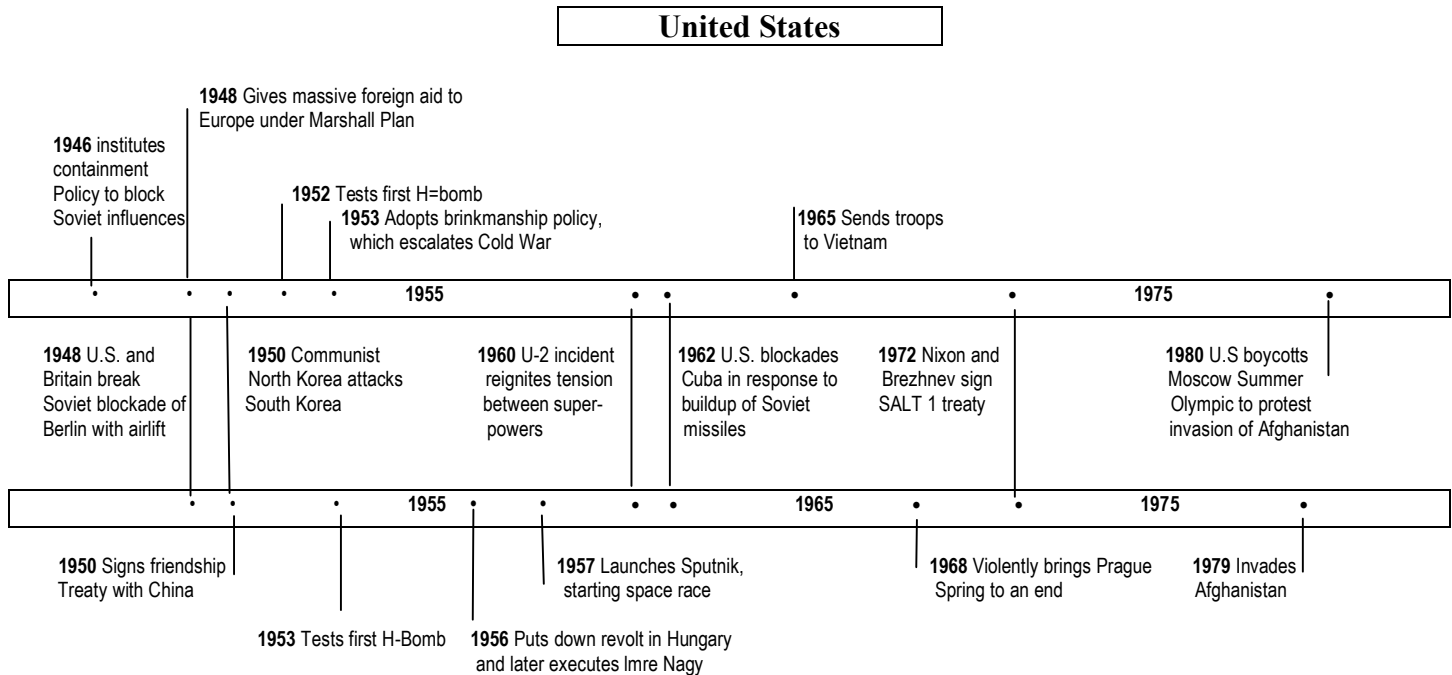


CST REVIEW  
**CLUSTER 5: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE POST WORLD WAR II ERA**  
 (Standards 10.9-10.11)

**Cold War, 1946-1980**



| SUPERPOWERS AIMS IN EUROPE POST WORLD WAR II  |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage democracy in other countries in order to help prevent the rise of Communist government</li> <li>Gain access to raw materials &amp; markets to fuel booming industries</li> <li>Rebuild European governments to promote stability &amp; create new markets for American goods</li> <li>Reunite Germany to stabilize it &amp; increase the security of Europe</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage communism in other countries as part of a world wide worker's revolution</li> <li>Rebuilt its war-ravaged economy using Eastern Europe's industrial equipment &amp; raw materials</li> <li>Control Eastern Europe to protect Soviet borders &amp; balance the U.S. influence in</li> <li>Keep Germany divided to prevent its waging war again</li> </ul> |
| 1. Which Soviet aims involved self-protection?<br>2. Which U.S. & soviet aims in Europe conflicted?   |   |

**CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR**

- Incompatible political & economic philosophies
- Conflicting aims in Europe
- Desire for world domination
- Soviet defiance of Yalta agreement
- Berlin blockade

**WHAT WERE STALIN'S OBJECTIVES IN SUPPORTING COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS IN EASTERN EUROPE?**

- To protect borders
- To counteract U.S. influence in Europe
- To have access to raw materials
- To keep Germany from rebuilding & attacking Russia again

### **COLD WAR TACTICS**

Backing wars or revolutions

Spying

Increasing military forces & nuclear arsenals

Providing military & economic aid

Setting up schools

### **COMPARISON OF CAUSES & EFFECTS OF WARS IN KOREA & VIETNAM**

| Korea  | Vietnam                                 |
|--|---|
| • Neither side gained advantage  | • Soviet-supported North Vietnamese won |
| <b>Both Korea &amp; Vietnam:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• American involvement stemmed from Cold War</li><li>• Land was destroyed</li><li>• Millions of people died</li></ul> |   |

### **U.S. PRESIDENTS CONTRIBUTION TO COLD WAR TENSIONS**

Include the policies & actions of each president in the above chart

| Increased  | Decreased |
|------------|-----------|
| Eisenhower | Nixon     |
| Kennedy    | Ford      |
| Johnson    |           |
| Carter     |           |
| Reagan     |           |

### **CHINESE POLITICAL OPPONENTS -- 1945**

| Nationalists   |                       | Communists                           |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Jiang Jieshi   | LEADER                | Mao Zedong                           |
| Southern China   | AREA RULED            | Northern China                       |
| United States  | FOREIGN SUPPORT       | Soviet Union                         |
| Defeat of Communists   | DOMESTIC POLICY       | National liberation                  |
| Weak due to inflation & failing economy  | PUBLIC SUPPORT        | Strong due to promised land reform   |
| Ineffective, corrupt leadership & poor morale  | MILITARY ORGANIZATION | Experienced, motivated guerilla army |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Which party's domestic policy appealed more to Chinese peasants?</li><li>2. Which aspect of the Communist approach do you think was most responsible for Mao's victory?</li></ol> |                       |                                      |

### **MAIN EVENTS OF U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN CUBA**

- Castro nationalize U.S. -owned sugar mills
- Eisenhower orders embargo on trade
- Castro turns to Soviets for aid
- Bay of Pigs invasion
- Cuban missile crisis

| <b>MAJOR CHALLENGES OF COUNTRIES AFTER INDEPENDENCE</b> |                  |  |
|---|------------------|--|
| <b>Nation</b>   | <b>Colonizer</b> | <b>Challenges after Independence</b>   |
| The Philippines   | United States    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military bases</li> <li>• Bell Act</li> <li>• Difficulties with democracy</li> <li>• Assassinations</li> <li>• Marcos stealing money</li> </ul> |
| Burma   | Great Britain    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unstable governments</li> <li>• Assassinations</li> <li>• Ethnic conflicts</li> </ul>   |
| Indonesia   | Netherlands      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnic conflicts</li> <li>• Coup</li> <li>• Huge gap between rich &amp; poor</li> </ul>   |

### **CAUSE AND EFFECTS OF MILITARY & POLITICAL EVENTS AFTER SUEZ CRISIS**

Suez Crisis      Six-Day War      Yom Kippur War      Sadat peace offer      Camp David Accords

| <b>CONFLICT OVER PALESTINE</b>  |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>BELIEFS OF JEWS</b>  | <b>BELIEFS OF ARABS</b>  | <b>OTHER INFLUENCES</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jews believe their right to a Palestinian homeland is a covenant from God</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arabs believe the land has belong to them since the Jews were driven out in A. 135</li> <li>• Other Arabs believe it has belonged to them since their 7<sup>th</sup> century conquest of the region.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil interests</li> <li>• Global politics</li> <li>• Persecution of Jews in Europe</li> </ul> |

