



## 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 exotic (in 1941) wavelengths of radiation designed to accelerate and vitalize 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.

Rogers 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?





## Prelude to the Cold War, 1945--1946

### Essential Questions:

- 1) What were Yalta and Potsdam?
- 2) Why did the alliance that had existed between Russia and the U.S. during World War II fall apart?
- 3) What were the major points of difference?
- 4) What were the new roles of Joseph Stalin and Harry Truman in world politics?





## 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



Task:  
Which country suffered the greatest number of deaths?

How many deaths did this country suffer?





## 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.



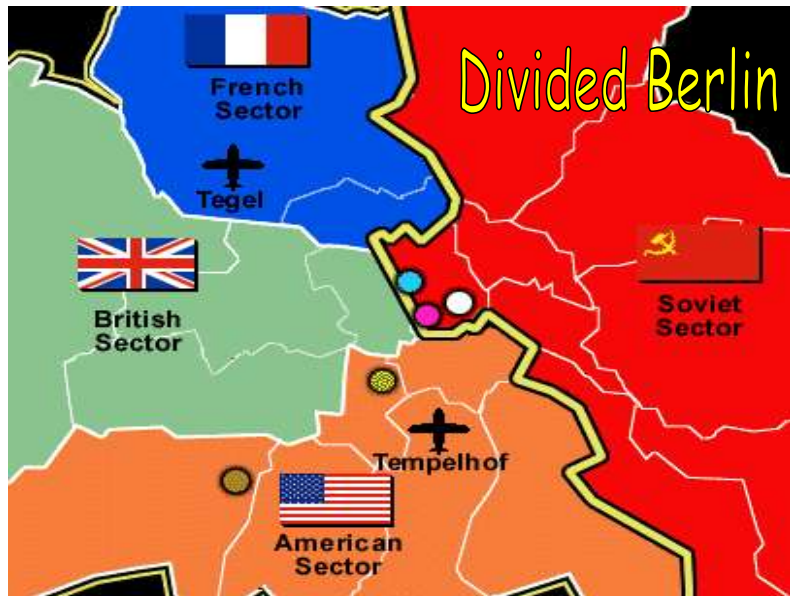




## What happened in Germany?

- 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.











### The Cold War

Understanding Goal:


*Ideological differences can trigger global conflict.*




Cartoon depicting the USA involvement in Vietnam.



Cartoon depicting the USA involvement in Vietnam.



Cartoon depicting the USA involvement in Vietnam.



Cartoon depicting the USA 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?



## Origins of the Cold War

### Soviet-American Confrontation

#### ★ Interpreting Primary Sources

From Stalin on the Baltic to Trieste on 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. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow. Police governments are prevailing in nearly every case, and so far, except in Czechoslovakia, there is no true democracy.

Winston S. Churchill

One cannot forget the following fact: the Germans carried out an invasion of the U.S.S.R. through Poland, Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary. One can ask, therefore, what can be surmised in the fact that the Soviet Union, in a desire to ensure its security for the future, tries to achieve that these countries should have governments whose relations to the Soviet Union are loyal?

Joseph Stalin

How do American actions since V-J Day appear to other nations? I mean by actions the concrete things like \$12 billion for the War and Navy Departments, the Bikini tests of the atomic bomb and continued production of bombs, the plan to arm Latin America with large weapons, production of B-29's and planned production of B-36's, and the effort to secure air bases spread over half the globe.

How would it look to us if Russia had the atomic bomb and we did not, if Russia had 10,000 bombers and air bases within a thousand miles of our coast lines and we did not? Most of us are firmly convinced of the soundness of our position when we suggest the internationalization and depoliticization of the Danube or of the Balcans, but we would be horrified and angered by any Russian counter-proposal that would involve the internationalizing and disarming of Soviet or Rumania. We must recognize that to the Russians these seem to be identical situations.

Henry A. Wallace

Today the ruling circles of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain head one international grouping, which has as its aim the consolidation of capitalism and the achievement of the domination of these countries over other peoples. The countries are headed by imperialist and anti-democratic forces in international affairs, with the active participation of certain socialist leaders in several European states.

V. M. Molotov

Whether it be the control of atomic energy, aggression against small nations, the German or the Austrian peace settlements, or any of the other questions, the majority of nations concerned have found a common basis for action. But in every case the majority agreement has been rejected, denounced, and openly attacked by the Soviet Union and her satellites whose policy she controls... what the world needs in order to regain a sense of security is an end to Soviet obstruction and aggression.

