

UNIT 9: TOTALITARIANISM
Reading Guide 59: The Iron Curtain

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

32.5: Europe and Japan in Ruins

• **Objective A: Describe conditions in Europe in 1945.**

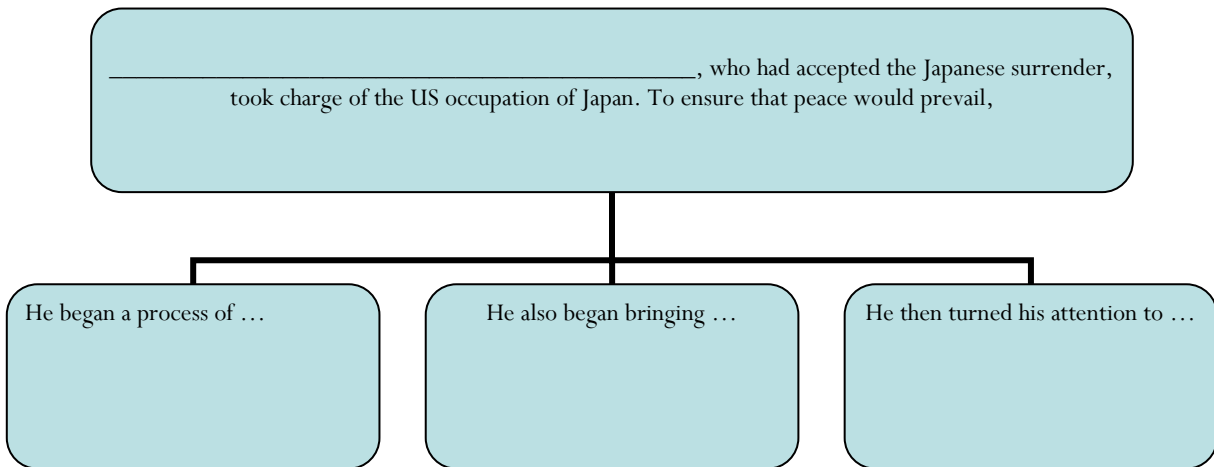
1. World War II caused more death and destruction than any other conflict in history. It left _____ dead. About _____ of these deaths occurred in one country, _____. Another _____ people had been uprooted from their home and ...
2. The fighting had ravaged Europe's countryside, and _____ had been completely disrupted. Thousands died as _____ and _____ spread through bombed-out cities. The first postwar winter brought more suffering as people went without _____ and _____.
3. **Critical thinking:** Why was World War II more destructive than any previous war?

• **Objective B: Identify the political consequences of the Allied victory in postwar Europe.**

4. During 1945 and 1946, an _____ representing 23 nations put _____ on trial in _____. 22 Nazi leaders were charged with _____. They were also accused of committing "_____ " – the murder of _____ people.

• **Objective C: Summarize how defeat and occupation affected political and civic life in Japan.**

5.

