



The Cold War: 1953-1980's

Mr. Cegielski



Cold War Part II Warm Up:

Make Predictions:

- 1) Who are the two figures in this cartoon?
- 2) What's in the box and what do you think is going on?
- 3) How does this represent what we will study next?



Review

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]

Stalin Dies! Who replaces him?

- In **1953**, **Joseph Stalin**—Communist dictator of the USSR died.
- **Nikita Krushchev**, Stalin's replacement, served as First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964.



Krushchev's policies

- Krushchev engaged in **De-Stalinization**—a policy to remove Stalin's influence, programs and policies through Russia.
 - He also spoke out against Stalin's **Great Purges**, during which Stalin had assassinated countless suspected political enemies.
 - Rather than attack Stalin's collectivization program, Krushchev promoted the new **Virgin Lands Campaign program**--the Soviet Union could meet and surpass Western agricultural production through the application of modern techniques and the use of new crops.



Premier Nikita Khrushchev

About the capitalist states, it doesn't depend on you whether we (Soviet Union) exist. If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations, and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you. -- 1956



De-Stalinization Program

Activity:

Khrushchev: Early Career



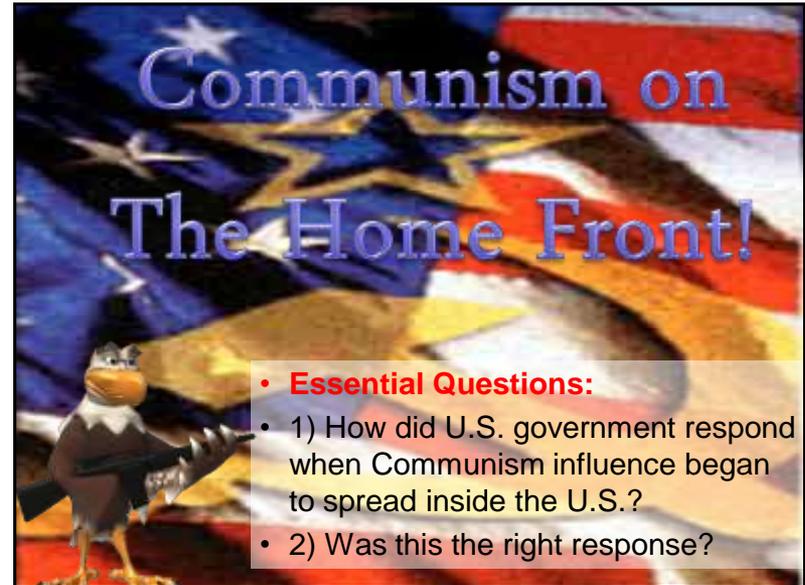
Timeline

Use the timeline to answer these questions.

1. Highlight what you consider to be the 10 most important events on this list. Be prepared to explain the significance of your choices.
2. What 5 words would you use to describe Khrushchev from what you have learned about him so far? Explain your choices.
3. Imagine you are a Hollywood director making a blockbuster film about the rise of Khrushchev. Produce a cinema poster complete with the name of the film, a cast list, some reviews and (most importantly) 5 captioned

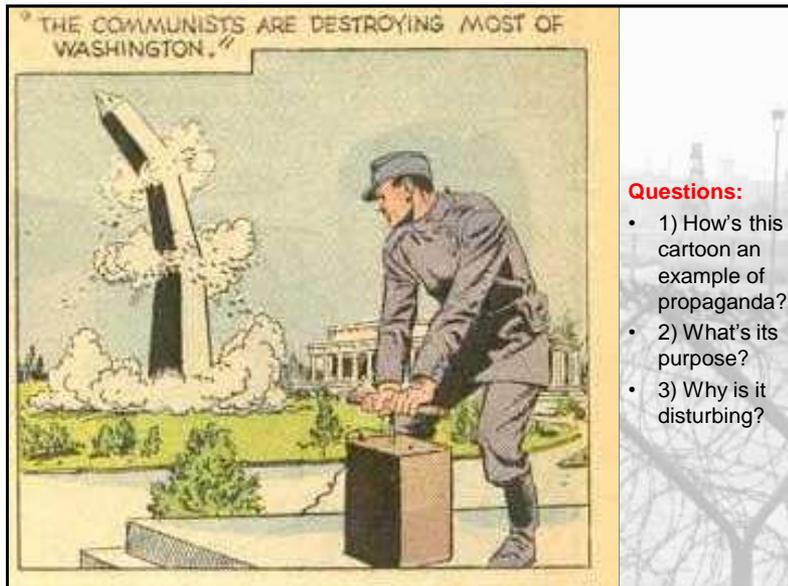
scenes from the film which highlight what you think are the 5 most important events in his career to 1953.

1894	Born, the son of a coalminer. Works as a shepherd in his youth.
1918	Joins the Russian communist party.
1919	Becomes political commissar in the Red Army and fought in the campaigns against the Whites and the Poles.
1924	Went into party work in Donbass after completing his secondary education at a Rabfai.
1924-29	Rises rapidly through the ranks as a result of his organisational abilities.
1929-31	Khrushchev studied in the Moscow Industrial Academy, where he also served as a secretary of party committee.
1931-34	Works for Moscow party organisations.
1934-38	Serves as first secretary of the Moscow city committee.
1934-66	Serves as a full member of the Central Committee.
1935	Proves his worth by masterminding the construction of the Moscow subway.
1938-42	Serves in the Politburo.
1938-49	Becomes first secretary of the Ukraine.
1941	Helps evacuate Soviet industry from the Ukraine following Operation Barbarossa.
1942	Joins the Red Army.
1943	Made Lieutenant General.
1944-46	Chairs national government as chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.
1945-49	Chairs Council of Ministers. Oversees a mass purge of officials in the Ukraine.
1949-53	Serves as first secretary of the Moscow city party and a secretary of the Central Committee.
1951	Proposes the creation of "Agroproms" - "Agro-Towns" in the countryside.
1952-64	Joins the party presidium upon its creation by Stalin.
1953-64	Upon death of Stalin, he replaces Malenkov as First Secretary of the Central Committee.



Essential Questions:

- 1) How did U.S. government respond when Communism influence began to spread inside the U.S.?
- 2) Was this the right response?



Study this carefully!

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

- **Question:** How many rights are guaranteed by the First Amendment? What are those rights?



Study this carefully!



Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

- **Question:** What rights are guaranteed by these amendments? Why are they important?

Was the HUAC necessary and constitutional?

- The **House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC** or HCUA, 1938–1975) was an investigative committee of the United States House of Representatives. Its main goal was to investigate and prevent Fascist/Nazi and Communist propaganda and activities in the U.S. which were believed to threaten our democratic government.





U.S. Legislation to defend America against Communism

Read this selection:

Critical Thinking Questions:

1. Did the government have the right to do this?
2. Is this a violation of basic American rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights (1st-10 Amendments)? Explain.

ALIEN REGISTRATION ACT

The Alien Registration Act passed by Congress on 29th June, 1940, made it illegal for anyone in the United States to advocate, abet, or teach the desirability of overthrowing the government. The law also required all alien residents in the United States over 14 years of age to file a comprehensive statement of their personal and occupational status and a record of their political beliefs. Within four months a total of 4,741,971 aliens had been registered.

The main objective of the act was to undermine the American Communist Party and other left-wing political groups in the United States. It was decided that the House of Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), that had been set up by Congress in 1938 to investigate people suspected of un-patriotic behavior, would be the best vehicle to discover if people were trying to overthrow the government.

What is the CPUSA?

The CPUSA (Communist Party USA) is the only political Party organized and run exclusively by working-class people. Through peaceful and democratic actions, we have struggled constantly since 1919 to improve the lives of all so-called "common" people. Unlike most parties, neither millionaires nor corporate tycoons control us. We advocate guaranteed jobs, higher wages, shorter work hours, free college education, free healthcare, and the end of all exploitation by the capitalist class. We wonder the millionaires how us!

Read this selection:

Critical Thinking Questions:

1. What do you think makes people fearful about having different political beliefs?
2. How important is it to you that people are not allowed to openly organize to overthrow this government? Why?
3. Should this information be available to people in newspapers or on the Internet? How do you think you would react if people didn't want you to publish certain information?

THE COMMUNIST PARTY USA STANDS FOR:

- Jobs for all at union wages!
- Guaranteed workers' right to organize!
- Ending racism! We demand full equality with affirmative action!
- Ending anti-Semitism and all forms of discrimination!
- Equal rights for women!
- Equal rights for immigrant workers!
- Feeding the needs of children and families, not corporate greed!
- Free healthcare for all!
- Free public education from day care through college!
- Adequate, affordable housing!
- Cutting the military budget!
- Taking the risk and giant corporations!
- Peace and international solidarity!
- A clean, healthy environment!
- Bill of Rights Socialism, USA!