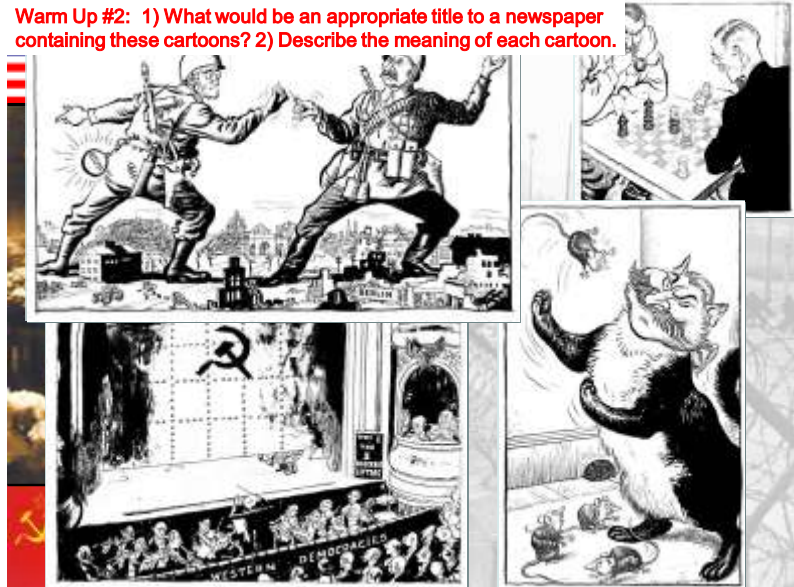
President Harry Truman

#### ★ Questions To Think About

1. What were the post-war goals of the United States and Soviet Union?
2. Was post-war conflict between the United States and Soviet Union inevitable?
3. What was the underlying source of international tension—an aggressive and intransigent Soviet Union or an overwhelmingly strong and uncompromising America?

### Warm Up #1

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







## 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.



## 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

### 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 						



# The two sides of the Cold War

CAPITALISM	COMMUNISM
<p>In theory</p>  <p>"All industry, business and agriculture should be owned by private people or firms. Competition between rich factories or shops or farms will cause prices to fall, and make firms more efficient."</p> <p>Any person should be free to start a business and employ people.</p> <p>Any profit he or she makes is reward for hard work.</p> <p>Average standard of living higher than under Communism, but a wide spread between rich and poor.</p> <p>Opportunity for all.</p> <p>Choice of many parties for Government, chosen by the people. A democracy.</p> <p>A free economy.</p>	<p>In theory</p>  <p>"Everything belongs to the state and should be run by the government on behalf of the people. A classless society achieved by overthrowing capitalism by revolution."</p> <p>No private person should be allowed to profit from the work from other citizens.</p> <p>All profits, instead of going into the pockets of one owner or even shareholders, goes to the state - everyone benefits.</p> <p>Lower average standard of living, but (in theory) everyone equal.</p> <p>Fairness and equality for all.</p> <p>Only one party of Government - no need for any more.</p> <p>A controlled economy.</p>

## 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 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:

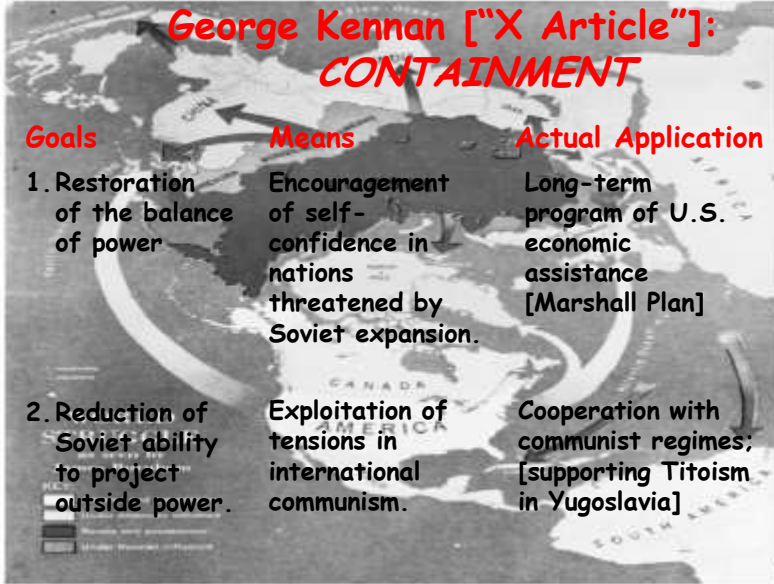
- ★ Espionage [KGB vs. CIA]
- ★ Arms Race [nuclear escalation]
- ★ Ideological Competition for the minds and hearts of Third World peoples [Communist govt. & command economy vs. democratic govt. & capitalist economy] → "proxy wars"
- ★ Bi-Polarization of Europe [NATO vs. Warsaw Pact]



