

World War II

Understanding Goal:
War has consequences



Investigative Question:
Was WWII inevitable?

Explore:
What infamous 20th century political leader is portrayed in the cartoon on the left? What is ironic about the depiction?

Connect:
Based on the images below, do you think WWII was a just war? Explain.

Learn:
Go to LOC.gov to find further examples of WWII photographs and newspaper articles, such as those found in the exhibition, [Women Came to the Front: Journalists, Photographers, and Broadcasters During WWII](#).



Nuremberg Trials
The Nuremberg Trials, the first international military tribunal, was held in Nuremberg, Germany, from 1945 to 1946.



Atomic bombing of Japan



Postwar Reality

• Consequences of World War II

- 1) Communist Russia (the Soviet Union) became the new enemy
- 2) Unlike the isolation after WWI, the U.S. was engaged in world affairs
- 3) The triumph of Communists in China
- 4) Decolonization
 - The independence of nations from European (U.S. & Japan) colonial powers.

War Deaths in Europe 1939 to 1945



Cost of World War II

- **Germany** - 3 million combat deaths (3/4ths on the eastern front)
- **Japan** – over 1.5 combat deaths; 900,000 civilians dead
- **Soviet Union** - 13 million combat deaths
- **U.S.** – 300,000 combat deaths, over 100,000 other deaths
- **When you include all combat and civilian deaths, World War II becomes the most destructive war in history with estimates as high as 60 million, including 25 million Russians.**



Postwar Efforts at Revenge



The Nuremberg Trials of 1945-46

- After WWII the Allied powers place on trial the highest-ranking Nazi officers for “crimes against humanity”
- Hitler, Goebbels, and Himmler were dead; but, 22 Nazi leaders (including Goring) were tried at an international military tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany. 12 were sentenced to death. Similar trials occurred in the east and throughout the world.
- The Tokyo Trial (1946-48) — Japanese war criminals were placed on trial.



Postwar Reality: Soviet Control of Eastern Europe

- Europe was politically cut in half; Soviet troops had overrun eastern Europe and penetrated into the heart of Germany.
- During 1944-1945, Stalin starts shaping the post-war world by occupying SE Europe with Soviet troops that should have been on the Polish front pushing toward Berlin.
- Roosevelt did not have postwar aims because he still had to fight Japan; Stalin did have postwar aims.



What were Yalta and Potsdam?

- **Yalta** was a wartime allied conference, featuring the "Big Three" (Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin) which dealt mainly with the settlement of post-war Europe.
 - Allegedly FD Roosevelt was too ill to withstand Stalin's demands, and his successor, Harry S Truman, took a tougher line.
 - **Harry Truman** became president of the U.S. after FDR died from a stroke in April, 1945.
- **The Potsdam Conference**, featuring Churchill, Stalin and Truman, met to decide the future of Germany and postwar Europe in general. In effect, Germany was divided, with the Western powers controlling West Germany and the U.S.S.R. controlling East Germany.



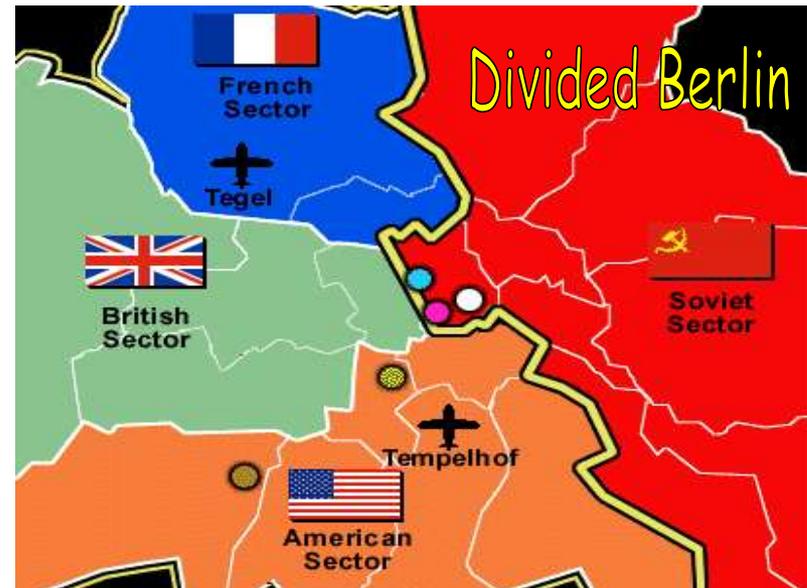
YALTA (in the USSR)
Date: Feb 1945
Present: Churchill,
Roosevelt and Stalin



POTSDAM (Germany)
Date: July 1945
Present: Churchill,
Truman and Stalin

What happened in Germany?

- The Russians took very high casualties to capture Berlin in May 1945. They spent the early occupation trying to take over all zones of the city but were stopped by German democrats such as Willy Brandt and Konrad Adenauer. Reluctantly the Russians had to admit the Americans, French and British to their respective zones.





1. Bonus Challenge: Identify as many things we will study as possible!



Why did relations sour?

- Major point: The USSR lost around 20 million people in WW2
- By contrast GB lost around 370,000 and the USA lost 297,000 people.
- **Joseph Stalin** (died 1953) — the Communist dictator of Russia--was determined to make the USSR a new superpower and to challenge democracy and capitalism around the world.





Inside the USSR: Stalin's "Terror"

- In order to strengthen his dictatorial power, Stalin started the **Great Purges (also known as "The Terror")**, during which Stalin ordered the assassination of countless suspected political enemies. Others were sent to labor camps!



A prisoner about to be shot by NKVD executioners. Painting by Nikolai Getman, provided by the Jamestown Foundation.

