Standards

SS5H7 The student will discuss the origins and consequences of the Cold War.

a. Explain the origin and meaning of the term “Iron Curtain.”
b. Explain how the United States sought to stop the spread of communism through the Berlin airlift, the Korean War, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
c. Identify Joseph McCarthy and Nikita Khrushchev.
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<th>Pages</th>
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Teacher Info - Alphaboxes

• The next slide is a handout for the students to use for note-taking during (or after) the presentation.

• You can choose to print out the slide, or project it on the board and have students write answers in their notebooks.

• The students will write down information about each letter or date based on what they learn during the presentation.
# Cold War Alphaboxes

**Directions:** Fill in the boxes below with a phrase that describes the word or date. The letter ‘C’ has already been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Airlift</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Berlin</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>Cold War</th>
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<td>Rivalry between US &amp; Soviet Union; competing for world leadership</td>
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<td>1945-1990</td>
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<th>I</th>
<th>Iron Curtain</th>
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<tr>
<th>J</th>
<th>Joseph McCarthy</th>
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<td>Nikita Khrushchev</td>
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<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>Mikhail Gorbachev</th>
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<td>Communism</td>
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Teacher Info - Who’s & What’s

• Print off the Who’s & What’s handouts for each student. (Print front and back to save paper.)

• BEFORE the unit, have students fill in the squares with what they think each term means.

• AFTER the presentation, the students will write down new (factual) information about each term.

• Check the answers as a class.

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### Directions:

Before the unit, write what you think each term means. After the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>What I think happened:</th>
<th>Definition:</th>
<th>Who I think this is:</th>
<th>What I think this means:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold War</td>
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**Preparation:** You will write down new information about each term.
Who's & What's

Directions:
BEFORE the unit, write what you think each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

Joseph McCarthy
What I think happened:

Soviet Union
Definition:
Who I think this is:

Nikita Khrushchev
What I think happened:
Teacher Directions - CLOZE Notes

• The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper.)

• Check the answers as a class after the presentation.
• In 1939, the Soviet Union signed an "understanding" with Germany, which effectively meant "no more fighting".

• In 1941, 3 million German soldiers attacked the Soviet Union; 1.5 million were captured.

• In 1945, Soviet troops captured Berlin, the capital of Germany.

• After WWII, Soviets did not leave the Eastern European countries that they freed. Instead, they tried to make the countries communists.

• Many Europeans and Americans believed that the communists were trying to make the countries like the Soviet Union.

• At the end of WWII, the Soviet Union signed an "Iron Curtain" of Soviet totalitarianism.

• British Prime Minister Winston Churchill attacked the Soviet Union for creating an "Iron Curtain" of Soviet totalitarianism.

• The term reflected Churchill's belief that communism had created a "totalitarian" state.

• Soviet Dictator Joseph Stalin believed that the Iron Curtain was necessary to protect the Soviet Union from its former allies in the West (particularly the US).

• The Iron Curtain of Soviet totalitarianism was created in 1945, at the end of the Cold War.

• In March 1946, Churchill warned of the "Iron Curtain of Soviet totalitarianism.

• In 1945, Soviet troops crossed the border, and the Iron Curtain was formed.

• In 1941, 3 million German soldiers attacked the Soviet Union; 1.5 million were captured.

• In 1939, the Soviet Union signed an "understanding" with Germany, which effectively meant "no more fighting".

• The Western Allies (including the US) did not agree with the Soviet Union's actions in Eastern Europe.

• The Western Allies believed that businesses should be controlled by the government, whereas the Soviet Union believed that the government should control the economy.

• The Soviets managed to set up communist governments throughout Eastern Europe.

• The Soviets rigatge elections to ensure the communists remained in power.

• The government censored newspapers that opposed the communists, or "created" newspapers that opposed the communists.

• The government also used force to maintain control.

• The Soviets believed that a communist government was necessary to protect the Soviet Union from its former allies in the West (particularly the US).

• The Western Allies believed that businesses should be controlled by the government, whereas the Soviet Union believed that the government should control the economy.

