AP European History Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 28 Reading Guide**

**The Cold War Era and a New Western World, 1945-1965**

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**I. Development of the Cold War**

* *Focus Question: Why were the United States and the Soviet Union suspicious of each other after World War II, and what events between 1945 and 1949 heightened the tensions between the two nations? How and why did the Cold War become a global affair after 1949?*

**A.) Historians Debate: Confrontation of the Superpowers.**

1.) Who/What do most historians believe are responsible for the Cold War? Explain.

2.) How did the goals for Eastern Europe differ between Britain/the U.S. and Stalin’s USSR?

3.) What did Stalin establish in Eastern Europe, and why?

4.) Where did the first Cold War confrontation take place? Who were the adversaries?

5.) Define and explain the **Truman Doctrine**.

6.) What was the **Marshall Plan**? Why did the U.S. establish it?

7.) How did the USSR view the Marshall Plan?

8.) Define the U.S. policy of **containment**.

9.) On what two points did the Soviet Union and United States actually agree on in regards to Germany?

10.) How did the Soviet Union take reparations from Germany?

11.) How did the Soviets respond to the Western allies plan to merge their 3 zones into Western Germany? What was the Soviet goal?

12.) What was the **Berlin Airlift**? What was its effect?

13.) What two new nations had been established by May 1949?

14.) Explain the concept of **mutual deterrence** after the USSR detonated its first atomic bomb in 1949:

15.) What is **NATO**, and when was it established? Which nations were in it?

16.) What was the **Warsaw Pact**? When was it established, and what was its purpose?

**B. Globalization of the Cold War**

17.) How/why was the Korean peninsula divided in August 1945, just before the Japanese surrender?

18.) What was the cause of the **Korean War**?

19.) How and when did the Korean War “end”?

20.) What was the cause of the **First Vietnam War**?

21.) What fears did the Korean and Vietnam War confirm for America?

22.) What did the USSR launch in 1957 that sparked fear in Americans?

23.) What was built in Berlin in August 1961? What was its purpose?

24.) What was the cause of the **Cuban Missile Crisis**? What was significant about the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962?

**II.) Europe and the World: Decolonization**

* *Focus Question: Why and how did the European colonies in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia gain independence between 1945 and 1965?*

25.) What various factors led to a “wave” of decolonization between 1947-1962?

**A. Africa: The Struggle for Independence**

26.) What had been done to prepare Africa for self-rule after World War II?

27.) Even though France granted independence to Morocco and Tunisia in 1956, why did they try to hold on to Algeria?

28.) What conflict broke out as a result of continued French control of Algeria? Who were the adversaries?

29.) How did the conflict impact France? How did President Charles de Gaulle respond?

30.) How many people (French settlers and *harkees*) move to France in 1962?

31.) Why was South Africa’s transition more complicated?

32.) When were the last African colonies (belonging to Portugal) liberated?

33.) What challenges did new African nations face, and continue to face today?

**B. Conflict in the Middle East**

34.) When were many of the former British and French mandates/colonies of the Middle East liberated?

35.) What was UN Resolution 181? What conflict was it trying to solve?

36.) What was the result of the First Arab-Israeli War?

37.) What led to the creation of the **Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)**?

38.) What were the consequences of the **Six Day War**?

**C.) Asia: Nationalism and Communism**

39.) The U.S. granted independence to the Philippines in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

40.) Why was India broken up into two states (India and Pakistan) during decolonization?

41.) The Dutch granted independence to Indonesia in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

42.) What led to the **Second Vietnam War** in 1956?

43.) What program did Mao Zedong launch in 1958? How is it similar to Stalin’s programs in the USSR? What was the result?

**D.) Decolonization and Cold War Rivalries**

44.) How did the United States view its role in the struggle between North and South Vietnam?

**III. Recovery and Renewal in Europe**

* *Focus Question: What were the main developments in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe between 1945 and 1965?*

**A.) The Soviet Union: From Stalin to Khruschev**

45.) What economic and social policies did Stalin use to revive the Soviet Union after the devastation of World War II?