Stalin's Terror

"[Josef Stalin] gives the impression of a large and crude claylike figure, a golem, into which a demonic spark has been molified. [He was nonetheless] a man who perhaps more than any other determined the course of the twentieth century. — Robert Conquest

Introduction

Although Stalin would have preferred to have been remembered for his lowering economic achievements, he is most closely associated with The Purges. Through a combination of terror and show trials, he succeeded in wiping out millions of his fellow communists and countrymen in the years leading up to World War Two.

By 1940 Stalin had arrested and executed almost every important living Bolshevik from the Revolution. Of 1,966 delegates to the party congress in 1934, 1,108 were arrested. Of the 139 Central Committee members of 1934, over 80 were shot. Five of the 11 found in the Politburo of 1934 were killed, many in mysterious circumstances.

Even members of the secret police were charged with treason. In 1936, Yagoda, the Head of the NKVD, was removed from post and shot. Yezhov, his successor, known as the "poison dwarf" only lasted two years before he too was killed. Lower ranking NKVD men were accused of not rounding up enough traitors, and they too were shot.

The Yezhovshchina ("era of Yezhov," named for NKVD chief Nikolay Yezhov) ravaged the military as well, leading to the execution or incarceration of about half the officer corps. Three out of five Soviet marshals and one-third of the Red Army officers were arrested or shot. Outside of politics, many millions of others died in the purges.

Ordinary people too were "purged". It is suggested that between 1924 and 1939 as many as 12 million people may have died either from execution or in the labour camps. A further 12 million were still alive in labour camps in 1939.

The key defendant, Leon Trotsky, was living in exile abroad, but he still did not survive Stalin's desire to have him dead and was assassinated by a Soviet agent in 1940.

Stalinist history

 Stalin with Nikolai Yezhov.	 Stalin with Yezhov removed.
 Lenin and Trotsky celebrate the second anniversary of the Russian Revolution in	 Lenin Celebrates, but Trotsky has been airbrushed out.

Question:
Was the Terror necessary for Stalin to maintain power?



Inside the USSR: Stalin's "Cult of Personality"

- Stalin promoted Russian history and culture
- Promoted a “Cult of Personality”—Stalin ordered the production and circulation of propaganda material portraying himself as a great national hero and “deity” (god-like figure).



Stalin propaganda poster, reading: "Beloved Stalin—a fortune of the nation!"

(a) Poetry

By A. O. Avdlenko, an article in Pravda, 1936

O great Stalin, O leader of the peoples / Thou who broughtest man to birth / Thou who fructifies the earth / Thou who restorest to centuries / Thou who makest bloom the spring / Thou who makest vibrate the musical chords... / Thou, splendour of my spring, O thou / Sun reflected by millions of hearts.

(b) Prose

Montefiore, "The Court of the Red Tsar"

"On 26th October 1932, a chosen elite of 50 writers were mysteriously invited to the art deco mansion of Russia's greatest living writer, Maxim Gorky. Ever since the late 1920's, Gorky had holidayed with Stalin...Stalin named the Moscow Art theatre after the writer [arguing that] 'Gorky is a vain man. We must bind him with cables to the party'. At the party, Stalin proposed 'The artist ought to show life truthfully. And if he shows our life truthfully he cannot fail to show it moving towards socialism. This is, and will be, Socialist Realism...even more than machines, tanks and aeroplanes, we need human souls'"



By A. O. Avdlenko, an article in Pravda, 1936

"Centuries will pass, and the generations still to come will regard us as the happiest of mortals, as the most fortunate of men, because we lived in the century of centuries, because we were privileged to see Stalin, our inspired leader. Yes, and we regard ourselves as the happiest of mortals because we are the contemporaries of a man who never had an equal in world history. Every time I have found myself in his presence I have been subjugated by his strength, his charm, his grandeur. I have experienced a great desire to sing, to cry out, to shout with joy and happiness..."

I love a young woman with a renewed love and shall perpetuate myself in my children - all thanks to thee, great educator, Stalin. I shall be eternally happy and joyous, all thanks to thee, great educator, Stalin. Everything belongs to thee, chief of our great country. And when the woman I love presents me with a child the first word it shall utter will be: Stalin"

Highlight a few phrases in each of the sources above to illustrate the ways in which prose and poetry were used to develop the "Stalin Myth".

(a) Pictures

The complexity of Stalin's visual stature is that while he was portrayed as a man of the people, at the same time he is depicted as a deity. The day to day visual imagery of Stalin was probably the most important aspect in constructing his myth. The fact that Stalin could be a Georgian peasant (power derived from the peoples principles of socialism)... a father figure (power derived as a protector a replacement for the Tsar), and a deity (power derived from God; a replacement for the Orthodox church) all at once served to create the powerful "Cult of Stalin."

<http://www.illinois.edu/~arkruss/ind02/soviet.htm>



"Stalin's Cult Of Personality"

What impression of Stalin does each of these posters seek to create?



Stalin's Domestic Policies

– In order to quickly modernize Russia, Stalin developed **"Five-Year Plans"**--a program of state-guided industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture.

- **Collectivization** – policy designed to increase agricultural output from large-scale mechanized farms, to bring the peasantry under more direct political control, and to make tax collection more efficient.
- Led to the death of millions of Russian farmers due to starvation and exhaustion!





Why did Stalin promote industrialization?

Motives for industrialisation

If we are backward and weak, we may be beaten and enslaved. But if we are powerful, people must beware of us. We are 50 to 100 years behind the advanced countries of the West. We must make up this gap in 10 years. Either we do this or they crush us.

(from a speech made by STALIN to the First Conference of Workers in 1931)



Propaganda

Workers were bombarded with posters which aimed to generate support for the industrialisation programme. What is the purpose of each of the following propaganda pieces?