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Soviets in WWII

• In 1939, the Soviet Union signed an agreement with Germany—“no more fighting.”
• In 1941, 3 million German soldiers attacked the Soviet Union; millions of Soviets died or were captured.
• In 1945, Soviet troops captured Berlin, the capital of Germany.

End of WWII

KEY

Cold War Cloze Notes 1

© 2014 Brain Wrinkles
The Cold War began during the Cold War, there were many “hot spots”.

During the Cold War, the rivalry between Democracy and Communism led to a lot of tension between the US and USSR.

They called this tension a “Cold War” because many feared the rivalry between Democracy and Communism would lead to a nuclear war.

There was a lot of tension between this time it could be a nuclear war, which could erupt. Neither side would give up and people lived in fear that each side thought the other was trying to feeling nervous.

However, the tension could have been avoided if distrust between the US and USSR had the ability to influence world events and NATO could have been formed alliances to prevent a nuclear war.

As the Cold War continued, more countries formed alliances, including Western Europe, Canada, and US, to keep it from erupting.

In 1949, Western European countries, Canada, and US formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Each nation in NATO believed the Soviet Union wanted to regain power in Europe. If the US would launch nuclear war in return, the Western Allies wanted to keep it from erupting.

In 1948, the Western Allies wanted to ease the German economy, but the Soviets disagreed. They formed alliances to keep it from erupting. However, the tension could have been avoided if distrust between the US and USSR had the ability to influence world events and NATO could have been formed alliances to prevent a nuclear war.

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As the Cold War continued, more countries formed alliances, including Western Europe, Canada, and US, to keep it from erupting. Each nation in NATO believed the Soviet Union wanted to regain power in Europe.
Cold War

There was a lot of tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Many feared the rivalry between Democracy and Communism would lead to a nuclear war. They called this tension a "Cold War" because neither side fired a shot. However, the threat of nuclear war left many feeling nervous.

What About Berlin?

Sections became "West Germany".
- The Soviet section became "East Germany" and the reunited.

Division of Germany
- The earlier hot spot was Berlin, the capital of Berlin, deep within Soviet-controlled territory, was also.
- The Soviet-controlled the eastern part of Germany, the western part of Germany.
- The earlier hot spot was Berlin.
- The earliness denied the eastern part of Germany.
- The earlier hot spot was Berlin.

Distrust
- Each side thought the other was trying to rule the world.
- Each side thought the other was trying to rule the world.

Tension
- The earlier hot spot was Berlin.

Alliances
- NATO
- NATO
- NATO
- NATO

Distrust
- The earlier hot spot was Berlin.
- The earlier hot spot was Berlin.
- The earlier hot spot was Berlin.
- The earlier hot spot was Berlin.

During the Cold war, there were many "hot spots" (areas of extreme tension)
Blockaded Berlin

• In June 1948, the United Nations Responded quickly, imposing military sanctions. The U.S., British, and American pilots carried fuel, food, and raw materials by a system of carrying supplies into East Berlin. The Berlin Airlift

• What's an airlift?

• A system of carrying supplies into East Berlin.

• How long did it last?

• The situation changed when...

• Despite initial heavy losses, the combined UN forces finally...

• Berlin Airlift

• How long did it last?

• Now What?

• Germany officially becomes

• West Berlin remains a communist-controlled city, surrounded by... British and American Pilots

• Build up of forces

• Berlin Blockade

• When the fighting finally ended, the well-equipped army into the war...

• Going beyond the 48th parallel into North Korea.

• Disobeyed orders to stay in South Korea.

• The United States and Great Britain...

• Remember Berlin was in East Germany which the Americans love the city.

• and water traffic into western Berlin hoping to make Britain, France, and America leave the city.

• In June 1948, the

• Post-WWII Korea

• Korea War Begins

• After World War II, Japan occupied... northern and southern parts.

• The Soviet Union controlled... into Post-WWII Korea

• The United States would be in charge of Korea south of the 38th parallel and established a communist government.

• Because the capital of East Germany, became the capital of East Germany.

• The situation changed when...

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• Disobeyed orders to stay in South Korea.

• The United States and Great Britain...

• Remember Berlin was in East Germany which the Americans love the city.

• and water traffic into western Berlin hoping to make Britain, France, and America leave the city.