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]



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

Goals	Means	Actual Application
3. Modification of the Soviet concept of international relations.	Negotiating settlement of outstanding differences.	Using "carrots & sticks"; containing Germany with an embrace and Russia at arms length.



## 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"?

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...



### 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?

### "Salami Tactics": The Soviet Takeover of Eastern Europe

- By 1946, 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.



#### Task 1

- Using any sources available to you, prepare a PowerPoint show outlining what happened between 1945-1946 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!



**Source A:** Stalin speaking on 9<sup>th</sup> 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](http://www.activehistory.co.uk) worksheets, identify FIVE reasons why Stalin wanted to take control of Eastern Europe.

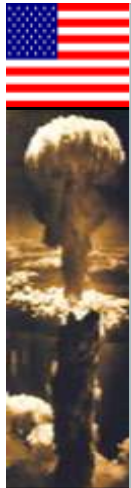
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



## 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**

- Warm Up: 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 **"isolationst"** 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].



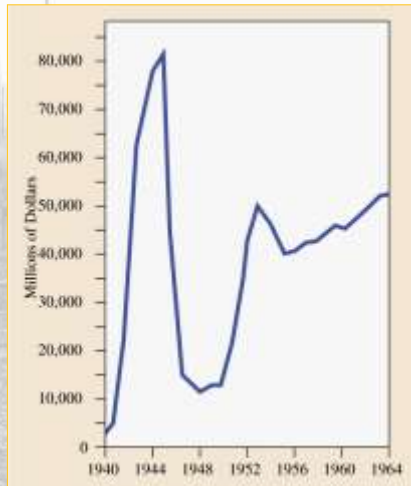
Nations in The Marshall Plan 1948







## National Defense Budget [1940-1964]

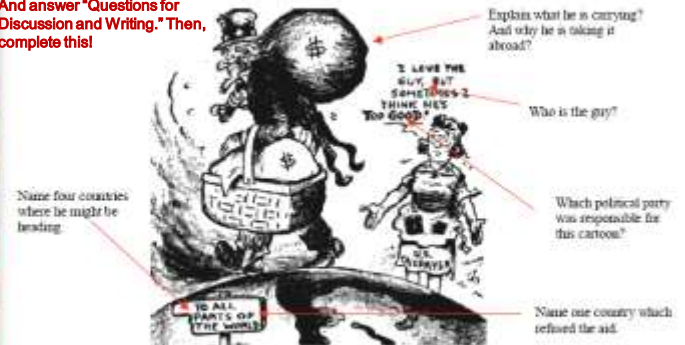


Why did the U.S. defense budget go up beginning in 1948?

## Source Exercise - The Marshall Plan

By NO 1 art. www.1000times.com

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



- 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.
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 16 countries across Europe.	Economic: USSR forbids all her satellite states from accepting Marshall Aid. Sets up COMECON (communist economic Council) to co-ordinate the economies of the Soviet satellite states.