WORKERS - BLACK, BROWN, AND WHITE - UNITE AND FIGHT!

For more information about the CPUSA, see our National CPUSA Web Page.

- Tired of the same old system?
- Join the Communist Party, USA!
- For more information, send e-mail to: CPUSA@worldnet.att.net
- Better yet, speak to a Party member in your area.

PEOPLE BEFORE PROFITS!

Also, you can join the CPUSA online. Simply click here to Join the Communist Party, USA, and fill out the membership application form. Within a few weeks, someone will contact you with details about Party activities.

<http://www.demize.com/~cynopsus/CPDEF>



The execution of suspected communist spies!



- **Julius Rosenberg** (1918 – 1953) and **Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg** (1915 – 1953) were American citizens who received international attention when they were executed after having been found guilty of conspiracy to commit espionage in relation to passing information on the American atomic bomb to the Soviet Union.



Warm Up to McCarthyism

- Read and complete the questions for “Anti-Communism at Home.”



Are you scared?

- The "Red Scare", launched by Senator **Joe McCarthy**, dominated US politics for several years, 1948-53. It was an era of panic about the spread of Communism, with charges of Communist spies working in the U.S. government!
 - Panic was caused by the fall of China, the development of the Soviet bomb
 - The Red Scare pressured Truman into the Korean War, a costly and ultimately stalemated conflict.



Joe McCarthy

Are you scared?

Joseph R. McCarthy--from Speech Delivered to the Women's Club of Wheeling, West Virginia (1950)

Five years after a world war has been over, men's hearts should anticipate a long peace, and men's minds should be free from the heavy weight that comes from war. But this is not such a period--for this is not a period of peace. This is a time of the "cold war." This is a time when all the world is split into two vast, increasingly hostile armed camps. . . .

Today, we are engaged in a final, all-out battle between communistic atheism and Christianity. The modern champions of communism have selected this as the time. And, ladies and gentlemen, the chips are down--they are truly down.

Six years ago . . . there was within the Soviet orbit 180 million people. Lined up on the nationalistism side there were in the world at that time roughly 1,625 million people. Today, only six years later, there are 800 million under the absolute domination of Soviet Russia--an increase of over 400 percent. On our side, the figure has shrunk to around 500 million. In other words, in less than six years the odds have changed from 9 to 1 in our favor to 8 to 5 against us. This indicates the swiftness of the tempo of Communist victories and American defeats in the cold war. As one of our outstanding historical figures once said, "When a great democracy is destroyed, it will not be because of enemies from without, but rather because of enemies from within."

The reason why we find ourselves in a position of impotency is not because our only powerful potential enemy has sent men to invade our shores, but rather because of the traitorous actions of those who have been treated so well by this Nation. It has not been the less fortunate or members of minority groups who have been selling this Nation out, but rather those who have had all the benefits that the wealthiest nation on earth has to offer--the finest homes, the finest college education, and the finest jobs in Government.

This is glaringly true in the State Department. There the bright young men who are born with silver spoons in their mouths are the ones who have been the worst. . . . In my opinion, the State Department, which is one of the most important government departments, is thoroughly infested with Communists.

I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card-carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy. . . .

As you know, very recently the Secretary of State proclaimed his loyalty to a man guilty of what has always been considered as the most abominable of all crimes--of being a traitor to the people who gave him a position of great trust. The Secretary of State in attempting to justify his continued devotion to the man who sold out the Christian world to the atheistic world, referred to Christ's Sermon on the Mount as a justification and reason therefore, and the reaction of the American people to this would have made the heart of Abraham Lincoln happy.

When this pompous diplomat in striped pants, with a glossy British accent, proclaimed to the American people that Christ on the Mount endorsed communism, high treason, and a betrayal of a sacred trust, the blasphemy was so great that it weakened the dominant indignation of the American people.

He has lighted the spark which is resulting in a moral uprising and will end only when the whole sorry mess of twisted, warped thinkers are swept from the national scene so that we may have a new birth of national honesty and decency in government.

From Joseph McCarthy, Remarks, Congressional Record, 81st Congress, 1st sess, 1951, 6556-603.

• **Questions:**

- 1) According to McCarthy, why isn't the world at peace? What is the battle about?
- 2) Look at the third, fourth and fifth paragraphs. Who is the "enemy within"?
- 3) McCarthy argues that Christianity is at odds with Communism. Why?
- 4) Is this a good speech? Were you persuaded by McCarthy's arguments? Explain.



HUAC Roleplay Activity (1)

- **Introduction:** The HUAC investigated and silenced many suspects with connections to the Communist Party USA. Many of these suspects were "**blacklisted**"--prevented from publicly supporting Communism as well as continuing to work. Many famous actors and screenwriters were fired for fear that they would promote Communism in the movies. Other suspected communist spies were imprisoned and even executed!
- **Directions:** In this roleplay activity, several students will serve on the HUAC and conduct an investigation of "suspected Communists in the classroom!" Our purpose is to demonstrate how the HUAC invaded people's privacy and questioned their right to freedom of speech. I will roleplay Senator Joseph McCarthy, Here's what you need to do:
 - 1) Review the Alien Registration Act, the CPSU reading, and your notes on the HUAC
 - 2) Members of the HUAC: Go to <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USared.htm> and research the suspected communist spies! Examine the evidence for your assigned case and prepare 8 questions to ask the suspected communist. There will be eight suspects—**Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers, Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass, Alger Hiss, Ethel Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg.**
 - 3) Suspected Communists. You have been assigned one of the communists listed above. Go to <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USared.htm>. Write a brief statement (150 words), defending yourself and your constitutional rights. Your arguments should be strong, persuasive and backed by evidence.
 - 4) The committee will decide to find suspects innocent or blacklist, imprison or execute those who are too radical and dangerous.



The Communist Spy Trial shall begin shortly!

DIRECTIONS: Examine/gather any last minute research/questions on these suspected Communist Spies. Our trial against these suspects will then proceed! I, as Joe McCarthy, will lead the investigation, and ask my committee members to interrogate the suspects! Three judges shall judge each case below:

[Elizabeth Bentley](#)

[David Greenglass](#)

[Whittaker Chambers](#)

[Alger Hiss](#)

[Klaus Fuchs](#)

[Ethel Rosenberg](#)

[Harry Gold](#)

[Julius Rosenberg](#)

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USared.htm>



HUAC Roleplay Activity (2)

- **Introduction:** The HUAC investigated and silenced many suspects with connections to the Communist Party USA. Many of these suspects were **"blacklisted"**--prevented from publicly supporting Communism as well as continuing to work. Many famous actors and screenwriters, for example, were fired for fear that they would promote Communism in the movies.
- **Directions:** In this roleplay activity, several students will serve on the HUAC and conduct an investigation of "suspected Communists in the classroom!" Our purpose is to demonstrate how the HUAC invaded people's privacy and questioned their right to freedom of speech. Here's what you need to do:
 - 1) Review the Alien Registration Act, the CPSU reading, and your notes on the HUAC
 - 2) Members of the HUAC: Each member is to prepare a list of 10 questions to ask the classmates who are suspected communists.
 - 3) Suspected Communists: Prepare to use the letter you wrote in the previous activity for your testimony before the committee. In addition, write a brief statement (6-8 sentences), defending the right to freedom of speech and a fair trial. Your argument should be strong, persuasive and backed by evidence.
 - 4) The committee will decide to find suspects innocent or blacklist, imprison or execute those who are too radical and dangerous.

You are a Hollywood screenwriter.

It is 1947, and you have just been called before the House Un-American Activities Committee to testify about communism in Hollywood.

In the 1930's, you attended a few Communist Party meetings. After learning more about communist ideology and about abuses in the Soviet Union, you long ago abandoned any interest in communism. In fact, you consider yourself firmly anti-communist.

But now the committee wants you to name the names of the people you saw at those Communist Party meetings nearly two decades ago. A few of these people are now your friends. And you have already seen what happens to anyone who is identified as a communist before the committee. They have been publicly humiliated by the committee and blacklisted by the motion picture industry. But if you don't cooperate, you could face the same fate.

What do you do?

YOUR ASSIGNMENT is to write a letter to a friend.

This letter should include the following:

- *why the HUAC has requested your testimony
- *what led you to your past activities in the communist party
- *any regrets you have about those actions
- *what decision you have made about testifying
- *what led you to that decision and your feelings about your decision.

Your letter should also include:

- *references to factual information from your research
- *all of the vocabulary words from this unit, correctly used (credible, cynosol, bonafide, quid pro quo, perous non grata, culpable, incognito)
- *your feelings about McCarthy and his use of propaganda to frighten Americans and accuse them of crimes that were never proven.

You may choose to whom your letter is directed. Your letter must be neatly written, grammatically correct, with words spelled correctly.



The race begins....