• In June 1948, the
**Blockaded Berlin**

- In June 1948, the Soviets blockaded all land and water traffic into western Berlin hoping to make Britain, France, and America leave the city.

- (Remember Berlin was in East Germany which the USSR occupied.)

**Berlin Airlift**

- In response, the United States and Great Britain began an airlift…

**Berlin Airlift**

- What's an airlift?
  - A system of carrying supplies into East Berlin by plane day and night. British and American pilots flew in tons of food, fuel, and raw materials.

- How long did it last?
  - 11 months

**Now What?**

- Germany officially becomes two countries with two governments.
  - Bonn becomes the capital of West Germany.
  - East Berlin becomes the capital of East Germany.

- West Berlin remains a democratic stronghold, surrounded by communism.

**Cold War CLOZE Notes 3**

**Korean War**

- The United Nations responded quickly, imposing military sanctions. The U.S. and 16 other nations committed troops to the area.

- Despite initial heavy losses, the combined UN forces finally began to win.

- China, well-trained and well-equipped army into the war. When the fighting finally ended in 1953, no one was truly victorious.

- The 38th parallel dividing line remained intact.

**Korean War Begins**

- In 1950, Kim Il Sung, the leader of North Korea, sent his powerful army into South Korea. South Korea was where the United States had to take a stand against Communist aggression.

- US President Harry Truman ordered American naval and air forces to support Korean ground troops, and asked the United Nations to approve the use of force to stop the North Korean invasion.

- The United Nations responded quickly, imposing military sanctions.

- The U.S. and 16 other nations committed troops to the area.

- Despite initial heavy losses, the combined UN forces finally began to win.

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**Post-WWII Korea**

- After World War II, Japanese-occupied Korea was temporarily divided into northern and southern parts.

- The Soviet Union controlled Korea north of the 38th parallel and established a communist government.

- The United States would be in charge of Korea south of the 38th parallel and promoted a democratic system.

- The situation changed when US General Douglas MacArthur disobeyed orders to stay in South Korea. Going beyond the 38th parallel into North Korea brought communist China's well-trained and well-equipped army into the war.

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- The 38th parallel dividing line remained intact.
Who Won?

• South Korea remained “free”, so

• Korea was badly damaged, and

• They are still

• Reunification talks have begun, but progress is

Joseph McCarthy

• Many Americans worried that

• spearheaded a communist

• He had the idea of placing

• NIKITA KRUSHCHEV

from politicians to actors and writers, that ruined numerous lives

His television appearances infected the nation with an

hurt feelings by these tears throughout the U.S.

the United States and dominate the world.

Many Americans worried that

Joseph McCarthy

• They are still

• Korea was badly damaged, and

• South Korea remained “free”, so

Cold War Cloze Notes

Cold War

Berlin Wall

in August 1961, East Germany built a

The East German government

and

About 3 million people fled to West Berlin looking for

luckily, West Berlin and freedom were just

Escaping East Berlin

died in Moscow in 1971.

After

Khrushchevy was

production and to help spread communism throughout the world.

in Cuban Missile Crisis)

he launched Sputnik I.

Khrushchevy initiated the

that

of the Soviet Union from 1953-1964.

he served as the

Ukrainian.

was born in 1894 to a miner in

Berlin

in East and western Europe.

guarded by Soviet troops, it became a

between East and West

between East and West

Berlin Wall
Who Won?

• South Korea remained “free”, so containment had worked.

• Korea was badly damaged, and many lives were lost.

• They are still two separate countries today.

• The East German government wanted it to stop.

• Freedom and better lives.

• About 3 million people fled to West Berlin looking for political freedom.

• Berliners hated living under communism.

Escaping East Berlin

• After seven years of house arrest, he died in Moscow in 1971.

• Khrushchev was overthrown in 1964.

• The East German government wanted it to stop.

• Freedom and better lives.

• About 3 million people fled to West Berlin looking for political freedom.

• Berliners hated living under communism.

Berlin Wall

• In August 1961, East Germany built a 103 mile wall between East and West Berlin.

• Guarded by Soviet troops, it became a symbol of the split between Western and Eastern Europe.

