

WWII to the Cold War

An Alliance Dissolves

The Big Three – The leading Allied powers at the end of WWII. The big three consisted of Stalin (_____), _____ (USA), and Churchill (Great Britain).

Capitalism V. Communism

- Throughout WWII Communist and Capitalist countries had a _____. They worked together to defeat Hitler and the Nazi party.
- As WWII came to an end the differences between the countries became a fundamental issue.
- The _____ that was once strong began to dissolve.

Capitalism V. Communism: What is the difference?

Communism is a theory and system of social and political organization. In simple words, it is an idea about how societies should share everything equally. The Soviet Union was a communist society. In theory, communism is a society with no social classes and in which all property is owned by the community as a whole and where all people enjoy equal social and economic status. As a political movement, communism tried to end capitalism through a workers revolution and redistribute the wealth in the hands of the working class. That means that every person would earn the same amount of money no matter what their job was.

The opposite of communism is **capitalism**. The US is a capitalist society. In capitalism each person is responsible for earning their own money and creating their own wealth. There are social classes since some people have more money than others. Property and goods are *not* equally shared.

Practice: Put the phrases in the box in the correct category:

-Property is shared equally	-Each person is responsible for creating their own wealth
-no social classes	-property is not equally shared
-has social classes	-everyone earns the same amount of money (no matter what their job is)
Communism	Capitalism

Why do you think the Soviet Union (Communist) and the United States (Capitalist) began to disagree after WWII?

Yalta Conference: Before the end of WWII

The Big Three agreed to demand the unconditional surrender of _____ and began plans to _____. They agreed to divide up the conquered nations into four zones. Each zone controlled by one of the Allies (Soviet Union, France, Great Britain, and the United States). Stalin also agreed to _____ in Eastern Europe

- Yalta became controversial after Soviet-American wartime cooperation degenerated into the cold war. Stalin broke his promise of free elections in Eastern Europe and installed _____ by the Soviet Union.

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The Iron Curtain: Churchill speaks on the troubles ahead

- Winston Churchill introduces the phrase “_____” to describe the division between _____ and the area controlled by the Soviet Union. This speech marks the onset of the Cold War.
- In his speech, he encouraged the US to continue their _____ and warned about the spread of communism.
- The term "Iron Curtain" represented the line between the Soviets in _____ and the Capitalists in the _____.

Truman Doctrine: Assistance to Democratic countries

With the Truman Doctrine, President Truman declared that the US would provide

_____, _____ and _____ assistance to all democratic nations under threat from external or internal forces. This doctrine changed the United State's foreign policy dramatically. The US was now going to directly become involved in foreign affairs.

NATO V. Warsaw Pact: Choosing Sides

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) -created in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide _____ against the Soviet Union. This was the first time the US entered in a military alliance when they were not at war.
- Warsaw Pact - In response to NATO, the Soviet Union established the Warsaw Pact a military alliance between _____

A Race to Arms: The spread of atomic weapons

- The Soviet Union, Great Britain, and several other countries work to develop their own atomic weapon.
- The US continued to improve their atomic weapons with the development of the _____
- The possibility of Atomic Warfare increases

Why do you think this period was called the Cold War?