

ЕІЗЕЙНОВЦЯ ДІО ТНЕ СОЛО ШДЯ

I. The Cold War Escalates: 1949-1960

A. From 1949 to 1960, the Cold War escalated as a result of a nuclear arms race, space race, & espionage

1. Arms Race

- The U.S. _____ on nuclear weapons ended in 1949 when the USSR successfully _____ an atomic bomb
- The Soviet development of the atomic bomb led to a nuclear _____ between the USA & USSR
- In 1952, the USA tested the first _____ which is _____ times more powerful than the atomic bomb
- The Soviet Union _____ its own hydrogen bomb in 1953
- By 1959, both the USA & USSR developed _____ called intercontinental ballistic missiles (_____) that could deliver nuclear _____ to distant targets



President Eisenhower

2. President Eisenhower and Brinkmanship

- Dwight Eisenhower was elected president in 1952 & served until 1961
 - Eisenhower was a _____ who planned the _____ invasion during world war II
 - His _____ gave Americans confidence that he could face the threat of the _____ during the Cold War
- In the 1950s, U.S. President Eisenhower escalated the Cold War by using _____: threatening to _____ nuclear weapons & willingness to go to the _____
 - If the USSR attacked a NATO member, the U.S. would use _____: attack every major Soviet _____ & military target
 - As a result, the USA & USSR began _____ nuclear weapons & building up their militaries
 - With the USA & USSR in possession of large nuclear stockpiles, each side could _____ each other: this was known as _____ (MAD)
 - Throughout the Cold War, the USA & USSR looked for ways to gain _____ capability

3. To combat American fears of a nuclear attack, the U.S. government responded in a number of ways

- National and local governments _____ citizens for a Soviet nuclear attack on the United States
 - Citizens built _____ in their backyards
 - Cities and _____ practiced building evacuations and "_____ " drills
- In response to the threat of a Soviet nuclear attack, Congress created the interstate _____ system in 1956
 - 41,000 miles of highway connected U.S. cities and promoted _____
 - Highways served as a means to _____ cities during a potential _____ attack



Nikita Khrushchev

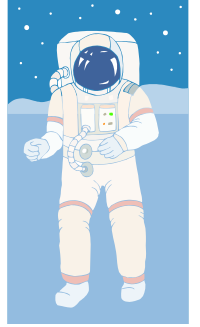
4. Stalin's death and the rise of Nikita Khrushchev

- U.S.-Soviet relations changed in 1953 when Stalin died after _____ of absolute rule over the Soviet Union
- _____ took over and began to aggressively challenge U.S. influence in the world
 - In 1955, Khrushchev formed a _____ to rival NATO, called the Warsaw Pact
 - In 1956, the Soviet Union threatened expansion into the _____
- President Eisenhower responded with the _____, pledging the USA to _____ the Middle East from Communism

5. Sputnik and the Space Race

- In 1957, the USSR used its first ICBM to launch _____, the first _____ into space
 - Sputnik shocked Americans who feared the U.S. had _____ the USSR in _____ & technology

- ii. As a result of sputnik, the cold war _____ into a _____ to show American + soviet dominance
- b. The U.S. government reacted to sputnik by passing the National _____ Act to promote _____, science, and technology education and to fund university _____
- c. In 1958, the USA created National Aeronautics + space Administration (_____) to catch up to the USSR
- d. The USSR repeatedly _____ the USA in space by launching the _____ into orbit + orbiting the moon
6. By 1960, Eisenhower's presidency was coming to an end and the cold war was as tense as ever
- a. Eisenhower's effectively _____ communist expansion during his eight years as president...but...
- b. Eisenhower's build-up of _____ + use of brinkmanship created the potential for nuclear _____
- c. Americans seemed to be losing the _____ against the USSR
- d. In his farewell speech, Eisenhower warned against the "_____ complex"—overspending + _____ military over basic American needs



II. conclusions: From 1945 to 1960, the United States experienced successes and failures in the Cold War with the USSR

A. President Truman (1945-1953)

1. Truman successfully contained communism in _____
2. ...but saw communism to spread in _____ + the USSR match America's nuclear weaponry

B. Eisenhower (1953-1960)

1. Eisenhower used the _____ + _____ to limit soviet global influence...
2. ...but the USSR was winning the _____ + Americans were anxious about a nuclear war

CLOSURE ACTIVITY: Match each word to its description below.



ARMY MCCARTHY HEARINGS
HUAC
JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG

DOMINO THEORY
MCCARTHYISM

EISENHOWER DOCTRINE
HOLLYWOOD BLACK LIST
RED SCARE

1. A message to congress from the President that the United States would use armed forces upon request in response to imminent or actual aggression in the Middle East _____
2. This is a term that describes the severe anti-communist suspicion in the United States in the 1940s and 1950s _____
3. This was the period after each world war which saw massive upheaval in the U.S. and fear of many foreigners. It was characterized by widespread fears of Communist influence on U.S. society and Communist infiltration of the U.S. government. _____
4. This is the name of the group in the House of Representatives that, in 1947, began hearings to expose communist infiltration in American life. Unfortunately, a good deal of the evidence they used was based on hearsay and conjecture, meaning innocent people were harmed by their findings. _____
5. This name is related to an executed by the U.S. government in 1953, based on charges of conspiracy related to the sale of information about the atomic bomb to the U.S.S.R. _____
6. This is the name given to the Senate hearings that investigated Senator Joseph McCarthy's conflicting accusations about a communist present in part of the U.S. military. _____
7. This refers to people who were accused of being communist in the 1950s and were prevented from making movies for years afterward. _____
8. This was the belief that if one land in a region came under the influence of communists, then more would follow. _____