Khrushchev

• Nikita Khrushchev was born in 1894 to a miner in Ukraine.

• He served as the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953-1964.

• He had the idea of placing nuclear missiles in Cuba to restore the balance of power during the Cold War (which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis).

• Khrushchev initiated the space program that launched Sputnik I.

• He ordered the building of a 103 mile wall between East and West Berlin.

Khrushchev

• Millions of people wanted it to stop.

• Freedom and better lives.

• About 3 million people fled to West Berlin looking for political freedom.

• Berliners hated living under communism.

McCarthy

• Senator Joseph McCarthy spearheaded a communist hunt fueled by anticommunist hysteria that ruined numerous lives from politicians and writers.

• His television appearances infected the nation with an anti-communist psychosis that poisoned its relations throughout the world.

• These fears throughout the US were so widespread that communism would take over the United States and dominate the world.

• Many Americans worried that communism would take over the world.

• McCarthyism talks have begun, but progress is very, very slow.

• They are still two separate countries today.

• Korea was badly damaged, and many lives were lost.

• South Korea remained “free”, so containment had worked.

KEY

Cold War Cloze Notes 1
Unfortunately for the Soviet regime, the ____________________________.

The government spent too much money on heavy industry, which often caused ________________________.

By the 1980s, most Soviet people had ________________.

The Soviet Union was spending tons of money ________________.

In 1991, Soviet Union was no more and the ________________________________.

After ________________, the ________________.

Cold War Ends

Today, Germany is a ____________________________ (October 3, 1990).

After the Berlin Wall fell, Germans voted to make the ____________________________.

In 1985, the economy was so unstable that ____________________________.

Soviet Union was spending too much money on heavy industry, which ________________.

Unfurunately for the Soviet regime, the ________________________________.
Losing Control
• Unfortunately for the Soviet regime, the economy did not grow.
• The government spent too much money on heavy industry, which often caused food shortages.
• By the 1980s, most Soviet people had lost faith in the communist system.
• They had no personal freedoms.
• Many countries were created; Russia was the largest.
  • In 1991, Soviet Union was no more and the Cold War finally ends.
  • Soviet Union was spending tons of money putting down revolts, protecting its borders, and keeping up with the US in the arms race.
  • In 1985, the economy was so unstable that Mikhail Gorbachev needed to reduce government control of business and increase the freedoms for all citizens.
  • By the 1980s, most Soviet people had lost faith in the communist system.

Berlin Wall Falls
• Demonstrations by people prompted the government to remove border-crossing restrictions.
• When the announcement was made, East and West Berliners climbed the wall and celebrated.
• Citizens immediately began tearing down the wall.

Cold War Ends
• Today, Germany is a free democracy with a great economy.
• Country of East Germany and West Germany was reunified as one.
• Shortly after the Berlin Wall fell, Germans voted to make the
  • Soviet Union was putting down revolts, protecting its borders, and keeping up with the US in the arms race.

Reunification
• The Berlin Wall, a symbol of communism, was destroyed.

KEY
Cold War Cloze Notes 5
The Cold War
Origins and Consequences
In 1939, the Soviet Union signed an agreement with Germany—“no more fighting”.

In 1941, 3 million German soldiers attacked the Soviet Union; millions of Soviets died or were captured.  
- Harsh weather was on the Soviet’s side...

In 1945, Soviet troops captured Berlin, the capital of Germany.
After WWII, Soviets did not leave the Eastern European countries that they freed. Instead, they tried to make the countries become communist.

- Western Europe and America were alarmed by Soviet advances in Eastern Europe.

Many Europeans and Americans believed that the communists were trying to take over the world!

In March 1946, Winston Churchill warns of the “Iron Curtain” of Soviet totalitarianism.
Eastern Bloc

- The Soviets managed to set up communist governments throughout Eastern Europe.

- The government outlawed political parties or newspapers that opposed the communists.

- The Soviets jailed or killed some political opponents.

- The Soviets rigged elections to ensure the success of communists.
Notice the pattern of Communist nations in Europe.