#### Task 1: Structured Questions

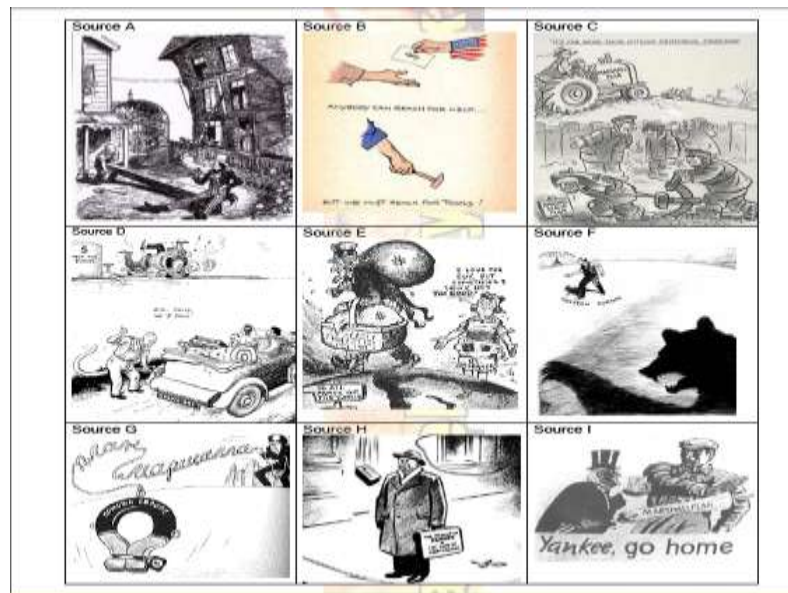
- Why was the policy set out by the Truman Doctrine known as "containment"?
- Why were the states which surrounded the USSR known as "satellite" states?
- George Marshall said his plan was "Directed against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos". So why did the USSR refuse Marshall Aid?
- Truman always 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).		
When George Marshall announced his plan for economic aid to Europe, he placed himself in a very dangerous position.	This is demonstrated by Source...	Which depicts...
The Soviet Union was opposed to the Marshall Plan because they thought it would make Europe the slave of America.	This is demonstrated by Source...	Which depicts...
Many Americans were against the Marshall Plan because they could not see how it benefitted them.	This is demonstrated by Source...	Which depicts...
As a result, the Marshall Plan was not approved immediately, and this created fears that Europe would fall to the communists.	This is demonstrated by Source...	Which depicts...
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.	This is demonstrated by Source...	Which depicts...
The plan was eventually put into action, and was much more successful than Stalin's own "COMECON" plan.	This is demonstrated by Source...	Which depicts...
<b>Discussion Point</b> 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.



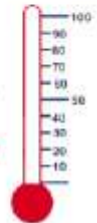
- Stalin blockades West Berlin, cutting off food and supplies. He hoped the Allies would give up West Berlin.

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 1948. 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

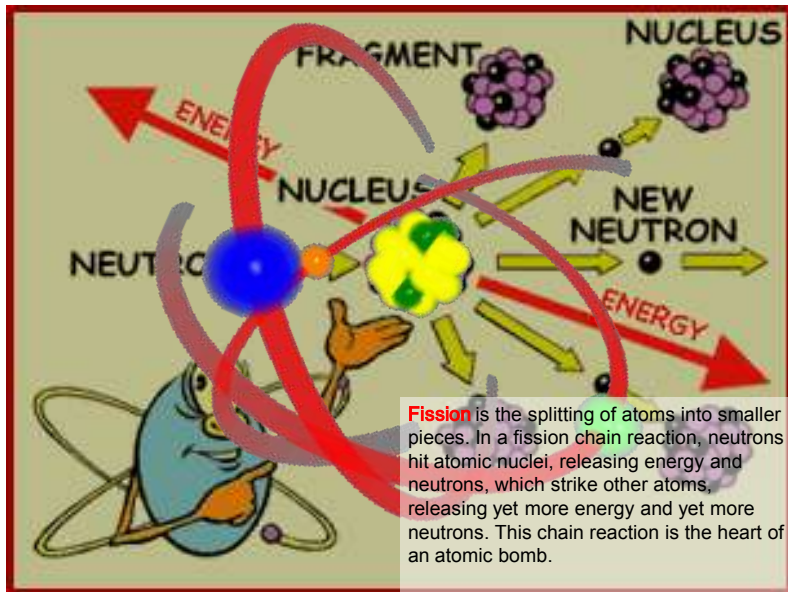
At its simplest, an atomic (fission) bomb does one thing: It assembles a "critical mass" of fission fuel fast enough to start a chain reaction: One liberated neutron strikes a uranium nucleus, releasing energy and more neutrons. If the process occurs in the eyblink of time before the bomb blows itself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

