"Cold War and a New Western World, 1945-1965”

Chapter 28 Reading Guide *Western Civilization - 10th Ed. - Spielvogel*

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**MAJOR THEMES / BIG QUESTIONS: (as you work through the chapter, bear these questions in mind)**

* How did the Cold War develop in the last years of World War II, and how did it change relations between the two sides after the war? (INT-8, SP-14)
* How did the Cold War affect politics and diplomacy? (SP-14, SP-13, SP-1)
* Compare the lives of Europeans in Eastern Europe to those in the Western European nations. (SP-10, SP-1, PP-13, PP-1)
* How did differing economic approaches affect Eastern and Western Europe? (SP-19, PP-16, PP-13, PP-8, PP-5, INT-8, INT-6)
* In what ways did technology make a positive change in the lives of Europeans? (IS-3, PP-4)
* How did society and culture change after World War II in Western Europe? (IS-8)
* What effect did increased globalization have on both Europeans and non-Europeans?
* How were former European colonies able to achieve independence, and what effect did this have on Western European nations? (IS-10, IS-7, SP-14, INT-11, INT-10, INT-9, INT-7)
* In what ways did women continue to press for rights, and how successful were they? (IS-9, IS-6, IS-4)

1.) Read the Blue section on page 866-64, what was the sentiment of Winston Churchill of Europe after the end of the Second World War? What was some evidence described by Spielvogel as to why Churchill’s feelings, and indeed many others’ in Europe, were warranted?

**28.1 Development of the Cold War**

2.) Who were the two main adversaries in the Cold War? What were some distinguishing characteristics between the two nations?

3.) Historians somewhat disagree on who was more responsible for instigating the Cold War? Describe some evidence that could be used to substantiate an argument on either side of this debate.

4.) Why was Eastern Europe the first area of contention between the two new superpowers? What two views did either side hold in this early conflict?

5.) What is the Truman Doctrine? What was the primary concern of the U.S. that led to the initiation of this policy?

6.) What was the Marshall Plan? Who most benefited from the plan? What was the opinion of the USSR when it was put into place? How may it actually have had the opposite effect of its intention?

7.) What is containment and why was the U.S. so insistent on taking this approach to its foreign policy during this era?

8.) Both Germany and its capital, Berlin, were carved up into occupied zones in the immediate post-WWII era. Draw and label a small diagram of how this arrangement looked using an image from a Google search. Give a sentence explanation about why this was likely to create problems in the newly created Cold War

9.) What was the Berlin Airlift, why did it happen, and how was it resolved?

10.) One of the key features of the first half of the Cold War is the arms race and nuclear buildup. What is “mutual deterrence” and how did that factor into the arms race? What were the defensive alliances (and who joined them) that were created out of this philosophy?

11.) How did the Korean War begin? What did this conflict represent for both the United States and the USSR?

12.) While the book calls it the “First Vietnam War” this conflict was more about Vietnam independence from French colonial dominance. How did this occur?

13.) How did the Cold war escalate under the presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower? Name specific evidence to support this claim.

14.) What is rapprochement and why did it fail relatively quickly in the early to mid 1950s?

15.) What is “Sputnik” and what new race was created out of this achievement?

16.)Who was Nikita Khrushchev and how was he different from Stalin (look forward to page 882 to get a better idea)? How did West Berlin suffer at the hands of the Soviet Union during this time?

17.) What is the significance of the Berlin Wall? When was it created, and what was its purpose?

18.) What caused the Bay of Pigs event and why was it a giant fiasco? Why did it lead to the Cuban Missile Crisis? How did the Cuban Missile Crisis end? What is the significance of this event?

**28.2 Europe and the World: Decolonization**

19.) What is decolonization and what were some precipitating factors that led to a rush of former colonies to strive for their independence?

20.) Fill in the chart below with some information and evidence that could be used to describe the process of decolonization in various regions of Africa:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Region:** | **Key Figures:** | **Name of Movements/Parties:** | **Supported mainly by/Goals:**  |
| **Gold Coast Region** |  |  |  |
| **Kenya** |  |  |  |
| **Egypt** |  |  |  |
| **Algeria** |  |  |  |
| **South Africa** |  |  |  |

21.) In South Africa, some very real problems arose in their strive for self-government. What was Apartheid? And who was Nelson Mandela? What happened to him and how was he significant in South Africa’s history later on in the mid 1990s?

