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

   a. The U.S. _________ on nuclear weapons ended in 1949 when the USSR successfully ________________ an atomic bomb.
   
   b. The Soviet development of the atomic bomb led to a nuclear ________________ between the USA & USSR.
   
   c. In 1952, the USA tested the first ________________, which is _______ times more powerful than the atomic bomb.
   
   d. The Soviet Union ________________ its own hydrogen bomb in 1953.
   
2. President Eisenhower and Brinkmanship

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

      
      i. Citizens built __________________________ in their backyards.
      
      ii. Cities and ________________ practiced building evacuations and *__________________________* drills.

   b. In response to the threat of a Soviet nuclear attack, Congress created the Interstate ________________ system in 1956.
      
      i. 41,000 miles of highway connected U.S. cities and promoted __________________________.
      
      ii. Highways served as a means to ________________ cities during a potential ________________ attack.

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

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

5. Sputnik and the Space Race

   a. In 1957, the USSR used its first ICBM to launch ________________, the first ________________ into space.
      
      i. 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 (1953-1961)
      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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army McCarthy Hearings</th>
<th>Domino Theory</th>
<th>Eisenhower Doctrine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUAC</td>
<td>McCarthysim</td>
<td>Hollywood Black List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julius &amp; Ethel Rosenberg</td>
<td></td>
<td>Red Scare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 USSR __________________________
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 __________________________