**Place** Look at the chart at right. Why do you think the Communist takeover of China worried the United States?

See *Skills Handbook*, p. H20

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• British Prime Minister Winston Churchill attacked the Soviet Union for creating an “Iron Curtain”.
  o The term reflected Churchill’s belief that communism had created a sharp division in Europe.

• Soviet Dictator Joseph Stalin believed that the Iron Curtain was necessary to protect the Soviet Union from western attacks.
  o He also used this as an excuse to rebuild the military.
“From Stettin in the Balkans, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lies the ancient capitals of Central and Eastern Europe.”

~Sir Winston Churchill, 1946
Opposing Views

• 1945 was the beginning of a long period of distrust & misunderstanding between the Soviet Union and its former allies in the West (particularly the US).

• Soviet Union believed that a powerful central government should control the economy as well as the government.

• US believed that businesses should be privately owned.
• There was a lot of tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
• Many feared the rivalry between Democracy and Communism would lead to a nuclear war.
• They called this tension a “Cold War” because neither side ever fired a shot.
• However, the threat of nuclear war left many feeling nervous.
Each side thought the other was trying to rule the world.

Neither side would give up, and people lived in fear that another world war would erupt.

This time it could be a nuclear war, which could destroy the entire planet.
Alliances

• The US and USSR had the ability to influence world events and project worldwide power.

• As the Cold War continued, more countries allied with each side.

• They formed alliances to protect themselves.
In 1949, Western European countries, Canada, & US formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Each nation in NATO believed the Soviet Union would not attack western Europe if the U.S. would launch nuclear war in return.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Norway</th>
<th>Luxembourg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the end of WWII, the Allies divided Germany into 4 sections to keep it from regaining power.

US, Great Britain, France, & Soviet Union each controlled a section.

In 1948, the Western Allies wanted to reunite Germany, but the Soviets disagreed.

The Soviet section became “East Germany” and the reunited sections became “West Germany”.
During the Cold war, there were many “hot spots” (areas of extreme tension).
- The earliest hot spot was Berlin.

The Soviets controlled the eastern part of Germany, the western countries controlled the western part of Germany.

The capital, Berlin, deep within Soviet-controlled territory, was also divided into four occupation zones.
In June 1948, the Soviets blockaded all land and water traffic into western Berlin hoping to make Britain, France, and America leave the city.

- (Remember Berlin was in East Germany which the USSR occupied.)

- In response, the United States and Great Britain began an airlift...
What’s an airlift?
- A system of carrying supplies into East Berlin by plane day and night. British and American pilots flew in tons of food, fuel, and raw materials.

How long did it last?
- 11 months
The airlift is over—now what?

Germany officially becomes two countries with two governments.

Bonn becomes the capital of West Germany.

East Berlin becomes the capital of East Germany.

West Berlin remains a democratic stronghold, surrounded by communism.
After World War II, Japanese-occupied Korea was temporarily divided into northern and southern parts.

The Soviet Union controlled Korea north of the 38th parallel and established a communist government.

The United States would be in charge of Korea south of the 38th parallel and promoted a democratic system.
In 1950, Kim Il Sung, the leader of North Korea, sent his powerful army into South Korea. South Korea was where the United States had to take a stand against Communist aggression. US President Harry Truman ordered American naval and air forces to support Korean ground troops, and asked the United Nations to approve the use of force to stop the North Korean invasion.
The United Nations responded quickly, imposing military sanctions. The U.S. and 19 other nations committed troops to the area.

Despite initial heavy losses, the combined UN forces finally began to win.

The situation changed when US General Douglas MacArthur disobeyed orders to stay in South Korea.
Going beyond the 38th parallel into North Korea brought communist China’s well-trained and well-equipped army into the war.

When the fighting finally ended in 1953, no one was truly victorious.

The 38th parallel dividing line remained intact.
Who Won?

- South Korea remained “free”, so containment had worked.
- Korea was badly damaged, and many lives were lost.
- They are still two separate countries today.
- Reunification talks have begun, but progress is very, very slow.
Many Americans worried that communism would take over the United States and dominate the world.

Senator Joseph McCarthy spearheaded a communist hunt fueled by these fears throughout the U.S.

His television appearances infected the nation with an anticommunist hysteria that ruined numerous lives from politicians to actors and writers.
Nikita Khrushchev was born in 1894 to a miner in Ukraine.

