

The Cold War review - Part 1

1. The Cold War was a decades-long period of _____ between the U.S. and the Soviet Union after World War II, without actual fighting directly between these two superpowers.



2. When World War II ended in 1945, the Soviet Union's army occupied most of Central and Eastern Europe, including the _____ part of Germany.

3. Germany was partitioned (divided) into East and West Germany. East Germany remained under control of the _____, which did not allow that part of Germany to become a free or independent country.

4. West Germany was under U.S., British, and French control. After a few years, West Germany was allowed to become an independent nation with a _____ form of government.

5. To help European countries rebuild after World War II, the U.S. gave them 13 billion dollars worth of food, farm equipment, clothing, shoes, and other material. This was called the _____ Plan.

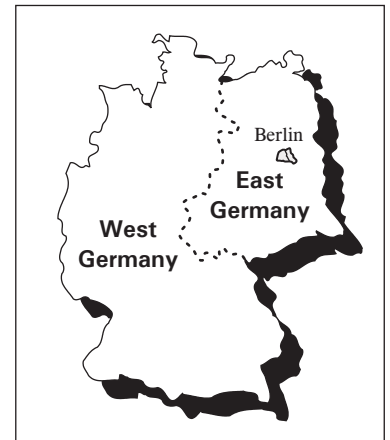
6. Besides helping the European people directly, America hoped the Marshall Plan would help prevent the spread of _____ in the countries of Europe.

7. At the end of World War II, Japan was _____ by American forces. The U.S. helped Japan rebuild and create a modern, democratic system of self-government.

8. After World War II, Japan became a strong _____ of the United States, and it remains so today.

9. The United Nations was formed as an international peacekeeping organization at the end of World War II. The U.N. was intended to be a place where the nations of the world could meet together, talk, and _____ future wars.

10. The U.N. headquarters building is located in _____ .



Word Bank - *not all words will be used!*

western

eastern

communism

tension

democratic

Soviet Union

U.S. Army

opponent

ally

Marshall

prevent

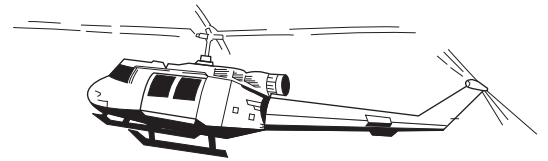
occupied

New York City

Washington, D.C.

The Cold War review - Part 2

1. The United States is a democracy, and has a business / economic system called capitalism. The Soviet Union had a dictator, and its system was called _____.
2. The Soviet Union forced many of the countries of Central and _____ Europe to form communist governments in the years just after World war II.
3. The U.S. policy aimed at preventing the spread of communism was called _____.
4. The U.S., Great Britain, and many other free countries of Europe formed a military alliance called _____, which stands for "North Atlantic Treaty Organization."
5. The Soviet Union and the communist nations in Europe that it controlled organized a military alliance called the _____ Pact. "Pact" means "agreement" or "treaty."
6. Communist North Korea, with the help of communist China, attacked non-communist South Korea in 1950. The U.S. sent its military forces to help South Korea. The war ended in a _____, which means neither side won.
7. The Cuban missile crisis occurred in 1962. The Soviet Union put missiles in Cuba that could hit targets in the United States with nuclear (atomic) bombs. The Soviet Union agreed to remove the missiles after President Kennedy ordered the U.S. Navy to put a _____ around Cuba.
8. The U.S. went to the aid of South Vietnam in the 1960s because it was being _____ by communist North Vietnam.
9. The "Domino Theory" was an idea held by many American leaders during the Vietnam War. The theory was that if South Vietnam was taken over by communists, the other countries in Asia would all _____ to communism one after another.
10. The Vietnam War deeply divided Americans over the question of whether the U.S. should be involved. American troops _____ from the conflict in 1973. That ended our role in the war after more than ten years of fighting. North Vietnam took over South Vietnam in 1975.



Word Bank - *not all words will be used!*

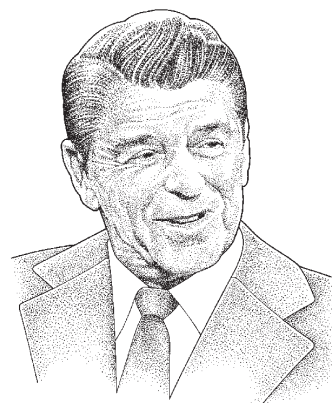
containment	fascism	attacked
fall	NATO	blockade
Eastern	Warsaw	withdrew
Western	Paris	fence
communism	stalemate	

The Cold War review - Part 3

1. In the mid-1980s Germany was still divided between a free, democratic side (West Germany), and the communist side (East Germany). The old capital city, Berlin, was also divided in that same pattern. The Berlin Wall was still there, put up in the 1960s by _____ Germany to keep its people from fleeing to freedom in the non-communist side of Berlin.

2. Across Europe another line of fences and concrete barriers built by the communist countries stretched for hundreds of miles. Its purpose was to keep people in those countries from leaving. This line of barriers, which generally divided Eastern Europe from the free countries of Western Europe, was often called the _____.

3. The biggest fear all through the Cold War period was that the tension and the conflicts involving the U.S. and the Soviet Union might lead to a war with _____ (atomic) weapons.



4. In 1987 President Ronald Reagan made a famous speech while standing next to the Berlin Wall. He said the communist system had proven to be a complete _____ everywhere it existed.

5. In his speech at the Berlin Wall, President Reagan called on Soviet leaders to change their system of government, work toward a peaceful end to Cold War tensions, and to “_____ down this wall!”

6. In 1989 the communist system began _____ throughout the Soviet controlled nations in Europe, and not long after, in the Soviet Union itself.

7. As the communist system in Eastern Europe fell apart in 1989, German people on _____ sides of the Berlin Wall began to knock it down with sledge hammers. To the surprise of almost everyone, communist leaders decided not to try to stop them.

8. The collapse of communism led to the breakup of the Soviet Union itself in 1991. Many parts of the former Soviet Union became new and independent _____. Only a few countries in the world, such as Cuba, North Korea, and China, had communist governments after the end of the Cold War.

Word Bank - *not all words will be used!*

tear	Red Fence	countries
nuclear	Iron Curtain	success
East	collapsing	failure
West	expanding	both

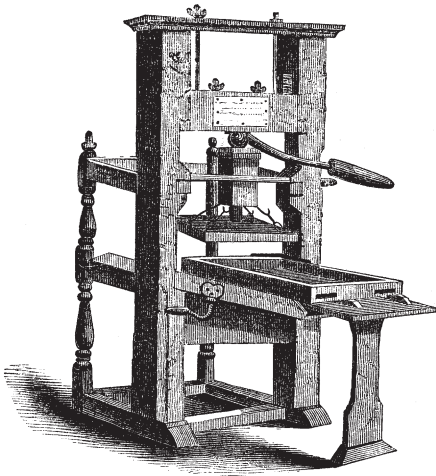
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