Aid for Europe, 1948



Interpreting Text and Graphics

1. What commodity was particularly scarce in Europe after the war? _____

2. Which two countries on the graph received the most total aid in 1948, the first year of the Marshall Plan? _____

Why do you suppose this was true? _____

3. Why do you think the Soviet Union opposed the Marshall Plan? _____

4. How many dollars worth of food and agricultural aid did Italy receive in 1948? _____

5. Which country received the most in total aid in 1948? _____

What was the total dollar amount, approximately? _____

6. What event finally moved Congress to approve the Marshall Plan? _____

7. In your own words, explain the following statement: "The Marshall Plan saved Western Europe from being absorbed into the Soviet Bloc." _____

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SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE *Analyzing Motives*

How did the Cold War develop so soon after the success of the Allied victory in World War II? When you analyze the motives of the United States and the Soviet Union at the end of the war, look at the experiences, emotions, and needs that compelled each nation to act in a certain way. Read the following passage, and then complete the chart below. (See Skillbuilder Handbook, p. R6.)

U.S. and Soviet War Experiences The Soviet Union suffered more casualties in World War II than all the other Allies combined. The Soviet Red Army lost approximately 7.5 million soldiers, more than twice Germany's loss of about 3.5 million. Moreover, there were about 19 million Soviet civilians killed during the war and another 25 million refugees left homeless. Much of Russia, Poland, and the Ukraine lay in ruins, having been overrun and scorched several times during the fighting.

Although 405,000 U.S. soldiers died in the war, there were no civilian casualties, and the continental United States was never invaded or bombed. The industrial production necessitated by the war helped the country out of the Depression and revitalized its capitalist economy. By 1945, almost half of all the goods and services produced in the world came from the United States.

U.S. and Soviet Goals It was clear even before the end of the war that the United States and the Soviet Union had different goals for Europe.

The United States wanted to rebuild Europe, especially Germany, so that the burden of feeding so many refugees would not fall on American tax-

payers. It was also in U.S. interests to have economically strong European countries that were able to buy U.S. products. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, wanted to rebuild itself. Stalin thought Germany should pay \$20 million in machinery and raw material as reparations for the wrongs the Soviets had suffered during the war.

After the Soviet experience in the war, Stalin feared invasion from the West. Gaining military and political control of Eastern Europe was his way of creating a buffer from further attack. Since the Red Army occupied the countries it liberated from the Germans, Stalin quickly set up or supported similar Communist governments. According to Stalin, "In this war, each side imposes its system as far as its armies can reach. It cannot be otherwise."

For its part, the United States feared totalitarian regimes that imposed their own systems on otherwise free and independent nations. Stalin in his desire for absolute control, Truman argued, was every bit as ruthless and dangerous as Hitler. Truman's efforts to contain communism was a diplomatic compromise between going to war again and stopping the Soviets from gaining any more power in the world than they already had.

	Experiences During War	Emotions After War	Needs After War
SOVIET UNION			
UNITED STATES			

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AMERICAN LIVES **Douglas MacArthur**
Flashy, Career Soldier

Section 2

"When I joined the Army, even before the turn of the century, it was the fulfillment of all my boyish hopes and dreams."—Douglas MacArthur in his farewell address to Congress (1951)

Born to a Civil War hero and career officer, Douglas MacArthur grew up on military bases and spent almost his whole life in the Army. He was egotistical, a flashy dresser, and a self-promoter. Another officer once said that MacArthur's father "was the most flamboyantly egotistic man I had ever seen—until I met his son." MacArthur was also a superb officer—in the words of General George Marshall, "our most brilliant general."

MacArthur (1880–1964) succeeded through intelligence, hard work, and self-confidence instilled by his mother. As he prepared for the entrance exam for West Point, she told him, "You'll win if you don't lose your nerve. You must believe in yourself, my son, or no one else will believe in you." He outscored all competitors.

During World War I, MacArthur won a name for bravery in battle. He was also known for his non-regulation dress, which included a long scarf wrapped dashingly around his neck.

In 1935, he was loaned to the Philippines to build an army. MacArthur relished the chance to organize the force—and to design his own uniform—as field marshal in the Philippine army. In mid-1941, President Franklin Roosevelt recalled MacArthur to active duty and gave him command of U.S. forces in the Philippines.