He served as the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953-1964.

Khrushchev initiated the space program that launched Sputnik I.

He had the idea of placing nuclear missiles in Cuba to restore the balance of power during the Cold War (which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis).
Khrushchev's goals were to overtake the United States in productivity and to help spread Communism throughout the world.

Khrushchev was overthrown in 1964.

After seven years of house arrest, he died in Moscow in 1971.
Premier Nikita Khrushchev

About the capitalist states, it doesn't depend on you whether we (Soviet Union) exist. If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations, and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it our not, history is on our side. We will bury you. -- 1956
• Berliners hated living under communism.

• Luckily, West Berlin and freedom were just across the street.

• About 3 million people fled to West Berlin looking for political freedom and better lives.

• The East German government wanted it to stop.
• In August 1961, East Germany built a 103 mile wall between East and West Berlin.

• Guarded by Soviet troops, it became a symbol of the split between western and eastern Europe.
YOU ARE ENTERING THE AMERICAN SECTOR
CARRYING WEAPONS OFF DUTY FORBIDDEN
OBEY TRAFFIC RULES

Вы БЕЗЖАЕТЕ В АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ СЕКТОР
НОСИТЬ ОРУЖИЕ ЗАПРЕЩЕНО В НЕСЛУЖЕБНОЕ ВРЕМЯ
ПОВИНИТЕСЬ ДОРОЖНЫМ ПРАВИЛАМ

VOUS ENTREZ DANS LE SECTEUR AMÉRICAIN
DEFENSE DE PORTER DES ARMES EN DEHORS DU SERVICE
OBÉISSEZ AUX RÈGLES DE CIRCULATION

SIE BETRETEN DEN AMERIKANISCHEN SEKTOR
Khrushchev & JFK meet to discuss Berlin and nuclear weapons. Khrushchev thinks that JFK is young, inexperienced, and can be pushed over.
• Unfortunately for the Soviet regime, the economy did not grow.

• The government spent too much money on heavy industry, which often caused food shortages.

• By the 1980s, most Soviet people had lost faith in the communist system.

• They had no personal freedoms.
• Soviet Union was spending tons of money putting down revolts, protecting its borders, and keeping up with the US in the arms race.

• In 1985, the economy was so unstable that Mikhail Gorbachev, head of USSR, reduced government control of business and increased the freedoms for all citizens.
Demonstrations by people prompted the government to remove border-crossing restrictions.

When the announcement was made, East and West Berliners climbed the wall and celebrated.

Citizens immediately began tearing down the wall.

Nov. 9th 1989: the Berlin Wall, a symbol of communism, was destroyed.
Shortly after the Berlin Wall fell, Germans voted to make the countries of East Germany and West Germany was reunited as one country (October 3, 1990).

Today, Germany is a free democracy with a great economy.
Cold War Ends

• After Germany was reunified, the Soviet republics that had once been separate countries began seeking their independence also.

• In 1991, Soviet Union was no more and the Cold War finally ends.

• Many countries were created; Russia was the largest.
The following pages are activities that your students can complete after the Cold War presentation.

Feel free to do them all as a class, to use them in centers, or to just pick the ones that you have time for!

For most of the activities, you will need to print copies of the handout for each student. They are all in black and white to save your ink!
Teacher Info - Berlin Wall Protest T-Shirt

• Print off the Berlin Wall Protest T-Shirt handout for each student.

• Front of Shirt: The students will design a t-shirt that could be worn by someone protesting the Berlin Wall (during the Cold War time period). The shirt could include symbols of important events, drawings of key people, significant terms and dates, etc.

• Back of Shirt: They will write a paragraph that describes the shirt’s design and why it is significant to the Berlin Wall.
Directions: Design a t-shirt that could be worn by someone protesting the Berlin Wall (during the Cold War time period). You should include important dates, key events, and significant people in your design. On the back of the shirt, write a paragraph that describes the design and why it is significant to the time period.
Teacher Info - Timeline

- Print the Cold War Timeline for each student.

- Have the students fill in the boxes with the event that occurred on the date listed & write a key fact about the event.

