

CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 1

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**THE COLD WAR BEGINS**

**Focus Question:** How did U.S. leaders respond to the threat of Soviet expansion in Europe?

A. *As you read, contrast the conflicting goals of the United States and the Soviet Union.*

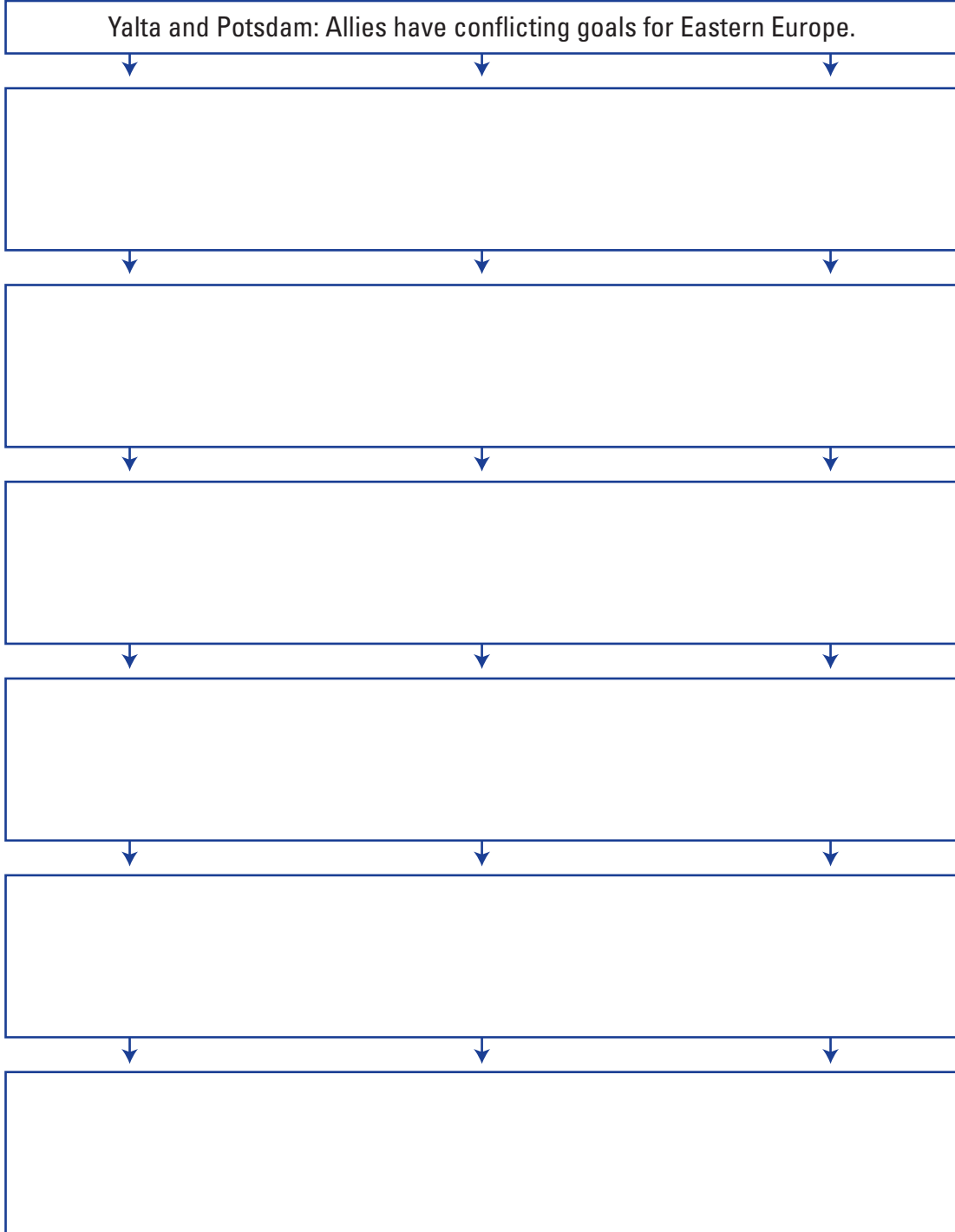
American Goals	Soviet Goals

CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 1

**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**THE COLD WAR BEGINS**

**Focus Question:** How did U.S. leaders respond to the threat of Soviet expansion in Europe?

**B.** *As you read, trace events and developments in Europe that contributed to the growth of Cold War tensions.*



CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 1

## Section Summary

### THE COLD WAR BEGINS

When Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill met at Yalta in February 1945, it was clear that the Allies would defeat Germany. The United States and Great Britain wanted a united Germany and independent nations in Eastern Europe after the war. Soviet dictator Stalin wanted a weak, divided Germany and an Eastern Europe under communist control. Despite Stalin's promises, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria became **satellite states** of the Soviet Union, along with the eastern part of Germany. After another meeting that summer at Potsdam, Harry S. Truman, who was now President, became convinced that the Soviet Union had aspirations toward world domination. Thus began the 46-year-long **Cold War**.