- Both countries began developing more powerful weapons to be able to 'outgun' their opponents. This meant:
- WHY NUCLEAR WEAPONS?
 - Cheaper than having a large army
 - They were a **deterrent** - If one side attacked then it knew that the other could retaliate. This was also known as MAD MUTUAL ASSURED DESTRUCTION.
 - The Arms Race was a test of the strengths of Capitalism v Communism

SCIENCEPHOTOLIBRARY

Why was there a nuclear arms race?





MADE IN
U.S.A.



450 ICBMs	76 IBMs
250 Medium range missiles	700 Medium range bombers
2,260 Bombers	1,600 bombers
16,000 Tanks	38,000 Tanks
32 Nuclear submarines	12 Nuclear submarines
260 Conventional submarines	495 Conventional submarines
76 Battleships and carriers	0 Battleships and cruisers



The Arms Race



1945 - Explodes 1st atomic bomb.

1949 - Explodes 1st atomic bomb.

1952 - Explodes 1st Hydrogen bomb

1953 - Explodes 1st Hydrogen Bomb

1955 - Begins building ICBMs

1954 - Begins building ICBMs.



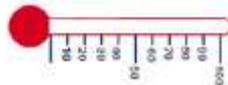
1957 - USSR tests ICBM capable of carrying an H bomb from USSR to USA



Task:

a) Identify one word to describe the Cold War at this point.

b) How's the temperature of the Cold War doing? Draw in the temperature in Fahrenheit.



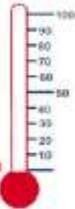
The Atomic Threat

"We have evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred in the USSR."

- Harry S Truman

• Americans feared suffering the same fate as the residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Task: How's the temperature of the Cold War doing? Draw in the temperature in Fahrenheit.



• Truman created the Federal Civil Defense Administration to create posters and information on how to survive a nuclear attack.

• Truman approves the development of a more powerful bomb - the hydrogen bomb.

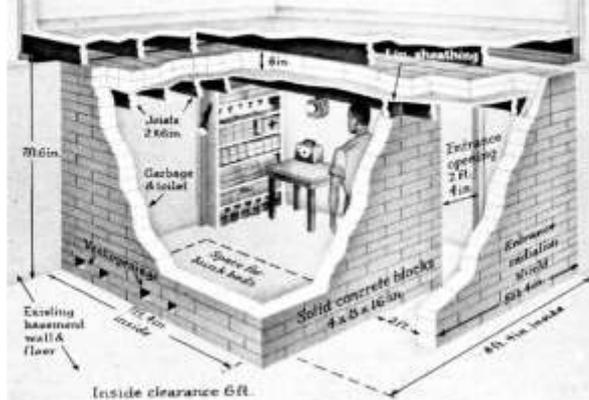


The Atomic Threat

DO-IT-YOURSELF SHELTER

(FALLOUT PROTECTION FOR SIX - \$150 to \$200)

First floor



Question: What was the purpose of this structure?



Arms Race Timeline

1958 – USA:

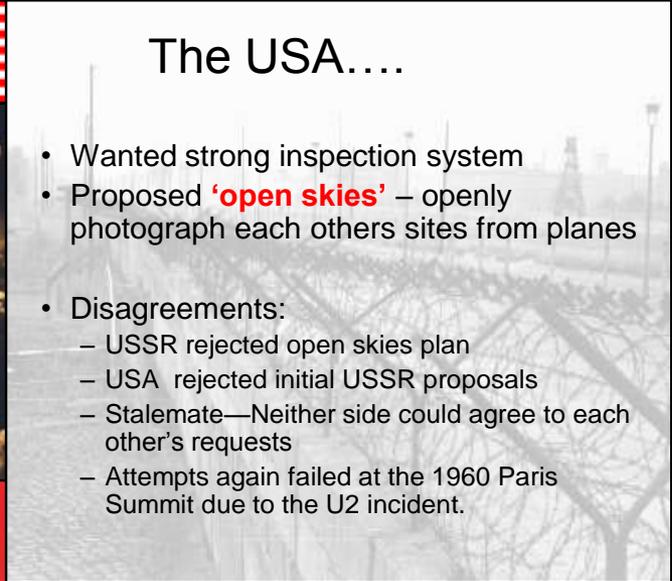
1. Places IRBMs targeted on USSR in NATO countries. Both sides could now launch direct attacks on each others' cities
2. Launches its own satellite

1960 – USA launches first nuclear powered submarine capable of firing a Polaris missile with an atomic warhead from underwater



The failure of disarmament

- Both sides hoped for arms reductions to cut defence spending
- After Stalin's death, East-West relations improved
- USSR proposed:
 - reduction of armed forces
 - Eventual abolition of atomic weapons
 - International inspections to supervise this



The USA....

- Wanted strong inspection system
- Proposed **'open skies'** – openly photograph each others sites from planes
- Disagreements:
 - USSR rejected open skies plan
 - USA rejected initial USSR proposals
 - Stalemate—Neither side could agree to each other's requests
 - Attempts again failed at the 1960 Paris Summit due to the U2 incident.



Glossary

- **ICBMs** – Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles
- **IRBMs** – Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles
- **MAD** – Mutual Assured Destruction



Race to Space!

A Cold War Showdown!
No, not Star Wars!



Warm Up

Question:

- What's the meaning of this cartoon?



Why was the Space Race so important?

- Khrushchev wanted:
 - 1) to compete with the U.S. and establish the USSR as the supreme superpower in the world!
 - 2) Show Communist technology to be superior
 - 3) Increase Soviet prestige
- The Soviet satellite **Sputnik** was launched in 1957
- USA failed to launch their satellite until 1958; U.S. felt it was losing the space race and world prestige!
- Race would continue until 1980's



Sputnik I (1957)



The New York Times.
SOVIET FIRES EARTH SATELLITE INTO SPACE;
IT IS CIRCLING THE GLOBE AT 18,000 M. P. H.;
SPHERE TRACKED IN 4 CROSSINGS OVER U. S.

The Russians have beaten America in space—Do they have the technological edge?



Khrushchev said:

'The Sputniks prove that communism has won the competition between communist and capitalist countries. The economy, science, culture and the creative genius of people in all areas of life develop better and faster under communism.'

Do you agree?



ILW2916

THE BACKGROUND

This cartoon was published on November 4th 1967, after the Soviet Union launched a rocket carrying a dog into space. The purpose of the mission was to see the effects of space travel on an animal, and this was the first time an animal had traveled into space.

The man holding the picture is Nikita Khrushchev, leader of the Soviet Union.

Describe what is happening in the cartoon?

Why are all the men in the pictures famous? (Find out what each one did)

Why is Khrushchev putting the picture of a dog up with these men?

What, then, is this cartoon's message?

Refer to your copy
For a clearer image



The serious side was....

- That a rocket that could launch a satellite could also launch a nuclear warhead at a target.
- So space developments led to rapid advances in nuclear weapons.
- By 1960 each side had the nuclear capability to destroy the earth!

 National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Formation of NASA

- **NASA** —National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 - Founded 1958 after Congress passed the National Aeronautics and Space Act
 - Formed in direct response to the launch of Sputnik
 - Purpose to provide organization and direction of U.S. space program
 - First missions focused on getting humans into space, studying effects of space on humans, and returning astronauts safely to Earth



First Human in Space

On April 12, 1961, the Soviets succeeded in launching the first human into space, **Yuri Gagarin**, and returning him safely to Earth



Yuri and his spacecraft, Vostok 1





First American in Space

Alan Shepard becomes the first American astronaut to enter space, aboard the Freedom 7 spacecraft, on May 5, 1961



Alan and his spacecraft, Freedom 7



The Mercury Project

- **The Mercury Project**--NASA's first mission
- **Mission goals:**
 - getting an astronaut into space
 - completing an orbit
 - returning astronaut to Earth safely
- **Several preliminary Mercury launches were unmanned**



The Mercury - Atlas I spacecraft



Enos the chimpanzee, crew of the Mercury - Atlas V spacecraft





Astronaut Ed White, II

The Gemini Project

- **The Gemini Project**-- Involved sending two astronauts into orbit for longer periods of time
- Paved the way and tested equipment for the Apollo missions to the moon
- Astronaut **Ed White**, II performs the first spacewalk by an American during the Gemini IV mission



The rendezvous of the Gemini VI and Gemini VII spacecraft

President Kennedy's Challenge



- May 21, 1961: President Kennedy challenged the United States to land astronauts on the moon and to return them safely to Earth by the end of the decade.
- Challenge provided a "finish line" for the space race

President John F. Kennedy



The Apollo Missions



The Apollo 11 launch



Neil Armstrong




Buzz Aldrin in Apollo 11 and on the moon (above and right)



- **Apollo 11-17 missions--** involved landing men on the moon; Apollo 13 was aborted due to a malfunction
- July 20, 1969, **Buzz Aldrin** and **Neil Armstrong** of Apollo 11 were first men on the moon.
- Each mission consisted of three astronauts: one stayed on Command Module in lunar orbit, two descended in Lunar Module to moon's surface
- Total of 12 men have walked on the moon



Activity: What was it like to watch the voyage to the moon?



