

Social Studies 30, Topic B: Global Interaction in the Twentieth Century
Part II - The Cold War
Student Activity: "Mapping Cold War Crises"

INTRODUCTION

A critical feature of the Cold War period was the emergence of various crisis locations involving one or both of the superpowers. This activity will provide you with the opportunity to indicate some of these locations.

INSTRUCTIONS

Complete both maps as instructed and answer the questions that follows each map.

MAP I: The Cold War in Europe

On the map below:

- Identify all the Soviet satellite states of Eastern Europe.
- Highlight the boundary that formed the "Iron Curtain".
- Colour-code the member nations of the rival alliances the Warsaw Pact and NATO.
- Locate and label with a letter, each of the following crisis locations.
A. 1948-49, 1961: **Berlin** C. 1956: **Hungary**
B. 1968: **Czechoslovakia** D. 1956, 1981: **Poland**



1. How would a supporter of the West have used the above completed map as evidence that the Soviet Union was the "villain" in the Cold War?

MAP II: The Cold War Around the Globe

Locate and label with a letter, each of the following global crisis spots of the Cold War period.

- A. 1945-1989: **Central Europe**
- B. 1948-1970s: **Middle East**
- C. 1949-1980s: **China**
- D. 1950-1953: **Korea**
- E. 1954-1975: **Indochina**

- F. 1959-1980s: **Cuba**
- G. 1960s-1980s: **Southern Africa**
- H. 1970s-1989: **Central America**
- I. 1979-1989: **Afghanistan**
- J. 1983: **Grenada**



2. Explain how this map supports the claim that during the Cold War the world was the superpowers' "game board"?

3. Examine the territories of the world that were the sites of Cold War crises. Note any common characteristics that existed between these places in the world at the time of the Cold War.

Exercise 4

Extract: *The Truman Doctrine (1947)*

The peoples of a number of countries of the world have recently had totalitarian regimes forced upon them against their will. The Government of the United States has made frequent protests against coercion and intimidation, in violation of the Yalta agreement, in Poland, Rumania and

Bulgaria . . .

At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life . . .

One way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and is

distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections . . .

The second way of life is based upon the will of the minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression . . . and the suppression of personal freedoms . . .

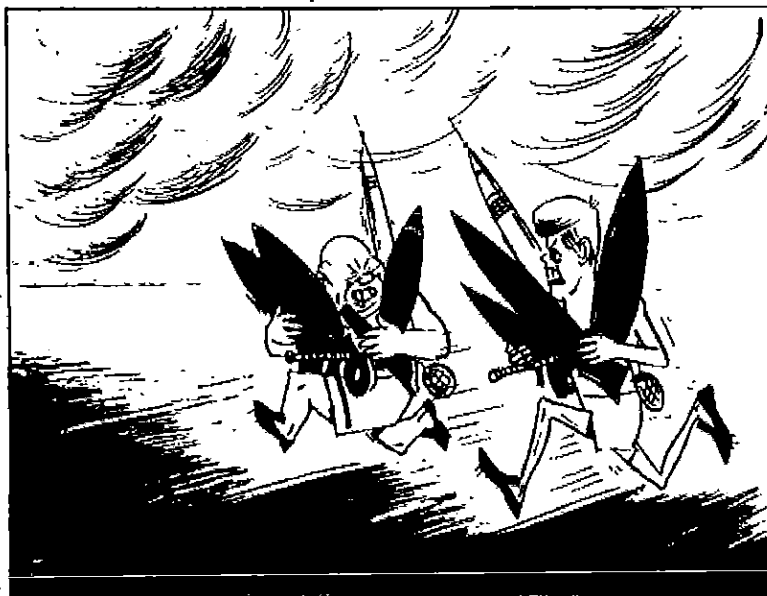
It is necessary only to glance at a map to realise that the survival and integrity of the Greek nation are of grave importance . . . If Greece should fall under the control of an armed minority, the effect upon its neighbour . . . would be immediate and serious.

(*Documents of American History*, Ed. H. S. Commager)