MacArthur's troops were trapped when the Japanese attacked in late 1941. In March 1942, MacArthur and his troops managed to escape to Australia, thereby providing the American people with a hero when they needed one. MacArthur declared, "I came through, and I shall return." Characteristically, he did not say that "we"—the United States—would return.

It took two years, but MacArthur did return by pursuing an effective island-hopping strategy. He held casualties down by invading less-well-defended islands. He made effective use of bombers. Finally, in October 1944, U.S. forces landed on the Philippines. MacArthur bravely came ashore the same day and had his picture taken wading ashore. He told the

Philippine people, "I have returned! . . . Rally to me!"

After the war, MacArthur led the American occupation of Japan. He helped demilitarize the country and his staff wrote a new constitution that included democratic reforms. The Japanese people appreciated his efforts.

When North Korea invaded the South in 1950, the situation was dire. MacArthur, placed in command of UN forces by President Harry Truman, planned a brilliant campaign—the invasion of Inchon, a port on the west side of the Korean peninsula behind enemy lines. Navy officers urged against it, as there were logistical problems with the landing site. At a meeting, MacArthur urged approval of the plan: "I can almost hear the ticking of the second hand of destiny. We must act now or we will die. . . . We shall land at Inchon and I shall crush them." The plan was adopted, and MacArthur was proven correct. American spirits soared as apparent defeat had turned to victory. However, MacArthur and President Truman began to disagree on war strategy, and MacArthur publicly disputed him. Then, in early 1951, just a few months after the Inchon landing, Truman shocked the nation by recalling—firing—MacArthur.

After Truman removed him from command, MacArthur was invited to speak before Congress and given a ticker-tape parade in New York. MacArthur hoped to run for president in 1952, but the Republicans turned to another general—Dwight Eisenhower. MacArthur lived the remainder of his life in uncharacteristic quiet.

Questions

1. What kind of image do you think MacArthur wanted to project?
2. MacArthur lived outside the United States from 1937 to 1951. What effect might that have had on his relations with Truman?
3. Why might Eisenhower have been more appealing as a presidential candidate than MacArthur?

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GUIDED READING *The Cold War Heats Up*

Section 2

A. As you read this section, fill out the chart below by writing answers to the questions in the appropriate boxes.

	Civil War in China	Civil War in Korea
1. Which side did the United States support, and why?		
2. What did the United States do to affect the outcome of the war?		
3. What was the outcome of the war?		
4. How did the American public react to that outcome, and why?		

B. On the back of this paper, explain the significance of each of the following terms and names:

- Mao Zedong Chiang Kai-shek Taiwan (Formosa) 38th parallel**

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GUIDED READING *The Cold War at Home*

Section 3

A. As you read this section, fill out the charts below by writing answers to the questions in the appropriate boxes.

	a. What were they accused of?	b. How were they affected by the accusations?	c. Do the accusations seem to have been fair? Explain.
1. The Hollywood Ten			
2. Alger Hiss			
3. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg			

McCarthyism		
4. What seems to have motivated it?	5. Why did it succeed at first?	6. Why did it fall out of favor?

B. On the back of this paper, explain the significance of each of the following terms and names:

HUAC

blacklist

Senator Joseph McCarthy

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Section 4

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Two Nations Live
on the Edge*

Matching

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Central Intelligence Agency | a. prompted conflict by seizing Suez Canal |
| _____ 2. Guatemala | b. world's first artificial satellite |
| _____ 3. Shah of Iran | c. engaged in covert operations abroad |
| _____ 4. <i>Sputnik</i> | d. alliance of Eastern European countries |
| _____ 5. Warsaw Pact | e. Middle East ally of the United States |
| _____ 6. Gamel Abdel Nassar | f. site of covert CIA activities |

Completion

B. Complete each sentence with the appropriate term or name.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Eisenhower Doctrine | brinkmanship |
| Spain | Hungary |
| space race | Truman Doctrine |
| Israel | Czechoslovakia |

1. In 1956, the Soviets brutally put down a pro-democracy rebellion in _____.
2. The _____ stated that the United States would defend the Middle East against the spread of communism.
3. The U.S.-Soviet competition for supremacy of the earth's orbit was known as the _____.
4. The three nations that confronted Egypt over its seizure of the Suez Canal were France, Great Britain, and _____.
5. The policy of going to the edge of all-out war is known as _____.