Churchill agreed with President Truman and said an **iron curtain** had descended upon Europe. East of the curtain, Stalin was tightening his grip and trying to spread communism to other countries. Truman asked Congress for money to help Turkey and Greece fight communism. His promise of aid became known as the **Truman Doctrine**. It set a new course for American foreign policy.

The goal of another American policy, called **containment**, was to use American power to help nations resist communism. Containment's first success was based on Secretary of State George C. Marshall's economic recovery plan for Europe. Under the **Marshall Plan**, the United States gave about \$13 billion in grants and loans to Western European nations, starting in 1948.

In June 1948, Stalin decided to block all shipping from western Germany into West Berlin—deep inside communist East Germany—hoping that would make the city fall to the communists. The United States and Britain stopped his plan by airlifting supplies, including food, fuel, and clothing, into West Berlin.

The **Berlin airlift** showed that communism could be contained. To continue to block Soviet expansion, the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO**, formed in 1949. Twelve Western European and North American nations agreed to act together to defend Western Europe. In 1955, West Germany joined NATO. In response, the Soviet Union and its satellite states formed the **Warsaw Pact**. All communist states of Eastern Europe except Yugoslavia promised to defend one another if attacked.

### Review Questions

1. What was Truman's promise of aid to countries fighting communism called?

---



---

2. Which event proved that the policy of containment worked?

---



---

### READING CHECK

President Truman asked Congress for aid for which two countries?

---



---



---

### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *aspirations* mean in the underlined sentence? Circle the words in the underlined sentence that could help you learn what *aspirations* means.

---



---



---

### READING SKILL

**Contrast** After World War II, what were the differences in goals between Stalin and the Soviets and Truman and the United States?

---



---



---

CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 2

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**THE KOREAN WAR**

**Focus Question:** How did President Truman use the power of the presidency to limit the spread of communism in East Asia?

*As you read, note problems and the steps that President Truman took to solve them. Use the problem-solution table below.*

Problem	Solution
Communists threaten takeover of China.	

CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 2

## Section Summary

### THE KOREAN WAR

Since the Russian Revolution, the Soviets had tried to export communism around the world, sure that it would reach worldwide influence. Events in China in 1949 seemed to prove them right.

Chinese Nationalist leader **Jiang Jieshi** (known as Chiang Kai-shek in the United States) and communist leader **Mao Zedong** had been allies against Japan during World War II, but once the war ended, they became enemies. The United States supported Jiang, while the Soviet Union aided Mao. In 1949, Mao's communists took over the Chinese mainland, calling their government the People's Republic of China.

From there, the conflict over communism moved to Korea. After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union had split Korea into two nations divided by the **38th parallel** of latitude. On June 25, 1950, about 90,000 North Korean troops armed with Soviet weapons crossed the 38th parallel to attack South Korea.

President Truman sent American troops to join South Korean and United Nations forces. Under the World War II hero General **Douglas MacArthur**, they attacked the port city of Inchon in September 1950. By October, they drove the North Koreans back north.

Truman worried what China might do if the war continued, but MacArthur told him China would not intervene and he continued to push northward. Then, on November 26, 1950, around 300,000 Chinese soldiers attacked. Truman did not want the United States to enter into a major war that would involve huge numbers of troops and maybe even atomic weapons, but MacArthur distrusted Truman's policy of a "**limited war.**" When MacArthur sent a letter to Congress condemning the policy, Truman fired him.

By the spring of 1951, the war settled into a stalemate. To achieve a cease-fire in 1953, Dwight D. Eisenhower, now President, hinted he might use nuclear weapons.

No side won the Korean War, and the two Koreas remain divided today. But two things did change: Truman's use of American forces enlarged the power of the presidency, and a new alliance called the **Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)** was formed to prevent the spread of communism. It was the Asian version of NATO.

### Review Questions

1. What is the significance of the 38th parallel?

---



---

2. What was President Eisenhower's role in the cease-fire that ended the Korean War?

---



---

### READING CHECK

What did China do that MacArthur insisted would not happen?

---



---



---

### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *intervene* mean in the underlined sentence? Look at the context clues in the sentence to help you figure out what the word means. Circle the words that could help you learn what *intervene* means.