### **SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE FROM 1985-1995**

1985-1987 – Gorbachev introduces glasnost, perestroika, and democratic reforms; signs the INF treaty  
1989 – Berlin Wall comes down; Poland, Hungary, Romania, and Czechoslovakia oust Communist leaders  
1990 – Germany is reunified; Polish voters choose Solidarity; Romania holds elections  
1993 – Neo-Nazis kill Turkish immigrants in Germany  
1994 – Socialists win in Hungary

During what year did most of Eastern Europe turn toward democracy?

### **Gorbachev's reforms helped move the Soviet Union closer toward democracy:**

- Glasnost encouraged freedom of speech and citizen participation
- Perestroika promised to improve the economy
- Democratic reforms provided more open elections

| BREAK UP OF SOVIET UNION, YUGOSLAVIA, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA |  |
|--|--|
| Soviet Union   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnic tensions</li> <li>• Desire for self-rule by various republics</li> <li>• Hard-liners' loss of control of people</li> </ul> |
| Yugoslavia   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnic tensions</li> <li>• Loss of Tito's authority</li> <li>• Serbian aggression</li> </ul>                                      |
| Czechoslovakia   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic differences between regions</li> </ul>   |

*Why did ethnic tensions become such a server problem in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the early 1900s?*

In the past, Communist leaders had suppressed nationalism and demands for self-rule. With the spread of democratic reforms, many ethnic groups demanded self-rule. This broke apart the Soviet Union. In Yugoslavia, one group—the Serbs—tried to dominate others. This led to civil war.

### The Struggle for Independence

The timeline shows the dates on which various countries in Asia and Africa achieved their independence after World War II. It also shows (in parenthesis) the countries from which they achieved independence.

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>1945</b> |   |
| <b>1946</b> | Philippines (United States)                 |
| <b>1947</b> | India, Pakistan, (Great Britain)            |
| <b>1948</b> | Israel (Great Britain)                      |
| <b>1949</b> | Indonesia (The Netherlands)                 |
| <b>1955</b> |   |
| <b>1957</b> | Federation of Malaya, Ghana (Great Britain) |
| <b>1960</b> | Zaire (Belgium)                             |
| <b>1962</b> | Algeria (France)                            |
| <b>1963</b> | Kenya (Great Britain)                       |
| <b>1965</b> |   |
| <b>1965</b> | Singapore (Great Britain, Malaya)           |
| <b>1971</b> | Bangladesh (Pakistan)                       |
| <b>1975</b> |   |
| <b>1975</b> | Angola (Portugal)                           |

| CLUSTER 5<br>VOCABULARY<br>Standard 10.9  |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Students analyze the international developments in the post-World War II world. |                    |
| 38 <sup>th</sup> Parallel   | Nuremburg Trials   |
| arms race   | <i>perestroika</i> |
| Berlin airlift  | Space Race         |
| Berlin blockade   | Tianamen Square    |
| brinkmanship  | Truman Doctrine    |
| Cold War  | United Nations     |
| containment   | Vietcong           |
| Cuban Missile Crisis  | Vietnam War        |
| demilitarization  | Warsaw Pact        |
| de-Stalinization  | Yalta Pact         |
| domino theory   | Zionism            |
| <i>glasnost</i>   |                    |
| Iron Curtain  |                    |
| Korean War  |                    |
| Marshall Plan   |                    |
| NATO  |                    |

| CLUSTER 5<br>VOCABULARY<br>Standard 10.10                                |
|--|
| Students analyze instances of nation-building in the contemporary world. |
| apartheid  |
| culture  |
| ethnic cleansing   |
| geopolitical   |
| nation-building  |
| Nations  |
| <i>perestroika</i>   |
| Politburo  |
| Third World  |