- Underneath the timeline, the students will draw a memory clue (symbol) to help them remember the event.

- Check answers when finished.
Directions: Fill in the boxes with the event that occurred on the date listed & write a key fact about the event. Under the timeline, draw a memory clue (symbol) to help you remember the event.
Directions: Fill in the boxes with the event that occurred on the date listed & write a key fact about the event. Under the timeline, draw a memory clue (symbol) to help you remember the event.

1945
- Cold War begins

1948
- Soviets blockade Berlin; British & American pilots begin Berlin Airlift

1949
- NATO is formed by Western European countries, Canada, & USA

1950
- North Korean leader sends army into South Korea

1961
- Soviets build 103 mile wall between East & West Berlin

1989
- Berlin Wall is destroyed

1991
- Soviet Union collapses & Cold War ends
Teacher Info - Cold War Caricatures

• Have the students create a caricature for different people during the Cold War. *You may need to explain what a caricature is (thought bubble & facial expressions that show what the person is thinking).

• The students will write a statement from the point of view of each person.

• If time, they will draw clothes/jewelry, belongings, and facial expressions to represent each person.
**Cold War Caricatures**

**Directions:** What would the different people during the Cold War say about it? Create a caricature (thought bubble) for each of the people listed below. Include their opinions and views on what they are experiencing. Add facial expressions to each person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>East German woman watching the Berlin Wall fall:</th>
<th>Communist supporter listening to Gorbachev's new ideas:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Caricature" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Caricature" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>West Berlin child whose grandparents live in East Berlin:</th>
<th>Pro-democracy worker in East Germany during the 1960s:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Caricature" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Caricature" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Print out the Breaking News Handout for each student.

• The students will imagine that they are news reporters (radio) during this time period.

• They will choose one event from the Cold War and write a news broadcast as if they are living through it.

• They should also include a made-up quote from a person during the event.
Directions: Imagine that you are a news reporter for a radio station during the Cold War era. Choose one event from the Cold War and write a news broadcast as if you are right there living through it. Make sure that your news report explains the event. Also, include quotes from a fictional family that you have interviewed.
Teacher Info - Political Cartoon Analysis

• Choose a political cartoon to project onto the board. (I have included 2 to choose from, but there are many more out there!)

• Have the students complete the Political Cartoon Analysis handout on the cartoon. *I allow the students to work in partners for this, but that is up to you.

• Afterwards, discuss answers as a class.
**Political Cartoon Analysis**

**Directions:**
Complete the chart below with information found in the political cartoon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Visuals</th>
<th>Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Who would disagree with the cartoon’s message? Why?</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Which words in the cartoon appear to be the most significant? Why do you think this is so?</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What do you think each symbol means?</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What is the cartoon caption or title?</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Record any important words or dates in the cartoon.</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Which words in the cartoon do you think describe the emotions portrayed? Why do you think this is so?</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. List some adjectives that describe the emotions portrayed in the cartoon.</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Describe the action taking place in the cartoon.</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Explain the message of the cartoon.</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Who would agree with the cartoon’s message? Why?</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
<td>![Cartoon Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Discuss the political cartoons on the following 2 slides with your group.
  • What do you think the cartoon is trying to show?
  • Complete the Political Cartoon analysis handout for one of the cartoons.
• Now, Choose one event from the Cold War and create your own political cartoon to depict the event.
Don't Fence me in!

IRON CURTAIN

MADE IN MOSCOW
Teacher Info - Charades

• Place the students in groups of 4-5. Cut up the following page into strips and give one to each group.

• The students will work together to perform a quick skit for the class.

• Have the students perform for the class when each group is ready.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cold War Charades</th>
<th>Pro-democracy worker in East Germany during the 1960s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communist supporter listening to Gorbachev’s new policy ideas for the Soviet Union in the 1980s.</td>
<td>A child who sees American plane flying over Berlin during the Berlin Airlift in 1948.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teacher Directions - Find Someone Who Knows About...

- Pass out the Find Someone Who Knows About... handout to each student.
- Give the students several minutes to walk around the classroom and ask their classmates different questions on the sheet.
- When a classmate knows the answer, the student will write the answer (that the classmate said) down and the classmate will sign his/her name in the box.
- They can’t ask the same person more than once!
- When time is up, check the answers to make sure everyone has them correct.
- *This is also an EXCELLENT study guide!
Find Someone Who Knows About...