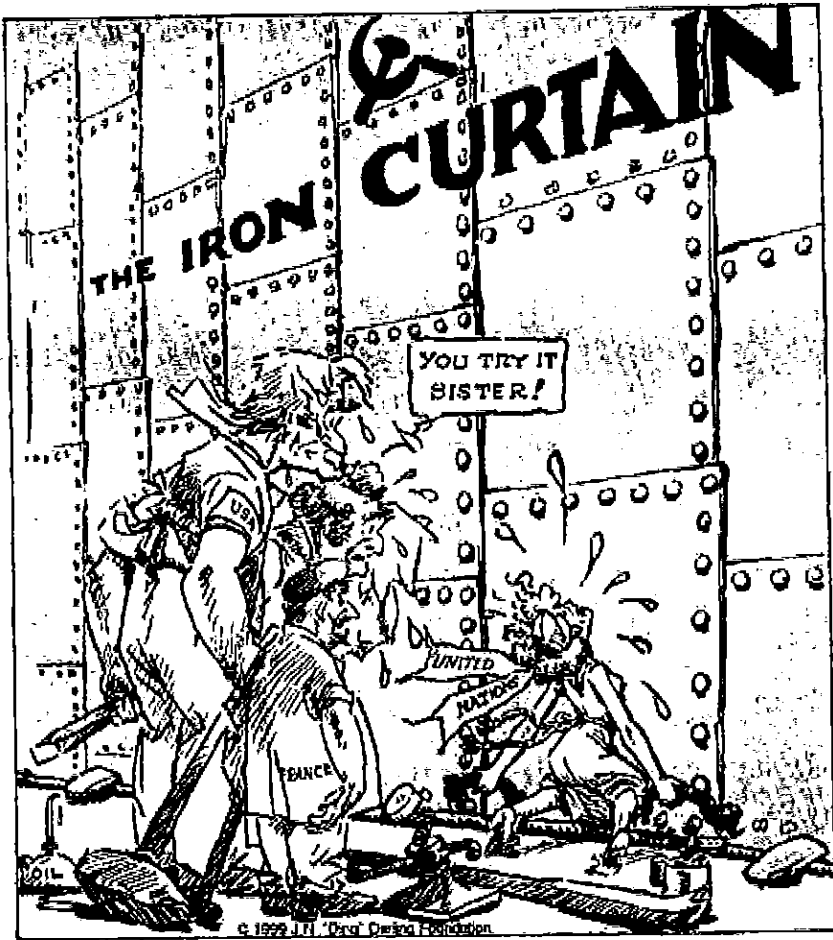
- a Name two other states which Truman could have mentioned in addition to those on lines 4-5.
- b In what way had the Yalta agreement been violated to enable these totalitarian regimes to come to power?
- c What names are usually given to describe the ways of life described in lines 8-10 and in lines 11-13?
- d Why was Truman so concerned about the 'survival and integrity of the Greek nation'? What organisation was threatening this nation?
- e Who was the neighbour referred to in line 16? Were Truman's fears about the future of these nations later proved justified and why?
- f Write a paragraph of 20 lines explaining the background to this statement by Truman in March 1947.

Cold War Cartoons

"LET'S GET A LOCK FOR THIS THING"



"If we go with this race, there won't be a winner."



Use the following sources to answer questions 13 to 15.

Source I

The Soviets considered NATO as a military arm of capitalism. In 1955, they responded by creating the Warsaw Pact, which the Soviets dominated and directed. The Soviets were uncertain that their "allies," in many cases occupied countries, would be entirely reliable if a war broke out against NATO. Many Soviet troops stationed in Warsaw Pact countries were placed there to support the local Communist regimes.

Source II

1984 Military Forces			
	NATO	Warsaw Pact	
Troops	4.5 million	6 million	
Tanks	17 700	46 200	
Artillery	14 700	38 800	
Combat aircraft	2 500	7 400	
Intermediate/short-range atomic weapons	300	2 000	

Source III

1986 Soviet-American Strategic Nuclear Balance				
	United States		Soviet Union	
	Launchers	Warheads	Launchers	Warheads
Land-based missiles	1 010	2 110	1 398	6 420
Submarine-based missiles	640	6 656	944	3 216
Bombers	260	4 080	160	1 080
TOTAL	1 910	12 846	2 502	10 716

—all sources from *The Rise of the Global Village*

13. Which of the following statements about the information in the sources is accurate?
- A. Information in Source II directly contradicts information in Source III.
 - B. Source III provides statistical information that prompted the Soviet action described in Source I.
 - C. Source I conveys essentially the same information as Source III but uses opinions rather than statistics.
 - D. Information in Source I calls into question the apparent Soviet military advantage suggested in Source II.
14. Taken together, the sources **best** support the generalization that during the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States
- A. experienced tension and the threat of nuclear confrontation
 - B. strained their national economies through excessive military spending
 - C. relied on armed forces to maintain domination over their respective spheres of influence
 - D. resisted an escalation of the arms race for fear of inciting a pre-emptive nuclear confrontation
15. Which of the following information sources would be **most useful** in conducting an objective analysis of the East–West balance of power indicated by the statistics in sources II and III?
- A. Documentation from both East and West bloc nations on defence spending in the mid-1980s
 - B. The minutes of United Nations General Assembly discussions from the mid-1980s on the issue of the arms race
 - C. A third-party report on the quality and technological sophistication of superpower military equipment in the mid-1980s
 - D. Excerpts of speeches from the mid-1980s by the Soviet defence minister and the American Secretary of Defense regarding the state of the superpower arms race