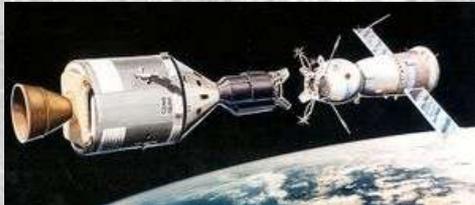

- **Directions:** Read "Apollo 8: The First Voyage to the Moon, 1968." Then, do the following:
 - 1) Imagine that it's 1968, and you are a teenager, sitting at home, watching the broadcast of the Apollo mission., Draw a large tv on a blank sheet of paper. On the tv screen, draw your own illustration of what you think the broadcast looked like, using the astronaut's description of the moon and space.
 - 2) Next, the U.S. President Richard Nixon appears on a special news conference. Write 75-words about what you think he said, relating to space and the Cold War.
 - 3) Finally, the leader of the USSR, **Leonid Brezhnev (1964-1982)**, appears on a special news conference. Write 75-words about what you think he said, relating to space and the Cold War.





When did the space race end?

- Some historians believe the Space Race ended when Apollo 11 returned safely from the Moon
- Others believe that the Race ended when the United States' Apollo 18 spacecraft docked with a Russian Soyuz spacecraft in 1975



A drawing of the Apollo-Soyuz rendezvous (Apollo 18 is on the left)



Skylab: The First Space Station

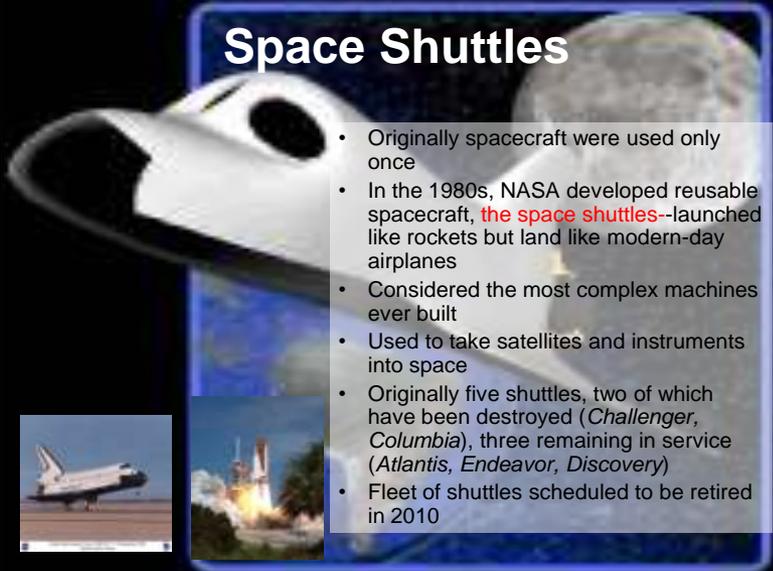
- **Skylab** --The First Space Station
- Launched by the U.S. in 1973
- Built from a modified Apollo command module
- Occupied by 3 different teams of astronauts for a total of 171 days
- Purposely burned up in the Earth's atmosphere in 1979
- Over 2,000 hours of scientific and medical experiments performed onboard



Two photographs of Skylab, taken by astronauts on their approach to the space station



Space Shuttles



- Originally spacecraft were used only once
- In the 1980s, NASA developed reusable spacecraft, **the space shuttles**--launched like rockets but land like modern-day airplanes
- Considered the most complex machines ever built
- Used to take satellites and instruments into space
- Originally five shuttles, two of which have been destroyed (*Challenger*, *Columbia*), three remaining in service (*Atlantis*, *Endeavor*, *Discovery*)
- Fleet of shuttles scheduled to be retired in 2010




The International Space Station (ISS)



- 15 nations participating
- Assembly began in 1998; should be completed by 2010
- Teams of astronauts have lived aboard the ISS since 2001
- Provides a permanent laboratory for conducting experiments in space




Images of the ISS

Space Race Word Search

C	O	S	M	O	N	A	U	T	F	T	B
O	R	W	Q	A	E	S	P	A	C	E	D
L	F	G	S	H	T	T	O	J	K	G	H
D	V	A	Y	B	M	R	C	Z	A	L	C
W	C	G	H	G	L	O	E	L	G	A	E
A	Z	A	R	K	L	N	O	A	R	U	V
R	X	R	D	L	Y	A	D	N	T	N	B
Q	Y	I	I	L	T	U	C	E	Y	C	G
A	H	N	Z	I	R	T	T	J	U	H	N
I	S	Q	X	B	E	I	V	U	I	V	O
O	J	N	N	E	L	G	J	K	K	B	R
P	R	Y	S	L	F	C	M	M	J	N	T
L	S	H	E	P	A	R	D	N	H	B	S
J	E	T	B	Z	Y	J	O	B	R	M	M
B	A	P	O	L	L	O	I	V	F	J	R
S	A	I	Y	X	H	N	I	R	D	L	A

COSMONAUT
ASTRONAUT
COLD WAR
MOON
SATELLITE
NASA
GAGARIN
SHEPARD
SPACE
GLENN
APOLLO
LAUNCH
COLLINS
ARMSTRONG
ALDRIN
EAGLE

Required Writing Prompt: Now, using all of the words from the word search, write a paragraph (about 8 sentences), explaining how the U.S. ultimately won against the Soviet Union in the Space Race.



A Classroom Space Race!



- **Directions:** In this activity, different teams, representing the nations of the world, will compete in a space race quiz, to be the first to reach the moon! The team which answer ten questions correctly first, will reach the moon and win! A steal is allowed, if a team answers incorrectly.

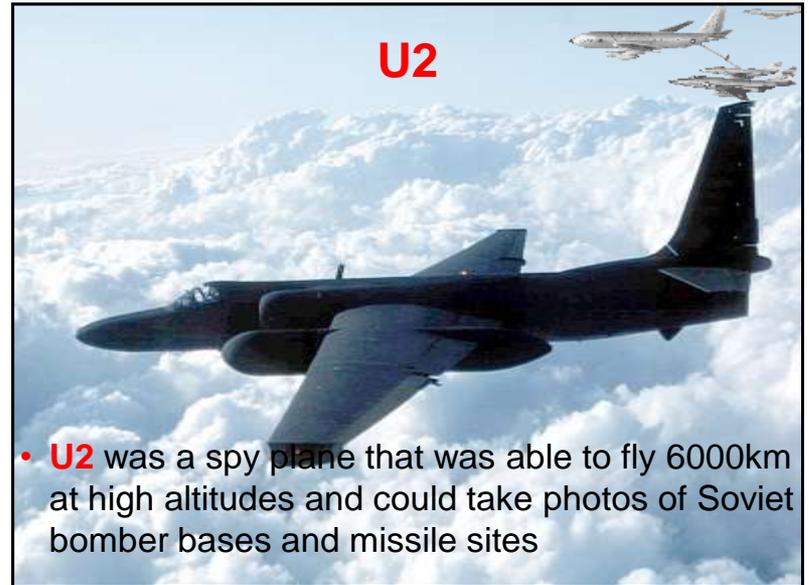






U-2 Spy Incident (1960)

Col. Francis Gary Powers' plane was shot down over Soviet airspace.



- **U2** was a spy plane that was able to fly 6000km at high altitudes and could take photos of Soviet bomber bases and missile sites



The U2 Crisis (1960): Events



- May 1- U2 plane piloted by **Gary Powers** shot down by Soviet missile over Russia
- May 5 – Eisenhower denied it was spying
- May 7 – Khrushchev says Powers to be charged with spying
- May 11 – Eisenhower admits U2 was on spying mission
- May 14 – Khrushchev demands apology and cancelling of all U2 flights
- May 16 – U2 flights cancelled – no apology – Khrushchev walks out of **Paris Summit** —a meeting to discuss nuclear missile disarmament



Results of U2 Crisis



- Paris summit abandoned – hopes on disarmament dashed
- Khrushchev showed Communist world he could be tough
- Powers sentenced to ten years. Swapped for Soviet spy after 17 months
- Cold War attitudes hardened again





Paris, 1961



Khrushchev & JFK meet to discuss Berlin and nuclear proliferation. Khrushchev thinks that JFK is young, inexperienced, and can be rolled.



The Berlin Wall

- Many East Germans were fleeing to West Germany to escape Communism.
- Khrushchev met with Kennedy. The meeting did not go well.



Task: What is the Berlin Wall a symbol of?