The Soviet people and industrialisation

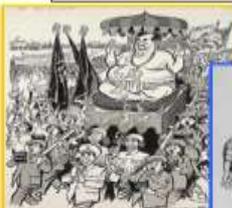
The Soviet people achieved so much in such a short time. This happened because all the country's wealth belongs to the working people who create this wealth. The Stakanovite movement spread all over the country. Thousands of workers produced more than their quota. Miracles were created by the enthusiastic work of the Soviet people.

from a Soviet school textbook published in 1976.

The Cold War

Understanding Goal:

Ideological differences can trigger global conflict.



Depiction of Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong, as Gungah-la figure.



Outlook at standoff between JOHN F. Kennedy and communist leader NIKITA Khrushchev and Fidel Castro during the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.



Cartoon depicting the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Investigative Question:

What were the local and global effects of the ideological conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union?

Explore: The Cold War was the period of conflict, tension and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union from the mid-1940s until the early 1990s. From the images above, can you determine a possible cause of this 50 year conflict?

Connect: Can you think of any new ideological conflicts taking place in the world today? Have they resulted in global conflict?

CAPTAIN AMERICA

Warm Up—5 minutes!

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Real Name: Steve Rogers
Occupation: Crime fighter, (former) freelance artist
Legal Status: Citizen of the United States with no criminal record
Identity: Secret
Other Aliases: Nomad, the Captain
Place of Birth: New York City
Marital Status: Single
Known Relatives: Joseph (father, deceased), Sara (mother, deceased)
Group Affiliation: Former member of the Invaders, former partner to Bucky, the Falcon, and Nomad, current member of the Avengers
Base of Operations: New York City



Steve Rogers was born during the Depression and grew up a frail youth in a poor family. His father died when he was a child, his mother when he was in his late teens. Horrified by newsreel footage of the Nazis in Europe, Rogers was inspired to try to enlist in the Army. However, because of his frailty and sickness, he was rejected. Overhearing the boy's earnest plea to be accepted, General Chester Phillips of the U.S. Army offered Rogers the opportunity to take part in a special experiment called *Operation: Rebirth*. Rogers agreed and was taken to a secret laboratory in Washington, D.C. where he was introduced to Dr. Abraham Erskine (code named: Prof. Reinstein), the creator of the Super-Soldier formula.

After weeks of tests, Rogers was at last administered the Super-Soldier serum. Given part of the compound intravenously and another part orally, Rogers was then bombarded by "vita-rays," a special combination of x-rays (in 1941) wavelengths of radiation designed to accelerate and stabilize the serum's effect on his body. Steve Rogers emerged from the vita-ray chamber with a body as perfect as a body can be and still be human. A Nazi spy who observed the experiment murdered Dr. Erskine mere minutes after its conclusion. Erskine died without fully committing the Super-Soldier formula to paper, leaving Steve Rogers the sole beneficiary of his genius.

Roger was then put through an intensive physical and tactical training program, teaching him gymnastics, hand-to-hand combat and military strategy. Three months later, he was given his first assignment, to stop the Red Skull. To help him become a symbolic counterpart to the Red Skull, Rogers was given the red, white, and blue costume of Captain America.

- 1) Why do you think Captain America became popular in 1941?
- 2) Who is the arch-enemy of Captain America?
- 3) Captain America's popularity soared during the 1950s. Why do you think that is so?

The Post-War World: The rise of the superpowers

- The damage caused by World War II to several European and Asian countries left only two countries with the military strength and resources to be called superpowers....USA and USSR!



Differing Ideologies

- **Ideology** --is an organized collection of [ideas](#). An ideology can be thought of as a comprehensive vision, as a way of looking at things. It is often applied to politics
- Two opposing ideologies: USA was capitalist and USSR was communism
- They had allied against Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy Now that the common enemy had been defeated, the reason for co-operation was gone
- Differences soon emerged



The Ideological Struggle

Soviet & Eastern Bloc Nations
["Iron Curtain"]



US & the Western Democracies

GOAL → spread world-wide Communism

GOAL → "Containment" (stop the spread) of Communism & the eventual collapse of the Communist world.
[George Kennan]

METHODOLOGIES:

- ★ Espionage [KGB vs. CIA]
- ★ Arms Race [nuclear escalation]
- ★ Ideological Competition for the minds and hearts of Third World peoples [Communist govt. & command economy vs. democratic govt. & capitalist economy] → "proxy wars"
- ★ Bi-Polarization of Europe [NATO vs. Warsaw Pact]

Capitalism vs Communism

Directions: Check off the system that best fits the description	Allows you to own private property.	Government tells you what to produce.	Allows you to work in any field of business you like.	Allow you to make a profit off your work.	There are no social classes. Everyone is equal, no matter what job you do.	Society works together in cooperation and shares the benefits.
Capitalism 						
Communism 						

Roots of the Cold War: "Ideas" (Ideological differences)

Introduction

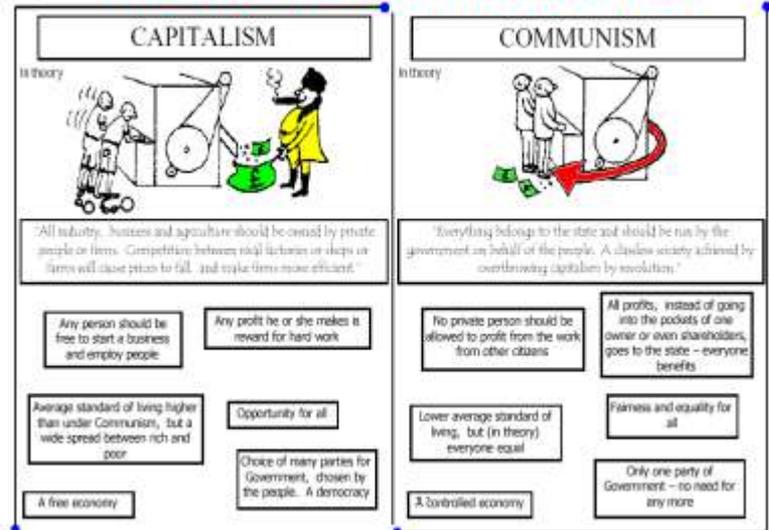
- The "Cold War" between communist USSR and the capitalist West has its roots in deep differences of opinion about how societies should be run.
- Read through the following table, then answer the questions which follow.