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1900 to 1950

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1950 to present

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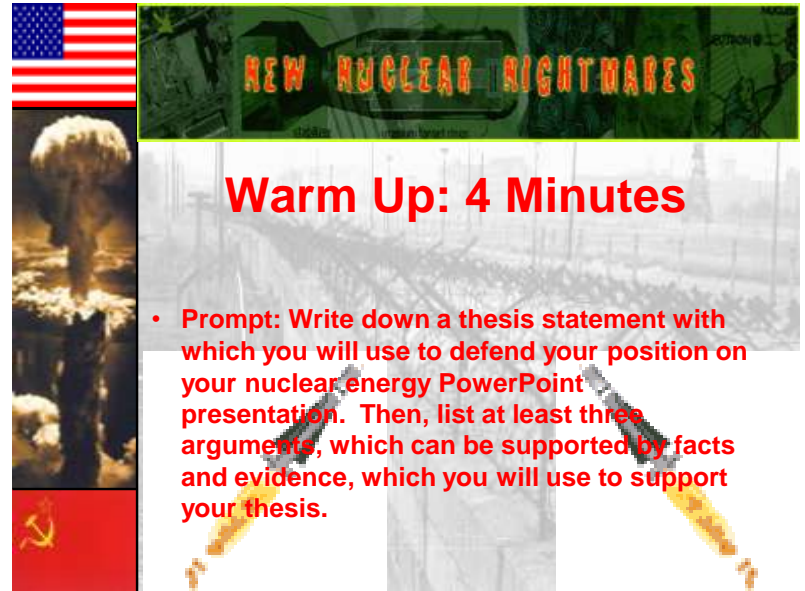
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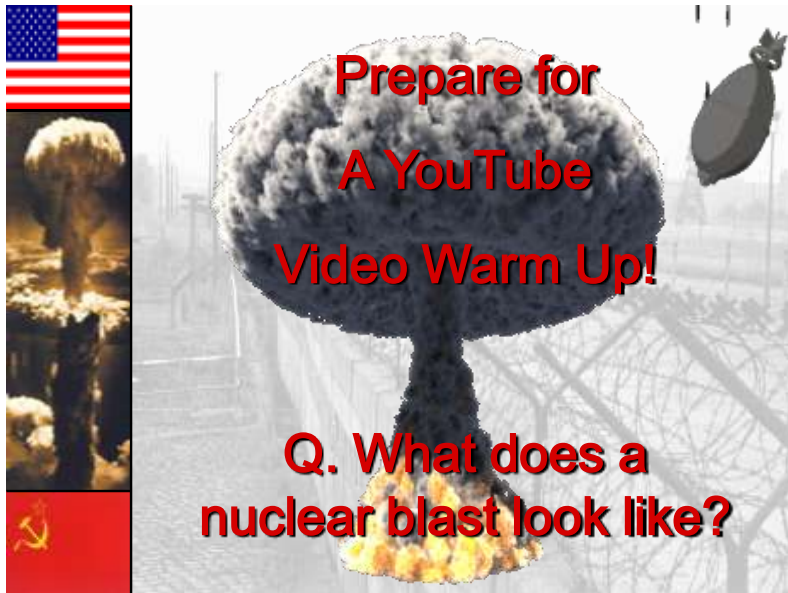
**Directions:** Complete this sheet and create a 10 slide PowerPoint on the subject. Answer this question: Was the invention of nuclear energy a benefit to humankind or just a means to bring about its ultimate destruction? Include your sources!



## 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.












## Mao's Revolution: 1949

**Who lost China? - A 2<sup>nd</sup> } 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**

North Korea  
Communist country,  
Influenced by China



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



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



## 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.    | } East Germany |
| } Albania        | } Hungary      |
| } Bulgaria       | } Poland       |
| } Czechoslovakia | } Rumania      |





To be continued in  
Korean War  
PowerPoint!

Project  
Choice  
#1

Cold War: Introduction	
<b>What was the "Cold War"?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The "Cold War" is the name used to describe the uneasy relationship between the Communist USSR and the Capitalist USA.</li> <li>After World War Two, both powers quickly emerged as world "Superpowers".</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The Cold War ended when the USSR collapsed in 1991.</li> </ul>
<b>Task 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your job is to produce a timeline of the main events of the Cold War on one side of large paper.</li> </ul>
<b>How much time do I have available?</b>	One lesson plus a homework.
<b>What should I include?</b>	<p>You <b>must</b> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 10 events – include the date, the name of the event and a brief description of its significance.</li> <li>At least 1 major event.</li> <li>At least 1 photo.</li> <li>At least 1 cartoon.</li> <li>At least 1 map.</li> <li>On the reverse side you should include a short paragraph explaining the main features of the Cold War (to include the main events described: military, political, economic).</li> </ul>
<b>How should I research it?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li><b>WARNING:</b> 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.</li> </ul>



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.