22.) What happened that enabled a minority Jewish population to achieve Israeli statehood in Palestine? How did Arab states feel about this maneuver?

23.) Who was Gamal Abdel Nasser? What did he do in the 1950s and why was the US position in this affair unexpected?

24.) What was the UAR? What was its main goal? Why did it ultimately fail?

25.) What was the PLO and who led it? Why did the conflict between Palestine and Israel remain so intense during the 1960s?

26.) What made decolonization of British India a particularly difficult and tricky process? What two groups did Britain negotiate with in the 1940s? What was the ultimate result of this process?

27.) What was the political arrangement in China in the years just following WWII? How did China turn into a fully communist state by 1948?

28.) Who was Chairman Mao and what was his “Great Leap Forward” policy supposed to accomplish? What was its actual result?

29.) Explain how the “North-South” conflict of decolonization became wrapped up in the “West-East” political turmoil of the Cold War via examples of the following regions:

 Vietnam:

India:

Indonesia:

**28.3 Recovery and Renewal in Europe**

30.) What did Stalin’s two five-year-plans achieve? What were its major short-comings and what position did this leave the Soviet Union in during the late 40s and early 50s?

31.) Why was the Stalinist policy “that all literary and scientific works must conform to the political needs of the state” such an unbelievably harmful one?

32.) What made the 20th Congress of the Communist Party in 1956 such a memorable and surprising event?

33.) What kinds of changes did Khrushchev make (if any) in the Soviet Union while advocating for de-Stalinization?

Socially:

Politically (domestic and/or foreign):

Economically:

34.) Why did Khrushchev lose the support of more hard-liner communists? Who replaced him and how did it happen?

35.) Fill in the chart below with specific pieces of evidence of how Eastern Europe nations were affected by the Cold War and the relative influence the Soviet Union had on each:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Nation-State** | **How it was affected:** |
| **Yugoslavia** |  |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Hungary** |  |

36.) Describe the downfall of Western political communists and socialist parties in the post-war period (despite seeing some marginal successes immediately after the war ended thanks to their resistance of fascism and Nazism). How did their rhetoric change a lot during this time from their previous goals?

37.) The French Fourth Republic was established in 1946 and the leader of the former Free French Forces during WWII, Charles de Gaulle, resigned from politics for a while because of his dislike of the “parties system.” What was his aspiration for France? What did he form to ensure his own personal political agenda was accomplished later in 1958?

38.) What major changes did de Gaulle make to the newly established Fifth Republic of France? While he was certainly ambitious, in what ways was he perhaps unrealistic and overly idealistic? Why might he have jeopardized France’s global position in his ambition?

39.) How was de Gaulle helpful to France’s economy in the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s? How did “nationalization” prevent certain goals from being reached? What problems ultimately led to de Gaulle’s resignation in 1969?

40.) What were the three major political parties that re-emerged in the Western held zones of West Germany?

41.) What did the early years of the Federal Republic of Germany look like in terms of its position in international politics? Who was its leader? With which other nations did it most ally itself?

42.) What was the “economic miracle” of West Germany (and Japan?) What kinds of new economic policies are evidence of this miracle?

43.) How was Clement Attlee a very different prime minister in Britain? What is a welfare state and how/why did Britain become one after the war? Why was Britain no longer a world power?

44.) Describe the political and economic restructuring that took place in Italy following the war.

45.) How did Europe become increasingly united (militarily, politically, and economically) after the end of World War II. This could be an LEQ prompt… think carefully and be thorough. Include ECSC, EEC, EURATOM, NATO, and the UN in your response.

**28.4 The United States and Canada**

46.) What was the “New Deal” tradition that was established and continued in the US after World War II. Explain American Politics and Society in the 50s and 60s.

47.) What brought about the social upheavals and the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s?

**28.5 Postwar Society and Culture**

48.) In what ways was the structure of European society altered after 1945 – particularly in the middle class? What does Spielvogel use as evidence of this “change over time”?