		COMMUNISM	CAPITALISM
Economics	Money	Equality of Outcome Rich people should be forced to share their wealth with those less fortunate, because....	Equality of Opportunity People should be free to earn as much (or as little) money as they are able, because...
	Property	Nationalisation Factories and other property should be owned by the state on behalf of all the people, because....	Privatisation Factories and other property should be owned by individuals and companies, because....
Politics	Elections	Dictatorship Voters should only be allowed to choose between communist candidates, because....	Democracy Voters should be able to choose anyone of any party, because....
	Press	Censorship The press should never criticise a communist government, because....	Free Press The press should be free to criticise the government, because....

Questions and Tasks

- Complete each sentence in the table by trying to explain how this idea could be defended (you don't necessarily have to believe in it!)
- Produce an diagram / poster designed to illustrate the main differences between capitalism and communism.

The two sides of the Cold War



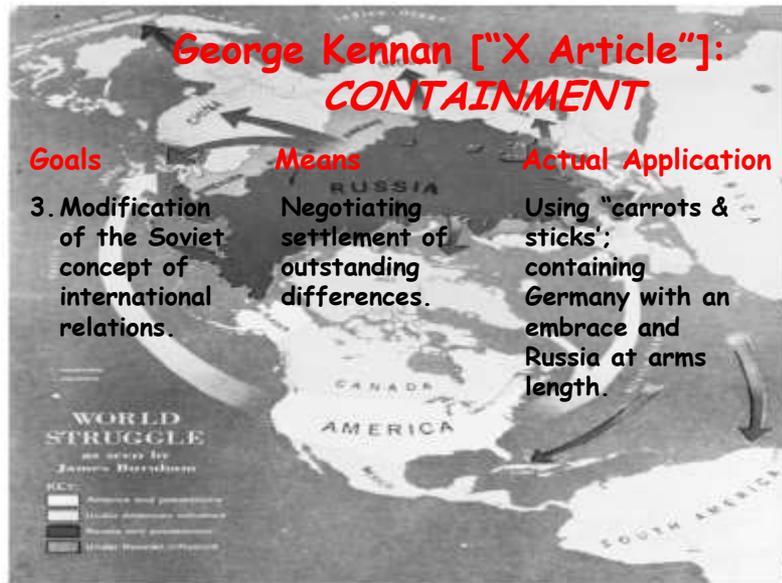


What's the meaning of these cartoons?



George Kennan ["X Article"]: *CONTAINMENT*

Goals	Means	Actual Application
1. Restoration of the balance of power	Encouragement of self-confidence in nations threatened by Soviet expansion.	Long-term program of U.S. economic assistance [Marshall Plan]
2. Reduction of Soviet ability to project outside power.	Exploitation of tensions in international communism.	Cooperation with communist regimes; [supporting Titoism in Yugoslavia]



The Iron Curtain Descends



Because the:

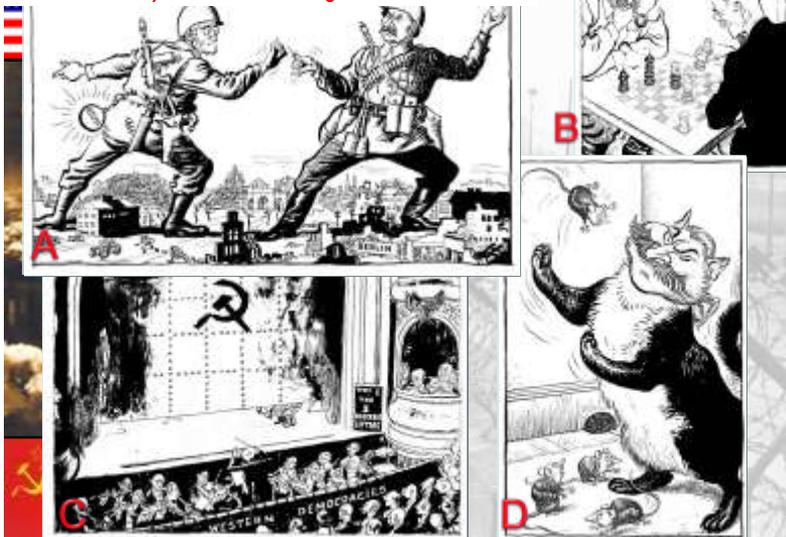
- 1) Soviets refused to allow free elections in Poland
 - 2) U.S. refused to share the secrets of the atomic bomb
- Stalin refused to withdraw troops from Eastern Europe.
 - He put Communist in power in Eastern European countries.
 - Travel, trade, and communication with the western world was stopped.

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent”

- Winston Churchill

Task: Why did Churchill call it an “iron curtain?”

1) What would be an appropriate title to a newspaper containing these cartoons? 2) Describe the meaning of each cartoon.



1946: Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech

- In March 1946, Churchill gave a famous speech before President Truman at Fulton, Missouri. By this time there were communist governments in Poland, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.
- He used the phrase "Iron Curtain" to describe the European border between the Democracies of the West and the Communist-controlled countries of the East.
- He accused the USSR of being an aggressive dictatorship and called for an alliance between Britain and the USA to keep it under control.