The Berlin Wall Goes Up (1961)



Checkpoint
Charlie

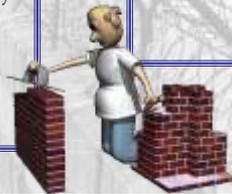


Background

- East – West rivalry
- After WWII, the Potsdam conference had divided the city of Berlin, Germany.
 - Each have a developed differently:

WEST: Prosperous, helped by US, attracted people from the East. Seen by USSR as infection in the heart of Communist East Germany.

EAST: Much less prosperous and under Communist control



What they wanted

The West

- Prevent USSR from gaining control of East Germany
- To see a united, democratic Germany

The East

- Maintain control over E Germany
- Make the West recognise it as an independent state
- Stop the flood of refugees especially the skilled and professional ones – much needed in E Germany



1958-Soviet demands

Krushchev wanted the West to:

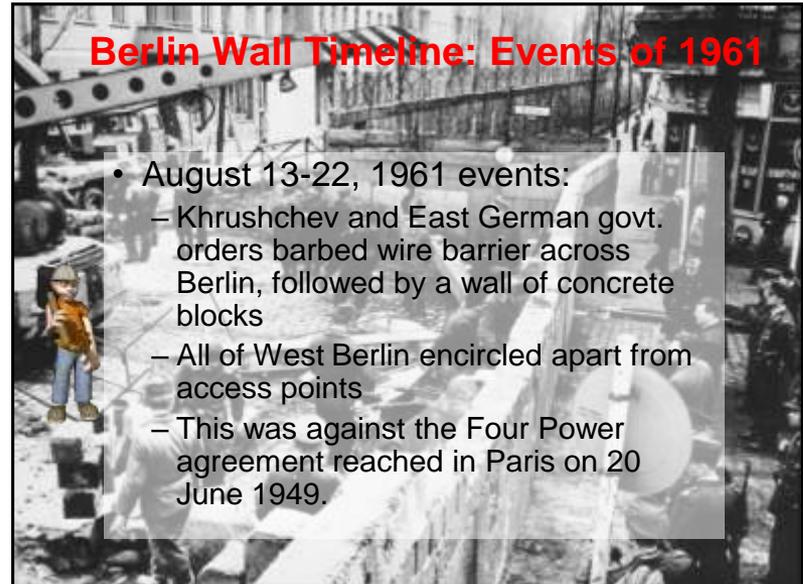
- Withdraw troops from West Berlin
- Hand their access routes over to the East German government



Berlin Wall Timeline: Events of 1961



- June, 1961- **Vienna Summit**— Khrushchev and Kennedy and other Western powers meet to discuss differences
 - Khrushchev pressured new American President John F Kennedy
 - Demanded withdrawal of Western forces from West Berlin – Kennedy refused
- July – Western powers reject Khrushchev's Vienna demands
- July 23 – Flow of **refugees** — people forced to flee from their homeland for political reasons-- from East to West = 1000 a day
- July 25 – Kennedy repeats support for West Berlin and announced increase in arms spending



Berlin Wall Timeline: Events of 1961

- August 13-22, 1961 events:
 - Khrushchev and East German gov. orders barbed wire barrier across Berlin, followed by a wall of concrete blocks
 - All of West Berlin encircled apart from access points
 - This was against the Four Power agreement reached in Paris on 20 June 1949.







Results

- Kennedy reluctantly accepted the Soviet decision to build the wall. In order to avoid war, he refused to use US troops to pull down the wall.
- Kennedy looked weak but West turned it into propaganda – if Communism was so attractive, why was a wall needed?
- 1963 – Kennedy visited West Berlin – pledged continued support – *'Ich bin ein Berliner'* (I am a Berliner) – famous speech
- Khrushchev lost face by failing to remove the West from Berlin



What's the meaning of
This cartoon?



President Kennedy
tells Berliners
that the West is
with them!



Ich bin ein Berliner!
(1963)

The Berlin Wall



Kennedy visited Berlin to express his solidarity with the West Germans.

"Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we have never had to put a wall up to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us."

"All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words 'Ich bin ein Berliner.'" (I am a Berliner)



Task: Why does Kennedy mean when he says "As a free man...I am a Berliner"?

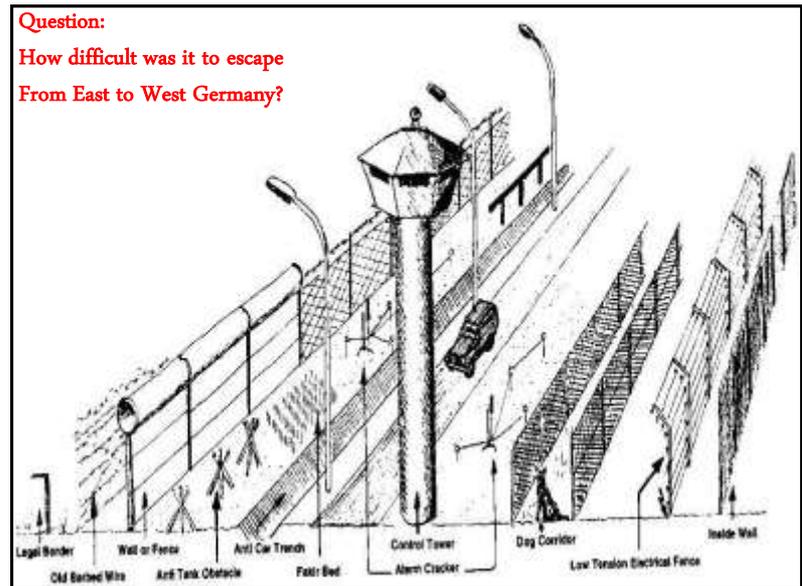
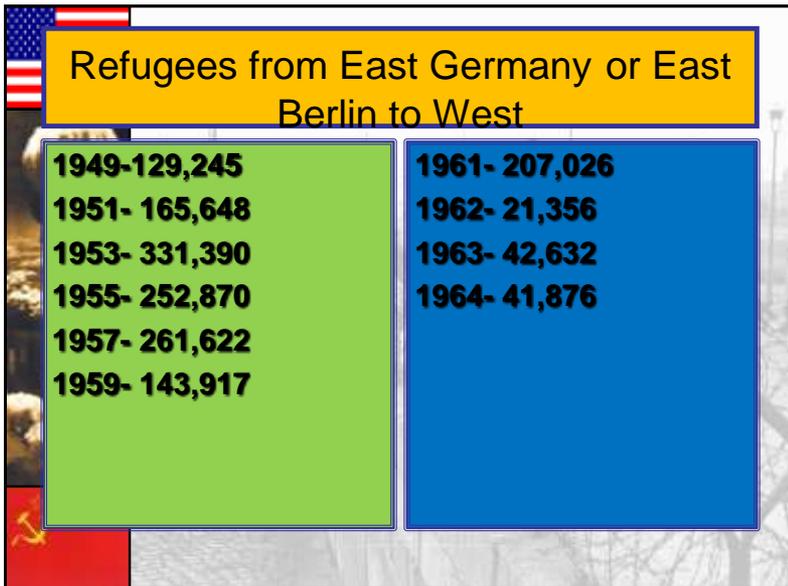


Activity: 'Ich bin ein Berliner' but I am also a Communist!

- **Directions--Task #1:** Read Kennedy's famous '*Ich bin ein Berliner*' speech. Answer these questions:
 - 1) How does Kennedy portray the USSR and communists? Select examples to support your answer.
 - 2) According to Kennedy, what does the wall represent?
 - 3) Towards the end of the speech, what does Kennedy call for?
- **Task #2:** Your next task will be challenging because you will need to place yourself in someone else's shoes! In 200 words, write a speech in response to Kennedy's speech, from the perspective of Krushchev! Argue why the wall must remain and boast about the benefits of Communist rule. Finally, attack Western democracy and the capitalistic system. Use metaphors and other figures of speech to bring your speech to life!



- **1) Berlin** was divided
- 2) Free access ended between East and West
- 3) Many families were split
- 4) many attempted to escape to the West-between 1961 and 1989, 86 people died trying to cross the Berlin Wall



Rewards For Killing Fence Hoppers

During the night of February 14 1972, a 29 year old East- Berliner decided to escape to the West by swimming across the Spree which runs along the Wall between Treptow and Friedrichshain. He was able to get to the river and started swimming to the middle of the Spree when he was intercepted by a border patrol boat from East Germany. The border guards ordered the man to stop but he continues swimming towards the West. The patrol starts shooting from a distance of forty meters without making a second attempt at communicating with the swimmer. After five short machine gun bursts, the swimmer is dead and sinks to the bottom of the river. The two border guards were relieved from sentry duty the same day, they were given performance medals as well as cash rewards to the amount of 150 Marks each. Four weeks after the incident, the mans widow was notified that her husband had committed suicide and that his body had already been cremated. How terrible. Getting a reward for killing an innocent man who only had intentions of moving across a wall. Actions like this were common and set examples for the other people. If you tried to get across and escape the communism, you would be killed. After the wall was up no people were to cross the wall at all, later though VISA's were handed out to allow passage across the borders. At Christmas and later times VISA's could be purchased to cross.

