Chapter 30

Chapter Intro p. 981

**Division of Europe Intro p. 981-982**

Origins of the Cold War p. 982-983

* What 2 nations led the conflict that developed after WWII?
* Who were “The Big Three” and how did their agreements at the Tehran Conference set the stage for post-war conflict?
* What 3 agreements did they make at the Yalta Conference?
* How was Stalin preparing his control of Eastern Europe during the war?
* Who replaced Roosevelt as US President? What argument arose at the Potsdam Conference of The Big Three?
* How does McKay frame the intents/goals of Stalin and Truman at the beginning of the Cold War?

West Versus East p. 983-984

* What were the differences between the nations on the both sides of the “Iron Curtain” described by Churchill?
* American leadership feared Stalin meant to export Communism around the world. What was the Truman Doctrine and how was it a response to this fear?
* What 2 countries were immediately aided by the Truman Doctrine?
* What was the Marshall Plan?
* What steps did Stalin take to establish control over Eastern Europe?
* What was NATO? What event led to its creation?
* What kind of government was established in China in 1949?
* Describe how the Capitalist US and Communist USSR and China participated in the Korean War?

**The Western Renaissance Intro p. 985**

The Postwar Challenge p. 985-989

* What evidence is cited that Western Europe’s economy was in trouble?
* What did the Soviets take from Germany as reparations for the war?
* What were the values/ policies of the Christian Democrats in Germany and France after the war?
* How did French and Italian Socialists and the British Labour Party establish a “welfare state?”
* How did the US aid in the economic recovery?
* Go back and reread the sections mentioned on Keynesian Economics.
* How was the Common Market a shift in Western nation’s economic policies?

Toward European Unity p. 989

* What governments were established or reestablished in the West?
* What requirement of the Marshall Plan helped push for economic unity?
* What was the immediate goal of the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)? What nations joined? What was the long term goal?
* What treaty created the European Economic Community?
* What was the more common name of EEC?
* What were the goals of this organization?
* Why was it successful in promoting recovery?
* How did the developments of France in the 1960’s frustrate the Common Market’s goal of unity? What were these developments? What was Charles De Gaulle afraid of?

Decolonization in East Asia p. 989-992

* When did the main period of decolonization begin?
* What caused it?
* How had WWII contributed to decolonization in East Asia?
* How did Gandhi “fight” the British in India?
* Why did the British grant independence to India?
* How was the division between Hindus and Muslims in India “solved?”
* How was the Chinese Civil War influenced by the Cold War?
* Which side and leader triumphed in the Chinese Civil War?
* In what ways did Mao’s China mirror Stalin’s Russia?
* What other nations in East Asia are mentioned as having received independence in the period after the war?

Decolonization in the Middle East and Africa p. 992-993

* Describe the situation surrounding the creation of Israel.
* How did Algeria gain its independence? What happened to the French nationals living there?
* What is meant by the term “neo-colonialism?” How was this pattern seen in decolonized Africa?

America’s Civil Rights Revolution

* Skip

**Soviet Eastern Europe 1945-1968 Intro p. 995**

Stalin’s Last Years, 1945-1953 p. 995-996

* What were Stalin’s goals following the “Great Patriotic War of the Fatherland” (WWII)?
* What was neglected during the new 5 Year Plans?
* What were the signs of Stalin’s success in exporting the Soviet system to Eastern Europe?
* Why was Communist Yugoslavia able to remain free of Soviet domination? Who led post war Yugoslavia?

Reform and De-Stalinization, 1953-1964 p. 996-997

* How did totalitarianism relax following Stalin’s death in 1953?
* How did Nikita Khrushchev’s speech at the 20thParty Congress in 1956 signal a period of de-Stalinization?
* How did Khrushchev’s reforms affect the Soviet economy?
* How did Khrushchev seek to interact with the West?
* What were the results of the revolutions in Poland and Hungary in 1956?

The End of Reform p. 997-998

* Who led to the Soviet Union following Khrushchev?
* Why did the Communist Party seek a period of re-Stalinization?
* What had been Khrushchev’s foreign policy missteps?
* How did Alexander Dubcek seek to liberalize Czechoslovakia?
* What was the Soviet response to these changes?
* What was the Brezhnev Doctrine?

The Soviet Union to 1985 p.998-999

* What evidence is mentioned of a stronger, more controlling government in the USSR?
* What motivated these changes?
* How did they motivate citizens to toe the line and following the wishes of the Party?
* What 3 changes are discussed?

**Postwar Social Transformations, 1945-1968 p. 999**

Science and Technology p. 999-1000

* What was “Big Science” and how was it influenced by the Cold War?

The Changing Class Structure p. 1000-1002

* What led to a breakdown in traditional class structures following WWII?
* How did European governments contribute to weakening class distinctions after the war?
* What evidence is cited that suggests a rising standard of living after the war?

New Roles for Women p. 1002-1004

* How did family trends change the culture of motherhood after the war?
* How did the role of women in the workplace and their status at large change?

Youth and the Counterculture p. 1004-1006

* Skip if you want

**Conflict and Challenge in the Late Cold War, 1965-1985 Intro p. 1006**

The United States and Vietnam p. 1006-1007

* In what ways was the Vietnam War a product of the Cold War?
* How did the war eventually end in 1975?

Détente or Cold War? P. 1008-1009

* What was meant by the term Détente?
* Where did the Soviet Union “take advantage of détente?”
* How did US President Ronald Reagan lead to break from détente policies?
* What European allies supported Reagan’s strong stance?

The Women’s Movement p. 1009-1010

* What led to the dramatic emergence of a feminist movement?
* Who wrote The Second Sex? What themes were promoted?
* Who wrote The Feminine Mystique? What arguments were made?
* What were some of the goals of the feminist movement of the 1960’s and 1970’s?

The Troubled Economy p. 1010-1011

* skip

Society in a Time of Economic Uncertainty p. 1011-1012

* What was the broad economic theme of the 1980s?
* How was Margaret Thatcher an example of that theme?

Read the special on Margaret Thatcher on page 1013.