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PRIMARY SOURCE *from* Dwight D. Eisenhower's
Statement on the U-2 Incident

Section 4

When Nikita Khrushchev announced that an American U-2 had been shot down over Soviet territory, U.S. officials at first denied that the U-2 was a spy plane. Then, President Dwight D. Eisenhower decided to tell the truth in a TV and radio broadcast. As you read this excerpt from his speech, keep in mind the reasons he gives for spying on the Soviets.

Our safety, and that of the free world, demand, of course, effective systems for gathering information about the military capabilities of other powerful nations, especially those that make a fetish of secrecy. This involves many techniques and methods. In these times of vast military machines and nuclear-tipped missiles, the ferreting out of this information is indispensable to free-world security. . . .

I take full responsibility for approving all the various programs undertaken by our government to secure and evaluate military intelligence.

It was in the prosecution of one of these intelligence programs that the widely publicized U-2 incident occurred.

Aerial photography has been one of many methods we have used to keep ourselves and the free world abreast of major Soviet military developments. The usefulness of this work has been well established through four years of effort. The Soviets were well aware of it. . . . Only last week, in his Paris press conference, Chairman Khrushchev confirmed that he knew of these flights when he visited the United States last September.

Incidentally, this raises the natural question—why all the furor concerning one particular flight? He did not, when in America last September, charge that these flights were any threat to Soviet safety. He did not then see any reason to refuse to confer with American representatives. This he did only about the flight that unfortunately failed, on May 1, far inside Russia.

Now, two questions have been raised about this particular flight: first, as to its timing, considering the imminence of the summit meeting; second, our initial statement when we learned the flight had failed.

As to the timing, the question was really whether to halt the program and thus forgo the gathering of

important information that was essential and that was likely to be unavailable at a later date. The decision was that the program should not be halted. The plain truth is this: When a nation needs intelligence activity, there is no time when vigilance can be relaxed. Incidentally, from Pearl Harbor we learned that even negotiation itself can be used to conceal preparations for a surprise attack.

Next, as to our government's initial statement about the flight, this was issued to protect the pilot, his mission, and our intelligence processes, at a time when the true facts were still undetermined.

Our first information about the failure of this mission did not disclose whether the pilot was still alive, was trying to escape, was avoiding interrogation, or whether both plane and pilot had been destroyed. Protection of our intelligence system and the pilot, and concealment of the plane's mission, seemed imperative. . . .

I then made two facts clear to the public: first, our program of aerial reconnaissance had been undertaken with my approval; second, this government is compelled to keep abreast, by one means or another, of military activities of the Soviets, just as their government has for years engaged in espionage activities in our country and throughout the world.

from *Department of State Bulletin*, June 6, 1960,
pp. 899–903

Discussion Questions

1. What reasons does Eisenhower give for gathering information about the Soviet military?
2. In your opinion, was the United States right to spy on the Soviets during the Cold War? Support your opinion with facts and reasons.

Cold War Conflict Review

Section 1:

United Nations (UN)
Satellite Nation
Containment
Iron Curtain
Cold War
Truman Doctrine
Marshall Plan
Berlin Airlift
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Section 2:

38th Parallel
Korean War

Know the Following

What was the name of the leader of the Nationalist government the U.S. supported during in China during World War II?

Who were the Chinese Communists led by during 1945 takeover of China?

Section 3:

House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
Hollywood Ten
Black List
McCarthyism

Know the Following

Who were Ethel and Julius Rosenberg?

Who was Alger Hiss?

Who was Joseph McCarthy?

Section 4:

H-Bomb
Brinkmanship
CIA
Warsaw Pact
Eisenhower Doctrine
Francis Gary Powers
U-2 Incident

Know the Following:

Who was Dwight D. Eisenhower?

What did Eisenhower propose at a summit in Geneva in 1955?

Who was the leader of the Soviet Union during the U-2 incident?