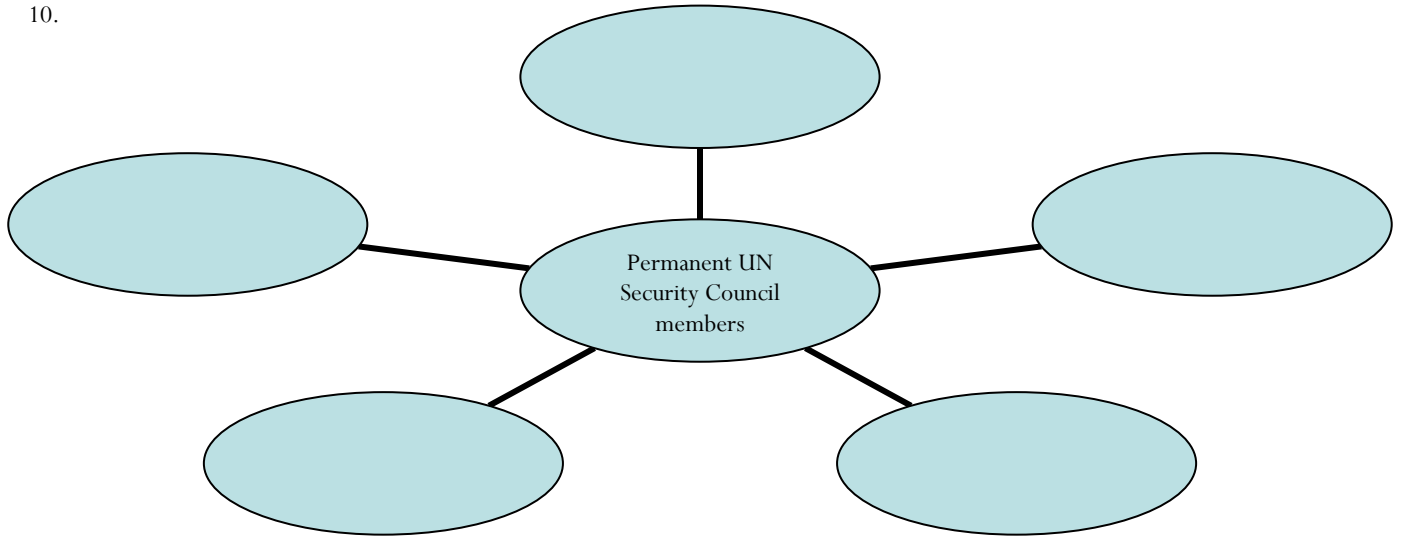


6. The new _____ was the most important achievement of the occupation. A long Japanese tradition had viewed the emperor as _____. He was also an _____ whose will was law. The emperor now had to declare that he was _____. That admission was as shocking to the Japanese as _____.
7. In September 1951, the United States and 47 other nations signed a formal _____ with Japan. With no _____, the Japanese agreed to a continuing _____ to protect their country. The United States and Japan, once bitter enemies, were now _____.

33.1: Cold War: Superpowers Face Off

• **Objective A: Analyze the US-Soviet postwar split.**

8. The war was not yet over in _____ when the leaders of _____, _____, and _____ met at the Soviet Black Sea resort of _____. There, they agreed to _____ into zones of occupation. Stalin agreed to join the war against Japan and also promised that Eastern Europeans would have _____.
9. In June 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union joined 48 other countries in forming the _____ (_____). This international organization was intended to ...
- 10.



Superpower aims in Europe	
<p>11. United States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • 	<p>12. Soviet Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • •

• **Objective B: Explain how Soviet domination of Eastern Europe developed.**

13. A major goal of the Soviet Union was to shield itself from ...
14. At war's end, Soviet troops occupied a strip of countries along the Soviet Union's western border. Stalin regarded these countries as a necessary _____, or _____. He installed or secured Communist governments in _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

15. _____, _____, and _____ met at _____, in July 1945. Stalin refused to permit _____ in Eastern Europe.

16. _____'s phrase "_____" came to represent Europe's division between mostly _____ and _____.

• **Objective C: Describe US containment of Communist expansion.**

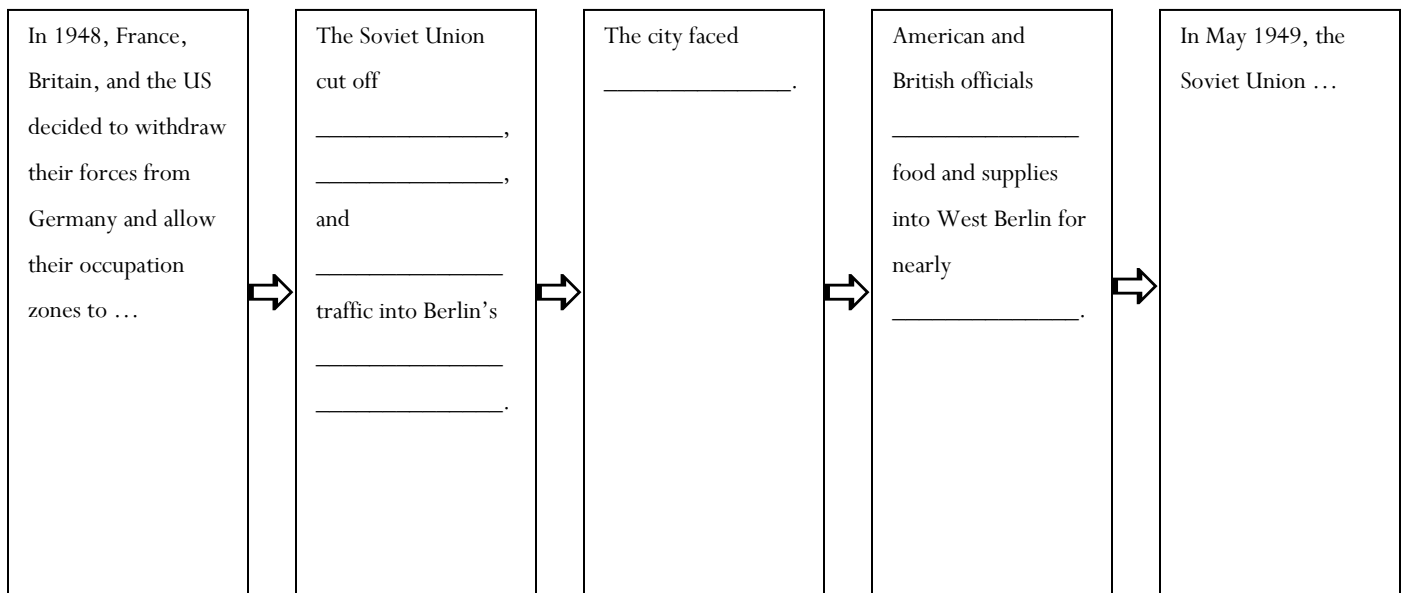
17. Define *containment*:

18. Truman's support for countries that rejected communism was called the _____. It immediately authorized more than \$400 million in aid to _____ and _____.

19. In 1947, US Secretary of State George Marshall proposed an assistance program, called the _____, to provide _____, _____, and other materials to _____.

20. While Europe began rebuilding, the United States and its allies clashed with the Soviet Union over _____.

21. Complete the flow chart of the events of the Berlin Airlift:



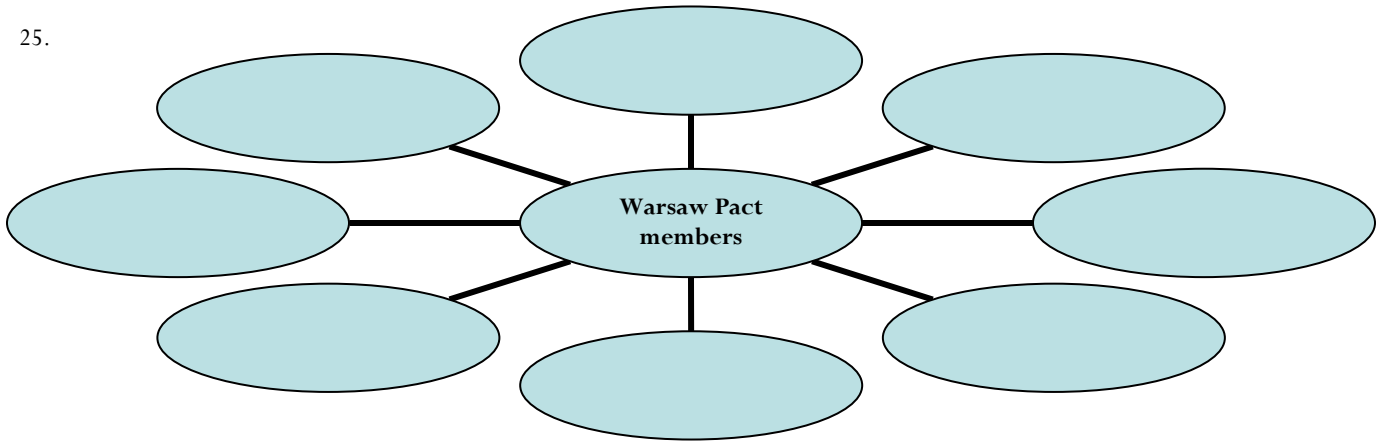
• **Objective D: Define the Cold War.**

22. Define *Cold War*:

23. Beginning in 1949, the superpowers used _____, _____, _____, and _____ in their dealings with each other.

24. In 1949, ten western European nations joined with the US and Canada to form a defensive military alliance called the _____ (_____). An attack on any member would be met with armed force by all members.

25.



26. In _____, the East Germans built a wall to separate East and West Berlin. The _____ symbolized a world divided into rival camps.

27. As these alliances were forming, the Cold War threatened to heat up enough to _____. The United States already had _____. In 1949, the Soviet Union ...

28. The _____ or _____ would be thousands of times more powerful than the _____. In _____, the US tested the first H-bomb. The Soviets exploded their own in _____.

29. _____ became US president in 1953.

30. Define **brinkmanship**:

31. Brinkmanship required a reliable source of _____ and _____ to deliver them.

- The US strengthened its _____ and began producing stockpiles of _____.
- The Soviet Union responded with its own _____.
- It began an _____ that would go on for four decades.

• **Objective E: Describe important milestones in the history of space exploration.**

32. ICBM stands for: _____

33. On October 4, the Soviets used an ICBM to push _____, the first unmanned _____, above the earth's atmosphere. Americans felt they had fallen behind in _____ and _____.

34. In May 1960, the Soviets shot down a _____, and its pilot, Francis Gary Powers, was captured.