49.) The creation of “welfare states” including Britain and many others, is an essential feature of post WWII European History. While these ideas were not necessarily new, what kinds of features does a Welfare State possess and why do we consider post-war social legislation to extend much farther than previous welfare programs?

50.) What special position did women hold in the Welfare State framework? Are they workers or mothers? Why is this a general point of concern?

51.) What happened to women’s roles in the workforce after WWII and why? What was this “baby boom” all about? How were families different than in previous eras? Outline some of the changes over time that women experienced throughout the 20th century in terms of their roles at home or at work.

52.) Who was Simone de Beauvoir? What was the Women’s Liberation Movement of the late 1960s all about? What was her argument or belief?

53.) Describe postwar art. What is Abstract Expressionism? What is Pop Art? What were some notable figures of each of these art styles?

54.) What is “Theater of the Absurd” and what was the point of such a movement? How did Samuel Beckett influence this?

55.) How did existentialism, which was first a movement of the interwar years, find an even more widespread audience in the Post WWII era? What were the teachings of Sartre and Camus?

56.) Give a brief outline of the attempt to revive religion as a reaction to the post-WWII world?

57.) How did the explosion of pop culture and the “Americanization” of the world manifest itself in the 1960s particularly? What trends tended to characterize these phenomena?

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)**

1. Opposing Viewpoints: “Who Start the Cold War, Page 865, Questions in Box

2. “The Cuban Missile Crisis From Khrushchev’s Perspective”: What was the Cuban Missile Crisis? How does Khrushchev's account differ from America's version? From his perspective, can it be argued that he was correct in his claim? What did each side “lose” and what did each side “win” in the Cuban Missile Crisis? Was the resolution of the crisis an obvious highpoint in Khrushchev’s career in 1962 or was it merely a later rationalization? (page 871)

3. “Franz Fanon and the Wretched of the Earth”: What does this document tell you about the some of the fundamental characteristics of European colonial regimes? Is the boy’s explanation for killing his schoolmate convincing? Why or why not? What broader forces, perhaps unleashed or liberated by World War Two, could possibly have contributed to the uprisings and crimes the colonized committed against the colonizers in the post-war world? (page 874)

4. “Khrushchev Denounces Stalin”: According to Khrushchev, what were Stalin’s crimes? How did the history of the Russian Communist Party and the development of the Soviet totalitarian state enable Stalin to commit these crimes against Russians? What purposes, political and historical, do you think Khrushchev intended his denunciation of Stalin to serve? Was Khrushchev speaking only to Soviet Communist Party members or was he also addressing his remarks to a wider audience? If so, who and where? (page 878)

5. “Soviet Repression in Eastern Europe: Hungary, 1956”: Based on this selection, what was Soviet policy in the 1950s toward its Eastern European satellite states? How did the Soviets justify intervening in Hungary in 1956? Compare this policy to Soviet policy in Eastern Europe in the late 1980s. What accounts for the difference? What impact did this change of policy have on Eastern Europe in the late 1980s? (page 880)

6. “Burden of Guilt”. Page 883, Questions in box.

7. “The Voice of the Women’s Liberation Movement”: What factors or values do you think inform Simone de Beauvoir’s implicit call for a new history of women? Has history usually been the history of men? If so, why? What does she mean when she refers to “the Other”? Why is the author outraged by the neglect of women in the historical consciousness or comprehension of westerners? How does de Beauvoir employ and capitalize on the psychological and sociological discoveries characteristic of Western Civilization between 1850 and 1950? (page 890)

**Key Terms and Identifications**

1. Truman Doctrine
2. Marshall Plan
3. “containment”
4. Berlin blockade
5. NATO and COMECON
6. Korean War
7. CENTO and SEATO
8. Nikita Khrushchev
9. Berlin Wall
10. Bay of Pigs and the Cuban Missile Crisis
11. domino theory
12. Vietnam War
13. détente
14. Six-Day War
15. Stalinization and destalinization
16. Hungarian uprising
17. “Prague Spring”
18. Charles de Gaulle’s Fifth Republic
19. West Germany’s “economic miracle”
20. Great Britain’s welfare state
21. European Coal and Steel Community
22. EEC/Common Market
23. the “consumer society”
24. Jackson Pollock and Abstract Expressionism
25. existentialism and Jean Paul Sartre and Albert Camus