Another Story Of A Failed Escape

Two young East German construction workers, Peter Fechter and Helmut Kulbeik, had spotted an empty building near the crossing to the American zone. They managed to enter without being seen and found one window that was not completely boarded up. Two days later, they returned and managed to rip off the barbed wire and boards that partly blocked the window. Then Peter, tall and slim, dropped out of the window first, followed by Helmut, who was short and stocky. They raced over the wasteland and encountered more barbed wire. Slipping through, they dropped onto a roadway that ran between the barriers. Ahead of them stood the wall. Helmut was the first to climb, tearing and tugging at more barbed wire as he reached the top. As he was about to swing over, he realized that Peter was still at the base, looking terrified. A border guard stood a short distance away. Then the firing began. As bullets pierced his body, Peter struggled to climb the wall and managed to reach the top. But he was unable to lift his body over the barbed wire, and for a minute he remained crouched on the wall, unable to go further. A bullet had pierced his leg. Then he toppled back on the wrong side and lay there bleeding and helpless at the foot of the wall. West Berliners who had seen Peter on top of the wall rushed to the area, but they could do nothing to save him. The West Berlin police and the U.S. guards at Checkpoint Charlie nearby could not help because they were forbidden to set foot in the East. The East German guards did not dare to approach Peter - they feared they would be shot by the Western police - but they kept their rifles aimed at the young man. A crowd was gathering at the scene and some people even tried to climb the wall, but the border guards threw tear gas into the crowd. Tension was mounting. The West Berliners shouted at the East German guards, growing more angry by the minute, and demanded that the American guards carry Peter to safety. One young U.S. lieutenant, who did not want to violate his orders, made the mistake of saying to the crowd, "Sorry, but this isn't our problem." When Peter had lain on his side for over fifty minutes, the East Berlin border police finally approached and carried him away in a stretcher. He bled to death, the fiftieth victim of the wall.

Activity: Escape from East Berlin!

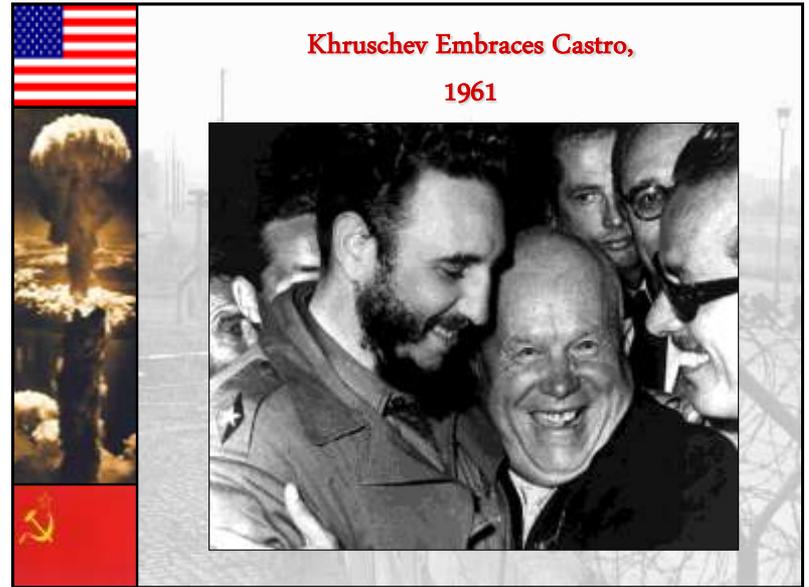
The image shows a black and white photograph of the Berlin Wall with barbed wire. A hand-drawn black line indicates a path for an escape tunnel. In the background, a watchtower is visible. The slide includes a vertical strip on the left with the American flag at the top, a mushroom cloud in the middle, and the hammer and sickle symbol at the bottom.

- **Directions:** The year is 1963 and you currently live in Communist East Berlin! You have been walled off from your loved ones on the other side, democratic West Berlin. You need to plan and carry out an escape! Using the diagram and details from the two readings on the failed escape attempts, plan a successful escape! 150 words!

Google Sketch Up Project: The Berlin Wall

The image shows a background of a city street with a security camera icon and the text "SURVEILLANCE" and "Work in Pairs!". The slide includes a vertical strip on the left with the hammer and sickle symbol at the bottom.

- **Directions:** For this project, you will use the program Google Sketch Up to recreate a section of the Berlin Wall, Germany. Requirements:
 - 1) Study several historical diagrams and photos of the Berlin Wall and then recreate a section of it, as it would look during the height of the Cold War. **15 points.**
 - 2) Besides the wall, you must include other associated security features, such as fences, dog trenches, watch towers, etc. An escape tunnel is optional! **15 points.**
 - 3) As you already know, the wall cut through the middle of Berlin, dividing it into eastern and western halves. Select a one block radius of the divided city and recreate the neighborhood around the Berlin wall, including buildings, streets, and other important architecture. Again, you will need to rely on old photos of Berlin. **15 points**
 - 4) Present in front of the class! **5 points!**

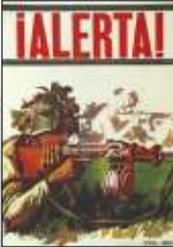




Bay of Pigs Debacle (1961)










What was the Bay of Pigs?





- The 1961 **Bay of Pigs Invasion** --an unsuccessful attempted invasion in south-west Cuba by armed Cuban exiles, planned and funded by the United States, in an attempt to overthrow the government of Fidel Castro.
- JFK had full knowledge of the invasion and gave the green light!
- This worsened Cuban-American relations, which was further worsened by the Cuban Missile Crisis the following year.






Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



- The **Cuban Missile Crisis** was a confrontation between the U.S., the Soviet Union, and Cuba during the Cold War.
- The climax period of the crisis began on October 15, 1962, when photographs taken by an American U-2 spy plane revealed missile bases being built in Cuba.
- These missiles could reach practically anywhere in the U.S.!



U.S. spy plane photographs nuclear missiles on Cuba(1962)





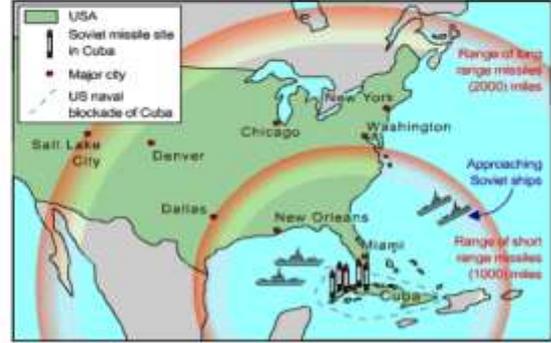
What's the meaning of these cartoons?



THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS – SOURCEWORK EXERCISE

Introduction
 In 1959, a revolution in Cuba brought Fidel Castro to power. The American government soon decided that he was acting like a communist, and in 1961 they backed a disastrous attempt to overthrow him – the Bay of Pigs disaster. The USA's hostility encouraged Castro to turn to Khrushchev's USSR for help. In 1962, a secret agreement was made to station Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba. However, the USA found out and a crisis developed: the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962.

Source A: A diagram illustrating the crisis, courtesy of the BBC.



Source B:

Our purpose has been and is to help Cuba, and no one can challenge the humanity of our motives aimed at allowing Cuba to live peacefully and develop as its people desire. You say that Cuba worries you because it lies at a distance of ninety miles across the sea from the shores of the United States. However, Turkey lies next to us. Do you believe that you have the right to demand security for your country and the removal of such weapons that you qualify as offensive, while not recognizing this right for us?

Khrushchev to Kennedy, October 26th 1962

Source C:

I make this proposal: We agree to remove those weapons from Cuba which you regard as offensive weapons. We agree to do this and to state this commitment in the United Nations. Your representatives will make a statement to effect that the United States, on its part, bearing in mind the anxiety and concern of the Soviet state, will evacuate its analogous weapons from Turkey. Let us reach an understanding on what time you and we need to put this into effect.

Khrushchev to Kennedy, October 26th 1962

Source D:

I have read your letter of October 26th with great care and welcome the statement of your desire to seek a prompt solution to the problem... as I read your letter, the key elements of your proposals - which seem generally acceptable as I understand them - are as follows:

1. You would agree to remove these weapons systems from Cuba under appropriate United Nations observation and supervision, and undertake, with suitable safeguards, to halt the further introduction of such weapons systems in to Cuba.
2. We on our part, would agree...
 - (a) to remove promptly the quarantine measures now in effect and
 - (b) to give assurances against an invasion of Cuba.