**Directions:** You will have a few minutes to walk around the classroom and poll your classmates about what they know about the Cold War. If your classmates know the answers, you write the answer down and they will sign their name in the box. You can’t ask the same person more than once! When we finish, we will check the answers, so be sure that you are giving the correct answers!

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What does Reunification mean?</td>
<td>2. Who were the two superpowers during the Cold War?</td>
<td>3. What happened on November 9, 1989?</td>
<td>4. What technology did the Soviet Union acquire after WWII?</td>
<td>5. What was causing tension in Europe after WWII?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Who won the Korean War?</td>
<td>7. What did Joseph McCarthy do/cause?</td>
<td>8. Why was the tension called the “Cold War”?</td>
<td>9. After WWII, what part of Europe did the Soviet Union control?</td>
<td>10. What type of government did the countries controlled by the Soviet Union have?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. What was the Iron Curtain?</td>
<td>12. After WWII, what parts of Europe did the US and Britain control?</td>
<td>13. Which side of Germany was communist?</td>
<td>14. Why was the Berlin Wall Built?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. What type of government did the countries controlled by the US and Great Britain have?</td>
<td>16. When did the Cold War end?</td>
<td>17. What was the purpose of NATO?</td>
<td>18. What was the purpose of the Berlin Airlift?</td>
<td>19. Who was Nikita Khrushchev?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Find Someone Who Knows About...**

**KEY**

**Directions:** You will have a few minutes to walk around the classroom and poll your classmates about what they know about the Cold War. If your classmates know the answers, you write the answer down and they will sign their name in the box. You can’t ask the same person more than once! When we finish, we will check the answers, so be sure that you are giving the correct answers!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What does Reunification mean?</th>
<th>2. Who were the two superpowers during the Cold War?</th>
<th>3. What happened on November 9, 1989? Berlin Wall was destroyed</th>
<th>4. What technology did the Soviet Union acquire after WWII? Nuclear weapons</th>
<th>5. What was causing tension in Europe after WWII? Soviets did not leave countries that they freed after WWII.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To put back together – Germany was reunited into 1 country</td>
<td>Soviet Union &amp; United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. What was the Iron Curtain? Division created by communist countries in Europe after WWII</td>
<td>12. After WWII, what parts of Europe did the US and Britain control? Western Europe</td>
<td>13. Which side of Germany was communist? Eastern</td>
<td>14. Why was the Berlin Wall Built? To stop people in communist East Berlin from fleeing to democratic West Berlin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. What type of government did the countries controlled by the US and Great Britain have? Democracy</td>
<td>16. When did the Cold War end? 1991—Soviet Union collapsed</td>
<td>17. What was the purpose of NATO? North Atlantic Treaty Organization – formed between US, Canada, &amp; Western European countries</td>
<td>18. What was the purpose of the Berlin Airlift? Send aid to people blockaded by Soviets in Berlin</td>
<td>19. Who was Nikita Khrushchev? Soviet leader responsible for placing nuclear weapons in Cuba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Pair the students up and project the directions slide onto the screen.

One student should turn so that he cannot see the screen.

The partner that can see the screen is going to give clues for all of the words in triangle.

The other partner will try to guess all of the words in the time allowed.

The partners will switch seats when the round is over.
• Turn to your elbow buddy. One of you should turn so that you cannot see the screen.
• The partner that can see the screen is going to give clues for all of the words in triangle.
• The other partner will try to guess all of the words in the time allowed.
• If you don’t know a word, just say, “Pass!”
• Keep track of your own points! 😊
• You will switch seats when the round is over.
The Cold War - Round 2

Nikita Khrushchev (3 points)

Joseph McCarthy (2 points)

Berlin Airlift (2 points)

NATO (1 point)

communism (1 point)

Korean War (1 point)
Make your own Triangle Trivia using ANY of the words that we have learned this year. You will take turns playing this with your partner!
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Best of luck to you this school year,

Ansley at Brain Wrinkles
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