46.) How did **Nikita Khruschev** implement policies of **de-Stalinization**?

47.) How did Khruschev’s open disdain for Stalinist policies impact the Soviet satellite states (such as Hungary)?

48.) Why was Khruschev forced into retirement in 1964?

49.) What Stalinist policies were established in Eastern European states in 1948-1953? Why were there tensions between many of these states and the Soviet Union?

50.) How were Poland and Hungary’s efforts at independence repressed in 1956 by the USSR?

**C.) Western Europe: The Revival of Democracy and the Economy**

51.) *Why and How* did Socialist political parties reinvent themselves due to Cold War tensions in Western Europe?

52.) Why did moderate political parties start to make a comeback in the 1950s/1960s?

France: The Domination of De Gaulle

53.) What was the parliamentary system of the **Fourth Republic of France** based on?

54.) What did **Charles de Gaulle** call for when he formed the French Popular Movement?

55.) What crisis left the Fourth Republic of France badly shaken and on the brink of civil war?

56.) When de Gaulle drafted the constitution for the **Fifth Republic** in 1958, how did he change the element of presidential power?

57.) What were some problems that were created by de Gaulle’s **nationalization** of traditional industries?

58.) What led to de Gaulle’s resignation in 1969?

West Germany: A reconceived nation

59.) What was the “economic miracle” that occurred in West Germany under the leadership of Konrad Adenaur of the Christian Democrats?

60.) How did West Germany address its troubled Nazi past?

Great Britain: The Welfare State

61.) What liberal reforms created the modern welfare state in Great Britain? Be sure to focus on the **National Health Service (NHS).**

Italy: Weak Coalition Government

62.) What factors contributed to the “economic miracle” of Italy? What problems did Italy continue to face anyway?

**D. Western Europe: The Move Toward Unity**

63.) Which organization helped European states feel a sense of unity among its *militaries*?

64.) In an effort to promote *economic* unity, the **ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community)** was formed. Which states joined?

65.) What is the ECSC and the Rome Treaty? How did they unify European economies?

**IV. The United States and Canada: A New Era**

* *Focus Question: What were the main political developments in North America between 1945 and 1965?*

66.) What was the main priority of the United States during the Cold War?

67.) What was Canada’s economic condition after World War II? Explain.

68.) Why did Canada actively support the United Nations during the Cold War?

69.) What characteristics make Canada a “**welfare state**”?

**V. Postwar Society and Culture**

* *Focus Question: What major changes occurred in Western society and culture between 1945 and 1965?*

**A. The New Structure of European Society**

70.) What were some noticeable changes in the middle class?

**B. Creation of the Welfare State**

71.) How did critics view the welfare state in relation to its citizens?

72.) How do supporters of the welfare state view it in relation to the lives of its citizens?

73.) What are common features of the welfare state?

74.) How did the British and French welfare states and Soviet countries differ in their view on women, welfare, and work?

**C. Women in the Postwar Western World**

75.) In her book *The Second Sex*, what does Simone de Beauvoir say is the reason that liberated women still are not “equal”?

**D. Postwar Art and Literature**

76.) Why did the United States become the new “cultural center” of art and pop culture?

77.) What is **abstract expressionism**? What are its characteristics?

78.) What are the characteristics of the “theater of the absurd”? How does it reflect contemporary feelings about politics, religion, and culture?

**E. The Philosophical Dilemma: Existentialism**

79.) What is **existentialism**? According to existentialists, where are humans supposed to find hope and meaning?

**F. The Attempt to Revive Religion**

80.) How did the Catholic Church respond to a revival of Catholicism? How did they change some of their practices?

**G. The Explosion of Popular Culture**

81.) How is modern pop culture tied to mass consumerism?

82.) How was America able to export its culture and “Americanize” Europe (and other regions of the world)?