Source A: Extract from Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech, March 1946
 "A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an Iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe... all are subject... to a very high... measure of control from Moscow... I do not believe that Soviet Russia desires war. What they desire is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power... Our difficulties and dangers will not be removed... by a policy of appeasement."

Source B: Stalin's reply to Churchill's speech
 "Mr Churchill has called for a war on the USSR... it should not be forgotten that the Germans invaded the USSR through Finland, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The Germans were able to invade because governments hostile to the Soviet Union existed in these countries. As a result the Soviet Union had a loss of life several times greater than that of Britain and the United States put together... And so what is surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, is trying to see that governments loyal to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries?"

Task 1

a. Why do you think that Churchill used the specific phrase "iron curtain" to describe the division of Europe?

b. In what ways are Sources A&B similar, and in what ways are they different?

Source C: A British Cartoon on Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech



c. What is the message of this cartoon?
(Remember CID!)

Context

At the time this source was produced,...

Interpretation

I think the message of the cartoonist is that...

Detail

The cartoonist creates this impression in a number of ways...

Source A: Stalin speaking on 9th Feb. 1945
Victory means, first of all, that our Soviet social system has won. The Soviet social system has successfully stood the test in the fire of war and it has proved its complete vitality. The Soviet social system has proved to be more capable and more stable than a non-Soviet social system. The Soviet social system is a better form of society than any non-Soviet social system.



Source B: At Yalta, in February 1945,
Stalin tried to explain to Churchill and Roosevelt why Poland was so important to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Churchill has said that for Great Britain the Polish question is one of honour. But for the Russians it is a question of both honour and security. Throughout history Poland has been the corridor of attack on Russia. It is not merely a question of honour for Russia, but one of life and death.

Source C: In March 1946, Stalin replied to Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech.
It should not be forgotten that the Germans invaded the USSR through Finland, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The Germans were able to invade because governments hostile to the Soviet Union existed in these countries. As a result the Soviet Union had a loss of life several times greater than that of Britain and the United States put together. And so what is surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, is trying to see that governments loyal to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries?

a. Using these sources and notes made in your earlier www.activehistory.co.uk worksheets, identify FIVE reasons why Stalin wanted to take control of Eastern Europe.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

"Salami Tactics": The Soviet Takeover of Eastern Europe



- By 1948, the Soviet Union had established communist regimes in all of the territories that they had "liberated" during World War Two.
 - The Hungarian Communist Rakosi described this process as "Salami Tactics" because Stalin sliced away opposition bit by bit. Communists:
 1. shared power in a coalition after free elections;
 2. forced their opponents out of office through threats and bribery;
 3. outlawed all opposition parties;
 4. executed their opponents to leave them in total control.



Western Bloc		Eastern Bloc	
UK	FR	DDR	USSR
FR	BRD	PL	
BRD	CH	HU	
CH	AT	YU	
AT	IT	RO	
IT	GR	AL	
GR	TR	BG	
TR			

Task 1
 - Using any sources available to you, prepare a PowerPoint showing outlining what happened between 1945-1948 in ONE of the countries shaded in the map.
 - Different members of the class may choose research different countries and feedback to the rest of the class with their findings.
 - Hungary and Czechoslovakia are particularly interesting. Yugoslavia provides a very different picture, because its leader (Tito) successfully resisted Stalin!



The Bipolarization of Europe





"I believe that it must be the policy of the U.S. to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures....We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way....Our help should primarily be through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes."

- Truman Doctrine



- Question: Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not? How might this applied to the current situation in Iraq?



What was the Truman Doctrine?

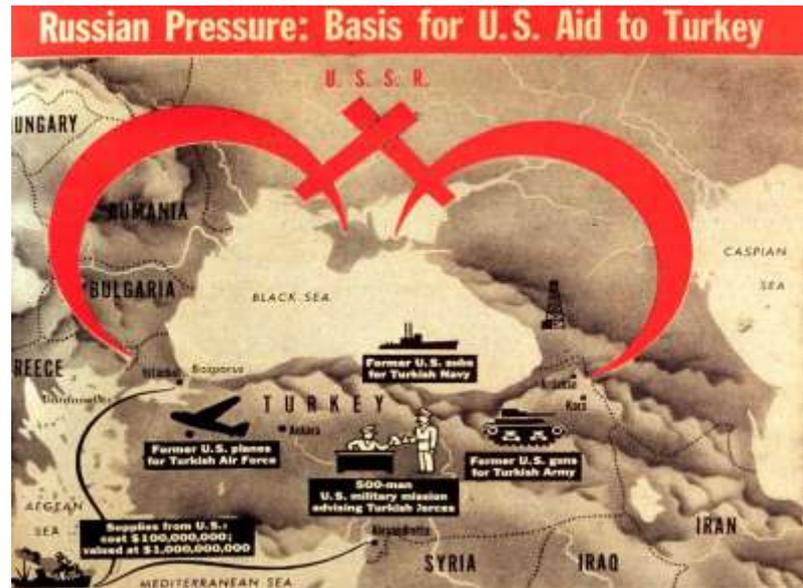
- Truman had been horrified at the pre-war Allied policy of appeasement and was determined to stand up to any Soviet intimidation.
- The **Truman Doctrine** (1947) promised that the USA **"would support free peoples who are resisting subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures"**. Triggered by British inability to hold the line in Greece, it was followed by aid to Greece and Turkey, and also money to secure upcoming elections in Italy and the advance of Communist trade unions in France.

It signalled the end of **"isolationist"** policies. **Isolationism** — the policy of not getting involved in foreign affairs.