---



---



---

### READING SKILL

**Categorize** What idea and event led directly to Truman's firing of MacArthur?

---



---



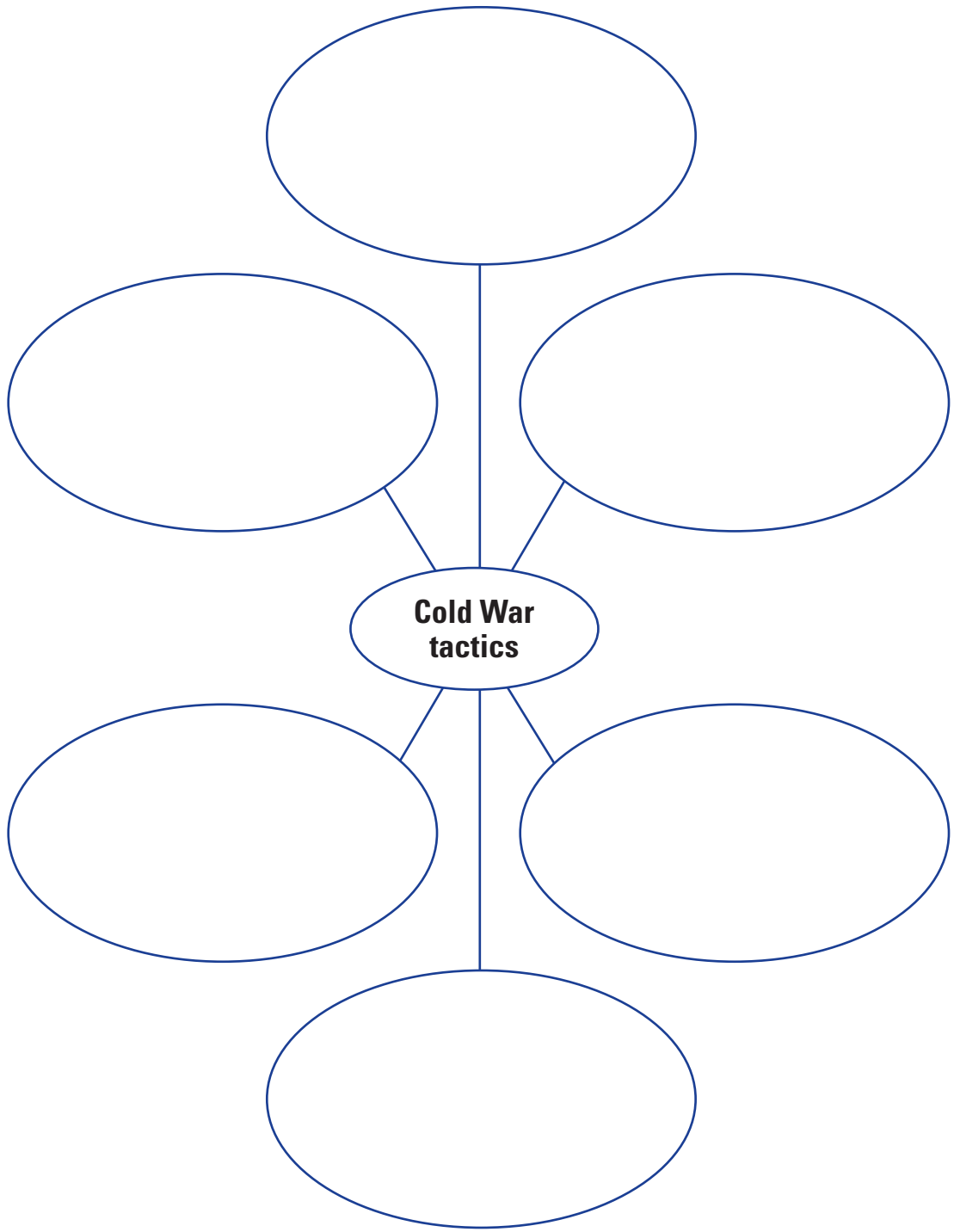
---

CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 3

**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**THE COLD WAR EXPANDS**

**Focus Question:** What methods did the United States use in its global struggle against the Soviet Union?

*Identify the tactics used to wage the Cold War.*



**CHAPTER 12**  
**SECTION 3** **Section Summary**  
**THE COLD WAR EXPANDS**

On September 2, 1949, America learned that the Soviets now had an atomic bomb. The following month, communists took over China. For Americans, the world had suddenly become more threatening.

Truman soon ordered the development of a hydrogen bomb. Some scientists warned that developing the H-Bomb would lead to a perpetual arms race. For the next four decades, the United States and the Soviet Union stockpiled nuclear weapons. Each hoped this program of **mutually assured destruction** would prevent the other from actually using the weapons.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower continued to stockpile nuclear weapons. His foreign policy emphasized **massive retaliation**. Eisenhower’s Secretary of State, **John Foster Dulles**, believed that only by going to the brink of war—an approach called **brinkmanship**—could the United States discourage communist aggression.

