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**Terms: Cold War**

Use the on line book to look up terms or the internet

**Be sure the explanation or the identification is in your own words**

Each term or identification **requires that you make some type of comment or connection**. You can add revisions to your connection and comments as we discuss items in class discussions

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| **Term/Identification** | **Definition/Explanation** | **I think it is important because…/this reminds me of… I agree/disagree because…** |
| **Key Terms:** |  |  |
| **NATO** | (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) AN intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty, which was signed on 4 April 1949. | I think this important because this treaty kept the balance in Europe so the U.S. isn’t the only country keeping things balanced all over the world. |
| **Warsaw Pact** | A military treaty and association of Eastern European countries, formed in 1955 by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. It was designed to partly mimic and counter NATO, strengthen Russian control over its satellite states and boost Russian power in diplomacy. | It was important because it was a mutual defense treaty between eight communist states of Eastern Europe in survival during the Cold War |
| **Soviet Union** | (USSR): A socialist state on the Eurasian continent that existed between 1922 and 1991, governed as a single-party state by the Communist Party with Moscow as its capital. | **This was important because Westerners had something to be opposed to, and see the differences of** being a citizen under a Communist government, and being a citizen of a capitalist government like the U.S. |
| **East Germany** | (The German Democratic Republic) was a state within the Eastern Bloc during the Cold War period. (Occupied by Soviet troops after World War II) | **East Germany was significant because this is where the Soviets had their power, and this is where they controlled this part of Europe.** |
| **West Germany** | (Federal Republic of Germany) a former republic in central Europe, created in 1949 by the coalescing of the British, French, and U.S. zones of occupied Germany established in 1945 | **This is important because it is the complete opposite of the East, although in the same country. (East vs. West) battle.** |
| **United Nations General Assembly** | One of the six principal [organs of the United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_System) and the only one in which all member nations have equal representation. | **Significant because equal representation meant a lot for the U.N. This made everything more organized.** |
| **Politburo** | The principal policymaking committee in the former Soviet Union, founded in 1917. (Of a communist party) | Important because it madepolicies for the USSR. Policies were made regarding economic, political and social issues in the USSR. |
| **Cold War** | State of political hostility between countries characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare, in particular. No direct contact involved. |  |
| **Marshall Plan** | Economic recovery plan designed and implemented by the United States to assist with recovery efforts for Western Europe after World War II. |  |
| **Truman Doctrine** | President Truman's policy of providing economic and military aid to any country threatened by communism or totalitarian ideology |  |
| **Containment Policy** | A U.S. policy to prevent the spread of communism abroad. This policy was a response to a series of moves by the Soviet Union to enlarge communist influence in Eastern Europe, China, Korea, Africa, and Vietnam. |  |
| **Domino Theory** | The theory that a political event in one country will cause similar events in neighboring countries, like a falling domino causing an entire row of upended dominoes to fall. |  |
| **Détente** | The easing of hostility or strained relations, esp. between countries.  When two nations are having problems, and then they become friendlier toward each other. |  |
| **Communism** | Political theory advocating class war and leading to a society in which all property is publicly owned and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs. |  |
| **Capitalism** | An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state. |  |
| **Iron Curtain** | The national barrier separating the former Soviet bloc and the West prior to the decline of communism that followed the political events in eastern Europe in 1989. |  |
| **Arms Race** | Competition between nations for superiority in the development and accumulation of weapons, esp. between the US and the former Soviet Union during the Cold War. |  |
| **Space Race** | The competition between nations regarding achievements in the field of space exploration. |  |
| **“**East” |  |  |
| **“West”** |  |  |
| **Berlin Airlift** | Airlift in 1948 that supplied food and fuel to citizens of west Berlin when the Russians closed off land access to Berlin |  |
| **Cuban Missile Crisis** | A 13-day confrontation in October 1962 between the Soviet Union and Cuba on one side and the United States on the other side Placed Soviet military missiles in Cuba, President John F. Kennedy of the United States set up a naval blockade of Cuba and insisted that Khrushchev remove the missiles. He eventually did. | **Important because** the crisis is generally regarded as the moment in which the Cold War came closest to turning into a nuclear conflict |
| **Korean War** | A war between North and South Korea; South Korea was aided by the United States and other members of the United Nations; 1950-1953 |  |
| **Vietnam War** | A prolonged war (1954-1975) between the communist armies of North Vietnam who were supported by the Chinese and the armies of South Vietnam who were supported by the United States |  |
| **Key People of Cold War: (role played in Cold War)** |  |  |
| **Josef Stalin** | Russian leader who succeeded Lenin as head of the Communist Party and created a totalitarian state by purging all opposition (1879-1953) |  |
| **Winston Churchill** | British leader who hoped to join the Americans in building a postwar order that limited Soviet leader Josef Stalin's ability to dominate European affairs. |  |
| **Harry Truman** | President whoinherited the monumental task of leading the United States through the end of World War II and the beginning of the Cold War after FDR’s sudden death. Creator of the “Truman Doctrine” |  |
| **John F. Kennedy** | 35th president of the United States.  Kennedy subsequently pursued more moderate policies with regard to the Soviet Union. During the Cold War, his policies on civil rights, Vietnam, and Cuba sometimes failed to live up to his soaring rhetoric. |  |
| **Nikita Khrushchev** | Emerged as the new Soviet leader by prevailing in a bitter series of Moscow power struggles after Josef Stalin's death in 1953. |  |
| **Fidel Castro** | Cuban socialist leader who overthrew a dictator in 1959 and established a Marxist socialist state in Cuba (born in 1927) |  |
| **Ronald Reagan** | 40th President of the United States.  Ronald Reagan helped to strengthen the growing spirit of reform within the Soviet Union. Considered to be one of the main reasons for USSR collapse |  |
| **Mikhail Gorbachev** | Former Soviet statesman, having served as General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1985 until 1991, and as the country's head of state from 1988 until its dissolution in 1991. |  |