Truman Doctrine [1947]

1. Reason #1: Civil War in Greece.
2. Reason #2: Turkey under pressure from the USSR for concessions in the Dardanelles.
3. *The U. S. should support free peoples throughout the world who were resisting takeovers by armed minorities or outside pressures... We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.*
4. The U.S. gave Greece & Turkey \$400 million in aid.





Marshall Plan [1948]

1. "European Recovery Program."
2. Created by Secretary of State, **George Marshall**
3. The U. S. should provide aid to all European nations that need it. This move *is not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos.*
4. \$12.5 billion of US aid to Western Europe extended to Eastern Europe & USSR, [but this was rejected].

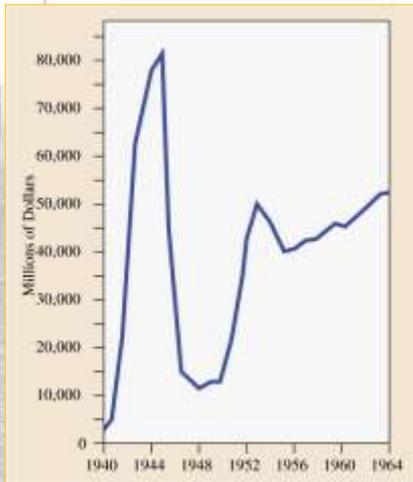


Nations in The Marshall Plan 1948





National Defense Budget [1940-1964]



Why did the U.S. defense budget go up beginning in 1948?

Source Exercise - The Marshall Plan

By 30-Tank, www.30andTank.com

Read "The Marshall Plan for Rebuilding Western Europe" And answer "Questions for Discussion and Writing." Then, complete this!



Explain what he is carrying? And why he is taking it abroad?

"I LOVE THE GUY, BUT SOMEHOW I THINK HE'S TOO GOOD!"

Who is the guy?

Name four countries where he might be heading.

Which political party was responsible for this cartoon?

Name one country which refused the aid.

- 1) What is the cartoonist saying about the Marshall Plan?
- 2) Give three reasons why the American Government sent Marshall Aid to Europe.

The Reaction of the USA: The Truman Doctrine / Marshall Aid

Stalin's takeover of Eastern Europe convinced the USA – rightly or wrongly – that the Soviet Union was a threat to world peace. In response, the American government formed The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.



The Truman Doctrine ("Containment")

"I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." – President Truman

The Marshall Plan

"The seeds of Communism are nurtured by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty. In Europe, people are dying for help, for coal, for food and for most of the necessities of life. The patient is sinking" – George Marshall, Secretary of State



FLASHPOINT	Events	Reaction of USA	Reaction of USSR
Greece & Turkey	Brian tells USA that it does not have the money to protect Greece and Turkey from communism, and that the USA must take over as policeman of Europe.	Political: Truman Doctrine makes it the policy of the USA to provide help to any country threatened by communism ("Containment").	Political: USSR sets up COMINFORM (Communist Information Bureau) to co-ordinate the policies of all the Soviet satellite states. Economic: USSR forbids all her satellite states from accepting Marshall Aid.
Czechoslovakia	The last East European state with an independent government, communists finally seize power in March 1948 (one pro-Western minister, Masaryk, is found dead after "falling from a window").	Economic: Marshall Aid provides economic aid to all countries protected by the Truman Doctrine. = \$13.5 billion flows into 18 countries across Europe.	Economic: USSR sets up COMECON (Communist Economic Council) to co-ordinate the economies of the Soviet satellite states.

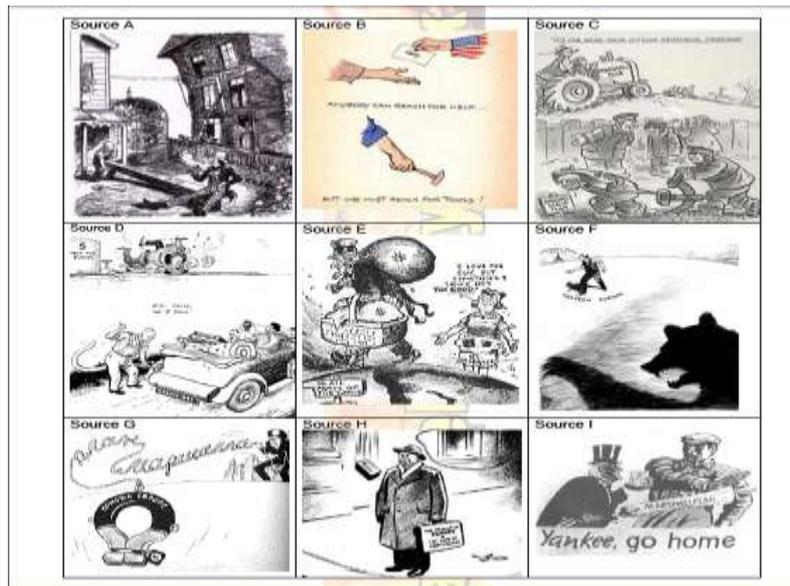
Task 1: Structured Questions

- Why was the policy set out by the Truman Doctrine known as "containment"?
- Why were the states which surrounded the USSR known as "satellite" states?
- George Marshall said his plan was "Directed against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos". So why did the USSR refuse Marshall Aid?
- Truman always described Marshall Aid and the Truman Doctrine as "Two halves of the same walnut". What do you think he meant by this?

Task 2: Cartoon Analysis

a. Look at the sources on the following page, and use them to complete this grid.

Source	Is the source FOR, AGAINST or UNBIASED about the Marshall Plan?	Interpretation: What point is the cartoonist trying to make about the Marshall Plan?	Detail: What features of the cartoon create this impression?
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			
I			



Task 3: Write-up

- With your grid completed, you are now ready to write up your findings as a mini-essay. Use the sources and your completed grid to complete this table (note: you do not need to use all of the sources).