**Nikita Khrushchev**, who became leader of the Soviet Union in 1953, continued to try to spread communism. In 1956, workers in Poland rioted against Soviet rule and won greater control of their government. But when students and workers in Hungary tried the same thing, Khrushchev crushed the revolt.

In the Middle East, Egypt’s president, Gamal Abdel Nasser, wanted to build a dam on the Nile River. When he opened relations with communist China and the Soviet Union, the United States withdrew its offer to help. Nasser then **nationalized** the Suez Canal. In response, Britain, France, and Israel invaded Egypt in October 1956. Using the **Suez crisis** as an excuse, Britain and France took control of the canal but withdrew when Eisenhower would not support them.

Eisenhower then announced the United States would use force to help any nation threatened by communism. This **Eisenhower Doctrine** was used in 1958 to put down a revolt against a pro-American government in Lebanon. The Eisenhower administration also used the **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** to help return pro-American governments to Iran and Guatemala.

On October 4, 1957, the Soviets launched the satellite *Sputnik 1*. Alarmed, Congress passed legislation to educate more scientists and created the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)**.

**Review Questions**

1. How were brinkmanship and massive retaliation supposed to deter communist aggression?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What three countries were the focus of the Eisenhower Doctrine?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**READING CHECK**

What did each side do to ensure the likelihood of mutually assured destruction?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *perpetual* mean in the underlined sentence? Look at the sentence that comes before it for connections to people and things. Then, look for context clues in the sentence to help you figure out why *perpetual* was used in this sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** Describe the ways the United States and the Soviet Union competed with each other for supremacy.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<b>CHAPTER</b> <span style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">12</span> <b>SECTION 4</b>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Note Taking Study Guide</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0; background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">THE COLD WAR AT HOME</h3>
--	---

**Focus Question:** How did fear of domestic communism affect American society during the Cold War?

A. *List efforts taken to protect Americans from communism and how these policies affected rights.*

Anticommunist Policy	Effect on Rights

B. *As you read, identify similarities and differences between the Hiss case and the Rosenberg case. Consider both the facts and the impact of the two spy cases.*





CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 4

## Section Summary

### THE COLD WAR AT HOME

The **Red Scare**—public fear that communists were working to destroy America both from within and without—spurred President Truman in 1947 to investigate federal employees. About 3,000 people were dismissed or resigned. The Truman administration also used the 1940 **Smith Act**, a law against advocating violent overthrow of the government, to send 11 U.S. Communist Party members to prison.

Meanwhile, the **House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC)** investigated subversive activities throughout American life, including academic institutions, labor unions, and city halls. In 1947, HUAC targeted the **Hollywood Ten**, a group of left-wing writers, directors, and producers. They refused to testify against themselves but were sent to prison. Movie executives then circulated a **blacklist** that named entertainment figures suspected of communist ties, shattering many careers.

Two sensational spy trials increased the country's suspicion of communists. The first one concerned **Alger Hiss**, a government employee who had helped organize the United Nations. In 1948, Whittaker Chambers, a former member of the Communist Party and an espionage agent, named Hiss as one of his government contacts. Hiss denied everything before HUAC but was sentenced to five years in prison. The second trial involved **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg**, who were accused of passing secret information about nuclear science to Soviet agents. The Rosenbergs claimed that they were being persecuted because they were Jewish and held unpopular beliefs. They were convicted in a highly controversial trial and executed in 1953.

**Joseph R. McCarthy**, a senator from Wisconsin, also fanned Americans' fears. He claimed he had a long list of communists in the State Department, but each time he was asked to give specific names and numbers, his figures changed. Still, with the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, McCarthy's popularity soared. **McCarthyism** became a catchword for the senator's vicious style of reckless charges. McCarthy's targets grew bigger, and in 1954, he went after the United States Army. After viewers saw him badger witnesses and twist the truth during televised hearings, he lost his strongest supporters. The end of the Korean War in 1953 and McCarthy's downfall in 1954 signaled the decline of the Red Scare.

### Review Questions

1. How were the Smith Act and HUAC supposed to discourage communism in the United States?

---



---

2. What events led to the decline of the Red Scare?

---



---

### READING CHECK

What happened to the Hollywood Ten?

---



---



---

### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *academic* mean in the underlined sentence? Use context clues and your prior knowledge to help you figure out what *academic* means.

---



---



---

### READING SKILL

#### Identify Causes and Effects

Discuss the events that led to McCarthyism and the popularity of the senator from Wisconsin.

---



---



---