Reply to Chairman Khrushchev's first letter of October 26

Source E: A cartoon of 1962 shows Kennedy and Khrushchev.



Source F:

I found myself in the difficult position of having to decide on a course of action which would answer the American threat but which would also avoid war. Any fool can start a war, and once he's done so, even the wisest of men are helpless to stop it - especially if it's a nuclear war.

Nikita Khrushchev's published memoirs, 1970

Questions:

1. Study Source A.

Use Source A and your own knowledge to explain why President Kennedy opposed the setting up of missile bases on Cuba by the USSR.

7

2. Study Source B.

To what extent does this source explain Khrushchev's reasons for putting missiles on Cuba?

8

3. Study Sources C & D.

How far does Kennedy in source D accurately interpret the demands made by Khrushchev in Source C? Explain your answer.

8

4. Use all the sources and your own knowledge.

"The Cuban Missile crisis was never likely to develop into full-scale nuclear war"
Do you agree with this statement?

12

40

<p>OPTION 1</p> <p>Do nothing – allow missiles to be based in Cuba</p>	<p>OPTION 2</p> <p>Attack Cuba and the USSR with nuclear weapons</p>		
<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>
<p>OPTION 3</p> <p>Air strike against Cuban missile bases</p>	<p>OPTION 4</p> <p>Blockade Cuba with US Navy – no Russian ships allowed through</p>		
<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>
<p>OPTION 5</p> <p>Air attack against all military sites in Cuba</p>	<p>OPTION 6</p> <p>Invasion of Cuba by US Armed Forces</p>		
<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>ADVANTAGES ?</p>	<p>DISADVANTAGES ?</p>

Activity: The class will divide into six groups and prepare to defend or attack their assigned option.

How was the Crisis resolved?

Kennedy took the following actions:

- 1) Presented photos of Soviet missile bases on Cuba as evidence to the U.N.
- 2) He **quarantined** Cuba—prevented Cuban vessels from entering or leaving Cuba.
- 3) Threatened to invade Cuba unless USSR dismantled nukes.

Agreement reached:

- 1) Castro dismantled nukes
- 2) U.S. promised to never invade Cuba
- 3) Quarantine was ended
- 4) U.S. missiles on the border of Turkey and USSR were dismantled



An EXCOMM meeting during the Cuban Missile Crisis. President Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk, and Secretary of Defense McNamara, in the White House Cabinet Room.



President Kennedy in a crowded Cabinet Room during the Cuban Missile Crisis

Consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis: Teacher Copy

Communist world: China

- Chairman Mao was unimpressed with Khrushchev's handling of the crisis and pursued a more independent course

Answers!

USSR: Khrushchev

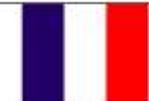
- Internationally: Khrushchev was credited with being diplomatic and reasonable;
- Domestically: Khrushchev was widely seen to have backed down completely (Kennedy's agreement to remove missiles from Turkey was kept secret).
- He was overthrown in 1964, and died in 1971.

USA: Kennedy

- Short term: Kennedy's reputation was greatly enhanced by his handling of the crisis
- Long term: Historians have criticised him for
 - (a) Creating the crisis by appearing both aggressive and yet weak in the Bay of Pigs disaster,
 - (b) Not calling Khrushchev's bluff by mounting a full-scale invasion of Cuba and overthrowing Castro

Democratic World: France

- USA's European allies were shocked at how little they were consulted – France under de Gaulle actually pulled out of NATO!



World Peace

- Both sides realised how close they had come to world nuclear holocaust.
- The Cold War did not end, but they carefully avoided direct conflict.
- (a) A "hot-line" was installed between Moscow and Washington to improve communications;
- (b) A Limited Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963, which restricted nuclear tests to underground locations.



OPTIONAL EXTENSION: Create an imaginary dialogue between Kennedy and Krushchev!

- **Directions:** Working in groups of 2-3, you will create an imaginary meeting and 2-page dialogue between Kennedy, Krushchev and a moderator (for groups of three). Your dialogue, which will be presented in front of class, must include:
 - 1) details from Kennedy's Cuban Missile Crisis speech and from the letters between Kennedy and Krushchev.
 - 2) an explanation of the source of the conflict
 - 3) Differing viewpoints/points of contention.
 - 4) a resolution. The third-person moderator will work the parties towards the resolution. If compromise fails, the world will be destroyed!



Other Important Events & the End of Communism!

Kennedy Assassination



November 22, 1963

- President Kennedy traveled to Dallas, Texas to campaign for re-election.
- A parade had been scheduled.
- As the motorcade passed by the Texas School Book Depository, a shot rang out.
- Kennedy was pronounced dead at 1:00 pm.
- Lee Harvey Oswald, the known assassin, was captured.
- Jack Ruby, a nightclub owner, stepped through the crowd and shot Oswald, killing him.



JFK - Assassination - The Facts



In the autumn of 1963, President Kennedy was making a tour of Texas to try to raise support and funding for the 1964 Presidential elections. On 22nd November, the President was scheduled to visit Fort Worth, before travelling to Dallas to have lunch at 1pm with local businessmen at the Trade Mart.



The route from the airfield to the Trade Mart was lined with people. The President travelled in an open-topped limousine which stopped several times to allow Kennedy to greet the people. Security advisors noted many open windows in the buildings lining the route.



The motorcade had to slow down considerably to make a tight turn into Elm Street. As the limousine passed the Texas School Book Depository building a single shot was heard. Moments later a second shot was heard and the President brought his hands to his neck. John Connally, Governor of Texas was also hit. A third shot blew part of the President's brain away.

At 12:32, a motorcycle patrolman ran into the TSBDD building and discovered Lee Harvey Oswald drinking a Coke. Once assured that Oswald is an employee the patrolman searches the rest of the building. Oswald took a bus home at 12:40. Oswald changed his clothes and was seen by his landlady waiting for another bus at 12:04. Meanwhile a description of the suspect is circulated.

A white male, thirty, slender build, five feet ten, a hundred and sixty-five pounds, armed with a .30 calibre rifle.

At 12:14, Officer Tippert stops his car to check a suspicious looking male. Four shots are fired and the Officer falls to the ground dead. Witnesses described the suspect: "A white male, about thirty, five eight, black hair, slender, wearing a white jacket, a white shirt, and dark slacks. Last seen running towards West Jefferson... Shellie at the scene indicated a .38 gun had been used. At 1:50, Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested in the Texas Theatre.

On 24th November 1963, a man called Jack Ruby shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald.



Many Americans believe that Oswald was not responsible for the assassination but that President Kennedy was assassinated by government officials who used Oswald as a scapegoat.

Activity 1
Using the map and this fact sheet, what evidence is there to suggest that the government officials did not protect the President properly.

Activity 2
What evidence is there to suggest that Oswald was responsible for the murders of President Kennedy and Officer Tippert?

Activity 3
What evidence is there to suggest that Oswald was framed for the two murders?



Which of the following is a strong thesis statement?

- 1) This essay will show who assassinated Kennedy.
- 2) Many theories exist about who killed Kennedy.
- 3) Based upon recently released declassified information from the CIA and FBI, evidence now suggests that hitmen hired by the mafia completed the assassination.
- 4) I will prove that Kennedy was killed by Fidel Castro.

Kennedy Assassination Essay

- **REQUIREMENTS:** A 3-paragraph essay. Each paragraph must be at least **eight** sentences long. 1st paragraph—Intro. and thesis. 2nd Paragraph—Topic sentence and main supporting detail. 3rd paragraph—Topic sentence and conclusion. At least five sources, included in correct bibliographic format. 12-point font, New Times Roman.
- **WRITING PROMPT:** On November 22, 1963 President Kennedy was travelling in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas. Then, suddenly gun fire was heard. The president suffered a fatal wound to the head. Based on the evidence, was Lee Harvey Oswald solely responsible for the assassination, or, does the evidence suggest a larger conspiracy? If so, describe the conspiracy theory you support and defend it with reliable historical evidence!
- **GRADING:** Will be based on the “Holistic Writing Rubric for Short Constructed Responses,” the same type of grading rubric used on the writing portion of CSAPs.

Holistic Writing Rubric for the Short Constructed Response Task

This rubric is used to score students' responses to a writing prompt that requires a single paragraph. Each paragraph receives a single score of 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 points.

Score Point 4 With a multiplier of 10 equals 40 points max for the essay.

The response is clear, focused, and developed for the purpose specified in the prompt. Relevant details and/or anecdotes and word choice support and enrich the central idea, topic, or story line. Any errors in language usage, spelling, and mechanics, if present, do not impede meaning.

Content and Organization	Style and Fluency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting details are relevant and provide important information about the topic. The writing has balance; the main idea stands out from the details. The writer seems in control and develops the topic in a logical, organized way. The writing connects ideas to the specified purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The writer selects words that are accurate, specific, and appropriate for the specified purpose. The writer may experiment with words and/or use figurative language and/or imagery. The writer uses a variety of sentence structures. The writing is readable, neat, and nearly error-free.