<p>When George Marshall announced his plan for economic aid to Europe, he placed himself in a very dangerous position.</p>	<p>This is demonstrated by Source...</p>	<p>Which depicts...</p>
<p>The Soviet Union was opposed to the Marshall Plan because they thought it would make Europe the slave of America.</p>	<p>This is demonstrated by Source...</p>	<p>Which depicts...</p>
<p>Many Americans were against the Marshall Plan because they could not see how it benefitted them.</p>	<p>This is demonstrated by Source...</p>	<p>Which depicts...</p>
<p>As a result, the Marshall Plan was not approved immediately, and this created fears that Europe would fall to the communists.</p>	<p>This is demonstrated by Source...</p>	<p>Which depicts...</p>
<p>Marshall argued that the American people were turning a blind eye to the disastrous results that the collapse of Europe could have for the USA.</p>	<p>This is demonstrated by Source...</p>	<p>Which depicts...</p>
<p>The plan was eventually put into action, and was much more successful than Stalin's own "COMECON" plan.</p>	<p>This is demonstrated by Source...</p>	<p>Which depicts...</p>

Discussion Point

After World War One, the USA retreated into a policy of "isolationism". After World War Two this did not happen. Why do you think this was?



Berlin Blockade & Airlift (1948-49)



Warm Up: What do you think is going on in the photos? Think: Who, what, when, where and why?

The Berlin Airlift

• The Allies couldn't agree on what to do with Germany.

• Instead of 4 zones, now only 2!

West Germany — democratic and more economically successful
East Germany — Communist and poorer.



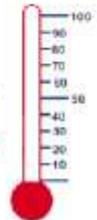
• Stalin blockades West Berlin, cutting off food and supplies. He hoped the Allies would give up West Berlin.

The **Allied airlift**, during which Allied aircraft dropped food supplies by parachute into Berlin, signalled the West's determination to use all resources to defend Berlin against a Communist takeover.



• Stalin, feeling defeated, gives up the blockade.

Task: How's the temperature of the Cold War doing? Draw in the temperature in Fahrenheit.





Post-War Germany



ILLINGWORTH CARTOONS Worksheet 4 - The Cold War



ILW1462

THE SITUATION

This cartoon was published on 19 July 1949. It shows Uncle Sam looking at a barometer with the face of Stalin and the words "Berlin Barometer" on it.

You will need to build up your knowledge of the cartoon step by step.

Who was Stalin?

According to Illingworth's portrait, what kind of man was he?

What do you notice about the faces? What kind of relationship was between the two leaders?

What do you suppose is the message of this cartoon at first glance?

Read a little about the history of Berlin in the Cold War. Do you understand the cartoon a little more now? What was Illingworth trying saying here?

<http://www.lgc.org.uk/illingworth/>



The Arms Race: A "Missile Gap?"



- } **The Soviet Union exploded its first A-bomb in 1949.**
- } **Now there were two nuclear superpowers!**

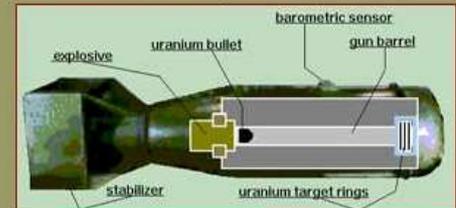


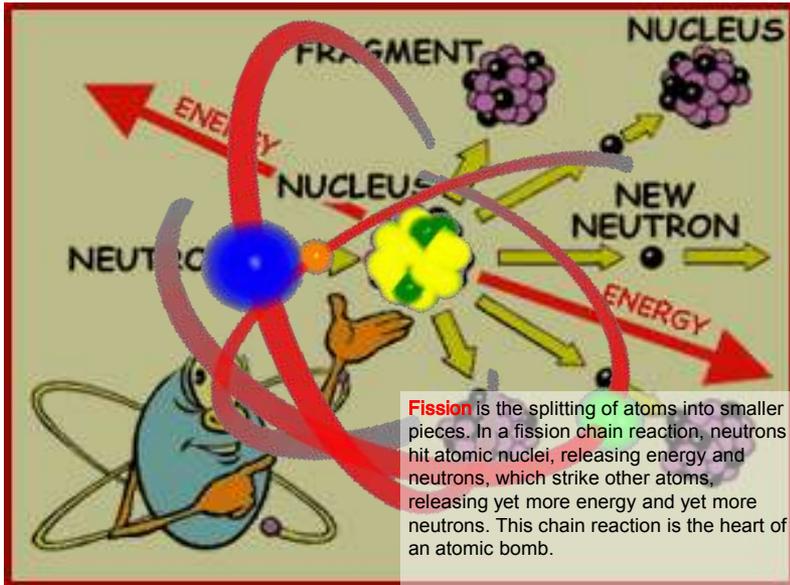
Ingredients list for a nuclear bomb

At its simplest, an atomic (fission) bomb does one thing: It assembles a "critical mass" of fission fuel fast enough to start a chain reaction: One liberated neutron strikes a uranium nucleus, releasing energy and more neutrons. If the process occurs in the eyblink of time before the bomb blows itself apart, you have the kind of fission weapon that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

(Hydrogen bombs, AKA fusion bombs, are more powerful, but much more difficult to make. Thus the proliferation debate focuses on fission bombs.)

An atomic bomb requires two key ingredients: Expertise and bomb fuel.







VOCABULARY

- Energy:** any source of usable power
- Proton:** a particle which is found in the nucleus of an atom and which has a positive electric charge
- Neutron:** a particle which is found in an atom's nucleus and which has no electric charge
- Electron:** a particle which orbits an atom's nucleus and which has a negative charge
- Nucleus:** the center of the atom where protons and electrons are located
- Radioactive elements:** unstable atoms (see below)
- Fission:** the process by which a large atomic nucleus splits to form two smaller ones
- Fusion:** a process in which nuclei of atoms join together, releasing tremendous energy

NOTES

Six forms of energy: mechanical, heat, electrical, wave, chemical, and nuclear
 Sources of energy: for example, heat (coal, natural gas, solar, atomic, geothermal, and thermuclear), mechanical motion (falling water, wind)

Student Note Sheet - History of Nuclear Energy

Historical Events in the Development of Nuclear Energy

1800's

1900 to 1950

1950 to present

Directions: Complete this sheet and create a 8-10 slide PowerPoint on the subject. Answer this question: Was the invention of nuclear energy a benefit to humankind or just a means to bring about its ultimate destruction? How did it increase Cold War tensions? Include your sources!

NEW NUCLEAR NIGHTMARES

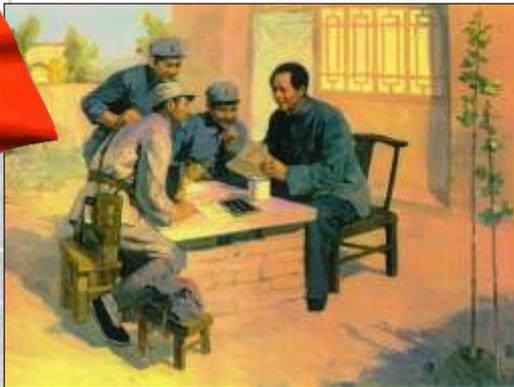
**8th Grade Warm Up:
4 Minutes**

- Prompt: Write down a thesis statement with which you will use to defend your position on your nuclear energy PowerPoint presentation. Then, list at least three arguments, which can be supported by facts and evidence, which you will use to support your thesis.

**Communism
Spreads**



Mao's Revolution: 1949



Who lost China? - A 2nd } Power!

Communist leader **Mao Zedong** establishes the Peoples Republic of China, a communist government! Panic grows in the U.S.



The Korean War: A Country divided!



Kim Il-Sung

South Korea
Democratic country,
Influenced by U.S.A.



North Korea
Communist country,
Influenced by China



Syngman Rhee

"Domino Theory"—Countries will continue to fall to Communism unless its contained (by U.S.)!



North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)

A military alliance established by the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949. Meant to prevent the spread of Communism!



- ❖ United States
- ❖ Belgium
- ❖ Britain
- ❖ Canada
- ❖ Denmark
- ❖ France
- ❖ Iceland
- ❖ Italy
- ❖ Luxemburg
- ❖ Netherlands
- ❖ Norway
- ❖ Portugal
- ❖ 1952: Greece & Turkey
- ❖ 1955: West Germany
- ❖ 1983: Spain



Warsaw Pact (1955)



An organization of communist states in Central and Eastern Europe. It was established in 1955 in Warsaw, Poland. It was a response to the NATO alliance.



- } U. S. S. R.
- } Albania
- } Bulgaria
- } Czechoslovakia
- } East Germany
- } Hungary
- } Poland
- } Rumania



To be continued in
Korean War
PowerPoint!

Project
Choice
#1

Cold War: Introduction

What was the "Cold War"?

- The "Cold War" is the name used to describe the uneasy relationship between the Communist USSR and the capitalist USA.
- After World War Two, both superpowers quickly emerged as world "Superpowers"
- Although the Cold War was mainly characterized by tension and rivalry, there were "hot spots" where military conflict broke out (e.g. Korea and Vietnam).
- Both sides had nuclear weapons capable of destroying humanity with the push of a button. During the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) the world was pushed to the brink of a nuclear holocaust which would have destroyed civilization.
- The Cold War ended when the USSR collapsed in 1991.

Task 1

- Your job is to produce a timeline of the main events of the Cold War on one side of large paper.

How much time do I have available?

One lesson plus a homework

What should I include?

You must include:

- At least 10 events – include the date
- the name of the event
- a brief description of its significance

At least 4 more:

- At least 1 photo
- At least 1 cartoon
- At least 1 source

Do not include:

- Events that are not described (military, political, economic)
- To include

How should I research it?

- You should use the internet ("Cold War Timeline" usually throws out some good results from a search engine) and any other sources available to you.
- **WARNING:** Many timelines will be very detailed. Try to find one that is short and relatively brief to save time. Read through the events and then decide upon some to include.

Project
Choice
#2

**COLD WAR TRADING CARDS
THE DELUXE EDITION**

Due: _____

OBJECTIVE AND PURPOSE: Demonstrate personal growth in the study of the Cold War by creating trading cards. You are to create your very own personal trading cards depicting persons, places, things, ideas, propaganda, events, ethnic/racial groups, etc. that were involved in the Cold War.

GUIDELINES and EXPECTATIONS:

1. Use your class notes, textbooks, magazines, Internet, clip art, etc. for information.
2. Each card must be no larger than a 3 X 5-note card.
3. On the front side of the card: You must illustrate or have a picture of your topic.
4. On the backside of your card: You must include relevant data, facts, figures, etc. of your topic on the front side of the card.
5. All work is to be colored in colored pencil and outlined in black fine point felt pen.
6. All written work is to be done neatly in black ink or word-processed. No white out please!
7. Refer to general Report Rubric for guidelines and scoring criteria.
8. Document sources used.
9. Minimum cards to be completed _____.

Rubric:
5 points for each
card, featuring
your own drawings
and facts on back.
Sources must be
cited!

NOTE:

In order to receive any type of grade you must follow the above guidelines and expectations closely. If you are not sure how your cards should look like, look at Baseball Cards, Marvel Comic Cards, etc.