Vietnam War: 1965-1973



Though considered part of the Cold War, this will be dealt with in a separate, upcoming unit.




What happened to the Berlin Wall?




President Ronald Reagan: “Tear Down this Wall!” (1989)

- President Ronald Reagan’s speech was addressed to the people of West Berlin and **Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-1991)**--last General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the last head of state of the USSR.
- The speech contains one of the most memorable lines spoken during his presidency.
- The wall had stood as a stark symbol of the decades-old Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union in which the two politically opposed superpowers continually wrestled for dominance, stopping just short of actual warfare.



The Wall comes tumbling down!



•Soon after Reagan's speech and amidst growing international protest, the USSR allowed the wall to be torn down! **East and West Berlin reunited into one Germany!**



Activity: Act as News Reporters on Reagan's Speech!

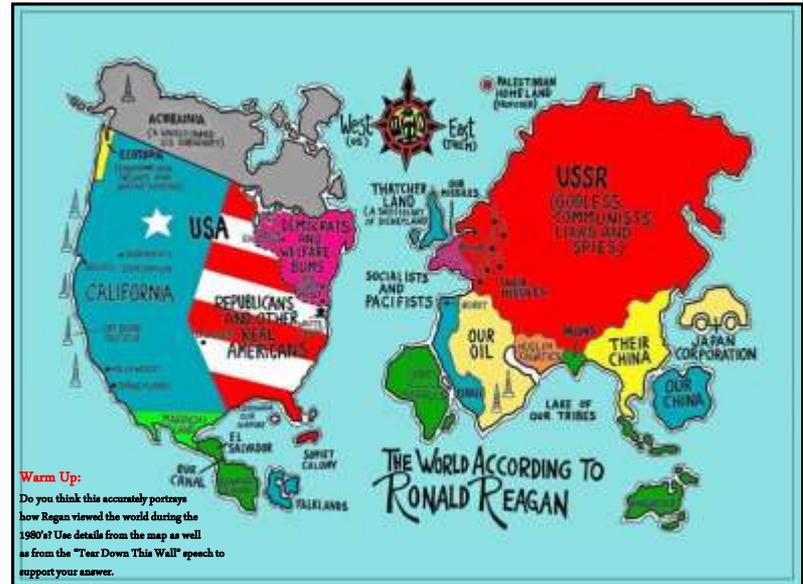
- **Directions:** Read Reagan's "Tear Down this Wall!" Speech. The year is 1987 and you are news reporters who must present a report on the speech. :
 - Details from Reagan's speech.
 - Your opinion/prediction about whether this shall be a great historic speech.
 - A description of the symbolism of the wall as well as the protestors who are drawing graffiti on the wall and jumping over it.
 - A final commentary on why the USSR should tear down the wall and about if this means the possible end of communism.

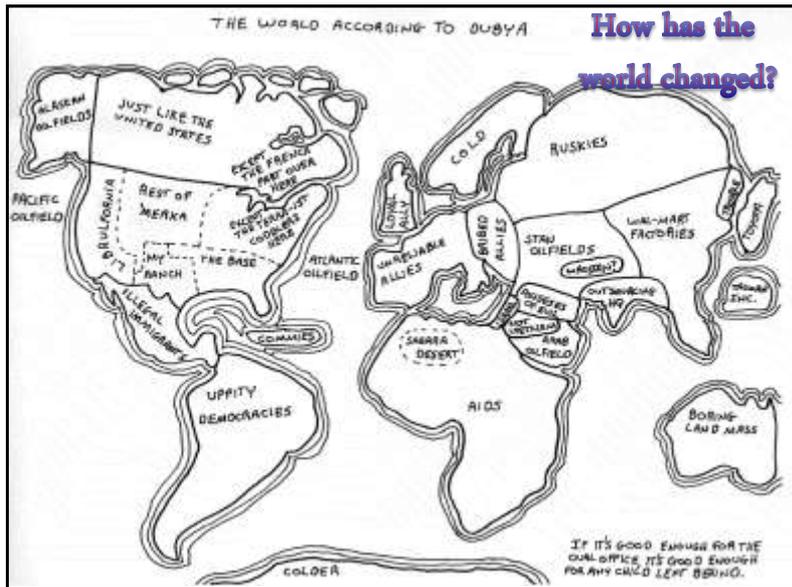




Alternative Activity: Act as News Reporters on Reagan's Speech!

- **Directions:** Read Reagan's "Tear Down this Wall!" Speech. The year is 1987 and you are news reporters who must present a television report on the speech. Working in groups of 3-4, prepare a two-page news skit with:
 - Details from Reagan's speech.
 - A description of the symbolism of the wall as well as the protestors who are drawing graffiti on the wall and jumping over it.
 - A final commentary on why the USSR should tear down the wall.
 - Include a 5-slide PowerPoint presentation to accompany your skit! Include relevant pictures and descriptions of this historical event!







Assignment: Eastern Europe and the End of Communism

- Read “Life under Communism in Eastern Europe” and complete the accompanying comprehension questions. Also complete the following graphic organizer:

ACTIVITY

Life Under Democracy and Capitalism

1. Form small groups and make a chart like the one below. Fill it in as completely as you can.

	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Democratic Political System		
Capitalist Economic System		

2. Each group should then discuss the following questions and report its conclusions to the entire class.

- a. What is the greatest advantage of democracy? Why?
- b. What is the greatest disadvantage of democracy? Why?
- c. What is the greatest advantage of capitalism? Why?
- d. What is the greatest disadvantage of capitalism? Why?



Assignment: How are the new eastern democracies doing?

- Read “**Emerging Democracies in Eastern Europe and Russia: How Are They Doing?**” and answer the accompanying comprehension questions.

ACTIVITY

Characteristics of a Democracy: What's Most Important?

Below is a list of some characteristics of a democracy. Form small groups to discuss and rank the characteristics from most (#1) to least (#10) important. Each group should then report its ranking, and give reasons for its number one and number 10 choices.

- ___ freedom of speech
- ___ freedom of the press
- ___ freedom of assembly
- ___ freedom of religion
- ___ right to privacy
- ___ right to a fair trial
- ___ equal protection of the law
- ___ right to own property and a business
- ___ right to join a labor union and strike
- ___ free and fair elections



Mr. C's Cold War Study Guide

Test Format: You will be required to write two 3-paragraph essays, based on one or more of the topics and vocabulary listed below. Each paragraph must be at least eight sentences long. 1st paragraph--Introduction and thesis, 2nd paragraph--Topic sentence and main supporting detail, 3rd paragraph--Topic sentence and conclusion. You will receive the "Holistic Writing Rubric for Short Constructed Responses" so that you know what is expected of your writing. It's designed to help you improve in the writing portion of CSAP's. You will have one period to write your 1st drafts and another period to write your final drafts. No notes! Just your mind!

- Identify and explain the causes of the Cold War.
- Know the purpose and basic organization of the United Nations.
- Define satellite nations and understand why they were important to the Soviets.
- Define containment and identify all instances of success and failure.
- Understand the Truman Doctrine and how it changed American foreign policy.
- Know the Marshall Plan and be able to explain how/where it achieved containment.
- Know the causes and effects of the Berlin Airlift and its relationship to containment.
- Identify the motive for the creation of NATO and SEATO and their relationship to containment.
- Explain the significance of the year 1949 in the context of the Cold War.
- Understand the Red Scare, why it happened, and its effects on the homefront.
- Identify the causes of the Korean War and know if containment succeeded or failed.
- Compare/contrast Joseph Stalin and Nikita Khrushchev and their policies.
- Identify the sources of the arms race and space race.
- Know what caused the Cuban Missile Crisis, the pros and cons of each option available to Kennedy to deal with this threat, and outcome.
- Know the causes and effects of the Berlin Crisis (Think: The Berlin Wall)
- Define and explain significance of: Iron curtain, Bay of Pigs, Fidel Castro, Berlin Wall, HUAC, Hollywood Ten, blacklisting, Alger Hiss, Rosenberg, Joseph McCarthy, 38th parallel, Warsaw Pact, Nagy, Geneva Conference, domino theory, Harry Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, Mao Zedong, Joseph Stalin, Nikita Khrushchev, John F. Kennedy.

If we studied the Viet Nam War already, this test will also cover:

- Know the causes and effects of the Vietnam War, when and why it began, which presidents were involved, and to what extent we were involved under each president.
- Be able to identify and explain what made Vietnam a particularly brutal war.
- Define and explain significance of: Gulf of Tonkin incident/resolution, Ho Chi Minh Trail, Viet Cong, Tet Offensive, My Lai Massacre, pacification, Agent Orange, 17th parallel, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, hippies, peace movement, Kent State shootings.